

BERKELEY ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE ASSOCIATION

# THE BAHHA NEWSLETTER

No. 131  
SPRING 2009  
MAYBECK NUMBER



*Come to*

**MAYBECK  
COUNTRY**

*on May 3rd*



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No. 131

SPRING 2009



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Cover: Bernard Maybeck from William Carey Jones, Illustrated History of the University of California, 1901, set against a pre-Fire photo of Temple of Wings (colorized), BAHA Archives. Above: renderings by Maybeck published in the newspaper. Left: Hillside Club (Bernard Maybeck, 1906, des. 1923) from "Clubhouse Erected for the Hillside Folk Is Ready to Receive Finishing Touches," San Francisco Call, July 24, 1906. Right: First Church of Christ, Scientist (Bernard Maybeck, 1910) from "\$50,000 Church to be Built by Christian Scientists," San Francisco Call, September 24, 1910.



## The Latest Landmarks

### Landmark No. 303. Brower Houses and David Brower Redwood Tree

2232 Haste Street (A. H. Broad, 1887) and 2234 Haste Street (1904);  
designated: 7 August 2008

These two buildings housed three generations of the Brower family. David R. Brower—internationally famed environmentalist, mountaineer, long-time executive director of the Sierra Club, and founder of other environmental organizations—grew up on this property that had been bought by his grandmother, Susan Brower, in 1902. The front house is a Queen Anne-Eastlake Victorian, and the rear house, a Brown Shingle, was built in 1904. While living here, David Brower developed his love of nature through hiking in the Berkeley Hills and exploring Strawberry Creek. In 1941, he planted the redwood that stands at the front of the property.

### Landmark No. 304. Helen and Donald Olsen House

771 San Diego Road (Donald Olsen, 1954); designated: 5 March 2009

The Olsen House, a shimmering vision of light amid the oaks across from John Hinkel Park, is part of a group of all-glass houses built at mid-century. The design employs specific aspects of the Modern movement which make the house an important example of Modern design. Its illusion of weightlessness was made possible by the use of a unique type of construction, the moment frame. The design of this house was inspired by a house that Donald Olsen had designed for Greenwood Common shortly before, making the Greenwood Common house a sort of prototype.

*You will visit the Olsen-designed Greenwood Common house on the spring house tour.*

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MESSAGE FROM THE BAHÀ OFFICE

Welcome to the annual House Tour edition of the BAHÀ newsletter! This year we journey to the very heart of Berkeley's architectural heritage, MAYBECK COUNTRY, where we have the opportunity to not only visit the neighborhood where architect Bernard Maybeck lived for fifty years, but to visit some of the homes he built there for family and friends. The tour will also take us to nearby Greenwood Common, a virtual outdoor museum of mid-century residential design and a designated historic district. One of the special qualities of the house tour neighborhood is that houses reflecting the design aesthetic of two generations stand side-by-side; two very different aesthetics, but both sharing the same local woody, indoor-outdoor tradition.

We are fortunate to have, as a prelude to the tour, the delightful story of Maybeck's "Cubby House" written especially for the BAHÀ Newsletter by Tracey Taylor, a writer for the San Francisco *Chronicle* and a BAHÀ member. The Cubby House was built on the Maybeck property and is for sale as this newsletter goes to press. To get an idea of how the Maybeck family lived in their family compound on the hill, and to appreciate the architect's skill at improvisation, do not miss Tracey's article, which you will find in the centerfold.

This year, instead of a single House Tour lecture, we have arranged a Spring Lecture Series to give you an added appreciation for all you will see when touring MAYBECK COUNTRY. Robert Judson Clark will focus on just one year in Maybeck's career, but a *prolific year*, filled with surprises. Three of Maybeck's 1907 houses were built in "Maybeck Country," two of which have survived. Former BAHÀ President, Henrik Bull, will explore the Modern era of architectural design from his personal experience, both as an architecture student and as a young practicing architect. I expect we will come from Henrik's talk with a better understanding of the newer houses we will be visiting on May 3. Waverly Lowell is curator of the amazing Environmental Design Archives on campus ( a repository of the records of many Bay Area architects) and has written *the book* on Greenwood Common (to be published imminently). Waverly will give real insight into this treasure of urban planning that is a major focus of this year's House tour. The speakers are all "topnotch" and their talks are not to be missed!

