

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

FEB 13 1989

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

NATIONAL REGISTER

1. Name of Property

historic name Liberty Hall
other names/site number Father Divine's Peace Mission
Western Market Building

2. Location

street & number 1483-85 8th Street n/a not for publication
city, town Oakland n/a vicinity
state California code CA county Alameda code 001 zip code 94607

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register n/a

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official Kathryn Maltz Date 2/9/89

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Bruce J. Noble, Jr. 3/30/89
 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 _____ Date of Action _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Social/meeting hall
Commerce/Trade/specialty store

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Work in Progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Italianate

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls wood

roof asphalt

other metal (corner bay roofs)

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Liberty Hall is a detached, two-story building with partial basement and attic that was constructed as a corner store and flat in 1877, and converted to a lodge hall by 1928. Located near the Oakland West BART station, it is a typical structure of balloon frame construction and Italianate design, with truncated hip roof, rectangular in plan with 28' frontage on 8th Street and 74' on Chester Street. Prominent features include a pair of bay windows with umbrella-like roofs, octagonal in plan, that cantilever from the northwest and southwest corners of the second floor, and a drive-through bay at the southern end of the building. A one-story, false front, single-room addition constructed in 1932 extends the 8th Street frontage to a total of 58'. Currently in poor condition with broken windows and severely weathered exterior surfaces, Liberty Hall retains a remarkable degree of its original character while successfully incorporating the 1928 alterations and the 1932 addition.

A classical bracketed main cornice wraps around the entire two-story building, including the projecting corner bay windows. It has a paneled frieze topped by dentils and crown molding. Its only variation occurs over the entrance on the north (8th Street) elevation where there is a bullseye centered between two brackets. The main cornice brackets, most of which are intact and in place, are decorated with a pattern of two rows of overlapping rings. A partly bracketed belt course is located at the second floor level on the two street facades. The part without brackets marks the location of a wooden sidewalk canopy that was removed between 1912 and 1931.

The building's truncated hip roof has two small dormers, one facing south and the other, east. The sloped surfaces of the roof are covered with composition shingles, the flat part with a built-up roof. The roofs over the projecting corner bays are covered with galvanized sheet metal. The one-story addition also has a built-up roof.

On the street elevations, the original first and second story windows are double-hung, surmounted by molded hoods supported by decorative brackets. The top of each upper-story window opening is slightly arched. Between the hood brackets are two raised panels, each with a stylized flower sprig, separated by a projecting keystone with a carved leaf motif. Each of the corner bays has five windows outlined with colonnettes. Except for a slightly different raised panel design, the windows are very similar to the other second story windows.

Two smaller double-hung ground floor windows on the west (Chester Street) elevation have plain moldings, and probably were installed as part of the 1928 alterations. There are eight windows on the east side; two are later additions and two are probably original but altered. An original tall four-panel door at the northeast corner of the

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Ethnic Heritage/Black
Architecture

Period of Significance

1925-1938
N/A

Significant Dates

N/A
1877

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Significant Person

n/a

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Liberty Hall appears eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, historical associations, and Criterion C, architecture. Under Criterion A, Liberty Hall is significant in the area of "Ethnic Heritage/Black" because it served from 1925 to c. 1931 as headquarters for Local 188 of Marcus Garvey's Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA), the movement's largest chapter in Northern California, and from c. 1932 as the main Oakland branch Father Divine's Peace Mission. The building is significant in the area of "Architecture", because it is a rare and especially fine Oakland example of a once-common Italianate commercial/residential building type, that was constructed in 1877 during the rapid development of West Oakland neighborhoods which followed completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869.

When builders of the transcontinental railroad selected Oakland for its western terminus in 1869, the city began a decade of great prosperity and growth. Rapid development occurred in West Oakland in the area known as Oakland Point, where, at the foot of Railroad Avenue (now 7th Street), commuter ferryboats from San Francisco docked and, on November 8, 1869, the first transcontinental train arrived. (1) As was common throughout the West, dense commercial development occurred along the train tracks (7th Street), while residential construction filled the surrounding blocks. Corner lots on nearby residential blocks, however, were frequently built with commercial space on the ground floor and residential quarters above. Development of 8th Street included many of these mixed-use corner buildings. (2).

