



Biographies of Established Masters

City of San Diego Historical Resources Board

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Master Architects

Frank Allen, Jr. (1881–1943)

Frank Phillips Allen, Jr., was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1881. He was the son of architect Frank P. Allen. He studied architecture and began working with his father under the firm name Frank P. Allen & Son. He then moved to Chicago to work for D.H. Burnham. During his time in Chicago, Allen learned the to create standardized designs that could be reused in different projects, thereby saving the firm significant time and money. In 1904, he moved to Seattle, where he served as Director of Works for the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909.

Around 1911, Allen moved to San Diego for a position as Architect and Director of Works for the 1915 Panama-California Exposition. One of the first projects Allen worked on for the exposition was the design and construction of the Cabrillo Bridge in 1911. This bridge was 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 Avenue and F Street. He was then hired by R.F. Vandruff to design his estate at Oregon and Copley Streets. The three structures designed for Vandruff are now incorporated into the Our Lady of Peace Academy.

Throughout his career, Allen was known as an architect, contractor, engineer, as well as a self-taught landscape designer.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #1– Balboa Park - El Prado Area Designation: Administration Building, Botanical Building, Botanical Gardens Pergola, Cabrillo Bridge, Commerce and Industries Building (later reconstructed as the Casa del Balboa)
- HRB #253– Park Manor (525 Spruce Street), 1926
- HRB #644– Hamilton’s Fine Foods, (640 C Street), 1928
- Maryland Hotel, 1914 (with William Sterling Hebbard)

Designation Summary:

At least six of Allen’s works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Park Manor (HRB #253), which established him as a Master Architect by the HRB in 1990, Hamilton’s Fine Foods (HRB #644), and several buildings that are part of HRB #1– Balboa Park - El Prado Area Designation.

George Adrian Applegarth (1875–1972)

George Adrian Applegarth was born in Oakland, California, in 1875. After high school, he began working as a draftsman for his uncle, George Sanders, of the firm of Wright & Sanders. He also took

drawing classes from architect Bernard Maybeck. At Maybeck's encouragement, Applegarth studied architecture at the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris. After graduating in 1906, Applegarth moved to San Francisco to help rebuild the city after the 1906 earthquake and fires. He formed a partnership with fellow architect Kenneth MacDonald, Jr., that lasted six years. MacDonald and Applegarth maintained an office in San Diego 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) (sic), built in 1911, 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 Paris' Palais de la Legion d'Honneur, which was to be built on the Lincoln Park hilltop in San Francisco. 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 expanded into designing parking garages. In 1953, he designed the curvilinear Downtown Center Garage in San Francisco. Its multi-story, double-ramp, self-parking (no valet) design influenced the building of similar structures in other major cities.

Applegarth was named to the AIA College of Fellows in 1971.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #530– Edward T. Austin/McDonald-Applegarth House (2865 Albatross Street), 1911
- Adolph Spreckels Mansion, San Francisco
- Cabrillo Monument, San Francisco

Leonard T. Bristow (1876–1966) and John “Jack” Lyman, Jr. (1883–1959)

Leonard Temple Bristow was born in Ontario in 1876. In 1904, he began working at the Winnipeg, Manitoba, office of Montreal architect Howard C. Stone. Bristow is credited with the 1907 design of Winnipeg's Dominion Bank, a large Beaux-Arts building. In 1908, Bristow started his own office in Winnipeg. In 1909, he moved to San Francisco, where he worked as a draftsman. In 1911, he moved to San Diego and worked as a manager for architect G. W. Kelham.

John Beattie “Jack” Lyman, Jr., was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1883. He entered the field of architecture as a draftsman and superintendent for the firm Green and Wicks in Buffalo. By 1910, he was working for the firm MacDonald and Applegarth in San Diego.

In 1911, Bristow and Lyman formed a partnership. The partners designed at least 21 buildings, including single-family houses, multi-unit buildings, commercial buildings, offices and institutional buildings. They worked in a variety of styles, including Spanish Renaissance, Italianate, Beaux-Arts, Craftsman, and Prairie. Most of their projects have been demolished or significantly altered. One of their extant buildings is the 1913 Watts Building (HRB #132), which is cited as the first Chicago-style

steel frame office building in downtown San Diego and is listed on the National Register. Bristow and Lyman's partnership dissolved in 1916, and they both left San Diego shortly thereafter.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #132– Watts Building (525 E Street), 1913
- HRB #781– Charles and Matie Sumner House (2820 Chatsworth Boulevard), 1915
- HRB #1314– Harry Turner/Bristow and Lyman House (1808 Altamira Place), 1914

Designation Summary:

At least three of Bristow and Lyman's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Harry Turner/Bristow and Lyman House (HRB #1314), which established them as Master Architects by the HRB in 2018, the Watts Building (HRB #132), and the Charles and Matie Sumner House (HRB #781).

Joel L. Brown (1870–1954)

Joel L. Brown was born in Indiana in 1870. He worked with several architectural firms in Indiana and headed at least one firm there. During this time, he designed the Hartford City High School in 1902/1903 and the Neoclassical Hartford City Library, a Carnegie library, in 1903/1904.

Brown moved to San Diego around 1909. By 1911, he was working as a building contractor. In a 1911 article about several building permits Brown had recently acquired, *The San Diego Tribune* stated that he was "one of the city's largest home builders. A number of fine homes in Hillcrest and the Mission Hills district are testimonials of his ability as a home builder."

From 1911 to 1916, Brown purchased several lots in Missions Hills. He built three speculation houses on the 4100 block of Lark Street in his distinctive version of the Prairie style, which featured deep boxed eaves and long decorative brackets. He also built houses in the Craftsman style and other styles.

One of Brown's first known multi-unit projects is the Kirkland Apartments (HRB #483), built in 1912. The Kirkland Apartments is a five-story building built in a Modern Eclectic style that combines elements of modern commercial, Spanish Eclectic and High Italian Renaissance styles. Like many of Brown's Prairie designs, the Kirkland Apartments features deep eaves with decorative brackets.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #483– Kirkland Apartments (2309 5th Ave), 1912
- HRB #575– J. L. Brown Spec House (2858 Evergreen Street), 1912
- HRB #593/821-118– Katherine H. Wagenhals/Joel Brown House (2124 Sunset Boulevard)
- HRB #777– Joel L. and Edith M. Brown House (4141 Lark Street), 1916
- HRB #1255/1276-241– Clara Champlin House (1445 Granada Ave), 1912
- HRB #1267– Joel Brown Spec House #2 (4127 Lark Street), 1916
- HRB #1311– Joel Brown/Martin V. Melhorn Spec House #1 (4130 Lark Street), 1916

- HRB #1341– Thomas Sharpe/Joel Brown Spec House #1 (1020 W Montecito Way), 1913

Designation Summary:

At least eight of Brown’s works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Katherine H. Wagenhals/Joel Brown House (HRB #593), which established him as a Master Architect by the HRB in 2003, the Clara Champlin House (HRB #1255), and the Joel Brown Spec House # 2 (HRB #1267).

Franklin P. Burnham (1853–1909)

Franklin P. Burnham was born in Chicago in 1853. He began his architectural career in Chicago before joining W.J. Edbrooke, the Supervising Architect for the US Treasury Department, in designing the Georgia State Capitol Building in 1891. Burnham also designed the Cold Storage Building for the World’s Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago. This five-story, Romanesque-style building was known as the “greatest refrigerator on Earth.”

In 1903, Burnham opened an office in LA, where he became well known as an architect in South Pasadena. He designed several notable institutional buildings in the region, including three Carnegie libraries.

In 1909, Burnham opened a satellite office in the Union Building in San Diego. That same year, under the name San Diego Building Company, he was commissioned by a group of businessmen to design a downtown hotel. Also in 1909, he designed the American National Bank (HRB #465, now known as the First National Bank) in the Italianate style. This was San Diego’s first reinforced concrete skyscraper. The building has a granite entrance and was topped with a three-story columned arcade capped by an elaborate bracketed cornice. His last San Diego building was the Masonic Temple at 5th Avenue and Ash Street, which was constructed after his death in 1909.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #465– First National Bank Building (500–522 Broadway), 1909
- “San Diego Building Company” Hotel (7th Avenue and Broadway), 1909
- Commercial building (5th Avenue and Broadway), 1909
- Masonic Temple (5th Avenue and Ash Street), 1910

Comstock and Trotsche (Partners 1886–1889)

Nelson A. Comstock and Carl Trotsche formed Comstock & Trotsche, Architekten in 1886, during one of San Diego’s boom periods. Between 1886 and 1889, they designed about 60 buildings in the San Diego region. These buildings include the San Diego Courthouse, the Unitarian Church, three schools, and the Horton Grand Hotel, which was built in the Baroque Revival style. The firm also built several houses, most commonly in the Eclectic Victorian style. The partners designed buildings for

many notable San Diegans including Sherman, Timken, Nesmith, Morse, Whaley, Dickinson, and Dalton.

One of Comstock & Trotsche's most notable residential projects was the Jesse Shepard House, now known as Villa Montezuma (HRB #11/208-390). Built in 1887, the house was built with Mr. Shepard's tastes in mind, including the East Asian-influenced rooftop designs.

The firm moved to Seattle after the Great Seattle Fire of 1889, and then dissolved in 1891.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #8- Sherman-Gilbert House (2460 Heritage Park Row), 1889
- HRB #11/208-390- Villa Montezuma (1925 K Street), 1887
- HRB #72/127-057- Nesmith-Greely Building (825 5th Avenue), 1888
- HRB #95- Grand-Horton Hotel (319 Island Avenue), 1887

Designation Summary:

Four of Comstock and Trotsche's works have been designated as a historical resource by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Sherman-Gilbert House (HRB #8), Villa Montezuma (HRB #11/208-390), the Nesmith-Greely Building (HRB #72/127-057), and the Grand-Horton Hotel (HRB #95).

Robert R. Curtis (1879–1958)

Robert Rice Curtis was born in Illinois in 1879. He earned a BS in Physics from Knox College in Illinois in 1901. He began his architectural career in Colorado. In 1911, he arrived in San Diego and started his own practice. One of his earliest projects was his own home (Robert R. Curtis House, HRB #1286/1276-282), a Tudor Revival house built in 1912. He was hired by architect Theodore C. Kistner around 1920. At that time, T C. Kistner and Co. had become the official architect for the San Diego School System. In 1933, the two architects established the firm Kistner & Curtis, and continued to work on public school projects.

The partners' most prolific period was during World War II because they received numerous contracts to build projects on military bases. After World War II, they continued to work on public school projects, particularly seismic retrofitting, throughout Southern California.

One of Curtis' largest projects was the San Diego County Hall of Justice (no longer standing), which he designed in conjunction with Frank Hope and William Lodge in 1948.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #1286/1276-2820- Robert R. Curtis House (1435 Grove Street), 1912

C. E. Decker

Clarence E. Decker was a student of the Atelier Masqueray, under E.L. Masqueray, who had studied at the École des Beaux-Arts. Decker lived and worked as an architect in San Diego from 1918 to 1922, designing churches and large commercial buildings. Two of his buildings, the Scott Memorial Church and the YWCA building, are built in the Mission Revival style.

Clarence Decker is best known for the YWCA Building at 10th Avenue and C Street, which he designed in 1926 in partnership with Frank W. Stevenson under the architectural firm Decker and Stevenson. The YWCA building was designed in the Spanish Eclectic style.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #645- YWCA (1012 C Street), 1925
- Scott Memorial Baptist Church (University Heights), 1919
- First Baptist Church, 1920
- Ingersoll Candy Company, 1922

Homer Delawie (1927–2009)

Homer Delawie was born in Santa Barbara in 1927. After serving in the Navy and working for the US Forest Service for a year, Delawie enrolled at California Polytechnic College in San Luis Obispo and became part of the School of Architecture's second graduating class. During his studies, he was exposed to the work of Mies van der Rohe, Neutra, Phillip Johnson, William S. Beckett, Victor Gruen, and Charles and Ray Eames, which developed his interest in modern architecture. Delawie was the first graduate of the school to receive his license to practice architecture.

After working for three years in the San Joaquin Valley, Delawie was visiting San Diego and came across the San Diego Design Center, designed by Lloyd Ruocco. Intrigued by the design, he decided to contact Ruocco. Shortly thereafter, Ruocco invited him to join his firm to work on a studio for Channel 10, one of San Diego County's first television stations. After working with Ruocco for only a year and a half, Delawie was asked to be a partner in the firm.

In 1961, Delawie started his own firm. He designed primarily in the Contemporary and Post and Beam styles. 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 awarded Delawie their highest honors.

Delawie worked with primary school students for many years, teaching them color, form and texture. He also taught high school students about 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.

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

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #844– Louis & Bertha Feller/Homer Delawie House (3377 Charles Street), 1962
- HRB #845– Delawie Residence III - The Village (2749 Azalea Drive), 1975
- HRB #905– Delawie Residence II (1833 Neale Street), 1963
- HRB #1105– Russell and Rosemary Lanthorne/Homer Delawie House (7520 Mar Avenue), 1963
- HRB #1228– Jackson Johnson III/Lloyd Ruocco & Homer Delawie House (8272 El Paseo Grande), 1961
- HRB #1271– Park Garden Apartments/Lloyd Ruocco and Homer Delawie Building (1740 Upas Street), 1960
- HRB #1297– Robert and Alma Lard/Homer Delawie and Lloyd Ruocco House (2218 Vallecitos), 1965
- HRB #1340– Ruth Smith and Louise Neece / Lloyd Ruocco and Homer Delawie Duplex (8015–8017 El Paseo Grande), 1960

Designation Summary:

At least seven of Delawie's works have been designated as a historical resource by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Louis & Bertha Feller/Homer Delawie House (HRB #844), which established him as a Master Architect in 2007, the Delawie Residence III - The Village (HRB #845), the Russell and Rosemary Lanthorne/Homer Delawie House (HRB Site #1105), and the Ruth Smith and Louise Neece / Lloyd Ruocco and Homer Delawie Duplex (HRB Site #1340).

Edward Depew (1897–1990)

Edward Harold Depew was born in Arizona in 1897. He moved to San Diego in the early 1920s and began working in the building trades. He worked as an architect for the Ideal Building Company from 1925 to 1927. By 1928, he had established his own design-build firm, the Depew Building Company. From the late 1920s through the 1940s, he designed and built buildings throughout San Diego. His body of work includes homes, apartment buildings, and offices throughout San Diego, but mostly in Mission Hills and Point Loma, as well as Coronado. 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.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #651– Dr. Harry and Beryl Faulkner House (3003 Kingsley Street), 1939

- HRB #714–David A. and Emma Loebenstein House (1087 Myrtle Way), 1926 (potential architect)
- HRB #721– Ena Shapley/Edward Depew House (4252 Arista Street), 1931
- HRB #1237– Depew Building Company / Edward Depew Spec House #1 (3305 Voltaire Street), 1939
- HRB #1324– Charles and Ethel Weiss/Edward Depew House (4194 Randolph Street), 1925
- Alcazar Apartments (17th and E Streets)

Designation Summary:

At least four of Depew's works have been designated as a historical resource by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Ena Shapley/Edward Depew House (HRB #721), which established him a Master Architect in 2005, Dr. Harry and Beryl Faulkner House (HRB #651) and the Charles and Ethel Weiss/Edward Depew House (HRB #1324).

Roy Drew (1913–2004)

Roy Morse Drew was born in LA in 1913 and raised in Pasadena. He earned a BA in Graphic Arts from Stanford University in 1936. After graduating, he worked for two years in the offices of LA architect Myron Hunt. This experience spurred his interest in pursuing an architectural career. In 1938, he began to study architecture at Yale University, where he was exposed to the work of Mies van der Rohe, Aalto, Serge Chermayeff, and Antonin Raymond. He graduated in 1941.

After serving in the Navy during World War II, Drew returned to LA in 1946 and joined the architectural firm of Paul Haynes. It was during this time that Drew met Robert Mosher, who would become his longtime friend and business partner. At Mosher's request, Drew relocated to San Diego in 1948 and the two men opened Mosher Drew, Architects. 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 several 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 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 and his respect for the natural setting. Drew also incorporated technological innovations into his designs and designed buildings that provided room for later growth.

Among other recognitions, Drew was named to the AIA College of Fellows in 1966 and received an AIA Lifetime Achievement Award. Along with Mosher, Drew is recognized as being a pivotal figure in San Diego's modernist movement.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #460– Conard-Arrington House (809 San Antonio Place), 1949

- HRB #1199– John and Joan Lightner/Roy Drew House (420 Silvergate Avenue), 1969

Designation Summary:

Two of Drew's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They are the Conard-Arrington House (HRB #460), which established him as a Master Architect by the HRB in 2001, and the John and Joan Lightner/Roy Drew House (HRB #1199).

Russell Forester (1920–2002)

Russell Isley Forester was born in Idaho in 1920 and moved to La Jolla as a child. He graduated from La Jolla High School in 1938. He began his architectural career in the mid-1940s, as a draftsman for Lloyd Ruocco in the Army Corps of Engineers. In 1948, Forester opened his own offices in La Jolla as a freelance architectural designer. During this period, he designed at least four houses in a relatively traditional style.

Inspired by Ruocco, Forester began his formal study of architecture in 1950 at the Institute of Design in Chicago. There, he was mentored by Mies van der Rohe, who was popularizing the International style in the US. When Forester returned to San Diego, he began designing in Modernist styles. He is credited with helping to introduce the International style to San Diego.

During the 1950s, Forester designed several modernist structures in La Jolla and participated in the design of airports, hospitals, California First Bank buildings, and a naval base. He also designed the first Jack-in-the-Box restaurant, which opened in 1951. He went on to design several more of the restaurants in the Googie/Futurist style, and these are his best-known commercial projects. He also worked in numerous other Modernist styles, including Streamline Moderne, Minimal Traditional, Custom Ranch, Organic Geometric, and Post and Beam. As his career progressed, Forester shifted from working on relatively modest houses to larger houses and commercial projects. He received his architectural license in 1960.

Forester retired from architecture in 1976 and dedicated himself fulltime to his lifelong interest in visual art. He became a distinguished painter and sculptor in Europe and the US. In 1995, Forester was named to the AIA College of Fellows.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #528– Dr. Harold C. & Frieda Daum Urey/Russell Forester House (7890 Torrey Lane), 1954
- HRB #959– Peterson/Russell Forester Residence (567 Gage Lane), 1965
- HRB #992– Park Prospect Condominiums/Russell Forester Building (800 Prospect Street), c. 1963
- HRB #1042– Edmund and Elsie Herman/Russell Forester House (1262 Fleetridge Drive), 1961
- HRB #1054– Jacob Bronowski House (9438 La Jolla Farms Road), 1964
- HRB #1064– Helen Ruth Dailey/Russell Forester House (7750 Ludington Place), 1948
- HRB #1154– James and Doris Byerly/Russell Forester House (1949 Paseo Dorado), 1968

Designation Summary:

At least eight of Forester's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Dr. Harold C. & Frieda Daum Urey/Russell Forester House (HRB #528), which established him as a Master Architect by the HRB in 2002, the Park Prospect Condominiums/Russell Forester Building (HRB #992), and the Helen Ruth Dailey/Russell Forester House (HRB #1064).

Ralph L. Frank (1898–1964)

Ralph Loren Frank was born in Kansas in 1898. He moved to San Diego in 1920 and began working as a salesman for the Grable-Francisco-Bleifuss Company, a real estate company. By 1926, he was working as a draftsman for Ralph E. Hurlburt, while also designing houses on his own. By the mid-1930s, he was a partner with the firm Hurlburt, Frank & Slaughter. Frank was the firm's primary architectural designer, while Slaughter built the houses and Hurlburt sold them.

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 to 1942), and C. Arnholt Smith. While with Hurlburt, Frank & 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 for several houses by Hurlburt, Frank & Slaughter. 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 Hurlburt transitioned from Spanish Eclectic styles to the simpler, more cost-effective "American" styles promoted by the FHA to meet demands for affordable housing, such as Colonial Revival and Cape Cod.

Ralph Frank worked in many neighborhoods including Uptown, Mission Hills, Point Loma, La Playa and La Jolla, and in various architectural styles. He worked as an architect into his later years, shifting to styles more common during the midcentury.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #718– Strawn House (3120 Owen Street), 1933
- HRB #722– Philip and Helen Gildred/Ralph Frank House (1025 Cypress Avenue), 1935
- HRB #869– T. Claude Ryan House (548 San Fernando Street), 1962
- HRB #881– Ralph Loren and Alice Mae Frank House (6003 Waverly Avenue), 1928
- HRB #896– C. Arnholt Smith/Ralph L. Frank House (2293 San Juan Road), 1936
- HRB #955– Willis and Jane Fletcher/Ralph L. Frank and Milton Sessions House (575 San Gorgonio Street), 1941
- HRB #987– Walter J. and Grace Ogden/Ralph L. Frank House (1007 Cypress Avenue), 1931
- HRB #1011– Guilford H. and Grace Whitney House (4146 Miller Street), 1927 (with Hurlburt, Tifal and Milton P. Sessions)

- HRB #1059– Dr. Franklin and Leone Lindemulder/Ralph Frank House (2251 San Juan Road), 1935
- HRB #1160– Alfred and Helen Cantoni/Ralph L. Frank and William B. Melhorn House (2412 Pine Street), 1964
- HRB #1206– Justin and Anastasia Evenson/Ralph L. Frank House (1041 Cypress Avenue), 1934
- HRB #1288– Howard and Helen Taylor House (605 San Fernando Street), 1956
- Frank Residence (2288 San Juan Road)

Designation Summary:

At least 12 of Frank's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Philip and Helen Gildred/Ralph Frank House (HRB #722), which established him as a Master Architect by the HRB in 2005, the Ralph Loren and Alice Mae Frank House (HRB #881), and the C. Arnholt Smith/Ralph L. Frank House (HRB #896).

George W. Gans (1878–1945)/Laurel Building Company

George W. Gans was born in 1878 and moved to San Diego in 1912. In 1922, during a major housing boom in San Diego, Gans, his wife Amalia and his attorney Lewis Riley formed the Laurel Building Company. Between 1922 and 1928, Gans constructed at least 24 single-family residences, mostly in North Park and mostly on speculation. He largely built in the Craftsman and Spanish Eclectic styles. Some of the signature design elements of his Craftsman houses are a front porch wall topped by a concave curve, and steps on the side of the porch.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #539– George Gans Spec House #1 (3036 33rd Street), 1926
- HRB #792– George Gans Spec House #2 (3565 Herman Avenue), 1925
- HRB #900– George and Amalia Gans House (2890 Redwood Street), 1928
- HRB #921– George Gans Spec House #3 (3120 Felton Street), 1927
- HRB #1045– George Gans Spec House #4 (3005 33rd Street), 1926
- HRB #1131– George Gans Spec House #5 (3125 Bancroft Street), 1926

Designation Summary:

At least six of Gans' works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the George Gans Spec House #2 (HRB #792), which established him as a Master Architect by the HRB in 2006, the George Gans Spec House #1 (HRB #539), and the George and Amalia Gans House (HRB #900).

Irving Gill (1870–1936)

Irving John Gill was born in Upstate New York in 1870. His father was a carpenter and building contractor. After Gill completed high school, he started his first architectural job in 1889, working

with Ellis G. Hall in Syracuse. Shortly thereafter, he moved to Chicago to join the Adler & Sullivan firm, where he was mentored by Frank Lloyd Wright.

In 1893, Gill moved to San Diego for health reasons and to further his architectural career. He partnered with Joseph Falkenhan to form the firm Falkenhan & Gill. His earliest projects in San Diego were Queen Anne-style houses.

In 1896, Gill partnered with famed architect William S. Hebbard. In 1900, he and Hebbard were commissioned to stabilize the Mission San Diego de Alcalá. The Mission's architecture had a vast influence on Gill's future projects. He began to incorporate stripped-down Mission-style elements into his Craftsman designs. In 1907, he introduced his own Mission-influenced Cubist style that had no ornamental embellishments. Gill's awareness of political and social reform swayed him to design for all classes of society, which also encouraged his development of a stripped-down Mission style.

Gill built in several San Diego neighborhoods such as Uptown, La Jolla, Sherman Heights, Golden Hill, South Park, and Downtown. In addition to Queen Anne, Craftsman, and Mission Revival, Gill built in the Tudor, Prairie, and International.

