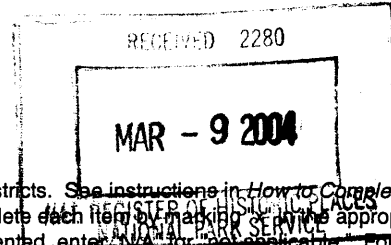


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking or writing the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Berkeley Hillside Club

other names/site number 2286 Cedar Street

2. Location

street & number 2286 Cedar Street not for publication

city or town Berkeley vicinity

state California code CA county Alameda code 001 zip code 94709

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

K. M. Gillman SHPO 3/8/04
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

California Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 4/16/04

Berkeley Hillside Club
Name of Property

Alameda, California
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register none

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Social/Clubhouse

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Social/Clubhouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
roof Shingle
walls Wood: Shingle

other Stone: Chimney

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Social History

Period of Significance

1924-1954

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

White, John

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Bancroft Library

Berkeley Hillside Club
Name of Property

Alameda, California
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.21

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	10	564749	4192417	3	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lee M. A. Simpson

organization California State University Sacramento date 01/05/2003

street & number 6000 J Street telephone (916) 278-6628

city or town Sacramento state CA zip code 95819-6059

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Berkeley Hillside Club

street & number 2286 Cedar Street telephone (510) 848-3227

city or town Berkeley state CA zip code 94709

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Berkeley Hillside Club is a large, approximately 4,000 square foot clubhouse, located at 2286 Cedar Street in Berkeley, California. The building sits on a 0.21-acre parcel two miles east of San Francisco Bay and five blocks north of the University of California, Berkeley. The Berkeley Hillside Club sits on a concrete foundation facing north at the foot of the Berkeley Hills on the southwest block of the intersection of Cedar Street and Arch Street. The landscape is simple and consists of a lawn in the front yard (north side of the building), and a lawn in the backyard (south side of the building). A concrete driveway is located on the east side of the building and provides access to Cedar Street. A concrete walkway with a modern wheelchair access ramp and railing was installed within the last five years to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements and provides access to the front entrance. The Berkeley Hillside Club has undergone little alteration since its construction and remains in excellent condition.

The clubhouse, a good late example of the First Bay Area Tradition shingle style, was completed in August 1924, and is sheathed in redwood shingles set in a coursed pattern (**Photograph 1**).¹ The building was constructed on an easterly grade allowing space for a partial, finished basement on the western side of the building. The redwood frame building is symmetrical in plan. The western side of the building is dominated by a large rectangular element and the eastern side of the building consists of a combination of elements that vary in elevation with a pronounced single story gable extension that connects to a projecting porch (**Photograph 2**). Square wood posts with decorative lookouts and kneebraces support the porch extension. All of the elements are capped with gable redwood shingle roofs with wide projecting boxed eaves.

The eastern projection measures about 50 feet long and 30 feet wide with a pair of four-lite casement windows set in wood frames with lug sills on either side of the 15-foot front porch extension. Other windows are one over one double-hung and multi-light fixed that appear singly and in pairs. The front entrance, a pair of solid wood doors set in a pointed arch opening, is located on the north side of the building facing Cedar Street.

The westerly rectangular element measures approximately 63 feet long and 30 feet wide. A multi-lite hopper window is centrally located on the front of the building (north side), shown in **Photograph 3**, between the front porch extension and a secondary entrance that has a set of five stairs with a wooden railing clad in shingles set in a pointed arch opening (**Photograph 4**). West of the secondary entrance are a pair of two-lite casement windows that provide light to the basement. The west side of the building has a solid wood utility door that provides access to the basement. The rear portion of the building has a two story in height gable roof projection with a wooden staircase that provides access to the second story. East of the staircase are two multi-lite hopper windows on either side of an exterior stone chimney that are similar to the window on the front of the building. East of these windows is a gable roof extension with a set of three wood steps that provides access to the first story. The east side of the house has a bay extension with

¹ For a discussion of the Bay Area Tradition's three phases, see David Gebhard, et. al., *The Guide to Architecture in San Francisco and Northern California* (Salt Lake City, 1985).

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Section number 7 Page 2

three multi-lite fixed windows on each side (**Photograph 5**). A set of three multi-lite windows are located on the second story overlooking the gable extension (**Photograph 6**).

Simple and natural building materials are found in the interior of the building as well as the exterior. The main entrance has two solid wood doors set in an arched wood frame that opens into a foyer clad in vertical wood planks. As one enters the foyer, a door to the left provides access to the women's rest room equipped with a lavatory, and a door to the right provides access to the men's lavatory (**Figure 1**). Eight-foot multi-lite French doors also open off the foyer into the auditorium that is two-stories in height. Two multi-lite fixed windows are located on either side of a large stone chimney and hearth that dominates the south side of the auditorium (**Photograph 7**). Inset into the chimney is a stained glass window containing Greek numerals that indicate the year that the building was constructed, 1924.² Interior walls of the auditorium are clad in a combination of original unfinished vertical wood plank siding and paneling. The floors of the first story are finished in hardwood and the three-foot high hardwood floor stage is located at the west end of the auditorium (**Photograph 8**). A set of three steps at the south edge of the stage provides access to the stage. At the top of the stairs multi-lite French doors enter south into the greenroom, a waiting room or lounge for the use of performers when they are offstage, located south of the stage. A set of concrete steps at the rear of the stage lead down to a partial, finished basement. A hallway divides the basement space into a dressing room and prop storage room on the north side of a costume storage room on the south side (**Figure 2**). A small trap door at the east end of the hallway provides access to the stage and a utility door at the west end of the hallway acts as an entrance to the west side of the building.

Opposite the stage at the east end of the auditorium is a switch back staircase that gives access to a balcony and functions as the lighting and audio-control center during theater and lecture programs (**Photograph 9**). South of the staircase is a large utility closet that houses electrical and technical equipment for the performing arts program. A small kitchen with an attached dining room is south of the utility closet. From the dining room, an L-shaped staircase leads to the facility manager's quarters on the second floor (**Figure 3**), which contains two bedrooms, a living room, and a bathroom.

Integrity

The very few alterations that have been made to the Hillside Club building do not appear to compromise the setting, integrity, or feeling. Alterations on the exterior include shingles that were replaced on the south side of the building in 1968, the recent addition of a wheelchair access ramp, and a replacement aluminum siding window that was installed at the rear of the house (south side) at the second story manager's quarters.³ The overall form, proportions, ornamentation and style still reflect the original intent of the architect and builder.

² Mr. Rees donated the stone for the new chimney and William A. Hale donated the stained glass window.

³ University of California Berkeley, Bancroft Library, Hillside Manuscript Collection, Box 82/154, Hillside Clippings and Photos.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Berkeley Hillside Clubhouse, located at 2286 Cedar Street, Berkeley, California appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, for its significance as headquarters for a civic and social couples club in Berkeley from 1924 to 1954. During this period the club provided social cohesion for North Berkeley and the faculty of the University of California Berkeley. The club became an important social and cultural outlet for residents through dances, theater productions, tours, and other club activities in addition to continuing its earlier civic activism. Charter members, including Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Maybeck, Mrs. Earll H. Webb, Mrs. Elinor Carlisle, Charles Keeler, Mrs. W. H. Marston, Miss Annie Woodall, and Mr. and Mrs. Morton Todd all remained active members through the 1930s and 1940s, with Bernard Maybeck serving as primary set designer for numerous Hillside theater productions. The rebuilding of the clubhouse following the 1923 Berkeley Hills fire, reflected the changed focus of members from primary interest in civic action to social and cultural interests thus mirroring the activities of civic clubs around the country. The new clubhouse included a large auditorium and stage for theater and dance, and an expanded kitchen for social gatherings. Through its dances, the Hillside Club became a key participant in Alameda County's golden era of social dance.¹

The Berkeley Hillside Club

The Berkeley Hillside Club is a private civic and social improvement club first organized in 1898. Headed by Mrs. Oscar Maurer, the original all-woman club promoted neighborhood beautification, including street design, in the face of a city council intent on laying out the city in a traditional grid pattern. Recognizing their lack of political clout, the women opened their club to male members in 1902. The club's new mission statement set forth the purpose of the club "to cultivate and foster a spirit of civic patriotism among the residents of Berkeley; to work for and encourage the making of parks and playgrounds and the planting of trees within the city limits; to beautify the streets, gardens and homes within said city; to encourage all branches of art, and make of Berkeley an education, art, and home center so far as it lies within the power of this organization to do so."² From 1902-1922, the club's purpose remained focused on the layout of curvilinear streets that followed the natural curves of the hillside, the creation of irregular lot shapes so as not to have monotonous repetition of residences, the removal or prevention of high board fences that impede the natural flow of the hillsides, building modest homes in the Arts and Craft or Bay Area shingle tradition, and encouraging gardens with ivy that would help blend houses into the hillside. Through this emphasis on city planning and environmental design, the club put itself in the forefront of the emerging city planning movement, and particularly the City Beautiful movement.

