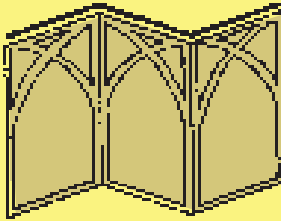
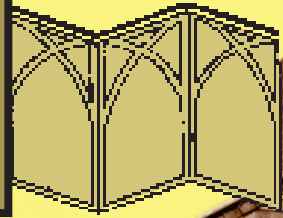


BERKELEY ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE ASSOCIATION



THE BAHHA NEWSLETTER



NO. 134
SPRING 2010
HOUSE TOUR NUMBER



JULIA MORGAN

HOUSE TOUR

MAY 2ND





THE BAHA NEWSLETTER

NO. 134

SPRING 2010



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COVER: Julia Morgan portrait and Kofoid House (1905), both courtesy Morgan Forney Collection.
 ABOVE: Two views of Ashby Place (formerly Elmwood Avenue). Left: looking south from 2725 Ashby Place. Right: the Dozier Finley House (1907) at 2725 Ashby Place (demolished c. 1964). Both courtesy Jane Wike and Cynthia Finley Elliott.

ARE YOU IN THE HABIT OF CHECKING THE BAHA WEBSITE?

You will find the latest information on events and preservation activities, as well as a complete list of designated landmarks, a photo gallery, and the online version of "East Bay: Then and Now."

Go now to berkeleyheritage.com!

GIFTS TO BAHA

BAHA received some special gifts this past month.

At the screening of Paul Bockhorst's "Designing with Nature," **John Gaul** presented BAHA with a collection of letters that he had received from Jacomena Maybeck during the last years of her life. Written in the same poetic way as her two books, Jacomena's letters charmingly reveal the Maybeck spirit and are a real treasure. Anyone care for a recipe for "Potato Supper, Maybeck"? "Mr. Maybeck loved potatoes, especially potato pancakes. . ." begins one note offering a glimpse of family life.

John also presented us with a copy of a beautiful memento of the 1915 Fair, *The Evanescent City* by George Sterling. The cover features a color reproduction of a painting of Maybeck's Palace of Fine Arts at night.

The same evening, **David L. Wilkinson** gave BAHA a signed copy of his book *Crafting a Jewel: Architects and Builders of Woodland*. This illustrated survey includes a number of architect's names familiar to Berkeleyans.

Jane Wike has given us information, gathered together by her mother **Cynthia Finley Elliott**, relating to two Berkeley houses that are no longer standing. A description by Cynthia Elliott of the family home at 2725 Ashby Place that was designed and built by her father Dozier Finley in 1907 was accompanied by photographs of the family and the house. At one time the Elliott family owned a wonderful Romanesque-style house that stood next to the McCreary-Greer House. Papers pertaining to their ownership have been given to BAHA for the files.

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MESSAGE FROM THE OFFICE

IT SEEMS that 2010 is turning into the “Year of Julia Morgan,” as the architect and her work are being celebrated in several ways around town. BAHA’s neighbor, the Berkeley City Club (designed by Julia Morgan, and opened in 1930), is commemorating its first 80 years (see Sharon Entwistle’s article on page 6), two new plays about Julia Morgan are being produced locally, and BAHA’s May 2 spring house tour features the early work of this favorite California architect. It has been more than 20 years since Julia Morgan was the theme of a BAHA house tour and that long since Betty Marvin first gave her famous impersonation of Miss Morgan (at that tour).

This year, we not only have the opportunity to view a number of Julia Morgan’s early houses (as well as one of her Mediterranean villas from the 1920s), but we will also be able to learn more about her and her contemporaries in two pre-tour talks. In Betty Marvin’s impersonation, “A Visit with Julia Morgan” (April 22 at the Berkeley City Club), we will hear Julia Morgan speak about her practice and her work. Insight into the careers of “Julia Morgan’s Cohorts” will be given by Inge Horton (April 29 at the Hillside Club). Inge will also tell us something of the detective work involved in researching a number of all-but-forgotten architects, whose work will soon be known to the world with the publication of her book on California women architects.