Many San Diego architects have been influenced by Irving Gill's Modernist style of structural simplicity and the use of natural materials and colors.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #18– Gill House, (2212 Pine Street), 1905
- HRB #40– George Marston House (3525 7th Avenue), 1909 (Hebbard and Gill)
- HRB #51– Horton Plaza and Fountain (300 Block of Broadway), 1909
- HRB #62– Lee House #2 (3353 Albatross Street), 1905 (Hebbard and Gill)
- HRB #79– La Jolla Women's Club (715 Silverado Street), 1914
- HRB #86– La Jolla Recreational Center (615 Prospect Street), 1915
- HRB #97– Mary Cassitt House #4 (3526 7th Avenue), 1906
- HRB #98– Teats House #1 (3560 7th Avenue), 1905
- HRB #153– Major Myles Molan House (2214–2224 2nd Avenue), 1894 (with Falkenhan)
- HRB #353– The Bishop's School (7607 La Jolla Boulevard), 1945 (with Louis Gill and Carleton Winslow, Sr.)
- HRB #357-003– Gilman Hall (7607 La Jolla Boulevard), 1916 (with Louis Gill)
- HRB #367– Joseph Jessop and Sons Jewelers Building (1041–1049 5th Avenue), 1927 (Hebbard and Gill)
- HRB #782– Wheeler Bailer/Irving Gill House (7964 Princess Street), 1907

Designation Summary:

At least 18 of Gill's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Gill House (HRB #18), the George Marston House (HRB #40), and the Wheeler Bailer/Irving Gill House (HRB #782)

Louis Gill (1885–1969)

Louis J. Gill, nephew of acclaimed architect Irving Gill, was born in Syracuse, New York, in 1885. 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 they designed several high-profile projects. Louis Gill also worked independently during this time. In 1916, he was selected to design the original San Diego Zoo.

Louis Gill's partnership with Irving dissolved in 1919 and Louis establish his own practice, quickly building a reputation as a leader in his field. In addition to designing the residences of several distinguished San Diegans such as philanthropist Ellen Browning Scripps, he designed churches, apartment houses and commercial structures in San Diego and Coronado. 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 Building) in collaboration with noted architects Richard Requa, Samuel Hamill and William Templeton Johnson.

In addition to his contributions to San Diego's architectural heritage, Louis Gill was also active in a variety of professional organizations. He was pivotal in the formation of the San Diego Chapter of the AIA 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 named to the AIA College of Fellows in 1942.

Gill continued to practice architecture until his retirement in 1955.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #156– Wegeforth House (210 Maple Street), 1917
- HRB #203– County Administration Building (1600 Pacific Highway), 1938 (with Richard Requa, William Templeton Johnson and Samuel Hamill)
- HRB #207-023– Chinese Mission Building (643–645 First Avenue), 1927
- HRB #353– The Bishop's School (7607 La Jolla Boulevard), 1945 (with Irving Gill and Carleton Winslow, Sr.)
- HRB #357-003– Gilman Hall (7607 La Jolla Boulevard), 1916 (with Irving Gill)
- HRB #366– Louis Gill House (244 West Brookes Avenue), 1921
- HRB #469– Young Hardware Store (3285–3287 Adams Avenue), 1925
- HRB #1204– Abelardo Rodriguez/Louis Gill House (4379 N. Talmadge Drive), 1926

Designation Summary:

At least eight of Louis Gill's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Wegeforth House (HRB #156), the Chinese Mission Building (HRB #207-023), and the Abelardo Rodriguez/Louis Gill House (HRB #1204).

Samuel Hamill (1903–1989)

Samuel Hamill was born in Arizona in 1903. In 1909, his family moved to San Diego. During high school, Hamill took drafting classes taught by Lilian J. Rice—who would later become his mentor—and worked as an intern for William Templeton Johnson. Hamill's exposure to the dramatic Spanish Eclectic architecture of the 1915 Panama-California Exposition and encouragement from Rice led him to study architecture. After graduating from San Diego High School in 1921, he attended San Diego State University for one year, and then transferred to the School of Architecture at UC Berkeley. He graduated with honors in 1927. Shortly thereafter, he moved back to San Diego and was hired as an associate at the acclaimed firm of Requa and Jackson.

Recognizing Hamill's talent and enthusiasm, Requa and Jackson entrusted him 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 and 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 several large commissions as his career progressed. He became the principal architect of Requa and Jackson once the founding partners retired. He served as the company architect for the Union Title and Trust Company several years. In 1950, he was hired 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.

In addition to designing several of San Diego's landmarks, Hamill is recognized for his role as an influential civic leader. He helped found several organizations including San Diegans, Inc., which was aimed at revitalizing the city's downtown, and the Committee of 100. He also served three terms as the president of the AIA and was named to the AIA College of Fellows in 1957.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #203– County Administration Building (1600 Pacific Highway), 1938 (with Richard Requa, William Templeton Johnson and Louis Gill)
- HRB #412– Veterans' War Memorial Building (3325 Zoo Drive), 1950 (with John Siebert)
- HRB #770– Casa De Tempo/Samuel Wood Hamill House (1212 Upas Street), 1935
- HRB #771– Mickey Wright/Samuel Hamill House (2765 Brant Street), 1933
- 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

Designation Summary:

At least four of Hamill's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Veterans' War Memorial Building (HRB #412), which

established him as a Master Architect by the HRB in 2000, the Casa De Tempo/Samuel Wood Hamill House (HRB #770), and the Mickey Wright/Samuel Hamill House (HRB #771).

Gustav A. Hanssen (1869–1944)

Gustav Adolphus Hanssen was born in Davenport, Iowa, in 1869. He earned a degree in Architecture from the University of Illinois in 1890. After graduation, he built a variety of buildings in Davenport, including houses, a school, a fire station, a two-part commercial block building, and freight depots. Nine of these buildings are listed on the National Register. Hanssen built in a variety of styles, including Neoclassical Revival, Georgian Revival, Gothic Revival, Mission Revival, Mediterranean, Queen Anne, Italianate, and Prairie.

Hanssen moved to San Diego around 1908. His first known buildings in San Diego were built in 1910. Over the course of his career in San Diego, he worked for various companies, engaged in several short architectural partnerships, and continued to build in a variety of styles. In addition to the styles he had used in Davenport, he added the following styles to his repertoire: Tudor Revival, Renaissance Revival, Moorish Revival, Art Deco, and Craftsman with Swiss Chalet and Japanese-inspired influences. He also continued to design a variety of building types: single-family houses, multi-unit buildings, commercial buildings, a school, industrial buildings, Fire Station #4 (HRB Site #326), a sanitarium and hospital, and hotels.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #173– Otis Residence (3255 2nd Avenue), 1911 (with Arthur Keyes)
- HRB #266– Adams-Henry Company Building (800–826 W. Ivy Street), 1913
- HRB #326– Fire Station # 4 (400 8th Avenue), 1938
- HRB #861– Katherine Redding Stadler House (2750 Rosecrans Street), 1914
- HRB #1285– Edwin K. Hurlbert/Gustav Hanssen House (2930 Chatsworth Boulevard), 1913

Designation Summary:

At least five of Hanssens' works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Edwin K. Hurlbert/Gustav Hanssen House (HRB #1285), which established Hanssen as a Master Architect by the HRB in 2018, Fire Station # 4 (HRB #326), and the Katherine Redding Stadler House (HRB #861).

Dell W. Harris (1875–1937)

Delland Watkins Harris was born in San Jose in 1875. He studied business in college and worked in sales. Around 1902, he became interested in architecture after taking a correspondence school course in architectural drawing. He began his architectural career by working for and learning under Architect D. W. Willard until 1904. From 1904 to 1906, Harris worked for Greene and Greene Architecture, the firm that popularized the Craftsman style. His time there coincided with the firm's

most productive period. From 1906 to around 1908, Harris worked as head draftsman and engineer for prominent San Francisco architect Frank Van Trees.

Harris moved to San Diego around 1908, where he began working as an architect for the Pacific Building Company. Examples of his works can be found primarily near downtown, as well as in Cardiff, Chula Vista, La Mesa and Coronado. He designed a wide range of building types including high-quality apartments, commercial buildings, churches, and custom residences. His range of style included Craftsman, Tudor, Mission Revival, and Italian Renaissance Revival. Many of his works and designs were published nationally and locally.

Harris worked as an architect in San Diego until 1916, when he moved to LA.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #802– Elwyn Gould House (2333 Albatross St), 1914
- HRB #1166– Robert and Virginia Cleator/Dell W. Harris House (1415 28th Street), 1914
- HRB #130-007– Fehlman Morgan House (2470 A Street), 1911
- Fehlman Apartments (901 10th Avenue) (now Mitchell Apartments), 1911
- Casa Ernestina, home of Madame Ernestine Schumann-Heink (9951 El Granito Avenue, La Mesa), 1913

Designation Summary:

At least four of Harris' works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Robert and Virginia Cleator/Dell W. Harris House (HRB #1166), which established him as a Master Architect by the HRB in 2014, the Fehlman Morgan House (Golden Hill Historic District Contributor #130-007), the Amelia Apartments (HRB #661), and the Elwyn Gould House (HRB #802).

William Sterling Hebbard (1863–1930)

William Sterling Hebbard was born in Michigan in 1863. He graduated from the School of Architecture at Cornell University in 1887. The program's curriculum included courses in Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Romanesque, Gothic and Renaissance architecture. From 1887 to 1888, he worked for the architectural firm of Burnham and Root in Chicago. There, he was exposed to Shingle and eclectic-style buildings. He moved to LA in 1888, where he worked as a draftsman and gained an appreciation for Mission architecture.

Around 1889, Hebbard was hired by the Cable Railway Company to design several buildings, including a powerhouse on 3rd Avenue and Spruce Street in San Diego. He went on to build In 1891, Hebbard started working for the Reid Brothers in San Diego, and took over their unfinished projects when they moved to San Francisco. For the next several years, he built numerous houses, as well as churches and commercial buildings.

In 1896, Hebbard partnered with Irving Gill. Together, they designed many houses, cottages, churches and commercial buildings. Several of their houses and cottages featured half-timbering, two different exterior building materials, and multi-pane windows. One of their larger projects began in 1898, when they were commissioned to design a building for the State Normal School. The design was heavily influenced by the design of the Chicago Columbian Exposition's Art Building and by Hebbard's training in classical architecture. In 1900, Hebbard and Gill were commissioned to stabilize the Mission San Diego de Alcalá. Around the same time, Hebbard and Gill began incorporating arches and stucco finishes in their projects more often.

In 1907, Hebbard and Gill's partnership dissolved. Hebbard continued to practice architecture independently.

Hebbard designed buildings that reflected elements of the Mission Revival, Richardsonian Romanesque, Spanish Renaissance, Neoclassical and Shingle styles. His designs frequently incorporated arches and tiled roofs, combined different exterior building materials, and prioritized natural light and air using large windows, skylights and advanced ventilation systems. While these were some of his signature design elements, his style also evolved over the course of his career.

Hebbard belonged to many architectural, civic, and educational organizations. He 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. He was a founding member of the Board of Architectural Examiners created in 1903 and served as its vice-president in 1916 and its president in 1918. In 1910, he founded the San Diego Architectural Association along with John Siebert. He was also involved in the Southern California chapter of the AIA, as both a charter member and president.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #40– George Marston House (3525 7th Avenue), 1909 (Hebbard and Gill)
- HRB #41– Frederick R. Burnham House (3563 7th Avenue), 1907 (Hebbard and Gill)
- HRB #62– Lee House No. 2 (3353 Albatross Street), 1905 (Hebbard and Gill)
- HRB #121/130-051– Rynearson House (2441 E Street), 1898 (Hebbard and Gill)
- HRB #127-020– Buel - Town Co. Building (275 5th Avenue), 1897 (Hebbard and Gill)
- HRB #130-040– A.H. Frost House (2456 Broadway), 1897 (Hebbard and Gill)
- HRB #169– The Ernest & Ileen White Residence (136 Redwood Street), 1898 (Hebbard and Gill)
- HRB #199– Judge Monroe Anderson House (2257 Front Street), 1904 (Hebbard and Gill)
- HRB #437– Hallenbeck House (3240 Curlew Street), 1912
- HRB #556– Winfield and Ella Sellers/ William Sterling Hebbard House (1055 Akron Street), 1915
- HRB #700– National City & Otay Railroad Depot (200 6th Avenue), 1896
- HRB #701– Maryland Hotel (612 F Street), 1914
- HRB #746– Edward Allig/William Sterling Hebbard House (3226 Curlew Street), 1912
- HRB #894– Charles W. Fox/William Sterling Hebbard House (3100 Brant Street), 1908
- HRB #1348– Harry Gregg/William Sterling Hebbard House (140 W. Thorn Street), 1912

Designation Summary:

More than 20 of Hebbard's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. Most of these are associated with Hebbard and Gill, with seven attributed solely to Hebbard. Those attributed solely to Hebbard include a house built in the Early Modern style with indigenous materials in 1913 (HRB #556), the Mission Revival-style National City & Otay Railroad Depot (HRB #700), and the Maryland Hotel (HRB #701), which was constructed in 1914 in the Neoclassical style with Italian Renaissance features. Three of Hebbard's buildings are listed on the National Register. They are the George Marston House (HRB #40) and the Burnham-Marston House, which are associated with the Hebbard and Gill partnership, and the Ramona Town Hall, which is attributed solely to Hebbard.

Henry Hester (1925–2006)

Henry Hartwell Hester was born in Oklahoma in 1925. After his family moved to San Diego, Hester attended Roosevelt Junior High School and Brown Military Academy. During World War II, he served in the Coast Guard. He graduated from USC in 1947 with a bachelor's degree in architecture.

After graduation, Hester moved to La Jolla. Some of his early mentors were William F. Cody and Lloyd Ruocco. Over the course of his career, he formed partnerships with several other architects, including Cody, Ronald K. Davis, Robert E. Jones and Fred Liebhardt.

Hester designed custom single-family houses and commercial structures. His modernist architectural designs won local and national AIA awards. In 1958, he was commissioned to design a luxury apartment building at 3200 6th Avenue (HRB #801), overlooking Balboa Park. 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 floor plans was unique. Distinguishable block-like balconies functioned like outside rooms, enhancing privacy from neighboring tenants. The apartment building was one of the most acclaimed luxury apartment buildings of its day: it was showcased in a 1960 edition of San Diego Magazine and won an AIA Award of Merit.

Architectural photographer Julius Shulman observed that Hester's career peaked during "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."

In the mid-1970s, Hester entered semi-retirement by limiting his work to custom residential projects.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #801– Colonel Irving Salomon/Henry Hester Apartments (3200 6th Avenue), 1958
- HRB #1143– Martin and Enid Gleich/Henry Hester House (5120 Norris Street), 1962
- Butler Realty/Professional Building (1625 Rosecrans Street) (with Ronald K. Davis)
- Mr. & Mrs. John A. Detchon Residence (4284 Ibis Street)

Designation Summary:

Two of Hester's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They are the Colonel Irving Salomon/Henry Hester Apartments (HRB #801), which established him as a Master Architect by the HRB in 2007, and the Martin and Enid Gleich/Henry Hester House (HRB #1143).

Eugene Hoffman (1870–1948)

Eugene M. Hoffman was born in Dresden, Germany, in 1870, and immigrated to the US with his mother in 1877. He received a degree from New York City College. With this degree and prior experience in building industry jobs, he was able to become an apprentice with Carrere & Hastings, well-known Beaux-Arts architects in New York City. He went on to design several power plants, office buildings, department stores and homes throughout New Jersey and New York, establishing himself as a notable architect in the region.

Hoffman moved to San Diego in 1910 and began working for John Spreckel's San Diego Electric Railway Company, designing power plants and boiler rooms. In 1911, he designed the Classical Revival-style SDG&E Substation B Building (HRB #354), an important piece of San Diego's industrial history. Hoffman began his own practice while still working on projects for Spreckels. In 1912, he designed the Oxford Hotel, also known as the William Penn Hotel. Other projects Hoffman worked on for Spreckels included the John D. Spreckels Building, and remodels of the Coronado Hotel and Mission Cliff Gardens.

Later in his career, Hoffman partnered with architect George S. Walker. Together, they focused on hotel remodeling and single-family houses. Hoffman also designed and supervised construction of a warehouse for the Thum Brothers, the Knickerbocker and Belmont Hotels, and the remodeling of the Waldorf Hotel.

In 1933, Hoffman moved to Santee, where he designed the Santee Elementary School, and several residences, department stores and office buildings.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #127-082– William Penn Hotel (509 F Street), 1914
- HRB #141– Hotel Knickerbocker (315 E Street), 1913 (no longer standing)
- HRB #440– Barcelona Apartment Hotel (326 E. Juniper Street), 1923
- HRB #448– The Wonder Bread Building (171 14th Street), 1924
- HRB #354– SDG&E Station B (903 Kettner Boulevard), 1941
- Thum Brothers Warehouse
- Belmont Hotel
- Waldorf Hotel (remodel)
- Hotel Del Coronado (remodel)
- Mission Cliff Gardens (remodel)

- Jai Alai Palace, Tijuana, 1926

Designation Summary:

At least five of Hoffman's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Wonder Bread Building (HRB #458), which established him as a Master Architect by the HRB in 2001, the Barcelona Apartment Hotel (HRB #440), and SDG&E Substation B (HRB #448).

Frank Hope, Sr. (formerly Jr.) (1901–1994)

Frank Hope was born in San Bernardino in 1901 as Frank L. Hope, Jr. He moved with his family to San Diego in 1913 for his father's job with the Santa Fe Railway. Hope dropped out of San Diego High School in his sophomore year to work in the Navy shipyards during World War I. He later attended UC Berkeley. After graduating, he returned to San Diego and began his architectural career working for Richard Requa. Once Hope passed his architectural exam, he opened his own firm, Frank L. Hope & Associates, Architects & Engineers, in 1928.

In 1930, Hope was commissioned to design the Spanish Eclectic-style Carmelite Monastery in Normal Heights. He went on to design several more buildings for the San Diego Roman Catholic Diocese, such as 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.

In 1940, he was commissioned to remodel the First National Trust & Savings Bank of San Diego Building (HRB #465) in order to give the building a more modern, "stream-lined" appearance. Many ornamental features were removed from the exterior of the building and replaced with a sleek ceramic veneer and black granite base. Hope's firm also worked on the Donald N. Sharp Memorial Hospital in Kearny Mesa (1967–1975), Coronado Hospital (1972), Scripps Memorial Hospital in La Jolla (1975), Scripps Clinic-Molecular Biology Building in La Jolla (1983), and the La Jolla Cancer Research Center (1985).

Frank Hope's son was born in 1931 as Frank L. Hope, III. At that point, Frank Hope (born 1901) went by Frank L. Hope, Jr., and his father (born 1873) went by Frank L. Hope, Sr. When Frank Hope's father, Frank L. Hope, Sr., passed away in 1943, Master Architect Frank Hope (born 1901) became Frank L. Hope, Sr. and his son (born 1931) became Frank L. Hope, Jr.

In 1955, Frank L. Hope, Jr. (born 1931) joined his father's firm. In 1965, Frank L. Hope, Sr. retired, whereupon the firm's name changed to the Hope Consulting Group. Frank L. Hope Jr. (born 1931) has yet to be established as a Master Architect by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board.

Frank Hope, Sr., (born 1901) was named to the AIA College of Fellows in 1965.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #465– First National Bank Building (500–522 Broadway), 1940 remodel

- HRB #803– Frank L. Hope Jr. House (371 San Fernando Street), 1947
- HRB #1065– Luigi and Louise Perna/Frank Hope, Sr. House (2320 Hickory Street), 1928
- HRB # 1169– Lawrence and Mary Oliver/Frank Hope, Sr. House (815 Armada Terrace), 1935
- HRB #1284– Edward Molloy/Frank Hope Jr. House (2702 Willow Street), 1928
- St. Patrick’s Catholic Church, 1928
- Carmelite Monastery of San Diego, 1930
- Dana Junior High School, 1941
- Sacred Heart Catholic Church, 1946
- Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church, 1947
- The Immaculata Chapel, USD Campus, 1964

Designation Summary:

At least five of Hope’s works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Frank L. Hope Jr. House (HRB #803), which established him as a Master Architect by the HRB in 2007, the Lawrence and Mary Oliver/Frank Hope, Sr. House (HRB #1169), and the Edward Molloy/Frank Hope Jr. House (HRB #1284).

Clyde Hufbauer (1911–1993)

Clyde Hufbauer was born in LA in 1911. His family moved to San Diego in 1921, where he attended San Diego High School and San Diego State College. He went on to attend UC Berkeley, where he earned bachelor’s, master’s and doctoral degrees in architecture. Hufbauer was the first in the University’s history to receive a doctorate in architecture. In 1936, he married Arabelle McKee, a fellow architecture student at Berkeley, and the couple moved to Mission Beach in San Diego. In the same year, he began his architectural career.

Hufbauer became chief architect for the San Diego Unified School District during a period of rapid population growth in San Diego. In this role, he built 63 elementary schools and 16 middle and high schools to accommodate the City’s growing school population. He also became known for being able to work within the constraints of the tight budgets and strict deadlines of schools and state agencies. He also built facilities for the community colleges of Poway, Grossmont, Miramar, and Southwestern. Most of his institutional buildings were one-story, International-style 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, and horizontal steel window systems facing intervening walkways. He is credited with creating portable ‘bungalows’ to serve as temporary classrooms to meet the needs of growing school populations.

Hufbauer established his own firm in 1947. Later in his career, he formed the firm Hufbauer, Humphrey & Worthington.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #854– Clyde & Arabelle M. Hufbauer House (1821 Torrey Pines Road), 1952

- San Diego Unified School District Board of Education – Eugene Brucker Education Center (4100 Normal Street), 1953
- Alice Birney Elementary School
- Crown Point Elementary School
- Education Center, Grossmont Community College, 1953
- Clyde & Arabelle M. Hufbauer Residence #1, 1939
- Miramar Community College
- Mission Bay High School

Herbert Jackson (1867–1948)

Herbert L. Jackson was born in 1867. After he graduated from Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania with a degree in structural engineering, he began working for a railroad company in the Midwest. He moved to San Diego in 1909 and began working as an architect. He joined the firm Mead & Requa in 1915.

In 1920, Requa asked Jackson to partner with him due to his interest in designing buildings that successfully combined Old World romanticism with modern-day construction techniques. Requa and Jackson designed some of the most notable interpretations of the Southern California style in San Diego, Rancho Santa Fe, and Coronado. Most of their buildings were built in Spanish Eclectic styles, including Mediterranean Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, and Pueblo Revival. Known as the ‘structuralist,’ Jackson was the perfect complement to Requa and together they became the ‘architectural firm of choice’ for affluent and business clients.

After Requa retired, associate Samuel Hamill became a partner, and the firm was known as Jackson & Hamill from 1936 to 1938. This partnership yielded the Del Mar Fairgrounds and Racetrack in 1938.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #360– Milton F. Heller Residence/Casa Marrero (3107 Zola Street), 1927 (Requa and Jackson)
- HRB #388– Rolland C. Springer House (2737 28th Street), 1925 (Requa and Jackson)
- HRB #466– Bowman-Cotton House (2900 Nichols Street), 1929 (Requa and Jackson)
- HRB #484– Miller House (2020 Orizaba Avenue), 1927 (Requa and Jackson)
- HRB #671– Mary Marston/Requa and Jackson House (1008 Cypress Avenue), 1933
- HRB #699– Etta and Lydia Schwieder/Requa and Jackson House (2344 Pine Street) 1926
- HRB #1256– Jeannette and W.P. Cary/Richard Requa and Herbert Jackson House (350 San Fernando Street), 1927
- National Register Site– Torrey Pines Lodge, 1923 (Requa and Jackson)
- Del Mar Fairgrounds & Racetrack, 1938 (Jackson and Hamill)

Designation Summary:

At least 11 of Jackson's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Rolland C. Springer House (HRB #388), which established Jackson as a Master Architect by the HRB in 1999, the Miller House (HRB #484), and the Jeannette and W.P. Cary/Richard Requa and Herbert Jackson House (HRB #1256. Additionally, Requa and Jackson's Torrey Pines Lodge is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

William Templeton Johnson (1877–1957)

William Templeton Johnson was born in Staten Island, New York, in 1877. After high school, he took a job at an asphalt and gravel roofing business. He traveled extensively for the job, including to Savannah, Georgia, and Monterrey, Mexico. In Mexico, he was more fully exposed to the construction business, as well as to Spanish Colonial architecture and Mexican culture.

In 1905, Johnson began his career in architecture. He worked briefly with the well-known East Coast firm Delano & Aldrich. Funded by his wife's family, Johnson took William Delano's advice and moved to Paris to study in the Beaux-Arts tradition. He studied at the Atelier Chiffot and the École des Beaux-Arts until 1911, when he returned to New York.

In 1912, Johnson and his wife relocated to San Diego. Upon their arrival, he started his own architectural firm. In 1913, he designed the Francis W. Parker School quadrangle plan buildings (HRB #482). In this early part of his career, he also built several residences in both Coronado and San Diego.

During the period from 1918 to 1930, Johnson designed his most influential structures. In 1921, he designed his first major public structure, the La Jolla Public Library (HRB #228), in a combination of the Spanish Colonial Revival and Italian Renaissance Revival styles. Between 1922 and 1925, he designed several residences, the La Jolla High School, the La Jolla High School Auditorium, the now-demolished Roosevelt Junior High School Music Building, two private research laboratories, and 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 La Valencia Hotel (HRB #204). In 1927, he designed the Southern Trust & Commerce Bank, and in 1928, the San Diego Trust & Savings Bank Building (HRB #335), to which he relocated his architectural office. The latter building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In 1929, he designed the Junipero Serra Museum (HRB #237) in Presidio Park, and the Samuel I. Fox Building (HRB #127-079) at 6th Avenue and Broadway.