¹ Wes Hammond, "Swingtime in Oakland," Alameda County Historical Society Quarterly, XXIX, No. 2, April 2003, 1-8.

² Fred Dempster, "A Brief History of the Hillside Club: It's First Quarter Century, 1898-1924," Berkeley Hillside Club, 1973.

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At the time of the founding of the Hillside Club, Berkeley was a city deeply immersed in an intense competition with Oakland, San Francisco, and other Alameda County cities for regional dominance. Although San Francisco clearly won this competition by 1914, Oakland and Berkeley continued to compete for East Bay dominance through the 1950s. In this competition, Berkeley sought to sell itself as a city of beautiful homes and cultured and sophisticated residents. The Hillside Club, one of over 200 clubs in the city in 1925, became an integral part of Berkeley's competitive arsenal. Located near the University of California, Berkeley, the club served as a quasi faculty club for Berkeley professors and their families including Herbert Eugene Bolton and Francis Carmody. Additionally, the club worked diligently through the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce and the City Planning Department to fight what it perceived as unsightly or inappropriate housing developments in the North Berkeley hills. By 1924, the club had succeeded in protecting the hills from grid development and in encouraging the building of approximately 100 buildings in the Bay Area Tradition.³

The success of the Hillside Club reflected the ambitions and expertise of its membership. Members exhibited a broad range of skills and experience from businessmen and professionals to artisans and scholars.⁴ All came together seeking a stimulating social and cultural environment. The diverse educational and professional background of the members allowed for knowledgeable opinions and members suggested solutions to most every problem throughout the community, whether it be parking near the campus, or funding a new sewer system.⁵ The club prided itself on being a self-contained organization and rarely resorted to outside consultation or help. The club sponsored lectures performed by their own members, held exhibitions of various forms of art, and collected works for a reference library. Members of the club performed theater programs, art shows, club meetings, and seminars. Club member Bernard Maybeck designed the original clubhouse in 1906, a structure that symbolized the club's emphasis on Arts and Crafts architecture and environmental design. From that time forward, all building maintenance and gardening was done by club members.

As a social and cultural outlet, members could find a social activity at the club every week of the month. "Fireside" programs (full club meetings) were held the first Monday of the month, Art Activities on the second Monday, Special Meetings on the third Monday, and Dramatic Activities on the fourth Monday of the month. A club chorus also rehearsed on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. In addition, the club sponsored four annual special events including a Spring Concert, Midsummer Eve Dinner and Dance, Fall Festival and Christmas Ceremonial.

The club's turn away from civic to social issues began in 1918, when an "after-the-war" spirit greatly accelerated interest in social dance in the club. In addition to regularly scheduled dances, most regular club meetings often ended with dancing. By 1922, the club historian officially

³ "100 Years of the Hillside Club, 1898-1998," *Berkeley Hillside Club*, 1998, 5.

⁴ The club's close proximity to the University of California, and the numerous faculty members, helped give the club added clout in its civic undertakings. Jacomena Maybeck, *Maybeck, A Family View* (Berkeley, 1980), 1.

⁵ Hillside Manuscript Collection, Box 82/154, Minute Book, 1925-1937.

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documented the changing emphasis in the club, arguing in the club history for that year that “The Club is not indulging in civic affairs as much as in the past – but enough to maintain the Club’s reputation without impairing its sociability. The social life of the Club has been given more attention and consequently more enjoyment has been ours.”⁶ The evolution of the club is reflected in an amendment to the Constitution and Bylaws stating the purpose of the club as “to cultivate civic spirit; to encourage understanding and participation in varied art forms; to share the talents of all its members; and to protect and maintain its principal asset and meeting place, the Maybeck-designed Hillside Club.”⁷ From 1924 to 1954, this would remain the focus of the club.

In 1923 a devastating fire spread through the Berkeley hills, consuming 130 acres and destroying 584 buildings, including the Hillside Clubhouse and the homes of 91 members.⁸ Devastating though it was for the club to lose its home, the fire offered a golden opportunity to redesign the clubhouse to fit the changing interests of members and the burgeoning club membership. With prominent architect Bernard Maybeck as an active member and architect of the original 1906 clubhouse, the club naturally turned to Maybeck to redesign the building. Maybeck, however, had lost his own home in the fire along with the homes of clients, and therefore refused the offer. Instead, Maybeck encouraged the club to hire his brother-in-law, architectural understudy, and fellow club member John White. In keeping with a tradition of having club members participate in every aspect of the club, White was commissioned to design the new building and plans were accepted on December 16, 1923. In February 1924 the club awarded Walter Sorensen the construction contract with a projected completion date of August 1924. Club members donated building materials to the project including stone for the new hearth and chimney and a stained glass window placed next to the fireplace. After eleven months without a central clubhouse, the Hillside Club held its first meeting in the new building on August 25, 1924.

The redesign of the clubhouse in 1924 reflected the reorientation of the club from civic activism to social and cultural interests. Although the physical layout of the club is similar to the layout of the 1906 clubhouse (see **Figure 5**), the architectural style is slightly different. The major interior difference is the inclusion of an expanded kitchen to serve the social needs of an expanded membership, and an expanded stage and auditorium reflecting the increased role and success of the Hillside Players (the club’s drama section). The stage was also relocated to the west end of the building to make room for dressing rooms beneath the stage. Additionally, the fireplace, previously located on the west end of the original building was moved to the southern wall. The building reflects the history of the club and its commitment to the Arts and Crafts movement and to building in an appropriate style for the neighborhood and the environment. White’s design, with its simplistic composition in combination with use of natural materials, captures the spirit of the club and the character of the North Berkeley hills (see **Figures 2-4**).

⁴ “100 Years of the Hillside Club”, 5.

⁷ “Constitution and Bylaws of the Hillside Club,” *Berkeley Hillside Club*, 1999, 1. Many members of the club continue to believe the clubhouse was a Maybeck design, not a John White design.

⁸ Kenneth H. Cardwell, Bernard Maybeck, *Artisan, Architect, Artists* (Santa Barbara, 1977), 241; Phil Merdle, *Exactly Opposite the Golden Gate: Essays on Berkeley’s History 1845-1945* (Berkeley, 1983), 289-293.

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In its new home, the Hillside Club continued to have a powerful influence on the social and cultural development of Berkeley. Club Yearbooks identify the retention of club sections in international relations and civic affairs in addition to dramatics, assemblies, club advancement, and club decoration. At its regular business meetings between 1924 and 1954 club members discussed such key civic issues as rebuilding the burned out Hillside School (1925), infringement of building laws (1926), parking near the U.C. campus (1926), district assessment plans for a new sewer system (1929), and proposals to re-zone their neighborhood for commercial development (1934).⁹

Indeed, the emphasis of the club shifted to entertainment rather than activism in the 1930s, 40s and 50s. The club's dramatic section became a central focus for club activities. Keeping with the tradition of member involvement, the drama section wrote, directed, and produced a variety of quality productions from dramas to comedies to musicals. Playwrights George A. Cummings, Clotilde Taylor, and Louis M. Piccirillo wrote plays and musicals for the club in this period. Those involved in producing the play included the many members of the Maybeck and White families. Jacomena and Wallen Maybeck provided makeup and costume design and Mark White acted in many productions. For the operettas written by Louis Piccirillo, the Hillside Sextet, provided the music.

