

Chapter 1 : John Forbes Nash Jr. - Wikipedia

John Bakewell, Jr. () Arthur Brown, Jr. () John Bakewell was born in Topeka. Arthur Brown was born in Oakland. Both architects studied at UC Berkeley, and then at the École nationale supérieure des Beaux-Arts, where they met.

He is a man of the most active mind and disposition I know. He is always involved in trying mechanical experiments but unfortunately never perfects anything; he is a very intelligent person and will talk from morning to night always in a fluent and agreeable manner. He appears to have studied every subject started, or at all events plunges into the midst of it and dives to the bottom of it in a very short time. The son of an English landscape painter, George was himself an artist of some minor talent who had determined to look for opportunities in the new agricultural enterprise that was right then emerging at the bottom end of the world. Port Phillip Gentlemen and had previously moved freely in literary circles and the London avant-garde. She was the widow of Sir John Byerley and this connection allowed the Gilberts to immediately join the cultured set of Melbourne upon their arrival at Port Phillip in Dr Godfrey Howitt, by Samuel Calvert, With his winning ways and refined manner George Gilbert soon befriended some of the leading men in the settlement including Dr Godfrey Howitt, Superintendent Charles Joseph La Trobe and the Oxford-educated clergyman turned squatter, Joseph Docker for whom he began acting as agent. The described distance of 10 miles from town begs the question, just where was this Plenty River farm? The distance of 10 miles would put the location at a guess at the lower end of the Plenty and it is an intriguing idea that, based solely on this point, Gilbert and the Bakewell brothers may very possibly have been near neighbours at this early date. State Library of Victoria. As a gentleman farmer, George Gilbert appears to have enjoyed only limited success at Port Phillip. Like many settlers of the early s he became insolvent and with his pastoral ambitions now largely forgotten, the fact is that it is as an artist of the Port Phillip District landscape that he would later be best remembered. The residence of Joseph Haw[don Esq. Pictures Collection, State Library of Victoria [http:](http://) The little prefabricated house has its back turned on its Australian bush land setting while the garden of Robert Bakewell is shown in its early infancy. A ploughman speedily turns over the virgin soils of the Plenty River flats, vines grow in rows and hay stacks float with a ghostly, ethereal quality at top of the ridge, evidence of the bounty being harvested from this new land. Smoke from a chimney on the cottage indicates the settled lives of the Quaker brothers who live here, the enclosures of fences and paths imposing an order seemingly at odds with the wild land beyond view. Back Creek, Bendigo by S. Early Pioneer Families of Victoria and Riverina, Alexander Henderson, A group of Gilbert drawings, some of which were almost certainly commissions, did find their way into the possession of John Bakewell and together with the E L Bateman Plenty Station drawings and a number of Eugene von Guerard presentation drawings, they formed a collection which remained by descent with the family of John Bakewell until In that year the Gilbert drawings were purchased by the State Library of Victoria following a Centenary of Melbourne exhibition with the Bateman and von Guerard pictures going to the NGV a little later, in George is the moustachioed man slightly to the middle right of the picture. George Alexander Gilbert appears to have returned to Australia briefly at the start of the s before finally vanishing from the colonial record in Victoria. George Alexander Gilbert, G A Gilbert wore many hats in his career, sometimes the cap fitting, at other times not. He reinvented himself more than once and on more than one continent in what was really a full and eventful life. John Bakewell could not have known at the time that his patronage and collecting interests in Australia would one day form the basis of a serious starting point in the understanding of Australian colonial art history, but today his collection constitutes a rich resource for the annalists. Writing in an earlier paper, Lucy Ellem described the art aesthetic that established itself during the first wave of European settlement in Australia and in particular the way in which it applies to the Plenty River landscape. If at heart every artist really is first an amateur, then George Gilbert was an amateur but an amateur and a gentleman of the first order.

Chapter 2 : PCAD - John Bakewell Jr.

Arthur Brown, Jr. acted as the design partner in the firm, while John Bakewell, Jr. handled the administrative and financial tasks of the firm. The firm thrived in its early years, largely as a result of the opportunities afforded architects in the rebuilding efforts after the San Francisco earthquake and fire.