During 1877 at the southeast corner of 8th and Chester Streets, Harry A. Zeiss, a pork butcher of German descent, constructed an impressive two-story mixed-use building. His butcher shop, the Western Market, occupied the ground floor while he and his family lived upstairs. Although its architect and builder are unknown, Zeiss's building has all the characteristics of a typical, well-designed, west coast Italianate: wood construction throughout; a continuous, bracketed cornice; rounded, classically-inspired ornamental detail; tall, narrow, hooded windows; and quoins and pilasters to emphasize the building's corners. (3) The design is distinguished by two projecting second-story corner bay windows (a single bay was much more common) with distinctive umbrella-like roofs, and by a rare drive-through bay, designed to give easy access to the rear of the market and the stable.

9. Major Bibliographical References

9. Major Bibliographical References

Beasley, Delilah. "Activities Among Negroes," Oakland Tribune, various dates.
Broussard, Albert S. "Organizing the Black Community in the San Francisco Bay Area 1915-1930", Arizona and the West, 23 (winter 1981), 335-54.
City of Oakland, Inspectional Services Division, Building Permit applications for 1483-85 8th Street.
Dean, Winnie A. Oral History Tape #15 (end of side 1, beginning of side 2). Cultural and Ethnic Affairs Guild, Oakland Museum, c. 1971. 20 minutes approx.
Gliebe, Richard. Annotated Chain of Title for 1483-85 8th Street 1868 to present (volunteer research project). Oakland: Jubilee West, Inc., (1987). 7 unnumb. leaves.

See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey
Oakland City Planning Department

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.09 acre

UTM References

A 10 562120 4184370
 Zone Easting Northing

C _____

B _____
 Zone Easting Northing

D _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property occupies the city lot 4-71-1 and is roughly 58 ft. by 74 ft. in size.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire city lot that has historically been associated with the property since 1925.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gary Knecht, consultant

organization Knecht & Knecht date August 1988

street & number 229 Harrison Street telephone 415-893-9829

city or town Oakland state CA zip code 94607

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7. Description of Liberty Hall, Oakland, CA (continued)

two-story building is topped with a transom window that lights the stairs to the second story.

The original storefront, which faced 8th Street, had three shop windows located between pilasters on the north and west sides of the building. Each pilaster has a molded, paneled shaft and base, surmounted by a traditional Corinthian capital of stylized acanthus leaves. A band of three rosettes separates the shaft and the base. The store windows were removed in 1928, when the corner store was converted to an auditorium. Evidence of the former windows includes a sill between the pilasters, and part of the molding that connected the windows to the door jamb.

The exterior is covered with rustic siding. Where the shop windows were removed, a similar rustic siding was installed. Close examination reveals, however, that the cove on the newer siding is slightly wider than on the original siding. The northeast corner is accentuated with quoins at the second story. There is a pair of decorative cast iron vents on the west side just below the bracketed belt cornice.

The annex is a wood frame utilitarian structure 30' wide by 51' deep with a low-sloped, trussed roof hidden behind a false front sheathed with wood siding. Its basic construction incorporates the eastern wall of the two-story building and the surviving north wall of a stable that used to stand in the southeastern corner of the lot. When there was a meat market in the store space, wagons probably pulled into the yard on the east side of the building using the drive-through on Chester Street to get to the stable. Early Sanborn maps show that at the rear of the store was a smoke house and a fry kettle possibly used to render fat. These were directly accessible from the drive-through.