Minute books for the 1940s and 1950s are missing, but it appears from club histories that members took an active role in World War II both as soldiers and through activities on the home front. Obituaries of members who died in the 1940s and 1950s indicate the continued activity of longtime members. In addition, these obituaries document the depth of interest of club members in Berkeley activities. For example, founding member Annie Woodall died in 1948. In addition to her Hillside Club membership, she served as president of the Business and Professional Women's Club and the Berkeley Recreation Commission. Idella Marston another founding member, passed away in 1956. Her memberships included the Berkeley Public Playground Movement, the Berkeley League of Women Voters, the Women's City Club, and the Cricket Book Club.¹⁰

The importance of the Berkeley Hillside Club to the civic and social^o development of Berkeley and the East Bay cannot be understated. The club, one of over 210 clubs in 1925, continues to operate today, although with an expanded and open membership policy. Members today come from all of Berkeley's surrounding communities: Orinda, Lafayette, Walnut Creek, Oakland, Hercules, to name only a few. Despite the move away from a Berkeley specific focus, the club continues to offer important social and cultural activities for the residents of North Berkeley. Unlike the majority of clubs from 1925 that are now defunct, the Hillside Club continues to offer dances, theater productions, and lectures and to fulfill its original mission statement. The building itself provides an important link to the past. Its redesign from the original 1906 clubhouse provides valuable information about the changes taking place in the Berkeley civic world in the 1920s. Its new design, with its emphasis on social and cultural uses over civic

⁹ Hillside Manuscript Collection, Box 82/154, Minutes of the Hillside Club, 1925-1937.

¹⁰ Hillside Manuscript Collection, Box 82/154, Hillside Clippings and Photos.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 5

meeting hall, provide evidence of the success of the first generation of Hillside Club members in achieving their goals, and their ability to adapt and thrive as a different type of organization. Yet, its emphasis on Arts and Crafts architecture, and the maintenance of the building as it was originally designed by John White demonstrate the group's tie to its past and to the environmental design of the Berkeley hills.

Evaluation

The Hillside Clubhouse, located at 2286 Cedar Street in Berkeley, California, appears to be eligible under Criterion A for its role as headquarters for a progressive social couples club in Berkeley from 1924-1954. The club's function and purpose have proven over time significant in their contributions to the neighborhood and community of Berkeley. Although there have been many members of the club who are significant persons in Berkeley's past, notably Charles Keeler, Bernard Maybeck, and Herbert Bolton, the Berkeley Hillside Clubhouse does not appear to have sufficient significant associations with any specific individual to qualify under Criterion B. Architect John White, does not appear to be a known master architect and Walter Sorenson does not appear to be a master craftsman. The clubhouse embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Bay Area Tradition Shingle style of the 1920s, and may be eligible under Criterion C. The building retains much of its historic integrity and thus appears to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 1

*Berkeley Hillside Club
Alameda County, California*

ADDENDUM TO SECTION 8

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Berkeley Hillside Clubhouse, located at 2286 Cedar Street, Berkeley, California appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, for its significance as headquarters for a civic and social couples club in Berkeley from 1923 to 1954.

Building design is attributed to architect John White, a San Francisco Bay Area architect, Hillside Club member, and the protégée of Bernard Maybeck. Maybeck is a pioneer of the Bay Area Tradition Shingle style design and the architect responsible for constructing the original Hillside clubhouse in 1906.

Native American, Spanish, and Mexican Eras to the Gold Rush

The first inhabitants in the area currently known as the San Francisco Bay Area, including the eastern shores of the bay where Berkeley is now located, were the Native Americans known as the Costanoans.³ In 1818 the King of Spain granted the Rancho San Antonio to Don Luis Maria Peralta. Peralta divided his land among his four sons, giving Domingo Peralta the northern portion, an area that was eventually developed as the city of Berkeley.⁴ Rancho Domingo became one of the great ranches of the area by cultivating grains and cattle ranching. The gold rush of 1848 brought thousands of gold seekers to California who ended up squatting on Spanish lands and under United States Possessory Right Law of 1852, were legally given title to homesteads of 160 acres of land. Many claimed squatters rights to Domingo Peralta's land because of its prime location and he was forced sell most of his land or simply lose it to the claimants. Captain Simmons claimed squatter's rights to the 160 acres, which became part of the University of California campus and most likely included the present site of the Berkeley Hillside Club.⁵ The land was further subdivided and transferred several times before going to Theodore LeRoy by 1875, Percy Kellogg by 1878, and again to the partnership of Catherine B. Felton and the Theodore LeRoy by 1888. In 1892 an advertisement was published showing the subdivision of this land into the Antisell Tract that included the auction of 260 lots. By 1905, lot 21, located at the southwestern corner of the intersection of Arch Street and Cedar Street, was owned by the Berkeley Hillside Clubhouse Association with plans for the construction of a clubhouse well under way.⁶

The Development of Berkeley

Alameda County, formed in 1853 from southern Contra Costa County and a small portion of eastern Santa Clara County, encompasses approximately eight hundred square miles of marshland, bay frontage, hills, mountains, and valleys. When formed, Alameda County consisted of six townships, the Oakland Township contained the present day area known as Berkeley.⁷ The establishment of the

³ Wood, *History of Alameda County, California*, 29, 459.

⁴ Phil Mordle, *Exactly Opposite the Golden Gate: Essays on Berkeley's History 1845-1945* (Berkeley, California: The Berkeley Historical Society, 1983), 46-55; M.W. Wood, *History of Alameda County, California* (Oakland: M.W. Wood, 1883), 167.

⁵ Jacomena Maybeck, *Maybeck, The Family View* (Berkeley, California: Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association, 1980), 2-3.

⁶ "Official Map of Alameda County," G.F. Allardt, 1875; Thompson & West, *Historical Atlas of Alameda County, CA, Illustrated*, 1878, reprinted 1976, 112, 118; "Map of the City of Oakland and Surroundings," Woodward and Gamble, 1888; "T. M. Antisell's Map of Villa Lots in Berkeley, Alameda County," Thomas M. Antisell, 1878; "Map of Berkeley showing the Location of the Antisell Tract Adjoining the University Grounds," Toester and Hoffmann, 1892.

⁷ M.W. Wood, *History of Alameda County, California* (Oakland: M.W. Wood, 1883), 167.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 2

*Berkeley Hillside Club
Alameda County, California*

ADDENDUM TO SECTION 8

University of California in 1868 and the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869, clearly established Berkeley as a growing residential hub for wealthy businessmen who worked in Berkeley, Oakland, and San Francisco. Although the shallow water of Berkeley's bay front was not favorable for cargo ships, the Southern Pacific Railroad brought business to Berkeley as it ran along the waterfront and terminated in Oakland. In the 1860s, Henry Durant and fellow colleagues combined their efforts and began purchasing land near Strawberry Creek in the hills north of Oakland and east of the mouth of San Francisco Bay with dreams of creating a prominent college. The College of California, originally in Oakland, established as a school of higher education in the western United States that was expected to equal the east coast academic establishments of Harvard and Yale. By 1865 Durant had gathered a group of trustees who agreed to purchase land for the future site of the College of California near Strawberry Creek in Berkeley. On March 23, 1869, the Governor, on behalf of the State, accepted an offer by Durant and his trustees for Oakland facilities and the Berkeley land of the College of California with the assurance that new legislation would result in the charter of the University of California.⁸ By the 1870s, the grid system of streets in Berkeley were laid out with streets running north and south named after prominent scientists of the university, and those running east and west named for professors of literature.