The key moment in a trial that lasted days. Sam Mircovich Share Culture O. Simpson sits before a parole board at Lovelock Correctional Facility in Nevada in He is charming and affable as he relates his current duties at the prison. The Robert Lipsyte anecdote. She saw me as O. The revelation that Marguerite Simpson, O. Not only did O. Simpson at his evidentiary hearing in The Juice as magnanimous teammate. Juice then introduces them, one by one. The major reveal in Part 1: A childhood friend of O. The elder Simpson opened the door wearing a bathrobe and behind him, farther back in the apartment, stood a second man wearing a bathrobe. Only moments after being introduced to year-old Nicole Brown, then a waitress at a Beverly Hills hot spot called the Daisy, a still-married O. Her friend, Dave LeBon, asks her what happened. The Roy Firestone interview after O. Through a window, he spied on Nicole and her boyfriend, Keith Zlomsowitch, having sex in her bungalow. The Marcus Allen intrigue. Then he moved on to Nicole and was reportedly seeing her in the weeks immediately preceding her murder. Ron Shipp breaks ranks. Staging the Rockingham estate for the jurors. Defense counsel Carl Douglas freely admits that O. Did it work out that way? He would have had to know that [O. Simpson, Nicole Brown Simpson and their two children, three months before her murder. Hodgman describes how O. How the hell did you deliberate for three and a half hours? The roar of the crowd lining the street outside the courtroom when the not-guilty verdict is announced on October 3, , is so raucous that it frightens the police horses. Gilbert reveals a conversation he and O. Fenjves recounts that O. Johnnie Cochran, Carl Douglas and O. Simpson at trial in In finding poetic justiceâ€”if not outright justiceâ€”in O. They wanted the guy who got away with murder in He almost has white features. Hank Aaron, Muhammad Ali, O. I have one report. That was the O. Simpson report, because I thought that case might be mishandled and I thought he was gonna kill her. He was as jealous as he was a good football player. Simpson, after his arrest, while being driven from his home to LAPD headquarters Simpson, referencing a jury that was mostly made up of minorities, to his defense team He went there to kill her because of how she made him feel. Then, of course, the Marcus [Allen] factor. The white-Bronco chase was actually more of a police escort. Robin Greer, friend of Nicole Blond, attractive, affluent and utterly Brentwood, the middle-aged Greer represents the circle in which O. Carrie Bess, Juror No. Zoey Tur, former KCBS helicopter pilot A former news-copter jockey now in the process of gender-reassignment procedures, Tur is refreshingly honest and animated. I hope they shoot that son of a bitch, and I hope they kill him before the competitors get here. Toobin, long a fixture on CNN, is the audience, trying to balance the decades of racial injustice in Los Angeles at the handsâ€”and batonsâ€”of the LAPD against what appears to be insurmountable evidence stacked against Simpson. If Al Cowlings was O. Mike Gilbert, former agent No one is more penitent before the camera than Gilbert, who revealed the most private of both conversations and machinations with Simpson. Carl Douglas, defense counsel Theatrical, hysterical and insightful, Douglas was the breakout star of O. No one else came close. Even Johnnie Cochran in his prime was never this entertaining. On fellow defense counsel Robert Shapiro: He might have given it more effort, but an O. The documentary was richer without his jail-cell interview. A private person, she attended the murder trial and sat next to her children, but never gave an interview during it. The biggest loser in the Simpson trial, to an even greater degree than Mark Fuhrman. He became a pariah in the African-American community and his most memorable gambitâ€”having O. The former Heisman Trophyâ€”winning tailback at USC and Super Bowl Most Valuable Player was allegedly having an affair with Nicole, which he denied under oath at the civil trial, in the weeks leading up to her murder.

Chapter 3 : Jerry Brown - Wikipedia

Brown was a member of Beta Theta Pi fraternity and graduated from the University of California, Berkeley in 1954, where he and his future partner, John Bakewell Jr. (1928–2014), also a member of Beta Theta Pi, were both protégés of famed Bay Area architect Bernard Maybeck.

Ignatius High School, where he graduated in 1954. Returning to California, Brown took the state bar exam and passed on his second attempt. In 1965, Brown ran for the newly created Los Angeles Community College Board of Trustees, which oversaw community colleges in the city, and placed first in a field of Alioto, Representative Jerome R. Waldie, and others. Brown won the primary with the name recognition of his father, Pat Brown, whom many people admired for his progressive administration. Flournoy; Republicans ascribed the loss to anti-Republican feelings from Watergate, the election being held only ninety days after President Richard Nixon resigned from office. Brown succeeded Republican Governor Ronald Reagan, who retired after two terms. Jerry Brown selected two frugal Plymouth Satellites from the state motor pool for his use in Northern California and Southern California. This is one of them, on display at the California Automobile Museum. After taking office, Brown gained a reputation as a fiscal conservative. Brown also reorganized the California Arts Council, boosting its funding by 50 percent and appointing artists to the council, [12] and appointed more women and minorities to office than any other previous California governor. One of these appointments, Rose Bird as the Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court, was voted out in 1982 after a strong campaign financed by business interests upset by her "pro-labor" and "pro-free speech" rulings. The death penalty was only "a trumped-up excuse" [26] to use against her, even though the Bird Court consistently upheld the constitutionality of the death penalty. The choice to do one thing may preclude another. In short, we are entering an era of limits. Brown is often credited with winning the New Jersey and Rhode Island primaries, but in reality, uncommitted slates of delegates that Brown advocated in those states finished first. With support from Louisiana Governor Edwin Edwards, Brown won a majority of delegates at the Louisiana delegate selection convention; thus Louisiana was the only southern state to not support Southerners Carter or Alabama Governor George Wallace. Brown finished third with roughly 20 percent of delegate votes, narrowly behind Congressman Morris Udall and Carter. Morgan, to the San Francisco Municipal Court. He also signed AB 600, which banned homosexuals from receiving civil marriage licenses, in 1975. It was submitted to the voters for approval as a ballot proposition in 1978, but was turned down. Initially, in accordance with his environmental protection stance, he chose to authorize ground-level spraying only. Unfortunately, the infestation spread as the medfly reproductive cycle out-paced the spraying. After more than a month, millions of dollars of crops had been destroyed and billions of dollars more were threatened. Governor Brown then authorized a massive response to the infestation. Some people claimed that malathion was toxic to humans, as well as insects. Collins, staged a news conference during which he publicly drank a glass of malathion. Many people complained that, while the malathion may not have been very toxic to humans, the aerosol spray containing it was corrosive to car paint. Mail was routed as VIP to be delivered directly to the governor. However, it is unclear as to exactly how long this may have occurred. The imaginary Brown had become President Brown presiding over secret police and gas chambers. Biafra later said in an interview with Nardwuar that he now feels differently about Brown; as it turned out, Brown was not as bad as Biafra thought he would be, and subsequent songs have been written about other politicians deemed worse. He was succeeded as governor by George Deukmejian, then state attorney general, on January 3, 1983. Democratic Party presidential primaries, Brown in 1984, Brown challenged Carter for renomination. His candidacy had been anticipated by the press ever since he won re-election as governor in 1982 over the Republican Evelle Younger by 1. But Brown had trouble gaining traction in both fundraising and polling for the presidential nomination. This was widely believed to be because of the more prominent candidate Senator Ted Kennedy of Massachusetts. His "era of limits" slogan was replaced by a promise to, in his words, "Protect the Earth, serve the people, and explore the universe". Three main planks of