Little of the building's original interior is intact. Among the remaining interior features are the curved front stairway and a cistern (now filled with sand) located under the floor about seven feet from the south wall. The ground floor has always consisted essentially of two large rooms: one in the 1877 structure with a ceiling height of almost 14', and one in the 1932 addition with 12' clearance to the open trusses. The second-story flat probably had three bedrooms, a living room, parlor, dining room, and kitchen. The room layout in the front half of the flat has not been greatly altered except for the removal of a partition that once separated the living room and parlor. The rear half of the flat was converted to one large room that may have been used for dancing and for dining. In the front room at the northwest corner of the second floor, a single fireplace and chimney remain. However, the mantel, hearth, and face have been removed and the fire box filled in with bricks. Several plaster ceiling rosettes and two plaster console brackets have survived intact, as have various wood moldings and trim details.

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8. Significance of Liberty Hall, Oakland, CA (continued)

Although many similar mixed-use buildings were constructed in West Oakland during the 19th century, few have survived into the 1980s. Harry Zeiss's building has experienced many changes during its 111 years, but most of the physical features which convey its architectural importance have survived intact. The most obvious, least important changes are the result of over ten years of vacancy, vandalism, and deferred maintenance: weathered exterior, broken windows, deteriorated or missing trim, numerous roof leaks, and interior water damage. (4) Less obvious yet more noteworthy changes to the building were made during its most important period of significance 1925-1938. They were essential to its conversion from retail/residential uses to a lodge hall which included an auditorium, dining and dancing rooms, offices, and sleeping quarters. In 1928 shop windows were replaced with rustic siding, interior partitions and columns removed or relocated, and entrances altered or relocated. (5) In 1931 a fire damaged much of the roof and the interior of several recently remodeled rooms at the rear of the second floor, but apparently nothing of architectural significance was destroyed. (6) In 1932 a one-story, 30'x51' annex was built on the east side of the building. (7) The 1928 alterations and the 1932 addition have acquired significance for their association with the UNIA and Father Divine's Peace Mission, without compromising the integrity of the original architecture.

Harry Zeiss operated the Western Market for three years. In 1880 he sold the building and business for \$8,000 to another German immigrant butcher. Johan Breiling (1839-1887), his wife Margaretha (d. 1905), and their 7 children operated the butcher shop downstairs as Breiling Bros. Western Market until c. 1911, and lived upstairs until c. 1906. The Breiling family owned the building from July 1, 1880, until September 3, 1925, when they sold it to Rev. C. Williams, President, and William M. Tibbs, Treasurer of the local chapter of the UNIA. (8)

The Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) was founded in Jamaica in 1914 as a benevolent fraternal organization by Marcus Garvey (1887-1940), a charismatic, complex, and controversial man, who, preaching black pride and black nationalism, started the largest organized mass movement of blacks in history. Garvey emigrated from Jamaica to Harlem in 1916, organized a branch of the UNIA, and formally began what would become his multifaceted international economic, political, and cultural organization. In 1919 the UNIA purchased a large auditorium in Harlem at 114 West 128th Street and named it Liberty Hall, a symbol of freedom for black Americans. The hall became a social center as well as a meeting place, and UNIA chapters in other cities began raising money for their own Liberty Halls. Garvey spoke out strongly against the racist policies of the U.S. government. His message to blacks throughout the world was to fight back against white racists: in the U.S. his followers adopted a variety of tactics to fight the lynchings that were all too common, especially in the rural South. He believed that blacks could achieve economic success--and thus gain power--through independent ownership and operation of their own businesses. He advocated the establishment of an African republic, free of foreign domination, and claimed the UNIA would send six million black Americans to live there permanently. Although he never

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8. Significance of Liberty Hall, Oakland, CA (continued)

achieved this objective, he clearly demonstrated that it was possible to organize black people on a mass scale for economic and political action, thereby sowing the seeds for the the independence movements in the Caribbean and Africa, and the civil rights movement in the U.S. By the mid-1920s the UNIA had more than 1,000 chapters in 40 countries on 4 continents, with perhaps 1,000,000 card-carrying followers echoing Garvey's slogan, "Up You Mighty Race, You Can Accomplish What You Will," and carrying the UNIA's red, black, and green flag. (9)