From 1930 until his retirement in 1955, Johnson built many other important public buildings, including the Museum of Natural History in Balboa Park, the County Administration Building (HRB #203, designed in collaboration with Louis Gill, Richard Requa and Samuel Hamill), and the main branch of the San Diego Public Library (HRB #683).

Although Johnson was comfortable with all the styles of his time, he preferred to build in Mediterranean and Spanish Eclectic styles. He was perhaps the leading architect in San Diego during his career. Although he is well known for his residential designs, his primary impact on the City of San Diego is through his design of public structures such as museums, schools and libraries. Among other awards, William Templeton Johnson was named into the AIA College of Fellows in 1939.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #127-079– Samuel I. Fox Building (531 Broadway), 1929
- HRB #203– County Administration Building (1600 Pacific Highway), 1938 (with Richard Requa, Samuel Hamill and Louis Gill)
- HRB #204– La Valencia Hotel (1132 Prospect Street), 1926
- HRB #228– La Jolla Public Library (1006 Wall Street), 1921
- HRB #237– Junipero Serra Museum (2727 Presidio Drive), 1929
- HRB #335– San Diego Trust and Savings Bank Building (530–540 Broadway)
- HRB #354– SDG&E Station B (903 Kettner Boulevard), 1911–1941
- HRB #453– Hildred R. and Marion M. Peckham House (2905 Nichols Street), 1928
- HRB #482– Francis W. Parker School (4201 Randolph Street), 1913
- HRB #683– San Diego City Library (820 E Street), 1954
- HRB #733– William Templeton Johnson House (4520 Trias Street), 1918
- HRB #764– Marion Delafield Sturgis and Samuel Otis Dauchy/William Templeton Johnson House (4455 Hermosa Way), 1927
- HRB #797– William Templeton Johnson Spec House #1 (4467 Ampudia Street), 1926
- HRB #853– Sarah Brock/William Templeton Johnson House (1603 Torrance Street), 1925
- HRB #980– Dr. James and Virginia Churchill/William Templeton Johnson House (3264 Curlew Street), 1922
- HRB #990– William Templeton Johnson/ Harry Brawner Rental House (4460 Trias Street), 1918

Designation Summary:

At least 19 of Johnson's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Junipero Serra Museum (HRB #237), the Francis W. Parker School (HRB #177), and the William Templeton Johnson/ Harry Brawner Rental House (HRB # 990).

Walter Keller (1881–1918)

Walter S. Keller was born in New York City in 1881. He studied architecture and engineering. 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 to 1908. Seeking to further advance his career, he moved to San Diego in 1909, where he initially worked as the Superintendent of Engineering Specialties for the US Grant Hotel.

Keller established his own practice in 1911 and was quickly recognized as a leader in his field. He was known for designing houses of fine craftsmanship and quality cabinetwork. Because of Keller's expertise in residential design, he was commissioned to design several houses for the affluent residents of North Park, Kensington, and Mission Hills. He was soon hired as the company architect for the San Diego Securities Company, to carry out the company's vision for the exclusive Loma Portal subdivision. Keller designed the first home in the area, which was for Thomas N. Faulconer, owner of the Grant Hotel Clothing Store. Keller also reviewed all the architectural plans for proposed development in the subdivision.

Keller worked in a variety of architectural styles, including Mission Revival, Craftsman, Prairie, Art Deco, Colonial Revival, and Neoclassical. Later in his brief career, Keller shifted towards the Spanish Eclectic style in both his residential and commercial work.

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 in 1916. He again enlisted in the Army Corps of Engineers. He died in battle at St. Michel, France in 1918.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #177– Simon Levi Company Building (715 J Street), 1913
- HRB #555– George Burnham House (2916 Chatsworth Boulevard), 1913
- HRB #557– Ralph E. Jenney/Walter S. Keller House (1945 Sunset Boulevard), 1913
- HRB #951– Page Manor/Walter Keller House (3580 Jennings Street), 1910
- HRB #1276-160– South Park Historic District Contributor (1614 Dale Street), 1911
- Point Loma Golf Clubhouse, Loma Portal
- Royal Japanese Gardens, 1915
- Plaza and Cabrillo Theatres, 1914

Designation Summary:

Five of Keller's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Ralph E. Jenney/Walter S. Keller House (HRB #557), which established him as a Master Architect by the HRB in 2002, the Simon Levi Company Building (HRB #177), and the Page Manor/Walter Keller House (HRB # 951).

William Krisel (1924–2017)

William Krisel was born in Shanghai in 1924 to US citizens. His family moved to Beverly Hills in 1937. Krisel attended USC's School of Architecture, where he was taught by Calvin Straub, Raphael Soriano and Garrett Eckbo. As a student, he worked in the offices of Paul Laszlo and Victor Gruen. Krisel graduated from USC in 1949. He became a licensed architect in 1950 and a licensed landscape architect in 1954.

Upon graduating, Krisel went into partnership with Dan Saxon Palmer. Palmer & Krisel began their work in commercial buildings and custom homes, but soon shifted to tract housing. By 1952, their

Post and Beam construction methods had become popular among tract developers because they were both cost-effective and appealing to buyers. From 1957 to 1963, Krisel built thousands of tract houses in Palm Springs. He and Palmer diverged from cookie-cutter construction to create unique houses by varying rooflines and setbacks. Their contemporary designs and modular Post and Beam construction methods allowed for large windows and indoor-outdoor living spaces. Krisel also employed open floor plans and clerestory windows and helped to proliferate the Modernist “butterfly” roofs in California.

Palmer & Krisel began working on residential projects in San Diego in the late 1950s, going on to design numerous housing tracts. The partnership dissolved in 1964, and the San Diego office became Krisel’s solo office in 1966. He then partnered with Abraham Shapiro from 1969 to 1980. In 1980, he resumed working independently, until his death in 2017.

Over the course of his career, Krisel designed a wide variety of buildings, including custom houses, tract houses, high- and low-rise office and apartment buildings, shopping centers, industrial buildings, schools, hospitals, religious building, and motels. He claimed that over 40,000 housing units were built from his designs. He was extensively recognized for his work, earning the AIA Lifetime Achievement Award and the Palm Springs Lifetime Achievement Award, as well as recognition by the American Society of Landscape Architects, the National Association of Home Builders, USC, and the City of Beverly Hills, among others.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #1304- Del Prado/William Krisel Condominiums (666 Upas Street), 1973
- Kahn/Chamber Building (110 W C Street), 1962
- Beth Israel School of Religion (211 Maple Street), 1960
- Loma Starr Building (3065 Rosecrans Place), 1960

Henry J. Lang (1859–1954)

Henry J. Lang was born in Germany in 1859. He first appeared in the San Diego City Directory in 1906. He was known throughout his career as an independent carpenter, builder, and building contractor, building both speculation and custom houses. Lang built houses in several neighborhoods including Hillcrest, Mission Hills, South Park, and University Heights.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #620/1276-042- Henry Lang Spec House #1 (1530 29th Street), 1911
- HRB #776/822-02- Henry Lang Spec House #3 (1787 Fort Stockton Drive), 1913
- HRB #884- Kate M. Dillon and Florence A. Maddock/ Henry J. Lang House (3969 Albatross Street), 1923

Designation Summary:

Four of Lang’s works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Henry Lang Spec House #3 (HRB #1344), which established him

as a Master Architect by the HRB in 2006, the Henry Lang Spec House #1, and the Kate M. Dillon and Florence A. Maddock/ Henry J. Lang House (HRB #884).

Richard Lareau (1927–present)

Richard “Dick” John Lareau was born in Bremerton, Washington, in 1927. His family eventually settled in Chula Vista after his father had transferred between several Naval stations. Lareau studied architecture at UC Berkeley, earning an MA in 1955. After graduating, he briefly worked in the Bay Area, and then moved to San Diego, where he initially worked for the firm Paderewski, Mitchell & Dean. In 1957, he started his own firm, Richard John Lareau & Associates. His firm trained several prominent regional architects, including Al Macy and Paul McKim. He also brought on local artists, such as James Hubbell, to design sculptures for some of his projects.

Lareau designed a variety of building types, including single-family houses, multi-unit buildings, retirement communities, public schools and libraries, colleges, hospitals, religious buildings, commercial buildings, industrial buildings, and military buildings. He was the campus architect for California Western University and designed most of its buildings (this campus is now occupied by Point Loma Nazarene University).

Lareau designed most of his single-family houses in Modernist styles. He was interested in the work of Modernist architect Harwell Hamilton Harris and strove in his own work to express the structures of his buildings. His designs frequently feature flat roofs with wide eaves and projecting beams, natural wall materials, and large expanses of glass that work with the site’s geography and/or vistas. He was also interested in circular and curved buildings. Both of his houses listed on the San Diego Register are designed in the Post and Beam style.

On October 17, 2014, the City of San Diego declared the day to be “Richard John Lareau Day.”

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #1246– Michael and Clara Brown House (5645 Taft Avenue), 1968
- HRB #1344– Rose Vollmer/Richard Lareau House (4514 Ladera Street), 1964
- Mission Bay Park Visitor Center (East Mission Bay Drive and Clairemont Drive), 1969
- Bone Jack Residence (1914 Guy Street), 1960
- Community Congregational Church (2088 Beryl Street), 1966

Designation Summary:

Two of Lareau’s works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They are the Rose Vollmer/Richard Lareau House (HRB #1344), which established him as a Master Architect by the HRB in 2019, and the Michael and Clara Brown House (HRB #1246).

William S. Lewis, Jr.

William Sperry Lewis, Jr., graduated from USC's architecture program in 1953. During the program, his professors included Calvin Straub, Gregory Ain, Raphael Soriano and William Pereira. After graduation, Lewis joined the LA firm of A. C. Martin & Associates, where his former USC classmate Ward Deems was already employed. In 1959, the firm opened a San Diego office under the firm name Deems-Martin Associates. In 1961, Lewis became a co-owner and the name was changed to Deems/Lewis & Partners. While Deems was responsible for public relations and business development, Lewis was responsible for design and project management. Over the years, their firm helped launch the careers of several prominent local architects such as Robert E. Jones and Donald Goldman.

Lewis is best known for his commercial work, although he also built some residential projects. Among his firm's most significant works are the San Diego Mormon Temple, the San Diego Convention Center, Torrey Pines High School, the UCSD Humanities Library, and the May Company/William Lewis, Jr. Building (HRB Site #1203) which helped to shift San Diego's retail center and shopping habits from downtown to Mission Valley.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #1203- May Company/William Lewis, Jr. Building (1702 Camino Del Rio North), 1961
- UCSD Humanities Library-Galbraith Hall, 1965

Ilton E. Loveless (1892-1973)

Ilton E. Loveless was born in Washington, DC, in 1892. He moved to San Diego in 1919 and began working as an inspector with the US Navy Public Works Office in 1920. In 1923, he left his position with the Navy and opened his own architectural firm. Throughout his career, Loveless remained independent, never taking on a partner.

Loveless' contributions to San Diego include Mercy Hospital, built in the Mediterranean Revival style in 1926, and a study hall and auditorium for Point Loma Junior-Senior High School in 1928. He was listed as an architect in the San Diego City Directory until 1935.

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 his work on the Nazareth House in 1924, considered one of the finest reproductions of Mission architecture, Loveless was contracted to restore the Mission San Diego de Alcalá Church in 1930.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #397- Mercy Hospital Historic Complex (4077 5th Avenue), 1926
- San Diego Athletic Club Building
- Point Loma Junior-Senior High School Study Hall and Auditorium
- Restoration of the Mission San Diego de Alcalá Church, 1930

- Nazareth House Orphanage, 1924

William Lumpkins (1909–2000)

William Lumpkins was born at Rabbit Ears Ranch, New Mexico, in 1909. He studied art at the University of New Mexico and architecture at USC. He left USC in 1934 and moved back to New Mexico, where he began his career as a junior architect with the Works Progress Administration. He also began experimenting with the integration of new technologies with historic adobe building techniques and built New Mexico's first passive solar house in 1935. As an artist, he worked primarily in watercolor and was associated with the Transcendental Painting Group, a forebear to the Abstract Expressionist Movement. The influence of his art on his architecture is suggested by his obituary in the *Los Angeles Times*, which states that he "created homes that favored flowing room blocks and asymmetrical designs."

After World War II, Lumpkins moved to La Jolla, where he continued his work as an architect and painter. One of his earliest projects in San Diego is the William Black House, built in the Pueblo Revival style. However, he quickly shifted away from this style to more modernist styles. Lumpkins designed many buildings during his time in San Diego, including La Jolla's Athenaeum (HRB Site # 229), a wing of the La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club, and several shopping plazas and Custom Ranch subdivisions.

Lumpkins returned to Santa Fe in 1967, where he continued his pioneering efforts in passive solar design.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #229– The Athenaeum (1008 Wall Street), 1956
- HRB #1323– John and Betty Mabee/William Lumpkins House (4545 Yerba Santa Drive), 1963
- National Register Site– William Black House (9630 La Jolla Farms Road), 1950–1952

Designation Summary:

Two of Lumpkins' works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They are the John and Betty Mabee/William Lumpkins House (HRB #1323), which established him as a Master Architect by the HRB on in 2019, and the Athenaeum in La Jolla (HRB #229).

Kenneth MacDonald, Jr. (1880–1937)

Kenneth A. MacDonald, Jr., was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1880. He began his career as a draftsman in his father's architectural firm. After finishing his education at the University of Kentucky, he moved to San Francisco shortly after the city's 1906 earthquake. He designed residential and commercial buildings in San Francisco as well as several buildings in LA. MacDonald established a name for himself in San Francisco with his designs of the Canterbury Hotel and the

home of Adolph Spreckels. He partnered with fellow San Francisco architect George Adrian Applegarth and together they designed various commercial buildings, as well as the home of Adolph Spreckels. MacDonald and Applegarth maintained an office in San Diego from 1910 to 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) (sic), 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).

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #530– Edward T. Austin/McDonald-Applegarth House (sic) (2865 Albatross Street, 1911
- Adolph Spreckels Mansion, San Francisco
- Canterbury Hotel, San Francisco
- Broadway Arcade, LA
- Hill Street Arcade, LA
- Leo Kaufman House, Santa Monica

Herbert Mann (1883–1961)

Herbert James Mann was born in Chicago in 1883. He attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1902 to 1906. After graduating, Mann returned to Chicago and served as a construction superintendent for the Paul F. P. Mueller Company. Around 1909, he moved west and established the Mann Building Company in Phoenix and LA. In Phoenix, he was a city building inspector. In 1925, Mann branched out to San Diego and set up the H. J. Mann Company in La Jolla. He received frequent commissions from developers Harold Muir and W. F. Ludington. In 1927, he formed a partnership with Thomas L. Shepherd, which ended in 1932. Even after the partnership ended, Mann provided design and technical support for several of Shepherd's projects.

Mann's best-known works are in La Jolla. They include the Spanish Tower addition to La Valencia Hotel, the La Jolla Country Club, the La Jolla Stables, the First National Trust and Savings Bank, and several notable residences. In downtown San Diego, Mann remodeled the Grand Rapids Furniture Company in the Art Moderne style.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #560– Henry and May Turner/Herbert Mann-Thomas Shepherd House (391 Via del Norte), 1928
- HRB #596– Carlos Tavares/Herbert Mann House (6425 Muirlands Drive), 1931
- HRB #689– Lester Palmer/Herbert Mann-Thomas Shepherd House (6751 Muirlands Drive), 1927
- HRB #763– Ada Black/Herbert Mann and Thomas Shepherd House (7781 Hillside Drive), 1927
- HRB #812– Marie Louise Biggar/ Herbert J. Mann House (409 Dunemere Drive), 1923

- HRB #829– Philip Barber/Herbert Mann and Thomas Shepherd Spec House No.1 (359 Sea Lane), 1928
- First National Trust and Savings Bank, La Jolla Branch (7807 Girard Avenue), 1932
- Grand Rapids Furniture Company (remodel) (1445 4th Avenue), 1929
- La Jolla Country Club

Designation Summary:

At least six of Mann's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Lester Palmer/Herbert Mann-Thomas Shepherd House (HRB #689), the Lester Palmer/Herbert Mann-Thomas Shepherd House (HRB #812), and the Philip Barber/Herbert Mann and Thomas Shepherd Spec House No.1 (HRB #829).

Norman Marsh (1871–1955)

Norman Foote Marsh was born in Upper Alton, Illinois in 1871. He studied art, literature and science at Shurtleff College in Upper Alton from 1889 to 1891. In 1892, he began studying architecture at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, and graduated with a BS in architecture in 1897.

Marsh moved to LA in 1900. He partnered with architect Clarence H. Russell from 1902 to 1907. In 1904, Marsh and Russell were hired by Abbot Kinney to help design the city of Venice, CA. After 1907, Marsh started working independently.

Marsh is best known for his designs for churches and schools in styles informed by his education at the University of Illinois, such as the Classical Revival style. Although he lived in LA and South Pasadena for his entire career in Southern California, he designed projects in San Diego and other cities. For instance, he designed the Park Place Methodist Episcopal Church (HRB #157) in San Diego. The building's Classical Revival style is expressed through its Classical Greek columns, arches, and domes, while its lack of applied ornamentation reflects the simple designs of Protestant churches of Colonial America. Marsh also designed in the Mission Revival style.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #157– Park Place Methodist Episcopal Church (2825 5th Avenue), 1910
- HRB #329– First Baptist Church (906 10th Avenue), 1912
- First Christian Church, 1909
- Parkhurst Building (Santa Monica), 1927
- University of Redlands campus plan, Administration Building, Bekins Hall and President's House

Designation Summary:

Two of Marsh's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They are the Park Place Methodist Episcopal Church (HRB #157) and the First Baptist Church (HRB #329).

Cliff May (1908–1989)

Born in 1908, Clifford Magee May was a sixth-generation San Diego native and a descendant of the pioneering Estudillo family. He is considered the originator of the California Ranch style. He did not have formal architectural training, but learned his craft on the job, finding inspiration in his detailed knowledge of the region's Spanish Colonial architectural heritage.

Around 1932, May built his first house, for his wife and himself, with the help of engineering contractor Orville U. Miracle. After that, he began building speculative houses in Talmadge Park. Between 1931 and 1937, May reportedly designed approximately 50 houses in San Diego, mostly in Talmadge Park and La Jolla Hermosa. He built in two styles that he named the *hacienda* and *rancheria* styles. Both were informed by his knowledge of the region's Mexican Rancho period and Spanish Colonial architectural heritage. Most of his *hacienda* houses reflected traditional adobe hacienda architecture but featured the newest materials and construction techniques. They also differed from similar Spanish Eclectic houses because they featured attached garages located towards the front of the lot, allowing for more livable space at the back. While his *hacienda* houses featured clay tile roofs and smooth stucco over thick walls, his *rancheria* houses were closer precedents to the modern ranch house, featuring thinner walls, board-and-batten siding, and shake roofs. Both types of houses were typically low in scale and spread out on the parcel, resulting in a new informal suburban style of understated luxury and indoor-outdoor living. Through these designs, May established and popularized the California Ranch style.

In 1938, May moved to LA, where he became internationally known through published designs of his custom ranch houses in *Sunset* magazine. His California Ranch style became extremely popular, in part for its design flexibility and site adaptability. He also continuously updated his designs to incorporate modern amenities. Many of his design features were eventually incorporated into tract ranch designs.

Over the course of his life, May designed more than one thousand buildings, including the headquarters of *Sunset* magazine, the LA home of the 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 in California by Governor Deukmejian.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #355– Alexander and Nancy Highland House (2400 Presidio Drive), 1934
- HRB #387– The Lindstrom House (4669 East Talmadge Drive), 1933
- HRB #416– Violetta Horton Speculation House #1 (6303 La Jolla Scenic Drive), 1935
- HRB #479– Colonel Arthur J. & Francis O'Leary House (4725 Norma Drive), 1932
- HRB #679– Violetta Horton/Cliff May Spec House #3 (7477 Hillside Drive), 1935
- HRB #731– Violetta Lee Horton Spec House #4 (7575 Hillside Drive), 1935
- HRB #1053– Eason Enterprises/Cliff May Spec House #1 (4777 Avion Way), 1965

- HRB #1139– Cliff May House (64338 Adams Avenue), 1935
- HRB #1336– Virginia Nuckolls/Cliff May House (6004 Avenida Cresta), 1936

Designation Summary:

At least 13 of May's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Alexander and Nancy Highland House (HRB #355), the Lindstrom House (HRB #387), and the Virginia Nuckolls/Cliff May House (HRB #1336).

Wayne McAllister (1907–2000)

Wayne D. McAllister was born in San Diego in 1907. He dropped out of high school to earn income for his family, which was headed by his widowed mother. At the same time, he obtained a GED in night school and took drafting courses. During the drafting courses, he met Corinne Fuller. Corinne Fuller McAllister is established as a Master Interior Designer by the HRB. After working together at the American Building & Investment Company, Corinne and Wayne married in 1926 and started their own architectural design business.

Wayne and Corinne McAllister are best known for their design of the Agua Caliente Resort in Tijuana. They received this commission in 1926, when Wayne was 18 years old. He and Corinne also designed the 500-seat Civic Center built on Park Boulevard in 1931, the Balboa Beer Company, the US Grant Hotel Annex, and a remodel of the Biltmore Hotel in LA. After completion of the Biltmore Hotel remodel in 1935, the McAllisters relocated their practice to LA, where they capitalized on their many Hollywood contacts from Agua Caliente and developed a successful business designing circular drive-in restaurants with signs in the Art Deco and Streamline Moderne styles. Corinne retired in 1938 to take care of the couple's children.

Around 1941, the family temporarily moved to Las Vegas, where Wayne McAllister designed several casinos and hotels in the Googie style, including El Rancho Hotel, Desert Inn, the Sands, the Fremont and the Horseshoe. As his career progressed, McAllister designed many carhop drive-ins and car-culture hotels, motels, restaurants and coffee shops in the Googie, Art Deco and Streamline Moderne styles. He created several carhop restaurant designs and prototypes in the LA area, including Bob's Big Boy, the Pig 'n Whistle, the Brown Derby, and Van de Kamp's. He also created the prototype of the Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant and advised on the design of McDonald's "golden arches."

In 1953, McAllister began designing hotels for the Marriott Corporation. In 1956, he became a vice president of the Marriott Corporation and moved to Washington, DC. In 1963, the family returned to Southern California, settling in Pasadena.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #519– Yngvar & Bertha Laws / Wayne & Corinne McAllister House (4357 Ridgeway Drive), 1931
- HRB #674– Clarence & Gertrude Beatty/Wayne McAllister House (4356 Trias Street), 1926

- HRB #914– Harry and Meta Pollock/Wayne McAllister House (1068 Santa Barbara Street), 1938
- Agua Caliente Resort, Tijuana
- Balboa Beer Company, 808 Imperial Avenue

Designation Summary:

Three of McAllister’s works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They are the Yngvar & Bertha Laws / Wayne & Corinne McAllister House (HRB #519), which established him as a Master Architect by the HRB in 2002, the Clarence & Gertrude Beatty/Wayne McAllister House (HRB #674), and the Harry and Meta Pollock/Wayne McAllister House (HRB #918).

Frank Mead (1865–1940)

Frank Mead was born in Camden, New Jersey, in 1865. He obtained his architectural education 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 became interested in the 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. After Hebbard and Gill’s firm dissolved in 1907, Mead and Gill went into partnership. Mead and Gill designed several notable projects in the San Diego 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 rights advocate and activist.

In 1912, Mead returned to San Diego and established a partnership with a young Richard Requa. Sharing a passion for Southwestern and Mediterranean design, the two architects developed the ubiquitous “Southern California Style” of architecture, which drew upon both Spanish and Mediterranean influences and was well-suited to the Southwestern climate. Over the following decade, Mead and Requa designed numerous residences, as well as several public and commercial structures. The partnership ended in 1920.

Perhaps best known for his work in collaboration with Requa, Frank Mead was inarguably one of San Diego’s foremost architects of the early twentieth century. He had an intimate knowledge of indigenous architectural practices, and effectively incorporated many of them into his designs.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #200– A.H. Sweet Residences (3141 Curlew Street and 435 W. Spruce Street), 1915
- HRB #334– Palomar Apartment Building (536 Maple Street), 1914
- HRB #470– Brackenbury House (1008 Edgemont Place), 1916

- HRB #800– Robert Campbell and Belle Anderson Gemmell/Frank Mead/Richard Requa/Henry Jackson House and Studio (4476 Hortensia Street), 1916
- HRB #1298– Philip Monroe Klauber House (4239 Palmetto Way), 1914
- Captain John F. Anderson Residence (with Richard Requa)
- Hopi House, La Jolla (with Richard Requa)

Designation Summary:

At least six of Mead's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the A.H. Sweet Residences (HRB #200), the Palomar Apartment Building (HRB #334), and the Brackenbury House (HRB #470).

Robert Mosher (1920–2015)

Robert Mosher was born in Greeley, Colorado, in 1920 and moved with his family to LA as a baby. While living in LA, his family spent summers in La Jolla. He attended the Art Center School in LA and USC and received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Washington. He apprenticed with the distinguished LA 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 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 lasted more than 55 years. The Mosher/Drew partnership is the longest continuous architectural partnership in San Diego.

