

Appendix A: Biographies of Local Practitioners

These biographies are intended to provide brief information about known architects, designers, builders, and landscape architects practicing in Palm Springs. These are not definitive histories of each practitioner. Information is derived from a variety of primary and secondary sources including the Pacific Coast Architecture Database; the AIA Historical Directories and Membership Files; finding aids for architect archives; and publications of the Palm Springs Preservation Foundation, the Palm Springs Modern Committee, the Palm Springs Historical Society, and the Cultural Landscape Foundation.

Ainsworth, Robert (1895-1970), AIA	
Born:	Shawano, WI
Education:	University of Michigan, B.S. Architecture (1922)
Firms:	Robert H. Ainsworth, Architect (1932-1963); Ainsworth, Angel and McClellan, AIA (1963-1966)
	Wisconsin-born architect Robert H. Ainsworth, AIA, graduated from the University of Michigan with a B.S. in Architecture in 1922. Prior to opening his own practice he worked for Chatten & Hammond in Chicago, Marston & Van Pelt in Pasadena, and was chief draftsman in the office of Wallace Neff. Ainsworth went on to establish a practice in Pasadena. Early in his career, he designed a number of large estates in period revival styles for wealthy clients in the Pasadena area. In the postwar period Ainsworth's designs shifted toward the Mid-century Modern aesthetic. In 1963, Ainsworth joined forces with Herbert W. Angel and Robert B. McClellan in the firm of Ainsworth, Angel and McClellan, AIA.
Armét, Louis L. (1914-1981), AIA	
Born:	St. Louis, MO
Education:	University of Southern California, B.Arch (1939)
Firms:	V.F. Ribble (1940); Laurence Test (1940-1941); Spaulding & Rex (1946-1947); Armét & Davis (1947-1972); Armét, Davis & Newlove, AIA, Inc. (1972-1981)
	Louis L. Armét, AIA, moved to Los Angeles from St. Louis when he was 13. After graduating from Los Angeles High School and Loyola University, he attended architecture school at the University of Southern California, graduating with a B.Arch. in 1939. Armét worked for the Navy Department of Design at Pearl Harbor from May 1941 to February 1943, designing warehouses and buildings for ship repair, and worked from 1943 to 1946 for the Seabees. Armét became a licensed architect in 1946. He met Eldon C. Davis while the two of them were working at the architecture firm of Spaulding and Rex. They founded Armét & Davis in 1947. They worked together until 1972 designing churches, banks, bowling alleys, schools, and more. They are best known for their many Googie-style coffee shops, including Clock's in Inglewood (1951), Norm's on South Figueroa in Los Angeles (1954), Huddle's Cloverfield in Santa Monica (1955), Pann's in Westchester (1956), and the Holiday Bowl and Coffee Shop in Los Angeles (1957).
Ayers, Donald P. (c. 1908-unknown)	
Born:	
Education:	University of Illinois, (c. 1925-1928)
Firms:	Ayers & Fiege (1949-c. 1970)
	Donald Port Ayers joined in partnership with Herbert F. Fiege after World War II to form Ayers & Fiege in North Hollywood, California. The firm was selected to design the second exhibition home at the 1953 Los Angeles Home Show – a post-and-beam ranch-style model dubbed "The Coronation." The firm's work included residential designs, schools for the Los Angeles Unified School District, and buildings for the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Los Angeles.

Bailey, James Van Evera (1903-1980), AIA	
Born:	Portland, OR
Education:	University of Oregon (1928)
Firms:	Chief designer for C. Waldo Powers (1929-1932); Plummer, Wurdeman & Becket, (1933-1938); Wurdeman & Becket (1938-1949); Welton Becket Associates (1949-1988).
	Palm Springs-based architect James Van Evera Bailey, AIA, was born in Portland, Oregon, and earned his degree in 1928 from the University of Oregon Extension. He established a Palm Springs-based practice between 1933 and 1937. After serving in WWII, he returned to Oregon, where he established a practice and was awarded many commercial commissions. He was best known for his Nelson Equipment Co. Building (1948) and Oregon Chain Saw Corporation (1955), both in Portland. Bailey's John Grey Residence (c. 1953) in Oswego, Oregon, was profiled by Esther McCoy in a <i>Los Angeles Times</i> article presenting the best architecture of the Northwest. The Mid-century Modern style Grey Residence featured extensive use of floor-to-ceiling glass and clerestory windows.
Barlow, Fred, Jr. (1902-1953), FASLA	
Born:	Colorado Springs, CO
Education:	University of California, Berkeley, B.S. Landscape Design (1925)
Firms:	Bashford & Barlow (1936-1943)
	Fred Barlow, Jr., FASLA, studied landscape design at the University of California, Berkeley, graduating with a B.S. in 1925. He worked for three years for Paul Thiene before leaving in 1930 to work for Katherine Bashford. Barlow worked with Bashford consistently for thirteen years, with the exception of a two-year period in the early 1930s when he worked for the National Park Service. He became a partner in Bashford's firm in 1936, a relationship that resulted in an extensive portfolio of designs, including Harbor Hills, Aliso Village and Ramona Gardens. In 1943 Barlow opened his own practice, which he operated until his death in 1953. Notable projects include the Hollywood Park Racetrack, the Davidson Residence (Ship of the Desert) in Palm Springs, and Valencia Village. He created designs for over forty housing developments, including Baldwin Hills Village, where he lived from 1941 to 1948. He served as Vice President of the American Society of Landscape Architects from 1951 to 1953. ¹
Bashford, Katherine Emilie (1885-1953), FASLA	
Born:	Arizona
Education:	Otis Art Institute in Los Angeles; apprenticeship with Florence Yoch
Firms:	Bashford & Barlow (1936-1943)
	Katherine Bashford, FASLA, studied at Pasadena's Polytechnic High School and the Otis Art Institute in Los Angeles. She studied European gardens while traveling to Europe in the 1910s and then again in the 1920s. An apprenticeship with Florence Yoch furthered her training as a designer. In 1923 she opened her own landscape architecture practice, working on estates in Southern California. Her early projects included gardens for Harry Bauer, John Barber, and the William C. McDuffie Estate,

¹ "Fred Barlow, Jr.," <https://tclf.org/pioneer/fred-barlow><https://tclf.org/pioneer/fred-barlow> (accessed August 14, 2015).

	for which she won an award from the American Institute of Architects, Southern California Chapter. In 1935 Bashford participated in the National Housing Exhibition in Los Angeles. The following year Fred Barlow became a partner in her firm, a relationship that resulted in an extensive portfolio of designs, including Harbor Hills, Aliso Village and Ramona Gardens. Bashford's work was recognized repeatedly in the publication <i>California Southland</i> , for which she also wrote several articles. She was made a Fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects in 1936, and in 1938 became the first woman to be elected ASLA Chapter President. ²
Baumfeld, Rudolf L. "Rudi" (1903-1988)	
Born:	Vienna, Austria
Education:	Akademie der bildenden Künste (Academy of Fine Arts), Vienna, Austria (1931)
Firms:	Victor Gruen Associates
	Rudolf "Rudi" Baumfeld came to the United States from his native Austria in 1940 after designing buildings in several European countries. He joined forces with architect and planner Victor Gruen in 1943, and was an original partner in Victor Gruen Associates when it was formed in 1951. He headed several departments of the firm including design, interior design, graphics, merchandising, and store layout. Baumfeld designed Southdale in Minneapolis, Minnesota, the first two-level enclosed shopping mall in the United States. Many of his projects were in the Los Angeles area, among them the South Coast Plaza and Costa Mesa shopping centers, the Wilshire Terrace apartments, and the Tishman 615 Building. He designed more than a dozen Joseph Magnin stores in the Western states. After his retirement from Gruen Associates in 1968, Baumfeld continued as a consultant to the firm. ³
Becket, Welton (1902-1969), FAIA	
Born:	Seattle, WA
Education:	University of Washington, B.Arch. (1927); École des Beaux Arts, Fontainebleau, France (1928)
Firms:	Chief designer for C. Waldo Powers (1929-1932); Plummer, Wurdeman & Becket, (1933-1938); Wurdeman & Becket (1930-1933; 1938-1949); Welton Becket Associates (1949-1988)
	Welton Becket, FAIA, was born in Seattle, Washington, and studied architecture at the University of Washington. He completed a year of graduate study at the École des Beaux Arts in Fontainebleau, France, and arrived in Los Angeles in 1931. In 1933, he formed a partnership with his former classmate, Walter Wurdeman, and an established Los Angeles architect, Charles F. Plummer. They specialized in small commercial buildings and residences. In 1935, the partners won a design competition for the Pan Pacific Auditorium in Los Angeles; the distinctive Streamline Moderne landmark was constructed north of the Miracle Mile district for the 1935 National Housing Exposition. After Plummer's death in 1939, the firm incorporated as Wurdeman and

² "Katherine Emilie Bashford," <https://tclf.org/pioneer/katherine-bashford><https://tclf.org/pioneer/katherine-bashford> (accessed August 14, 2015).

³ "R. Baumfeld, 84, Dies; Architect and Planner," *New York Times*, March 7, 1988, <http://www.nytimes.com/1988/03/07/obituaries/r-baumfeld-84-dies-architect-and-planner.html><http://www.nytimes.com/1988/03/07/obituaries/r-baumfeld-84-dies-architect-and-planner.html>, accessed June 24, 2015.

	<p>& Becket. Wurdeman and & Becket's design for Bullock's Pasadena, completed in 1947, established the prototype for the postwar suburban department store. When Wurdeman died unexpectedly in 1949, Becket bought out his partner's heirs and assumed sole leadership of the firm, changing its name to Welton Becket and Associates. Headquartered in Los Angeles, the firm grew to be one of the largest in the world with more than 400 employees and offices in San Francisco, New York, Houston, and Chicago.</p> <p>In addition to Bullock's Pasadena, Becket's retail projects included some two dozen other Bullock's stores, including locations in Palm Springs, Westwood (Los Angeles), Sherman Oaks (Los Angeles), Lakewood, La Habra, and Northridge (Los Angeles); Buffum's Department Store in Santa Ana; Seibu of Los Angeles; and malls such as Fashion Island in Newport Beach. Other notable works include the circular Capitol Records tower in Hollywood, the Cinerama Dome, the Music Center in downtown Los Angeles, the Santa Monica Civic Auditorium, and the Beverly Hilton Hotel in Beverly Hills. Becket is credited with transforming the cityscape of postwar Los Angeles with his many commercial and institutional designs. He was one of the most influential architects in the development of Los Angeles, and founded a practice that became one of the nation's largest architectural firms. He died in 1969 at the age of 66.</p>
Benedict, Hiram H. (1901-1984), AIA	
Born:	Riverside, CA
Education:	
Firms:	Bain, Overturf, Turner and Associates
	<p>Hiram Benedict, AIA did not attend college, but worked in Los Angeles as an architectural draftsman by 1920. In 1922, Benedict was employed by George Washington Smith in Santa Barbara. By 1935 Benedict lived in Palm Springs, where he joined Gene Verge as an architectural draftsman. He returned briefly to Palm Springs after World War II and established an office for the Seattle firm of Bain, Overturf, Turner and Associates. After a few years he moved to Phoenix, where he designed the Paradise Valley Country Club (1953) and the Carl Hovgard Residence (1967) in Carefree. Benedict also designed the Ranch-style Phil Harris and Alice Faye Residence (c. 1952) at Thunderbird Country Club and the award-winning Half Moon Inn (1960) in San Diego.</p>
Berkus, Barry Alan (1935-2012), AIA	
Born:	Los Angeles, CA
Education:	University of Southern California
Firms:	Berkus Design Studio; B3 Architects
	<p>Barry Alan Berkus, AIA was born in Los Angeles and grew up in Pasadena. After graduating from John Muir High School he briefly studied economics at UC Santa Barbara. However, a lifelong love of drawing led him to transfer to USC's School of Architecture, where he decided to specialize in residential design. While at USC Berkus worked part time for L.C. Major, a prominent California housing designer. Major offered him a full-time job, but Berkus turned it down, left USC, and opened his own practice at age 21.</p>

	<p>One of Berkus' first major clients was William Levitt, a real estate developer often called the "Father of American suburbia." During his career, Berkus built a portfolio of 600,000 dwellings encompassing about 10,000 designs in developments across the United States, including Playa Vista in Los Angeles, Harbor View in Newport Beach, Turtle Rock Highlands and Woodbridge Landing in Irvine, and Park Imperial South in Palm Springs. Other notable projects include the Santa Barbara Maritime Museum, the Mosher Alumni House at UC Santa Barbara, residences for celebrities such as Kenny Loggins, and a temporary village for athletes competing at Lake Casitas in Ventura County during the 1984 Olympics.</p> <p>Berkus and his firms, Berkus Design Studio and B3 Architects, won numerous awards. In 1991 he was named one of the world's 100 top architects by Architectural Digest. He died of leukemia in Santa Barbara at age 77.⁴</p>
Black, Michael Allan (1937-2008), AIA	
Born:	Santa Rosa, CA
Education:	University of Southern California, 1961
Firms:	
	<p>Palm Springs-based architect Michael Allan Black, AIA graduated from USC in 1961. Black is best known for his post-and-beam and shed-style modern buildings. His Palm Springs projects include residential, commercial, and institutional architecture such as the Moore Residence (1968), the Strube-Gibson Residence (1969) and the Ajalon Baptist Church (1969). In 1971 Black was appointed to the city's architectural advisory committee.</p>
Black, Milton J. (1905-1970), AIA	
Born:	San Diego, CA
Education:	No formal education, apprenticed with Los Angeles architects
Firms:	
	<p>Milton J. Black, AIA was born in 1905 and spent his early childhood in San Diego before relocating with his family to Los Angeles. Following his graduation from South Central's Jefferson High School Black apprenticed with local architectural firms, and by 1927 was employed as staff architect for the Hollywood building firm of J. Ross Castendyck. Black was invited that year to participate in an exhibit sponsored by the Hollywood Architects League, and was credited alongside Castendyck by <i>Architectural Digest</i> for the design and construction of a Spanish Colonial Revival-style home in the Hollywood Hills for film star Dolores del Rio. Black received his certification to practice architecture in California in 1930, the same year he designed the Delta Sigma Phi fraternity house at UCLA. In the 1930s, the architect was kept busy designing both single-family residences and apartment complexes in a variety of styles. Among his most notable projects were the Mauritania Apartments on Rossmore Avenue, a striking Streamline Moderne complex commissioned by actor Jack Haley in 1934; and the elegant French art deco complex known as Chateau Rossmore, also</p>

⁴ Elaine Woo, "Barry Berkus dies at 77; architect of mass-market housing," *Los Angeles Times*, December 9, 2012, <http://articles.latimes.com/2012/dec/09/local/la-me-barry-berkus-20121209>, accessed June 24, 2015.

	built in 1934. During this period, the versatile architect also produced the romantic Spanish Colonial-style courtyard complex El Cadiz (Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument #775). Black's best-known single-family residences include the Cernitz House in Pacific Palisades and Los Feliz's Victor M. Carter Residence. The architect's most recognized project by far is the hot dog stand Tail O' the Pup. Built in 1946, the 17-foot-wide stand is the quintessential example of "programmatic" architecture, in which roadside businesses tried to catch customers' eyes with buildings shaped like animals or objects such as hats, donuts, and coffee pots. ⁵
Bray, William M. (1905-1998), AIA	
Born:	Anaconda, MT
Education:	University of California, Berkeley, B.A., Art (1928)
Firms:	Theodore R. Jacobs, Architect (1930-1932); Vern Houghton, Architect (1932-1934); Arlos R. Sedgely, Architect (1934-1937); Mott Montgomery, Architect (1937-1939); Harry Haydn Whitely, Architect (1939-1942); Wurdeman & Becket, Architects (1942, 1945); William M. Bray, AIA, Architect and Associates (1949-1994)
	<p>William M. Bray, AIA earned his B.A. in art at the University of California, Berkeley in 1928. Upon graduation he worked for a series of architects including Theodore R. Jacobs, Vern Houghton, Arlos Sedgley, Mott Montgomery, and Harry Hadyn Whitely.⁶ Bray also worked briefly as an architect for the firm of Wurdeman & Becket in Los Angeles in 1942 and again in 1945.</p> <p>The Los Angeles-based Bray established his own practice in 1949, specializing in postwar tract housing developments.⁷ By the firm's own count, Bray was responsible for over 33,500 housing units throughout Southern California and Nevada. He worked with such developers such as Mark Taper, George Ponty, Nels G. Severin, and M.J. Brock. Bray's subdivisions were characterized by a large number of plans, and his designs were most often characterized by traditional residential styles such as "Cape Cod," "Swiss Chalet," "Colonial," and "California Ranch." Bray was also known for his custom residential homes.</p> <p>Bray's work was published nationally in <i>House and Home</i> and <i>Architectural Digest</i>, and his tract housing earned numerous awards including a "Homes for Better Living Award of Merit" in 1962. In 1997, Bray was awarded the Presidential Citation from the American Institute of Architects.</p>
Breed, F. Nelson (1890-1976), AIA	
Born:	Hartford, CT
Education:	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, M.S. (1913)
Firms:	Breed, Fuller & Dick, F. Nelson Breed, Architect
	Franklin Nelson Breed, AIA, was born in Hartford, Connecticut in 1890. After he graduated from MIT in 1913, he worked as a draftsman in the offices of Putnam &

⁵ "L.A. Architects From A to Z – Milton J. Black," February 26, 2014, *LA Home & Style*, www.lahomeandstyle.com/la-architects-from-a-to-z-milton-j-black/ (accessed July 5, 2016).

⁶ William M. Bray AIA Membership Application, December 24, 1949, 3.

⁷ "Encino Architect Awarded AIA Presidential Citation," *Los Angeles Times*, July 15, 1997, <http://articles.latimes.com/1997/jul/15/business/fi-12818> (accessed November 19, 2015).

	Cox in Boston. Prior to establishing his own firm in 1922, he worked for Peabody, Wilson & Brown in New York. Breed's residential work was published in <i>Architecture</i> , <i>Architect</i> , <i>Architectural Forum</i> , and <i>House and Garden</i> . Notable works include the Riverside Yacht Club (1928) in Connecticut, the Douglas Burden Residence (1928) in Bedford, New York and the First Church of Christian Science (1953) in New Canaan, Connecticut.
--	---

Brewster, Floyd E. (1888-1971), AIA	
Born:	New York
Education:	Cornell University (1912)
Firms:	Brewster & Kennedy (1913-1917); George Washington Smith (1922-1935); Floyd E. Brewster, Architect (1936-1971)
	Floyd E. Brewster, AIA was born in New York in 1888. He studied at Cornell University, graduating in 1912, and completed post-graduate work in architecture at the same school in 1913. He opened his Lake Placid, NY firm Brewster & Kennedy later that same year. He relocated to Riverside, California in 1917 to act as head of the drawing department at Polytechnic High School. By 1918 Brewster was a practicing architect in Riverside. In 1922 he went to work for George Washington Smith. Brewster also collaborated with architect Carlton Winslow, Sr. on the Spanish Colonial Revival design of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History (c. 1926). In 1936 Brewster established his own practice in Santa Barbara, with some residency in Palm Springs. Brewster's work focused on the Spanish Colonial Revival and other period revival styles popular in Santa Barbara and Palm Springs. In 1936 Elias Rothman commissioned Brewster to design a \$30,000 apartment and store building in Palm Springs.