his platform were a call for a constitutional convention to ratify the Balanced Budget Amendment ; a promise to increase funds for the space program as a "first step in bringing us toward a solar-powered space satellite to provide solar energy for this planet"; [51] and, in the wake of the Three Mile Island accident , opposition to nuclear power. On the subject of the energy crisis , Brown decried the " Faustian bargain " that he claimed Carter had entered into with the oil industry , and declared that he would greatly increase federal funding of research into solar power. Brown received only 10 percent of the vote in the New Hampshire primary , and he was soon forced to announce that his decision to remain in the race would depend on a good showing in the Wisconsin primary. After his Senate defeat, Brown was left with few political options. In an interview, he explained, "Since politics is based on illusions, zazen definitely provides new insights for a politician. I then come back into the world of California and politics, with critical distance from some of my more comfortable assumptions. Calcutta and Mother Teresa are about working with those who are at the bottom of the heap. And to see them as no different than yourself, and their needs as important as your needs. In early , Brown abruptly resigned his post and announced that he would run for the Senate seat held by the retiring Alan Cranston. Although Brown consistently led in the polls for both the nomination and the general election, he abandoned the campaign, deciding instead to run for the presidency for the third time. Democratic Party presidential primaries, When Brown announced his intention to run for president against President George H. Bush , many in the media and his own party dismissed his campaign as having little chance of gaining significant support. Ignoring them, Brown embarked on a grassroots campaign to, in his own words, "take back America from the confederacy of corruption , careerism , and campaign consulting in Washington". Citing various recent scandals on Capitol Hill , particularly the recent House banking scandal and the large congressional pay-raises from , he promised to put an end to Congress being a " Stop-and-Shop for the moneyed special interests ". As Brown campaigned in various primary states, he would eventually expand his platform beyond a policy of strict campaign finance reform. Although he focused on a variety of issues throughout the campaign, he highlighted his endorsement of living wage laws and opposition to free trade agreements such as NAFTA ; he mostly concentrated on his tax policy, which had been created specifically for him by Arthur Laffer , the famous supporter of supply-side economics who created the Laffer curve. This plan, which called for the replacement of the progressive income tax with a flat tax and a value added tax , both at a fixed percent rate, was decried by his opponents as regressive. Nevertheless, it was endorsed by The New York Times , The New Republic , and Forbes , and its raising of taxes on corporations and elimination of various loopholes which tended to favor the very wealthy proved to be popular with voters. This was, perhaps, not surprising, as various opinion polls taken at the time found that as many as three-quarters of all Americans believed the current tax code to be unfairly biased toward the wealthy. He "seemed to be the most left-wing and right-wing man in the field Due to his limited budget, Brown began to use a mixture of alternative media and unusual fundraising techniques. Unable to pay for actual commercials, he frequently used cable television and talk radio interviews as a form of free media to get his message to voters. In order to raise funds, he purchased a toll-free telephone number , which adorned all of his campaign stances. It was not until shortly after Super Tuesday , when the field had been narrowed to Brown, former Senator Paul Tsongas of Massachusetts, and front-runner then-Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas , that Brown began to emerge as a major contender in the eyes of the press. On March 17, Brown forced Tsongas from the race when he received a strong third-place showing in the Illinois primary and then defeated the senator for second place in the Michigan primary by a wide margin. Exactly one week later, he cemented his position as a major threat to Clinton when he eked out a narrow win in the bitterly fought Connecticut primary. As the press focused on the primaries in New York and Wisconsin , which were both to be held on the same day, Brown, who had taken the lead in polls in both states, made a gaffe: Jackson also had ties to Louis Farrakhan , infamous for his own anti-semitic statements, and with Yasir Arafat , the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Although Brown continued to campaign in a number of states, he won no further primaries. Despite being overwhelmingly outspent, Brown won upset victories in seven states and his "votes won to the money raised ratio" was by far the best of any