After World War II, there was a vacuum in the building industry and a demand for new talent and new ideas to meet the housing needs of the returning veterans and others. The firm of Mosher/Drew responded to this need 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's 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. His influence led to the bridge's sinuous, clean-lined modern design.

Mosher was the principal designer for the Aztec Center at SDSU, several projects at UCSD, the NBC Tower on Broadway Street between 2nd and 3rd Streets, the Golden Door Health Spa in Escondido, his office and many residences. In 1970, Mosher was elected to the AIA College of Fellows. Following his retirement in 1998, Mosher continued to design projects of his choosing in his home studio.

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

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #715– Herbert Kunzel/Robert Mosher House (3250 McCall Street), 1951

- Aztec Center, San Diego State University

Dale Naegle (1928–2011)

Dale Naegle was born in LA in 1928. He attended USC and graduated with a Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1954. Upon graduation, he moved to San Diego. In 1965, he established his own firm, Dale Naegle and Associates, which lasted until 1991. Afterward, he became president of Naegle Architects.

Naegle specialized in residential architecture ranging from affordable housing to luxury single-family residences. However, he also designed retail, office buildings and several other building types such as UCSD's John Muir College building. His structures, such as the Coast Walk and Prospect Point retail/restaurant complexes, influenced the built environment of downtown La Jolla. His "Shopkeeper Homes" in La Jolla Shores promoted mixed-use development and affordable housing. He also designed several planned communities, including the "Windemer" community on Mount Soledad. One of his most unique designs is Bell's Pavilion and Tramway, a guest facility built for a Scripps biologist at Black's Beach in La Jolla. This house, built on the beach, was obviously constructed pre-Coastal Act and is nicknamed the "Mushroom House."

Naegle primarily worked in California and the Southwest, but also designed buildings in Florida, Washington State and Mexico City. He became a member of AIA in 1958 and was named to the AIA College of Fellows in 1982.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #702– Mansfield and Katherine Mills House (7105 Country Club Drive), 1957
- 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

Richard Joseph Neutra (1892–1970)

Richard Joseph Neutra was born in Vienna in 1892. He studied architecture in Vienna before immigrating to the US in 1923. After initially settling in New York, Neutra moved to Chicago and worked briefly with respected architects Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright. He moved to LA in 1925 and established his own practice. It was here that he quickly earned a reputation as a pivotal figure in the development of the International Style.

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 houses 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 building in the Post and Beam style and 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 that focused on designing 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 in LA and the redevelopment plans for Sacramento. The firm dissolved in 1960, and Neutra established the firm Neutra and Associates with his son later that year.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #368– Oxley House (9302 La Jolla Farms Road), 1958
- HRB #393– Bond House (4449 Yerba Buena Drive), 1960
- Alex H. Marshall House, Rancho Santa Fe
- Fred B. Van Sicklin House, Rancho Santa Fe
- Miramar Airman Memorial Chapel (with Robert Alexander)

Designation Summary:

Two of Neutra's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They are the Oxley House (HRB #368) and the Bond House (HRB #393).

Herbert E. Palmer (1879–1962)

Herbert "Herbie" E. Palmer was born in Sandringham, England, in 1879. His mother was a lady-in-waiting at the court of Queen Victoria. His father was rumored 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.

In 1912, Palmer came to the US and began working as an engineer in Maryland. He then moved to New York, where he practiced architecture. In 1923, he married Florence Buchanan and the two moved to La Jolla, where they established their professional practice as "Palmer and Palmer, architects and builders." They built several houses in La Jolla before they divorced in 1926. After the Palmers dissolved their personal and professional relationship, they both established independent architectural design/build practices.

Herbert Palmer designed numerous houses in La Jolla and specialized in the Mediterranean Revival style. His designs emphasized outdoor activity areas such as garden courtyards and terraces. 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 the occupants. A sense of balance between beauty and functionality was important to him.

Palmer intended to open an architecture school in La Jolla, but this plan became infeasible due to the Great Depression. The La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club was built on the intended site. However, between 1927 and 1932, he built the Casa de las Joyas (HRB #1067, known locally as the Taj Mahal), which was intended to be the residence of the school's president (who would be Palmer). He used the house as his personal residence for several years.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #145– McClintock Storage Warehouse/Bekins Bldg. (1202–1210 Kettner Boulevard), 1925
- HRB #327– Darlington House (7441 Olivetas Avenue), 1925 (Palmer, Requa and Shepherd)
- HRB #400– Ella Strong Denison House (373 San Geronio Street), 1927
- HRB #866– H.R. and Olga McClintock/Herbert Palmer & Milton Sessions House (7755 Sierra Mar Drive), 1927
- HRB #1067– Casa De Las Joyas (7902 Roseland Drive), 1932

Designation Summary:

At least five of Palmer's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the McClintock Storage Warehouse/Bekins Bldg. (HRB #145), the Ella Strong Denison House (HRB #400), and the H.R. and Olga McClintock/Herbert Palmer & Milton Sessions House (HRB #866).

John Parkinson (1861–1935) and Donald B. Parkinson (1895–1945)

John Parkinson was born in Lancashire, England, in 1861. After practicing architecture there for five years, he moving to the US in 1882. He initially practiced architecture in Napa. In 1890, he moved to Seattle, where he helped design the Pacific Eppler Buildings and the Butler Hotel, and served as the City Architect, building more than twenty public school buildings.

Parkinson relocated to LA in 1894, during a nationwide economic recession. Shortly after establishing his own practice in LA, he designed the City's first fireproof, steel-frame structure in 1897. By 1902, he had designed the City's first high-rise building, which, at 13 stories, held the distinction of being the City's tallest structure until the completion of City Hall in 1928.

Parkinson entered into a partnership with architect G. Edwin Bergstrom in 1905. For the next 10 years, their practice was regarded as LA's architectural firm of choice. In 1915, Bergstrom left the firm to establish his own practice. In 1920, 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 LA's finest buildings.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #176– John D. Spreckels Bldg. (Bank of America, Home Federal Bldg.) (625 Broadway), 1927
- HRB #654– Pacific Telephone and Telegraph building (914 C Street), 1929
- HRB #1014– Bertha B. Mitchell House (2121 Sunset Boulevard), 1923
- Braly-Continental Building (Southern California’s first skyscraper), LA
- Bullocks Wilshire Department Store, LA
- Homer Laughlin Building (LA’s first fireproof structure)
- LA City Hall
- LA Memorial Coliseum
- LA Union Station
- Original Campus of the University of Southern California, LA
- Pacific Coast Stock Exchange Building, LA

Designation Summary:

Three of John and Donald B. Parkinson’s works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They are the John D. Spreckels Building (HRB #176), the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph building (HRB #654), and the Bertha B. Mitchell House (HRB #1014).

Wilbur D. Peugh and the O’Brien Brothers (Partners 1925–1934)

Wilbur D. Peugh was born in Kelseyville, California, in 1897. He attended UC Berkeley’s School of Aeronautics in 1918. He then went on to earn a degree in architecture from UC Berkeley in 1923. Peugh had several successive partnerships with San Francisco-area architects. He partnered with Willis Lowe from 1921 to 1922, W.H. Ratcliff in 1923, Maston & Hurd from 1924 to 1925, and the O’Brien Brothers from 1925 to 1934. Peugh and the O’Brien Brothers were architects for the Pickwick Corporation. The team was responsible for the design of many San Francisco buildings, two of the most important ones being the Title Insurance Company building on Montgomery Street and the Pickwick Hotel on 5th Street. They also designed the Pickwick Hotel in San Diego (HRB #682).

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #682– Pickwick Hotel (102–150 Broadway), 1926
- Pickwick Hotel, San Francisco
- Title Insurance Company, San Francisco

Henry Harms Preisibius (1872–1964)

Henry Harms Preisibius was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1872. He and his family moved to Ohio when he was 14. He moved to San Diego in 1904 and began working as a builder. One of his first projects was a home on Albatross Street, which was completed in 1906.

H.H. Preisibius is most noted for his design for the 11-story St. James Hotel, which was San Diego's tallest building when it was built in 1912. He also built houses for several noted San Diegans including George W. Hazard, Lucien A. Blochman, and John McKie. Preisibius can be considered a structural engineer as well as an architect. His reputation was based on his ability to take a project from conception to completion and to use a wide range of architectural styles.

One of Preisibius' works, the Riviera Apartment Hotel (HRB #468), has been designated as a historical resource by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. This designation established him as a Master Architect in 2001. The hotel's design was considered progressive for its time. It featured a radio tower on the roof, and all the units featured furnishings, lighting, dinnerware spring water, refrigeration, and steam heat.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #468- Riviera Apartment Hotel (1312 12th Avenue), 1927
- St. James Hotel

Quayle Brothers- Charles (1865-1940) and Edward (1869-1940)

Brothers Charles and Edward Quayle arrived in San Diego with their family in 1900. Their father, William Quayle, had established an architectural firm in Illinois in 1860, and brought his company to San Diego. The brothers inherited the architectural firm when William passed away in 1906.

The Quayle Brothers are best known for constructing two- to three-story brick buildings. They used a variety of styles, including Neoclassical Revival, Art Deco, Italian Renaissance Revival, Spanish Eclectic, Prairie, Craftsman, and Shingle. They also designed a variety of building types, including commercial buildings, industrial buildings, apartments, houses, meeting halls, theatres, fire stations, and Balboa Stadium, which was the second concrete stadium built west of the Mississippi. The Quayle Brothers also contributed to the 1915 Panama-California Exposition by designing the Salt Lake and Union Pacific Building to the east of the Organ Pavilion. This Neoclassical building contrasted with the Spanish Eclectic character of the Exposition's other buildings.

The firm conducted business until the mid-1930s. Both brothers passed away in 1940.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #139- Elk's Hall (350 Cedar Street), 1930
- HRB #245- North Park Theater (2891 University Avenue), 1928
- HRB #276- Fiesta Apartments (648 W. Hawthorn Street), 1911
- HRB #374- Owl Drug Building (402 Broadway), 1913
- HRB #399- Ralph D. Lacoë House (430 W. Spruce Street), 1922
- HRB #446- Whitehead-Kunzel Bowers House (4474 Hortensia Street), 1918
- HRB #459- Fletcher-Salmons Building (602-624 Broadway), 1910
- HRB #494- Charles Quayle House (1031-1033 Lincoln Avenue), 1907

- HRB #505/1276-246– Edward Quayle House (1528 Granada Avenue), 1915
- HRB #660– Carnegie Apartments (950 9th Avenue), 1912
- National Register Site– City of San Diego Policy Headquarters, Jails and Courts (801 West Harbor Drive), 1939

Designation Summary:

Sixteen of the Quayle Brothers' works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include Elks Hall (HRB #139), the Whitehead-Kunzel Bowers House (HRB #446), and the Carnegie Apartments (HRB #660).

Richard Requa (1881–1941)

Richard Smith Requa was born in Illinois in 1881 and raised in Nebraska. He studied electrical engineering at Norfolk College in Nebraska. He moved with his family of origin to San Diego in 1900. Requa received his architectural training by working as an onsite project supervisor for Irving J. Gill's architectural firm, beginning in 1907. In 1910, he opened his own office, and in 1912, partnered with Frank Mead. Mead left the firm in 1920, whereupon Requa formed a partnership with Herbert Jackson, who had joined Requa and Mead's firm in 1915. Requa provided the design skills, while Jackson supplied his knowledge of engineering and structural materials.

Mead's travels inspired Requa to go on his own travels to broaden his knowledge of architectural styles. During the 1920s, he travelled to Central America, South America, and the Mediterranean. He took extensive photographs, which he used in several books that discussed his design philosophy. These travels also helped him to develop his "Southern California" architectural style, an amalgam of Spanish Eclectic styles.

As one of the most important early Southern California architects, Requa was involved in numerous important projects. He was the Master Architect for the California Pacific International Exposition of 1935. In this role, he designed the Federal and Ford Buildings, and helped design the landscaping for the exposition. He was also selected to be the superintendent of the four-person architectural team that designed the San Diego Civic Center, now known as the County Administration Building (HRB #203).

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #118– Charles A. Martin House (3147 Front Street), 1911
- HRB #200– A.H. Sweet Residences (3141 Curlew St. & 435 W. Spruce Street), 1915 (Mead and Requa)
- HRB #203– County Administration Building (1600 Pacific Highway), 1938 (with William Templeton Johnson, Samuel Hamill and Louis Gill)
- HRB #327– Darlington House (7441 Olivetas Avenue), 1925 (Palmer, Requa and Shepherd)
- HRB #360– Milton F. Heller Residence/Casa Marrero (3107 Zola Street), 1927 (Requa and Jackson)

- HRB #388– Rolland C. Springer House (2737 28th Street), 1925 (Requa and Jackson)
- HRB #394– George H. Prudden House (5159 Marlborough Drive), 1926
- HRB #466– Bowman-Cotton House (2900 Nichols Street), 1929 (Requa and Jackson)
- HRB #470– Brackenbury House (1008 Edgemont Street), 1916 (Mead and Requa)
- HRB #477– The 3726 Elliott Street Residence (3726 Elliott Street), 1927 (Requa and Jackson)
- HRB #484– Miller House (2020 Orizaba Avenue), 1927 (Requa and Jackson)
- HRB #551– Cortis and Elizabeth Hamilton/Richard S. Requa House (2840 Maple Street), 1941
- HRB #554– The James Dillon and Lenore Heller Forward/ Richard S. Requa-Milton Sessions House (3123 Zola Street), 1927
- HRB #569– Forbes Requa Model House (5318 Canterbury Drive), 1931
- HRB #570– William T. MacDonald/Richard Requa House (7374 Romero Drive), 1933
- HRB #585– Colonel Howard Tatum/Richard Requa House (2650 Jonquil Drive), 1926
- HRB #629– Clarence Swenson/Richard Requa House (3610 Amaryllis Drive), 1926
- HRB #671– Mary Marston/Requa and Jackson House (1008 Cypress Avenue), 1933
- HRB #699– Etta and Lydia Schwieder/Requa and Jackson House (2344 Pine Street), 1926
- HRB #800– Robert Campbell and Belle Anderson Gemmell/Frank Mead/Richard Requa/Henry Jackson House and Studio (4476 Hortensia Street), 1916
- HRB #1071– Ridgeway House (4256 Ridgeway Drive), 1929
- HRB #1256– Jeannette and W.P. Cary/Richard Requa and Herbert Jackson House (350 San Fernando Street), 1927
- National Register Site– Torrey Pines Lodge, 1923 (Requa and Jackson)

Designation Summary:

At least 34 of Requa's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Rolland C. Springer House (HRB #388), the Miller House (HRB #484), and the Jeannette and W.P. Cary/Richard Requa and Herbert Jackson House (HRB #1256).

Lilian J. Rice (1888–1938)

Biography:

Lilian Jenette Rice was born in National City in 1888. In 1906, she enrolled in the newly founded School of Architecture at UC Berkeley, where she was trained in the Beaux Arts tradition and was introduced to several prominent architects, most notably Julia Morgan. In 1910, Rice was distinguished as one of the School of Architecture's first two women graduates. After receiving her degree, Rice returned to San Diego to care for her ailing mother.

During her early career, Rice worked part-time as a drafter in several local architectural offices. Her first big career break came in 1921, 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. From 1922 to 1927, she 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 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 several single-family houses. Central to Rice's designs was the notion that buildings should be integrated into the surrounding landscape. Therefore, many of her houses featured split-level designs that corresponded with the site's natural features.

Rice's career ended abruptly in 1938, when she died from a ruptured appendix at the age of 49. Even though her career was relatively short-lived, Rice excelled at a traditionally male-dominated profession, and left behind a legacy as one of San Diego's foremost female architects of the twentieth century.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #314– Martha Kinsey House (1624 Ludington Lane), 1937
- HRB #508– Fleet-Rice-Hoyt House (7667 Pepita Way), 1937
- HRB #878– Marguerite Robinson/Lilian J. Rice House (1600 Ludington Lane), 1929
- HRB #927– William and Anna Bradley/Lilian Rice House (7325 Remley Place), 1930
- Rancho Santa Fe Town Center

Designation Summary:

At least four of Rice's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Martha Kinsey House (HRB #314), which established her as a Master Architect by the HRB in 1992, the Marguerite Robinson/Lilian J. Rice House (HRB #878), and the Jeannette and William and Anna Bradley/Lilian Rice House (HRB #927).

Sim Bruce Richards (1908–1983)

Sim Bruce Richard was born in Oklahoma in 1908. In 1930, he began studying architecture at UC Berkeley but soon switched to art. He excelled in weaving fabrics and rugs with abstract designs. His weaving caught the attention of Frank Lloyd Wright, who personally invited him to study architecture at his Taliesin estate in Wisconsin. Richards left Berkeley and studied at Taliesin from 1934 to 1936.

Richards moved to San Diego around 1938 and initially worked as a civilian architect for the US Navy. He also worked in the architectural offices of William Templeton Johnson and Harold Abrams before opening his own practice around 1949. He focused on residential design, although he also designed several public and commercial structures. There are currently hundreds of structures attributable to Richards throughout the San Diego area.

Reflecting his training in organic design at Taliesin, Richards' body of work is characterized by unpainted wood and often rough or unfinished appearances, as well as complex roof forms, angular massing, and site-specific design. Richards often collaborated with friends who were artists and

craftsmen, incorporating their crafts such as metalworking, tilework, and masonry in his home designs.

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 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.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #615- Richard Olney / Sim Bruce Richards House (1644 Crespo Drive), 1954
- HRB #944- Sim Bruce Richards and the Janet Hopkins Richards House (3360 Harbor View Drive), 1952
- HRB #1232- Rodney Eales/Sim Bruce Richards House (391 Catalina Boulevard), 1946
- HRB #1245- Maurice and Jacqueline Watson /Sim Bruce Richards House (2744 Azalea Drive), 1951
- HRB #1302- Raymond, Jr. and Avery Spicer/Sim Bruce Richards House (379 San Antonio Avenue), 1961
- HRB #1310- Edward and Iris Bascomb/Sim Bruce Richards House (887 Golden Park Avenue), 1954
- Fine Medical Building /Sim Bruce Richards Building (3060 5th Avenue), 1971 (formerly HRB #544, overturned)
- All Saints Lutheran Churches, University City and Mission Valley
- Mission Bay Aquatic Center, Mission Bay Park
- Morley Field Tennis Club, Balboa Park

Designation Summary:

At least seven of Richard's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Richard Olney / Sim Bruce Richards House (HRB #615), the Sim Bruce Richards and the Janet Hopkins Richards House (HRB #944), and the Edward and Iris Bascomb/Sim Bruce Richards House (HRB #1310). The designation of the Fine Medical Building /Sim Bruce Richards Building (formerly HRB #544) established him as a Master Architect by the HRB in 2002, but this designation was later overturned.

Lincoln Rogers (1878-1944)

Lincoln Rogers was born in Maine in 1878. He studied architecture at the Pratt Institute and Columbia University in New York City. He served as a commander in the Civil Engineering Corps of the US Navy during World War I, building the US Marine Corps Recruit Depot (a National Register Historic District) in San Diego. In this role, he began working with architect Frank Stevenson, with whom he later went into partnership. He served as the project manager for the Naval Training Station, building the training camps in 1919 and some of the Station's first permanent buildings in

1921. During this time, he also worked to renovate the Security Commercial and Savings Bank in Hillcrest.

Rogers was active in San Diego until 1930, when he left to serve as the general manager of the Works Bureau of the Emergency Work and Relief Administration in New York.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #89– The Plunge Bathhouse (3000 Mission Boulevard), 1925 (Rogers and Stevenson)
- HRB #425– Naval Training Station Historic District (Barnett Avenue and Rosecrans Street) (Rogers and Stevenson)
- HRB #455– Armed Services YMCA (500 W. Broadway), 1924
- HRB #573– James Wood Coffroth/Lincoln Rogers-Frank Stevenson House (2775 Chatsworth Boulevard), 1923
- HRB #637– Rowe Market Building (801–819 C Street), 1922 (Rogers and Stevenson)
- HRB #1094– Thomas and Katherine Carter/Lincoln Rogers House (4290 Randolph Street), 1927
- San Diego Union Building (Rogers and Stevenson)
- National Register District– Marine Corps Recruit Depot Historic District (1600 Henderson Avenue), 1925 (Rogers and Stevenson)

Designation Summary:

At least six of Roger’s works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Armed Services YMCA (HRB #445), the Rowe Market Building (HRB #637), and the Thomas and Katherine Carter/Lincoln Rogers House (HRB #1094).

Lloyd Ruocco (1907–1981)

Lloyd Pietrantonio Ruocco was born in Maine in 1907 and moved to Canada as a baby. In 1923, he and his family moved to Southern California, first to LA, then to Long Beach, and finally to San Diego. While attending San Diego High School, Ruocco took an architectural drawing class and 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. He then decided to study architecture at UC Berkeley. While at Berkeley, Ruocco was exposed to the Beaux Arts tradition but favored the designs of Le Corbusier, Gropius, Mies van der Rohe and Frank Lloyd Wright.

After graduating from Berkeley in 1933, Ruocco returned to San Diego. He worked for Requa again on the County Administration Building, as well as a model town exhibit for the 1935 California Pacific International Exposition. During World War II, Ruocco worked as a draftsman for the US Public Works Office.

Ruocco built the Lloyd Ruocco Design Center (HRB #434) in 1950 to serve as the offices for his firm and his wife Ilsa's interior design firm and as a place to mentor young architects, including Homer Delawie. Ruocco and Delawie went on to form a partnership in 1958, which lasted until around 1961.

Ruocco has been called the second most significant Modernist architect in San Diego architectural history (after Irving Gill). Ruocco, along with several other San Diego Modernist architects, was instrumental in establishing the Post and Beam style. Characteristics of Ruocco's work include an economy of materials, extensive use of glass to create the visual effect of transparency; simple wood beams; the inclusion of small, private places with lighting, nooks, and window seats; floor-to-ceiling cabinetry of fine wood; walls and ceilings made from redwood; Masonite floors; intricate landscape relationships; sliding panels; and flat roofs with wide eave overhangs.

Ruocco was also an advocate for social change and sound city planning. In 1961, he founded Citizens Coordinate for Century Three (C-3), an organization that advocates for strong city planning. He 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 AIA College of Fellows.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #434– The Lloyd Ruocco Design Center (3601–3635 Fifth Avenue), 1950
- HRB #911– James Don & Rita H. Keller/Lloyd Ruocco House (1433 Puterbaugh Street), 1948
- HRB #1228– Jackson Johnson III/Lloyd Ruocco & Homer Delawie House (8272 El Paseo Grande), 1961
- HRB # 1271– Park Garden Apartments/Lloyd Ruocco and Homer Delawie Building (1740 Upas Street), 1960
- HRB #1297– Robert and Alma Lard/Homer Delawie and Lloyd Ruocco House (2218 Vallecitos), 1965
- HRB #1340– Ruth Smith and Louise Neece / Lloyd Ruocco and Homer Delawie Duplex (8015–8017 El Paseo Grande), 1960

Designation Summary:

At least six of Ruocco's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Lloyd Ruocco Design Center (HRB #434), which established him as a Master Architect in 2000, the Robert and Alma Lard/Homer Delawie and Lloyd Ruocco House (HRB #1297), and the Ruth Smith and Louise Neece / Lloyd Ruocco and Homer Delawie Duplex (HRB #1340).

Charles Salyers (1900–1974)

Charles H. Salyers was born in Tennessee in 1900 and moved to San Diego at the age of nine. As a young man, he worked in the building industry and developed skills in residential design and

construction. His obituary states that he attended the “Cantell College of Architecture and Engineering in Los Angeles.”

Salyers’ earliest works were in the Spanish Eclectic style. He was granted an architect’s license in 1932, and thereafter became a prolific residential designer. He began working in the Streamline Moderne style in the 1930s, including in his residential designs.

In 1941, Salyers was recruited to serve as the first Chief Building Inspector at the newly created County Surveyor’s Office. He relinquished this position in 1948 when Governor Earl Warren appointed him Chief of the State Division of Housing. After serving in this capacity for two years, he returned to San Diego and resumed designing and constructing single-family houses. In his later years, he gained publicity for relocating an entire apartment building from Point Loma to Golden Hill.

Salyers retired from practice in 1966. Although he never earned the renown of many of his contemporaries, Salyers was nonetheless a builder, architect and public administrator of note. Recognized in large part for his innovative approach to design, he helped shape the unique residential character of midcentury San Diego.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #356– Paul E. Stake/George Schilling House (3037 28th Street), 1936
- HRB #925– James P. and Florence E. Gibson/ Charles Salyers House (4771 Vista Lane), 1927
- HRB #1048– Leslie R. and Isabel M. Smith/Charles H. Salyers Spec House #1 (2626 Clove Street), 1937
- HRB #1244– The Lewis and Annie Dodge/Charles Salyers/ Dodge Construction Company Spec House #1 (5308 E. Palisades Road), 1928
- HRB #1349– The Lewis and Annie Dodge / Charles Salyers / Dodge Construction Company Spec House #2 (4624 Granger Street), 1927

Designation Summary:

At least five of Salyer’s works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include his contributions to the Paul E. Stake/George Schilling House (HRB #356), which established him as a Master Architect by the HRB in 1998, the James P. and Florence E. Gibson/ Charles Salyers House (HRB #925) and the Lewis and Annie Dodge / Charles Salyers / Dodge Construction Company Spec House #2 (HRB #1349).