Burns, Herbert W. (1897-c.1988)	
Born:	
Education:	
Firms:	
	Herbert W. Burns was a Los Angeles-based contractor who relocated to Palm Springs after World War II. Burns designed and built commercial and residential buildings in Palm Springs in the postwar period. He developed a distinctive Late Moderne style that emphasized volumes and streamlined forms rather than structure, with stone-veneered walls, layered horizontal roof planes and soffits, and prominent chimneys. While Burns may be best known for his multi-family residential designs, including the Town & Desert Apartments, several of his Palm Springs homes were published in the <i>Los Angeles Times</i> including the Edith Eddy Ward/Margaret M. Ward Residence (c. 1948) and the Stuart Weiss Residence (c. 1951).

Byers, John Winford (1875-1966), AIA	
Born:	Grand Rapids, MI
Education:	University of Michigan, B.S. Electrical Engineering (1898); Harvard University, S.B. (1899)
Firms:	John W. Byers, AIA, Architect (1927-1954)

	<p>John Winford Byers, AIA was a self-taught architect based in Santa Monica. Byers was noted for his work with adobe and was a leader in its use as a building material in California. After receiving a degree in electrical engineering from the University of Michigan Byers did graduate work at Harvard University. He taught at the North American Academy in Montevideo, Uruguay prior to coming to Santa Monica in 1910 to chair the Romance Languages Department at Santa Monica High School. Byers also worked as a translator for Mexican workmen on construction sites, which is how he learned to build with adobe. He began his architectural career building residences for his own family and for his cousin. His first commissioned design, in 1916, was a house for W.F. Barnum, the principal at Santa Monica High School.</p> <p>Byers is best known for designing homes in the Spanish Colonial and Monterey Colonial Revival styles. When he could not obtain the curved clay roof tiles he needed for these buildings, Byers established his own workshop. In addition to roof tiles the workshop also produced decorative tile, wrought iron and woodwork. By 1926, Byers was a licensed architect. Among his clients were Norma Shearer and Irving Thalberg, Shirley Temple, Joel McCrea, Laurence "Buster" Crabbe, and King Vidor. He designed a home for Ray Bradbury, a ranch house at the Getty estate in Malibu, and the Club House at Brentwood Country Club. Byers died in Santa Monica at age 91.</p>
Carlson, Harold A. (1919-1981), AIA	
Born:	Seattle, WA
Education:	University of Southern California, B.Arch (1949)
Firms:	Hugh Gibbs; James R. Friend; Clarence N. Aldrich; Carlson, Middlebrook & Rose; Carlson & Middlebrook (1954)
	Harold A. Carlson, AIA was born in Seattle in 1919. He graduated with a B. Arch from USC in 1949, after which he worked for Hugh Gibbs, James R. Friend, AIA, and Clarence N. Aldrich. He formed the Garden Grove-based firm Carlson & Middlebrook (with Robert W. Middlebrook) in 1954. Carlson's work focused mostly on commercial commissions. He was the architect for the Desi Arnaz Hotel (1958) in Indian Wells. Carlson received awards for his residential work, including a 1960 Award of Merit from <i>American Builder</i> magazine and a Best Value award from <i>American Home</i> magazine in 1958.
Chamberlain, Charles G. (c.1880-1955)	
Born:	Tennessee
Education:	
Firms:	
	Charles G. Chamberlain relocated from Tennessee to California in 1910. In 1923 he moved to Palm Springs and became one of its pioneer builders. Notable buildings include the Welwood Murray Memorial Library, the Pacific Building, Youth Center and many homes. He died at age 75 of a heart attack. ⁸
Chambers, Robson Cole (1919-1999), AIA	
Born:	Los Angeles, CA
Education:	University of Southern California, B.Arch (1941)

⁸ "Pioneer Village Builder, Charles Chamberlin Dies." *Desert Sun*, Volume XXVII, Number 77, 16 May 1955.

Firms:	Myron Hunt & H.C. Chambers (1941-1946); Clark & Frey (1946-1952); Clark, Frey & Chambers (1952-1957) ⁹ ; Frey & Chambers (1957-1966)
	<p>Robson Cole Chambers, AIA, was born in Los Angeles and raised in Banning. He earned his B.Arch from the University of Southern California School of Architecture, and was awarded the AIA Medal when he graduated in 1941. During WWII, Chambers served in the U.S. Marine Corps and helped design Camp Pendleton in Oceanside. From 1941 to 1946 Chambers worked as a draftsman for Hunt & Chambers in Pasadena. In 1946 he began working for Clark & Frey in Palm Springs. Frey and Chambers collaborated on a residence for Chambers and his wife in 1947, and on its expansion in 1952. In 1952 Chambers became a partner in the firm, at which time the firm became Clark, Frey and & Chambers. Around that time, the firm took on its largest project, the Palm Springs City Hall (1952-1957) in collaboration with Williams, Williams & Williams.</p> <p>At the end of 1956 Clark left the firm to focus on non-residential work. Frey & Chambers completed projects such as a second residence for Raymond Cree in Cathedral City, and Frey House II. Other noteworthy projects from this period include the Carey Residence, the North Shore Yacht Club (1958), St. Michael's-by-the-Sea Church Building in Carlsbad (1959), the Palm Springs Aerial Tramway Valley Station (1963) and the Tramway Gas Station (1965). Chambers left Palm Springs in 1966 to work as campus architect for UC Santa Barbara, where he stayed until 1980. He then retired to Borrego Springs, where he kept a small private practice until 1995, designing many local residences and the St. Barnabas Episcopal Church (1986). He returned to Santa Barbara in 1998, where he passed away in 1999.</p>
Choate, Christian C. (1908-1981)	
Born:	Jackson, MO
Education:	University of Southern California, B.Arch (c. 1930)
Firms:	Cliff May Homes (1953-1958), Christian Choate, Architect
	<p>Christian C. Choate studied architecture at USC, where his fourth-year project was singled out as a prize-winner. With Cliff May, Choate founded a mass-production line in 1953 called Cliff May Homes, which marketed low-cost May designs to builders around the country. As a licensed architect Choate approved and signed May's designs. Choate worked with May between 1953 and 1958. Throughout his career, Choate focused on residential work, and later designed Los Angeles homes for a celebrity clientele. Choate's solo work, which focused on the Modern Ranch Style, was featured in <i>Los Angeles Home Magazine</i>, <i>Arts & Architecture</i>, and <i>Western Building</i>. A Choate design was selected by <i>House and Home Magazine</i> as one of their "20 Quality Houses for 1950." Notable works include the Rossmoor development in Long Beach (1958, collaboration with R.C. Jones), the Buhler Residence in Beverly Hills (1963), and the Malibu Antibes Apartments (1964).</p>
Clark, John Porter (1905-1991), AIA	
Born:	Fort Dodge, IA
Education:	Cornell University (1925-1928)

⁹ The partnership of Clark, Frey and Chambers was dissolved at the end of 1956 (Rosa, 114).

Firms:	Marston, Van Pelt & Maybury (1923-1925, 1928-1932); Van Pelt & Lind (1932-1936); collaboration with Albert Frey (1935-1937); John Porter Clark, Architect (1937-1938); Clark & Frey (1939-1952); Clark, Frey, & Chambers (1952-1957); ¹⁰ John Porter Clark, Architect (1958-1991)
	John Porter Clark, AIA, worked for the firm of Marston, Van Pelt and Maybury before enrolling in the architecture program at Cornell University, from which he graduated with a Bachelor of Architecture in 1928. He moved to Pasadena to work for the architectural firm of Van Pelt & Lind. In 1932, he moved to Palm Springs and opened an office; since he wasn't yet licensed, Van Pelt & Lind allowed him to use their name for his commissions. Clark met Albert Frey, FAIA when Frey came to Palm Springs in 1934 to supervise construction of the Kocher-Samson building. From 1935 to 1937 Clark and Frey collaborated on a number of projects in Palm Springs under the name of Van Pelt & Lind. In 1939 they formed their own partnership, which would last for nearly 20 years and would permanently alter the course of architecture in the Coachella Valley. Although Clark continued to cater to those clients who still favored traditional styles, both partners promoted Modern design and experimented with new materials such as corrugated metal and plastic siding, steel framing, and concrete block, to adapt their designs to the desert climate. They are today regarded as two of the founders of the "Desert Modern" style of architecture. Their influence is seen in the number, quality, and variety of their projects, including houses, schools, a fire station, churches, shopping centers, hospitals, restaurants, hotels, and apartments. Some of the firm's most prominent works in Palm Springs include Welwood Murray Memorial Library (1940), the Hamrick House (1941), the Villa Hermosa Apartments (1945; altered), St. Paul's in the Desert (1946), Desert Hospital (1950-51; altered), and Palm Springs City Hall (1952-57, with Williams, Williams and Williams). Clark left the firm in 1957 to establish his solo practice and focus on large commercial, public, and institutional projects.
Cody, Harold Bryant (1887-1924)	
Born:	Bradford, PA
Education:	University of Pennsylvania (1910)
Firms:	
	Harold Bryant Cody was the son of Charles Paxton Cody, a British architect who immigrated first to Canada and then to Pennsylvania. After his graduation from the University of Pennsylvania in 1910 Harold Bryant Cody moved to Los Angeles and apprenticed at Parkinson & Bergstrom. He then worked for Myron Hunt before starting a partnership with Lester H. Hibbard. Due to health issues, Cody left the firm and moved to Palm Springs in 1920. Though he only completed a few projects in the area, Cody is recognized as the first professionally-trained architect to practice in Palm Springs.
Cody, William F. (1916-1978), FAIA	
Born:	Dayton, OH
Education:	University of Southern California, B.Arch (1942)

¹⁰ The partnership of Clark, Frey & Chambers was dissolved at the end of 1956 (Rosa, 114).

Firms:	Heth Wharton (1935); Asa Hudson (1935); William Knowles (1942); Blanchard, Maher and Ward (1945); Marsh, Smith and Powell (1946); William F. Cody & Associates (1946 -1972)
	William F. Cody, FAIA studied at the USC School of Architecture while working for Los Angeles designer Cliff May, whose Ranch style houses were inspired by the vernacular architecture of California. From May, Cody developed a predilection for houses that were convenient, comfortable, and open to light, views, and nature. After graduating in 1942 Cody apprenticed at several firms before moving to Palm Springs in 1946. His first independent commission, for the Del Marcos Hotel in 1947, led to a number of projects at local country clubs including Thunderbird, Tamarisk, Eldorado and Seven Lakes. Because of these projects Cody is credited with the concept of the country club subdivision. His body of work also includes a wide variety of notable commercial and residential projects in Palm Springs including the Spa Bath House (with Wexler & Harrison and Philip Koenig; demolished), the adjacent Spa Hotel, the Perlberg Residence (1952), L'Horizon Hotel (1952), Shamel Residence (1961), Abernathy Residence (1962), St. Theresa's Catholic Church (1968), and the Palm Springs Library Center, (1972-1975). Cody was inducted into the College of Fellows of the AIA in 1965. ¹¹
Coffey, Arthur J. (1917-1965)	
Born:	Kentucky
Education:	
Firms:	
	Arthur J. Coffey was a Palm Springs contractor whose firm is often credited with the design of many of the homes he built. During the mid-1950s, Coffey was also a building inspector for the City of Palm Springs.
Colcord, Gerard R. (1900-1984), AIA	
Born:	St. Louis, MO
Education:	Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Fontainebleau, France
Firms:	
	Gerard Colcord, AIA, was educated in Europe and the United States before moving to Los Angeles in 1924. Throughout his career, which lasted until his death in 1984, he designed over 300 estates across Southern California. He was known as Hollywood's society architect, designing traditional homes and shying away from Modernism. He is most recognized for his Period Revival designs during a time when Modernism was gaining recognition. His "Country Colonial Farmhouse" became known as his signature style. ¹² In Palms Springs, he adapted the Monterey Colonial style for desert living with the H.A. Sparey Residence. ¹³
Connor, Rose (1892-1970), AIA	
Born:	Des Moines, IA

¹¹ "William F. Cody (1916-1978)," PS Mod Com, <http://psmodcom.org/index.php/william-f-cody>, accessed June 24, 2015.

¹² Bret Parsons, "Colcord Home," <http://www.gerardcolcord.com/index.html> (accessed August 24, 2015).

¹³ Steven Vaught, "Divine Desolation – A Little Historic Palm Springs Architecture," *Paradise Leased*, July 4, 2011, <https://paradiseleased.wordpress.com/2011/07/04/divine-desolation-a-little-historic-palm-springs-architecture/> (accessed August 24, 2015).

Education:	Académie Colarossi in Paris, France; Municipal School of Art in Birmingham, England; New York School of Fine Arts
Firms:	Soule & Murphy (1923-1926); Allen & Collens (1926); Reginald D. Johnson (1928-1929); Rose Connor, Architect (1936-1942; 1946-1970)
	<p>Architect Rose Connor, AIA is one of the earliest and most successful woman architects of the 20th century. In 1948 the AIA identified her as one of only ten women architects in California with their own practices.¹⁴ Iowa-born Connor was educated at the Académie Colarossi in Paris, France, the Municipal School of Art in Birmingham, England, and the New York School of Fine Arts, where she likely began her architectural education.¹⁵ Prior to establishing her own firm in Pasadena in 1937, she worked for Soule & Murphy and Reginald D. Johnson. Her work consisted primarily of small residential commissions for professional women and a series of tract home developments in the post-World War II period for Yardley and for Sturtevant in Lakewood, Downey, and Anaheim.</p> <p>The Reverend Charles Fuller was Connor's most important patron. In addition to a Smoke Tree Ranch house, Fuller commissioned Connor to design two rental residences in South Pasadena (1940), three houses in South Pasadena (1941-47), the Fuller Residence (1950) in Newport Beach, and the Fuller Residence (1952) in San Marino. Connor also worked as an associate architect for the Fuller Theological Seminary (1952-53) in Pasadena with the firm of Orr, Strange and Inslee.</p> <p>Connor was admitted to the AIA in 1944, and her residential work was published in <i>Architectural Record</i> in 1948.</p>
Crabtree, O.R. (b. 1920)	
Born:	
Education:	
Firms:	
	<p>O.R. Crabtree was an award-winning landscape designer. Following his service in the Navy during World War II, he worked for a number of Parks and Recreation Departments in the Sacramento Valley. He oversaw the construction of four parks and playgrounds in the Sacramento area. Crabtree came to Palms Springs from Pasco, WA when he was appointed the city's Parks and Recreation director in 1957. In 1967, Crabtree was given the Trophy Award by the California Landscape Association for his work on the grounds of the W.A. Bushman Residence in Palm Springs. He was also involved in the 1974 expansion of the Palm Springs Riviera and the Deep Well Ranch condominiums.</p>
Crist, A. Belden (1923-1986)	
Born:	
Education:	
Firms:	

¹⁴ Mary Ann Callan, "Women Succeed As Architects," *Los Angeles Times*, November 24, 1948, B1.

¹⁵ Sarah Allaback, *The First American Women Architects* (Chicago, IL: University of Illinois Press, 2008), 68.

	A. Belden Crist was the son of a Los Angeles area homebuilder/contractor. Although Crist was never licensed as an architect, he had an active Palm Springs-based design firm through the 1970s.
Davis, Eldon C. (1917-2011), AIA	
Born:	Anacortes, WA
Education:	University of Southern California, B.Arch (1942)
Firms:	William H. Knowles, Architect (1942-1943); Spaulding & Rex (1945-1947); Armét & Davis, Inc. (1947-1972); Armét, Davis & Newlove, AIA, Inc. (1972-1991)
	Eldon C. Davis, AIA graduated from the University of Southern California with a degree in architecture. Davis worked with Army engineers, Phelps-Dodge Mines in Arizona, and the Navy Design Office on Terminal Island. Davis met Louis Logue Armét when they worked together at the architecture firm of Spaulding and Rex. They founded Armét & Davis in 1947. They worked together until 1972 designing churches, banks, bowling alleys, schools, and more. They are best known for their many Googie-style coffee shops including Clock's in Inglewood (1951), Norm's on South Figueroa in Los Angeles (1954), Huddle's Cloverfield in Santa Monica (1955), Pann's in Westchester (1956), and the Holiday Bowl and Coffee Shop in Los Angeles (1957).
Denney, Carl W. (1907-2002), AIA	
Born:	Philadelphia, PA
Education:	University of Southern California, B.Arch (1930)
Firms:	Carl Maston (1946); Graham Latta (1947-1950); Graham Latta & Carl Denney, Architects (1950-1955)
	Carl W. Denney, AIA was a Glendale-based architect who received his B. Arch from USC in 1930. In his early professional career he was a set designer at Universal Pictures (1930-1945). Between 1950 and 1955 he was a partner at Graham Latta & Carl Denney, Architects, after which he served as chief architect at WED (Disney) Enterprises. In addition to a house at Smoke Tree Ranch, he also designed Disney's Los Angeles home (1967). His work includes the UC Riverside Library (1950) and the Adult Recreation Center (1949) in Glendale, California, which won a local AIA award in 1950.
Dodd, William J. (1862-1930), AIA	
Born:	Quebec, Canada
Education:	
Firms:	William LeBaron Jenney (1880-1882); Solon S. Berman (1882-1883); McKim, Mead & White (1884-1886); Wehle and Dodd, Architects (1887-1889); Maury and Dodd, Architects, (1889-1896); Dodd and Cobb, Architects, (1896-1904); McDonald and Dodd, Architects, (1905-1913); Haenke and Dodd, Architects (1913-1915); Dodd and Richards (1916-1930)
	William James Dodd, AIA was an American architect who worked mainly in Louisville, Kentucky from 1886 to 1912 and in Los Angeles, California from 1913 until his death in 1930. Dodd was inspired by the First Chicago School of architecture, though he was also influenced by the classical aesthetic of the Beaux-Arts style. Dodd's design work included functional and decorative architectural glass and ceramics, furniture, home appliances, and literary illustration.