The tour and lectures are a series of programs that you will not want to miss! Ticket information is available at the BAHA website and in the announcement that was mailed to you. We can always use additional volunteers the day of the tour. If you are interested, please call the office (841-2242) or send an e-mail to baha@berkeleyheritage.com

ON A SAD NOTE, the University of California, in brutal disregard of the heritage of both Town and Gown, demolished the historic Cheney House (1885) in late March. The Eastlake-style house was one of Berkeley’s few remaining structures from the 1880s and had been both listed on the State Historic Resources Inventory (1979) and designated a City of Berkeley Landmark (1990). Apparently, none of us took seriously the University’s threat to destroy this historic resource.

As devastating as this loss is, we can be thankful that the Cheney *Cottage* will be saved. The “cottage,” a full two-story house, was built at the rear of the Cheney property in 1902 and is also a City of Berkeley Landmark. BAHA members Dmitri Belser and Tom White have acquired this very special house from the University and will move it to a site in south Berkeley. The Cheney Cottage will be in good hands. Dmitri and Tom received a BAHA Preservation Award in 2008 for the beautiful restoration of another Berkeley house. You can read about the Cheneys and their two houses in the article by Daniella Thompson, beginning on page 8.

DURING the next weeks of preparation for the house tour, the BAHA research library will be closed. We will resume research hours on Thursday, May 13, from 2 to 6 pm (but please note that the office will close again on Thursday, May 27, the day of BAHA’s Annual Membership Meeting). When you come in, you may meet volunteers Charlotte Rea and Neysa Garrett, who are often here on Thursdays to assist. The day before the house tour (Saturday, May 1) 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, Executive Director

THE LATEST LANDMARKS



The Arcade Building in 1939 showing the studio of Chiura Obata. Donogh Collection, BAHA Archives.

305. Needham-Obata Building (Arcade Building)

1907

2525 Telegraph Avenue/2512 Regent Street

designated: 4 June 2009

The building was constructed in the post San Francisco Earthquake boom for W. G. Needham of the firm W.G. Needham Real Estate Company on Shattuck Avenue. The upper floor comprised six apartments, and some members of the Needham family lived upstairs.

Already in the 1910s, the building acquired connections with Berkeley's growing Japanese-American community, housing a barber shop, bathhouse, and later a grocery store owned by Japanese. The well-known artist Chiura Obata operated the Obata Studio and Art Goods Store here from 1939 to 1941. Even after Obata's departure, the building has had a continued role in Berkeley's cultural life, with a pattern of occupancy by artists and cultural establishments. In the 1940s, the building housed photographer Grant Oliver's studio, which exhibited photos and other visual

arts. In the 1960s and 1970s and perhaps later, various artists, photographers, or writers lived here.

306. Mobilized Women of Berkeley Building

Philip L. Coats, 1949

1007 University Avenue

designated: 20 July 2009 [*appealed to City Council and remanded to LPC. Redesignated 4 March 2010.*]

In May 1917, at the height of World War I, many Berkeley women's groups got together to mobilize for the war effort. They named their new body the Mobilized Women's Organizations of Berkeley, conducting many successful drives for food conservation, liberty bonds, and the Red Cross, and developing a program to reclaim discarded items that could be made useful again, selling them through their thrift stores. Renamed Mobilized Women of Berkeley after WWI, the organization continued its activities during the Depression and WWII. In 1949, this new building housed a community center, a literacy school, family rehabilitation,

and relief work. Through the 1950s and 1960s, welfare and community service work was continued in West Berkeley. Upon retirement in 1969, the organization gave the building to the Alameda County Association of Retarded Citizens.

The Mobilized Women building is an excellent example of a uniquely Berkeleyan architectural construction technique, utilizing the cast-in-place concrete wall form embedded with translucent glass blocks. Philip Coats, who often worked as Bernard Maybeck's contractor, based the design on Maybeck's earlier (1938) building for the same organization, located at 1001 University Avenue (demolished in 1980). See Newsletter No. 133 for historic photos of the building.

