אדריכלים בארץ ישראל

אברהם כהנוב 1903-1977

Born in the Ukraine, he emigrated to Palestine in 1922. He worked as a construction worker and studied in the evenings at the Montefiore technical institute to become a Construction Technician. In 1926 he worked in the north in the construction of the Nahalayim Power Station. In 1927 he went to study Civil Engineering at the University of Caen, France. After graduating he opened a private office in Tel Aviv and worked in private practice and as advisor until 1937. He built hundreds of residential homes for the private sector, among them: 13 Ideleh St., 50 Bar Kochba St., 11 Ben Yehuda St., 4 Ahad Ha'am St., 4 Lilienblum St. and 72 Shlomo Hamelech St. on the corner of Ben Gurion Blvd.

חיים סימה 1906-1978

Born in Proskurov, the Ukraine, son of the architect Binyamin Sima and younger brother of the painters Moshe Sima. He emigrated to Palestine with his family in 1923. In order to make a living, he gave up a musical career and followed in his father's footsteps to study architecture in Caen, France. After graduating he opened a private office on 12 Gruenberg St. in Jerusalem and worked in partnership with Yaakov Rechter. In 1933 his partnership with Rechter was terminated. Among the buildings he designed in the 30s are 32 Ben Gurion Blvd., 90 King George St., 60 Frisker St. and Beit Mishael Cohen on 7 Tarsat St.

בני סמוך-זיקוב (סמבורסקי) 1903-1990

Born in Kharkov, Russia, to the Zavelski family, who changed their name to Sapozhnikov in order to be able to live in the "Pale of Settlement" near Vilna. In White Russia, he emigrated to Palestine with his family in 1921, between 1923-1928. He studied architecture and engineering in Caen, France. He was a gifted musician and had command of seven languages. He returned to Palestine in 1928 and opened a private office in Jerusalem at the end of the 30s. In the 40s he worked in the Technical Department of the Tel Aviv Municipality until his retirement. Buildings designed by him include 3 Ben Maimon Blvd., 4 Ben Maimon Blvd., 3 Ben Yehuda St., 33 Shalom Aleichem St., 32 Mordkhai St., 7 Vilna St. and the synagogue at Borochov St.

שמואל (סם) בנקאי 1898-1975

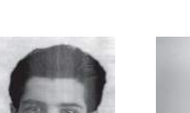
Born in Novorossiysk, Russia, he emigrated to Palestine in 1920. Between 1920-1927 he studied architecture at the academy of arts in Warsaw and between 1927-1933 at the Ecole Superieure des Arts Décoratifs and at the Institute of Town Planning in Paris. In 1933 he designed the Italian pavilion in the colonial exhibition in Paris and in 1933 he worked in the office of Le Corbusier and Pierre Jeanneret. He returned to Palestine in 1934 and returned to Palestine in 1936 and opened his own office. He served as a permanent correspondent to L'Architecture d'aujourd'hui edited by Le Corbusier and published articles in the Palestine Post and Davar. Member of Ramleh Hakavir of the Circle of Architects. Outstanding buildings he designed are 8 Engel St., 79 Gordon St. 29 Ben Tsion Blv., and the Artzi Cohn House in Tel Baruch.

זאב רבקוב 1898-1960

Born in Kovolovichy, the Ukraine, he began studying architecture in the Technikum of Nikolayev, and emigrated to Palestine in 1919. By 1925 he had designed several buildings in the eclectic style in Tel Aviv and Haifa. In 1926 he went to Rome to study but returned because of financial difficulties. In 1929 he went to Paris to study at the Ecole Nationale des Arts Décoratifs. He returned to Palestine in 1931 and opened a private office. He served as a permanent correspondent to L'Architecture d'aujourd'hui edited by Le Corbusier and published articles in the Palestine Post and Davar. Member of Ramleh Hakavir of the Circle of Architects. Outstanding buildings he designed are 8 Engel St., 79 Gordon St. 29 Ben Tsion Blv., and the Artzi Cohn House in Tel Baruch.