The Berkeley Hillside Club

The Berkeley Hillside Club is a private prestigious civic and social improvement club that first organized in 1898. Headed by Mrs. Oscar Maurer, the all-women club had the aim of keeping Berkeley's community and neighborhood looking natural and beautiful. As the city of Berkeley began to develop residentially, club had objectives that included the layout of curvilinear streets that followed the natural curves of the hillside instead of the unattractive grid-system, the creation of irregular lot shapes so as not to have monotonous repetition, the removal or prevention of high board fences that designate boundaries to keep the hillsides looking natural, and gardens with ivy that would blend houses into the hillside. Lack of political clout pushed the club to recruit the help of civic leaders, politicians, businessmen, and University of California faculty members, in other words, their husbands. The club reorganized in 1902 as a civic and social couples club with their mission statement in their constitution reading, "The purposes for which it is formed are to cultivate and foster a spirit of civic patriotism among the residents of Berkeley; to work for and encourage the making of parks and play grounds and the planting of trees within the city limits; to beautify the streets, gardens and homes within said city; to encourage all branches of art, and make of Berkeley an education, art, and home center so far as it lies within the power of this organization to do so."⁹

Civic and Social Couples Club

Social Clubs

Social clubs first emerged as informal social affairs dating back to the Elizabethan Era in London. Clubs were seen as "an assembly of good fellows meeting under certain conditions," with those conditions being the common interest held by all members of a particular club, such as clubs based on, political interests, gender, athletics, religion, labor, and social issues. By the early part of the eighteenth

⁸ Maybeck, *Maybeck, The Family View*, 1; Phil Mordle, *Exactly Opposite the Golden Gate: Essays on Berkeley's History 1845-1945*, 97-100.

⁹ Fred Dempster, "A Brief History of the Hillside Club: Its First Quarter Century, 1898-1924," Berkeley Hillside Club, 1973.

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century, clubs became very numerous and popular in England but it was not until the late nineteenth century that clubs became popular in the United States.¹⁰ Although almost all clubs were men-only in the 1880s with San Francisco being the world leader, women's clubs became popular in the early twentieth century and culminated in 1914 to serve as a "vehicle of entry into the main stream of public affairs."¹¹ In a time where the primary division of clubs was by gender and women's clubs were evolving from social and literary societies to civic players in the community, the women of the Hillside Club took an active stance in recruiting their husbands to form a couples club. Not only was the club a progressive civic organization, it also promoted marriage as a symbol of community solidarity. Without the ability to even vote, the women of the club realized that their lack of power would not bring about any real change in their community. When the club was reorganized in 1902 to include men, they joined forces with the women of North Berkeley to become an organization that would strive to actively change the community in which they lived. The Hillside Club is a unique club in a time where socialization and clubs were very numerous and it was not uncommon for people to be loyal members in as many as five to ten clubs at a time. While many towns and communities were forming separate women's and men's clubs that divided the sexes during socialization, the Hillside Club was a "couples club," where citizens were allowed to join the club by invitation only. Research conducted in city directories spanning 1900s through the 1940s for Oakland and Berkeley revealed that social clubs peaked in Berkeley during the 1920s with over two-hundred ten clubs in 1925. By examination of club names listed in the Berkeley City Directory for 1925, Athletic and ethnic clubs were the most popular, each making up approximately twenty percent of the clubs, with men's, women's, and civic clubs each making up approximately seven percent of the clubs. Although the Hillside Club is listed in the directory, there were no other club names that suggested organizations for couples clubs or married clubs.¹²

Keeler and Maybeck

The club attracted the most influential members of Berkeley's community. Notable members included Professor John Galen Howard, an architect who designed the general plan for the University of California campus including California Hall, the Doe Library, Sather Tower, and along with Julia Morgan designed the Hearst Memorial Mining Building, and Greek Theatre; Beverly L. Hodghead, Mayor of Berkeley (1909-1910); Samuel C. Irving, also Mayor of Berkeley (1915-1919); John D. Galloway, civil engineer and expert on earthquakes who was one of three engineers commissioned to select the site of the Bay Bridge; and E. Oscar Heinrich, a criminologist who was a pioneer in the use of chemistry, photomicrography, and other scientific techniques in solving crimes.¹³

The two most well known and influential Hillsideers in the early years of the club were Charles Keeler and Bernard Maybeck. As a naturalist, Charles Keeler, club president from 1903 to 1905, was one of the founders who was responsible for promoting the ideology of the Arts and Crafts movement through the development of natural and rustic architecture.¹⁴ Keeler wrote and published *The Simple Home*, in 1904 and dedicated the work "to my friend and counselor, Bernard R. Maybeck." Keeler wrote the book to "serve as a guide for the proper development of the hills by his insistence on natural materials and placement of homes and roads along natural,

¹⁰ Unknown, *The Elite Directory for San Francisco and Oakland*, (San Francisco, The Argonaut Publishing Company, 1879), 163-165; Byington. Lewis Francis, *The History of San Francisco* (San Francisco, The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1931), 521.

¹¹ Karen J. Blair, *The Clubwoman as Feminist* (New York, 1980), xi-xii.

¹² Oakland and Berkeley City Directories, 1905-1941, various years.

¹³ Fred H. Dempster, "A Brief History of the Hillside Club: Its First Quarter Century, 1898-1924," (Berkeley Hillside Club, 1973.)

¹⁴ Longstreth, *On Edge of the World: Four Architects in San Francisco at the Turn of the Century*, 314.

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flowing contours.” The book explains the ideals of the Arts and Crafts movement and discusses its underlying philosophy that promoted a healthier life-style through the development of the simple home. Although Keeler was more focused on promoting an artistic style of living, his contribution to the Arts and Crafts movement was felt throughout Berkeley and the Bay Area.¹⁵

Like Keeler, Maybeck also promoted the ideals of the Arts and Crafts movement, but his ideals were primarily expressed through a new style of architecture. The Bay Area Tradition was typical of the Arts and Crafts movement because it promoted a rustic shingle exterior, substantial interior beams, unpainted interior walls, and a large stone fireplace as the focal point of the interior. After graduating from the Beaux-Arts school in 1886, Maybeck returned to the United States, working in New York, Florida, and Kansas City. By 1888, he started a business with Paris roommate, James Russel, in Kansas City at which time he was introduced to his future wife, Annie White. Maybeck and Annie, along with her two brothers, Mark White and John White moved to San Francisco where Maybeck worked as a draftsman for A. Page Brown between 1890 and 1891.¹⁶ In 1902, the partnerships of Maybeck and Mark White, and Daniel Polk and John White started separate businesses, both operating out of San Francisco.¹⁷ Maybeck and his wife, along with the Mark and John White, moved to Berkeley in 1892.¹⁸

By 1894 Maybeck had began teaching at the University of California, Berkeley in the Department of Instrumental Drawing. During his time at the university, Maybeck had created a following of students / protégées such as John Bakewell, Arthur Brown Jr., (designer of San Francisco’s City Hall), Julia Morgan (the first woman to graduate from the school of Beaux-Arts and prominent Bay Area architect), as well as John White, designer of the 1924 Berkeley Hillside Club. They eventually carried on the work of the Bay Area Tradition style of architecture, all putting their own new twist on their work. He resigned from teaching in 1890 to focus on his career as an architect. In Berkeley, Maybeck had found the perfect atmosphere of where a steady clientele for several decades allowed his him to develop a distinctive suburban style of hillside architecture. As an architect in search of an identity, Maybeck became adamant about returning to the roots of design architecture by “going back to the fundamentals that have been forgotten.”¹⁹

Hillside Club Influence

Berkeley in the last decade of the nineteenth century was a city centered around the university with a nucleus of business men, professionals, artisans, and scholars who sought out a stimulating cultural environment. These prominent community members found this stimulating cultural outlet in their socialization at the Berkeley Hillside Club. Although the Berkeley Hillside Club was not

¹⁵ [Http://www.geocities.com/SiliconValley/Orchard/8642/cakeeler.html](http://www.geocities.com/SiliconValley/Orchard/8642/cakeeler.html), “San Francisco Bay Area & Crafts Movement: Charles Augustus Keeler,” accessed July 30, 2002.