307. Koerber Building

Berkeley Building Company, 1923
2054 University Avenue
designated: 3 September 2009

The Koerber Building was the first high-rise building on University Avenue, and when completed in 1924, it was the tallest in town. It was the first example in Berkeley of the architectural style known as Commercial or Chicago School style, introduced around 1890 by one of America's most influential architects, Louis H. Sullivan. Distinguished by the extensive use of glazed terra cotta on the street façade, the building was constructed for Fred C. Koerber, a prominent Berkeley merchant, capitalist, and politician, whose first Berkeley building, dating from 1907, still stands on the northwest corner of College and Ashby avenues.

The Koerber Building has played a significant role in Berkeley's cultural history, having been the first home of Pacifica Foundation-KPFA FM, the nation's first listener-sponsored radio, and having also housed the Center for Independent Living, *Ramparts* and *New Age* magazines, *Yoga Journal*, Heyday Press, and many other organizations associated with Berkeley's unique culture.



The Koerber Building when new. McCullagh photo, courtesy of Peggy Thomas.



The Capitol Market Building. David DeVries, 1976.

308. Capitol Market Building

A. H. Broad, 1891
1500 Shattuck Avenue
designated: 3 September 2009

This turreted Victorian is the oldest and least altered 19th-century commercial building in the North Shattuck Avenue commercial district, as well as one of the least altered two-story commercial buildings of its age in the city. It was built for butcher Thomas Hann, an early member of Berkeley's Town Board of Trustees and Town Treasurer. Hann's Pioneer Meat Market was located on Shattuck Avenue between University and Addison. The builder was another well-known local personage, the prominent contractor, pioneer civic figure, and amateur artist Alphonso Herman Broad.

Throughout its long history, the building has housed a market on the ground floor and apartments upstairs. It has been under its current ownership since the early 1920s.

THE BERKELEY WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

A JULIA MORGAN LANDMARK

MID-CAREER, Julia Morgan was “commuting” by train almost weekly from the Bay Area to work with William Randolph Hearst on the never-ending design and construction of his San Simeon Castle. At the same time, this indefatigable woman was fully engaged with many other private and institutional commissions. One of these was a “Club House” for more than a dozen local women’s clubs engaged in a wide variety of civic, philanthropic, athletic, and educational undertakings. With an aim of rendering “group and individual service to [the] community,” together the clubs were incorporated as the Berkeley Women’s City Club.

Selected as their architect, Julia Morgan designed and constructed an imposing and elegant building, which was completed in a mere eleven months. Great steel and leaded-glass double doors opened to the several-thousand-strong membership in November 1930.

The six-story building incorporated public spaces for events, rooms and suites for permanent residents, hotel rooms, dining rooms, ballroom/theatre, members’ lounge and roof garden, men’s lounge and smoking room, men’s card room, garden areas both surrounding and inside the building, and a grand swimming pool—“cousin” to the interior Roman pool at San Simeon. But the forward-looking Julia Morgan didn’t stop there. On one of her sketches she shows plans for additional floors above the Great Hall (ballroom), an idea that was dropped for lack of money. Just as this idea had to go by the board, so too did construction of a second elevator. However, the shaft was built and work now in progress will give the



The Berkeley Women's City Club when new. Courtesy of Landmark Heritage Foundation/Berkeley City Club.

building two elevators that are both historically appropriate in the aesthetic sense and “state-of-the-art” operationally.

TODAY’S Berkeley City Club (membership was extended to men, and the name changed, in 1962) is a living testament to the incomparable engineering skill, aesthetic imagination, and construction standards of its designer and builder. Many arches and columns are not simply decorative, but serve as structural elements as well. And, in the words of an engineer who recently fully evaluated the building, its columns of steel and reinforced concrete construction make it “the best place to be in an earthquake.”

But these are structural details, unseen by most visitors. Coming into the soaring lobby for the first time, one is struck by the quiet exuberance of Julia Morgan’s “Little Castle.” Every



The indoor swimming pool at the Berkeley City Club. 1930s postcard courtesy of Anthony Bruce.

ingly thought-out element of the building reflects not only her exacting training in civil engineering and in architecture, but her California heritage and her personal eye to detail. Craftsmanship is of the highest order, executed by Julia-Morgan-trained craftsmen, many of whom she brought from San Simeon. The reinforced concrete ceiling “beams” were cast in specially selected forms that would leave the imprint of wood. The leaded-glass windows are scaled to each room. Everywhere there is the sense of light. All of the light fixtures were personally designed, as was the dining room china (a selection is on view on the second floor). She even experimented to determine the best height for the chairs and she oversaw placement of the furniture.