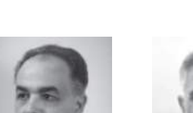
אלכסנדר פן 1900-1979

Born in Odessa, Russia, he emigrated to Palestine in 1920. In 1922 he went to Paris to study engineering and architecture, graduating from the Ecole Speciale des Travaux Publics, as well as from the Sorbonne, where he specialized in Town Planning. Upon returning to Palestine, he worked for the Tel Aviv Municipality, serving as City Engineer for 1927-1929. He was also the first Director of the Department of Antiquities and was in the possession of the surname Penn via King George V. He opened a private office and among the buildings he planned are: 3 Israels St., 2 Ben Yehuda St., 4 Ahad Ha'am St., 4 Lilienblum St. and 107 King George St. During the 50s and 60s he designed several of the office buildings on Karitzkoff St. and Hahashmonai Yir St., as well as the Amisa Beach Complex. He was Chairman for many years of the Association of Engineers and Architects on the Town Planning Committee.



נילי שלוש 1923-1972

Born in Tel Aviv, he studied architecture at the Technion. In 1951 he completed his studies and established a partnership with Yaakov Rechter. In 1953 he opened a private office. In 1958 married Yehudit. In the early 50s he designed numerous buildings in the Ramat Gan area, among them the Ramat Gan Municipal Building, the Bialik Elementary School and the Ramat Gan Theater. In the 60s he designed the Israel Pavilion at the Brussels World Exhibition in 1958, the Israel Pavilion at the Montreal World Exhibition in 1967 and the Israel Pavilion at the Osaka World Exhibition in 1970. He also designed the Israel Pavilion at the Venice Biennale in 1964. He was a member of the Ramat Gan Municipal Council for many years and was a member of the Board of Directors of the Israel Museum in Jerusalem. He was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. He was awarded the Israel Prize for Architecture in 1972.



זאב שלכטר 1904-1972

Born in Lodz, Poland, he emigrated to Palestine in 1924. He studied at the Bezalel Academy of Arts and Crafts in Jerusalem and at the Academy of Art in Munich, Germany. He returned to Palestine in 1930 and worked in partnership with his father, Josef Berlin, until 1936, when he opened a private office. In 1938 married Hannah. In the early 30s he designed numerous buildings in the Ramat Gan area, among them the Ramat Gan Municipal Building, the Bialik Elementary School and the Ramat Gan Theater. In the 40s he designed the Israel Pavilion at the Brussels World Exhibition in 1958, the Israel Pavilion at the Montreal World Exhibition in 1967 and the Israel Pavilion at the Osaka World Exhibition in 1970. He also designed the Israel Pavilion at the Venice Biennale in 1964. He was a member of the Ramat Gan Municipal Council for many years and was a member of the Board of Directors of the Israel Museum in Jerusalem. He was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. He was awarded the Israel Prize for Architecture in 1972.

גוזיה כגן 1907-1992

Born in Jerusalem, he studied architecture in the Ecole Speciale des Travaux Publics in Paris and Town Planning in the Sorbonne. On his final thesis he designed the extension of the Tiberias Baths. He worked in the office of the architect Mathon and upon his return to Palestine, in 1932, opened a private office. He designed a large number of residential homes in Jerusalem, among them: 3 Ben Maimon Blvd., 3 Ben Yehuda St., 17 Ussishkin St., 17 Mactzeh St., 4 Hahashmonai St., 28 & 28 Kaf Tet St., 201 Derekh Beit Lehem, 3 Nahalat Binyamin St., 27 Mapou St. and 43 Bakhar St. During World War II he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Jewish Agency and after the war he was appointed City Engineer of Bat Yam and later he worked in the Ministry of Housing on the planning for the Galilee. During the 60s he worked for the UN on development projects for Cyprus, Thailand, Brazil and Panama.

יהודה לוקא 1905-1980

Born in Minsko, the Ukraine, he emigrated to Palestine in 1921 and took up architectural studies at the Technion. In 1931 he completed his studies in civil engineering in France and returned to Palestine. He married Sara Shenkar, daughter of the well-known family of industrialists. In 1932 he opened an independent office, which remained active for about 35 years. He designed numerous buildings in Tel Aviv and Ramat Gan, among which are: 5 Yug St., 8 Rawerbaum St. and the house on the corner of Smolenskin and 22 Dov Hoz St. Between 1960-1963 he was Chief Engineer of the Ministry of Development and from 1963 was City Engineer of Herzlia, which was then administered by an appointed committee.