On a more poignant note, BAHÀ has lost one its most supportive members, Margaret Emmington, mother of BAHÀ founder, Lesley Emmington. Mrs. Emmington was a tireless giver of behind-the-scenes moral support to the BAHÀ staff through the years, and helped in countless more direct ways. Most recently she opened her home for BAHÀ's Walter Ratcliff house tour and many of you met her sitting outdoors under the wistaria during the tour. I first met Margaret Emmington in early 1974 when I attended BAHÀ's first public event, a preservation forum at Julia Morgan's St. John's Church. Mrs. Emmington quickly recruited my sister and me as active members of the new organization!

During the next weeks of preparation for the house tour, the BAHÀ office will be closed for research. We will resume research hours on Thursday, May 7, from 2 to 6 pm. (The office will close again on May 21, the day of BAHÀ's Annual Membership Meeting.) The day before the house tour (Saturday), the office will be open from 2 to 4 for those who want to purchase tickets or pick up copies of the guidebook (bring your tour ticket!)

Anthony Bruce, BAHÀ Executive Director

# MAYBECK COUNTRY

**M**AYBECK COUNTRY: the name carries with it a certain mystique. It conveys the idea that this place embodies the very essence of Berkeley life, and it tantalizes with the promise that this essence will be revealed to all who climb to the hillside enclave centered around La Loma and Buena Vista. Of course, all of this is true, and BAHA's spring tour of a dozen houses in Maybeck Country will attempt to fulfill that promise.

Why is this small corner of the world called Maybeck Country and why does its name seem to suggest so much to us? Margot Patterson Doss answered the first question in 1977 in her San Francisco *Chronicle* series, *The Bay Area at Your Feet*, where she wrote that this is where one can find "a heavy concentration of homes created by California's most famous architect when he lived in the neighborhood himself."

To answer the second part of the question one should realize that the name "Maybeck" is not only a household word today, but has been almost since the time that architect Bernard Maybeck began his practice. In 1895, the Oakland *Enquirer* reported on two Berkeley houses under construction, both from "the plans of Instructor B. R. Maybeck of the University of California." A popular pastime was to follow the progress of the many new homes being built, and here were two houses of which



*Bernard Maybeck,  
Oakland Tribune, August 6,*

to take note: the Charles Keeler and Prof. Andrew Lawson houses. Not only were these houses described as "unique" and "artistic," but the architect named was an instructor at an institution for which Berkeleyans felt great pride. This may well have been the public's introduction to this architect who was "turning things around in the architecture of Berkeley" (to quote Prof. Lawson in the article). Maybeck soon became widely known as California's most eccentric, visionary, and romantic architect, and, with his design of the Palace of Fine Arts for the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition, the most beloved.

Maybeck's name appeared often in print. People could read of him lending his genius for design and planning, and his love of celebration and pageantry, to a variety of civic activities. It was Maybeck's vision for a grand plan for the University of California campus and his organization of the Phoebe Apperson Hearst International Architectural Competition that ensured public recognition of his name.

Illustrated articles often announced Maybeck's latest building designs. Readers learned that his Town and Gown Club (1899) was a "radical departure from the conventional" and that the Hillside Club (1906) was designed under the "keen eye and artistic touch of Prof. Maybeck, the famous architect." His buildings seemed sometimes eccentric or even bizarre, but they always conveyed a romantic quality that had strong appeal.

In 1903, the Berkeley *Gazette* reported Maybeck's resignation from his teaching position at the University, and took the opportunity to call attention to some of his Berkeley buildings. The article ended with, "His style is distinctive to a high degree and his buildings are deemed one of the unique features of Berkeley's architecture." It is not surprising then, that in 1906 Maybeck's reputation was such that a real estate advertisement could sim-

*Maybeck House (1907), La Loma Avenue and Buena Vista Way  
(burned in 1923). From Homes and Grounds, May 1916.*



ply state, “artistic home in North Berkeley, designed by Maybeck,” to convey the home’s desirability.

The Maybecks’ first home in Berkeley was at the corner of Grove and Berryman, built in 1891. Later, Maybeck “cast his eyes up to the hills,” his daughter-in-law, Jac-omena, wrote in *Maybeck: The Family View*. “As a town grows, homes climb the hills, he said.” Maybeck joined his friend and early client, Andrew Lawson, who had purchased two lots in the newly-opened La Loma Park tract in 1900, by buying several of the large, irregularly-shaped parcels along Buena Vista Way. The home that Maybeck designed for his family on Lot 18 was built in 1907. It was the ultimate hillside house, the perfect expression of the Hillside Club ideals for hillside architecture that Maybeck himself had helped formulate. Jacomena described the big Maybeck house as “a glamorous place, a sleeping porch for each bedroom, two fireplaces, a raised dining room, and a kitchen absolutely full of dishes.”