On the ground floor, all of the principal rooms can be reached from the lobby axis. The elegant Drawing Room with its Renaissance-style decorative features is to the left; it opens out in turn to the West Court, loggia, and rear garden.

Down the central corridor to the

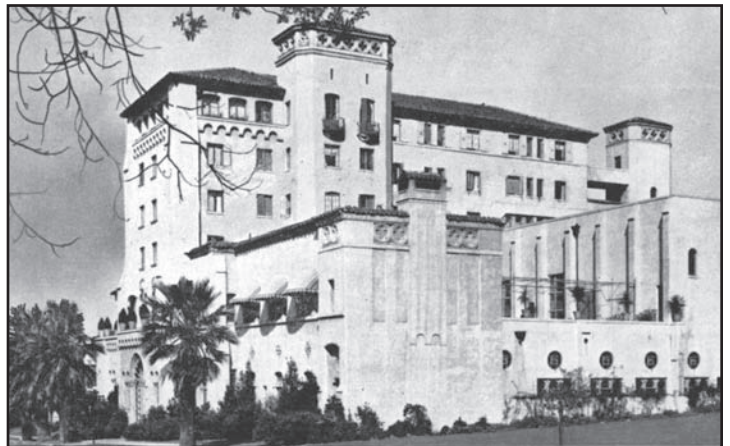
The circular windows at the first floor level to the right light the indoor swimming pool. 1930s postcard courtesy of Anthony Bruce.

left, the intimate Patio Room (now theater space) also opens out to the West Court. On the right, the interior East Court is visible through gothic tracery windows, reflecting the “indoor-outdoor” characteristic that is evident in so much of the building. The East Court pond is original and, like every other decorative element of the building, is part of Julia Morgan’s design.

The same sense of light and openness pervades the second floor. The lobby overlooks the East Court. Street-side rooms open onto balconies. The historically furnished Members’ Lounge is joined by a roof garden where members in the early years gathered for tea. Today, this lovely terrace plays host to outdoor parties and summer lunch. Throughout the building, on columns and posts and windows and doors, Julia Morgan introduced unique decorative details of many different styles that reflect her classical training at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. But, as at the Selden Williams house of the same period, which has some similar design features, gone is the Craftsman aesthetic of her early years.

Julia Morgan is often quoted as saying “My buildings ...will speak for me.” Eighty years on and still going strong, the building she gave to the Berkeley City Club more than bears her out.

—Sharon Entwistle





The Cheney House (1885), in the Stick-Eastlake style, was the second oldest surviving structure in the Berkeley Property Tract. Daniella Thompson, 2005. The Cheney Cottage (Carl Ericsson, 1902) at right. Winfield Scott Wellington, 1962, BAHA Archives.

THE LANDMARKED CHENEY HOUSES

EMBLEMS OF EARLY TOWN AND GOWN HISTORY

ON October 19, 2009, the University of California's Real Estate Services Group issued a request for proposals for the purchase and relocation of one or both of the historic residential structures known as 2241 and 2243 College Avenue, located on the campus in an area slated for future development. The site, which lies between Boalt Hall School of Law and the Haas School of Business, has long been targeted by the University for the construction of a butterfly-shaped building that would serve the two schools.

Few people would expect to see residential structures on campus. The two houses offered are left over from the days when the Berkeley Property Tract—an elegant residential neighborhood subdivided in 1868 by the College of California to a plan by Frederick Law Olmsted—included a block located north of Bancroft Way and west of Piedmont Avenue.

College Avenue, originally called Audubon Street, ex-

tended as far north as Strawberry Creek. Naturally, the block between Bancroft Way and the creek provided an ideal home-site for people connected with the University. It was so for Warren and May Cheney, two early graduates who made the alma mater a permanent part of their lives and left lasting public legacies.