In the Far West, powerful UNIA divisions developed in Los Angeles, Oakland, and Seattle, with smaller branches in Portland, San Francisco, throughout California's San Joaquin Valley, and in Watts, San Bernadino, and San Diego. Divisions in the Far West remained strong into the late twenties when the movement elsewhere was in decline. (10)

Oakland Branch No. 188 of the UNIA was chartered in December 1920. Five years later it bought the building at 1483-85 8th Street, renamed it Liberty Hall, and was able to claim a membership of more than 500. (11) In 1926 members began holding business and other small meetings in the building, but continued to hold their Sunday mass meetings in a rented hall. After converting the ground floor into an auditorium, the UNIA held a grand opening and dedication on Sunday, March 11, 1928. News of UNIA meetings, activities, and celebrations (Lincoln's Birthday, Garvey Day, Ladies Day, etc.) at the new Liberty Hall was regularly reported in various newspapers. Monthly reports, prepared by local divisions, were often published in Negro World, the UNIA's international weekly newspaper: the Oakland division's reports can be found regularly from 1926 through 1931. The West Oakland based weekly newspaper Western American occasionally covered UNIA activities as did Delilah Beasley in her column "Activities Among Negroes," published several times per month in the Oakland Tribune during the same period.

On July 31, 1931, a fire severely damaged the roof and second floor of Liberty Hall. Although Oakland Branch No. 188 continued to meet, the fire seems to mark the end of the UNIA's efforts to organize the black community in the East Bay. The international movement had been declining since Garvey was deported to Jamaica in 1927. (12) The stock market had crashed in 1929. The Great Depression had reached every corner of America by 1931. In New York an evangelical preacher calling himself Father Divine was undergoing a transformation from spiritual leader to social activist.

Father Divine (c. 1877-1965), as he was known for much of his life, rose from poverty in the post-Civil War rural South to become one of America's best known, least understood, and most controversial ministers. His evangelical career began in the South, gathering disciples who hailed him as the embodiment of God on earth, here to deliver them from evil. He moved to New York in 1915 (one year before Garvey did) where he became a respectable religious figure. In 1919 he acquired property in the all-white suburb of Sayville, Long Island, where he and his followers operated a quiet, communal

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8. Significance of Liberty Hall, Oakland, CA (continued)

household for more than a decade. As the depression began, he enlarged the house and began providing free banquets weekly, open to all. This built a reputation for Divine outside Sayville as a munificent religious leader who actually gave to his followers rather than soliciting from them, but in Sayville it upset his neighbors. In November 1931, Divine and 80 of his followers were arrested for disturbing the peace with "so-called religious services, at which services colored and white people did congregate and mingle together in large numbers...." Three years and three trials later, he was exonerated, and emerged a social activist. (13)

Soon after his release from jail Father Divine relocated in Harlem, the heart of his burgeoning following....(C)lusters of converts formed in widely scattered locales. They adopted the cooperative economic system of his original band of disciples and dedicated themselves to his will. These centers became known collectively as the "Peace Mission," a possible allusion to Divine's teachings on inner bliss and on interracial harmony.

Father Divine's reform activity over the next decade represented, to an extraordinary degree, the range of ideas and strategies among contemporary civil rights activists....(He) actively promoted integration and, by using white agents to buy homes in white neighborhoods, defied restrictive housing covenants.... Seeking to free the poor from unemployment and welfare, he organized a network of cooperatives that flourished during the worst years of the Depression....