The Maybecks were not the first to build on the hill; in 1903, the Warren Gregorys had commissioned John Galen Howard to design a rustic weekend retreat on their Greenwood Terrace property. But when the Maybecks later moved into their own new house, they brought with them the artistic aura that, by now, surrounded Maybeck. People were attracted to the hill not only for its views, but for the perceived Bohemian atmosphere. Maybeck was engaged by newcomers to design their homes. Even Jane Thomas, the original owner of La Loma Park who had retained her homesite after the land was subdivided, asked Maybeck to remodel her house, and her son, E. Standard Thomas, asked his new neighbor to design a music studio in the garden. And, it has been said, Maybeck freely gave advice to other homebuilders on the hill who had not sought him out.

About the same time, the Maybecks sold one of their lots to a family who made an everlasting impression on the neighborhood. It was Florence and Charles Boynton who created the fabled Temple of Wings (with



*A side view of the Maybeck Studio (1924), its walls sheathed in burlap sacks dipped in Bubblestone. Lionel Berryhill photo, Dimitri Shipounoff Collection, BAHA Archives.*

initial plans by Maybeck). The Boyntons lived in their open-air home, danced in togas among the giant Corinthian columns on a heated concrete floor, supposedly lived on nuts and berries, and outdid all of their artistic and creative neighbors in imparting the allure of unconventionality to the hill that remains to this day.

In the aftermath of the 1923 Berkeley Fire, Maybeck built a series of cottages and small houses to replace the one large family home that was lost. Several of his pre-Fire designs on the hill did not burn, and to this group of survivors were added others that Maybeck designed for friends and neighbors. The happy result was a hillside community even more imbued with the simple, rustic quality of Maybeck’s special vision for living with the natural landscape. Maybeck’s architectural legacy of hearth and home resides in Maybeck Country.

—Anthony Bruce

## **VOLUNTEERS NEEDED**

We can always use a few more volunteers the day of the tour. To help out, please call the Volunteer Co-ordinator at 510-653-3718, or send an e-mail to [baha@berkeleyheritage.com](mailto:baha@berkeleyheritage.com). Volunteers are assigned one of the two shifts and receive complimentary admission to the houses during the other two hours.

# MAYBECK'S "CUBBY HOUSE"

BY TRACEY TAYLOR

*Special to the BAHA Newsletter*



*The Maybeck twins, Cherry and Sheila, race down the path from the bedroom wing of the Cubby House that will lead them to their grandparents' cottage. Courtesy of the Maybeck Family.*

IT WAS 1928 and Bernard Maybeck needed a garage. The noted architect already had a home and a cottage on his one-acre compound in North Berkeley, but he didn't have anywhere to house his newly-delivered Packard automobile.

The car was a gift from a client, Earle C. Anthony, for whom Maybeck had designed a lavish car showroom on Van Ness Avenue in San Francisco the year before. He was also in the process of building him a grand, medieval-renaissance-style home in the Los Feliz neighborhood of Los Angeles. So the car was offered in gratitude. Whether Anthony knew Maybeck was unable to drive is unclear. In any case it didn't matter: Maybeck commandeered his friends and family to chauffeur him around to his many business meetings and social engagements.

He had something simple in mind for the garage—a building that would blend in with the others on his estate, all of which were designed to sit gently on the land, in

harmony with the landscape. After all, it was Maybeck who once said the perfect California house was “a well-vegetated hillside with some rooms scattered around in case it rains.”

Looking at the site for the garage now, at 1471 La Loma Avenue, with its steep gradient and set of precarious stone steps, it is difficult to imagine navigating a car into the building. In 1928, however, La Loma Avenue was a narrow country lane. It was only in the 1950s, following an accident by a runaway truck, that the City of Berkeley re-engineered the street with retaining walls, and created the current incline.

The original garage—which fairly swiftly became known as the “Cubby House” once the Packard was moved out and various Maybeck family members moved in—was a straightforward, rectangular one-room structure with a vaulted ceiling and French doors at either end. There are several signature Maybeck touches, including the deep, overhanging eaves and the teal blue stain used on the exposed roof beams.