Rudolph Schindler (1887–1953)

Rudolph Michael Schindler was born in Vienna in 1887. 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 studied at the Vienna College of Technology (now the Vienna University of Technology) until 1911. In 1910, he began studying at the Vienna Academy of Fine Arts, from which he earned an architecture degree in 1913. One of his first projects was a major building

in Vienna. Seeking greater opportunity, he immigrated to the US in 1914 to work at a commercial architectural firm in Chicago. When the US entered World War I in 1917, Schindler became a restricted alien. He initially planned to return to Vienna after the war ended, but other opportunities led him to stay in the US.

In 1918, Schindler was invited to work alongside Frank Lloyd Wright – whom he had long admired – and was educated in his progressive vision of organic design. At Wright’s request, he traveled to LA 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 and, upon its completion, Schindler dissociated with Wright and proceeded to practice independently in LA.

Soon after establishing his own practice in 1922, Schindler emerged as one of the most prolific and unorthodox residential architects on the West Coast at that time. 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. Between the 1920s and 1940s, he drafted plans for hundreds of modest, cost-effective houses that appealed to a largely progressive clientele.

Schindler’s only acknowledged work in San Diego is El Pueblo Ribera (HRB #117), a historic district comprising eleven modernist bungalows. The City of San Diego Historical Resources Board’s designation of El Pueblo Ribera established Schindler as a Master Architect in 1977.

Schindler continued to practice architecture until just months before his death in 1953. Over the course of his career, he was commissioned to design more than 400 projects throughout the LA area. He is widely recognized as an early pioneer of American modernism.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #117– El Pueblo Ribera (230–248 Gravilla Street), 1923
- Bethlehem Baptist Church, South LA
- Bubeshko Apartments, LA

Thomas Shepherd (1897–1979)

Thomas Leroy Shepherd was born in Wisconsin in 1897. He studied architecture at the University of Wisconsin and Columbia University. He moved to Southern California in the 1920s and began working in Pasadena. He then worked in Santa Barbara for noted architect George Washington Smith.

In 1926, Shepherd relocated to La Jolla. While he designed residences throughout the San Diego region, he primarily worked in the La Jolla area. In 1927, he formed a partnership with architect Herbert Mann, which ended in 1932.

Most of Shepherd’s buildings from the 1920s and 1930s were designed in the Spanish Eclectic style. During the Great Depression, Shepherd shifted to working on more modest house designs. In the

late 1930s, he travelled to Europe. The local architectural styles he observed provided him with design inspiration for elements of some of his subsequent work.

Over the course of his career, Shepherd designed buildings in a wide variety of styles, including Spanish Eclectic, Monterey, Colonial Revival, Minimal Traditional, Custom Ranch, Zigzag Moderne, Mediterranean Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, Tudor and French Eclectic. He also sometimes included English, Japanese, and French Eclectic influences in his period revival work. He claimed to prefer no particular style, instead focusing on designing according to his clients' needs and preferences.

The 1940s was Shepherd's most productive decade of work, even though he served in the Navy during World War II. He worked as an architect until his death in 1979 at the age of 82. His body of work comprises over 200 buildings in La Jolla, including nonresidential structures such as the La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club and the Marine Room.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #181– The Little Hotel by the Sea (8045 Jenner Street), 1925
- HRB #230– Parker Office Building (7917 Girard Avenue), 1930
- HRB #327– Darlington House (7441 Olivetas Avenue), 1925 (Palmer, Requa and Shepherd)
- HRB #560– Henry and May Turner/Herbert Mann-Thomas Shepherd House (391 Via Del Norte), 1928
- HRB #630– Katharine Smith/Thomas Shepherd House (6019 Avenida Cresta), 1929
- HRB #689– Lester Palmer/Herbert Mann-Thomas Shepherd House (6751 Muirlands Drive), 1927
- HRB #710– Lowry McClanahan/Thomas Shepherd House (7716 Lookout Drive), 1937
- HRB #757– Helen Towle/Thomas Shepherd House (7811 Hillside Drive), 1927
- HRB #763– Ada Black/Herbert Mann and Thomas Shepherd House (7781 Hillside Drive), 1927
- HRB #898– Minnie Gerhard/Thomas Shepherd House (7118 Olivetas Avenue), 1934
- HRB #1000– Parker and Dorothy Seitz/ Thomas Shepherd House (7123 Olivetas Avenue), 1933
- HRB #1265– Herbert and Alexina Childs/Thomas L. Shepherd House (210 Westbourne Street), 1971
- HRB #1296– Thomas Shepherd House (345 Via Del Norte), 1940

Designation Summary:

At least 22 of Shepherd's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include his contributions to the Darlington House (HRB #327), which established him as a Master Architect by the HRB in 1995, the Little Hotel by the Sea (HRB #181) and the Thomas Shepherd House (HRB #1296).

Edward Sibbert (1889–1982)

Edward Sibbert was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1889. He studied structural engineering at Pratt Institute from 1919 to 1920. He then studied architecture at Cornell University from 1921 to 1922 and received a degree.

In 1929, Sibbert was hired as chief architect of S.H. Kress and Company, a national chain of five-and-dime department stores. The company had long employed experienced architects and draftsmen to ensure that all Kress stores were designed in a consistent, recognizable manner.

Between 1930 and 1950, Sibbert designed around 50 Kress stores nationwide, several of which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. His designs for new stores shifted away from Neoclassical and Revival styles, and instead included Art Deco and Streamline Moderne features. In 1941, he designed the Kress department store in downtown San Diego (HRB #642), which remains one of the city's finest examples of the Streamline Moderne style, despite later remodeling.

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.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #642– Kress Department Store (428 C Street), 1941
- Kress Department Store, Bakersfield (1932)
- Kress Department Store, Berkeley (1933)

John Siebert (1864–1948)

Originally from Germany, John Selmar Siebert immigrated to the US as a child. He studied architecture and civil engineering at Pennsylvania's Lehigh University, graduating in 1886. Siebert moved to San Diego in 1909, where he founded the San Diego Architectural Association along with William Sterling Hebbard and became its acting president.

Because of his design for the US Navy's Chollas Heights Radio Station, Siebert was appointed government construction inspector for San Diego and San Francisco during World War I. After the war, he served as building inspector for the US Navy Public Works Program from 1919 to 1923, during which time the Naval Destroyer Base, Fuel Depot, Air Station and Marine Base were built. During this time, he also designed a uniform building code for San Diego. In the 1930s, after his project on the Market Street Police Station, he lobbied for simplification of the local building code.

Siebert was selected to be senior architect for the San Diego Veteran's War Memorial Building in Balboa Park (HRB #412), but he did not live long enough to see its completion.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #189– Eagles Hall (733 8th Avenue), 1917 (Siebert and Wheeler)
- HRB #412– Veteran's War Memorial Building, Balboa Park (3325 Zoo Drive), 1950 (with Samuel Hamill)

Designation Summary:

Two of Siebert's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They are the Veteran's War Memorial Building in Balboa Park (HRB #412), which established him as a Master Architect by the HRB in 2000, and Eagles Hall (HRB #189).

George S. Spohr (1860-?)

George S. Spohr was born in Illinois in 1860. He worked as an architect in Chicago in the early part of his career, designing private residences, public buildings and commercial buildings. He is first documented in San Diego in 1888.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #198- George Keating Residence (2331 2nd Avenue), 1888
- HRB #537- George J. Leovy/George S. Spohr House (2163 Brant Street), 1888
- College Hall Land Office (University Heights)
- College of Letters (Pacific Beach)
- Richard Garney Residence (Laurel and Curlew Streets)
- Dr. R. B. Ironside Residence (Front and Laurel Streets)
- George Leroy Residence (Ivy and Brant Streets)
- Judge George Puterbaugh Residence (Upas Street and 5th Avenue)

Designation Summary:

Two of Spohr's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They are the George Keating Residence (HRB #198) and the George J. Leovy/George S. Spohr House (HRB #537).

John B. Stannard (1852-1942)

John B. Stannard was born in Iowa in 1852. Beginning in 1887, Stannard designed a variety of commercial and residential buildings in San Diego. He often worked in collaboration with Gustavus Charles Clements under the firm name Clements, Stannard, & Company. Together, they designed the Victorian-style Louis Bank of Commerce (HRB #73/127-059), which was the first granite building in San Diego standing at four stories. His design for the Snowflake Bakery (HRB #709) is his only known design for an industrial building. It reflects a stripped, utilitarian and modern approach that he adopted towards the end of his career. Stannard retired in 1915.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #73/127-059- Louis Bank of Commerce (835-845 5th Avenue), 1887 (Clements and Stannard)
- HRB #94- Judge Torrance House (136 Juniper Street), 1887
- HRB #103/127-044- Cole Block (660 5th Avenue), 1892
- HRB #127-013- Ingle Building (801 4th Avenue), 1907 (Falkenhan and Stannard)

- HRB #127-025/207-005– Nanking Café Building (467 5th Avenue), 1877
- HRB #198– George Keating Residence (2331 2nd Avenue), 1888
- HRB #709– Snowflake Bakery (701 16th Street), 1914

Designation Summary:

Ten of Stannard's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Louis Bank of Commerce (HRB #73/127-059), the Judge Torrance House (HRB #94), and the George Keating Residence (HRB #198).

Frank Stevenson (1892–1968)

Frank W. Stevenson was born in Indiana in 1892. He studied architecture at the University of Michigan and graduated in 1913. He began practicing architecture in Indiana and then in Washington, DC. His application for an architectural license in 1924 stated that he had worked for 14 years as an architectural draftsman, superintendent of construction, and practicing architect.

Stevenson arrived in San Diego in 1920 and began working for the US Navy Bureau of Yards and Works, assisting with the construction of the Naval Training Station. At that time, Master Architect Lincoln Rogers was the project manager for the Naval Training Station. Stevenson and Rogers later went into partnership.

Stevenson was a founding member of the San Diego Chapter of the AIA, serving as treasurer, and won several AIA awards.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #89– The Plunge Bathhouse (3000 Mission Boulevard), 1925 (Rogers and Stevenson)
- HRB #135– Medico-Dental Building (233 A Street), 1927
- HRB #351– Park Theatre/Bush Egyptian Theatre (3812 Park Boulevard), 1926
- HRB #425– Naval Training Station Historic District (Barnett Avenue and Rosecrans Street) (Rogers and Stevenson)
- HRB #573– James Wood Coffroth/Lincoln Rogers-Frank Stevenson House (2775 Chatsworth Boulevard), 1923
- HRB #637– Rowe Market Building (801–819 C Street), 1922 (Rogers and Stevenson)
- HRB #645– YWCA Building (1012 C Street), 1925 (Decker and Stevenson)
- HRB #685– San Diego Athletic Club (1250 Sixth Avenue), 1928 (Wheeler and Stevenson)
- National Register District– Marine Corps Recruit Depot Historic District (1600 Henderson Avenue), 1925 (Rogers and Stevenson)
- John Adams Elementary School
- San Diego Union Building (Rogers and Stevenson)

Designation Summary:

Eight of Stevenson's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Medico-Dental Building (HRB #135), the Park Theatre/Bush Egyptian Theatre (HRB #351), and the San Diego Athletic Club (HRB #685).

Edgar Ullrich (1893–1958)

Edgar Vaughn Ullrich was born in Colorado Springs, Colorado, in 1893 and attended Colorado College. By 1923, he was a practicing architect. He relocated to San Diego in 1924 to take a commission from Isabel Hopkins to design the Casa de Manana resort hotel (HRB #213), which won an AIA award.

After this project, Ullrich became the tract architect for the La Jolla Hermosa subdivision, designing its earliest houses, landscaping much of the tract, and reviewing proposed house designs. He ultimately designed more than 15 houses in the tract. His style for this subdivision emphasized color coordination, random tile roofing with noticeable mortar, distinctive chimneys, window grilles, and wood shutters with pegs.

Ullrich primarily worked in the Spanish Eclectic and Monterey styles, but also used the Tudor Revival and French Norman styles. He designed his own house (HRB #740) in the Tudor Revival style. Over the course of his career, Ullrich designed more than 25 major buildings in La Jolla, including public buildings, churches and academic buildings. He also designed buildings for the University of San Diego, such as the Immaculate Heart Seminary and More Hall.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #212– Casa de Manana - Casa Madre (849 Coast Boulevard), 1924
- HRB #213– Casa de Manana (722, 809 & 825 Coast Boulevard), 1924 (809 & 825 demolished)
- HRB #226– Morgan-Larkins-Marrone Residence (7148–7150 Monte Vista Avenue), 1935
- HRB #693– George and Ruth Glendon/Edgar Ullrich House (1006 Muirlands Drive), 1928
- HRB #740– Edgar Ullrich House (1745 Kearsarge Road), 1925
- HRB #827– Harold and Charlotte Muir House (1205 Muirlands Drive), 1928
- HRB #882– James J. Podesta House (6123 Avenida Cresta), 1927
- HRB #956– Edward and Eleanor Mastin House (1891 Viking Way), 1930
- HRB #965– Norman Kennedy House (716 La Canada Street), 1928
- HRB #1140– George and Virginia Hayes/Edgar Ullrich House (5905 Camino De La Costa), 1934
- HRB #1170– William and Wilma Garth/Edgar Ullrich House (1825 Castellana Road), 1928
- National Register Site– Charles Braun House (790 Vale Drive, Vista)
- Chula Vista Women's Club

Designation Summary:

At least 11 of Ullrich's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Casa de Manana (HRB #213), which established him as a Master Architect in 1987, the Edgar Ullrich House (HRB #740), and the Harold and Charlotte Muir House (HRB #827).

Hazel Wood Waterman (1865–1948)

Hazel Wood was born in Alabama in 1865 and moved to Northern California when she was three. She studied art at UC Berkeley, graduating in 1886. When she and her husband Waldo Waterman moved to San Diego in 1900, they contracted Irving Gill to help design and build their house. Gill recognized Hazel Waterman's talent for design and spatial thinking while working with the Watermans. After her husband died in 1903, Gill encouraged her to consider taking up architecture. While taking a correspondence course in architecture, she began work with Hebbard & Gill, initially doing mostly tracing work.

When Alice Lee and Katherine Teats began planning for the construction of their three houses on 7th Avenue in 1905, they requested to work with Hazel Waterman under Irving Gill's supervision. Not only were these houses Waterman's first project, but they were also the first Prairie style houses in San Diego. Waterman went solo in 1906 as the Hebbard & Gill partnership ended. She worked on many other projects throughout San Diego, including the restoration of Casa de Estudillo (Ramona's Marriage Place, HRB #14-A) in 1909, the Wednesday Club House in 1911, and several residences. She helped Master Architects Lilian J. Rice and Frank Hope start their careers. Working with Kate Sessions, she also worked as a landscape architect, designing the landscapes for several residences. Waterman was noted for her work, appearing in the publication *Pioneers of American Landscape Design*, and receiving an award from the San Diego Chapter of the AIA for the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Wangenheim, which she was commissioned to design in 1917. Waterman appears to have retired in 1929.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #270– William Clayton House (545 Laurel Street), 1907
- HRB #1021– Alice Lee/ Irving J. Gill/ Hazel Wood Waterman House (3574 7th Avenue), 1905

Designation Summary:

Two of Waterman's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They are the Alice Lee/ Irving J. Gill/ Hazel Wood Waterman House (HRB #1021), which established her as a Master Architect in 2011, and the William Clayton House (HRB #270).

Emmor Brooke Weaver (1876–1968)

Emmor Brooke Weaver was born in Iowa in 1876. He studied architecture at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. At that time, the curriculum emphasized an appreciation of natural features and materials. In 1903, Weaver left the program before graduating and moved to San Diego for health reasons. Upon his arrival, he began working as a draftsman for Hebbard & Gill. During his time with Hebbard & Gill, Weaver contributed to their design of the George Marston House (HRB #40). He left the firm around 1906 and began working independently, marketing himself as a designer of “artistic bungalows.” He became known for using redwood or Oregon pine to build rustic craftsman bungalows clad in board and batten or shingle siding and featuring Japanese influences and abundant windows. His craftsman bungalows were particularly popular from 1905 to 1914 for both their interior and exterior detailing.

In addition to the Craftsman style, Weaver designed buildings in a variety of other styles, including English Cottage, Tudor, Prairie and Italian Renaissance Revival. From 1910 to 1912, Weaver partnered with architect John T. Vawter, who had been a classmate at the University of Illinois. Weaver continued to work in San Diego until his retirement in 1945.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #130-006– William Hugh Strong House (2460 A Street), 1905
- HRB #307– Amy Strong House (2802 4th Avenue), 1906
- HRB #371– Thomas Hamilton House (480 San Fernando Street), 1910
- HRB #402– Dr. Frank J. Campbell House (2504 Albatross Street), 1911
- HRB #486– Rosecroft (530 Silvergate Avenue), 1912
- HRB #572/821-22– Mary Ward/Emmor Brooke Weaver House (1824 Sheridan Avenue), 1912
- HRB #617/821-20– John Vance Cheney/Alice Barnett/Emmor Brooke Weaver House (1816 Sheridan Avenue), 1909
- HRB #657– Frank Sessions/Emmor Brooke Weaver House (4119 Lark Street), 1911
- HRB #705– Gertrude Evans/Emmor Brooke Weaver House (1506 Plumosa Way), 1920
- Easton-Mertz House (originally 1525 Torrey Pines Road, moved to Poway), 1911 (formerly HRB #317, rescinded)

Designation Summary:

At least nine of Weaver’s works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Amy Strong House (HRB #307), the Mary Ward/Emmor Brooke Weaver House (HRB #572/821-22), and the Frank Sessions/Emmor Brooke Weaver House (HRB #657).

William Wheeler (1878–1956)

William Henry Wheeler was born in Australia in 1878. When he was 15, he began an apprenticeship with an architect in Melbourne. When his apprenticeship ended in 1893, he moved to Vancouver, British Columbia, to pursue his architectural career. In 1900, he moved to San Francisco and began

studying engineering at UC Berkeley. After graduating, he moved to Arizona in 1906. He then moved to San Diego in 1913.

Wheeler designed in a variety of styles, including Spanish Eclectic, Italian Renaissance Revival, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, and Egyptian Revival. He worked with John Siebert on one of his first commissions in San Diego, Eagles Hall (HRB #189). They originally designed Eagles Hall in the Neoclassical style in 1917, but they remodeled it in 1934 in an Egyptian Revival style. In 1924, Wheeler designed the Balboa Theater (HRB #77) in the Spanish Colonial Revival style.

Wheeler was interested in theatre and boxing and was involved in a variety of fraternal organizations, including the Eagles, the Masons, the Shriners and the American Legion. These connections led to several of his commissions, including numerous theatre designs, the San Diego Athletic Club, Coliseum Athletic Club and the Eagles Hall. Wheeler also served as the president of the California State Board of Architectural Examiners and the Architectural Association of San Diego.

Wheeler was the father of Richard Wheeler, another well-known San Diego architect.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #77– Balboa Theater (335 E Street), 1924
- HRB #159–The Klauber-Wangeheim Building (611 Island Avenue), 1911
- HRB #163– Dr. Harry & Rachel Granger Wegeforth Home (3004 Laurel Street), 1912
- HRB #189– Eagles Hall (733 8th Avenue), 1917 (Siebert and Wheeler)
- HRB #457/526-009– Whiteman House (2523 San Marcos Avenue), 1914
- HRB #526-014– Burlingame Historic District Contributor (2447 Dulzura Avenue), 1912
- HRB #526-016– Burlingame Historic District Contributor (3055 Kalmia Street), 1912
- HRB #685– San Diego Athletic Club (1250 6th Avenue), 1928 (Wheeler and Stevenson)
- HRB #766– Percy Benbough/William Wheeler House (2174 Guy Street), 1926
- HRB #1006– Lt. Earl and Mildred De Long/William H. Wheeler/A. L. and A. E. Dennstedt House (4990 Westminster Terrace), 1935

Designation Summary:

At least 10 of Wheeler's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include Balboa Theater (HRB #307), Eagles Hall (HRB #189), and the Percy Benbough/William Wheeler House (HRB #766).

Carleton Winslow, Sr. (1876–1946)

Carleton Winslow, Sr., was born in Maine in 1876. He studied architecture at the Art Institute of Chicago and the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris. He began his career in 1910, working for the architectural firm of Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson. Bertram Goodhue was the lead architect of the 1915 Panama-California Exposition, and Winslow was assigned to be the supervising architect on site in San Diego. He is credited with choosing the Spanish Colonial Revival style of architecture that

dominated the Exposition. He also designed many of the structures for the Exposition, and this work brought him much acclaim.

In 1916, he designed St. Mary's Chapel (HRB #357-004) for the Bishop's School in La Jolla. The chapel was built in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, like his buildings at the Exposition. He later added transepts and a baptistery to the chapel and designed other buildings or building expansions for the school.

Winslow moved to LA in 1917. He went on to design several significant churches in the LA and San Diego areas. In La Jolla, he designed the Mary, Star of the Sea Catholic Church in the California Mission style, complete with a bell tower.

Winslow was named to the AIA College of Fellows in 1939.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #1– Balboa Park - El Prado Area Designation: Administration Building, Botanical Building, California Building, Fine Arts Building, House of Charm, House of Hospitality
- HRB #167– The Coulter Residence (3162 2nd Avenue), 1916
- HRB #333– Evangeline Caven Bungalow (410 W. Upas Street), 1915
- HRB #353– The Bishop's School (7607 La Jolla Boulevard), 1945 (with Irving Gill and Louis Gill)
- HRB #357-004– St. Mary's Chapel (7607 La Jolla Boulevard), 1916
- HRB #357-006– Wheeler J. Bailey Library (7607 La Jolla Boulevard), 1935
- Mary, Star of the Sea Catholic Church

Designation Summary:

At least 11 of Winslow's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include several buildings in Balboa Park - El Prado Area Designation (HRB #1), the Coulter Residence (HRB #167), and the Evangeline Caven Bungalow (HRB #333).

John Lloyd Wright (1892–1972)

John Lloyd Wright was the second son of renowned architect Frank Lloyd Wright. He moved to San Diego at the age of 18. Initially, he worked for his older brother Lloyd, but soon became 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 Golden West Hotel (HRB #96) in downtown San Diego.

In 1913, Wright moved back to the Midwest to work for his father. He also worked in Japan and Indiana before returning to San Diego in 1946. He went on to design several houses throughout the area. While his designs primarily reflected the Modern style popular at the time, he also tried to incorporate Prairie design influences and his father's ideas of organic design into his work.

Over the span of his 60-year career, Wright not only designed several of Southern California's most notable residences but was also taught courses in art and architecture and invented educational children's toys such as "Lincoln Logs."

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #96– Golden West Hotel (720 4th Avenue), 1913 (with Harrison Albright)
- HRB #432– Judkins/ J.L. Wright House (1700 Torrey Pines Road), 1947
- HRB #768– Frank and Gloria Compton/John Lloyd Wright House (7840 W. Roseland Drive), 1948
- Mrs. M.J. Wood House, Escondido

Designation Summary:

Three of Wright's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They are the Golden West Hotel (HRB #96), the Judkins/ J.L. Wright House (HRB #432), and the Frank and Gloria Compton/John Lloyd Wright House (HRB #768).

Master Builders

Juan Bandini (1800–1859)

Juan Bandini was born in Lima in 1800 and grew up there. Shortly after the Mexican Revolution, he and his father moved to San Diego. They built a house there in 1829. Bandini became involved in politics and held several public offices over the years.

In addition to his family home (Casa de Bandini, HRB #14-C), Bandini constructed a building for the Gila House Hotel and a store.

Notable Works:

- HRB #14-C– Casa de Bandini (2660 Calhoun Street), 1829
- Gila House addition

Philip Barber (1888–1966)

Philip P. Barber was born in 1888. Originally from Inglewood, New Jersey, he moved with his family to La Jolla around 1921.

Barber played a major role in La Jolla's building boom by developing the Barber Tract on twelve acres south of the La Jolla Village that he purchased in 1921. He was interested in architecture and therefore hired architect J.H. Nicholson to assist him in designing the Spanish Eclectic house he built for his family in 1922. The house was featured on a Better Homes Tour in 1922, and it became

known as “The Dunes” (HRB #520). Barber was described in a 1922 *La Jolla Light* article as being a promoter of the “Better Homes Movement,” even serving on the architectural committee of the local chapter.