Lemuel Warren Cheney (1858–1921) was born in Canandaigua, New York, the son, grandson, and great-grandson of physicians. In 1869, the Cheneys moved to Chico, California. Lemuel obtained his degree in mining nine years later in a University of College class of 26 graduates. His senior thesis was titled “A Method of Machine River-bed Working for Gold.” Along with seven other 1878 graduates, he entered the first class at the newly established Hastings College of the Law, from which he emerged with an LL.B. in 1881.

While studying law, Cheney worked as a teacher and met his future wife, May Lucretia Shepard (1862–

1942). Born in Iowa, May came to Berkeley in 1879 to attend the University. With her widowed mother, she settled at 2020 Hearst Avenue, in a house with a watermill in the rear yard. Residing in the same house was none other than Lemuel W. Cheney, law student. The following year, the Shepards moved to 2316 Allston Way, across the street from the campus. Before long, Cheney had moved there too. The Shepards' last address before May's graduation in 1883 was Club House No. 4 on the University grounds, again shared by Cheney, now a journalist, and his younger brother William, a future professor of medicine.

In addition to their shared living quarters, May and Lemuel had a common interest in literature. Both belonged to the Neolaean Literary Society, of which May was vice-president. Since 1881, Lemuel had been contributing stories under the name Warren Cheney to the literary magazine *The Californian*. In July 1882, at the age of 23, he purchased the magazine, which six months later merged with the revived *Overland Monthly*. Here he published in January 1883 a long critique of Bret Harte's work that brought upon Cheney a charge of plagiarism and caused him to withdraw from the *Overland*.

MAY and Lemuel married in April 1883 and left for Europe, where he served as Balkan Peninsula correspondent for the San Francisco *Chronicle*. Their first son, Charles Henry Cheney, was born in Rome in February 1884.

Upon their return from Europe, the Cheneys lived in Lodi, where Lemuel was joint publisher and owner of the *Valley Review*. But this phase was short-lived, since the 1886 Berkeley directory listed L.W. Cheney, attorney-at-law in San Francisco, residing at their new house on Audubon Street near Bancroft Way. May's mother lived with them until her death in 1903. In their garden, Cheney grew roses that would earn him medals in many flower shows.

Because of the trouble over the Bret Harte review, Cheney apparently took to submitting stories under a pen name. In *The Story of the Files: a Review of California Writers and Literature* (1893), Ella Sterling Mighels wrote, "there are super-excellent stories from time to time, which appear always under another new name, seldom twice the same, but they are all from one pen, and that pen Warren Cheney's. They



Warren and May Cheney in 1905 and 1916.

are of admirable fibre, strong and meaty. No one has better art than the writer of these short tales, and it is about time that the grudge expired and Warren Cheney came back to life again."

In 1887, May founded Cheney's Pacific Coast Bureau of Education in San Francisco. It was the first teachers' placement agency west of the Rockies, and her husband participated in its management. Eleven years later, May established a similar service on the campus here and serve as the University's Appointment Secretary for 40 years, placing countless graduates as high-school teachers throughout the state.

In 1897, May Cheney co-led the movement to have Phoebe Apperson Hearst appointed the first woman regent. Later she was a voice for women's suffrage, fought graft in San Francisco government, and led the fight to make physical education compulsory in California's public schools.

The interest in education led Cheney—now using Warren as his primary first name—to enter and win an 1890 competition for planning the California educational exhibit at the 1893 World's Fair in Chicago. About this time he purchased the real estate and insurance business of George W. Phelps and John W. Richards in downtown Berkeley.

As a real estate agent, Cheney made important contributions to the development of Berkeley. It was he who acquired the Silas Mouser estate on Panoramic Hill after Mouser's death in 1909, renaming it University Hill. He laid out Mosswood and Arden Roads and

and commissioned Henry Atkins to design Orchard Lane steps. In 1905, he founded the Berkeley Home Building Association, one of whose officers was a woman. May Cheney's cousin, Anna McNeill would continue as an executive of the Warren Cheney Co. until her death in 1919.