	Notable architectural works include the Pacific Center in downtown Los Angeles and the San Gabriel Mission Auditorium south of Pasadena. Dodd also collaborated with J. Martyn Haenke and lead architect Julia Morgan on Hearst's Los Angeles <i>Herald-Examiner</i> Building.
Doty, Charles W. (1927-2011)	
Born:	Minnesota
Education:	
Firms:	
	Rancho Mirage-based designer Charles W. Doty worked in the office of Walter White in the early 1950s. Doty, never licensed as an architect, occasionally collaborated with licensed architects. He is best known for his design of the Mr. and Mrs. Richard Winans Residence (c. 1956), which was published several times in the <i>Los Angeles Times</i> . Doty's projects express a clear preference for a Mid-Century Modern design aesthetic. His work includes residential and commercial buildings concentrated in the Palm Springs area. These include the Tripalong Apartments (1958) in Palm Desert, Indian Wells Country Club Homes (1959) in Indian Wells, and Vista Del Valle Clubhouse (1967) at Desert Hot Springs. Along with architect C.E. Betraun, Doty also designed the Ocean Shores Golf and Country Club (1966) in Ocean Shores, Washington.
Douglas, Tom (1896-1978)	
Born:	
Education:	
Firms:	
	Tom Douglas was an actor and interior designer who often worked with builders of celebrity homes. In the 1930s Douglas designed four cottages for Edmund Goulding in the Mesa neighborhood of Palm Springs. In 1940 he designed and built his own residence, also in Palm Springs. In the late 1960s and early 1970s he was the designer/decorator for the Tropicana Hotel in Las Vegas, where he designed the Superstar Theater (1973). ¹⁶
DuBois, Charles E. (1903-1996), AIA	
Born:	Rochester, NY
Education:	University of California, Los Angeles (1921-1922); Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1922-1930, intermittently)
Firms:	Walker & Eisen (1923-1931); Gogerty & Weyl (1926-1929); Horatio W. Bishop (1929); Charles E. DuBois (1938-1982)
	Charles E. DuBois, AIA was born in Rochester, New York, and educated at UCLA and MIT. He worked in the offices of Walker & Eisen and Gogerty & Weyl. During World War II DuBois worked as a Senior Screen Set Designer at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios. ¹⁷ After the war he specialized in Ranch-style tract housing for developers. Notable works include Hollywood Riviera Estates (1955) in Palos Verdes, Riviera Beach Estates (1955) in Torrance, and Santa Anita Estates (1955) east of

¹⁶ Norma Lee Browning, "A-M's best is even better than that," *Chicago Tribune*, December 17, 1973.

¹⁷ AIA Application for Membership, Charles E. DuBois, August 27, 1946, 4.

	Pasadena. He frequently collaborated with developer J. George Wright and Don-Jar Construction Company, including such projects as Fairwood Estates (1964) in Granada Hills and the Kingswood Series of Woodland West (1961) in Woodland Hills. Between 1958 and 1962, DuBois designed fifteen houses for George Alexander in Vista Las Palmas, which are a modern interpretation of a Swiss Chalet and have been nicknamed "Swiss Miss" houses. ¹⁸ DuBois also worked with developer Robert Fey on the Canyon Estates tract. ¹⁹
Eckbo, Garrett (1910-2000), FASLA	
Born:	Cooperstown, NY
Education:	University of California, Berkeley, B.S. Landscape Architecture (1935) Harvard Graduate School of Design, M. Landscape Architecture (1939).
Firms:	Eckbo, Royston & Williams (1945-1958); Eckbo, Dean & Williams (1958-1967); Eckbo, Dean, Austin & Williams (1967-1992)
	Landscape architect Garrett Eckbo, FASLA, was one of the central figures in modern landscape design. Through several highly successful collaborations, Eckbo became a leading practitioner of the "California style" of landscape architecture. His first firm, Eckbo, Royston & Williams, established an office in Pasadena in 1946. They designed landscapes for several Case Study program architects. In 1958, the firm became Eckbo, Dean & Williams, and, in 1967, Eckbo, Dean, Austin & Williams (EDAW). Eckbo also spent several years as chair of the Department of Landscape Architecture at UC Berkeley. Throughout the 1950s and 1960s Eckbo designed landscapes for a number of prominent architects such as Palmer & Krisel, Wexler & Harrison, E. Stewart Williams, and William F. Cody.
Eisen, Percy A. (1885-1946), AIA	
Born:	San Francisco, CA
Education:	
Firms:	Eisen & Son (1905-1919); Walker & Eisen (1919-1941); Hart and Eisen (1941-1946)
	Percy A. Eisen, AIA was born in San Francisco. He and his father, architect Theodore Eisen, moved to Los Angeles in 1890. He trained as an architect in his father's office, and entered into a partnership with his father until the latter's retirement. In 1919 Eisen formed a partnership with Albert R. Walker, which lasted until 1941. A prolific firm, Walker & Eisen designed such notable buildings as the Fine Arts Building (1927) and the Oviatt Building (1925). During World War II, Eisen ended his partnership with Walker and entered into a new partnership with Eugene V. Hart. He died of a heart attack at his office in Los Angeles in 1946.
Ellwood, Craig (1922-1992)	
Born:	Clarendon, TX
Education:	UCLA extension, Structural Engineering (1949-1954)
Firms:	Craig Ellwood & Associates

¹⁸ "Swiss Misses," *Eichler Network*, <http://www.eichlernetwork.com/article/swiss-misses?page=0,0> (accessed August 24, 2015).

¹⁹ "Living in Canyon Estates Homeowners Association," *Canyon Estates Homeowners Association*, <https://community.associawebsites.com/sites/CanyonEstatesHomeownersAssn/Pages/LivingIn.aspx> (accessed August 24, 2015).

	Born Jon Nelson Burke in Clarendon, Texas, Craig Ellwood served in the Army during WWII. Although he never earned a formal degree he developed a strong interest in the application of industrial materials and techniques to architecture. He worked as a contractor and construction estimator in Los Angeles before establishing Craig Ellwood Associates in 1949. In 1951 he was invited by John Entenza, editor of <i>Arts & Architecture</i> magazine, to participate in the Case Study House program. Ellwood designed three houses for the program, #16 (considered to be among the most important of postwar California homes), #17 and #18, between 1952 and 1958. As a result of the program Ellwood won commissions for the design of a number of noteworthy Modern houses throughout Los Angeles, as well as commercial buildings and the iconic Bridge Building at Art Center College of Design in Pasadena. ²⁰ Ellwood died in 1992 at age 70 in his home in Italy. ²¹
Emmons, Frederick E., Jr. (1907-1999)	
Born:	Olean, NY
Education:	Cornell University, B.Arch (1929)
Firms:	Frederick E. Emmons (1946-1950); Jones & Emmons (1951-1969)
	Frederick E. Emmons, Jr. was born in Olean, New York. After graduating from Cornell University with a degree in architecture in 1929, he joined the New York firm of McKim, Mead & White. He moved to Los Angeles in 1932, where he became friends with A. Quincy Jones through their mutual employment at Allied Engineers in San Pedro. During World War II, Emmons spent four years in the Navy. In 1951, Emmons and Jones founded Jones & Emmons; the partnership continued until Emmons' retirement in 1969. Jones & Emmons favored structural innovations, including lightweight post-and-beam construction with pre-assembled parts. Their work included large-scale commissions, including religious buildings, educational facilities, and civic spaces. The firm designed numerous buildings on the University of California campuses at San Diego, Santa Barbara, Irvine, and Riverside. In addition, the firm designed office, restaurant, and factory buildings throughout California. Emmons died at age 91 in Beverly Hills.
Engen, Donal DeVere (1922-2004), AIA	
Born:	Clark, SD
Education:	University of Southern California, B.Arch (1951)
Firms:	Ameche & Engen (1951-1956); Johnson, Engen & D'Agostino (1956-1960); Donald D. Engen (1960-1965); Kendall Construction Co. Inc. (1965)
	San Fernando-based Donal DeVere Engen, AIA earned his B.Arch from USC in 1951, after which he worked a draftsman for Earl Heitschmidt. In the early 1950s Engen formed a partnership with Bert H. Ameche (actor Don Ameche's brother), designing houses for tract developments such as Rigoletto Village (1956) in Woodland Hills. Engen was a partner in the firm of Johnson, Engen & D'Agostino from 1956 to 1960, following which he maintained a solo practice until 1965. Notable works include Kevington Homes (1967) in Thousand Oaks, Monte Viende (1969) in Camarillo, and the Buena Park Community Hospital (1959).

²⁰ Los Angeles Conservancy, "Craig Ellwood (1922-1992)", *Los Angeles Conservancy*, <https://www.laconservancy.org/architects/craig-ellwood> (accessed June 16, 2016).

²¹ Serraino, *Modernism Rediscovered*.

Fickett, Edward H. (1916-1999), FAIA	
Born:	Los Angeles, CA
Education:	USC School of Architecture, B.Arch. (1937); Massachusetts Institute of Technology, MA, City Planning
Firms:	Sumner Spaulding, FAIA (1935-1938); Kirby Ferguson Structural Engineer (1940-1941); Stephen A. Stepanian, AIA (1941-1942); Heusel and Fickett (1945-1949); Edward H. Fickett, Architect (1949-1999)
	Edward H. Fickett, FAIA, was an innovative Los Angeles architect who established a highly successful practice, primarily designing moderate-income houses for large-scale builder clients in postwar Southern California. He designed some 60,000 buildings over the course of his career and participated in developing housing guidelines for the Federal Housing Administration, Veterans Administration, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. From the late 1940s through the 1960s Fickett's house designs evolved from Traditional Ranch to Modern Ranch, using simple forms that were clearly modern and designed for efficient and economical construction. A typical Fickett design features traditional ranch-style exterior detailing, an open interior plan, and a "wall of glass" that looks out onto a rear patio. In 1949 Fickett designed the 1,000-residence Sherman Park tract in the San Fernando Valley, considered the first large-scale tract of contemporary design in the Los Angeles area. He also designed many elaborate residences in Bel Air, Brentwood, and Malibu, as well as bank buildings, libraries, schools, commercial and industrial developments, and government buildings.
Fiege, Herbert F. (1909-2002), AIA	
Born:	Manchester, NH
Education:	University of Southern California, B. Arch. (1932)
Firms:	Ayers & Fiege (1949-c. 1970)
	Herbert F. Fiege, AIA was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, in 1909. Upon graduation from USC in 1932, Fiege worked as a draftsman in the office of Walter H. Parker and as a project manager for L.G. Scherer. During World War II Fiege was a project manager for army air base construction. After the war, he formed a partnership with Donald P. Ayers. Ayers & Fiege was selected to design the second exhibition home at the 1953 Los Angeles Home Show — a post-and-beam ranch-style model dubbed "The Coronation." The firm's work included residential designs, schools for the Los Angeles Unified School District, and buildings for the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Los Angeles. Fiege's designs for space-saving residential details were featured in the <i>Los Angeles Times</i> during the mid-1950s.
Fisher, Howard T. (1903-1979), FAIA	
Born:	Chicago, IL
Education:	Harvard University, B.S. (1926); Harvard University School of Architecture (1928)
Firms:	Walter H. Kilham, Architect (1926-1927); Kendall and Kendall, Architects (1926-1927); Benjamin H. Marshall, Architect (1928-1931); Howard T. Fisher & Associates (1931-1943); General Houses, Inc. (1932-1947)
	Howard Taylor Fisher, FAIA, was born in Chicago, Illinois. He graduated from Harvard College with a B.S. degree in 1926. He attended the School of Architecture at

	<p>Harvard University from 1926 to 1928, and opened a solo architectural practice in Chicago in 1931. In 1932, he founded General Houses, Inc. in Chicago to design, sell, and build low-cost, prefabricated housing based on a coordinated system of prefabricated steel-framed modular panels: solid, small window, large window, glass, entrance door, kitchen door, double doors, and a fireplace. All panels were four feet wide and all were nine feet high, except for the fireplace panel, which was taller. A garage door panel was the same height as the other panels, but twice the width. As modules, the panels could be assembled in a wide variety of configurations to suit individual clients and specific sites. In 1965 Fisher founded the Laboratory for Computer Graphics and Spatial Analysis at the Graduate School of Design, Harvard University, serving as its director until 1968. From 1966 to 1970 he was a professor of city planning, and a research professor in cartography from 1970 until his retirement in 1975. He became a Member of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in 1949. He was made a member of the College of Fellows of the AIA in 1974.</p>
Frey, Albert (1903-1998), FAIA	
Born:	Zurich, Switzerland
Education:	Technikum Winterthur (Institute of Technology, Winterthur) (1924)
Firms:	Eggericx and Verwilghen (1924-1928; 1929); Le Corbusier (1928-1929); Kocher & Frey (1930-1935; 1938); collaboration with John Porter Clark (1935-1937); Clark & Frey (1939-1952); Clark, Frey & Chambers (1952-1957); ²² Frey and Chambers (1957-1966); Albert Frey (1966-1980)
	<p>Albert Frey, FAIA, earned his architectural diploma at the Institute of Technology in Switzerland in 1924.²³ After learning about the burgeoning modern movement in Brussels, Frey moved to Belgium, and was hired by an architectural firm prominent in modernism, Eggericx and Verwilghen. There he worked on several large housing complexes designed in the modern idiom. Frey was strongly influenced by Le Corbusier's book <i>Towards a New Architecture</i> and became determined to work at the master's atelier in France. In late 1928, Frey relocated to Paris, presented his portfolio, and was hired as an architect in Le Corbusier's office.</p> <p>During the ten months of Frey's association with Le Corbusier he worked on some of the master's most influential commissions including Villa Savoye in Poissy, France and the Centrosoyus Administration Building in Moscow. Frey was responsible for many of the construction drawings for the Villa Savoye, including an unusual sliding glass door that hung from a track on the ceiling. The design was influenced by barn door track hardware that Frey discovered in the American Sweets Catalog, a catalog of off-the-shelf building products that Frey found inspirational as his ideas about modern technology and construction methods evolved.</p> <p>Having applied for a visa to work in America, where Frey believed the most innovative modern architecture was being built, he received word of its approval in the winter of 1929. Prior to Frey's emigration, he returned to the firm of Eggericx and</p>

²² The partnership of Clark, Frey & Chambers was dissolved at the end of 1956 (Rosa, 114).

²³ Adapted from Peter Moruzzi, *The Architecture of Albert Frey*, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, March 26, 2015.

Verwilghen for ten months as their chief designer, earning sufficient funds to establish himself in America.

Upon arrival in the United States, Frey worked first in New York, but after visiting Palm Springs in 1934, the Swiss-born architect determined to settle there. Though trained in European Modern ideas, he quickly adapted them to the desert conditions which appealed to him, arriving at a varied and original expression of Modernism.

After establishing himself permanently in Palm Springs in the late 1930s, Frey utilized these modernist concepts as a starting point, enthusiastically experimenting with new materials and construction methods in addressing the conditions he found there. He used corrugated aluminum as exterior sheathing for walls and roofs because of its ability to reflect the sun and rapidly shed heat. Deep overhangs—and hoods for his emblematic porthole windows—were precisely calibrated to address the angle of the desert sun. Frey’s extensive use of plate glass for windows and sliding doors embraced the concept of indoor-outdoor living and captured dramatic views of the mountains and desert sands. He perfected a sandblasted terracotta-colored concrete block as a method of construction and for its distinctive aesthetic qualities. Frey had the blocks custom-made for the local environment—unpainted, fully exposed, and color tinted to complement the desert soil.

While exploring the potential of new materials such as corrugated steel, trusses made of thin pipe, and concrete block, Frey used them to adapt his designs to the desert climate, landscape, vegetation, and colors. He also adapted flexibly to the Palm Springs culture. As an architect in a small town, he was given a wide range of buildings to design. His own house, Frey I (1941; demolished) was experimental. A small house for a bachelor, it used minimal walls and a flat roof to create living space that opened to a patio and (eventually) a pool. The vacation home Frey designed with industrial designer Raymond Loewy celebrated the modern desert lifestyle by bringing the swimming pool into the living room (HSPB-33). In contrast, the Markham house (1941) and the Lyons house (1948), two of several Frey built over the decades in Smoke Tree Ranch had to conform to the design guidelines calling for ranch style. The simple, low scale roof forms helped blend the houses into the natural landscape, as intended by the Smoke Tree Ranch planning guidelines.

There was a clear evolution in Frey’s architecture from his early designs to those that appeared after World War II. For example, his 1934 Kocher-Samson Building (HSPB-79) lacked sufficient overhangs to deflect the harsh desert sun, and employed stucco as an exterior finish. After World War II, Frey’s designs fully addressed these shortcomings through the use of extended eaves, metal cladding, hooded porthole windows, asbestos cement-board, and fiberglass. Frey’s imaginative and original use of these construction methods and materials made his mature style distinct and immediately recognizable. The work of his partner, John Porter Clark, shared some of these characteristics such as the use of corrugated metal for exterior cladding in the projects for which he was the primary architect. Other local architects’ buildings did not appear similar to Frey’s, particularly in the choice of materials and their use.