Barber built other houses in the Barber Tract, including the Blue House and the Pink House. Barber was among the first builders in the area to install underground utilities. He also hired local Native American laborers to experiment with the use of adobe in the tract. The Barber Tract was built out by about 1940 and included many distinctive and significant architect-designed houses.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #520– Casa de La Paz/ The Dunes (325–333 Dunemere Drive), 1922

Bathrick Brothers Construction Company (c. 1928–c. 1931)

Brothers Herbert and Eugene Bathrick were born in Wisconsin in the 1880s. By the early 1920s, both brothers had moved to Pasadena. The brothers formed the Bathrick Brothers Construction Company around 1928. The company built high-style custom houses in Pasadena and Altadena. In the late 1920s, the Bathrick Brothers began buying property in San Diego, primarily in Kensington and Loma Portal, to build Spanish Eclectic-style houses. Their buildings were of high quality and regularly incorporated arched focal windows, tile, wrought iron grilles, wood balconies, cantilevered upper levels, arched porches and colonnades, and deep, round inset attic vents.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #515– Edward C. Mann House (4234 Ridgeway Drive), 1929
- HRB #577– Herbert Bathrick House (3211 Freeman Street), 1929
- HRB #668– Walter Casey House (4830 Hart Drive), 1929
- HRB #739– Daniel McConnell/Herbert Bathrick House (4380 Hilldale Road), 1927
- HRB #1249– Minnie Scheibe/Bathrick Brothers Construction Company Spec House #1 (3244 Dumas Street), 1930

Designation Summary:

At least five of the Bathrick Brothers Construction Company or Herbert Bathrick’s works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Minnie Scheibe/Bathrick Brothers Construction Company Spec House #1 (HRB #1249), which established the company as a Master Builder by the HRB in 2017, the Edward C. Mann House (HRB #515), and the Walter Casey House (HRB #668).

Brawner & Hunter (1910s–1920s)

Builders Harry Brawner and Harmon Hunter were partners during the 1910s and 1920s. Known for their quality of construction and their enduring construction methods and techniques, they were

sought after by important architects of the era, such as Irving Gill, William Sterling Hebbard, William Templeton Johnson and Emmor Brooke Weaver, to construct their designs.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #49– (Melville) Klauber House (3060 6th Avenue), 1909 (no longer standing)
- HRB #392/1276-129– Bartlett/Webster House (2850 Cedar Street), 1910
- HRB #486– Rosecroft (530 Silvergate Avenue), 1912
- HRB #572/821-22– Mary Ward/Emmor Brooke Weaver House (1824 Sheridan Avenue), 1912
- HRB #756– Sarah Brock/William Templeton Johnson/Brawner & Hunter House (4451 Hermosa Way), 1922
- HRB #990– William Templeton Johnson/Harry Brawner Rental House (4460 Trias Street), 1924
- Arthur Marston House (3575 7th Avenue), 1909 (formerly HRB #50, rescinded)
- Christian Science Church (Laurel Street)

Designation Summary:

At least six of Brawner and Hunter's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Bartlett/Webster House (HRB #392/1276-129), Rosecroft (HRB #486), and the Sarah Brock/William Templeton Johnson/Brawner & Hunter House (HRB #756).

Edward F. Bryans (1881–1973)

Edward F. Bryans was born in Minnesota in 1881. His first known work in San Diego was built in 1912. Most of Bryans' early surviving work consists of Craftsman bungalows in the Park Villas tract of North Park. In the early 1920s, he began to build larger houses, multi-unit residential buildings and small commercial buildings. He also began to build houses in the Spanish Eclectic and Italian Renaissance Revival styles, while continuing to produce Craftsman-style and some Prairie-style houses. He also expanded to a wider geographic area. Over the course of his career, Bryans built in the Horton's Addition, Lynhurst, Park Villas, University Heights, Blairs Highlands, West End, Pauly's Addition, Watkins and Biddle, and Mission Beach subdivisions.

Bryans' work in the Craftsman style emphasized wood architectural elaborations such as decorative knee braces, exposed beams with notched verge boards, and wooden clapboard and shingle siding. Most of Bryans' houses include a front-facing gable (at either the porch roof, main roof or a dormer) and a partial-width porch. Bryans also favored simple square wood porch columns (sometime in pairs), rather than the tapered columns typical of the Craftsman style, and large porch piers that sometimes rose to just below the porch roof, as seen on 3607 Pershing Avenue (HRB Site # 1008-082). He sometimes incorporated a distinctive keystone shape in the pattern of the gable vent, like that seen on 3530 Pershing Avenue (HRB Site # 1008-066).

Bryans' occupation in the San Diego City Directory was variously listed as "carp," "contr," and "bldg contr," until 1942, after which no occupation is listed.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #495/821-76– Dyar & Grace Hazelrigg House (4247 Arden Way), 1919
- HRB #558– Eldora Rudrauff House (3411 29th Street), 1919
- HRB #822-45– Fort Stockton Line Historic District Contributor (2235 Fort Stockton Drive), 1919
- HRB #962/1008-15– Winslow R. Parsons Spec House #1 (3520 28th Street), 1916
- HRB #1008-043, -055, -063, -066, -069, -070, -080, -082, -088, -090, and -103– North Park Dryden Historic District Contributors
- HRB #1012– Miguel and Ella Gonzalez House (2829 28th Street), 1916
- HRB #1338– L.N. and Elizabeth Horton / Edward Bryans Spec House (3020 Dale Street), 1920

Designation Summary:

At least 18 of Bryans' works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include 13 houses that contribute to the North Park Dryden Historic District (HRB #1008), which established Bryans as a Master Builder by the HRB in 2011, the Winslow R. Parsons Spec House #1 (HRB #962), and the Nathaniel and Ella Sebastian/Edward F. Bryans House (HRB #1096).

Carter Construction Company (Early 20th Century)

The Carter Construction Company was owned by civil engineer Thomas F. Carter, who was an important developer in North Park and Uptown. In 1911, the company began building a tract of Swiss Chalet-style houses in North Park. They had planned to build 26 such houses in the tract but the project was not completed.

Notable Work:

- HRB #493– Carter Construction Co. Swiss Chalet (3503 Ray Street), 1912

Chris Cosgrove (1899–1985)

Chris A. Cosgrove was born in Rhode Island in 1899 and moved to Coronado as a teenager. Starting in 1928, he was identified on and off in Coronado and San Diego City Directories as an architect, builder/contractor, and draftsman. In 1941, he collaborated with five other building industry leaders to build a new "Masterpiece" Cape Cod house in Talmadge. The project received newspaper coverage and appears to be Cosgrove's first notable project.

Cosgrove was employed by several construction companies until about 1944, when he started his own company. Following World War II, Cosgrove built FHA-funded low-cost housing throughout San Diego, including East San Diego, Rancho Santa Fe, Point Loma, and elsewhere in Southern California,

including Escondido, LA and Palm Springs. He built many modest ranch houses based on two of the model houses found in the FHA guidebooks. However, he added his own distinctive features to many of his designs, such as wide eaves, large windows, and flagstone veneers. Two of his largest FHA projects were Lomita Village (585 units) and an apartment complex at 43rd Street and Ocean View Boulevard (116 units), both in development in 1952.

Cosgrove also took advantage of a postwar regulatory lapse in Kensington that allowed him to introduce Modern Ranch style architecture into a neighborhood dominated by Spanish Eclectic styles. Between 1945 and 1949, he built eight houses on Canterbury Drive in Kensington, all in the Colonial Revival and Modern Ranch styles.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #588– Chris Cosgrove House (5310 Canterbury Drive), 1949
- HRB #1272– Augustus and Louise Cosgrove/Chris Cosgrove House (3202 Curtis Street), 1928
- Ken Cinema (4051–4061 Adams Avenue), 1946

Designation Summary:

Two of Cosgrove's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They are the Augustus and Louise Cosgrove/Chris Cosgrove House (HRB #1272), which established him as a Master Builder by the HRB in 2017, and the Chris Cosgrove House (HRB #588).

William Heath Davis (1822–1909)

William Heath Davis was born in 1822 and raised in Honolulu. He arrived in San Francisco when he was 17. He began working as a merchant in military and mining equipment and quickly became one of the state's wealthiest residents.

In 1850, Davis attempted to attract trade to the sparsely populated town of San Diego by relocating the entire city away from Old Town to a location adjacent to the city's natural harbor. To this end, he purchased 160 acres of land near present-day downtown, and 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 most of Davis's assets, prompting him to abandon his new city and return to San Francisco. By 1853, most of the buildings constructed by Davis were either relocated to Old Town or razed and used for firewood. Only one of the original buildings in his development – sardonically dubbed “Davis's Folly” – remains: the Davis-Horton House (HRB #9).

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #9– Davis-Horton House (402 Island Avenue), 1850

Dennstedt Company (1926–1988)

The Dennstedts are an important element of the history of San Diego, having built many single-family residences, commercial buildings and apartments from the 1920s through the 1940s. From 1926 to 1988, seven different companies associated with the Dennstedt family were established, three of which have been established as Master Builders by the Historical Resources Board.

Brothers A.L., C.A., E.L. and A.E. Dennstedt, originally from Minnesota, sold real estate in the Midwest in the early part of the 20th century until the market collapsed in 1923. In 1926, they moved to San Diego and established the Dennstedt Company. They hired skilled draftsman Henry Landt to be the director of drafting. The company built custom houses, largely in the Spanish Eclectic style.

By 1929, the Dennstedt Company had built hundreds of houses, and were advertising themselves as the largest homebuilder in San Diego. They were known for building high-quality custom houses of different sizes, hiring skilled craftsmen and retaining those employees long-term. Henry Landt also kept the company at the cutting edge of innovations in the field. They adopted the business strategy of buying vacant lots in existing subdivisions, finding buyers who were willing to contract with them to build a house on the lot, and offering clients financing for both the lot purchase and home construction costs. In this way, they became prolific builders of custom houses. They also constructed hotels and other commercial buildings.

In 1933, A.L. sold his interest in the company as a result of the dispute with his brothers, likely over whether to enter the tract housing market and work with low-cost FHA loans. In 1934, A.L. recruited Henry Landt and his brother A.E. to join him in forming the “A.L. and A.E. Dennstedt Building Company.” A.L. and A.E. continued to build custom houses, using their method of selling lots to clients who were willing to contract with them to build their houses. They never built tract housing, but they eventually began building speculation houses for clients with FHA loans. One of their projects was the Reynard Hills subdivision, which exhibits a variety of architectural styles including Spanish Eclectic, Monterey, Cape Cod, and Old English. The company lasted until 1941, at which point residential construction largely stopped as the US entered World War II, and Landt became a construction engineer for Convair.

C.A. and E.L. Dennstedt took over the helm of the original branch of the company. Despite the Great Depression’s impact on development activity, they benefitted from FHA funding made available in response to the housing shortage, as well as from a building boom that began around 1936, which resulted from reinvigoration of the local economy from the injection of Federal money into the local aircraft industry. They also continued selling lots to clients who agreed to contract with them to build houses on the lots. Around 1938, they changed their company name to “The Original Dennstedt Company” to better differentiate themselves from the “A.L. and A.E. Dennstedt Building Company.” They also began building minimal traditional FHA tract housing. While these houses were still of a high quality, they did not reach the same level of style and attention to detail as their earlier work in custom houses. After World War II, the company shifted to building in modernist styles. In the late 1940s, they built what may have been the first shopping center in San Diego, originally

called Dennstedt Village and now called Redwood Village, on 54th Street. The Original Dennstedt Company dissolved in 1960.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #535– Carlos B. and Blanche W. Livers House (2820 Dove Street), 1937
- HRB #627– Antoine and Jeanne Frey - Rear Admiral Francis Benson House (3117 28th Street), 1930
- HRB #664– A.L. and Cleveland Dennstedt House (4372 Ridgeway Drive), 1941
- HRB #806– Anne and Edward Lindley House (4319 Arista Street), 1935
- HRB #818– Hazel Weir/Dennstedt Company House/Mut kula xuy/Mut lah hoy ya Site #4 (address withheld), 1934
- HRB #892– Jean P. Hampton/A.L. & A.E. Dennstedt Building Company Spec House #1 (7015 Vista del Mar Ave), 1935
- HRB #1124– Christian and Gertrude Baer/Dennstedt Company House (4600 Kensington Drive), 1937
- HRB #1263– R. Douglas & Eunice Maw/Dennstedt Company House (3430 Elliott Street), 1929

Designation Summary:

At least 16 of the Dennstedt Company's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Hazel Weir/Dennstedt Company House/Mut kula xuy/Mut lah hoy ya Site #4 (HRB #818), which established A.L. & A.E. Dennstedt as Master Builders by the HRB in 2008, the Christian and Gertrude Baer/Dennstedt Company House (HRB #1124), which established the Dennstedt Company/Original Dennstedt Company as a Master Builder in 2013, and the R. Douglas & Eunice Maw/Dennstedt Company House (HRB #1263).

Lewis Dodge (1871–1934)/Dodge Construction Company (1923–?)

Lewis Henry Dodge was born in New Hampshire in 1871. He learned carpentry and home building from his father. He began working as a professional builder in 1891, constructing houses, schools, churches and industrial buildings. As a builder in New England, Dodge built houses in styles popular in that part of the country, such as the Tudor Revival, English Revival and Dutch Colonial Revival styles. Upon moving to San Diego in 1923, he established the Dodge Construction Company. Some of Dodge's early houses in San Diego were built in the Tudor Revival and Dutch Colonial Revival styles. Later, he shifted to the Spanish Eclectic style.

The Dodge Construction Company built at least 42 houses in San Diego. The John P. Mills Organization hired Dodge to build houses for the Sunset Cliffs subdivision, several of which were designed by Master Architect Charles H. Salyers. The Dodge Construction Company's work in the subdivision was featured in *The San Diego Union's* "Better Homes" section.

With the onset of the Great Depression, the Dodge Construction Company struggled significantly and was forced to sell many of their properties at a significant markdown.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #592– John and Amy Ballinger House (4730 Vista Street), 1925
- HRB #631– Lewis Dodge Spec House #1 (4660 Tivoli Street), 1927
- HRB #1111– Lewis and Annie Dodge Spec House #1 (4545 Alhambra Street), 1927
- HRB #1184– Lewis and Annie Dodge Spec House #2 (4653 Biona Drive), 1926
- HRB #1192– Lewis and Annie Dodge/Dodge Construction Company House (4649 Biona Drive), 1926
- HRB #1244– Lewis and Annie Dodge/Charles Salyers/ Dodge Construction Company Spec House #1 (5308 E Palisades Road), 1928
- HRB #1349– Lewis and Annie Dodge/Charles Salyers/ Dodge Construction Company Spec House #2 (4624 Granger Street), 1927

Designation Summary:

At least seven of Dodge's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Lewis and Annie Dodge/Dodge Construction Company House (HRB #1192), which established him as a Master Builder by the HRB in 2015, the Lewis Dodge Spec House #1 (HRB #631), and the Lewis and Annie Dodge/Charles Salyers/Dodge Construction Company Spec House #2 (HRB #1349).

David O. Dryden (1877–1946)

David Owen Dryden was born near Guerneville, California, in 1877, and raised in Oregon. In the mid-1890s, he moved to the LA area. Dryden worked at odd jobs in LA before becoming a carpenter in the thriving home building industry in Monrovia.

Dryden moved to San Diego in 1911 to take part in the building boom occurring in anticipation of the 1915 Panama-California Exposition. He began building houses in 1912, including some houses for Master Architect William Wheeler. Dryden completed at least 55 houses in San Diego, mostly in North Park. Many of the houses were built on speculation, and he would often live in his most recently completed house while working on his next house. He built both small houses for working-class families and larger, sometimes two-story, houses for middle- and upper-middleclass families.

In 1925, Dryden moved to the San Francisco Bay Area, where he continued to build houses.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #362/1281-08– Crook-Foster Residence (2242 Adams Avenue), 1914
- HRB #428/1008-023– John Kenney House (3571 28th Street), 1915
- HRB #452/1008-010– Kline/Dryden House (3505 28th Street), 1916
- HRB #456/1008-009– John Carman Thurston House (3446 28th Street), 1916
- HRB #492– The Coffield House (1801 Sheridan Avenue)
- HRB #581/1281-10– Edwina Bellinger/David O. Dryden House (2203 Cliff Street), 1913
- HRB #675/1281-56– Helen Crenshaw/David O. Dryden House (4780 Panorama Drive), 1914

- HRB #839/1008-062– Addie McGill/David O. Dryden House Spec House No. 1 (3503 Pershing Avenue), 1917
- HRB #952– David O. Dryden Spec. House #1 (3221 Homer Street), 1915
- HRB #1212– Casper Kundert/David O. Dryden Spec House #1 (3049 Palm Street), 1912
- HRB #1282/1008-068– George Klicka/David O. Dryden House (3542 Pershing Avenue), 1917

Designation Summary:

At least 24 of Dryden's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include many houses in the North Park Dryden Historic District (HRB #1008), which is named after him, as well as the Crook-Foster Residence (HRB #362/1281-08) and the Casper Kundert/David O. Dryden Spec House #1 (HRB #1212).

Jose Antonio Estudillo (1805–1852)

Jose Antonio Estudillo was born in Monterey in 1805. His father, Jose Maria Estudillo, brought his family to San Diego around 1820, and became commander of the Presidio. Jose Antonio became a lieutenant in the Spanish army. In 1827, the governor of Alta California granted him a lot outside of the Presidio walls. In 1828, Estudillo built an L-shaped adobe house for his family on the lot. The house became an important part of Old Town's social scene. Later additions transformed the house into a "U" shape. The Estudillos lived at the Casa del Estudillo (HRB #14-A) until 1887.

Estudillo held several political appointments over the years, including before, during and after the Mexican-American War. He also received two land grants from governors of Alta California, one near Otay Mesa and one in the San Jacinto Valley.

Notable Work:

- HRB #14-A– Casa de Estudillo (4000 Mason Street), 1828

Carl B. Hays (1884–1965)

Carl B. Hays was born in Ohio in 1884. He moved to San Diego in the early 1920s. In the 1923 San Diego City Directory, he is listed as a partner in the real estate firm Hays, Howard & McCoy, along with C. E. Howard and E. L. McCoy. Hays and McCoy remained partners until 1924. This was likely the period when Hays and McCoy perfected their signature floor plan that they went on to use in Kensington, Talmadge, North Park, and many other communities. The 1928 San Diego City Directory listed Hays and his wife as owning a real estate company. In 1936, he partnered with Richard M. Jackson to start the firm Hays & Jackson. Their partnership lasted until Hays' retirement in 1942.

Several advertisements in *the San Diego Union* during Hays' career characterized him as one of the influential builders in Kensington Heights. He was included in a 1937 photograph of industry leaders such as A.L. & A.E. Dennstedt, Henry F. Landt, R.S. Brock, John Lovett, Raymond Perrigo, Lawrence Michael, Van Brady, and George Forbes, developer of Kensington.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #967– J.W. Harlan and Carl and Matilda Hays Spec House #1 (4165 Rochester Rd), 1928
- HRB #1002– Carl B. and Matilda G. Hays Spec House No. 1 (4909 Kensington Drive), 1928
- HRB #1172– Carl and Matilda Hays/Elmer and Susie McCoy Spec House #1 (4117 Middlesex Drive), 1930
- HRB #1222– Enrique and Esperanza Aldrete/Carl B. Hays House (5232 Marlborough Drive), 1929

Designation Summary:

At least four of Hays' works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Enrique and Esperanza Aldrete/Carl B. Hays House (HRB #1222), which established him as a Master Builder by the HRB in 2016, the J.W. Harlan and Carl and Matilda Hays Spec House #1 (HRB #967), and the Carl and Matilda Hays/Elmer and Susie McCoy Spec House #1 (HRB #1172).

Allen H. Hilton (1890–? [after 1973])

Allen H. Hilton was born in Oregon in 1890. As a teenager, he worked as a contractor for his father. He arrived in San Diego in 1924 and obtained his architect and contractor licenses in 1926. In 1927, Hilton began designing and building houses and apartment buildings. His known work is in the Spanish Eclectic style. Hilton's articulation of the style is well recognized due to his fine detailing throughout the interior and exterior of his buildings. Character-defining features of his work include smooth plaster walls, niches, decorative tiles, plaster grille work, beehive fireplaces, and courtyards with fountains, flowers, and shrubbery.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #713– The Adams Apartments (2448 Adams Avenue), 1930
- HRB #1264– Gordon B. Wells/Allen H. Hilton Bungalow Court Apartments (1527–1537 Union Street), 1926
- 3767 7th Avenue

Designation Summary:

Two of Hilton's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They are the Adams Apartments (HRB #713), which established him as a Master Builder by the HRB in 2005, and the Gordon B. Wells/Allen H. Hilton Bungalow Court Apartments (HRB #1264).

Morris B. Irvin (1868–1933)/The Irvin Security Company (1915–1930)

Morris B. Irvin was born in Illinois in 1868 and moved to Nebraska as a child. He arrived in San Diego around 1912 and became a real estate developer. He may have been the first person to engage in large-scale speculative homebuilding in San Diego. During his early years in San Diego, he built

houses in the Craftsman style. He is most well-known for building stucco California Craftsman bungalows that are sometimes called “seagull” bungalows, and one-story Mission Revival and Spanish Eclectic houses.

In 1915, Irvin established the Irvin Security Company, a contracting firm dedicated to buying, selling, and leasing real estate and constructing buildings. Irvin built over 100 houses in Mission Hills during his career in San Diego.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #414/822-40– Dr. Frank P. & Elizabeth K. Lenahan Residence (2154 Fort Stockton Drive), 1916
- HRB #611/822-48– William E. Kier House (2252 Fort Stockton Drive), 1914
- HRB #794– M.B and Ida Irvin Spec House #1 (3960 Alameda Place), 1923
- HRB #815/821-36– Nathan Rigdon and Morris Irvin Spec House #3 (1885 Sheridan Ave), 1923
- HRB #817/822-77– Nathan Rigdon and Morris Irvin Spec House #2 (1760 West Lewis Street), 1913
- HRB #860– Irvin Security Company Spec House #1/Morris B. Irvin House (4167–4169 Jackdaw Street), 1927
- HRB #1044/821-112– Morris B. Irvin Spec. House #2 (4239 Saint James Place), 1922
- HRB #1112– Morris and Ida Irvin Spec House #2 (1530 Fort Stockton Drive), 1921

Designation Summary:

At least 16 of Irvin’s works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include 11 houses that contribute to the Fort Stockton Line Historic District (HRB #822), which established Irvin as a Master Builder by the HRB in 2007, the M.B and Ida Irvin Spec House #1 (HRB #794), and the Irvin Security Company Spec House #1/Morris B. Irvin House (HRB #860).

Fred Jarboe (1889–1960)

Fred Jarboe was born in Kentucky in 1889. He moved to San Diego in 1924 and started the Jarboe Construction Company. After completing the construction of his own residence at 2150 Sunset Boulevard (HRB #429/821-120), Jarboe worked on the Bishop’s School auditorium and gymnasium. In 1926, he received a \$492,000 contract to construct the San Diego Athletic Club (HRB #685). Jarboe also built the State Guaranty Corporation building in 1929 and a building for the Regents of the University of California in 1931. His obituary mentions that he was involved in the construction of the Natural History Museum and the Museum of Man in Balboa Park.

Jarboe lost his house around 1936 due to economic hardship stemming from the Great Depression, and subsequently settled in LA.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #429/821-120– Fred Jarboe House (2150 Sunset Boulevard), 1925

- HRB #685– San Diego Athletic Club (1250 6th Avenue), 1928
- HRB #908– Fred Jarboe House #2 (3427 Freeman Street), 1925

Designation Summary:

Three of Jarboe's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They are the Fred Jarboe House (HRB #429/821-120), which established him as a Master Builder by the HRB in 2000, the San Diego Athletic Club (HRB #685), and the Fred Jarboe House #2 (HRB #908). Both of his designated houses are built in the Tudor Revival style.

Arthur Keyes (1877–1960)

Arthur E. Keyes was born in New York in 1877. By 1896, Keyes had moved to LA, where he worked as a draftsman, carpenter and builder. By 1909, he had moved to San Diego and was working as a building contractor.

Arthur Keyes built houses in a variety of styles for prominent architects including Richard Requa, the Quayle Brothers, and Gustav Hanssen. All the known examples of Arthur Keyes' work demonstrate a high level of quality and attention to detail that was evidently recognized by his architect colleagues in the industry.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #173– Otis Residence (3255 Second Avenue), 1910 (with Gustav Hanssen)
- HRB #360– Milton F. Heller Residence/Casa Marrero (3107 Zola Street), 1927 (with Requa and Jackson)
- HRB #399– Ralph D. Lacoë House (430 W. Spruce Street), 1922 (with the Quayle Brothers)
- HRB #446– Whitehead-Kunzel-Bowers House (4474 Hortensia Street), 1918 (with the Quayle Brothers)
- HRB #1127– John and Evelyn Rice/Arthur Keyes House (3565 3rd Avenue), 1913
- Davis Motors Company Building

Designation Summary:

Five of Keyes' works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the John and Evelyn Rice/Arthur Keyes House (HRB #1127), which established him as a Master Builder by the HRB in 2014, the Milton F. Heller Residence/Casa Marrero (HRB #360), and the Whitehead-Kunzel-Bowers House (HRB #446).