One distinctive feature, of which only scant evidence remains, is the Cubby's bubblestone-clad walls. The 1923 Berkeley Fire had claimed many of the first-generation redwood houses in the neighborhood, including the original Maybeck family home, and the architect was determined to make the garage as fire-resistant as possible. Always eager to embrace the innovative, he used a new form of aerated concrete to sheathe the Cubby.

In about 1930, Maybeck's son Wallen, also an architect, and his wife Jacomena, an accomplished potter, decided to use the Cubby as diminutive living quarters, there being no room for them at the main house. “We were a tight fit in the Cubby House,” recalled Jacomena Maybeck in her memoir *Maybeck: The Family View*. She described how they built a chicken-wire fence around the house to contain their two young twin daughters, Cherry and Sheila, and how they in turn rapidly learned to climb over it in order to have the run of the estate.

Wallen and Jacomena set to work upgrading the

Cubby with the help of its architect. A fireplace and chimney were added, as was an outdoor bench, all made from cast concrete, another trademark Maybeck material. The building's substantial eaves were exploited to add living space. "We utilized the four-foot overhangs [by putting] the walls out that far and we put a little bathroom, a toilet and basin in one corner," remembered Jacomena. Afterwards, in the opposite corner, came a stove, a draining board and sink. "And that was the kitchen," she writes. It still is.

"We broke this long room in half by a partition that moved so we could have our dining table near the kitchen, and, after they were born, we could have the twins' beds and our bed in the other half near the bathroom," she continues.

It soon became clear more space was needed and a second-story bedroom, full bathroom, and walk-in closet were added, built into the gradient of the hill and accessed by an indoor staircase. There is a patio on the main level and a deck and sitting area with bay views on the upper level, reached by another set of French doors.

Cherry Nittler, one of the two twins, who now lives in Santa Cruz, remembers those days at the Cubby House well. "We thoroughly enjoyed living there as children," she says, speaking of herself and her sister Sheila when they were about four years old. "It was a fun place for little people. We would get up early in the morning, climb over the chicken wire, and take the path up to Little Granny's [Annie Maybeck, wife of Bernard] and Ben's [Maybeck himself]. We would knock on the door and say, 'Can both of me come in?' Then we would hop into bed with them and they would rub our backs." The girls always referred to their grandparents' home as the "blue carpet house" and Nittler does so to this day.

The Maybeck clan's days were characterized by a blend of simple living, industry, and socializing, in keeping with the patriarch's preference for an honest life in tune with nature. Everyone was expected to pitch in when jobs needed to be done on the compound; creature comforts were kept to a minimum, and yet evenings spent sharing food and conversation with neighboring University professors and creative peers, such as protégée-architect Julia Morgan, were common. "[We] did everything in the simplest, least expensive and most unpretentious way," recalled Jacomena. "It was a world

of love and laughter and hard work."

And, according to Nittler, "there was always some kind of building going on."

The Cubby House stayed in the Maybeck family until 1972 when Jacomena, who had by then been living for many years in a more substantial home close by, sold it to the daughter of her long-time renter, Mamie Minor, for \$27,200.

Reading the correspondence about the sale, it is clear the Cubby cast a spell on its second custodians. "As you know, the little house is one that we of my mother's family all love and treasure, as I am sure you do," wrote Catherine McCann, Minor's daughter, to Jacomena.

In February this year, Mamie Minor's grandson,



*Mamie Minor at the door of the Cubby House. This view clearly shows the Bubblestone siding. Courtesy of the Minor Family.*

Bob Minor, somewhat reluctantly put the 724-square-foot Cubby House up for sale, for only the second time in its history, priced at \$575,000. Minor speaks wistfully of the happy times he spent within its four walls. “It was the place where all the family would gather at Christmas and Thanksgiving,” he says, conjuring a picture of a dozen or more people squeezed around a large table in the cozy open-plan living space. He says his family has a strong emotional attachment to the house and that he will be sorry to see it go.

And the Packard for which the Cubby House was built? It too was recently on the market—reputedly with a \$140,000 price-tag.