	<p>In the 1950s Albert Frey's approach to Modernism with partner John Porter Clark led to an exploration of new, light weight building technologies, including light weight composite wall panels. His houses were often raised off the ground in order to minimally disturb the desert ground. This is seen in the Carey house (1956; HSPB-33) and the Cree house II (1955-56). His exploration of materials and structures is seen in a major expansion of Frey's own house (1953, HSPB-33), where he added a turret-shaped second story with circular windows shaded by circular metal sun shades; Frey would consistently chart the sun's path in order to orient his houses, and to design their windows and overhangs and sunshades.</p> <p>Frey's architectural impact in the Coachella Valley was enormous. It is revealed in the sheer number of his built projects: houses, schools, a fire station, churches, shopping centers, hospitals, a yacht club, restaurants, hotels, and apartments; in the prominence of some of his buildings: Palm Springs City Hall, the Tramway Gas Station, the Palm Springs Aerial Tramway Valley Station, and Frey Houses I and II; and in the respect for his work as reviewed in the architectural press throughout Frey's life and, later, by scholars and architectural aficionados drawn to the Coachella Valley to celebrate Frey's design legacy.</p> <p>Albert Frey's work helped place Palm Springs on the map as a new frontier for the modern movement. As early as 1935, Frey's Kocher-Samson Building was featured in the Museum of Modern Art's exhibition "Modern Architecture in California," along with the work of Richard Neutra, R.M. Schindler, William Wurster, and A.C. Zimmerman. Frey's Cathedral City School was reviewed in <i>Progressive Architecture</i>, July 1953. Frey House I appeared in <i>California Arts and Architecture</i>, July 1945; <i>Architectural Forum</i>, May 1947; <i>House and Garden</i>, January 1948; <i>Progressive Architecture</i>, July 1948; and <i>Architectural Forum</i>, August 1950. Frey House II has been critically discussed since its completion in 1964 as documented in the many references included in this nomination. Since the mid-1990s, Frey's oeuvre has served as a catalyst in the extraordinary revival of interest in Palm Springs' modern architecture.</p>
Fuller, Leland F. (1899-1962), AIA	
Born:	Riverside, CA
Education:	
Firms:	
	<p>Santa Monica-based architect Leland F. Fuller, AIA, designed and built residences for wealthy clients and the Hollywood elite during the 1920s and 1930s, and worked as an art director in the motion picture industry. Fuller was a member of the AIA between 1933 and 1938. He worked in the period revival styles popular before World War II. Fuller's work was published nationally and internationally in such magazines as <i>House Beautiful</i>, <i>Architect & Engineer</i>, and <i>Abitare</i>. One of his largest and best-known commissions was the Tudor Revival-style residence in Beverly Hills for Charles and Al Christie (known as "Waverly"). His own home in Santa Monica was singled out in the 1932 Better Homes in America Small House Competition and published in <i>Architect & Engineer</i>. He was also nominated for six Academy Awards for his work as an art director.</p>

Georgescu, Haralamb H. "Harlan" (1908-1977), AIA	
Born:	Pitești, Argeș, Romania
Education:	Polytechnic Institute of Bucharest School of Architecture (1933)
Firms:	
	Haralamb H. Georgescu, AIA, graduated from the Polytechnic Institute in Bucharest in 1933 and became well known as a Modernist architect in his native Romania. In 1947 he immigrated to the United States and taught at the University of Nebraska, School of Architecture. He moved to Los Angeles in 1951. After working with three different design and architectural firms, Georgescu (who had changed his name to Harlan Georgesco) formed a partnership with James Larson in 1957. Georgescu established his own firm in 1959.
Giddings, Edward P. (1929-1993), AIA	
Born:	Seattle, WA
Education:	University of Washington, B.A. (1955)
Firms:	Anshen & Allen (1957-1958); Hertzka & Knowles (1959-1960); Edward P. Giddings, Architect (1961-1993)
	Edward Giddings, AIA, a Newport Beach-based architect, is noted for his expressive forms and use of stone and rustic materials. Trained in architecture at the University of Washington, Giddings worked as a senior draftsman at Anshen & Allen from 1957 to 1958 and job captain at Hertka & Knowles from 1959 to 1960. He also designed and developed Club Cascadas de Baja and Ocho Cascadas in Mexico and designed several houses for wealthy clients in Southern California, including the Roy E. Klotz Residence (1970) in Newport Beach, which received a certificate of merit from the Orange County Chapter of the AIA.
Hamilton, David (b. 1926), ASLA	
Born:	Detroit, MI
Education:	Michigan State University, B.S. Landscape Architecture (1950)
Firms:	Palm Springs Planning Department (1950-1953); Quinton Engineers, LTD (1953-1957); Riverside County Planning Commission (1957); David Hamilton, ASLA (1960)
	David Hamilton, ASLA was trained in civil engineering and landscape architecture. After serving in the Navy during World War II Hamilton graduated from Michigan State University with a B.S. in Landscape Architecture. He first moved to Palm Springs in 1950 to work as a draftsman for the City Planning Department, and joined the ASLA a year later. In 1953 Hamilton moved to Los Angeles to work as a site planner for Quinton Engineers. Four years later he moved to Palm Desert to serve as an interim planner for the Riverside County Planning Commission, but quickly left that position to return to Palm Springs as assistant planner. Hamilton entered private practice in 1960, and quickly became known for his desert-appropriate landscape design for such projects as Meiselman's Ocotillo Palms Estates, Wexler's Professional Park, Harrison's Patencio Building, and the Palm Springs Airport. ²⁴

²⁴ Information about David Hamilton, ASLA, courtesy of Steven Keylon.

Harrison, Richard Arnett (1924-1995), AIA	
Born:	Los Angeles, CA
Education:	University of Southern California, B.Arch (1951)
Firms:	William F. Cody (1951-1953); Wexler & Harrison, AIA, Architects (1953-1962)
	Richard Arnett Harrison, AIA was born in Los Angeles. Harrison studied aeronautical engineering in the Navy and went on to study architecture at the University of Southern California. Harrison worked for William F. Cody from July 1951 to February 1953, where he worked with his soon-to-be partner Donald Wexler. Wexler and Harrison went on to build custom homes and several tract home developments in Palm Springs. They dissolved their partnership amicably by 1961, as Harrison preferred to concentrate on residential projects and Wexler was interested in civic projects. ²⁵
Heineman, Alfred (1882-1974)	
Born:	Chicago, IL
Education:	
Firms:	Arthur S. Heineman, Architect and Alfred Heineman, Associates (1909-1939)
	Alfred Heineman was born in Chicago in 1882. He moved to Pasadena in 1894 with his parents and brothers. Heineman and his brother Arthur worked independently as designers, though neither had any formal architectural training. Eventually, they went into business together. After Arthur became a registered architect, the two agreed that the name of the firm would be Arthur S. Heineman, Architect and Alfred Heineman, Associates, although by all accounts Alfred was the chief designer. The firm was a major force in the Arts and Crafts Movement in California, and is best known for its Craftsman style bungalows in Pasadena. ²⁶
Heineman, Arthur (1878-1972)	
Born:	Chicago, IL
Education:	
Firms:	Arthur S. Heineman, Architect and Alfred Heineman, Associates (1909-1939)
	Arthur Heineman was born in Chicago in 1878. He moved to Pasadena in 1894 with his parents and brothers. Heineman began his architectural career as a speculator interested in real estate and land development. He and his brother Alfred worked independently as designers, though neither had any formal architectural training. Heineman's first buildings date from 1905. His lack of business skills influenced his decision to go into business with his brother Herbert, a successful building contractor, in approximately 1906. Eventually, Arthur went into business with his other brother, Alfred. After Arthur became a registered architect, the two agreed that the name of the firm would be Arthur S. Heineman, Architect and Alfred Heineman, Associates, although by all accounts Alfred was the chief designer. The firm was a major force in the Arts and Crafts Movement in California, and is best known for its Craftsman style bungalows in Pasadena. ²⁷

²⁵ Alan Hess, interview with Kim Harrison, February 2015.

²⁶ "Arthur Heineman, Architect [1878-1974]" Living Places, <http://www.livingplaces.com/people/arthur-heinman.html>, accessed June 24, 2015.

²⁷ "Arthur Heineman, Architect [1878-1974]" Living Places, <http://www.livingplaces.com/people/arthur-heinman.html>, accessed June 24, 2015.

Hicks, Alvah (1884-1944)	
Born:	Pennsylvania
Education:	
Firms:	
	Alvah Hicks was born in Pennsylvania in 1884 and moved to Palm Springs in 1912. A master carpenter by trade, Hicks built many of the Desert Inn buildings and oil magnate Tom O'Donnell's house above what is now the O'Donnell Golf Course. O'Donnell financed Hicks' purchase of the Whitewater Mutual Water Company from Prescott T. Stevens in the 1920s, and Hicks founded Palm Springs Water Company, as well as the first building supply store in the area, located at present-day Sunny Dunes Road and Palm Canyon Drive. Hicks also built the Ingleside Inn and several houses in the 1920s and 1930s. Many of Hicks' buildings were designed by William Charles Tanner, an "architectural artist." In the 1930s Hicks developed Little Tuscany Estates. He served on Palm Springs' first city council, and was involved in the City's incorporation in 1938.
Holler, Phillip W. (1869-1942)	
Born:	
Education:	
Firms:	Milwaukee Building Company, Meyer & Holler (1905-1930)
	Phillip W. Holler was a partner in the Milwaukee Building Company, a Los Angeles-based design and construction firm, in 1911. The firm was established in 1905 by Mendel Meyer and his partner Julius C. Schneider. The firm changed its name in 1922 to Meyer & Holler, although the two names were used interchangeably until 1927. Holler left the firm in 1930. The firm's early work was largely residential, frequently in the Mission Revival or Craftsman styles. The firm is best known, however, for its work on two theatres in Hollywood for Sid Grauman: the Egyptian (1922) and the Chinese (1927).
Holton, H.E.	
Born:	
Education:	
Firms:	H.E. Holton General Contractor
	H.E. Holton was a Los Angeles-based contractor. He built a number of homes and apartment buildings across the Los Angeles area. In the mid-1930s he promoted his building services as modern techniques that were rat-, vermin-, and termite-proof. In 1936 he worked with Los Angeles architect W. C. Pennell to build the Palm Springs Athletic Club in Palm Springs Desert Estates.
Hunt, Myron (1868-1952), FAIA	
Born:	Sunderland, MA
Education:	Northwestern University; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, B.S. Architecture (1893)
Firms:	Hunt & Chambers (1940-1952)

	Myron Hunt, FAIA, was born in 1868. He moved with his family to Chicago. After graduating from MIT in 1893, Hunt went to work for Hartwell & Richards. He then traveled to Europe to study Renaissance buildings. After returning to Chicago, Hunt opened his own practice. By 1903, he relocated to Pasadena, where he remained for the remainder of his life.
Huntsman-Trout, Edward (1889-1974), FASLA	
Born:	Ontario, Canada
Education:	University of California, Berkeley (1913); Harvard School of Landscape Architecture (1913-15)
Firms:	Fletcher Steele (1916); A.D. Taylor (1917-1922); Rodeo Land and Water Company, Los Angeles
	Edward Huntsman-Trout, FASLA was born in Ontario, Canada. After his graduation from UC Berkeley in 1913 he attended the Harvard School of Landscape Architecture, graduating in 1915. He worked in the offices of Fletcher Steele, Boston, (1916), A.D. Taylor of Cleveland, Ohio (1917-22), and Rodeo Land and Water Company, Los Angeles, before opening his own practice. He became a member of the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) in 1920, and was named an ASLA Fellow in 1933. Trout's major Los Angeles area projects include the Los Angeles County Arboretum & Botanic Garden, Scripps College, and Bullocks Wilshire. In 1926, he collaborated with architect Gordon Kaufmann on the La Quinta Hotel.
Jones, Archibald Quincy, Jr. (1913-1979), FAIA	
Born:	Kansas City, MO
Education:	University of Washington, B.Arch. (1936)
Firms:	A. Quincy Jones (1945-1950); A. Quincy Jones & Frederick E. Emmons (1951-1969); A. Quincy Jones & Associates (1970-1979)
	Los Angeles architect A. Quincy Jones, FAIA is noted for his innovative tract house designs for moderate-income families. He became interested in architecture in high school, and went on to study at the University of Washington. After he graduated in 1936, Jones moved to Los Angeles to begin his professional career. He worked for a number of eminent Los Angeles architects, including Douglas Honnold and Paul R. Williams. Jones received his architecture certificate in 1942; the same year, he joined the Navy, and was stationed in the Pacific until 1945. He returned to Los Angeles amidst the post-war development boom. Jones taught architecture at the University of Southern California from 1951-1967 and would return to USC to serve as the Dean of the School of Fine Arts in 1975.
	Jones and Frederick E. Emmons founded Jones & Emmons in 1951; the partnership continued until Emmons' retirement in 1969. Jones & Emmons utilized new building technologies that decreased costs and production time. The firm favored structural innovations including lightweight post-and-beam construction with pre-assembled parts. The work of Jones & Emmons included large-scale commissions, including religious buildings, educational facilities, and civic spaces. In addition, the firm designed office, restaurant, and factory buildings throughout California. The firm designed numerous buildings on the University of California campuses at San Diego, Santa Barbara, Irvine, and Riverside. In 1964, Jones collaborated with building magnate

	Joseph Eichler on the Balboa Highland development in the Granada Hills neighborhood of the San Fernando Valley. Jones and Emmons are estimated to have designed some 5,000 houses for Eichler. Recipients of numerous awards, the pair were named AIA Firm of the Year in 1969. He died in Los Angeles in 1979.
Kaptur, Hugh M. (b. 1931), AIA	
Born:	Detroit, MI
Education:	Lawrence Technical College (Michigan)
Firms:	Wexler & Harrison (1954-1957); Hugh Kaptur, AIBD (1957-1964); Ricciardi & Kaptur (1964-1967); Kaptur-Lapham & Associates (1967-1976); Kaptur & Cioffi (1982-1992)
	A Detroit native, Hugh Kaptur, AIA, attended Lawrence Technical College in Michigan, working toward a degree in engineering. In 1951, in the midst of the Korean War, Kaptur enlisted in the Marines rather than be drafted into the Army. After the war, Kaptur's father invited him to work at the General Motors styling shop in Detroit, and Kaptur and his family moved from California to Michigan, where Kaptur worked by day and attended classes at Lawrence Tech by night. However, California still held an attraction for Kaptur, and the family moved to Palm Springs in 1954. Kaptur first worked briefly for Wexler & Harrison, but was laid off during the 1957 recession. Skilled at free-hand drawing, he made artist's renderings of buildings for Wexler, Frey, and other local architects. Business picked up in 1958, when homebuilders began developing Palm Springs on a large scale, and Kaptur found himself designing post-and-beam houses. Later, after opening his own office, Kaptur was known for his easygoing personality. Kaptur served on the city's planning commission for a few months in early 1975.
Kocher, Alfred Lawrence (1885-1969)	
Born:	San Jose, CA
Education:	Stanford University, B.A. (1909); Pennsylvania State College, MA (1916); Massachusetts Institute of Technology; New York University
Firms:	Kocher & Frey (1930-1935)
	Alfred Lawrence Kocher was born in San Jose. He received his Bachelor's degree in history at Stanford University in 1909, and his Master's from Pennsylvania State College in 1916 before pursuing further studies at MIT and New York University. From 1912 to 1926 he taught at Pennsylvania State College, where he established a School of Architecture. In 1926 he was appointed Director of the McIntire School of Art and Architecture at the University of Virginia, and, the following year, was appointed Managing Editor of the <i>Architectural Record</i> . Kocher was a member of the Advisory Committee for Architecture for the Restoration of Williamsburg, beginning in 1928. In 1944, he was appointed editor of the Architectural Records of Colonial Williamsburg and was instrumental in the monumental task of reconstructing the colonial village. He retired from the position in 1954. From 1944 to 1959, Kocher also served as a lecturer in Fine Arts at the College of William and Mary, and as supervising architect for the restoration of Washington Irving's home in Tarrytown, New York. Kocher formed a partnership with Albert Frey in 1930. Together they designed the Aluminaire House, one of the few American buildings included in Henry-Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson's "Modern Architecture: International

	Exhibition" in 1932. The partnership lasted until 1935, during which they designed the Kocher-Samson Building, which brought Frey to Palm Springs for the first time.
Koenig, Philip (1927-1980), AIA	
Born:	Chicago, IL
Education:	University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, IL, B.S. Architecture (1948); Harvard University, M. Arch (1950)
Firms:	Sidney H. Morris and Associates (1950-1951); Loeb, Schlossman and Bennett, Architects (1951-1952); Phillip Koenig Architects and Engineers, Chicago, IL (1953-1961); National Properties, Incorporated, Beverly Hills, CA (1962)
	Philip Koenig, AIA was born in Chicago in 1927. He studied architecture at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, graduating with his B.S. in Architecture in 1948. He went on to earn his M.Arch from Harvard University in 1950, after which he returned to Chicago and began his career as a designer at Sidney R. Morris and Associates (1950-1951). He became a member of the AIA in 1951. Koenig then worked as a draftsman at the firm of Loeb, Schlossman and Bennett, Architects, before opening his own firm in 1953. In 1959 Koenig collaborated with architects William F. Cody, Donald Wexler, and Richard Harrison to design the Palm Springs Spa Hotel and Bath House.
Korver, Otto J. (1923-2000), AIA	
Born:	Breukelen, Holland
Education:	Delft Technological University, M.Arch. (1950)
Firms:	Korver-Miles, Otto J. Korver, AIA
	Dutch-born Otto Johannes Korver, AIA was a Los Angeles-based architect. After studying English at the Delft Technical University he earned his M.Arch. He came to the United States in 1951 and became a naturalized citizen in 1958. Korver was a Modernist, and designed several churches for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints including churches in Redlands (1962), Anaheim (1969), Placentia (1970), and Palms Springs (1961). He also designed the Carlsbad Union Church (1968), and was active in the AIA's Religious Building Committee. Notable residential work includes the Henry Jacobs Residence (1962) in Los Angeles. Korver's design for a clubhouse was featured in the April 1960 issue of <i>Arts & Architecture</i> magazine.
Krisel, William (b. 1924), AIA	
Born:	Shanghai, China
Education:	University of Southern California, B.Arch (1949)
Firms:	Victor Gruen (1946-1949); Palmer and Krisel, A.I.A. Architects (1950-c. 1965); William Krisel, AIA (founded 1966)
	William Krisel, AIA, was born in Shanghai, China, where his father had moved the family for his work for the United States' State Department. In 1937, the family returned to California. Following his graduation from Beverly Hills High School in 1941, 16 year-old Krisel enrolled at USC's School of Architecture, but his education was interrupted by the United States' entry into World War II. During the war, Krisel worked in Army Intelligence, served as the Chinese-language interpreter for General Stillwell, and earned the Bronze Star for Valorous Service. Following the war, in 1946, Krisel returned to his studies, and graduated in 1949. While in school Krisel worked in

	<p>the offices of Paul Laszlo and Victor Gruen. Krisel obtained his architect's license in 1950, and went into partnership with Dan Saxon Palmer. Palmer and Krisel designed custom homes and commercial projects as well as Los Angeles-area tract homes. As early as 1952, Palmer & Krisel's system of modular post and beam construction proved popular and effective. After years of success in Los Angeles, Palm Springs and Borrego Springs, the firm designed the Loma Palisades Apartments and a number of residential tracts throughout San Diego. By 1961, Krisel began his efforts in local high rise developments with the 24-story Kahn Building, within which the firm would house their San Diego office. Krisel studied landscape architecture under Garrett Eckbo and became a licensed landscape architect in 1954. Palmer and Krisel dissolved their partnership in the mid-1960s, and Krisel renamed the firm William Krisel, AIA.</p> <p>Krisel's experience in design and construction includes nearly every kind of structure, including high- and low-rise office and apartment buildings, shopping centers, industrial buildings, factories, schools, hospitals, religious buildings, hotels, motels, and restaurants. He is credited with over 40,000 housing units as he pioneered the use of innovative, modern design for affordable tract housing, commercial and multi-unit residential architecture. His work has garnered numerous awards for design excellence, including AIA Lifetime Achievement and "Tribal Elder" Awards, as well as the Palm Springs Lifetime Achievement Award, and recognition from ASLA, NAHB, the City of Beverly Hills, and West Los Angeles.</p>
Lapham, Howard P. (1914-2008)	
Born:	Oklahoma City, OK
Education:	
Firms:	
	<p>In 1954 Howard Lapham arrived in the Coachella Valley from Stamford, Connecticut. Although he was a registered designer, Lapham intended to become a builder in his new desert home. Within a year, however, he was designing residences for members of the Thunderbird Country Club and what is now known as Thunderbird Heights. A number of Lapham's buildings appeared in <i>Architectural Digest</i>, including the Hyatt von Dehn Residence (1960), the Kiewit Residence (1960), the Clarke Swanson Residence (1961), the Morrow Residence (1961), and the 1961 remodel of the Thunderbird Country Club clubhouse. He remodeled the Chi Chi nightclub in 1959, giving it a new façade. One of Lapham's largest residential projects was the Mayan-themed Cook House, known as Ichpa Mayapan, built atop Thunderbird Heights in 1970. Lapham officially retired in the 1980s, although he continued to maintain an office in Palm Springs. Lapham died at the age of 93.</p>
Lapham, Lawrence A. (1935-2004)	
Born:	Oklahoma City, OK
Education:	University of Oklahoma
Firms:	Kaptur-Lapham & Associates (1967-1976)
	<p>Lawrence Lapham was the son of designer-builder Howard Lapham. He served in the army from 1954 to 1957, and then attended Oklahoma City University and the University of Oklahoma. He then joined his family in Palm Springs, and began working for Hugh Kaptur. They formed a partnership in 1967. Lapham's work in</p>