candidate in the race. Although Brown did not win the nomination, he was able to boast of one accomplishment: He spoke at the convention, and to the national viewing audience, yet without endorsing Clinton, through the device of seconding his own nomination. There was animosity between the Brown and Clinton campaigns, and Brown was the first political figure to criticize Bill Clinton over what became known as the Whitewater controversy. Marine Corps to use Oakland harbor lands for mock military exercises as part of Operation Urban Warrior. It has resulted in redevelopment projects in the Jack London District , where Brown purchased and later sold an industrial warehouse which he used as a personal residence, [65] and in the Lakeside Apartments District near Lake Merritt. The 10K plan has touched the historic Old Oakland district, the Chinatown district, the Uptown district, and Downtown. Brown surpassed the stated goal of attracting 10, residents according to city records, and built more affordable housing than previous mayoral administrations. He concedes he never had control of the schools, and his reform efforts were "largely a bust". Brown sponsored nearly two dozen crime initiatives to reduce the crime rate, [71] although crime decreased by 13 percent overall, the city still suffered a "57 percent spike in homicides his final year in office, to overall". Although ineligible to practice law because of his voluntary inactive status in the State Bar of California from January 1, , to May 1, , he was nevertheless still admitted to practice. Because of this difference the case was eventually thrown out. Capital punishment by lethal injection was halted in California by federal judge Jeremy D. Fogel until new facilities and procedures were put into place. Prosecutor Rod Pacheco , who supported Republican opponent Meg Whitman, said that it would be unfair to accuse Jerry Brown of using the execution for political gain as they never discussed the case. The lawsuit also claimed the defendant misled many consumers by misinforming them about the workings of certain mortgages such adjustable-rate mortgages, interest-only loans , low-documentation loans and home-equity loans while telling borrowers they would be able to refinance before the interest rate on their loans adjusted. California gubernatorial election, Brown at a campaign rally in Sacramento two days before the election Brown announced his candidacy for governor on March 2, Brown stands on the issues". Brown was sworn in for his third term as governor on January 3, , succeeding Republican Arnold Schwarzenegger who had been term-limited. Brown was working on a budget that would shift many government programs from the state to the local level, a reversal of trends from his first tenure as governor. We need the continued growth of the economy for a long period of time. That needs to continue, but that depends not only on Barack Obama and the Congress and the Federal Reserve, but also on [German Chancellor Angela] Merkel, China, the European Union, and the self-organizing quality of the world economy. Brown signed a historical package of groundwater legislation. The plan will regulate local agencies and also implement management plans to achieve water sustainability within 20 years.

Chapter 4 : Arthur Brown Jr. - Wikipedia

Arthur Brown, Jr., whom we consider here, designed Coit Tower. Prior to , Arthur Brown, Jr., was a partner in the firm Bakewell & Brown. A. Page Brown, whom we consider elsewhere, designed the Ferry Building.

At the time, the northern edge of the campus was heavily wooded with stands of mature eucalyptus trees, and the residential area immediately to the north was still largely unbuilt. The new chapter house, located on a grassy hillside slope, served the 23 undergraduate members and over retired alumni. The design first contemplated for the chapter house may have been quite different from what was eventually built, if one is to believe Edwin S. Coxhead was born in England and received his architectural training at the Royal Academy and Architectural Association in London. In his book *On the Edge of the World: The Beta Theta Pi*, one of the most prominent of these societies, now feels that it has accomplished a masterly stroke, for this week an elegant house was finished, which they can proudly point to as their own. This association was formed some years ago and purchased six lots, on which it was the intention to build. Thus it will be seen that the house and lot will be entirely free from mortgage or other incumbent in eight years. Then it is the intention of the alumni to make a free gift of it to the active chapter. It appears that the mortgage was not retired in eight years. It contains eight bedrooms, kitchen, dining room, reception room, library and a large chapter hall, which can be used for dancing. While the fraternity was in residence, the building underwent several expansions and alterations. In , the same architects were responsible for a new dining room block at the northwest corner. A one-story flat-roofed block was added in the s east of the dining room addition. At the same time, some of the wood shingle exteriors were replaced with clinker-brick veneer on the ground floor and stucco with wide boards simulating half-timber construction on the upper floors. In his book *A Cheap Place to Live: Lillian* quotes former Cloyne Court house manager Dan Eisenstein: They were thoroughly insulted by the fact that right next to them was a house full of kikes, wops, niggers, chinks, and Japs, too. The Beta Theta Pi chapter house was now located across the street rather than next door to Cloyne Court because the university had purchased the Hearst Avenue property in , and the Betas moved to a modern building at Ridge Road. Between July and January , the building was seismically retrofitted and extensively renovated to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act. The architects, Architectural Resources Group ARG of San Francisco, retained most of the original woodwork, including the paneling, stair rails, window frames, ceiling beams, and front door. The Goldman annex , designed to resemble the older structure and completed in , effectively obscures the Coxhead landmark. The latter recently became partially visible again from Hearst Avenue, owing to the demise of an old elm tree. David Wakely The only public view of the old building is available from Hearst Avenue. The Goldman School of Public Policy bottom right-hand corner from the air in , before the new addition was built in front of it. Cloyne Court is to the immediate left, and Allanoke is at the bottom left-hand corner. At the top right-hand corner with tennis courts on the roof is the upper Hearst parking structure, former site of College Hall. The parking lot to its left is the former home of Newman Hall.. The two structures at top left are 19th century residences.

Chapter 5 : Berkeley Landmarks :: Beta Theta Pi Chapter House

Principal, Arthur Brown, Jr., and Associates, Architects, ; Teaching According to the blog.quintoapp.com web site: "Brown lectured at Harvard University and was acting professor of architecture at the University of California.