Henry J. Lang (1859–1954)

Henry J. Lang was born in Germany in 1859. He first appeared in the San Diego City Directory in 1906, listed with the occupation of carpenter. Lang continued to be listed as a carpenter or building contractor until his death in 1954. He was never listed as the employee of any company. He built both custom and speculation houses in the Craftsman and Spanish Eclectic styles. He built houses in

several neighborhoods, including Hillcrest, Mission Hills, South Park, and University Heights. The fact that his surviving buildings retain a high level of integrity may be evidence of his quality construction methods and well-planned designs.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #620/1276-042– Henry Lang Spec House #1 (1530 29th Street), 1911
- HRB #732– Henry Lang Spec House #2 (3703 Albatross Street), 1923
- HRB #776/822-02– Henry Lang Spec House #3 (1787 Fort Stockton Drive), 1913
- HRB #884– Kate M. Dillon and Florence A. Maddock/ Henry J. Lang House (3696 Albatross Street), 1923

Designation Summary:

Four of Lang's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Henry Lang Spec House #3 (HRB #776/822-02), which established him as a Master Builder by the HRB in 2006, the Henry Lang Spec House #1 (HRB #620/1276-042), and the Kate M. Dillon and Florence A. Maddock/ Henry J. Lang House (HRB # 884).

José Manuel Machado (1781–1852)

José Manuel Machado was born at the Mission San Gabriel in 1781. Like his father, he became leather jacket soldier (soldado de cuera) of the Spanish Army at the Presidio of San Diego. He was eventually promoted to corporal. As payment for his military service, he was granted a plot of land outside of the Presidio. There, he built a one-story adobe house for his family in 1830 (HRB #14-G), and another adobe house for one of his daughters and her husband around 1835 (HRB #14-E).

Notable Works:

- HRB #14-E– Casa de Machado-Silvas (de la Bandera) (2741 San Diego Ave), 1835
- HRB #14-G– Casa de Machado-Stewart (2724 Congress Street), 1830

Archibald McCorkle

Archibald McCorkle was a respected craftsman, a contributor to many of the early tracts in North Park and a well-known builder before World War I. His houses exemplify a progressive style for the time with unique building ideas including a 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.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #438/526-004– Cottee/McCorkle House (3048 Laurel Street), 1912
- HRB #1010– Albert and Anna Kenyon/Archibald McCorkle House (2832 Granada Ave), 1912

Designation Summary:

Two of McCorkle's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They are the Cottee/McCorkle House (HRB #438/526-004), which

established him as a Master Builder in 2001, and the Albert and Anna Kenyon/Archibald McCorkle House (HRB #1010).

Martin V. Melhorn (1866–1925)

(Alberta Security Company [1913–?], Bay City Construction Company [1911– c. 1916], Martin V. Melhorn Investments [c. 1916– 1922], M. V. Melhorn & Son [1922– 1925])

Martin V. Melhorn was born in Indiana in 1866. He worked in real estate in Denver, Colorado, before moving to San Diego in 1911 with his wife, Alberta, and their son, William.

With John Jacob Wahrenberger and John C. Rice as partners, Martin formed the Bay City Construction Company in 1911. Melhorn and Wahrenberger produced mainly Craftsman-style houses during this period. In 1913, Melhorn started another company, the Alberta Security Company, with his wife Alberta, which focused on the financial aspects of his construction business.

After Bay City Construction Company dissolved around 1916, Melhorn began working under the name Martin V. Melhorn Investments. During this time, Melhorn's design style shifted away from the Craftsman style and became more experimental. He also began to design 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, Mission Revival and Japanese-inspired elements, as well as stucco finishes. By 1922, Martin V. Melhorn Investments had given way to M. V. Melhorn & Son, when Martin partnered with his son William, who is also established as a Master Builder by the HRB. This partnership lasted until Martin's unexpected death in 1925.

Although Melhorn was established a Master Builder by the HRB, he also designed his buildings.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #318– Melhorn-King Residence (1302 Washington Place), 1913
- HRB #489– Joseph S. Mack House (3932 Alameda Place), 1919
- HRB #583– Neil Brown/Martin V. Melhorn House (4195 Palmetto Way), 1921
- HRB #780– Alberta Security Company/Martin V. Melhorn Spec House #1 (1201 West Arbor Drive), 1914
- HRB #790– Tudor Rodgers/Martin V. Melhorn House (4060 Alameda Drive), 1912
- HRB #823– Franklin and Helen Boulter/Martin V. Melhorn House (4119 Palmetto Way), 1921
- HRB #1005– John and Emilie Wahrenberger/Martin V. Melhorn House (1329 Fort Stockton Drive), 1911
- HRB #1200– Alberta Security Company/Martin V. Melhorn Spec House # 4 (3917 Alameda Drive), 1917
- HRB #1259– Alberta Security Company/Martin V. Melhorn Spec House # 7 (3851 Hawk Street), 1920

- HRB #1311– Joel Brown/Martin V. Melhorn Spec House #1 (4130 Lark Street), 1916

Designation Summary:

At least 13 of Martin V. Melhorn’s works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Melhorn-King Residence (HRB #318), which established him as a Master Builder in 1993, the Tudor Rodgers/Martin V. Melhorn House (HRB #790), and the Alberta Security Company/Martin V. Melhorn Spec House # 4 (HRB #1200).

William B. Melhorn (1894–1969)

(Alberta Security Company [1913–?], William B. Melhorn Construction Company, Melhorn Construction Company)

William Harmon Buchtel Melhorn was born in Denver, Colorado, in 1894. He was the son of Master Builder Martin V. Melhorn. William moved with his parents to San Diego in 1911. He attended Stanford University and served in World War I before becoming a fulltime contractor.

William began working with his father around 1920. Together, they formed M. V. Melhorn & Son in 1922. One of the first projects that William worked on with his father was a row of Craftsman-style houses on Palmetto Way. He also built a series of stucco bungalows along Alberta Place (named after his mother) in Mission Hills, and most of the houses on Shirley Ann Place, which was named after his sister. His father died in 1925, just before the construction of Shirley Ann Place began.

After World War II, William formed the Melhorn Construction Company, which later incorporated and still exists today. He also began to build more commercial buildings, such as an addition to the Gustafson Furniture Building (HRB #517), and buildings for Mission Hills Plumbing, Standard Furniture Company, San Diego Burglar Alarm Company, and San Diego Electric Company Showroom.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #517– Gustafson Furniture Building addition (2930 El Cajon Boulevard), 1948
- HRB #870– Albert D. and Allie M. Hagaman/William B. Melhorn House (219–221 Kalmia Street), 1927
- HRB #1160– Alfred and Helen Cantoni/Ralph L. Frank and William B. Melhorn House (2412 Pine Street), 1964

Designation Summary:

At least 22 of William B. Melhorn’s or the Alberta Security Company’s works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Albert D. and Allie M. Hagaman/William B. Melhorn House (HRB #870), which established him as a Master Builder by the HRB in 2008, and most of the houses in the Shirley Ann Place Historic District (HRB #424, attributed to Alberta Security Company) and the Melhorn & Son Historic District (HRB #1319).

Orville U. Miracle (1871–1949)/Miracle Construction Company

Orville Ullman Miracle was born in Wisconsin in 1871. Before moving to California, he sold concrete blocks and constructed concrete sidewalks, curbs and roads throughout the Midwest. In 1927, he won a contract to build sidewalks in Oceanside, California. There, he established the Miracle Construction Company. He eventually began building sidewalks in San Diego.

In the early 1930s, Miracle met Cliff May through Roy Lichty, who had hired the Miracle Construction Company to build sidewalks in the Talmadge Park subdivision. The Miracle Construction Company went into partnership with May to design and build houses. In 1932, May designed a house in his signature California Ranch style that was used as a prototype for 50 houses built by Miracle and May just before World War II. The company became known for its high-quality construction.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #355– Alexander and Nancy Highland House (2400 Presidio Drive), 1934
- HRB #387– The Lindstrom House (4669 E. Talmadge Drive), 1933

Lester Olmstead (1890–1983)/Olmstead Building Company

Lester Olmstead was born in Ohio in 1890. He first gained experience in construction while serving as a Quartermaster Corps Service Sergeant and as a supervisor of a carpentry shop in San Francisco during World War I. In 1924, Olmstead joined C.H. Martinez and Charles W. Brown to form the Brown-Olmstead Building Company. In 1928, the company dissolved and Olmstead created his own company, the Olmstead Building Company. The company built custom houses primarily in the Spanish Eclectic style, as well as the Craftsman style. Olmstead built numerous residences in Point Loma, Kensington, Mission Hills, and East San Diego, although few of his buildings have survived.

Olmstead is most known in San Diego for his work on the DeWitt C. Mitchell American Legion Hall Post 201 (HRB #525), built in the Spanish Eclectic style. He also worked on the Naval Training Center in Point Loma, the Naval Airfield on North Island, and the Lindbergh Field Terminal and Ryan Aeronautical buildings that were located on Pacific Highway.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #525– DeWitt C. Mitchell Memorial American Legion, Post 201 (4061 Fairmount Ave), 1931
- HRB #937– Olmstead Building Company Spec House #1 (4276 Trias Street), 1933
- HRB #1130– Dr. Charles Brown/Lester Olmstead House (1614 Torrance Street), 1927
- House at 2744 Chatsworth Boulevard, 1934
- Fontenelle Apartments, 1936

Designation Summary:

At least three of Lester Olmstead's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They are the DeWitt C. Mitchell Memorial American Legion, Post 201 (HRB #525), which established him as a Master Builder by the HRB in 2002, the Olmstead

Building Company Spec House #1 (HRB #937), and the Dr. Charles Brown/Lester Olmstead House (HRB #1130).

Pacific Building Company (1906–1926)

The Pacific Building Company was inarguably the most prolific real estate company in San Diego during the first half of the twentieth century. For nearly 50 years, the company designed and built hundreds of houses and dozens of tracts and developed creative strategies to help the average home buyer finance their purchase.

The company was established in 1906 by Oscar W. Cotton. It initially focused on Pacific Beach but began to expand to other parts of the city around 1908. Throughout the 1910s, the primary objective of the Pacific Building Company was the design and construction of new houses, 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 houses that were featured in newspaper advertisements. By the 1920s, the company had 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, neighborhoods affiliated with the company tended to have a harmonious look. The company developed both housing tracts and custom houses and became known for their prolific use of the California bungalow, a modest but popular interpretation of the American Arts and Crafts movement.

Due in large part to the Pacific Building Company's reputation for quality workmanship and innovative financing strategies, it designed and constructed more than 700 homes throughout the San Diego area. Numerous examples of the company's work can be found in several of the city's streetcar neighborhoods, such as South Park, Mountain View, and Normal Heights.

The company dissolved in 1926. Cotton continued to work in the house building industry under different company names.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #365– Wood/Forney Residence (3225 Second Avenue), 1909
- HRB #491/1276-049– The Wight/Jenkins House (1621 29th Street), 1916
- HRB #513/1276-123– 2906 Beech Street House (2906 Beech Street), 1911
- HRB #547/1276-161– The Delphine and Frank Leonard House (1619 Dale Street), 1911
- HRB #641– Frances Apartments (927–945 Broadway), 1909
- HRB #778– Pacific Building Company Spec House No. 1 (3910 Eagle Street), 1912
- HRB #836/1276-243– Pacific Building Company Spec House No. 2 (1517 Granada Avenue), 1911
- HRB #1090/1276-247– Kelly Family House (1538 Granada Ave), 1912

Designation Summary:

At least 22 of the Pacific Buildings Company's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Wight/Jenkins House (HRB #491/1276-049), which established them as a Master Builder by the HRB in 2001, the 2906 Beech Street House (HRB #513/1276-123), and the Frances Apartments (HRB #641). Most of their designated resources are contributors to the South Park Historic District.

John Pearson (1885–1952)

Biography:

John P. Pearson was born in Sweden in 1885 and moved to the US in 1904. His younger brother, Master Builder Pear Pearson, followed in 1905. The brothers settled in Colorado, where John worked as a layman carpenter. John first appeared in the San Diego City Directory in 1921, and his occupation is listed as a carpenter. John and his family lived in several houses that he built in North Park before settling in La Mesa in the 1950s.

John Pearson's body of work includes 19 known houses in North Park, two which have been demolished. These houses were constructed in either the Craftsman or Spanish Eclectic styles. Pearson's Craftsman houses are distinguished by their carved corbels, decorative brackets and sunburst attic vents. His Spanish Colonial Revival houses also have high-quality details such as arched entryways, elaborated cap style chimneys, wing walls, decorative vents and complex fenestration. The interiors of these houses often feature details such as covered lath and plaster ceilings, built-ins, and fireplaces with high-quality tiles, including Batchelder and Claycraft tiles.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #931– E.A. and Effie Tindula House (3593 29th Street), 1925
- HRB #1008-012– North Park Dryden District Contributor (3511 28th Street), 1925
- HRB #1233– John and Elsa Pearson/John Pearson Spec House #1 (3435–3435 ½ Texas Street), 1925
- 2604 Landis Street, 1924

Designation Summary:

Three of John Pearson's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They are the John and Elsa Pearson/John Pearson Spec House #1 (HRB #1233), which established him as a Master Builder by the HRB in 2016, the E.A. and Effie Tindula House (HRB #931), and North Park Dryden District Contributor #1008-012.

Pear Pearson (1890–?)/Pearson Construction Company

Pear Pearson was born in Sweden in 1890 and moved to the US in 1905. He and his brother, Master Builder John Pearson, moved to Denver, Colorado, in 1906. Pear Pearson did carpentry work throughout Colorado until 1912, when he moved to San Francisco. He continued working as a

carpenter and worked in steel, concrete, heating, plumbing, wiring, marble, bronze, painting, and designing. Pearson started working in San Diego in 1920. He built a variety of structures including commercial buildings, small and large residences, churches, and gymnasiums. Pearson's formal architectural education came from a correspondence school course in architecture.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #467– Leo R. Hoffman Residence (4230 Arista Street), 1948
- HRB #475– The Damarus/ Bogan House (3444 Granada Ave), 1922
- HRB #606– Rear Admiral Charles Hartman/Pear Pearson House (3027 Freeman Street), 1935
- HRB #996– Frederick and Ada Sedgwick/Pear Pearson House (3602 Villa Terrace) 1922
- HRB #1081– Augustus and Laura Rehkopf/Pear Pearson House (4302 Adams Ave), 1921

Designation Summary:

Five of Pear Pearson's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They are the Rear Admiral Charles Hartman/Pear Pearson House (HRB #606), which established him as a Master Builder by the HRB in 2001, the Leo R. Hoffman Residence (HRB #467), and the Augustus and Laura Rehkopf/Pear Pearson House (HRB #1081).

Don Miguel de Pedorena, Jr. (?–1850)

Don Miguel de Pedorena moved from Peru to the San Diego area in 1838. Miguel was a part of a well-known family from Madrid. He married a member of the Estudillo family and lived in San Diego until his death in 1850. He fought on the American side during the Mexican-American War and had a Calvary command with the rank of Captain. He served as Collector of Customs from 1847 to 1848. He attended the convention at Monterey in 1849 for the formation of the State Constitution.

Miguel is known as one of the founders of San Diego. He built one of the first frame houses in Old Town, which still exists (HRB #14-D). The house was used as the office of the Union in the late 1860s.

Notable Work:

- HRB #14-D– Casa de Pedorena

William Reed

William G. Reed was well known throughout Southern California in the early 1900s for his skill in designing and building many San Diego landmarks. He 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, designed by architect Frank Stevenson. The theatre was built during the "Egyptian craze" that followed the news of the modern rediscovery of the tomb of King Tut. As builder of the Bush Egyptian Theatre, Reed scored the propylon's stuccoed surfaces to resemble cut sandstone.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #351– Park Theatre/Bush Egyptian Theatre (3812 Park Boulevard), 1912
- Woodrow Wilson Junior High School
- San Diego High School Auditorium
- Glen Abbey Superintendent’s lodge
- Mercy Hospital

Nathan Rigdon (1867–c. 1939)

Nathan Rigdon was born in 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 designed and constructed houses, apartment buildings and commercial buildings throughout the city, but a significant portion of his work was in Mission Hills, especially along West Lewis Street and Fort Stockton Drive.

Rigdon designed houses primarily in the Craftsman style and his own take on the Prairie style. Many of his houses feature an integrated entry porch and second floor balcony. Rigdon’s designs are known for their high-quality, functional floor plans and extensive use of wood throughout the interior spaces.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #621– Barr-Rigdon-Robinson Spec House #1 (4301 Hermosa Way), 1910
- HRB #625/821-91– S.H. Newell, Jr. Spec House #1 (2120 Hickory Street), 1916
- HRB #711/822-75– Carl H. Heilbron/Nathan Rigdon House (1752 West Lewis Street), 1914
- HRB #785/822-34– Nathan Rigdon Spec House #2 (2121 Fort Stockton Drive), 1915
- HRB #786/822-41– Nathan Rigdon Spec House #1 (2206 Fort Stockton Drive), 1917
- HRB #1018/821-79– Nathan and Hattie Rigdon Spec. House # 1 (4240 Arguello Street), 1917

Designation Summary:

At least 32 of Rigdon’s works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Carl H. Heilbron/Nathan Rigdon House (HRB #711/822-75), which established him as a Master Builder by the HRB in 2005, the Nathan Rigdon Spec House #1 (HRB #786/822-41), and the Nathan and Hattie Rigdon Spec. House # 1 (HRB #1018/821-79).

Thomas Russell (c. 1871–? [after 1940])

Thomas McLain Russell was born in Maine c. 1871. He learned carpentry from his father and brothers. Russell moved to San Diego in 1907 and established himself as a builder, beginning with custom houses and expanding to downtown hotels. Some of his brothers later joined him in San Diego and together they formed the Russell Brothers Construction Company, with Thomas as the primary craftsman.

Russell's earliest projects were in the Craftsman style, but he transitioned to Prairie and American Foursquare and later to Spanish Eclectic. He used high-quality materials like redwood siding on exteriors, and redwood, Douglas fir, and birch inside. He chose to use stucco and brick on the exterior of his hotels because he thought the materials created a welcoming aesthetic. These buildings were wood framed with some steel beams, and ranged from two to seven stories, with storefronts on the ground floor. In order to construct buildings of this height with a large amount of glass at the ground level, skilled craftsmanship was required to adequately reinforce the foundation, and Russell possessed this level of skill.

In addition to houses and hotels, Russell built office buildings and churches. His attention to detail, style, commitment to using high-quality materials, and engineering skills were distinguishable from his contemporaries and made him a highly sought builder. He had business relationships with many notable architects, builders and investors during his career, including William Wheeler and the Rice-Landswick Company.

During Russell's career, San Diego was experiencing a construction boom and implementing new safety requirements and lot coverage restrictions. Russell was a leader in the building industry in embracing these new regulations.

Russell's later work shows some signature design features. Distinctive features on his Spanish Eclectic projects include ornate window headers, cavities under the windowsills, undulating ornament on window dividers, certain types of attic vents, waterproofing techniques and recessed flashing details on parapet walls and porches. His projects demonstrate how he benefitted from working with master architects and developed his own style. Thomas retired around 1931 but continued to work on small projects until around 1934.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #430/526-117– Benbough/Adams House (3147 Kalmia Street), 1912
- HRB #435/526-002– William A. McIntyre Speculation House (3155 Kalmia Street), 1912
- HRB #478/526-001– Duvall/Lee House (3105 Kalmia Street), 1912–13
- HRB #526-017– Burlingame Historic District Contributor (3127 Kalmia Street), 1912
- HRB #526-062– Burlingame Historic District Contributor (3139 Kalmia Street), 1912
- HRB #546– Webster D. Crum Spec House #1 (1446 Grove Street), 1912
- HRB #957– Irving and Anna Brockett House (3725 Wellborn Street), 1927
- HRB #1035– T.M. and Leonora H. Russell Speculation House No. 1 (3141 Dale Street), 1922
- HRB #1215– Thomas Russell House (1611 Myrtle Avenue), 1925
- HRB #1276-277– South Park Historic District Contributor (1405 Grove Street), 1912

Designation Summary:

At least 10 of Russell's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Thomas Russell House (HRB #1215), which established him as a Master Builder by the HRB in 2016, the Duvall/Lee House (HRB #478), and the Irving and Anna Brockett House (HRB #957).

Alexander Schreiber (1887–1947)

Alexander Schreiber was born in Kansas in 1887 and moved to San Diego in 1912. Little is known of his early career in San Diego; however, he was listed as a carpenter in the 1912 San Diego City Directory. He became a contractor by 1916. In the mid-1920s, he operated a real estate office in Hillcrest, but his primary occupation was a contractor.

Schreiber was a prolific builder, designing and building houses and commercial buildings in North Park, South Park, University Heights, Loma Portal, Encanto and Mission Hills. Most of his house designs were in the Craftsman and Spanish Eclectic styles, 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). Schreiber was also an early experimenter in the use of electricity in houses; his obituary credits him with building the first house in San Diego completely wired for electrical appliances.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #522– Claude & Edna Bradley Woolman/Alexander Schreiber House (2420 Presidio Drive), 1930
- HRB #618/821-62– Alexander Schreiber Spec House #1 (4205 Arden Way), 1921
- HRB #730/822-18– Alexander Schreiber Spec House #2 (1866 Fort Stockton Drive), 1921
- HRB #762– Alexander Schreiber Spec House #3 (4191 Stephens Street), 1920
- HRB #1201/1276-145– Alexander Schreiber Spec House #7 (1429 Dale Street), 1916
- HRB #1321– Ralph Hurlburt/Alexander Schreiber Spec House #3 (4179 Palmetto Way), 1919

Designation Summary:

At least 16 of Schreiber's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Alexander Schreiber Spec House #1 (HRB #618/821-62), which established him as a Master Builder by the HRB in 2003, the Alexander Schreiber Spec House #3 (HRB #762) and the Alexander Schreiber Spec House #7 (HRB #1201/1276-145).

Louise Severin (1892–1949)

Louise Mary Henkensmeier was born in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1892. She moved to San Diego in the 1910s. She apprenticed in the construction trades and, by the 1920s, passed the exams required to earn a general contractor's license. In the early 1920s, she married Hilmer Severin, who eventually joined her in an assisting role in her construction business.

From the late 1920s and through the Great Depression, Louise Severin established herself as builder by buying clusters of lots in existing subdivision blocks in high-end neighborhoods, particularly Kensington and Talmadge. She would design a harmonized rhythm and scale for her projects, and then site-supervise construction crews to carry out her work. Many of her family members worked

for her as carpenters and building assistants. She and other family members would move frequently to be near their current projects or to occupy a spec house until it was sold.

Louise Severin was highly skilled at interpreting Spanish Eclectic styles, including the hacienda substyle and the Monterey style. She combined rustic and vernacular elements with the most up-to-date materials and methods to adapt the style to modern living and the local climate. Her designs maximized light and air while also providing privacy. Many of her houses, especially her earlier works, are distinctive due to their rusticated stucco, which contrasts with the smooth stucco favored by other architects building in the Spanish Eclectic style. Other distinctive design features of her houses are wide windows, tapered stucco chimneys with inset panels, parapets topped with Mission tiles, front walled garden or patio areas, and large rooms.

During World War II, Louise Severin built FHA houses for defense contractors and returning veterans.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #504– Rochester Road Residence (4182 Rochester Road), 1929
- HRB #623– Louise Severin Spec House #1 (4185 Rochester Road), 1929
- HRB #743– Carleton and France Bunce/Louise Severin House (4179 Norfolk Terrace), 1929
- HRB #1029– Louise Severin Spec. House #2 (4970 Marlborough Drive), 1930
- HRB #1116– Cecil and Dorothy Taylor/Louise Severin House (4170 Rochester Road), 1929
- HRB #1223– Frank and Johanna Linder/Louise Severin Spec House #1 (4220 Norfolk Terrace), 1929

Designation Summary:

At least six of Severin's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Louise Severin Spec House #1 (HRB #623), which established her as a Master Builder by the HRB in 2003, the Cecil and Dorothy Taylor/Louise Severin House (HRB #1116) and the Frank and Johanna Linder/Louise Severin Spec House #1 (HRB #1223).

John Sherman (1839–1925)

John Sherman was born in Ohio in 1839. He moved to Washington, DC, in 1871, where he worked as a builder.

Sherman moved to San Diego in 1887 and set up offices as a real estate dealer. He took full advantage of the building boom created by the California Southern Railroad extension to San Diego, building many Victorian houses in the area. He left San Diego around 1895.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #8– Sherman-Gilbert House (2460 Heritage Park Row, moved), 1887
- HRB #104– Sherman-Doig House (136 W. Fir Street), 1887
- HRB #129– Sherman Judson House (1930 1st Avenue), 1887

- HRB #445– Hall-Sherman House (3718-3724 1st Avenue), 1891

Designation Summary:

Four of Sherman's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Sherman Gilbert House (HRB #8), the Sherman-Doig House (HRB #104) and the Hall-Sherman House (HRB #445).