Although his move from journalism to real estate was attributed to failing eyesight, Cheney never stopped writing. In 1901, he published *The Flight of Helen and Other Poems*. Four years later, his novel *The Way of the North*, an account of life in Sitka, Alaska, under Russian rule, earned him the moniker "The American Turgenev." Two more books with Russian themes followed: *The Challenge* in 1906 and *His Wife* in 1907. They received excellent press reviews nationally, and *His Wife* was included in the New York State Library's list of the best books of 1908. Cheney contributed to *Sunset*, was active in the Alameda County Press Club, and served as curator of its fiction section in 1910. Fellow club members included Jack London, Ina Coolbrith, Joaquin Miller, George Sterling, Charles Keeler, and Austin Lewis. The Cheney home was an informal venue for literary gatherings.



Detail of the Cheney House front porch. Winfield Scott "Duke" Wellington, 1962, BAHA Archives.

THE Cheneys raised four sons, three of whom survived to adulthood. The eldest, Charles Henry Cheney (1884–1943), earned the first architectural degree awarded by the University of California before continuing his studies in Paris, eventually becoming a notable city planner and zoning expert. His son, Warren DeWitt Cheney (1907–1979), was a sculptor and art teacher who took up psychology in midlife, founding the *Transactional Analysis Journal*.

Sheldon Warren Cheney (1886–1980) entered his father's real estate business before moving to Detroit, where he founded *Theatre Arts* magazine in 1916. As art historian and theatre critic, he was one of the most significant figures in the modernist movement in American drama in the 1920s and '30s.

Marshall Chipman Cheney (1888–1972) followed in the family's medical tradition, becoming a physician. He did his residency at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston before returning to Berkeley, where he practiced near the campus and at Cowell Memorial Hospital. He lived with his widowed mother at 2241 College Avenue until 1940. At the end of 1939, May Cheney sold her two campus houses to the University, and the family soon moved to 116 Tunnel Road.

The two Cheney houses were designated City of Berkeley Landmarks in 1990.

—Daniella Thompson. Reprinted from the Berkeley Daily Planet, October 29, 2009, and edited for the BAHA Newsletter.

The second Cheney house, 2243 College Ave., was built in 1902 at the rear of the Cheneys' property for rental income; its first tenant was Frederick Turney Allen. It was designed by local builder Carl Ericsson and appears to have been inspired by Maybeck's Boke House, which had recently been completed on nearby Panoramic Way. The George Boke House features many elements reminiscent of a Swiss chalet: scrollwork, timbers that simulate exposed framing, and overhanging eaves, and, in 1902, the Boke House, on its bare hillside, would have been visible from afar. This house seems to have inspired numerous interpretations, the Cheney Cottage being the first. As in the original, the Cheney Cottage is entered by stairs and porch with scroll-sawn railings crossing the front facade, and its applied "timbering" reflects the structure. The Cheney Cottage is an important early example of the influence that architect Bernard Maybeck had on home-builders and how his designs caught the imagination of the public.

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!

Carson A. Anderson
Marsha & James Barnes
Donna Barnes
John A. Bennett
Tad Brillhart
Jill Carrigan
Letitia & Craig Casebeer
Lisa Kolbeck
Marguerite McIntyre
Barbara Pottgen

Christine Ryan
Melinda Samuelson
Mark Sarconi
Mary Spletter
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Charles Wikman
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John Farnkopf, Anita Feder-Chernila, Lainey Feingold, Susan Duhau Felix, Marina Fenner, Barbara Ferenstein, Janet Ferreira, Steve Fishcom, Ricard Finch, Joan Finton, Charlotte Fishman, Alyce Foley, Jerri Fraser, Robin Freeman, Beverlee French, Grace Fretter, John Fuller;