¹⁶ A. Page Brown is also a prominent architect known for his contribution to the Arts and Crafts movement.

¹⁷ Daniel Polk’s older brother is the prominent architect, Willis Jefferson Polk, who also worked for A. Page Brown in San Francisco.

¹⁸ Maybeck, (1862-1957), studied German, French, philosophy, drawing, and swimming as a child in his hometown of Greenwich Village, New York City. At the age of nineteen, he went to Paris to be an apprentice for a furniture designer. The furniture shop happened to be across the street from the French school of higher learning, the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, where Maybeck first became interested in becoming an architect.

¹⁹ Keeler, “Friends Bearing Torches,” Bancroft Manuscript Collection, Charles Augustus Keeler Papers, 1858-1949; Maybeck, *Maybeck, The Family View*, 4-5; Sally Woodbridge, *Bay Area Houses* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1976), 320; Leslie Mandelson Freudenheim & Elisabeth Sacks Sussman, *Building with Nature: Roots of the San Francisco Bay Region Tradition* (Santa Barbara, California: Peregrine Smith, Inc., 1974) 21; Kenneth H. Cardwell, *Bernard Maybeck: Artisan, Architect, Artist* (Santa Barbara, California: Peregrine Smith, Inc., 1977) 26; Warren Hanna, “The History of the Hillside Club, 1982-1983, Part III,” The Hillside Club Annual Historians Reports, 5-7.

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associated with the University of California, Berkeley, its close proximity provided as a club for Berkeley's professors and scholars as well as prominent members of Berkeley's community and no doubt had an impact on the amount of clout that resided within the Berkeley Hillside Club.²⁰ The diverse educational and professional background of the members allowed for knowledgeable opinions and suggested solutions to every problem throughout the community and the club prided itself on being a self-contained organization and rarely resorted to the consultation or hiring of outside help. The club sponsored lectures performed by their own members, held exhibitions of various forms of art, and collected works for a reference library. Members of the club performed all the theater programs, art shows, club meetings, and seminars. Soon after the reorganization to include men, it was decided that the club needed a clubhouse to function as a meeting place for club members and also to symbolize the Arts and Crafts ideals shared by Keeler, Maybeck, and the Hillside Club. Construction of the original Berkeley Hillside Clubhouse was completed in 1906, and after that point even the club's maintenance and gardening was done by club members.

The Hillside Club once again did their civic duty and began to address the City Chamber of Commerce and Planning Department with their concerns regarding proposed housing developments that they viewed as unsightly and that would not reflect the Arts and Crafts ideals already established in Berkeley's neighborhoods and community. The club even distributed pamphlets suggesting guidelines for new developments and building designs. By 1906 approximately a hundred buildings in the Berkeley vicinity had been constructed in the Bay Area Tradition. The Hillside Club held so much clout in Berkeley and the Bay Area by December of 1921, that the club hosted a Political Affairs Dinner with speeches given by Warren G. Harding, Republican nominee for President, and Eugene V. Debbs, Socialist Party candidate.²¹

The 1906 Clubhouse

To finance the clubhouse construction, the Hillside Club House Association, a separate entity from the Hillside Club, was incorporated on October 16, 1905 to provide the capital needed for the project. By 1906 construction was completed on the Berkeley Hillside Clubhouse.²² By 1909, the Hillside Club had acquired 1/10 of the stock of the Hillside Club Association.²³ The Hillside Club finally took ownership of the clubhouse by 1922. This first building was lost in the devastating Berkeley fire of 1923. The fire was sparked from a Pacific Gas and Electric Company's power line in Wild Cat Canyon, approximately three miles northeast of Berkeley. The fire consumed over 130 acres and 584 buildings, including the Hillside Club, as well as many buildings Maybeck designed, and the homes of ninety-one members.²⁴

²⁰ Maybeck, *Maybeck, The Family View*, 1.

²¹ Maybeck, *Maybeck, The Family View*, 15; Longstreth, *On Edge of the World: Four Architects in San Francisco at the Turn of the Century*, 313; "100 years of the Hillside Club; 1898-1998," Berkeley Hillside Club, 1998.

²² At this time, John White was working for Bernard Maybeck and Mark White, under the business name of Maybeck and White.

²³ The report also stated that the "this corporation was organized for the purpose of buying land and building a clubhouse thereon, for the benefit of a social and civic organization known as the "Hillside Club" as soon as the latter refunds the purchase price. The Hillside Club is paying an annual rent of \$1 and the costs and expenses of up keep, including interest on the loan, taxes, and insurance for the use of the club house during the time it is paying for the property." They received their Articles of Incorporation, certificate #3682, from Secretary of State, Frank C. Jordan, on October 16, 1920. In 1909, a bylaw was added to the Hillside Club's constitution stating that a \$500 building fund would be put toward paying off the loan every years until the building was paid off. The report to the Tax/Revenue State Board from the Hillside Club House Association in 1911 reported that 789 shares at \$10 each were sold to club members to finance the clubhouse (UCB, Bancroft Library, Hillside Manuscript Collection, Box 82/154, Hillside Club Minutes, 1902-1910, 148).

²⁴ Cardwell, *Bernard Maybeck: Artisan, Architect, Artist*, 241; Phil Mcrdle, *Exactly Opposite the Golden Gate: Essays on Berkeley's History 1845-*

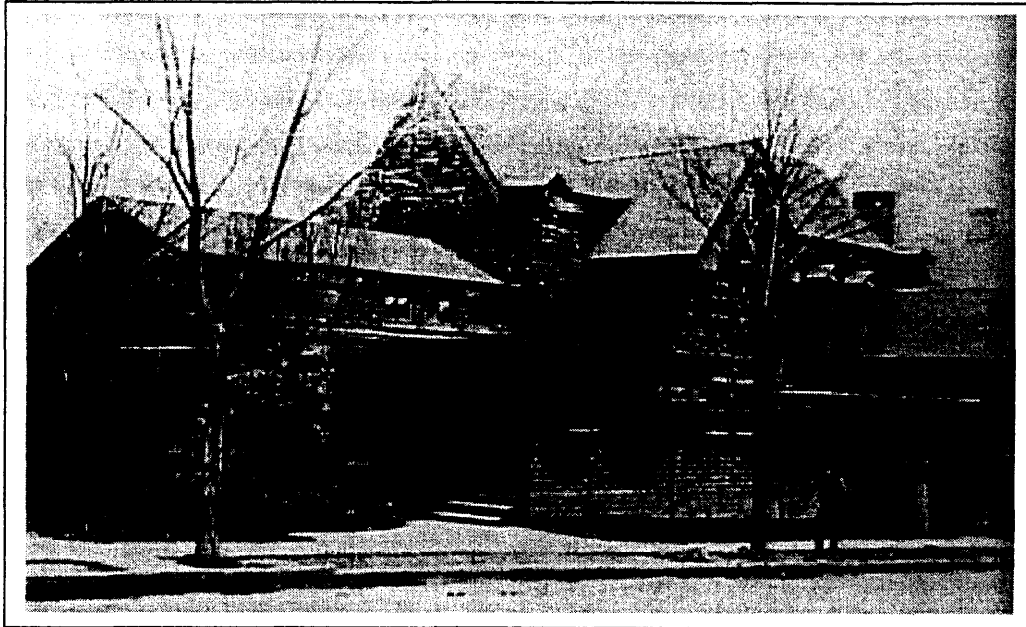
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Berkeley Hillside Clubhouse circa 1906.

Construction on the original Berkeley Hillside Clubhouse was completed in 1906,
photograph courtesy of the Berkeley Hillside Club, photograph collection.