יצחק יפסיוס 1901-1989

Born in Berdichev, the Ukraine, he emigrated to Palestine in 1918 and studied at the Herzliy Gymnazium. In 1926 his family was deported to Arkadiniz, Egypt, where he graduated from the Alliance High School. In 1933 he completed his studies in civil engineering in Charlottenburg, Berlin, and in 1936 his architectural training in the Ecole Speciale des Travaux Publics in Paris. He returned to Palestine in 1936 and worked in the Department of the Mandatory Government. During which he took part in designing the post office in Jaffa. Between 1951-1959 he worked as Chief Architect of the Ministry of Housing and designed 10,000 housing units. Among their buildings are: 117-118 Rothschild Blvd., 78 & 138-140 Ahad Ha'am St. In 1959 he joined the Haganah and volunteered to the British Army, serving in the Middle East. Between 1946-1948 he designed public and commercial building in Tel Aviv and its vicinity.

אברהם נגרו 1895-1974

Born in Berdichev, the Ukraine, he emigrated to Palestine in 1924 where he worked in construction. In 1930 he completed his studies in civil engineering in Caen, France and worked for a building company in Paris until 1935. Upon returning to Palestine he opened an office with Yitzhak Mendelsohn. Between 1935-1936 their office designed about 75 buildings in Tel Aviv, among which are: 5 Ahad Ha'am St., 4 Ben Yehuda St., 6 & 8 Georges Eliot St., 28 Bialloui St., 22 King George St., 31 Bnei Dan St., 28 Hahashmonai St., 8 Carmel St., 20 Sokolov St., 12 Tchernikhovski St. and 16 Chernikhovski St. In 1936 he opened a private office and was joined in partnership with Mr. Pomchenko in the Zion Lion plant and later in the Finnish plant. In 1962 he became a partner in the building company Beger Trieb. He designed numerous buildings for the Ministry of Housing and a residential building on 4 Chaim St.

שמואל מאוסמן 1901-1991

Born in Minsko, Russia, he moved with his family to Lodz. He emigrated to Palestine in 1921 and lived in Jaffa. In 1929 he studied in Paris at the Ecole Speciale des Travaux Publics. After graduating in 1932 he returned to Palestine and opened an office with his schoolmate Richard Bolotski. They worked together until the 50s, when Bolotski went back to Paris. They designed numerous buildings in Tel Aviv, among which are: 3 Ben Yehuda St., 6 Allenby St. and 19 Mactzeh St. the Avraham Karasik House on 19 Dr.Bodenheimer St., 48 Bar Kochba St., a house on Adam Ha'Rishon St., 35 Dizengoff St. and the Ben Ami House on Ben Yehuda St. In the 60s he was in the process of partnership with Robert Bernet. Active in the architects community he served on the editorial staff of the magazines Habinyan and Habinyan Ve'Adrikhalut where he published articles and cartoons on the state of architecture in the country.

בנימין צ'לנוב 1908-1991

Born in Minsko, Russia, the son of Zanier Reader. Held at Tchlenov, he emigrated to Palestine in 1921. In 1923 he graduates with honors from the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Upon returning to Palestine, he worked in the Technion's office as the designer of the Engel House. In 1932 he went to Paris to work with Le Corbusier. In 1935 he opened an office in Tel Aviv and designed numerous buildings in the city, among which are: 19 Machtkal St. the Avraham Karasik House on 19 Dr.Bodenheimer St., 48 Bar Kochba St., a house on Adam Ha'Rishon St., 35 Dizengoff St. and the Ben Ami House on Ben Yehuda St. During the 40s he was in partnership with Robert Bernet. Active in the architects community he served on the editorial staff of the magazines Habinyan and Habinyan Ve'Adrikhalut where he published articles and cartoons on the state of architecture in the country.

הארי לורית 1895-1953

Born in Ufaz, Russia, he completed his architectural studies at the Technion in Haifa in 1923. Between 1923-1925 he was employed by the Catholic Church of Santa Elizabeta. Between 1925-1929 he was the technical manager of the construction company Eldbia in Naples and Rome. He returned to Palestine in 1929 and opened a private office. Between 1933 and during the 50s he was engaged as the technical consultant to "Mekubot Ze'ev", Yad Eliyahu Zone, Tiberias, Golan Kinneret Hotel and Kinneret Sanatorium. He designed numerous buildings in Tel Aviv and Haifa. Among the buildings he planned during the 30s in Tel Aviv are the Migdalor Cinema on Ben Yehuda St. (destroyed), 2 Bnei Zion St., 2 Yahalal St., 1 Ha'anaf St. and 51 Shlomo Hamelech St. In the early 30s he planned Ramleh Tourist and Film City (Aluzaton) and beta residence in Tel Aviv. Ibn Gevirol