Phil & Phyllis Gale, Phil Gardner, George Ann Garms, Sandra Gaunt, Nancy Genn, Judith & Alex Glass, Stuart Gold, Art Goldberg, Amos Goldhaber, Diane & John Gossard, Reeve Gould, Andrew Grant, Gretchen & Thomas Griswold, Bill Grove, Peggy & Paul Grunland; Roberta Hadley, Ellen Hahn, Stephen Haigh, Craig Harper, Hugh W. Harris, Jenny Harrison, George Harter, Carolyn Hartsough, Harvey Helfand, Melville Hayes-Martin, Bill Helendale, Randi Herman, Richard Herr, Harry Hicks, Ward Higgins, Katherine Holland, Rosalie Holtz, Inge Horton, Paula Hughmanick & Steven Berger, Justine Hume, Dr. & Mrs. Michael Humphreys, Marion & Jeff Hunt;

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A 1908 Morgan and Hoover-designed house. Photo by Fillmore Eisenmayer.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

APR 22 – BAHA HOUSE TOUR LECTURE

Betty Marvin will give her impersonation of the architect in “A Visit with Julia Morgan.” Berkeley City Club, Members’ Lounge, 7:30 pm. \$15. More info: berkeleyheritage.com

APR 29 – BAHA HOUSE TOUR LECTURE

Inge Horton, author of a soon-to-be-published book on California women architects, will speak on “Julia Morgan’s Cohorts.” Hillside Club, 7:30. \$15. Info: berkeleyheritage.com

MAY 2 – BAHA HOUSE TOUR

“Looking at Julia Morgan” 1 to 5 pm. 9 houses open for viewing with a garden reception at one of the houses. \$40 (\$30 BAHA members).

MAY 27 – BAHA ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING & PRESERVATION AWARDS

Hillside Club. Details will follow later.

JUN 4 – BAHA FRIDAY OUTINGS SERIES

Shadelands Ranch Historical Museum in Walnut Creek, 11 am. \$15. The 1903 Penniman House is a showcase for historical artifacts.

JUL 9 – BAHA FRIDAY OUTINGS SERIES

Shinn Historic Park and Arboretum in Fremont, 11 am. \$15. See houses from the 1840s and 1870s on nurseryman James Shinn’s ranch. 5 acres of rare plants.

FALL – BAHA FRIDAY OUTINGS SERIES

Contemporary Jewish Museum, San Francisco, 11 am. \$20. (will be either Sept. 10 or Oct. 1) One of the most talked-about new museum buildings, designed by Daniel Libeskind and occupies Willis Polk’s 1907 Jesse Street Power Substation.

- There will be an optional lunch at a nearby restaurant after each Friday Outing.
- To order tickets for any of these BAHA events, please mail a check made out to BAHA and a stamped, self-addressed envelope to: BAHA, P.O. Box 1137, Berkeley, California 94701.
- You may also order tickets online. Please specify the event[s] in the Description line.

THE BERKELEY ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE ASSOCIATION
ANNOUNCES ITS 35TH ANNUAL

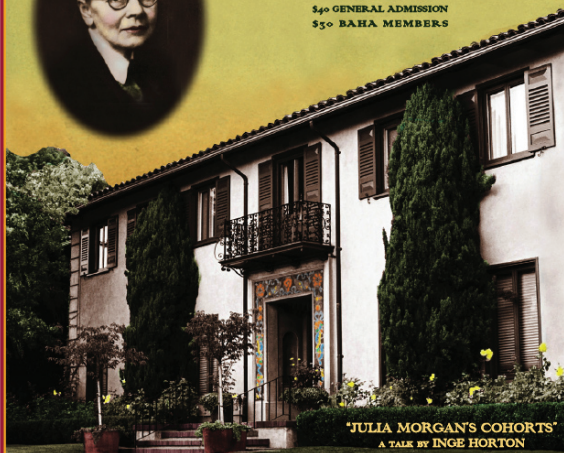
SPRING HOUSE TOUR AND RECEPTION

LOOKING AT JULIA MORGAN

• EARLY RESIDENCES IN BERKELEY •

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 2, 2010
FROM 1 TO 5 O’CLOCK

\$40 GENERAL ADMISSION
\$30 BAHA MEMBERS



“JULIA MORGAN’S COHORTS”
A TALK BY INGE HORTON
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 29
7:30 O’CLOCK AT THE HILLSIDE CLUB

Call 510-841-2242 to volunteer at the tour or reception.
For tour and ticket information, visit berkeleyheritage.com