Berkeley and the Hillside Club: 1923-1953

By the mid 1920s, Berkeley had a national reputation for the development and creation of an efficient municipal government. Along with contributions from the Hillside Club, the local government was responsible for successfully pioneering the city planning commission idea which sparked innovations in public education, including primary schools, secondary schools, and the State University. Local government also fostered and promoted a community rich in tradition with many group organizations that incorporated local civic leaders, businesses, and professional associations.²⁵ The neighborhood's most well known and long standing organization, the Berkeley Hillside Club is a group that prided itself on the integration of community improvement and unification through social and civic endeavors.

In addition to a new clubhouse, the club elected its first woman president, Jennie I. Hale, for the first time since the club's reorganization in 1902. The Hillside Club was evolving, no longer, "indulging in civic affairs as much as in the past - but enough to maintain the club's reputation without impairing its sociability. The social life of the club has been given more attention and

1945, 289-293.

²⁵ Phil Mcrdle, *Exactly Opposite the Golden Gate: Essays on Berkeley's History 1845-1945*, 298-299.

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consequently more enjoyment has been ours.”²⁶ They had weekly meetings with Fireside programs on the first Monday of the month, Art Activities on the second Monday of the month, Special Meetings on the third Monday of the month, Dramatic Activities on the fourth Monday of the month, and chorus rehearsed on the second and fourth Thursday of every month. The club also has special events that were annual traditions such as the Spring Concert, the Midsummer Eve Dinner & Dance, the Fall Festival, and the Christmas Ceremonial. The evolution of the club is reflected in the amendment to their Constitution and Bylaws of Article IX, Section 2 that states, “The purpose of the Club is to cultivate civic spirit; to encourage understanding and participation in varied art forms; to share the talents of all its members; and to protect and maintain its principal asset and meeting place, the Maybeck-designed Hillside Club.”²⁷

A New Hillside Club

Although the fire of 1923 consumed the Hillside clubhouse, architecturally the club had a clean slate and members were determined to rebuild the clubhouse and the community. Meetings continued despite the lack of a meeting place and plans for a new clubhouse were soon underway. The Berkeley Hillside Club approached longtime member Bernard Maybeck to rebuild his original creation, but he refused because of the loss of his own home in the fire. Instead, Maybeck encouraged the Hillside Club to hire his brother-in-law, architectural understudy, and fellow Hillside Club member, John White. In keeping with tradition of having club members participate in every aspect of the club, White was commissioned to design the new building and plans were accepted on December 16, 1923.²⁸ In February of 1924, Walter Sorensen was awarded the construction contract with the projected completion date of August 1924.²⁹ Club members even donated building materials to the project. Mr. Rees donated the stone for the new hearth and chimney, and William A. Hale donated the stained glass window. After eleven months without a central clubhouse the Hillside Club held its first meeting in the new building on August 25, 1924.³⁰

The layout of the 1906 Berkeley Hillside clubhouse (see **Figure 4**) is very similar to the layout of the first building. The major difference is that the new design included an expanded kitchen.

²⁶ “100 Years of the Hillside Club, 1898-1998,” *Berkeley Hillside Club*, 1998, 5. Although the current building is not designed by Bernard Maybeck, many members believe that he had a strong influence in the design and style of the 1923 clubhouse.

²⁷ “Constitution and Bylaws of The Hillside Club,” *Berkeley Hillside Club*, 1999, 1.

²⁸ UCB, Bancroft Library, Hillside Manuscript Collection, Box 76/12; Jennie I. Hale. “Report of the President.” Berkeley Hillside Club, May 5, 1924. This memo reported that ninety-one member’s homes burned in the Berkeley fire, including the Berkeley Hillside Club itself; Maybeck, *Maybeck, The Family View*, 15-16; Kenneth H. Cardwell, *Bernard Maybeck: Artisan, Architect, Artist*, 241.

²⁹ On February 25, 1924, Walter Sorensen was awarded the construction contract for the amount of \$18,738 with the projected completion date of August 1924. The Hillside Club established the limit of borrowing a maximum of \$10,000 in addition to the fund-raisers that totaled \$5,000 and insurance money. Drapes and lanterns were purchased for the new clubhouse in May 31, 1932. UCB, Bancroft Library, Hillside Manuscript Collection, Box 82/154, Hillside Club Minutes, 1902-1910, 230-231, 258.

³⁰ UCB, Bancroft Library, Hillside Manuscript Collection, Box 82/154, Hillside Club Minutes, 222, 258.

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Interviews

Bruce Keim. Interview conducted on October 23, 2002 by Eric Johnson.

Carol Tomlinson. Interview conducted on October 19, 2002 by Eric Johnson.

Marjorie Waide Robinson. Interview conducted on October 23, 2002 by Eric Johnson.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The Berkeley Hillside Club property is located at 2286 Cedar Street, Alameda County, California on Assessor Parcel Number 058-2184-004. (See sketch map.)

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the sole legal parcel (APN 058-2184-004) containing 0.21 acres, consisting of the Berkeley Hillside clubhouse.

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MAPS

Attached are:

1. Berkeley Hillside Club property marked on a 7.5 series USGS map (Richmond, 1995)
2. Sketch map of the basement, first floor, and Second floor of the Berkeley Hillside clubhouse and its proposed National Register boundaries printed on archival quality paper

PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Berkeley Hillside Club
2. Alameda, California
3. Eric B. Johnson
4. September 26, 2002
5. Residence of Eric B. Johnson, 6996 Ellsworth Circle, Fair Oaks, California 95628
6. North side of building, camera facing southwest
7. Photograph 1

1. Berkeley Hillside Club
2. Alameda, California
3. Eric B. Johnson
4. September 26, 2002
5. Residence of Eric B. Johnson, 6996 Ellsworth Circle, Fair Oaks, California 95628
6. Multi-level roof lines, camera facing south
7. Photograph 2

1. Berkeley Hillside Club
2. Alameda, California
3. Eric B. Johnson
4. September 26, 2002
5. Residence of Eric B. Johnson, 6996 Ellsworth Circle, Fair Oaks, California 95628
6. North and west sides of building, camera facing southeast
7. Photograph 3

1. Berkeley Hillside Club
2. Alameda, California
3. Eric B. Johnson
4. September 26, 2002
5. Residence of Eric B. Johnson, 6996 Ellsworth Circle, Fair Oaks, California 95628
6. Bay window on east side of building, camera facing south
7. Photograph 4

1. Berkeley Hillside Club
2. Alameda, California
3. Eric B. Johnson
4. September 26, 2002
5. Residence of Eric B. Johnson, 6996 Ellsworth Circle, Fair Oaks, California 95628
6. Secondary entrance on north side of building, camera facing west showing shingle detail
7. Photograph 5