ד"ר אלכסנדר פרידמן 1905-1987

Born in Egypt Transylvania, to a family of merchants and studied architecture in Budapest, Hungary. He graduated in 1929 and in 1930 he emigrated to Palestine, where he worked for the Mandatory Public Works Department designing police stations in Palestine and Lebanon. Between 1933-1936 he was the architect of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem. Together their designed the Nahalat Binyamin Synagogue, Beit Hapoel and the Massuot House on 9 Shmuel Hanagid St. and Beit Tel Hai on 12 Shmuel Hanagid St. In 1936 he opened a private office and designed 60 Ussishkin St. in Tel Aviv, which included the design of the entire interior including the office furniture. After the birth of the State of Israel he built public buildings, residential homes and many synagogues. Hostly in Jerusalem and vicinity.

ישראל דיקר 1898-1949

Born in Lvuchev, Galicia, Poland, he emigrated to Palestine in 1920. In 1923 he graduated from the Technikum in Lvov. In 1924 he went to Prague for post-graduate studies where he met the engineer A. Bauer. In 1928 he returned to Palestine and worked for the British Government Public Works Department. He designed the Rehavia Water Tower and in Jerusalem together then designed the Nehman Synagogue, Beit Hapraz and, the Massuot House on 9 Shmuel Hanagid St. and Beit Tel Hai on 12 Shmuel Hanagid St. In 1936 he opened a private office and designed 60 Ussishkin St. in Tel Aviv, which included the design of the entire interior including the office furniture. After the birth of the State of Israel he built public buildings, residential homes and many synagogues. Hostly in Jerusalem and vicinity.

משה עמינוך 1900-1977

Born in Kishinev, Russia, he studied engineering in Belgium, emigrated to Palestine in 1924 and worked for the Public Works Department. Between 1926-1928 he was the architect of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem and was appointed as City Engineer in 1931. He was active in urging a master plan for Jerusalem and was responsible for the construction of the new sections and for turning the sand dunes into streets and buildings. He retired in 1965, however, due to his vast experience, he headed the staff that prepared the outline and master plan for Tel Aviv-Yafo.

חיים כשן 1898-1966

Born in Jaffa, he completed his architectural studies in Brussels in 1924. He returned to Palestine and worked in the Department of Antiquities. In 1926, Executive assistant to the City Engineer, Yo'ezer Shifrin. In 1933 was appointed as City Engineer. In 1951, he was active in urging a master plan for Jerusalem and was responsible for the construction of the new sections and for turning the sand dunes into streets and buildings. He retired in 1965, however, due to his vast experience, he headed the staff that prepared the outline and master plan for Tel Aviv-Yafo.

בן עמי שולמן 1907-1986

Born in Jaffa, he was the son of Meir Shulman, one of the founders of Tel Aviv. He studied at the Technikum in Lvov, Poland, where he received his engineering and architectural studies at the Academy of Arts and Sciences in Brussels, Belgium. In 1933 he returned to Palestine and worked in the office of Joseph Berlin-Ze'evi. In 1936 he built many residential and commercial buildings, among them: 57 Nahalat Binyamin St., 8 Dov Hoz St., 34 Nahalat Binyamin St., 4 Ben Yehuda St., 4 Ahad Ha'am St. and 3 Ben Yehuda St. He served in the British Army and was stationed in Los Angeles where he had a successful career with his son the architect, Uzi Shulman.

דב גרמי 1905-1962

Born in Dokshitz, Russia, he emigrated to Palestine in 1921. In 1925 he went to Paris to study engineering and architecture at the Ecole Speciale des Travaux Publics. In 1931 he completed a Town Planning course at the Ecole des Hauts with Henri Rubin in Jerusalem and in 1932 moved to Tel Aviv. He designed numerous buildings in the city, among which are: 3 Ben Yehuda St. In 1935 he founded a cooperative of architects and from 1938 to 1952 they were partners in the office of Kamil Mattar-Kamil. In 1937 he became the architect of the Jewish Agency and designed the Agency Building. His contribution to residential culture and to the design of the administration building and the West Hall of the Hebrew University. In the 50s his work included the Municipal Building and the Mann Auditorium together with Dr. Ze'ev Rechter. His work has been an example and source of inspiration to many architects.