	Palm Springs includes single-family residences, commercial buildings, churches, and municipal building. In 1975, Lapham was appointed to the city's planning commission, replacing Hugh Kaptur, who had recently resigned. Lapham died in 2004.
Laszlo, Paul (1900-1993)	
Born:	Debrecen, Hungary
Education:	Staatliche Akademie der Bilden den Kunste, Stuttgart, Germany
Firms:	
	Paul Laszlo was an architect and interior designer in the United States and Europe. He was known for his spacious, ultra-modern designs for casinos, luxury stores, and celebrity residences. He was born in Hungary, and, at age 24, opened a decorating business in Vienna. Because of his Jewish heritage, Laszlo moved to Los Angeles in 1936. Laszlo served in both World Wars, fighting with the Hungarian artillery at the Italian front in World War I, and serving domestically with the United States Army in World War II. Laszlo's residential clients included Cary Grant, Elizabeth Taylor, Barbara Stanwyck, Robert Taylor, and Barbara Hutton, and he designed stores for Bullock's, Goldwater's, Robinson's, and Orbach's. His other work included banks, offices, theaters, hospitals, and most of the casinos and showrooms in Howard Hughes' Las Vegas hotels. He retired in 1991, and passed away in Santa Monica two years later.
Lautner, John (1911-1994), FAIA	
Born:	Marquette, MI
Education:	University of Northern Michigan, B.A. English (1933); Taliesin Fellowship in Wisconsin and Arizona (1933-1939).
Firms:	Douglas Honnold, Architect (1944-1946); John Lautner, Architect (1946-1994).
	Known mostly for his Expressionistic residential designs, John Lautner, FAIA has been called one of the 20 th century's most important American architects. Upon graduating from college, Lautner joined the first group of Taliesin Fellows, remaining an apprentice to Frank Lloyd Wright for six years. In 1937, he supervised the construction of two of Wright's projects, and two years later established his own practice in Los Angeles. His first solo project was a house for his own family, which architectural critic Henry-Russell Hitchcock called "the best house by an architect under 30 in the United States." Later Hitchcock remarked that "Lautner's work could stand comparison with that of his master." Among his best-known works are the Malin House, known as the Chemosphere (1960), and the Reiner Residence, known as Silvertop (1963), both in Los Angeles. At the time of his death in 1994, the 83-year-old Lautner was still working on several large projects. ²⁸
Levitt, Harold W. (1921-2003), AIA	
Born:	San Francisco, CA
Education:	Stanford University, B.A. Graphic Arts (1943); University of Southern California (1951)

²⁸ John Lautner, website (www.johnlautner.org). Accessed May 2007.

Firms:	Roland E. Coate (1944-1952); Burton A. Schutt (1952-1954); Harold W. Levitt & Associates, Planning-Architecture (1954-2000)
	Harold Levitt, AIA was born in San Francisco. He earned a Bachelor's degree in graphic arts at Stanford University and a degree in architecture from the University of Southern California. He started his practice in the early 1950s after working for residential designers Roland Coate and Burton Schutt. Levitt's work reflects the modern design philosophies of mid-century Los Angeles. Expansive glass surfaces, interior courtyards, and surprising entry sequences appear throughout his residential work and blur the boundary between the interior and exterior spaces. In many of his residential commissions, Levitt designed a large, solid door that appears from the street to be the entrance to the home, but leads instead to a protected courtyard. Levitt also designed notable commercial projects such as the Riviera Hotel in Las Vegas and the Academy of Motion Pictures, Arts and Sciences Building in Los Angeles. However, he is perhaps best remembered for the homes he designed for Walter Mirish, Steven Spielberg, and Lew Wasserman. He retired in 2000 and moved to Reno, Nevada. He died two years later, at age 81.
Lind, George J. (1891-1963)	
Born:	Rochester, MN
Education:	University of Minnesota (1910-1911); University of Michigan, B. Architectural Engineering (1917)
Firms:	Allied Architects Association (1922-1923); Pierpont & WS Davis (1923-1926); Garrett Van Pelt (1927-1935); Garrett Van Pelt & George Lind (1935-1942); George Lind, Architect (1945-1963)
	George J. Lind, AIA was born in Rochester, Minnesota, in 1891. He studied architectural engineering at the University of Michigan, graduating in 1917. In 1935, Lind entered into a partnership with Garrett Van Pelt. The firm designed many buildings throughout the Los Angeles area, and was instrumental in the development of Arcadia.
Luckman, Charles (1909-1998)	
Born:	Kansas City, MO
Education:	University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, B.S. Architecture (1931)
Firms:	Chicago master Steam Fitters, Association (1926-1927); Robert L. Pioso (1928-1929; 1930-1931); Lind & Luckman (1936-1943); Lever Brothers Company (1943-1950); Pereira & Luckman (1950-1958); Charles Luckman Associates (1958-1998)
	Charles Luckman, FAIA, studied architecture at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, graduating in 1931. During the Depression, he worked in the advertising department of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, and later advanced to sales manager of the Pepsodent Company. In 1937, he was featured on the cover of <i>Time</i> magazine. In 1946 Luckman became president of Lever Brothers and was instrumental in commissioning the company's new headquarters, Lever House (designed by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill), a major landmark in New York. An entrepreneur at heart, Luckman merged his passion for architecture with his sense of business, and acquired ambitious commissions throughout the United States. From 1950 to 1958 Luckman worked in partnership with William Pereira, specializing in

	large-scale projects such as office buildings, airports, hotels and Air Force bases, primarily in California. In 1998, Charles Luckman died at the age of 89. ²⁹
Lundgren, Leonard J. (1918-2012)	
Born:	Del Valle, TX
Education:	University of Texas, B.Arch (1949)
Firms:	Leonard J. Lundgren (1950-1952); Lundgren & Maurer (1953-1974); Lundgren & Associates, Architects, Inc. (1974-2012)
	<p>Leonard Lundgren, AIA was born in Del Valle, Texas, to one of Austin's original Swedish settler families. During World War II Lundgren worked with Missouri Valley Bridge & Iron, where, at the age of 21, he oversaw the department that controlled materials for the shipyard which built the LST transport ships. After the war, Leonard graduated from the University of Texas with a degree in architecture. He received licenses to practice architecture in all 50 states and Mexico, as well as a National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB) certificate. Lundgren was a member of the Texas Society of Architects, American Institute of Architects, and the Texas Fine Arts Association.</p> <p>Lundgren's firm designed well over 300 hotels for Holiday Inn, Hilton, Ramada Inn, Sheraton, LaQuinta Motels, Quality Hotels, Passport Inn and Red Carpet Inn.³⁰ The bulk of Lundgren's architectural career focused on hotels, but he also designed and oversaw construction of custom residential projects, churches, Temple Beth Israel, and fraternity/sorority houses and schools throughout central Texas. Lundgren & Maurer, and later Lundgren & Associates, had offices in Austin, Los Angeles, and Mexico City.</p>
Major, LeRoy Cluff (1915-2000)	
Born:	Arizona
Education:	
Firms:	L.C. Major & Associates
	<p>L.C. Major was once called America's "tractioneer" by <i>Time</i> magazine for his creation of more than a million tract homes across the United States. Major had little formal architecture training: after a single year of drafting classes in high school he began his career in 1933 as a real estate appraiser, and worked successively for the Federal Housing Administration, the Veterans Administration and a bank. He gravitated to drafting and designing during the housing boom following World War II, and established his own firm in 1945, based over the years in Downey, Santa Ana and Orange. Beginning with the two-bedroom, one-bath bungalows prevalent in the late 1940s, Major offered builders and developers master planning, market research, cost analysis, home design, architectural renderings, color coordination, model home furnishing, landscaping, merchandising, promotion and financial counsel.</p> <p>Over the decades Major adapted to changing tastes and prospering home buyers, designing luxury custom homes, condominium complexes, and retirement housing. He also branched out into institutional buildings like convalescent homes, and</p>

²⁹ Serraino, *Modernism Rediscovered*.

³⁰ "In Memory of Leonard J. Lundgren," *Leonard J. Lundgren Architect*,

http://leonardlundgrenarchitect.com/Leonard_J_Lundgren_memorium.html (accessed September 1, 2015).

	competed for contracts to build low-cost, energy-efficient housing. He served nationwide home builders and also sold plans through trade magazines to individual builders. His work earned numerous awards over the years, including several Gold Nugget awards from the Pacific Coast Builders Conference. ³¹
Marr, Clinton, Jr. (b. 1925), FAIA	
Born:	Ontario, CA
Education:	University of Southern California, B.Arch (1953)
Firms:	Clinton Marr & Associates (1956)
	Born in 1925 in Ontario, California, Clinton Marr, FAIA grew up in Riverside. He joined the Navy Air Corps during World War II, after which he attended University of Southern California School of Architecture on the G.I. Bill, graduating in 1953. He was influenced most by the post-and-beam structural framing method, which he later used in the design of his own home (1960). While in school he worked part-time for Albert C. Martin and Associates in Los Angeles, and, after graduation, he worked for Clara Henry Day in Redlands and Herman Ruhnau in Riverside before opening his own office in Riverside in 1956. Marr designed an impressive number of commercial, industrial, institutional, educational, and residential buildings in Riverside. He was president of the Inland Chapter of the AIA in 1964, and was elected into the college of fellows of the AIA in 1974. ³² Marr's work for Security National Bank and the Pacific Telephone Co. extended out to Palm Springs and other cities. He often worked in partnership with Palm Spring architects such as E. Stewart Williams and Donald Wexler.
Martin, Albert C. (1879-1960), AIA	
Born:	LaSalle, IL
Education:	University of Illinois, B.S. Architecture & Engineering (1902)
Firms:	Leonard Construction Company (1904); A.F. Rosenheim, Architects (1905-1907); Albert C. Martin (1909-1945); A.C. Martin & Associates (1945-1960)
	Albert C. Martin, AIA completed his formal education in architecture and engineering at the University of Illinois in 1902. In January of 1904 Martin moved to Los Angeles to work as a superintendent of construction for Carl Leonardt & Company, a major building contractor on the West Coast. A year later he joined the staff of Alfred Rosenheim, FAIA as an engineer. During Martin's association with Rosenheim the firm designed the Second Church of Christ Scientist (1905-1910). In 1908 Martin established his own office. Although he was later recognized for his commercial buildings, during the early part of his career he worked almost exclusively for the Catholic Church. During the 1920s he designed churches, convents, parish halls, and parochial schools as far north as Fresno and as far east as Arizona. The high point in his career was Los Angeles City Hall (1928), which Martin designed alongside prominent architects John C. Austin and John Parkinson. The firm had a close relationship with the May Company, and designed a number of buildings for the

³¹ Myrna Oliver, "LeRoy Cluff Major; Tract Housing King," *Los Angeles Times*, July 1, 2000, <http://articles.latimes.com/2000/jul/01/local/me-46766><http://articles.latimes.com/2000/jul/01/local/me-46766>, accessed June 24, 2015.

³² "Modernism Context Statement," *City of Riverside, CA*, November 3, 2009.

	company including the iconic May Company on Wilshire Boulevard in 1939 as well as the Crenshaw Shopping Center (1945, demolished) and the Lakewood Shopping Center (1952). ³³
Matcham, Charles Ormrod (1903-1980), FAIA	
Born:	Allentown, PA
Education:	Yale University, Ph.B. (1925), B.F.A. (1928); Fontainebleau School (1927)
Firms:	Cram and Ferguson (1925); James Gamble Rogers (1926); Roy Seldon Price (1928-1930); Jason Conway, Contractor (1930-1932); Earl T. Heitschmidt (1932-1936); Heitschmidt & Matcham, Architects (1936-1950); Charles O. Matcham, AIA, Architect (1950-1969)
	Pennsylvania-born Charles O. Matcham, FAIA earned both his Ph.B. and B.F.A. degrees from Yale University. Upon graduation, he moved to Los Angeles, where he worked in the offices of Roy Seldon Price in Beverly Hills and Earl Heitschmidt in Los Angeles. He was a frequent visitor to the Palm Springs area, and opened an office there, where he did mostly residential work. In 1940, he established a ten-year partnership with Earl Heitschmidt. In his application for Fellowship to the AIA in 1956, he described his prewar work as “gaining prominence in the trends towards ‘outdoor-indoor’ living by use of larger glass areas, shaded terraces, patios, pools etc., in contemporary adaptations of traditional styles.” Matcham was also active in promoting use of proper reinforcement of hollow cement block construction in Palm Springs, the establishment of the city’s first Building and Safety Department, and the adoption of the Uniform Building Code there (1937-1940). Matcham was active in the Southern California chapter of the AIA, serving in multiple posts annually beginning in the 1930s. In 1956 he was awarded the title of Fellow in recognition of his service to the Institute. Among his most well-known designs was Wrigley Field in Los Angeles (1925) and Robinsons Department Store (1951) in Beverly Hills. Matcham retired in 1969. He died of heart failure in 1980.
Maurer, Edward J., Jr. (1921-1987)	
Born:	Nyack, NY
Education:	University of Texas, B. Arch (1951)
Firms:	Lundgren & Maurer (1953-1974); Maurer Associates (1975-1977); Maurer International (1977-1983)
	Edward J. Maurer, Jr. was born in Nyack, New York, in 1921. He graduated from the University of Texas at Austin in 1951, and began practicing architecture in Austin. Two years later, Maurer contacted Leonard Lundgren about working together, and they formed the architectural firm of Lundgren & Maurer. The firm designed a wide range of buildings, including medical centers, public buildings, retail stores, banks, office buildings, churches, schools, and residences. However, they were best known for their work in hotel design; the firm designed hundreds of hotels in the United States, Mexico, Central America, and Saudi Arabia for Holiday Inn and other hospitality chains. In 1954, Lundgren & Maurer received the AIA Award of Merit for the Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity House in Austin.

³³ Teresa Grimes, “Master Architects of Commercial Architecture.”

	After his partnership with Lundgren ended in the early 1970s, Maurer formed Maurer Associates, and practiced as Maurer International between 1977 and 1983. ³⁴
May, Cliff (1908-1989)	
Born:	San Diego, CA
Education:	San Diego State University (1929-1931)
Firms:	
	Licensed building designer Cliff May is considered the father of the California Ranch house. Although he was not a trained architect, May designed some 18,000 tract homes and over 1,000 custom homes throughout the United States, primarily in Southern California. In the 1930s he pioneered his California Ranch house designs, which combined the western ranch house and the Spanish hacienda with elements of Modernism. May's residential designs are characterized by their unique relationship to the outdoors. Large windows and sliding glass doors effectively erase the line between indoor and outdoor spaces.
McNaughton, James	
Born:	
Education:	
Firms:	
	James McNaughton was an art director and set designer for early television programs in the 1950s, including <i>Pulitzer Prize Playhouse</i> and <i>The United States Steel Hour</i> . ³⁵ In the 1960s and 1970s he turned to residential design and designed a number of houses in Palm Springs, primarily in the Regency Revival style. In 1968, McNaughton became a member of the Palm Springs Chapter of the National Society of Interior Designers.
Meyer, Mendel (1874-1955)	
Born:	Los Angeles, California
Education:	
Firms:	Milwaukee Building Company, Meyer & Holler
	Mendel Meyer was the President of the Milwaukee Building Company, a Los Angeles-based design and construction firm established in 1905 with partner Julius C. Schneider. In 1911 they were joined by Philip W. Holler. The firm changed its name in 1922 to Meyer & Holler, although the two names were used interchangeably until 1927. The firm's early work was largely residential, ranging in style from Craftsman to period revival. After World War I the company emphasized commercial work, and designed some of the most prominent buildings in Hollywood, including Grauman's Egyptian Theater (1922), the Hollywood Athletic Club (1924-26), Grauman's Chinese Theater (1927) and the Hollywood First National Bank Building (1927). Meyer retired in 1936.

³⁴ "Lundgren & Maurer Drawings and Records: An Inventory of the Collection," Texas Archival Resources Online, *The University of Texas*, <http://www.lib.utexas.edu/taro/aushc/00107/ahc-00107.html> (accessed September 1, 2015).

³⁵ "James McNaughton," *Internet Movie Database*, www.imdb.com/name/nm0573794 (accessed June 16, 2016).