His was no florid speech politely suitable to the occasion. The real imperialism, the real oppression, the real political slavery, is the intrusion of power from without into a local condition. Having previously worked for their elder brother John, Samuel and Joseph established their own office in , the year in which they designed the first school house in East Berkeley, Kellogg Grammar School. The Town Trustees had a culvert built to submerge the creek under the school site. This is the very same creek section that present-day advocates hope to see daylighted along Center Street. The story was best told by John E. Boyd, in a letter to the editor of the Berkeley World-Gazette dated 29 September On the incorporation of the Town of Berkeley in , the first meetings of the Board of Trustees and School Directors were held in the store which J. Little now occupies as a real estate office [in the Francis K. Shattuck Building, Shattuck Avenue]. Complaints were made by the residents of West Berkeley about the meetings being held away up in Soupbone town, as the Eastern end was called, and to satisfy the West Berkeley people the Town Board held its meetings the second year in one of the stores in the Sisterna Block. About that time the question of building a Town Hall was agitated, and the only question was: Shattuck and other large property owners were bound to place it on the summit of Grizzly Peak. No agreement that would satisfy both parties could be reached until some one proposed to buy a lot midway between the East and West End, and locate it there. Some people thought that the location of the Town Hall would boom the neighborhood property and induce building. Pettitt, author of Berkeley: Strenuous opposition to the removal is anticipated from the people at the west end, but the east end members of the board are greatly in the majority. Guard of Lorin as the site selection committee. Maloney, as well as County Recorder Charles Spear, vowed to oppose the move. By then, Marston had already secured bids on moving the building. Berkeley being Berkeley, nothing further was done for over two years. Grant was the only bidder. Such meeting took place on 9 October For five years, Town Hall stood by the bank of Strawberry Creek. Behind it were a buggy shed and a six-foot iron bell tower, which served for alarms. But no alarm helped the wooden building on the afternoon of 22 October , when defective electric wires in the attic sparked a blaze that burned the entire structure to the ground within an hour. Other city employees had sufficient warning to evacuate their documents, and with the exception of a few survey books, all the city records emerged unharmed. Business continued without interruption in rented space at the Francis K. Trustee Hoff, who had been opposed to moving the old Town Hall, wasted no time in calling for a new building. Nevertheless, the Trustees did not solicit architectural plans until Eleven competing designs were submitted in May and went on exhibit on 3 July. John Galen Howard volunteered to help the Trustees select the winning design, and together they picked the plan by John Bakewell, Jr. Like its far more elaborate French precedent, the Berkeley design included an ornamental tower on top of the roof, but the Trustees rejected this feature for budgetary reasons. No money was available to place a large clock in the round medallion under the tower, and the building remains clockless to this day. In August , a month before the new City Hall was completed, the Oakland Enquirer announced that the interior was poorly designed, with space too generously allocated to the hallways while the offices were cramped. Still, after inspection by city officials and the architects, the building was accepted and final payment authorized. Substantially larger than the first Town Hall, the new structure used up more of the property and required the culverting of Strawberry Creek on the parcel and under McKinley Street, although the creek continued for some years to meander freely on blocks to the west. By , City Hall was joined by an annex in the rear, and houses replaced the creek on the adjacent blocks. Civic Center Park photo: Daniella Thompson, The city administration worked in the building until , when it became the administrative home of the Berkeley Unified School District. The school district plans to vacate it when renovation of its new Central Office Administration building at the West Campus is complete. In May , it was revealed that the City Council

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was planning to follow suit.

Chapter 6 : List of contributors to Rees's Cyclopædia - Wikipedia

Partner, Bakewell and Brown, Architects, San Francisco, CA, ; Partner, Bakewell and Weihe, Architects, San Francisco, CA, Professional Activities Bakewell was a member of the California State Board of Architecture, Northern District, in 01/

In December of that year, the Berkeley City Council received for consideration a novel idea submitted by Bernard Maybeck. Should roll around again, these same settlements could be metamorphosed into auto camps, of which Berkeley has none. Other organizations might be prevailed upon to supply furnishings. Many of the unemployed and people working under the Civil Works Administration program would be able to live comfortably if the problem of rent was removed, wrote Maybeck. As for the architect, he was simply following the singular path he had begun to hew upon arriving in Berkeley forty years earlier. The son of a German-born furniture maker and architectural woodcarver, young Maybeck "apprenticed in the same trade before going to Paris at the age of 19 to study furniture design. Along with the traditional training in the classic orders, Bernard benefited from the study of gothic structure and a mathematical theory of modern structure, both of which would play a decisive role in his future designs. Here he participated in building two Florida hotels and a church for Standard Oil tycoon Henry Flagler. In Maybeck attempted to establish an independent practice in Kansas City. The work was scarce, but the sojourn was fruitful: Polk soon moved to California and lured Maybeck out as well. While waiting for an opening in the San Francisco office of the fashionable young architect A. Next he became principal designer at the Charles M. Plum Company, interior designers and custom furniture makers. While designing lavish interiors for Nob Hill mansions, Maybeck lived with Annie in a cottage in the Piedmont hills. It was a revelation. A year later, the Maybecks purchased a double lot in northwest Berkeley, on the corner of West and Gilman. The streets were renamed several times since then. The old Gilman is now Berryman Street. The area was isolated; for over ten years, the Maybeck property was the only inhabited one on its block. It came with a small, one-story cottage that Maybeck soon began to transform. Lacking the means to hire a contractor, the architect initially did much of the work himself. Over several years, the house doubled its footprint and gained a second story, a low-pitched saddle roof with wide overhangs, a projecting sleeping porch, and a great variety of windows. Two styles of wood shingles adorned the exterior. Keeler, who had first met Maybeck in , described the house as it was in I sought out Mr. Maybeck at his home in northwest Berkeley and told him I had come to accept his offer to design our house. I really had no idea what I was getting into when I put myself in his hands. His house was something like a Swiss chalet. The timbers showed on the inside and the walls were of knotted yellow pine planks. There was no finish to the interior, for the carpenter work finished it. There was a sheet iron, hand-built stove, open in front and with brass andirons. Most of the furniture was designed and made by Mr. It was a distinctly hand-made home. In , Maybeck was appointed instructor in drawing at the Civil Engineering College of the University of California. A school of architecture did not yet exist, so Maybeck offered interested engineering students an independent course in architectural design, given in his house. The students included an impressive array of future luminaries: Bennett co-author of the Chicago city plan with Daniel H. Rixford architect of the Sacramento City Library. Bakewell described the course as combining design theory and a period of practical application, during which the students worked on the additions to the house. Maybeck would apply the principles tried out in this domestic laboratory to his early private commissions. Keeler was his first client, and the architect not only designed his home but provided lessons in architectural philosophy: A wooden house should bring out all the character and virtue of wood"straight lines, wooden joinery, exposed rafters, and the wooden surface visible and left in its natural state. A house should fit into the landscape as if it were a part of it, it should also be an expression of the life and spirit which is to be lived within it. He believed in handmade things and that all ornament should be designed to fit the place and the need. He did not mind how crude it was, provided it was sincere and expressed something personal. The Keeler house, built in on the corner of Highland Place and Ridge Road, was soon joined by three additional