*The long, narrow main room of the Cubby House reflects its original use as a home for a large Packard. Note the exposed trusswork, with rafters stained blue-green. To the right is a concrete “Maybeck” fireplace, built to a smaller scale than is typical. Liz Rusby photo, courtesy The Grubb Company.*

## Maybeck’s 1929 Packard

*Yes, one of Maybeck’s legendary Packards is for sale. This 1929 Packard Phaeton was a gift to Bernard Maybeck from his client, Earle C. Anthony, who owned Packard dealerships in California. Maybeck designed two showrooms for Anthony, one on Van Ness Avenue in San Francisco that is still standing and another on Lake Merritt in Oakland that was demolished in 1973. Anthony’s palatial Mediterranean-style mansion in Los Angeles was also designed by Maybeck.*

*Anthony gave several Packards to his architect over the years. The Cubby House was built to house one of them, but probably “Packy,” an earlier gift. The 1929 vehicle was nicknamed “Showboat” and would have resided in the Cubby House garage just a short time before Wallen and Jacomena made it their home.*

*Last year, Showboat was purchased by George Schuetz, who lives in New England and visited Berkeley last fall to learn more about Maybeck. The car reached him through a circuitous route and several owners. During its life after Maybeck, the Packard was used on a farm in Orinda to tow equipment and later enjoyed a more relaxing existence in Mississippi. The car is presently in beautiful condition. Mr. Schuetz writes, “I am very much interested in having Showboat return to Berkeley where it came from. I am hoping that someone who is interested in Maybeck will step up and buy it for the historical importance of it to Berkeley. The price is \$145,000.” Contact the BAHA office if you wish to purchase this piece of Berkeley history! (Write to [baha@berkeleyheritage.com](mailto:baha@berkeleyheritage.com) and we will put you in touch with the owner.)*



*The Maybeck twins with their maternal grandmother Van Huiizen and “Showboat.” Taken on the Van Huiizen Ranch near Ukiah in about*



The Highland Place Maybeck houses (top of Ridge Road): William W. Davis House (1896), Charles Keeler House (1895), William Rieger House (1899), and Laura Hall House (1896). All have been destroyed, save the Keeler House. Dimitri Shipounoff Collection, BAHA Archives.

## SOME THOUGHTS ON PRESERVATION

THIS year's house tour takes us from Maybeck to Modern; from Buena Vista Way to Greenwood Common. In preparing the introductory essay for the guidebook, I was struck by how widely-known the architects represented in this small North Berkeley neighborhood were; how their work was regularly published during their lifetimes in both professional and popular magazines, such as *Sunset* and *Ladies Home Journal*.

Maybeck perhaps gained his greatest popularity with his design for the Palace of Fine Arts in 1915. But he had already gained the attention of philanthropist

Phoebe Apperson Hearst, who sponsored Berkeley's 1899 campus plan competition promoted by Maybeck. Maybeck was



A reception in Maybeck's 1899 Hearst Hall. Note the famed laminated arches. The building was designed to be easily moved to Campus after its initial use as reception hall. Destroyed by fire in 1922. From San Francisco Call, March 23, 1901.

also commissioned to design a reception hall for her that year, which later was moved to Campus to become the Women's Gymnasium, and to design her country estate, Wynton, in 1902. Published citations begin as early as 1895. They were numerous, and I found over 400 on one search. A quick search through the Avery Index resulted in 161 citations for William W. Wurster, beginning in 1931 and up to the present. And so it goes.

But being a prominent architect, well-publicized, esteemed, and honored, appears to be no guarantee that his/her buildings will be protected from demolition. During the late 1950s, Berkeley lost two houses at the top of Ridge Road that Maybeck had designed, as well as several more in Berkeley and other places, in addition to the nine lost during the 1923 Fire,

In the neighborhood in Marin County in which I grew up, houses by Joseph Esherick, William Wurster, Warren Callister, Fred Langhorst, Henry Gutterson, and Henry Hill are gone. Demolitions began in the 1980s, despite the renewed interest in the work of the prominent mid-century architects. Up in the North Berkeley hills, mid-century houses are being demolished, or disfigured by insensitive remodeling, on a regular basis. No one has yet surveyed these neighborhoods; no one knows who designed these houses. Research takes time and perseverance.

Thank goodness for the big yellow signs placed prominently in front of buildings with projects pending. If you care what happens in your neighborhood, read them carefully. Preservation needs NIMBYism.

—Susan Cerny

## MARGARET EMMINGTON (1904-2008)



*Margaret Emmington at the 2006 Walter Ratcliff House Tour. Daniella Thompson.*

her vote for the man who would change the mind of the country.

Margaret Ware Emmington (Mrs. Leslie) was born in St. Paul, Minnesota. Her distinguished American heritage included being the great, great, great, great-granddaughter of Col. Jacob Ford, Jr. who served as an aide to General George Washington and in whose home General Washington established his military headquarters during the hard winter of 1779-80. Her great-grandfather, Joshua Ford, was among the early Williams College graduates who formed the American Foreign Mission movement, sailing with his bride in 1847 to Beirut, Lebanon. Indeed, her grandfather was born in Aleppo, Syria, growing up with Arabic as his first language. It made Mrs. Emmington proud that members of her family served as some of the first cultural ambassadors to the Middle East and continued such links into the 20th Century.