Miller, Robert Lee (1887-1967)	
Born:	Hill, TX
Education:	
Firms:	
	Robert Lee Miller was born in Hill, Texas in 1887. After serving in World War I, Miller was trained in civil engineering, but ultimately decided to become a carpenter. In 1931 Miller he moved to Palm Springs, where he worked as a subcontractor, most often working for Alvah Hicks. Miller was a skilled woodworker, and designed many of the detailed exposed wood trusses in the city's early mansions. With no formal training, Miller studied the Spanish styles by observing existing adobes and pattern books.
Monhoff, Frederick (1897-1975), AIA	
Born:	New York, NY
Education:	University of California, Berkeley, B.A. (1921), B.S. (1922); University of California Los Angeles, M.A. (1942)
Firms:	Frederick Monhoff
	Frederick Monhoff, AIA, was born in New York City in 1897. During his childhood his family moved to Los Angeles. After serving in the Navy in World War I Monhoff returned to California, where he graduated from UC Berkeley with a Masters in Art in 1921. A painter, printmaker, lecturer, and architect, Monhoff taught at the Otis Art Institute for twenty-four years, and, later, at the Pasadena Art Institute. He also lectured for the UCLA Extension, and was a design architect for the Los Angeles County Architectural Divisions. Monhoff began traveling to New Mexico in the late 1920s. During his visits to Santa Fe, he used a portion of the basement of the Museum of New Mexico as a studio, sharing an etching press with Willard Nash, Will Shuster, and others. Monhoff's art affiliations included memberships in the California Society of Printmakers and the Chicago Society of Etchers. Public collections holding his work include the Library of Congress, Los Angeles County Museum, Brooklyn Museum, M.H. de Young Memorial Museum, Museum of News Mexico and the National Museum of American Art. ³⁶
Montgomery, Ross G. (c. 1888-1969), AIA	
Born:	Ohio
Education:	
Firms:	Montgomery and Montgomery Architects; Ross G. Montgomery, Architect
	Ross Gordon Montgomery, AIA, was an architect working in Los Angeles in the early 20 th century. By 1919, his residential work was being featured in the <i>Los Angeles Times</i> and his commissions began to grow in size and scale. Preferring to work in the popular period revival styles, Montgomery's designs were typically in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. Known primarily for his educational and religious buildings, he received widespread acclaim for his design for the Marymount School for Girls (1931)

³⁶ "Frederick Monhoff Biography," *The Annex Gallery*, <https://www.annexgalleries.com/artists/biography/1629/Monhoff/Frederick> (accessed August 26, 2015).

	in Westwood. Montgomery also led the restoration of the Santa Barbara Mission after the earthquake of 1925. He also designed a number of buildings for the Catholic Archdiocese such as St. John's Seminary (1939) at Camarillo and the Montecito Catholic Church (1940). His work appeared in several issues of <i>Architectural Digest</i> .
Moyer, John P. (1919-1984), AIBD	
Born:	Tennessee
Education:	
Firms:	
	John P. "Jack" Moyer, AIBD, was a designer and contractor who moved to Palm Desert in 1952. By 1957, Moyer had become a well-known designer of custom-built desert homes. He was best known for his Mid-century Modern "Spider House" in Pinyon Crest, California, which was featured in <i>Architectural Digest</i> , and his hacienda-style La Quinta home which was featured in the <i>Los Angeles Times</i> . He designed several residences and commercial buildings throughout the desert communities, including the Gayle Building (1959) in the 100 block of East Palm Canyon Drive.
Neff, E. Wallace (1895-1982), FAIA	
Born:	La Mirada, CA
Education:	Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1916-1918)
Firms:	Wallace Neff, Architect (1921-1975)
	California architect Wallace Neff, FAIA, is part of the California School of architects and is recognized for his skillful adaptation of the Mediterranean idiom to the local landscape. Neff developed an interest in architecture at an early age. He was raised in Altadena but moved to Europe in 1904, where he lived until the start of World War I, when he moved back to Altadena. After moving back to the United States Neff studied architecture under Ralph Adams Cram at MIT. He later returned to California and apprenticed himself to Santa Barbara architect George Washington Smith. In 1922 Neff moved to Pasadena, where he maintained a home and office throughout his career. Neff is largely known for his elegant estates built throughout the Los Angeles area in the 1920s. Most notably, Neff designed "Pickfair," the Beverly Hills home of Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks. Also concerned with housing for ordinary Americans, Neff pioneered the inexpensive, mass-produced "bubble" or Airform house design. The first of these experimental structures was constructed in Pasadena for Neff's brother Andrew, founder of Pasadena Symphony, and has been called "Pasadena's most unusual building." Wallace Neff retired in 1975, and died in 1982.
Neutra, Richard (1892-1970), FAIA	
Born:	Vienna, Austria
Education:	<i>Technische Hochschule</i> Vienna (1917); University of Zurich
Firms:	Richard J. Neutra (1926-1949); Neutra & Alexander (1949-1958); Neutra & Neutra (1955-1970).
	Richard Neutra was born in Vienna, Austria, in 1892. He graduated from the <i>Technische Hochschule</i> in Vienna in 1917. After World War I, Neutra moved to Switzerland and then to Germany, before joining the office of Erich Mendelsohn in

	<p>Berlin in 1921. In 1923, Neutra immigrated to the United States by way of Chicago along with fellow Austrian architect Rudolph Schindler. Together, they are credited with bringing European Modernism to America. Neutra worked with Frank Lloyd Wright, and followed him to Los Angeles in the early 1920s. After collaborating with Schindler for several years, Neutra established his own practice in 1926. The Lovell “Health” House (1927-29), widely recognized as one of the most important houses of the 20th century, came very early in his career. It is praised for its use of concrete and for being the first completely steel-framed residence in the United States.</p> <p>Over the following decades Neutra refined his style and material palette. His earlier houses were generally conceived as a series of interlocking minimal boxes. In later works these boxes dissolve into a series of planes and lines dynamically sliding past each other in three-dimensional collages, as in the Sorrells House (1956-57). Neutra was also responsible for several large public commissions, either individually or in partnership with other architects. These included the Corona School in Bell (1935), Channel Heights Community in San Pedro (1941-42), Eagle Rock Park Clubhouse (1953), and the Los Angeles County Hall of Records (1962, with Robert Alexander, Honnold & Rex, and Herman Light). Between 1949 and 1958 Neutra worked in partnership with Robert Alexander. Other notable projects include the VDL Research House in Silverlake (1933), the Kaufmann House in Palm Springs (1946), and the Perkins House in Pasadena (1955).</p>
Northman, Edith Mortensen (1893-1956), AIA	
Born:	Copenhagen, Denmark
Education:	Studio School of Arts, Atelier of Frede Aamodt, Copenhagen; University of Southern California (1927-1930)
Firms:	E.R. Whellon (1918-1919); H.J. Knauer (1920-1921); C.J. Smale (1921-1926); Edith M. Northman (1930-1956)
	<p>Edith Mortensen Northman, AIA was born in Copenhagen, Denmark in 1893. She studied for two years at the Studio School of Arts, in the atelier of Frede Aamodt in Copenhagen before coming to the United States with her family in 1914. The Northman family first settled in Brigham City, Utah, where Northman worked as a librarian from 1917 to 1918 before deciding to become an architect. In 1918 the family moved to Salt Lake City, and Northman became a draftsman in the office of architect E.R. Wheelon. In 1920 Northman moved to Southern California where she worked briefly for Los Angeles architect Henry J. Knauer before leaving to work for the firm of Clarence J. Smale, where she served as chief draftsman. In 1926, Northman left Smale to open her own firm. She took additional architecture courses at the University of Southern California from 1927 to 1930, and became a licensed architect in 1931.</p> <p>In the late 1920s and 1930s Northman’s firm was responsible for the design of more than 100 buildings in Southern California. Commissions included single- and multi-family residences, religious buildings, and commercial buildings, including a series of fifty gas stations for the Union Oil Company. In 1937, Northman designed the Emanuel Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in Los Angeles (Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument #578). Other prominent commissions include the</p>

	<p>Schwartz Bath House in Boyle Heights, the Villa Sevilla apartment building in West Hollywood (contributor to the N. Harper Avenue West National Register Historic District), the Patio del Moro in West Hollywood (listed in the National Register), and the Normandie Mar Apartment Hotel in Fresno.</p> <p>During World War II Northman worked for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Seattle. After the war, she returned to Los Angeles, and specialized in large apartment buildings in Los Angeles and Palm Springs. Northman was a member of the AIA from 1945 to 1953. She died in Salt Lake City in 1956.</p>
Ormsby, Philip G. (c. 1911-unknown)	
Born:	
Education:	Pasadena Junior College, University of Southern California, B.Arch
Firms:	Philip G. Ormsby-Lloyd Steffgen, Architects
	Philip G. Ormsby grew up in Pasadena, CA. He developed an interest in architecture as an adolescent. After graduating from Pasadena Junior College, Ormsby transferred to USC, where he graduated with a degree in architecture. Ormsby was on the tennis team at both of these schools. His interest in tennis was part of the reason Ormsby later relocated to Palm Springs to work as an architect and manage the Racquet Club.
Outcault, John F. (1927-1998), AIA	
Born:	Chicago, IL
Education:	University of Southern California, B.Arch (1952)
Firms:	John F. Outcault, Architect, AIA
	John Filer Outcault, AIA, was a Palm Desert-based architect. After obtaining his degree from USC, Outcault worked as a draftsman in the New York office of Alfred Easton Poor before becoming a draftsman in the office of Clark & Frey. Outcault's work included residential, commercial, and institutional buildings throughout the Coachella Valley. He is best known for his residence for Virgil Pinkley (1960) in Palm Desert, Sea View School (1967) in Salton City, and the Indio Civic Center (1967-1968) in Indio.
Palmer, Dan Saxon (1920-2007), AIA	
Born:	Budapest, Hungary
Education:	New York University, B.Arch (1942)
Firms:	Morris Lapidus; Victor Gruen; Palmer and Krisel (1950-c. 1965)
	Dan Saxon Palmer, AIA, was born in Budapest, Hungary, and moved to New York with his family at age 2. After earning a B.Arch from New York University in 1942, Palmer served in the Army Corps of Engineers as a mapmaker, draftsman and photographer in England and France. He then worked for architects Morris Lapidus in New York and Victor Gruen in Los Angeles, and, in 1950, formed a Los Angeles-based partnership with William Krisel, who also had worked at Gruen's office. Beginning in 1950, Palmer and Krisel designed contemporary houses with post-and-beam construction, open floor plans in which the living room, dining room and kitchen flow together, lots of glass and clean, simple lines inside and out. In the early 1950s, they won a commission for their first major housing tract, Corbin Palms, in the western San Fernando Valley.

	By 1955, Palmer was overseeing work in Orange and Ventura counties, Krisel in San Diego and Riverside counties. George Alexander, Harlan Lee and other developers built more than 20,000 houses designed by Palmer and Krisel in Southern California, Arizona, Nevada, Texas and Florida by the end of the 1950s. Palmer and Krisel collaborated on projects in the Los Angeles area until dissolving their partnership in the mid-1960s. Palmer continued designing tract homes and also commercial developments, including the City National Bank building (1968) on Pershing Square in downtown Los Angeles. He died in Santa Monica at age 86. ³⁷
Palmer, George Vincent (1902-1975)	
Born:	Toronto, Canada
Education:	University of Toronto (1919-20); University of Southern California, B. Arch (1924); M.S. Civil Engineering (1928)
Firms:	Vincent Palmer, Architect (1925-1975)
	Vincent Palmer was born in Toronto in 1920. He received his B.Arch from USC in 1924, followed four years later by his M.S. in Civil Engineering from the same school. Throughout the 1920s Palmer designed homes in the popular period revival styles. In 1934 he established Palmer Steel Building Inc. and began building cellular steel panel houses. Palmer was a member of the AIA from 1941 until 1958, and became President of the California Council of Architects in 1947.
Patton, Ross	
Born:	
Education:	
Firms:	
	Ross Patton was a Palm Desert-based contractor. With his partner Albert Wild, Patton built residential developments and commercial buildings in Palm Springs and Palm Desert.
Pennell, Woodbury Clement (1883-1951)	
Born:	Portland, ME
Education:	
Firms:	John C. Austin
	Los Angeles-based architect W.C. Pennell was a long-time associate of architect John C. Austin. By 1936, Pennell established his own practice, working in the popular styles of the day. In 1935, Pennell developed a prototype of an affordable home as a demonstration home for Lakewood Village. Later commissions included several schools, theaters, and supermarkets.
Pereira, William (1909-1985), FAIA	
Born:	Chicago, IL
Education:	University of Illinois, School of Architecture, B.S. Architecture (1930)

³⁷ Claire Noland, "Dan Saxon Palmer, 86; architect of 1950s' Modernist tract homes," *Los Angeles Times*, <http://articles.latimes.com/2007/jan/29/local/me-palmer29><http://articles.latimes.com/2007/jan/29/local/me-palmer29>, accessed June 24, 2015.

Firms:	Mayo & Mayo (1929); Holabird & Root (1930-1931); William L. Pereira (1931-1950); Pereira & Luckman (1950-1958); William L. Pereira & Associates (1959-1985)
	Architect William L. Pereira, FAIA is known for his corporate, industrial, and institutional architecture, as well as for his large-scale master plans. Pereira established his private practice in 1931, launching a prolific career that would span five decades. In the 1950s Pereira established a partnership with Charles Luckman. Their work was frequently published in professional journals, particularly in John Entenza's influential <i>Arts & Architecture</i> magazine. In 1958 Luckman left the practice, leaving Pereira as the sole principal for the firm. Notable projects include the USC Master Plan (1960); the Los Angeles County Museum of Art (1964); the Central Library building at UC San Diego (1965); the UC Irvine Master Plan (1965); the Transamerica Tower in San Francisco (1973); and the Los Angeles International Airport Master Plan (1967-1984). Pereira was a professor at USC from 1949 to 1957, and continued working as an architect until his death in 1985 at the age of 76.
Powell, Claude A. (1909-1972)	
Born:	
Education:	
Firms:	
	Palm Springs-based Claude A. Powell is best known for his Mission Revival-style Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church (1948) in Twentynine Palms. In 1940, Powell was an artist for an advertising agency in Los Angeles. By 1948, Powell was a draftsman in the office of H.W. Burns.
Purcell, William Gray (1880-1965), FAIA	
Born:	Oak Park, IL
Education:	Cornell University, School of Architecture (1903)
Firms:	Purcell & Feick (1907-1910); Purcell, Feick & Elmslie (1910-1912); Purcell & Elmslie (1912-1921); Purcell & Bailey
	William Gray Purcell, FAIA was a Prairie School architect. Purcell enjoyed a highly successful partnership with George Grant Elmslie, with offices in Minneapolis, Chicago, and Portland. Purcell & Elmslie became one of the most commissioned firms among the Prairie School architects, second only to Frank Lloyd Wright, and is credited with designing some of the finest Prairie School buildings in America. Following the dissolution of his partnership with Elmslie, Purcell continued his own practice in Portland, Oregon. In 1930, Purcell was diagnosed with advanced tuberculosis, and moved to a sanatorium in Banning. He continued to support American architecture for another thirty years, largely through his writings. In 1963 Purcell was nominated to the College of Fellows of the American Institute of Architects. He died in 1965.
Ricciardi, Robert H. (b. 1935), AIA	
Born:	Los Angeles, CA
Education:	University of California, Berkeley B.Arch (1959)
Firms:	Welton Becket & Associates; Clarence Mayhew; William F. Cody; Don Wexler; Robert H. Ricciardi (founded 1963)

	Robert Ricciardi, AIA was born in Los Angeles in 1935. He studied architecture at UC Berkeley, receiving his degree in 1959. He received his architect's license in 1962. Little is known about his life or career.
Richards, William (1873-1945)	
Born:	Dewsbury, England
Education:	Cambridge University, B.A.
Firms:	Dodd & Richards (1915-1930); William Richards, Architect (1930-1945)
	William Richards was born in Dewsbury, England in 1873. He studied at Queens College in Cambridge and began to practice architecture. He immigrated to Los Angeles in 1912. In 1915 he formed a partnership with William J. Dodd, which lasted until Dodd's death in 1930. Richards then maintained a solo practice until his death at age 74.
Ring, Jonathan (1878-1963)	
Born:	Philadelphia, PA
Education:	Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art; University of Pennsylvania (1905)
Firms:	
	Jonathan Ring studied architecture both at the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art and at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1905. In later years, Ring maintained offices both in New York City and in West Orange, New Jersey. By 1934 Ring was located in Pasadena, California.
Rissman, Homer (1927-2001)	
Born:	Chicago, IL
Education:	
Firms:	Rissman & Rissman, Associates
	Homer Rissman and his brother Marshall W. Rissman, AIA were partners in the Los Angeles-based firm of Rissman & Rissman. The firm, which was established in 1960, appears to have specialized in hospitality and hotel commissions. The firm is best known for the Frontier Hotel (1967) and Circus-Circus Hotel (1968) in Las Vegas. Other works include a series of Holiday Inns in Santa Monica, Los Angeles and Riverside in the Mid-Century Modern style.
Rose, LeRoy (1927-1996)	
Born:	Ellenville, New York
Education:	Los Angeles City College, A.A. Math (1950); Cal Poly San Luis Obispo, B.S. Architectural Engineering (1955)
Firms:	John Badgley (1953-1954); Decker Holdgredge (1954-1955); Killingsworth, Brady, & Smith (1955-1956); Carlson & Middlebrook (1956-1996)
	Anaheim-based LeRoy Rose was born in Ellenville, New York. He received his A.A. degree in math from Los Angeles City College in 1950, and his B.S. in architectural engineering from Cal Poly San Luis Obispo in 1955; he attended UCLA for one year. ³⁸ From 1955-1956 Rose worked as a draftsman in the office of Killingsworth,

³⁸ *American Architect's Directory*, 1970, 779.

	Brady and Smith. He then went to work for Carlson & Middlebrook in Garden Grove and by 1959 he had risen to partner in that office. Between 1964 and 1969 he maintained the firm of Rose & Fears. Rose is best known for his commercial works: Garden Grove Federal Savings and Loan (1961) in Garden Grove, the Uncle John Pancake Houses (1961) in Garden Grove, Anaheim General Hospital (1964), and the Garber and Sokoloff Office Building (1967) in Fullerton. He also designed the Orange County Hall of Administration (1978, LeRoy Rose & Associates), and several multi-family residential condominium projects, including a Las Vegas, Nevada project for Larwin Multi-Housing Corporation in 1973. ³⁹ During the 1980s, Rose established an office in Palm Springs, where he designed a new entry for Parc Andreas (1987, LeRoy Rose and Mark McBride Hileman & Associates).
Sabin, Henry Palmer (1892-1956)	
Born:	Janesville, WI
Education:	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, B.S. Architecture (1915); M.S. Architecture (1916)
Firms:	York & Sawyer, New York (1920-1924); Allied Architects (1924-1927); Reginald Johnson (1927-1928); Palmer Sabin, Architect (1928-1956)
	Architect Henry Palmer Sabin, AIA, began his professional career in the office of the New York architecture firm of York & Sawyer, where he specialized in hospital design. Sabin came to Southern California in 1924 and joined Allied Architects, for whom he designed the Los Angeles County Hospital. After a brief time working for Reginald Johnson, Sabin established his own practice in 1928. Notable works include Huntington School in San Marino (1935) and Loma Alta Elementary School in Altadena (1951).
Sackley, Stan Alan (1937-2001), FAIA	
Born:	Los Angeles County, CA
Education:	University of Southern California, B.Arch (1961)
Firms:	Sackley & Light
	Stan Sackley, FAIA, graduated from USC with his B.Arch. in 1961. In the early 1960s, prior to forming his own firm, Sackley partnered with Herman Charles Light, FAIA (1911-1971). Sackley was never licensed as an architect but maintained a successful design firm in Palm Springs. He received national press coverage when his home for James Hollowell when was featured as a "Playboy Pad" in the April 1966 issue of <i>Playboy</i> . Sackley is best known for his speculative Mid-century Modern homes along Caliente Drive. ⁴⁰ By June 1986 Sackley was retired from practice.
Schindler, Rudolph M. (1887-1953)	
Born:	Vienna, Austria
Education:	Bau-(Architektur) Schule of the Vienna Polytechnic Institute (1906-1911); Vienna Academy of Fine Arts (1910-1913)

³⁹ In 1979, Rose was convicted along with former Orange County Supervisor Ralph Diedrich for a 1974 conspiracy case involving the removal of development restrictions on Anaheim Hills land and sentenced to prison. "Judge Lightens Rose Term in Bribery Case," *Los Angeles Times*, October 8, 1982, OC_A1.

⁴⁰ Although some sources associate him with apprenticeship at Taliesin, email exchanges with Taliesin West archivist Margo Stipe indicate Sackley does not appear on any official Taliesin apprentice lists.