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seminal Maybecks: Hall house , Williston W. Davis house , and William P. The Maybecks continued to live in the Grove St. In the family tradition, John was a woodcarver. His grandson, William Maybeck, relates that Bernard, dissatisfied with the quality of workmanship in San Francisco, persuaded his cousin to come out from New York. John started out as a mantel dealer but eventually became a teacher at the Wilmerding School of Industrial Arts in San Francisco, a position he held for many years. Bernard and Annie sold their Grove St. Demeter and his wife Rowena and moved to rented digs at Arch Street while their new home was being built on the corner of La Loma Ave. The house was designated a City of Berkeley Landmark on February 1, Daniella Thompson publishes berkeleyheritage. Way, was designated a City of Berkeley Landmark on Feb.

Chapter 7 : John Bakewell | Yallambie

Bakewell, Jr. handled the administrative and financial tasks. The firm thrived in its early years, largely as a result of the opportunities afforded architects in the rebuilding efforts after the San Francisco earthquake and.

Other mathematics[edit] Nash did groundbreaking work in the area of real algebraic geometry: Nash, John Forbes Nash was solving classical mathematical problems, difficult problems, something that nobody else was able to do, not even to imagine how to do it. Judging from the classical perspective, what Nash has achieved in his papers is as impossible as the story of his life He learned that an Italian mathematician, Ennio de Giorgi , had published a proof just months before Nash achieved his. Each took different routes to get to their solutions. The two mathematicians met each other at the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences of New York University during the summer of It has been speculated that if only one had solved the problem, he would have been given the Fields Medal for the proof. Nash seemed to believe that all men who wore red ties were part of a communist conspiracy against him; Nash mailed letters to embassies in Washington, D. Originally intended to present proof of the Riemann hypothesis , the lecture was incomprehensible. Colleagues in the audience immediately realized that something was wrong. There, he was diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia. According to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders , or DSM, a person suffering from the disorder is typically dominated by relatively stable, often paranoid, fixed beliefs that are either false, over-imaginative or unrealistic, and usually accompanied by experiences of seemingly real perception of something not actually present. Further signs are marked particularly by auditory and perceptual disturbances, a lack of motivation for life, and mild clinical depression. After , he was never committed to a hospital again, and he refused any further medication. According to Nash, the film *A Beautiful Mind* inaccurately implied he was taking what were the new atypical antipsychotics of the time period. He attributed the depiction to the screenwriter who was worried about the film encouraging people with the disorder to stop taking their medication. Only gradually on his own did he "intellectually reject" some of the "delusionally influenced" and "politically oriented" thinking as a waste of effort. By , however, even though he was "thinking rationally again in the style that is characteristic of scientists," he said he felt more limited. I spent times of the order of five to eight months in hospitals in New Jersey, always on an involuntary basis and always attempting a legal argument for release. And it did happen that when I had been long enough hospitalized that I would finally renounce my delusional hypotheses and revert to thinking of myself as a human of more conventional circumstances and return to mathematical research. In these interludes of, as it were, enforced rationality, I did succeed in doing some respectable mathematical research. But after my return to the dream-like delusional hypotheses in the later 60s I became a person of delusionally influenced thinking but of relatively moderate behavior and thus tended to avoid hospitalization and the direct attention of psychiatrists. Thus further time passed. Then gradually I began to intellectually reject some of the delusionally influenced lines of thinking which had been characteristic of my orientation. This began, most recognizably, with the rejection of politically oriented thinking as essentially a hopeless waste of intellectual effort. So at the present time I seem to be thinking rationally again in the style that is characteristic of scientists. He won the Leroy P. Steele Prize in Between and , he published 23 scientific studies. Nash has suggested hypotheses on mental illness. He has compared not thinking in an acceptable manner, or being "insane" and not fitting into a usual social function, to being "on strike " from an economic point of view. He advanced views in evolutionary psychology about the value of human diversity and the potential benefits of apparently nonstandard behaviors or roles. Within the framing theorem that people can be so controlled and motivated by money that they may not be able to reason rationally about it, he criticized interest groups that promote quasi-doctrines based on Keynesian economics that permit manipulative short-term inflation and debt tactics that ultimately undermine currencies. He suggested a global "industrial consumption price index " system that would support the development of more " ideal money " that people could trust rather than more unstable "bad