בנימין אנקשטין 1903-1949

Born in Bobruisk, Russia, he emigrated to Palestine in 1920. In 1923 he went to Paris to study engineering and architecture at the Ecole Speciale des Travaux Publics. In 1931 he completed his studies and returned to Palestine. In 1934 he won a competition for the design of Zionsgroff Square in which all buildings facing the square were designed by him. Among the buildings he designed are: 3 Ben Yehuda St. and 3 Ben Gurion Blvd. He also designed the Rube Vita on 12 Bialik St., 4 Ben Yehuda St., 3 Ben Yehuda St., 4 Ahad Ha'am St., 4 Lilienblum St. and the Hashmah building on 21 & 23 Yug St. During the war he worked in the Tel Aviv Municipal Planning Department. After the birth of the State of Israel he was appointed Chief Architect of the Ministry of Housing. Between Schools, the Hillsboro Youth Village and the Jewish Agency Kibbutz Ein Harodia. Her work was guided by her understanding of the prevailing social and human conditions.

גניה אוטנגן 1909-1977

Born in Russia, she came to Palestine at the age of two. In 1926 she went to Paris to study engineering and architecture at the Ecole Speciale des Travaux Publics. In 1931 she completed her studies and returned to Palestine. In 1932 she married Yehuda Lulka. Between 1932-1939 they designed numerous buildings in Tel Aviv and designed the Yarden Hotel on 130 Ben Yehuda St. with Yehuda Lulka. In 1939 she was appointed Chief Architect of the Tel Aviv Municipality. In 1948, during the economic crisis she applied for a position in the Technical Department of the Tel Aviv Municipality.

יעקב יוסוס 1902-1995

Emigrated to Palestine in 1919 and completed his studies in engineering and architecture at the Technion. Between 1925-1929 he was employed by Alexander Baerwald. In 1929 he opened a private office. In 1930 he designed numerous buildings in Tel Aviv and designed the Yarden Hotel on 130 Ben Yehuda St. with Yehuda Lulka. In 1939 he was appointed Chief Architect of the Tel Aviv Municipality. In 1948, during the economic crisis he applied for a position in the Technical Department of the Tel Aviv Municipality.

זאב גרלין 1897-1986

Born in Petersburg, Russia, he emigrated to Palestine with his parents in 1920. He studied at the Technikum in Lvov, Poland, where he graduated in 1924. He returned to Palestine and worked in partnership with his father, Josef Berlin, until 1936, when he opened a private office. In 1938 married Hannah. In the early 30s he designed numerous buildings in the Ramat Gan area, among them the Ramat Gan Municipal Building, the Bialik Elementary School and the Ramat Gan Theater. In the 40s he designed the Israel Pavilion at the Brussels World Exhibition in 1958, the Israel Pavilion at the Montreal World Exhibition in 1967 and the Israel Pavilion at the Osaka World Exhibition in 1970. He also designed the Israel Pavilion at the Venice Biennale in 1964. He was a member of the Ramat Gan Municipal Council for many years and was a member of the Board of Directors of the Israel Museum in Jerusalem. He was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. He was awarded the Israel Prize for Architecture in 1972.

משה קרסיק 1908-1993

Born Mishel Tsvi. He graduated with honors from the Vienna Technikum in 1931. He was employed by Alexander Baerwald and by Siegfried Weg-Gad during 1932. He returned to Palestine in 1933 where he opened a private office. In 1938 married Yehudit. In the early 30s he designed numerous buildings in the Ramat Gan area, among them the Ramat Gan Municipal Building, the Bialik Elementary School and the Ramat Gan Theater. In the 40s he designed the Israel Pavilion at the Brussels World Exhibition in 1958, the Israel Pavilion at the Montreal World Exhibition in 1967 and the Israel Pavilion at the Osaka World Exhibition in 1970. He also designed the Israel Pavilion at the Venice Biennale in 1964. He was a member of the Ramat Gan Municipal Council for many years and was a member of the Board of Directors of the Israel Museum in Jerusalem. He was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. He was awarded the Israel Prize for Architecture in 1972.

משה קרסיק 1908-1993

Born Mishel Tsvi. He graduated with honors from the Vienna Technikum in 1931. He was employed by Alexander Baerwald and by Siegfried Weg-Gad during 1932. He returned to Palestine in 1933 where he opened a private office. In 1938 married Yehudit. In the early 30s he designed numerous buildings in the Ramat Gan area, among them the Ramat Gan Municipal Building, the Bialik Elementary School and the Ramat Gan Theater. In the 40s he designed the Israel Pavilion at the Brussels World Exhibition in 1958, the Israel Pavilion at the Montreal World Exhibition in 1967 and the Israel Pavilion at the Osaka World Exhibition in 1970. He also designed the Israel Pavilion at the Venice Biennale in 1964. He was a member of the Ramat Gan Municipal Council for many years and was a member of the Board of Directors of the Israel Museum in Jerusalem. He was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. He was awarded the Israel Prize for Architecture in 1972.