R.P. Shields & Son (c. 1909–1920s)

Robert P. Shields was born in Illinois in 1851. His son Ernest Shields was born in 1879. By 1900, Robert was working as a contractor in Chicago. The Shields family moved to San Diego around 1909. Robert and Ernest worked together as contractors throughout San Diego. Most of their contracts were for residential projects, including a line of houses on Cypress Way in Marston Hills. They also built houses in Normal Heights and South Park. They worked as contractors for architects and designed their own projects.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #465– First National Bank Building (500–522 Broadway), 1909
- HRB #856– Ernest S. and Mary Shields/Robert P. Shields & Son House (2019–2021 Granada Avenue), 1911
- HRB #1163– June Magee/Requa and Jackson & R.P. Shields and Son House (4440 Hermosa Way), 1928
- Car Barns on Imperial Avenue
- Masonic Temple at 5th Avenue and Ash Street
- Municipal Bulkhead in the San Diego Harbor
- YMCA Building at 8th Avenue and C Street

Designation Summary:

At least three of R.P. Shields & Son's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Ernest S. and Mary Shields/Robert P. Shields & Son House (HRB #856), which established them as a Master Builder by the HRB in 2008, the First National Bank Building (HRB #465) and the June Magee/Requa and Jackson & R.P. Shields and Son House (HRB #1163).

Charles H. Tifal (1882–1968)

Charles H. Tifal was born in Wisconsin in 1882 and moved to San Diego around 1920. In the early 1920s, Tifal partnered with Master Designer Ralph E. Hurlburt to form the firm Hurlburt and Tifal, Architectural Designers and Realtors. They primarily worked on high-end custom residences and specialized in the Tudor Revival and Spanish Eclectic styles. Their Tudor Revival houses often featured extensive and elaborate use of brick and stone, large chimneys, arched doors or focal windows dominating the front façade, and half timbering that was nearly flush with the wall plane.

This nearly flush half timbering created a more authentic appearance than that found on most Tudor Revival houses from the same time period. Their Spanish Eclectic houses often featured round decorative iron attic vents in one or more gable ends, oversized beams timbers and lintels (usually rough or hand hewn), and a large arched front window. In addition to these two styles, they built in the French Eclectic, Craftsman, and Italian Renaissance Revival styles, and sometimes used North African and American Pueblo design elements. Around 1926, Hurlburt and Tifal published a promotional booklet entitled *Distinctive Homes*, which showcased their work in a variety of Eclectic styles.

In 1942, Tifal partnered with Scott King. The firm of Tifal & King installed the Alvarado Road Pump House, cottage and garage.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #311– Emmett G. O'Neill Residence (2765 2nd Ave), 1925 (with Hurlburt)
- HRB #613– Alfred LaMotte/Hurlburt and Tifal House (3557 3rd Avenue), 1925
- HRB #697– Edwin and Rose Emerson/Hurlburt and Tifal House (2645 28th Street), 1924
- HRB #824– Sam and Mary McPherson/Ralph E. Hurlburt and Charles H. Tifal House (3133 28th Street), 1925
- HRB #906– John Snyder/Ralph E. Hurlburt and Charles H. Tifal Spec House #1 (2315 Fort Stockton Drive), 1925
- HRB #929– Ralph Hurlburt/ Alexander Schreiber Spec House #1 (3917 Hawk Street), 1920
- HRB #933– John Snyder/Ralph E. Hurlburt and Charles H. Tifal Spec House #2 (4370 Trias Street), 1925
- HRB #1011– Guilford H. and Grace Whitney House (4146 Miller Street), 1927 (with Hurlburt, Ralph L. Frank and Milton P. Sessions)
- HRB #1147– Edward and Emma Barrett/Charles Tifal House (4156 Middlesex Drive), 1930
- HRB #1322– Louis and Evelyn Robinson / Ralph E. Hurlburt and Charles H. Tifal House (2212 La Callecita), 1926
- William Bosustow Apartments (3750 4th Avenue)
- Cromwell Gardens, Normal Heights

Designation Summary:

At least 15 of Tifal's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Alfred LaMotte/Hurlburt and Tifal House (HRB #613), the Sam and Mary McPherson/Ralph E. Hurlburt and Charles H. Tifal House (HRB #824), and the Louis and Evelyn Robinson / Ralph E. Hurlburt and Charles H. Tifal House (HRB #1322).

Benjamin M. Torgerson (1894–1952)

Benjamin M. Torgerson was born in Iowa in 1894. He first visited San Diego in 1915 to go to the Panama-California Exposition. In 1925, he moved to San Diego. His earliest known building permit is

from 1927. The 1929 City Directory lists him as a carpenter. One of his early projects was a house designed by Irving Gill, which has since been demolished.

From about 1930 to 1935, Torgerson partnered with George E. Cooley. The partners built modest houses in response to buyers' needs during the Great Depression. However, they also took advantage of depressed building material costs and skilled workers seeking employment to build high-end custom houses in University Heights, Kensington Heights, Talmadge Park, and North Park. In addition to single-family houses, they built commercial buildings and multi-unit apartment buildings.

Torgerson worked independently from 1935 until his retirement in 1942. Around 1937, he established himself as a prominent builder in San Diego's rebounding real estate market. Due to his wife's connections to *Life Magazine*, he won the commission to build one of the magazine's "Life Houses" in La Jolla in 1937. The Life Houses grew out of *Life Magazine's* promotion of small, affordable houses built in the Minimal Traditional style with Colonial Revival influences, which was part of the 1930s Better Homes Movement. Torgerson built revised versions of his Life House elsewhere in the city, developing his "California Colonial" style. He incorporated the style into FHA-funded Minimal Traditional houses built in keeping with the design principles of the Better Homes Movement.

In addition to modest houses, Torgerson continued to build grander custom houses, apartment buildings, bungalow courts and commercial buildings. He built at least 98 buildings over the course of his career. The architectural range of Torgerson's buildings spans Craftsman, English Tudor, French Provincial, Spanish Eclectic, Spanish Renaissance, Monterey/Colonial and Minimal Traditional styles.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB # 49– Benjamin Torgerson/George Cooley Spec House #1 (4343 Adams Avenue), 1930
- HRB #1025– The Life House (6025 Waverly Street), 1939
- HRB #1039– George and Bertha Cooley/Lois and Benjamin Torgerson Spec House #1 (5158 Marlborough Drive), 1931
- HRB #1152– Earle and Helen Brucker/Benjamin Torgerson House (2555 Plum Street), 1940

Designation Summary:

At least four of Benjamin Torgerson's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the George and Bertha Cooley/Lois and Benjamin Torgerson Spec House #1 (HRB #1039), which established him as a Master Builder by the HRB in 2014, the Benjamin Torgerson/George Cooley Spec House #1 (HRB #749), and the Earle and Helen Brucker/Benjamin Torgerson House (HRB #1152).

William F. Wahrenberger (1892–1965)

William Fredrick Wahrenberger was born in Colorado in 1892 and moved with his family of origin to San Diego in 1910. His father, John J. Wahrenberger, became Secretary of the Bay City Construction Company and was the owner of some of the lots for which William designed and built houses. William worked as a draftsman and followed his father into the construction business, working with him until his father's death in 1918.

Although Wahrenberger designed the houses he built, he never obtained an architect's license. He also completed some of the interior finish work himself. He designed and built houses throughout San Diego, including in Mission Hills, Inspiration Heights, Fleet Ridge, La Jolla, Loma Portal and Point Loma. Since he constructed houses for more than half a century, he worked in several styles including Craftsman, Spanish Eclectic, and Modern. In addition to his architectural and building skills, he was an accomplished craftsman, carver, glass worker and calligrapher.

Hallmarks of Wahrenberger's work include high-quality design and solid functional construction, appropriate detailing and built-ins, and openings that introduced natural light into the interior of the house. His large, comfortable rooms flow together, which helps his houses to continue to be very livable and functional today.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #680– William and Grace Wahrenberger House (4277 Trias Street), 1917
- HRB #681– Frances Herrick/William Wahrenberger House (4285 Trias Street), 1913
- HRB #694– John and Emilie Wahrenberger/William Wahrenberger Spec House #1 (4267 Trias Street), 1913
- HRB #912– William Wahrenberger Spec House #3 (3311 Udall Street), 1948
- HRB #1026– J.A. and Mary Smith/William Wahrenberger House (4188 Arden Way), 1925
- HRB #1075– Bessie Olds/William Wahrenberger House (2306 Pine Street), 1938
- HRB #1292– Dr. Charles and Nancy Rees/William Wahrenberger House (4496 Trias Street), 1940
- HRB #1347– Alan Lemay's Gopher Gulch by William Wahrenberger (2166 Pine Street), 1927

Designation Summary:

At least eight of Wahrenberger's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the William and Grace Wahrenberger House (HRB #1039), which established him as a Master Builder by the HRB in 2004, the William Wahrenberger Spec House #3 (HRB #912), and Alan Lemay's Gopher Gulch by William Wahrenberger (HRB #1347).

Wurster Construction Company (1887–1940)

Frederick H. Wurster (1868–1924) formed the Wurster Construction Company in Buffalo, New York, in 1887. In 1912, the Wursters moved to LA, which became the new headquarters for the company. The company also opened an office in San Diego.

The Wurster Construction Company built some of San Diego's most significant buildings. They focused mainly on civic, cultural and commercial buildings, including two prominent structures built for the 1915 Panama-California Exposition: the California State Building and California Tower (now the Museum of Man) and the Spreckels Outdoor Organ Pavilion. Both structures are now part of HRB #1, Balboa Park - El Prado Area Designation. The company also constructed grand custom houses and churches. They built in a wide range of styles including Neoclassical, Spanish Baroque and Spanish Eclectic.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #1– Balboa Park - El Prado Area Designation: California Building and California Tower (now the Museum of Man), Spreckels Outdoor Organ Pavilion
- HRB #77– Balboa Theater (868 4th Avenue), 1924
- HRB #89– The Plunge Bathhouse (3000 Mission Boulevard), 1925
- HRB #293– Grace Lutheran Church, Parsonage, & Sunday School Buildings (3993 Park Boulevard) 1930
- HRB #645– YWCA Building (1012 C Street), 1925
- HRB #914– Harry and Meta Pollock/Wayne McAllister House (1068 Santa Barbara Street), 1938
- HRB #1216– Lloyd and Edith Gray/Wurster Construction Company House (2324 Pine Street), 1931

Designation Summary:

At least eight of the Wurster Construction Company's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Lloyd and Edith Gray/Wurster Construction Company House (HRB #1216), which established them as a Master Builder by the HRB in 2016, the California Building and the Spreckels Outdoor Organ Pavilion (both part of HRB #1), and the Balboa Theater (HRB #77).

Francis E. Young (1896–1963)

Francis E. Young was born in Pennsylvania in 1896. He began his construction career at the age of 17 by taking unskilled jobs at construction sites. He graduated from Carnegie Institute of Technology with a degree in civil engineering. After graduating, his first professional job was as chief draftsman for the Aetna Chemical Company of Pittsburgh. During World War I, he was chief engineer for a company that built Navy gun mounts.

After World War I, Young moved to LA and then 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. Their projects included the CIA building near Washington, DC, and the Student Union and Keckhoff Hall buildings at UCLA. In San Diego, the company was known for building several projects designed by Samuel Hamill, including the Veterans' War Memorial Building (HRB #412), the County Courthouse, and the Civic Center and Community Concourse project.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #412– Veterans' War Memorial Building (3325 Zoo Drive), 1950
- San Diego Civic Center and Community Concourse

Master Designers

Ralph E. Hurlburt (1888–1942)

Ralph Everett Hurlburt was born in Nebraska in 1888. Because of his family's involvement in construction and successful business ventures, Ralph grew up with a strong knowledge of construction, cost estimating, financing, and loan transactions.

After serving in the Navy during World War I, Hurlburt moved to San Diego and began working in real estate. He soon shifted from real estate agent to architectural designer. In the early 1920s, he partnered with Master Builder Charles H. Tifal to form the firm Hurlburt and Tifal, Architectural Designers and Realtors. They primarily worked on high-end custom residences and specialized in the Tudor Revival and Spanish Eclectic styles. Their Tudor Revival houses often featured extensive and elaborate use of brick and stone, large chimneys, arched doors or focal windows dominating the front façade, and half timbering that was nearly flush with the wall plane. This nearly flush half timbering created a more authentic appearance than that found on most Tudor Revival houses from the same time period. Their Spanish Eclectic houses often featured round decorative iron attic vents in one or more gable ends, oversized beams timbers and lintels (usually rough or hand hewn), and a large arched front window. In addition to these two styles, they built in the French Eclectic, Craftsman, and Italian Renaissance Revival styles, and sometimes used North African and American Pueblo design elements. Around 1926, Hurlburt and Tifal published a promotional booklet entitled *Distinctive Homes*, which showcased their work in a variety of Eclectic styles.

Although he did not have formal training in architecture, Hurlburt was responsible for designing numerous homes in the La Mesa and San Diego areas. He built in a variety of San Diego neighborhoods, including Kensington, the Marston Hills subdivision, Mission Hills, Point Loma, and Uptown.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #311– Emmett G. O'Neill Residence (2765 2nd Ave), 1925 (with Tifal)

- HRB #464– The Wonder House of Stone (4386 Adams Avenue), 1926
- HRB #523/821-78– James C. & Lillie Byers/Ralph E. Hurlburt House (4230 Arguello Street), 1928
- HRB #534– Frank H. & Margaret Burton/Milton P. Sessions House (1271 Brookes Terrace), 1933 (with Ralph L. Frank and Milton P. Sessions)
- HRB #613– Alfred LaMotte/Hurlburt and Tifal House (3557 3rd Avenue), 1925
- HRB #697– Edwin and Rose Emerson/Hurlburt and Tifal House (2645 28th Street), 1924
- HRB #824– Sam and Mary McPherson/Ralph E. Hurlburt and Charles H. Tifal House (3133 28th Street), 1925
- HRB #906– John Snyder/Ralph E. Hurlburt and Charles H. Tifal Spec House #1 (2315 Fort Stockton Drive), 1925
- HRB #929– Ralph Hurlburt/ Alexander Schreiber Spec House #1 (3917 Hawk Street), 1920
- HRB #933– John Snyder/Ralph E. Hurlburt and Charles H. Tifal Spec House #2 (4370 Trias Street), 1925
- HRB #1011– Guilford H. and Grace Whitney House (4146 Miller Street), 1927 (with Tifal, Ralph L. Frank and Milton P. Sessions)
- HRB #1322– Louis and Evelyn Robinson / Ralph E. Hurlburt and Charles H. Tifal House (2212 La Callecita), 1926

Designation Summary:

At least 18 of Hurlburt’s works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Alfred LaMotte/Hurlburt and Tifal House (HRB #613), the Sam and Mary McPherson/Ralph E. Hurlburt and Charles H. Tifal House (HRB #824), and the Louis and Evelyn Robinson / Ralph E. Hurlburt and Charles H. Tifal House (HRB #1322).

Corinne McAllister (1905–2001)

Corinne Fuller was born in Ohio in 1905 and moved to San Diego as a child. She met Wayne McAllister while they were in drafting school in 1925. Wayne McAllister is established as a Master Architect by the HRB. After working together at the American Building & Investment Company, Corinne and Wayne married in 1926 and started their own architectural design business.

Corinne and Wayne McAllister are best known for their design of the Agua Caliente resort, which opened in Tijuana in 1927. Corinne McAllister’s Spanish Eclectic/California style designs for the interiors of the resort included beautiful decorative tile work in the entry and bathrooms, and painted wood cabinets, doors, and ceilings. The 1,000-square foot “Great Room” featuring carved and inlaid redwood walls, a large copper hooded fireplace, wrought iron chandeliers and sconces, numerous built-in bookcases, and a large, expensive Sarouk rug that dictated the room dimensions.

The McAllisters also designed the 500-seat Civic Center built on Park Boulevard in 1931, the Balboa Beer Company, the US Grant Hotel Annex, and a remodel for the Biltmore Hotel in LA. After completing the Biltmore Hotel remodel in 1935, the McAllisters relocated their practice to LA, where,

they capitalized on their many Hollywood contacts from Agua Caliente and developed a successful business designing circular drive-in restaurants with signs in the Art Deco and Streamline Moderne styles

Corinne retired in 1938 to take care of the couple's children. She continued her artistic development after retirement, including by studying Japanese watercolor.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #519- Yngvar & Bertha Laws / Wayne & Corinne McAllister House (4357 Ridgeway Drive), 1931
- HRB #674- Clarence & Gertrude Beatty/Wayne McAllister House (4356 Trias Street), 1926
- Agua Caliente Resort, Tijuana
- Balboa Beer Company, 808 Imperial Avenue

Designation Summary:

Two of McAllister's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They are the Yngvar & Bertha Laws / Wayne & Corinne McAllister House (HRB #519), which established her as a Master Interior Designer by the HRB in 2002, and the Clarence & Gertrude Beatty/Wayne McAllister House (HRB #674).

John Mortenson (1919–1983)

John Nelson Mortenson was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1919. From an early age, Mortenson exhibited a skill and affinity for working with hand tools and building small projects. He soon expanded his skills to include kitchen remodeling. After a short stint with the Navy in San Diego, Mortenson began to pursue a contractor's license in 1951. To gain experience in this pursuit, he began working with contractor Ben Allen in Banning, California and later with prominent San Diego housing developers Jackson & Scott, Inc.

In 1958, Mortenson received his license and started his own business designing and building custom houses in Mt. Helix. He quickly developed a reputation and specialty for constructing houses on particularly challenging lots. Effective integration of building form with site topography became his creed. By the end of 1959, his house designs had a recognizable character that helped them become known as "Mortenson Houses." Character-defining features of a "Mortenson House" include: integration and consideration of site topography and house form, wide-angled raked gable roofs that nestle the house onto the lot, boulders, floor-to-ceiling glass, cantilevered decks that provide the sense of floating, and doors and windows situated to optimize cross-ventilation and views. All these features were meant to unify indoor and outdoor spaces. Interior features included open beam ceilings to illustrate authentic use of materials and workmanship, a fluid floor plan with minimal use of hallways, curvilinear kitchen islands, and large centralized hearths with dual openings to provide heat and divide living spaces.

In the mid-1960s, Mortenson began to expand into larger and more prominent projects. In 1964, he subdivided and developed the El Jardin Verde subdivision at the base of Mt. Helix. There, Mortenson continued to design unique Mortenson Houses alongside other prominent architects and designers like John Mock and the Weir Brothers, who purchased lots and built speculation houses. In the late 1960s, he began developing and constructing multifamily housing and industrial complexes. By 1972, Mortenson had moved his family from Mt. Helix to a new custom house on one of four coastal lots he developed in La Jolla.

Over two decades, John Mortenson designed and built over 200 custom houses in the San Diego region, primarily in Mt. Helix, El Cajon and La Mesa. He became well known in the industry as an innovative designer and builder of the unique Mortenson House.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #1095– Warren and Elleene Wright/John Mortenson House (4431 Palo Verde Terrace), 1961
- Gooding Residence (4878 Avion Way), 1968
- Mortenson House #4 (7126 Vista Del Mar), 1972

Florence Palmer (c. 1890–1969)

Florence Buchanan was born in Missouri between 1888 and 1893, and raised in Stockton, California. By 1910, she had moved to Brooklyn. In 1917, she was working as an instructor in handwork at Pratt Institute.

In 1923, Florence married architectural designer Herbert Palmer. They moved to La Jolla, where they established their professional practice as ‘Palmer and Palmer, architects and builders.’ They built several houses in La Jolla before they divorced in 1926. After the Palmers dissolved their personal and professional relationship, they both established independent architectural design/build practices.

In 1928–1929, Florence Palmer built three houses in the Tudor Revival style on adjacent parcels at 346, 350 and 360 Fern Glen. In 1933, she received accolades from the San Diego AIA Chapter awards jury for her design of 346 Fern Glen and two houses at 7252 and 7270 Monte Vista Avenue. She built several other dwellings in the same area between 1929 and 1940. These include 7135 Draper Avenue, 410 Fern Glen, 704 Fern Glen, 7154 Olivetas Avenue (originally addressed 7150 Olivetas) and 741 Rushville Street. All these houses were built in the Tudor Revival style.

Florence Buchanan Palmer constructed high-quality, attractive houses that frequently featured Tudor Revival design elements, irregular floor plans and 1.5- to 2-story massing. Her work was featured in local publications.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #692– Florence Palmer House (360 Fern Glen), 1929

- HRB #1188– Florence Palmer Spec House #1 (350 Fern Glen), 1928
- 7252 Monte Vista Avenue, 1929
- 7270 Monte Vista Avenue, 1928

Designation Summary:

Two of Palmer’s works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They are the Florence Palmer Spec House #1 (HRB #1188), which established her as a Master Designer in 2015, and the Florence Palmer House (HRB #692).

Master Landscape Architects

Roland Stewart Hoyt (1890–1968)

Roland Stewart Hoyt was born in 1890 and raised in Iowa. He earned a B.S. from Iowa State University in 1915. He then studied landscape architecture at Harvard University for two years before serving in the military during World War I. After the war, he returned to Iowa and worked as a landscape architect. 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 Hoyt was often hired to design private gardens for the affluent resident of Coronado and La Jolla, he is best known for his contributions to many of San Diego’s civic projects. One of his earliest commissions was the landscaping of 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, the County Administration Center, State College (now San Diego State University), and several Navy housing projects.

Hoyt served as a member of the San Diego Parks Commission from 1943 to 1947. In 1947, he was hired as the consulting landscape architect for the Mission Bay Park recreation area. In 1960, he landscaped the grounds of the Salk Institute. 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 published a detailed landscaping handbook entitled *Planting Lists for Southern California* in 1933. He served as editor of *California Garden* magazine and wrote numerous articles discussing neighborhood planning and urban ecology. Hoyt was also a founding member of San Diego’s chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects and was elected a Fellow of the organization in 1964.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #508– Fleet-Rice-Hoyt House (7667 Pepita Way), 1937
- 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

Walter S. 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 houses in various neighborhoods and for San Diego parks such as the Rose Garden in Balboa Park in 1931. He wrote about his ideas for horticulture in the park in a 1926 publication entitled “Three Suggestions for Balboa Park,” which suggested adding a Botanic Garden of California Flora, a Botanic Garden of Succulent Plants, and 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.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #371– Thomas Hamilton House (480 Fernando Street), 1910

Milton Sessions (1900–1995)

Milton P. Sessions was born in 1900. He was the son of local nursery manager Frank Sessions and the nephew of renowned horticulturist Kate Sessions. 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 institutional commissions, Sessions landscaped private estates for the affluent residents of Coronado and Rancho Santa Fe. While developing the landscape plans for several houses in Kensington Heights designed by architect Richard Requa, he formed a close working relationship with Requa. They would later collaborate on numerous projects throughout the region. In 1928, Sessions accompanied Requa on an architectural tour of southern Europe and found inspiration in the intricacies of Mediterranean garden design.

Following his return to San Diego in 1929, Sessions continued to secure major commissions. 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.

Although Milton Sessions is not as renowned as his aunt, Kate Sessions, his work helped to define the landscape architectural heritage of San Diego.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #534– Frank H. and Margaret Burton/Milton P. Sessions House (1271 Brookes Terrace), 1933
- HRB #554– James Dillon and Lenore Heller Forward/ Richard S. Requa–Milton Sessions House (3123 Zola Street), 1927
- HRB #866– H.R. and Olga McClintock/Herbert Palmer & Milton Sessions House (7755 Sierra Mar Drive), 1927
- HRB #1011– Guilford H. and Grace Whitney House (4146 Miller Street), 1927
- Balboa Park Gardens (with Richard Requa)
- Kensington Heights Residences (with Richard Requa)

Designation Summary:

Four of Session's works have been designated as historical resources by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. They include the Frank H. and Margaret Burton/Milton P. Sessions House (HRB #534), which established him as a Master Landscape Architect by the HRB in 2002, the James Dillon and Lenore Heller Forward/ Richard S. Requa–Milton Sessions House (HRB #554), and the H.R. and Olga McClintock/Herbert Palmer & Milton Sessions House (HRB #866).

Master Carpenter

Wilbur F. Hale

Wilbur F. Hale was a carpenter and mentor to Master Architect Cliff May. He worked with May on the Lindstrom House (HRB #387), and the house has a "Guarantee" that has been passed down between owners that certifies that "...all materials and labor used... are strictly first grade..." and is signed by Hale and other craftsman who worked on the house.

Partial List of Notable Works:

- HRB #387– The Lindstrom House (4669 East Talmadge Drive), 1933 (with Cliff May)

Master Car Builder

Abel A. Butterworth (1857–1930)

Abel A. Butterworth was born in England in 1857 and worked as a carpenter. He moved to San Diego around 1908. He became the foreman of San Diego Electric Railway's car repair shop in 1910.

Along with Homer MacNutt, Butterworth designed a streetcar that reflected "state of the art" advances in trolley car construction made 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 provided plenty of passenger headroom

while giving the car a stronger body. The trolley car design 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 streetcar could be operated from either end rather than having to turn the entire car around. Each car cost \$125,000 to build.

Besides working on the Class I car design, Butterworth contributed to other SDER streetcar designs, particularly the next generation Class II cars. He worked for SDER until his retirement in the late 1920s.

Butterworth was established as a Master Car Builder by the Historical Resources Board in 1997 through the designation of the San Diego Electric Railway Cars 126, 128, 138 (HRB #339, 4674-4676 Florida Street).

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