money". In , he was elected as a fellow of the American Mathematical Society. Moore instructor in the mathematics faculty. About a year later, Nash began a relationship in Massachusetts with Eleanor Stier, a nurse he met while admitted as a patient. He was said to have abandoned her based on her social status, which he thought to have been beneath his. At this time, his wife was pregnant with their first child. He resigned his position as a member of the MIT mathematics faculty in the spring of [9] and his wife had him admitted to McLean Hospital for treatment of schizophrenia that same year. Their son, John Charles Martin Nash, was born soon afterward. The child was not named for a year [1] because his wife felt Nash should have a say in the name given to the boy. This stability seemed to help him, and he learned how to consciously discard his paranoid delusions. He continued to work on mathematics and eventually he was allowed to teach again. They had been on their way home from the airport after a visit to Norway, where Nash had received the Abel Prize , when their taxicab driver lost control of the vehicle and struck a guardrail. Both passengers were ejected from the car upon impact. State police revealed that it appeared neither passenger was wearing a seatbelt at the time of the crash.

Chapter 8 : Architecture | SFAI

The library was originally designed in the Richardson Romanesque style by John Bakewell Jr. and Arthur Brown Jr. Architects in Pictured is the grand stairway from the first to the second floor, surrounded by a colonnade on the second floor.

Stone contractor John D. The Beta Chi Chapter House was built three years before they were hired by the Trustees to become the University architects their last work on campus was Hoover Tower. The Beta Chi chapter is of historical interest for the role its alumni played in Stanford and California history. Founding members George Crothers Stanford Trustee in and later a Superior Court Judge and John Sheehan , with Francis Keesling organized the campaign which passed an Amendment to the California State Constitution , written by Crothers, preventing the potential legal collapse of Stanford University. Founder Carl Clemans was the captain and victory scoring halfback of the Stanford football team in the first Big Game with the University of California. The circumstances that lead to Bakewell and Brown designing a fraternity house are unique to the early history of Stanford University. In , Sigma Nu wanted to build a new house on the Row. Walter Scott McGilvray lead the effort to organize the building. After their fundraising efforts collected only half the money needed, his father John McGilvray put up the other half. McGilvray turned to his friends Arthur Brown Jr. In October Bakewell and Brown applied for the building permit, and in November, , students moved in to the new house. The house incorporates many aspects unique to fraternity design, including a Chapter Room, Sleeping Porch, a Music Room, and a stone fireplace hearth bearing the Sigma Nu coat of arms. In Stanford University hired Bakewell and Brown to be the University architects, which they remained until , Hoover Tower being their last project at Stanford. The Sigma Nu House is the first known building on campus they designed, three years before they became the University architects. However, it may have been their previous work on the Sigma Nu house that was their entree to the Stanford Trustees. McGilvray died in , after having built many of the monumental buildings of San Francisco: The Sigma Nu house thus represents something of a family project in which Walter Scott McGilvray got his first experience in organizing a construction project before joining the family company to begin a career that would include constructing many of the great stone buildings of California. This campaign came about through fortuitous circumstances. In the founding members of Beta Chi negotiated the first lease for building a fraternity house on campus directly with Leland Stanford. In Jane Stanford wanted the house moved, and George Crothers, now an alumnus and attorney, met with her to renegotiate the lease. Crothers offered his services to Mrs. Stanford, and thereby discovered numerous severe legal problems with the terms of the Grant of Endowment and the Enabling Act which were the legal foundation of the University. Crothers drew up several legislative bills and an amendment to the California constitution which his analysis determined were needed to repair the legal and financial difficulties. He recruited his coworkers Francis Keesling and John Sheehan, both Beta Chi alumni, to organize a statewide campaign to pass the measures. Smith, and Rea E. Maynard, helped in different parts of the state. The measures were successfully voted into law between Downing and Max L. Rosenfeld also played on the team. Clemans scored the winning touchdown. In the co-op was reorganized with a faculty board of directors as the cooperative Stanford Bookstore, which has been the University bookstore ever since. Co-operative societies bring forth the best capacities, the best influences of the individual for the benefit of the whole, while the good influences of the many aid the individual. Other Beta Chi members helped develop student co-ops. In Harold D. Swett organized and was president of the Co-operative Buying Association for living groups on campus. In Robert E. I mention for historical color that in , Alan M. In Donald David Guard was a member of the house, and after he graduated he formed the Pop group the Kingston Trio. Beginning in , the Beta Chi chapter house began the role it has maintained ever since as a site for important social history at Stanford. The national Sigma Nu constitution explicitly prohibited membership from Blacks and Asians. When their amendment was voted down , the Beta Chi chapter unanimously voted to secede. Theme housing