חיים סוקולינסקי 1895-1961

Born in Ivier, Russia, he studied nautical and civil engineering at Czernowitz and Vienna. He emigrated to Palestine in 1921 and worked for the Jewish Agency. In 1923 he designed the Engel House. In 1925 he opened his private office and designed water towers in Rehovot, Petah Tikva, Ramat Gan and Kfar Saba. Between 27 & 13 Bialloui St., 8 Bnei Dan St., 7 & 11 Frishman St., 27 Gaza St. and 14 Frishman St. In 1937 he went back to work for the Jewish agency as a hydraulic engineer.

Avraham Kabiri 1903-1977

Born in the Ukraine, he emigrated to Palestine in 1922. He worked as a construction worker and studied in the evenings at the Montefiore technical institute to become a Construction Technician. In 1926 he worked in the north in the construction of the Nahalayim Power Station. In 1927 he went to study Civil Engineering at the University of Caen, France. After graduating he opened a private office in Tel Aviv and worked in private practice and as advisor until 1937. He built hundreds of residential homes for the private sector, among them: 13 Ideleh St., 50 Bar Kochba St., 11 Ben Yehuda St., 4 Ahad Ha'am St., 4 Lilienblum St. and 72 Shlomo Hamelech St. on the corner of Ben Gurion Blvd.

Chaim Sima 1906-1978

Born in Proskurov, the Ukraine, son of the architect Binyamin Sima and younger brother of the painters Moshe Sima. He emigrated to Palestine with his family in 1923. In order to make a living, he gave up a musical career and followed in his father's footsteps to study architecture in Caen, France. After graduating he opened a private office on 12 Gruenberg St. in Jerusalem and worked in private practice and as advisor until 1937. He built hundreds of residential homes for the private sector, among them: 13 Ideleh St., 50 Bar Kochba St., 11 Ben Yehuda St., 4 Ahad Ha'am St., 4 Lilienblum St. and 72 Shlomo Hamelech St. on the corner of Ben Gurion Blvd.

Zvi Sapozhnikov (Sapozhnikovski) 1903-1990

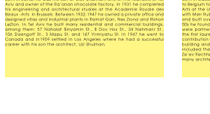
Born in Kharkov, Russia, to the Zavelski family, who changed their name to Sapozhnikov in order to be able to live in the "Pale of Settlement" near Vilna. In White Russia, he emigrated to Palestine with his family in 1921, between 1923-1928. He studied architecture and engineering in Caen, France. He was a gifted musician and had command of seven languages. He returned to Palestine in 1928 and opened a private office in Jerusalem at the end of the 30s. In the 40s he worked in the Technical Department of the Tel Aviv Municipality until his retirement. Buildings designed by him include 3 Ben Maimon Blvd., 4 Ben Maimon Blvd., 3 Ben Yehuda St., 33 Shalom Aleichem St., 32 Mordkhai St., 7 Vilna St. and the synagogue at Borochov St.

Shmuel (Sam) Barkai 1898-1975

Born in Novorossiysk, Russia, he emigrated to Palestine in 1920. Between 1920-1927 he studied architecture at the academy of arts in Warsaw and between 1927-1933 at the Ecole Superieure des Arts Décoratifs and at the Institute of Town Planning in Paris. In 1933 he designed the Italian pavilion in the colonial exhibition in Paris and in 1933 he worked in the office of Le Corbusier and Pierre Jeanneret. He returned to Palestine in 1934 and returned to Palestine in 1936 and opened his own office. He served as a permanent correspondent to L'Architecture d'aujourd'hui edited by Le Corbusier and published articles in the Palestine Post and Davar. Member of Ramleh Hakavir of the Circle of Architects. Outstanding buildings he designed are 8 Engel St., 79 Gordon St. 29 Ben Tsion Blv., and the Artzi Cohn House in Tel Baruch.