Firms:	Frank Lloyd Wright
	<p>Rudolph M. Schindler was born in Vienna and educated at the <i>Bau-(Architektur)schule</i> of the <i>k.k. Technische Hochschule</i> (Polytechnic Institute) from 1906 to 1911. Before he finished his degree Schindler enrolled in the <i>k.k. Akademie der bildenden Künste</i> (Academy of Fine Arts). In 1914 Schindler went to Chicago, hoping to work for Frank Lloyd Wright. In 1918 Wright finally hired Schindler to work on the Imperial Hotel, leaving Schindler in charge of his office during his travels to Japan. Wright sent Schindler to Los Angeles in 1920 to supervise construction of his most important American commission of the time, the Hollyhock house for oil heiress Aline Barnsdall. After a visit to Yosemite in October 1921 Schindler decided to stay in Los Angeles and build his own house and studio at Kings Road.</p> <p>Schindler called his form of modern architecture “space architecture,” which focused on the design of interior space. He produced a body of work that embodies his spatial ideas, built almost entirely in Southern California. Starting with his own Kings Road house, a concrete and redwood structure that combined a site plan showing a radical integration of interior and exterior spaces with an equally radical social program of four adults living as equals, Schindler designed around 500 projects, of which about 150 were built. These were largely single-family houses, although there were some apartments, small commercial buildings and a single church.</p> <p>After early experiments with concrete, including the How house (1925) and the Lovell Beach House (1923–1926), proved too expensive, Schindler developed ways to make inexpensive modern architecture out of cheap materials—stucco and plaster over wood frame—in what he called his “plaster skin” designs of the 1930s and early 1940s. Notable examples include the Oliver (1933–1934), Walker (1935), and Wilson (1935–1939) houses. He continued to experiment with materials and roof forms, using roofing as siding in the de Keyser house (1935) and trying out gable roof forms in a number of projects. After World War II he employed his “Schindler Frame” construction which further adapted the wood frame to accommodate his ideals of interior spatial continuity, in works such as the Kallis house (1946) with its sloping roofs and walls, and in several houses in which he used translucent colored fiberglass to achieve “color atmosphere,” including the Janson (1948–1949), Tischler (1949–1950) and Skolnick (1950–1952) houses.</p> <p>Schindler died in 1953.</p>
Schuler, James	
Born:	
Education:	
Firms:	James Schuler & Associates
	Little is known about the Garden Grove–based firm James Schuler & Associates. In 1964 the firm was responsible for the design of the Jolly Roger Apartments in Paramount, CA.
Sheets, Millard Owen (1907-1989)	
Born:	Pomona, CA

Education:	Chouinard Art Institute
Firms:	
	<p>Millard Sheets was a native California artist who grew up in the Pomona Valley near Los Angeles. While still a teenager, his watercolors were accepted for exhibition in the annual California Water Color Society shows and, by nineteen, he was elected into the Society. He attended the Chouinard Art Institute, and was hired to teach watercolor painting there before he graduated. By the early 1930s Sheets was exhibiting works in Paris, New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Houston, St. Louis, San Antonio, San Francisco, Washington D.C., Baltimore, and many other cities throughout the United States. At home in Los Angeles he was recognized as the leading figure in, and driving force behind, the California Style watercolor movement.</p> <p>During World War II Sheets worked as an artist-correspondent for <i>Life</i> magazine and the United States Army Air Forces in India and Burma. Many of his works from this period document the scenes that he witnessed of famine, war, and death. This experience also affected his postwar art for a number of years. After the 1950s his style changed again, this time featuring brighter colors and often depicting subjects from his travels around the world.</p> <p>Sheets taught at the Chouinard Art Institute, Otis Art Institute, and Scripps College, among other institutions, and was director of the art exhibition at the Los Angeles County Fair for many years. During the Great Depression he worked with Edward Bruce to hire artists for the Public Works of Art project, and, in 1946, he served as a president of the California Water Color Society. In later years, he worked as an architect, illustrator, muralist, and printmaker, and judged art exhibitions. Beginning in 1952, Sheets designed the buildings and mosaics for dozens of branch offices of Home Savings of America throughout California, and coordinated contributions from other artists. Outside of California he was commissioned for artwork at the Detroit Public Library, the Mayo Clinic, the dome of the National Shrine in Washington, D.C., the University of Notre Dame Library, the Hilton Hotel in Honolulu, and Mercantile National Bank in Dallas.</p> <p>In 1953, Sheets was appointed Director of Otis Art Institute (later named Otis College of Art and Design). Under his leadership the school's academic programs were restructured to offer both BFA and MFA degrees. He also created a ceramics department, and built a ceramics building and gallery, library, and studio wing. By the time Sheets left Otis in 1960, the look and direction of the college had changed dramatically.</p>
Shellhorn, Ruth (1909-2006), FASLA	
Born:	Pasadena, CA
Education:	Oregon State College (1927-1930); Cornell University, College of Architecture, B.Arch, B. Landscape Architecture (2005) (attended 1930-1933)
Firms:	Ruth P. Shellhorn, Landscape Architect (1933-1990)
	Ruth Patricia Shellhorn, FASLA, was a prominent Los Angeles landscape architect. Unable to afford her final year at Cornell University, she left in 1933 without a degree. Despite this, Shellhorn established her own firm in South Pasadena later that

	<p>year. In 1945 Shellhorn was hired by the Bullock's department store chain as consulting landscape architect for their Pasadena store (with Carl McElvy), designed by the Los Angeles architectural firm Wurdeman & Becket. Bullock's hired her to design the landscaping at most of its future stores and manage the maintenance of the chain's landscaping, which she did through 1978. She was also responsible for landscaping the Fashion Square shopping centers, anchored by Bullock's stores, at Santa Ana, Sherman Oaks, La Habra, and Del Amo in Torrance. Shellhorn is perhaps best known as a member of the original Disneyland design team, responsible for the central areas of pedestrian traffic in the theme park. She remained in private practice until her retirement in 1990. In 2005, Cornell University granted Shellhorn a Bachelor of Landscape Architecture degree and a Bachelor of Architecture Degree.</p>
Siple, Allen G. (1900-1973), FAIA	
Born:	Otsego, MI
Education:	Albion College (1918-1920); University of Southern California (1923)
Firms:	Allen G. Siple, AIA, Architect (1930-1972)
	<p>Michigan-born architect Allen G. Siple, FAIA, was born in Otsego, Michigan, in 1900. He attended the USC School of Architecture, graduating in 1923. Siple's practice was primarily residential in nature, and his designs were published in the <i>Los Angeles Times</i>, <i>House Beautiful</i>, and <i>Architectural Digest</i>. He was noted for his development of a method of "reinforced stone masonry that meets the difficult and stringent seismic requirements of the California Code."⁴¹ Notable works include the Albert O. Farmer Residence (1954, Trousdale Estates, Beverly Hills), the Webb School Dining Hall and Dormitories (1961-62) in Claremont, and the Richard M. Nixon Residence (1962, Trousdale Estates, Beverly Hills).</p> <p>Siple was inducted into the American Institute of Architect's College of Fellows in 1969 for his contributions to the built environment and his service to the profession for his writing/editing of the <i>Southern California Chapter Bulletin</i>. Under his oversight, the <i>Bulletin</i> became a force for national dialogue.</p>
Smith, Gared N. (b. 1925), AIA	
Born:	Los Angeles, CA
Education:	University of Oregon, B.Arch (1951)
Firms:	Earl Heitschmidt & Riley & Levanas; Levanas & Smith, Associates; Gared N. Smith, Architect (founded 1961)
	<p>Gared Smith, AIA, was born in Los Angeles in 1925. He served in the Navy as an electrician from 1943 until 1946. After being discharged, Smith studied architecture at the University of Oregon, earning a B.Arch in 1951. Smith then worked as a draftsman for Earl Heitschmidt before joining the firm of Raymond Levanas and eventually become a partner. In 1961 Smith left the partnership to start his own practice.</p>
Steffgen, Lloyd A. (1896-1960), AIA	

⁴¹ Allen G. Siple Fellowship Nomination Form, August 29, 1962. The system was similar to slip-form concrete construction methods, except local canyon stone was laid up on both wall faces and the void was filled with concrete in two foot-lifts.

Born:	
Education:	
Firms:	Philip G. Ormsby-Lloyd Steffgen, Architects
	Lloyd A. Steffgen, AIA, was born in California in 1896. Little is known of his life or career. Steffgen was a set architect for the motion picture industry in the 1940s and became a member of the AIA in 1946. He died in Los Angeles in 1960.
Stepanian, Stephen A. (1911-2007), AIA	
Born:	Columbus, OH
Education:	Ohio State University, B.Arch (1933)
Firms:	C, Raimond Johnson, AIA (1934); Plummer, Wurdeman & Becket (1934-1939); Wurdeman & Becket (1939-1940); Stephen A. Stepanian, AIA (1940-2007)
	Beverly Hills-based Stephen A. Stepanian, AIA received his B.Arch from the College of Engineering at Ohio State University in 1933. He started his career in 1934 as a set designer for Metro Goldwyn Mayer studios. In 1934 he joined the Los Angeles architectural firm Plummer, Wurdeman & Becket, where he stayed until 1940, rising through the ranks from Junior to Senior to Chief Draftsman. In 1940 he established his own practice. ⁴² During World War II he served in the Army and designed several defense housing projects. ⁴³ After his work with Trousdale at Tahquitz River Estates, Stepanian went on to design traditional homes for developers, such as the “American Country” home for the luxury Royal Oaks development in Encino in the San Fernando Valley. Stepanian was also known for his custom homes, including the Bob Hope Residence in Los Angeles (1952). His work was published in <i>House Beautiful</i> and <i>Architectural Digest</i> .
Tanner, William Charles (1876-1960)	
Born:	Meadford, Canada
Education:	
Firms:	William Charles Tanner (1921-1924); George Vincent Palmer (1924-1959)
	William Charles Tanner was born in Meadford, Canada, in 1876, and immigrated with his family to the United States, settling in Elgin, Illinois. Tanner studied art in Chicago (1903-1908), Boston (1908-1909), New York (1909-1911), Paris and Giverny, France (1911-1914). At age 38, Tanner relocated to Riverside, California. To supplement his income as an artist and art teacher, in 1921 Tanner opened an architectural practice in Riverside, although he was never licensed as an architect. In 1924, Tanner moved to Hollywood, where he worked as a draftsman in the office of architect G. Vincent Palmer. Notable projects in Palm Springs include the Carrie Birge Residence (now the Ingleside Inn, 1922, HSPB-25), George Roberson House (now Le Vallauris Restaurant, 1924, HSPB-21), the O'Donnell House (“Ojo del Desierto,” 1925, HSPB-19), and the First Community Church (HSPB-11). Tanner died in Santa Monica at age 83. ⁴⁴

⁴² Stephen A. Stepanian, AIA Application for Membership,” August 24, 1944, 2-3.

⁴³ *AIA American Architects Directory*, 1956, 534.

⁴⁴ Patrick McGrew, draft National Register Nomination, the Thomas O'Donnell Residence, July 10, 2010.

Thoryk, Paul T. (b. 1941), AIA	
Born:	San Diego, CA
Education:	California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo (1956)
Firms:	
	Paul Thoryk, AIA, was born in San Diego in 1941. He developed an interest in architecture while working with his father, a stoneworker. After graduating from Cal Poly San Luis Obispo in 1956 Thoryk traveled to Europe and was influenced by the pedestrian-oriented architecture he saw there.
Tomson, Tommy (1900-1986)	
Born:	Zanesville, OH
Education:	
Firms:	
	Born in Zanesville, Ohio, with the given name Golden Sands, Tommy Tomson arrived in Los Angeles in the 1920s. Noticeable for his markedly good looks, Tomson originally intended to go into show business. When a screen test did not result in a studio contract, he switched career paths and became a self-taught landscape architect. In the midst of the Great Depression, and with little background, he obtained his first major commission, the Santa Anita Racetrack (1934). In addition to Los Angeles Union Station and the Pan-Pacific Auditorium, Tomson designed landscapes for countless residences. He also designed the landscape for the largest of Los Angeles' garden apartments, Park La Brea, in 1942. In 1946, with his brothers-in-law Cliff and Randall Henderson, Tomson founded the city of Palm Desert, creating the city's overall site plan and street layout, along with landscapes for the Shadow Mountain Club and many private residences. ⁴⁵
Van Camp, Donald B. (1909-1993)	
Born:	Nevada
Education:	Pasadena Junior College
Firms:	
	Donald B. Van Camp was born in Nevada in 1909, and grew up in Pasadena, California. He was educated as a draftsman at Pasadena Junior College. In 1940, Van Camp moved to the Cathedral City area, and opened a painting and construction shop. In 1947 Van Camp settled in Yucca Valley, where he designed and built houses. Emphasizing light, color, desert views and economy of construction, his earliest homes were of adobe block construction. In the mid-1950s he moved to Redlands, and ultimately relocated to the Las Vegas area.
Van de Goes, Henry C. (1892-unknown)	
Born:	Holland
Education:	Ecole des Beaux Arts, Netherlands
Firms:	

⁴⁵ "Tommy Tomson," <https://tclf.org/pioneer/tommy-tomson><https://tclf.org/pioneer/tommy-tomson> (accessed August 2015).

	Henry Charles Van der Goes studied architecture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in the Netherlands. He then traveled extensively in western Europe before immigrating to the United States. He gained experience in architecture and engineering in the Midwest and California, including the design and construction of industrial and office buildings, schools, colleges, churches, apartments, hospitals and bridges. In 1933 he resided in Burbank, California, and became a naturalized citizen. He entered state service for California in 1936, transferred to the Division of Highways in 1941, and to the Office of the Bridge Department in 1943. He retired in 1954 as an associate architectural draftsman. ⁴⁶
Van Pelt, Garrett, Jr. (1879-1972), FAIA	
Born:	Milwaukee, WI
Education:	Chicago Art Institute, School of Architecture
Firms:	Marston & Van Pelt (1914-1923); Marston, Van Pelt & Maybury (1923-1927); Van Pelt & Lind (1928-1941); Van Pelt (1941-1970)
	Garrett Van Pelt Jr., FAIA began his architectural career in a highly successful partnership with Pasadena architects Sylvanus Marston and Edgar Maybury. The firm had more influence in Pasadena during the 1920s than any other, designing many of the city's Mediterranean-style commercial and civic structures, including the American Legion Building and several branches of the Pasadena Public Library. In 1928 Van Pelt entered into a partnership with George Lind. The firm designed many buildings throughout the Los Angeles area, and was instrumental in the development of Arcadia. Van Pelt was known for his versatility, designing residential, civic, and ecclesiastical buildings in a variety of architectural styles. He became a member of the American Institute of Architects in 1943, was inducted into the College of Fellows of the AIA in 1964. He retired in 1970 in Santa Barbara, and died in 1972.
Walker, Albert R. (1881-1958), AIA	
Born:	Sonoma, CA
Education:	Brown University
Firms:	Hebbard and Gill; Parkinson and Bergstrum; A.F. Rosenheim, Hunt and Gill; Walker and Vawter (1910-1919); Walker & Eisen (1919-1941)
	Albert Walker, AIA was born in Sonoma, California in 1881. He studied at Brown University for one year, returning to California to work for Hebbard and Gill in San Diego after he graduated. After a year in San Diego, he moved to Los Angeles to work with Parkinson and Bergstrum, and later, with A.F. Rosenheim, Hunt and Grey. In 1909, Walker established his own practice, and in 1910, formed a partnership with John Terrell Vawter. Shortly after World War I, Walker formed a partnership with Percy A. Eisen, which lasted until 1941. Together, Walker and Eisen designed the Ardmore Apartments in Los Angeles, the Hollywood Plaza Hotel, the Beverly Wilshire Hotel in Beverly Hills, the El Mirador Hotel in Palm Springs, the Edwards and Wildey Building and the Fine Arts Building (Signal Oil Building) in Los Angeles, the Bay Cities Guaranty Building in Santa Monica, and the Texaco Building in Los Angeles. Walker died in 1958.

⁴⁶ "Retirements From Service," *California Highways and Public Works*, May-June, 1954, 61.

Walker, Rodney (1910-1986)	
Born:	Salt Lake City, UT
Education:	Pasadena City College, Engineering (1928-1929); UCLA, Architecture (1932-1933)
Firms:	Rodney Walker, Builder
	Los Angeles-based Rodney A. Walker was a designer-contractor. After studying engineering and architecture, he worked in the office of R.M. Schindler in 1938. During World War II he worked as a draftsman in the engineering department of Douglas Aircraft Company. Walker was one of the architects selected by John Entenza to participate in the Case Study House Program. His best-known works are Case Study House #16 (1947) and Case Study House #18 (1947-1948). In addition to <i>Arts & Architecture</i> , Walker's work was featured in many national magazines, including a 38-page spread for his own home in a 1952 issue of <i>House Beautiful</i> . Walker relocated to Ojai in 1956, where he built several homes. He retired from architectural practice in 1971.
Webster, Erle F. (1893-1971), AIA	
Born:	Paris, TX
Education:	
Firms:	Webster and Wilson, Architects (1930-1936)
	Erle Webster was born in Paris, Texas, in 1893. He was a Los Angeles-based artist and architect. In 1930, he formed a partnership with Adrian Wilson, which lasted until 1936. Webster died in Santa Cruz, California, in 1971.
Wexler, Donald A. (1926-2015), FAIA	
Born:	Sioux Falls, SD
Education:	University of Minnesota, B.Arch (1950)
Firms:	Richard Neutra (1950-1951); William F. Cody (1951-1953); Wexler & Harrison, AIA, Architects (1953-1962); Donald A. Wexler & Associates (1963-1968); Donald A. Wexler Associates (1969-2002)
	Donald Wexler, FAIA graduated from the University of Minnesota School of Architecture in 1950. He moved to Los Angeles and worked as a draftsman for Richard Neutra before moving to Palm Springs, where he worked for William F. Cody. In 1953, Wexler formed a partnership with Richard Harrison, his coworker in Cody's office. Wexler and Harrison explored the possibilities of steel construction in classroom projects for the Palm Springs Unified School District (1958) and the Calcor Steel Homes project (1962). They also designed residential developments such as the Polynesian-themed Royal Hawaiian Estates (1960). After dissolving the partnership, Wexler continued to develop his distinctive personal style with post-and-beam houses in wood and steel, as well as major civic and institutional projects including the Palm Springs Municipal Airport (1965) and Desert Hospital (1969-84).
Wheeler, Richard (1917-1990), AIA	
Born:	San Diego, CA
Education:	San Diego State College (1935-1938); University of California, Berkeley, B.A (1941)
Firms:	EL Freeland, Arch. Eng. (1941-1942); W. H. Wheeler, Architect (1944-1947); Richard George Wheeler, Architect (1947-1989)

	Richard George Wheeler, AIA, was born in 1917 in San Diego, California, the son of architect William Henry Wheeler. Following his graduation from San Diego High School in 1935, Richard attended San Diego State College for three years before transferring to UC Berkeley, from which he graduated in 1941. After he graduated he taught night classes in architecture at UC Berkeley. Upon the United States' entry into World War II, Wheeler applied for and received a commission in the Navy, which came through in May 1942. After the war, Wheeler returned to worked for his father at Wheeler & McGowan, Architects and Engineers, but after he received his architectural license in 1947, he opened his own practice. He began with primarily residential commissions, but diversified rapidly, partly owing to his relationship with Legler Benbough, for whom he designed several medical buildings. Wheeler died in 1990. ⁴⁷
White, Walter S. (1917-2002)	
Born:	
Education:	
Firms:	Harwell H. Harris (1937); Rudolf Schindler (1937-1938); Allen Rouff (1938-1939); Win E. Wilson (1939-1942); Clark & Frey (1947-1948)
	Walter S. White was born in 1917. Between 1933 and 1936 he attended San Bernardino High School. He worked for Harwell H. Harris for six months, followed by an eight-month term in Rudolf Schindler's Los Angeles office, a six-month term with Allen Rouff, and, finally, a two year and six month term with Win E. Wilson. In Wilson's office, White helped plan and design prefabricated war housing with a skin-stressed plywood panel system. For the remainder of World War II, White was employed by Douglas Aircraft in El Segundo, California, working on machine tool design. In 1947 White moved from Los Angeles to Palm Springs, where he worked for Clark & Frey before embarking on his own practice as a designer and contractor in Colorado Springs, Colorado. He continued to work as a contractor in Colorado Springs until 1967 when he obtained his architecture license. White then returned to California, where he worked throughout the 1970s and 1980s. He designed residences, ski lodges, commercial buildings, churches, club houses, and condominiums. Of the approximately 300 residences he designed, he built about fifteen percent of them himself. In addition to designing houses, White devoted much of his career to the research and development of the Solar Heat Exchanger Window Wall and the "Hyperbolic Paraboloid Roof Structure and Method of Constructing Thereof," both of which he patented, in 1975 and 1996, respectively. White died in 2002, at the age of 85. ⁴⁸
Whittemore, Hal C. (b. 1920), AIA	
Born:	Ann Arbor, MI
Education:	University of Michigan, B.Arch. (1951)
Firms:	Whittemore & Pittam, Hal C. Whittemore, AIA & Associates

⁴⁷ Adapted from "Richard George Wheeler," *Modern San Diego*, <http://www.modernsandiego.com/Wheeler.html> (accessed August 27, 2015)

⁴⁸ Finding Aid for Walter S. White Papers, http://www.oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/c8k35t0n/entire_text/ (accessed May 20, 2015).