In 1945, when Mrs. Emmington moved with her husband and two children to Berkeley, she immediately became involved in the life of St. John's Presbyterian Church (designed by Julia Morgan in 1908), and remained a devoted member. However, when it was announced in 1970 that the congregation would build a

ON October 15, 2008, BAHA member, Margaret Emmington, died peacefully at Alta Bates Hospital at age 104, but not before she fulfilled her last wish: the day before she died, she was able to mark her absentee ballot for Barack Obama. Over the last year she had emphatically stated that it was her hope to live long enough (imagining, even, that she might live to see the inauguration) to cast

new sanctuary at another site and, perhaps, sell the old building, she and her husband spoke up with alarm. The Emmington family began to voice real concern that this remarkable building could fall into the hands of developers and easily be torn down. It was out of this concern that a movement evolved to save St. John's, as well as many other beautiful buildings in Berkeley being demolished at that time, and, thus, the efforts ultimately led to the founding of the Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association and the adoption of the Landmarks Preservation Ordinance.

Mrs. Emmington respected the time-honored social traditions of the era in which she was raised and in which she raised her family. She was a clear, forward-looking thinker, who acted upon her ideals and inspired others to move toward their goals. She was as much in her element serving luncheon to members of the Claremont Park Book Club or presiding at a tea at the Town and Gown Club, as she was walking into the Stadium Oak Grove last year on the arm of her daughter to give moral support to the tree sitters. She charmed all whom she met, and had a special way of bringing out the best in each person. As a neighbor recently recalled, "She was always interested in the world around her."

Mrs. Emmington is survived by her son Bill; daughter, Lesley; grandsons, Henry, Bertram, and Stewart; and a cousin, Lorraine Knight.

*—Anthony Bruce*



*Margaret Emmington and her daughter, Lesley, spring 2005. Anthony Bruce.*

## WELCOME NEW MEMBERS . . .

*BAHA welcomes the following people who have joined BAHA since the last Newsletter went out. Tell your friends about BAHA and encourage them to join, too!*

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### SUSTAINING

Sallie and Edward Arens, Katherine Brown, Carina and James Grandison, Daryl Ross/Bancroft Hotel.

### IN MEMORIAM

Elise Blumenfeld  
Tor Brekke  
William Takacs



*View of Greenwood Common from House and Home, July 1961.*



## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

### THRU 8 MAY—EXHIBIT

“Greenwood Common: Uncommonly Modern.” Curated by Waverly Lowell. In conjunction with the publication *Living Modern: A Biography of Greenwood Common*, by Waverly Lowell. Environmental Design Library, Volkmann Reading Room, 210 Wurster Hall, University of California. [www.lib.berkeley.edu/ENVI/hours.html](http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/ENVI/hours.html)

### 8 APR—BAHA SPRING LECTURE

Robert Judson Clark, “Buena Vista: Maybeck and the Year 1907.” 7:30 at the Hillside Club. \$15. This lecture series is in conjunction with the Spring House Tour. [www.berkeleyheritage.com](http://www.berkeleyheritage.com)

### 22 APR—BAHA SPRING LECTURE

Henrik Bull, “Bay Area Architecture of the 1950s and 1960s.” 7:30 at the Hillside Club. \$15.

### 29 APR—BAHA SPRING LECTURE

Waverly Lowell, “Greenwood Common: Living Modern.” 7:30 at the Hillside Club. \$15.

### 3 MAY—BAHA HOUSE TOUR

“Maybeck Country: Hillside Houses of the Early- and Mid-20th Century.” \$40/\$30. Tickets will also be available the day of tour. Check website for details: [www.berkeleyheritage.com](http://www.berkeleyheritage.com)

### 21 MAY—BAHA ANNUAL MEETING & AWARDS PRESENTATION

Hillside Club. Time and details to be announced.


### 12 JUN—BAHA FRIDAY OUTING

Ardenwood, Fremont. Preserved 1890s farm and restored farmhouse. \$15. Reservations. Lunch op-

*Drawing by Bernard Maybeck for the cover of a Hillside Club pamphlet on hillside building, c. 1905. Courtesy S. E. Brockmann.*

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