Ze'ev Rechter 1898-1960

Born in Kovolovichy, the Ukraine, he began studying architecture in the Technikum of Nikolayev, and emigrated to Palestine in 1919. By 1925 he had designed several buildings in the eclectic style in Tel Aviv and Haifa. In 1926 he went to Rome to study but returned because of financial difficulties. In 1929 he went to Paris to study at the Ecole Nationale des Arts Décoratifs. He returned to Palestine in 1931 and opened a private office. He served as a permanent correspondent to L'Architecture d'aujourd'hui edited by Le Corbusier and published articles in the Palestine Post and Davar. Member of Ramleh Hakavir of the Circle of Architects. Outstanding buildings he designed are 8 Engel St., 79 Gordon St. 29 Ben Tsion Blv., and the Artzi Cohn House in Tel Baruch.

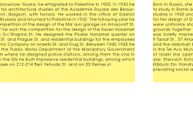


Alexander Penn 1900-1979

Born in Odessa, Russia, he emigrated to Palestine in 1920. In 1922 he went to Paris to study engineering and architecture, graduating from the Ecole Speciale des Travaux Publics, as well as from the Sorbonne, where he specialized in Town Planning. Upon returning to Palestine, he worked for the Tel Aviv Municipality, serving as City Engineer for 1927-1929. He was also the first Director of the Department of Antiquities and was in the possession of the surname Penn via King George V. He opened a private office and among the buildings he planned are: 3 Israels St., 2 Ben Yehuda St., 4 Ahad Ha'am St., 4 Lilienblum St. and 107 King George St. During the 50s and 60s he designed several of the office buildings on Karitzkoff St. and Hahashmonai Yir St., as well as the Amisa Beach Complex. He was Chairman for many years of the Association of Engineers and Architects on the Town Planning Committee.

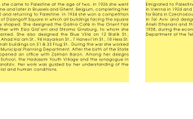
Nilli Chelouche 1904-1972

Born in Neve Tedeks to Yosef Eliyahu Chelouche. In 1919 he graduated from high School in Paris and in 1923 he completed his engineering and architecture studies at the Ecole Speciale des Travaux Publics in Paris. In 1931 he completed a Town Planning course at the Ecole des Hauts with Henri Rubin in Jerusalem and in 1932 moved to Tel Aviv. He designed numerous buildings in the city, among which are: 3 Ben Yehuda St., 5 Jeremiah St., Grossbard House on 12 Nili Street St. and Beth House on 19 Rothschild Blvd. He was active in the Association of Engineers and Architects in Israel and was a member of the Architecture Committee of the Engineers House and a member of the Architecture Committee of the Tel Aviv Yafo Municipality.



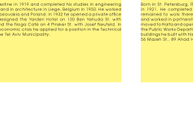
Zaky Chelouche 1891-1973

Born in Neve Tedeks to Avraham Chaim and Sarona Chelouche. In 1897 he went to Paris and in 1914 completed his engineering and architecture studies at the Ecole Speciale des Travaux Publics and at the Beaux Arts. In 1924 he opened his private office on 22 Rova St. in Tel Aviv. During the 30s he designed buildings in the International Style. Known House on 11 Ahad Ha'am St., the Ben Yehuda Building on 3 Ben Yehuda St., 3 Jeremiah St., Grossbard House on 12 Nili Street St. and Beth House on 19 Rothschild Blvd. He was active in the Association of Engineers and Architects in Israel and was a member of the Architecture Committee of the Engineers House and a member of the Architecture Committee of the Tel Aviv Yafo Municipality.



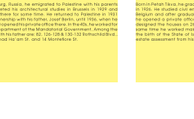
Arieh Cohen 1907-1992

Born in Jerusalem, he studied architecture in the Ecole Speciale des Travaux Publics in Paris and Town Planning in the Sorbonne. On his final thesis he designed the extension of the Tiberias Baths. He worked in the office of the architect Mathon and upon his return to Palestine, in 1932, opened a private office. He designed a large number of residential homes in Jerusalem, among them: 3 Ben Maimon Blvd., 3 Ben Yehuda St., 17 Ussishkin St., 17 Mactzeh St., 4 Hahashmonai St., 28 & 28 Kaf Tet St., 201 Derekh Beit Lehem, 3 Nahalat Binyamin St., 27 Mapou St. and 43 Bakhar St. During World War II he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Jewish Agency and after the war he was appointed City Engineer of Bat Yam and later he worked in the Ministry of Housing on the planning for the Galilee. During the 60s he worked for the UN on development projects for Cyprus, Thailand, Brazil and Panama.