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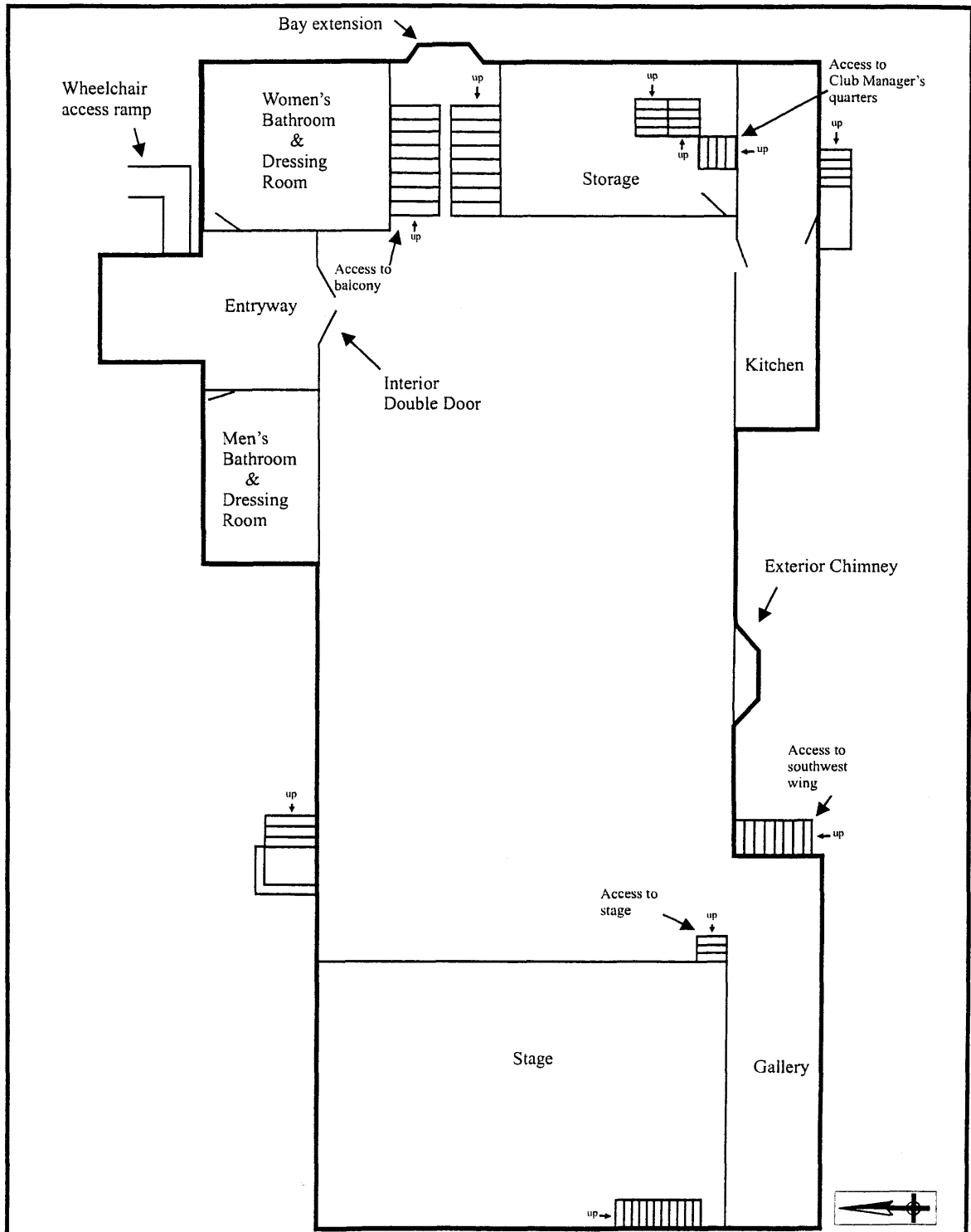
*Berkeley Hillside Club
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1. Berkeley Hillside Club
2. Alameda, California
3. Eric B. Johnson
4. September 26, 2002
5. Residence of Eric B. Johnson, 6996 Ellsworth Circle, Fair Oaks, California 95628
6. North side of building, camera facing south detail of porch
7. Photograph 6

1. Berkeley Hillside Club
2. Alameda, California
3. Eric B. Johnson
4. September 26, 2002
5. Residence of Eric B. Johnson, 6996 Ellsworth Circle, Fair Oaks, California 95628
6. South wall of interior, camera facing southwest showing stone hearth and chimney with inset stained glass window
7. Photograph 7

1. Berkeley Hillside Club
2. Alameda, California
3. Eric B. Johnson
4. September 26, 2002
5. Residence of Eric B. Johnson, 6996 Ellsworth Circle, Fair Oaks, California 95628
6. West wall of interior, camera facing west showing stage
7. Photograph 8

1. Berkeley Hillside Club
2. Alameda, California
3. Eric B. Johnson
4. September 26, 2002
5. Residence of Eric B. Johnson, 6996 Ellsworth Circle, Fair Oaks, California 95628
6. East wall of interior, camera facing east showing balcony
7. Photograph 9



Berkeley Hillside Club
 (2286 Cedar Avenue)
 Alameda County, California

Figure 1. Site Plan of current Hillside Club building
 First Floor
 constructed 1924