	Hal Case Whittemore, AIA was a Los Angeles-based architect who specialized in church architecture. During World War II Whittemore served in the aviation division of the US Navy. After the war he attended the University of Michigan, where he studied architecture. After graduation he moved to California and set up practice in 1955. Between 1960 and 1962 he formed a brief partnership with Judson Wright Pittam, AIA. Whittemore is best known for the Bel Air Presbyterian Church (1961), for which he received a Merit Award from the National Conference on Church Architecture. Other works include La Tijera United Methodist Church (1958), Presbyterian Church of Pacific Palisades (1961), Trinity United Presbyterian Church (1968) in Santa Ana, and the North Valley YMCA (1969). In 1962 Whittemore's design for the "Skychalet," a do-it-yourself A-frame kit home, was featured at the 1962 Los Angeles Home Show and covered generously in the <i>Los Angeles Times</i> .
Wild, Albert "Duke" (1924-1987)	
Born:	California
Education:	
Firms:	
	Albert "Duke" Wild was born in California in 1924. He formed a partnership with architect Ross Patton, acting as the contractor in their Palm Desert-based design-build firm.
Wilkinson, Marshall P. (1892-1969)	
Born:	California
Education:	
Firms:	Frank P. Meline Company (1917-1920); Marshall P. Wilkinson (1920-c. 1950)
	Marshall P. Wilkinson was born in 1892. He worked his way up from draftsman to contractor to architect over the course of his career. Although he left behind many buildings throughout the Los Angeles region, little is known about Wilkinson's early years or training. He was based in Hollywood for much of his professional life, acting as a draftsman in 1915, and, in 1917, a superintendent of construction for the Frank P. Meline Company. By 1920 Wilkinson had opened his own office on Hollywood Boulevard, providing design, construction, and engineering services. During this period he also worked as a builder for other architects and designers. His practice was diverse, encompassing single- and multi-family residential properties, commercial structures, and industrial buildings, including facilities related to motion picture production. Wilkinson's work was covered several times in the <i>Los Angeles Times</i> , <i>Architectural Record</i> , and <i>Architectural Digest</i> . Wilkinson continued to practice into the 1940s and was joined by his son, Marshall P. Wilkinson, Jr., also an architect. Wilkinson, Sr., died in 1969 at the age of 77.
Williams, Emerson Stewart (1909-2005), FAIA	
Born:	Dayton, OH
Education:	Cornell University, B.Arch (1933); University of Pennsylvania, M.Arch (1934)
Firms:	Raymond Loewy (1939-1941); Schenck & Williams (1941-1943); Harry J. Williams (1946-1949); Williams, Williams, & Williams (1949-1957); Williams, Clark & Williams (1957-1988); E. Stewart Williams, AIA, Architect (1988-2005)

	E. Stewart Williams, FAIA, was the son of Dayton, Ohio architect Harry Williams, who designed the offices of the National Cash Register Company in Dayton, as well as the Plaza shopping center and Carnell Building in Palm Springs for National Cash Register heiress Julia Carnell. The younger Williams studied architecture at Cornell University and the University of Pennsylvania, then taught for several years at Bard College in New York. In the late 1930s he worked for designer Raymond Loewy, and during World War II designed ships for the US Navy. After the war Williams relocated to Palms Springs and formed a partnership with his father, who had settled there in 1942, and his brother Roger. He later collaborated with John Porter Clark. One of Stewart Williams' first commissions in Palm Springs was a residence for Frank Sinatra (1947) that used natural and industrial materials to create a structure that combined the Modern aesthetic with the colors and textures of the desert. Williams designed a number of notable residences in Palm Springs including the Edris House (1954), the Williams Residence (1956), and the Sutter House (1958), as well as important institutional and commercial projects such as Temple Isaiah (1949), the Oasis Office Building (1953), Coachella Valley Savings and Loan (1955 and 1961), Santa Fe Federal Savings and Loan (1961), and the Palm Springs Desert Museum (1976). Williams died in Palm Springs in 2005. ⁴⁹
Williams, Hugh Roger (1912-1990), AIA	
Born:	Dayton, OH
Education:	
Firms:	Williams, Williams, & Williams (1946-1957)
	Born in Dayton, Ohio, H. Roger Williams, AIA, was the son of Harry Williams, an architect known for designing the Dayton offices of National Cash Register.
Williams, Harry J. (1880-1957), AIA	
Born:	
Education:	Cornell University, B.Arch (1903)
Firms:	Schenck & Williams; Williams, Williams, and Williams (1946-1957)
	<p>Harry J. Williams, AIA, was born in 1880. He attended Cornell University and formed a partnership with former classmate Harry I. Schenck soon after his graduation in 1903. Schenck & Williams became one of the most prominent architectural practices in Dayton, Ohio. The firm's projects included the Hawthorn Hill home for Orville Wright and his sister and father, the Dayton Young Men's Christian Association Building, the Engineers Club of Dayton building, and the Dayton offices of National Cash Register.</p> <p>During the Great Depression, the firm was left with little work. In 1934, they were hired by Julia Paterson Carnell to design the Carnell Building (196 N. Palm Canyon Drive; HSPB-11) and La Plaza and the Plaza Theatre (1936; HSPB-22) in Palm Springs, California. In 1943, Harry Williams moved his family to the Palm Springs area, and established an architecture office in La Plaza. After World War II he was joined in practice by his sons E. Stewart and Roger, both of whom had, like their</p>

⁴⁹ Elaine Woo, "E. Stewart Williams, 95; Defined Sleek, Warm Style of Desert Architecture," *Los Angeles Times*, October 13, 2005, <http://articles.latimes.com/2005/oct/13/local/me-williams13>

	<p>father, studied architecture at Cornell. The firm of Williams, Williams and Williams designed a number of prominent Modern buildings in the city, including the first iteration of the Palm Springs Aerial Tramway (with Clark & Frey, 1949), the master plan (1955) and several buildings at Palm Springs High School, and Palm Springs City Hall (with Clark, Frey and Chambers, 1955). After Harry's death in 1957, the brothers continued in practice as Williams and Williams.</p>
Williams, Paul R. (1894-1989), FAIA	
Born:	Los Angeles, CA
Education:	Los Angeles School of Art and Design; Beaux-Arts Institute of Design; USC (1916-1919)
Firms:	Reginald Johnson (1914-1917); Arthur Kelly (1917-1921); John C. Austin (1921-1924); Paul R. Williams, Architect & Consultant (1925-1974)
	<p>Paul Revere Williams, FAIA, had a long and prolific career, from about 1915 until his retirement in 1974. A Los Angeles native, he studied at the Los Angeles School of Art and Design, the Los Angeles branch of the New York Beaux Arts Institute of Design, and the University of Southern California. While pursuing his education he worked successively for local architects Reginald Johnson and Arthur Kelly. In 1921 Williams obtained his license, becoming the first African-American licensed architect west of the Mississippi. He worked as Chief Draftsman for John C. Austin from 1921 until 1924. In the early 1920s he won three consecutive competitions for the design of small homes, which became the foundation for his own practice, started in 1922 while still working for Austin. Williams' first substantial commission was the 1931 E.L. Cord mansion in Beverly Hills, which led to many other large-scale residential commissions in the early 1930s. His work was particularly popular with the Hollywood celebrities and wealthy socialites who at that time were relocating to the western suburbs of Bel-Air, Beverly Hills, and Brentwood. Williams' client list included such luminaries as Jay Paley, Otto Preminger, Lon Chaney, and Bill "Bojangles" Robinson. In later years as the scope and geography of his work began to expand, Williams designed residences for Lucille Ball, Frank Sinatra, Walter Winchell, and Zsa Gabor. Williams became well-known for his modern interpretations of the period revival styles that were popular at the time, and for a perfectionism and attention to detail that did not waiver regardless of the size of the commission. In the 1940s he published two books on "the Small House" and developed more modest residential designs that incorporated Modern elements such as open floor plans, large expanses of glass, and integrated patio and garden spaces.</p> <p>Williams also won numerous commissions for prominent commercial and institutional work, including the 28th Street YMCA (1926), Angelus Funeral Home (1934), the Saks Fifth Avenue building in Beverly Hills (1939), the Arrowhead Springs Hotel (1940), the Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Building (1949) and the Pearl Harbor Memorial in Honolulu (1953). He worked as an architect for the United States Navy during World War II and served on multiple municipal and state commissions. Williams co-designed the first federally-funded public housing project of the postwar era, Langston Terrace in Washington, D. C., with fellow African-American architect Hilyard Robinson. In 1957, Williams became the first African-American member of</p>

	the American Institute of Architects' College of Fellows. He retired in 1974, and died in 1980 at the age of 85.
Wilson, Adrian J. (1898-1988), FAIA	
Born:	Excelsior Springs, MO
Education:	Washington University in St. Louis, School of Architecture, (1917-1919)
Firms:	J.O. Bradley (1919-1920); L.H. Wilson Co. (1920-1921); Deluxe Building Company (1921-1923); Myron Hunt (1923-1924); William Richards (1924-1932); Webster and Wilson, Architects (1932-1941); Adrian Wilson and Associates (1942-1973)
	Adrian Wilson, FAIA was born in Excelsior Springs, Missouri, in 1898. In his four-decade career, Wilson was the architect of record for Schoenberg Center at USC, the Los Angeles County Courthouse, and the 1942 Pueblo del Rio Public Housing project in Vernon. With Paul R. Williams and other colleagues, Wilson was involved with the Los Angeles Criminal Courts and the Hall of Administration buildings, as well as the Anaheim, Las Vegas and Honolulu convention centers. ⁵⁰ He died in 1988 at the age of 90.
Wilson, G. Stanley (1879-1958), AIA	
Born:	Bournemouth, England
Education:	International Correspondence School (1923)
Firms:	Benton and Wilson, Architects; Wilson and Bever, Architects; G. Stanley Wilson, Architect (1909-1958)
	G. Stanley Wilson, AIA, was born in Bournemouth, England, in 1879. He moved to Riverside with his family in 1895, and began his career as a carpenter six years later. In 1909, Wilson opened his own office, and worked on the Mission Inn under architect Myron Hunt. He obtained his architect's license in 1923 from the International Correspondence School, and began to practice as an architect. Notable projects include the Park Avenue Baptist Church, Simmons Mortuary, the Aurea Vista Hotel, Palm Elementary School, the J.R. Willis Building, the Riverside City College Quadrangle, Grant Elementary School, St. Francis de Sales Catholic Church Convent and School, and All Saints Episcopal Church. ⁵¹
Wong, Joseph B. (1921-2011), AIA	
Born:	Clifton, AZ
Education:	University of California, Berkeley, B. Arch
Firms:	Wong and Hall; Wong Associates
	Phoenix-based Joseph B. Wong, AIA received his B.Arch from the University of California, Berkeley. Wong practiced briefly in California, then moved to Scottsdale, Arizona where he partnered with William Hall. When Hall returned to California to practice in 1954, Wong established his own firm. Ultimately, Wong was licensed in California, Arizona and Nevada, and produced over 550 residential, commercial and

⁵⁰ "Adrian Wilson; Architect for L.A. Buildings," *Los Angeles Times*, February 06, 1988, http://articles.latimes.com/1988-02-06/news/mn-10541_1_adrian-wilson.

⁵¹ "G. Stanley Wilson Has Designed Many Public Buildings," *Desert Sun* (Palm Springs, CA), April 28, 1939; "G. (George) Stanley Wilson," Evergreen memorial Historic Cemetery, [http://evergreen-cemetery.info/people/g-george-stanley-wilson/](http://evergreen-cemetery.info/people/g-george-stanley-wilson/http://evergreen-cemetery.info/people/g-george-stanley-wilson/) (accessed September 2015).

	institutional buildings working in a range of styles from Mid-Century Modern to Spanish Colonial Revival to Vernacular Western ranch. Notable works include the Carefree Inn (1963) and the Carefree Sundial (1959) in Carefree, Arizona.
Woolf, John Elgin (1908-1980)	
Born:	Atlanta, GA
Education:	Georgia Institute of Technology (1929)
Firms:	
	Architect John Elgin “Jack” Woolf began his professional career in Los Angeles at the end of the 1930s, developing a successful practice with his distinctive interpretation of the Regency Revival style (sometimes called “Hollywood Regency”). In his residential designs Woolf emphasized the entrance, the mansard roof, symmetry and privacy. He developed an affluent clientele, designing Beverly Hills mansions for the Hollywood elite including Mae West and Ira Gershwin. Woolf also designed several small office buildings in West Hollywood, including his own studio and office at 8450 Melrose Place (1946-1947).
Wright, Frank Lloyd, Jr. (1890-1978)	
Born:	Oak Park, IL
Education:	University of Wisconsin, Madison
Firms:	Olmsted Brothers; William J. Dodd; Irving Gill; Frank Lloyd Wright
	Frank Lloyd Wright, Jr., commonly known as Lloyd Wright, was an American architect and landscape architect, active primarily in Los Angeles and Southern California. He briefly attended the University of Wisconsin in Madison, before leaving for a job at the Boston-based landscape architecture firm of the Olmsted Brothers. Specializing in botany and horticulture, he continued to pursue the interrelation of landscape and buildings through his life. He settled in Southern California in approximately 1911, when the Olmsteds sent him to assist with the landscape design of the 1915 Panama-California Exposition in San Diego. Wright then worked with architects William J. Dodd and Irving Gill. Beginning in 1919 Wright Sr. delegated some of the responsibilities of designing and supervising construction of the Hollyhock House to Wright Jr. and Rudolf Schindler. The following year, Wright began his independent career. In 1922, he was a production designer at Paramount Studios. He also designed and built a number of houses in the Hollywood and Los Feliz districts of Los Angeles in the mid- to late 1920s. Notable works include the Taggart House, the John Sowden House, the Lloyd Wright Residence, the second and third band shells at the Hollywood Bowl, and the Wayfarers Chapel. Lloyd Wright died in 1978 in Santa Monica, California.
Wright, Millard R. (1901-1984)	
Born:	Colorado
Education:	
Firms:	
	Millard Wright was a Palm Springs-based landscape designer. Throughout the 1930s he did gardening work for some of the largest estates in Palm Springs. One of the common features of Wright’s designs was the use of citrus trees and date palms.

Wurdeman, Walter C. (1903-1949), AIA	
Born:	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Education:	University of Washington, B.Arch (1926)
Firms:	Bebb & Gould (1926 -1927); Coolidge & Carlson (1927-1928); Parker, Thomas & Rice (1928-1929); Charles Plummer (1929-1930); Plummer, Wurdeman & Becket, (1933-1938); Wurdeman & Becket (1930-1933; 1938-1949)
	Walter Wurdeman, AIA was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin in 1903. He studied architecture at the University of Washington and graduated in 1926, after which he apprenticed with the Seattle firm Bebb & Gould and collaborated on the design of the Seattle Art Museum. He then worked for the Boston-based firms Coolidge & Carlson and Parker, Thomas & Rice before moving to Los Angeles to work for Charles Plummer. In 1930 Wurdeman formed a Seattle-based partnership with his former University of Washington classmate Welton Becket. The firm moved to Los Angeles in 1933 and architect Charles Plummer joined the firm as a partner. The Moderne Pan-Pacific Auditorium brought them local fame. Subsequent commissions included residences for James Cagney, Robert Montgomery, and other celebrities. After Plummer died in 1938, Wurdeman and Becket continued their partnership. The firm was responsible for several Bullock's stores and corporate headquarters. After Wurdeman's death in 1949 Becket carried on the practice alone.
Zook, Harold B. (b. 1920), AIA	
Born:	Chicago, IL
Education:	Cornell University, B.Arch. (1941)
Firms:	Clark & Frey, Palm Springs (1946-1947); Bissner & Zook (1947-1948); Harold B. Zook (1948)
	Harold B. Zook, AIA was born in Chicago in 1920, the son of noted Chicago-area architect R. Harold Zook. The younger Zook studied architecture at Cornell University, graduating in 1941, after which he began working at his father's firm. In 1946 he moved to Palm Springs, where he worked for Clark & Frey. In 1947, Zook moved to Pasadena, where he briefly partnered with Harold J. Bissner before starting his own firm in 1948. He worked in Pasadena until 1962, when he moved his office to Corona Del Mar.