Yehuda Lulka 1905-1980

Born in Minsko, the Ukraine, he emigrated to Palestine in 1921 and took up architectural studies at the Technion. In 1931 he completed his studies in civil engineering in France and returned to Palestine. He married Sara Shenkar, daughter of the well-known family of industrialists. In 1932 he opened an independent office, which remained active for about 35 years. He designed numerous buildings in Tel Aviv and Ramat Gan, among which are: 5 Yug St., 8 Rawerbaum St. and the house on the corner of Smolenskin and 22 Dov Hoz St. Between 1960-1963 he was Chief Engineer of the Ministry of Development and from 1963 was City Engineer of Herzlia, which was then administered by an appointed committee.



Yitzhak Rapoport 1901-1989

Born in Berdichev, the Ukraine, he emigrated to Palestine in 1918 and studied at the Herzliy Gymnazium. In 1926 his family was deported to Arkadiniz, Egypt, where he graduated from the Alliance High School. In 1933 he completed his studies in civil engineering in Charlottenburg, Berlin, and in 1936 his architectural training in the Ecole Speciale des Travaux Publics in Paris. He returned to Palestine in 1936 and worked in the Department of the Mandatory Government, during which he took part in designing the post office in Jaffa. Between 1951-1959 he worked as Chief Architect of the Ministry of Housing and designed 10,000 housing units. Among their buildings are: 117-118 Rothschild Blvd., 78 & 138-140 Ahad Ha'am St. In 1959 he joined the Haganah and volunteered to the British Army, serving in the Middle East. Between 1946-1948 he designed public and commercial building in Tel Aviv and its vicinity.

Avraham Berger 1904-1975

Born in Berdichev, the Ukraine, he emigrated to Palestine in 1924 where he worked in construction. In 1930 he completed his studies in civil engineering in Caen, France and worked for a building company in Paris until 1935. Upon returning to Palestine he opened an office with Yitzhak Mendelsohn. Between 1935-1936 their office designed about 75 buildings in Tel Aviv, among which are: 5 Ahad Ha'am St., 4 Ben Yehuda St., 6 & 8 Georges Eliot St., 28 Bialloui St., 22 King George St., 31 Bnei Dan St., 28 Hahashmonai St., 8 Carmel St., 20 Sokolov St., 12 Tchernikhovski St. and 16 Chernikhovski St. In 1936 he opened an office and was joined in partnership with Mr. Pomchenko in the Zion Lion plant and later in the Finnish plant. In 1962 he became a partner in the building company Beger Trieb. He designed numerous buildings for the Ministry of Housing and a residential building on 4 Chaim St.

Shmuel Haussmann 1907-1991

Born in Minsko, Russia, he moved with his family to Lodz. He emigrated to Palestine in 1921 and lived in Jaffa. In 1929 he studied in Paris at the Ecole Speciale des Travaux Publics. After graduating in 1932 he returned to Palestine and opened an office with his schoolmate Richard Bolotski. They worked together until the 50s, when Bolotski went back to Paris. They designed numerous buildings in Tel Aviv, among which are: 3 Ben Yehuda St., 6 Allenby St. and 19 Mactzeh St. the Avraham Karasik House on 19 Dr.Bodenheimer St., 48 Bar Kochba St., a house on Adam Ha'Rishon St., 35 Dizengoff St. and the Ben Ami House on Ben Yehuda St. During the 40s he was in partnership with Robert Bernet. Active in the architects community he served on the editorial staff of the magazines Habinyan and Habinyan Ve'Adrikhalut where he published articles and cartoons on the state of architecture in the country.

Benjamin Tchlenov 1908-1991

Born in Minsko, Russia, the son of Zanier Reader. Held at Tchlenov, he emigrated to Palestine in 1921. In 1923 he graduates with honors from the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Upon returning to Palestine, he worked in the Technion's office as the designer of the Engel House. In 1932 he went to Paris to work with Le Corbusier. In 1935 he opened an office in Tel Aviv and designed numerous buildings in the city, among which are: 19 Machtkal St. the Avraham Karasik House on 19 Dr.Bodenheimer St., 48 Bar Kochba St., a house on Adam Ha'Rishon St., 35 Dizengoff St. and the Ben Ami House on Ben Yehuda St. During the 40s he was in partnership with Robert Bernet. Active in the architects community he served on the editorial staff of the magazines Habinyan and Habinyan Ve'Adrikhalut where he published articles and cartoons on the state of architecture in the country.