Berkeley Hillside Club
(2286 Cedar Avenue)
Alameda County, California

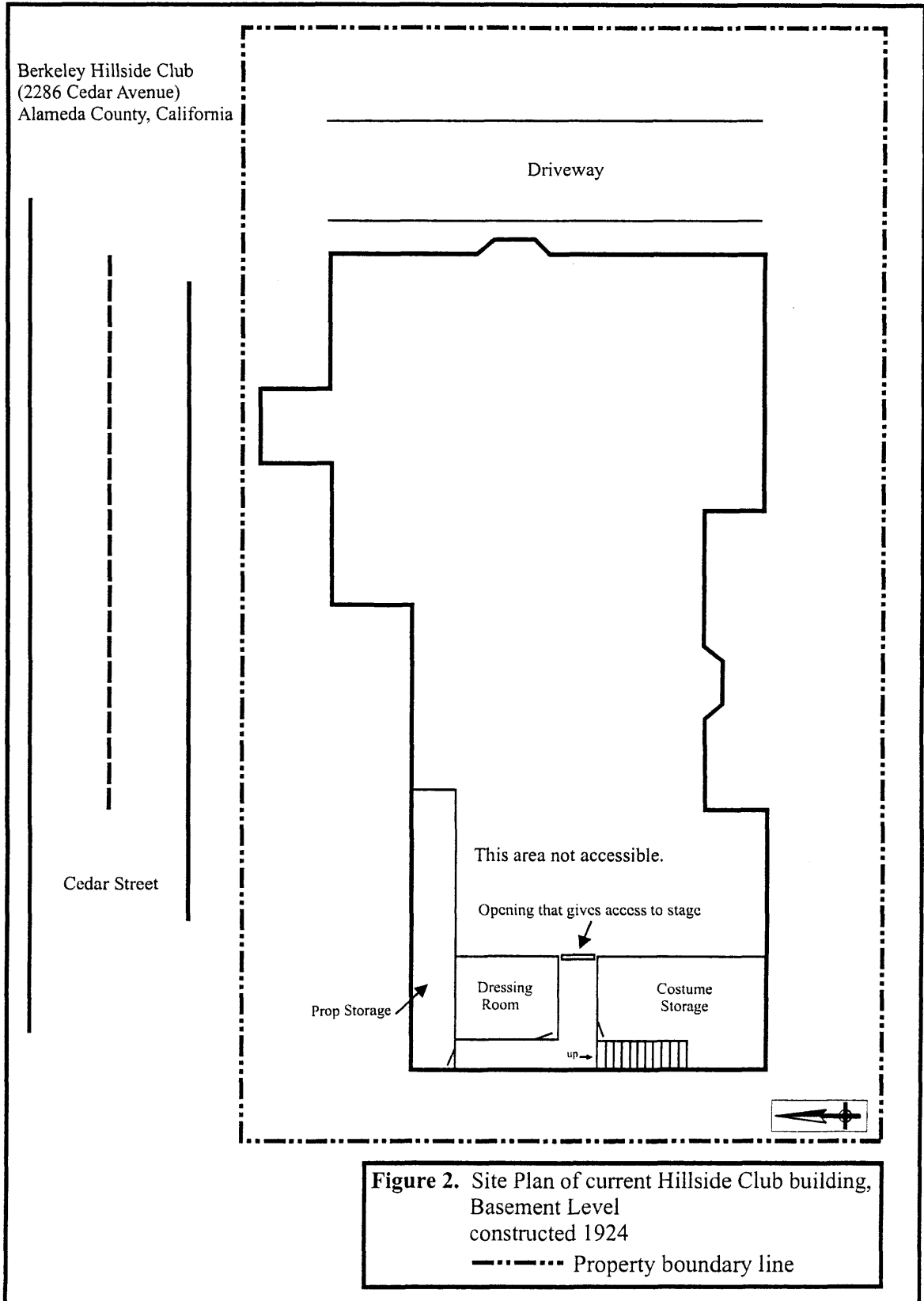
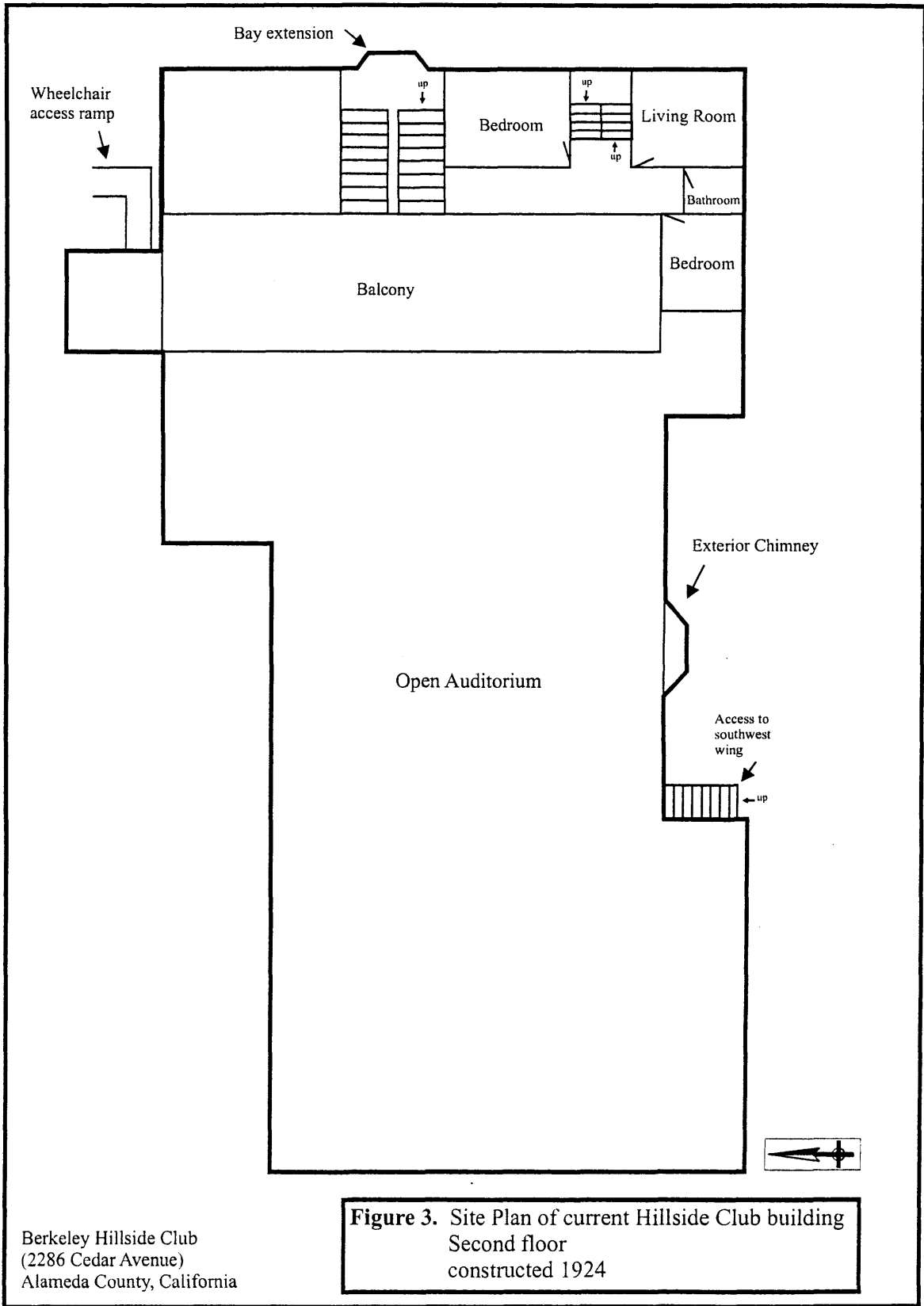
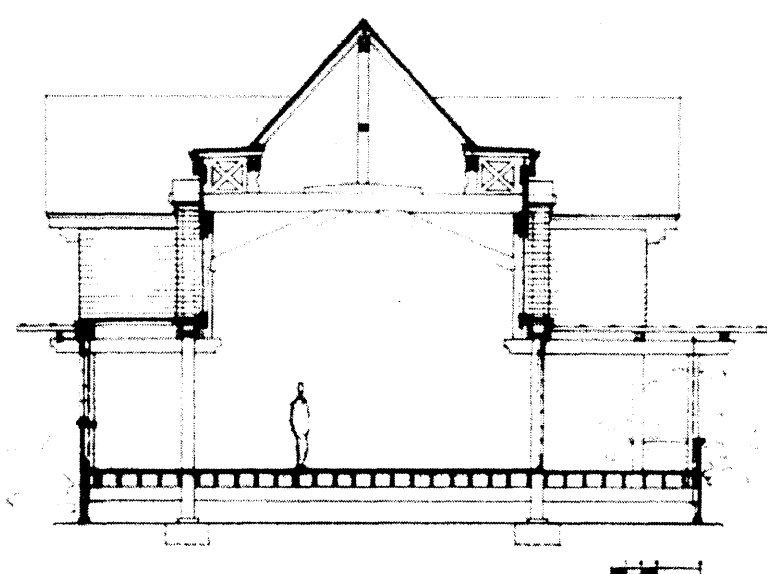
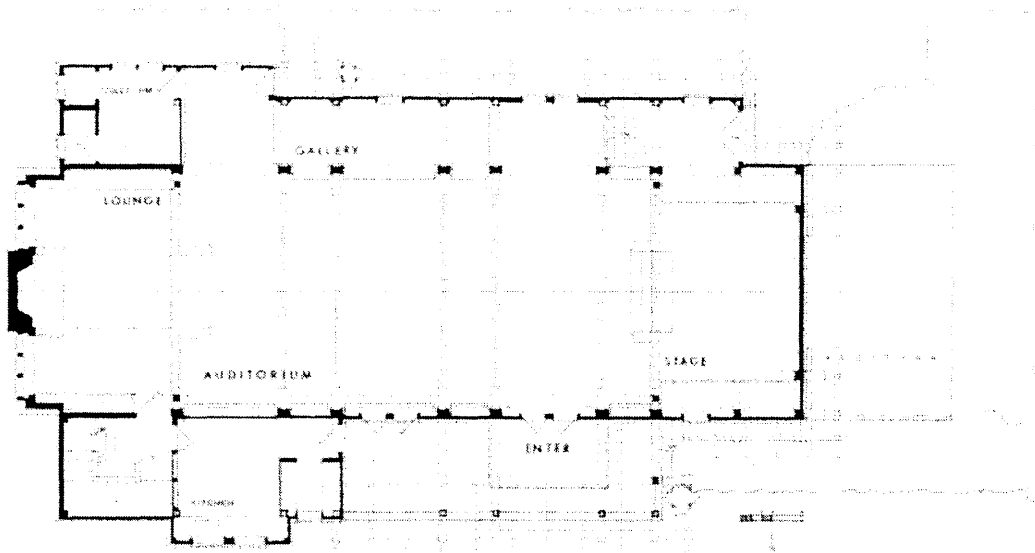


Figure 2. Site Plan of current Hillside Club building,
Basement Level
constructed 1924
- - - - - Property boundary line



Berkeley Hillside Club
 (2286 Cedar Avenue)
 Alameda County, California

Figure 3. Site Plan of current Hillside Club building
 Second floor
 constructed 1924



Hillside Club building, plan and section.
Drawn by Alan Williams. Documents Collection, C.E.D.

Figure 4. Original Hillside Club building, constructed 1906, burned 1923, Image from Kenneth H. Cardwell's *Bernard Maybeck: Artisan, Architect, Artist*, (Santa Barbara, California: Peregrine Smith, Inc., 1977)192.