at Stanford has grown to include over a dozen houses in the 22 years since. The following are some of the notable points of Synergy history: Synergy becomes first Stanford residence to have solar collectors. These were built by house members as a civil engineering project. Synergy installs first campus gray-water system to demonstrate water conservation during the drought. Two-thirds of Synergy members participate in the civil disobedience sit-in of the first campus campaign in the United States for divestment from South Africa. Synergy proposes the integration of graduate students into its residents. Residential Education adopts this plan for all the co-ops in Synergy members have gone on to start recycling programs for Palo Alto, University of Chicago, and Duke University, and have been the recycling directors for Santa Cruz, Cornell, and Philadelphia. The Loma Prieta earthquake causes damages requiring the closing of the house. The Synergy Co-op reopens in the Grove Houses in the fall of The Stanford University administration announces its decision to demolish the three San Juan Hill houses, Synergy House, the Delta Tau Delta House, and Phi Psi House, in order to rezone the land as faculty housing and build condominiums and other developments. The Stanford University administration demolishes Synergy House. Bakewell, J, and A. Application for Building Permit. Stanford University Archives and Special Collections. Materials in the possession of Mr. Roland Jensen, Pacific Ave. Basin Research Associates, Inc. The Life History of George E. The First Twenty-Five Years. Gathering of the McGilvray Clan: The Story of a University. The Story of Sigma Nu: A Narrative History of the Fraternity Sigma Nu Fraternity Archives. Stanford Palo Alto News, March 31, The Stanford Daily, October 18, Frat to Admit Grads and Women. The Stanford Daily, October 10, Stanford Observer, October Fifty Years of Stanford Architecture Stanford University News Service, October 29, A Handbook for Residents. Office of Residential Education, Stanford University. Vetrocq and Karen Weitze. Kate Snitjer, daughter of Carl Lane Clemans.

Chapter 9 : Brown assumes command of PACAF > Kadena Air Base > Article Display

Designed by the local firm of Bakewell & Brown, the structure "a series of buildings surrounding a cloistered courtyard, entered through a baroque arch, with a bell tower" incorporates elements of both Italian and Spanish colonial styles.

His position as the Superintendent of the Bridges and Buildings Dept put him in close contact with the powerful leaders of the Central Pacific. Along with his regular work for the railroad, including design of the Oakland Mole and the train car ferry Solano, Brown, Sr. During his time at UC, Brown met local architect Bernard Maybeck, who was at that time teaching drawing courses in the engineering department. After passing the entrance exams and completing several general courses, Brown joined the atelier of Victor Laloux, a favorite among Americans attending the school and the former atelier of Bay Area architect John Galen Howard. These connections would prove to be key in obtaining many later commissions. Brown stayed on in France to continue his training in the Atelier Laloux and to travel through Europe until The Browns had two daughters, Victoria and Sylvia, and in the Brown family moved to Hillsborough, CA to the home Brown designed for his wife, naming the estate "Le Verger," or "the grove. He first found employment in the office of Henry Schulze, working on the Folger Coffee roasting building in San Francisco. The firm thrived in its early years, largely as a result of the opportunities afforded architects in the rebuilding efforts after the San Francisco earthquake and fire. Commissions for houses in Oakland for clients fleeing the ruins of San Francisco were followed by a commission to rebuild the interiors of the City of Paris department store in San Francisco. Other architects and draftsmen that joined the firm early on remained lifelong collaborators and friends of Brown and Bakewell, including John Baur, Edward Frick, Lawrence Kruse, and Ernest Weihe. Upon its completion in , San Francisco city hall was widely accepted as a successful design. In , the firm was hired as the design architect and master planner for Stanford University campus, positions they held until With this success in practice came the demand for Brown to teach architectural design. From Brown along with Jean-Louis Bourgeois led an atelier with the San Francisco Architectural Club SFAC , a group formed in to provide instruction in architectural design for dedicated draftsmen working in leading San Francisco architectural firms. In , Brown was invited to lecture in architecture at Harvard University, but soon returned to San Francisco, where he resumed his teaching efforts as acting professor of architecture at UC Berkeley, filling in for his friend and colleague, John Galen Howard, who was on sabbatical for a semester in Although Arthur Brown, Jr. After the dissolution, Brown established his own firm, Arthur Brown, Jr. Though the office continued to produce work, Brown himself spent much of and in Europe with his family, returning to a skeleton crew of draftsmen. Brown also spent a good deal of this phase of his career serving on boards and committees, both local and national, including: Brown was elected to the National Institute of Arts and Letters in and additionally elected a member of the elite Academy of Arts and Letters in The new architectural trend was Modernism, which was in such contrast to the ideals and traditions of the Beaux-Arts that Brown spent much of the rest of his life crusading against its acceptance. Brown had a particular dislike for architect Frank Lloyd Wright, seen as the main proponent of American Modernism. Somewhat defeated by the popularity of Modernism, and his own consequent unpopularity, Brown retreated into institutional work in the late s. The last ten years of his career were spent as supervising architect for UC Berkeley, a position in which he designed many campus buildings but from which he was ultimately asked to resign to make way for an architect with a more Modern aesthetic. Brown retired from practice in , continuing to consult on various projects including the extension of the US Capitol building and serve on boards until his death in Golden Gate International Exposition: University of California, Berkeley: Early architectural projects include Berkeley City Hall , the interiors of the City of Paris department store , and several residences in Oakland.