Estimates of Divine's following during the thirties varied....Time (magazine) reported the widely accepted figure of 50,000 followers in 1937....The number of Peace Mission branches multiplied in the early years of the decade to a peak of around 150 to 160, a figure sustained through the early forties....About a third of all American branches...were located west of the Mississippi....(A) postcard...was sent from China and addressed 'GOD, HARLEM, USA.' This was ample identification for postal authorities to deliver the card without delay.... (14)

The July 1936 edition of The New Day, the movement's New York based newspaper, lists 28 branches in California, with six in Oakland including 1483-85 8th Street The other five Oakland locations were probably houses owned by followers; the only one of the five which exists today is a small residential structure located several blocks away at 1772 8th Street (15) It is difficult to determine exactly when Liberty Hall became a Peace Mission. The Oakland City Directories first list Father Divine's Peace Mission in 1935. A deed dated November 11, 1933, indicates the UNIA sold the property on that date to Columbus C. Davis, Elliot Holloway (a.k.a. Obedience Nathanael), Albert Leonard, and Isaac M. Taylor. It is likely that all four were former members of the UNIA who, like other dispirited ex-Garveyites found enough similarities in the preachings and programs of Father Divine to accept his leadership and participate in the Peace Mission movement. (16)

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In August 1932, a building permit was issued for a 30' by 51' addition to the building at 1485 8th Street; the owner and builder listed on the permit is Elliot Holloway. The next permit issued was in 1938 for some minor interior work in the main building; the owner and builder is Obedience Nathanael, the "spiritual" name taken by Holloway. It is likely that construction of the annex in 1932 marks the beginning of Father Divine's Peace Mission movement in Oakland, much like the fire in 1931 marks the end of the Garvey Movement. The Oakland Peace Mission is best remembered by Depression-era residents of West Oakland for the sumptuous banquets that were served in the annex for only a few pennies a person. In addition to the banquet hall and offices, Peace Mission facilities included a dormitory and a furniture repair shop in the now-demolished stable. The movement began to decline after the start of World War II, but the Oakland branch was listed in the telephone directory at this location until 1956, and at 472 8th Street until 1961. The period of significance has been ended 50 years ago.

Liberty Hall is an important symbol in Oakland of two different international mass movements with charismatic, zealous leaders, fighting in their own ways to gain economic, social, and civil rights for black people everywhere. "Marcus Garvey had once stirred crowds in Harlem with the prophecy, 'A black God is coming. Be ready when he cometh'. Now thousands in the ghettos, including many former adherents of Garvey himself, professed to see that prophecy fulfilled in the person of Father Divine". (17) Liberty Hall is significant because it was owned--not rented--by the local chapters of both movements, and because the Oakland chapters were almost certainly the largest locals in Northern California, and, after Los Angeles with three times the black population of Oakland, probably the largest on the West Coast.

Liberty Hall is also significant architecturally as the only local example of Italianate styling with two corner towers. Even though the building was altered after its initial period of architectural significance, it still is able to convey the distinctiveness of its design and the high quality of its detail.

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8. Significance of Liberty Hall, Oakland, CA (footnotes)

- (1) Indicative of rapid growth at "the Point" is an item from the Oakland Tribune, April 25, 1877, p.3: "Including two buildings just completed, 26 new two-story buildings are underway or shortly to be commenced **on the single block** bounded by 8th, 9th, Center, and Chester." (Emphasis added.)
- (2) An ad for a real estate auction that appeared in the Daily Evening Argus on March 17, 1876, describes 8th Street as "the thoroughfare of the City from East to West. Real Estate on this street is in great demand and rapidly augmenting in value; many sales having recently been made and very little remaining on the market. This sale presents a rare opportunity to obtain FINE BUSINESS CORNERS on the Said Street". The annual summary of real estate improvements in the 1877-78 edition of Bishop's Directory (p. 8) indicates that all four corners at 8th and Chester had been built up during the previous year "and first-class establishments opened."
- (3) Although neither the building's architect nor its builder is known, an 1880s photograph of H. Peterson Choice Groceries, a similar structure that once stood at 1700 8th Street, suggests the building's creator may have been active in the area. (Photo is in the Frank Bequette Rodolph collection at the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley; a print is owned by Jubilee West.)
- (4) These maintenance problems will be corrected as part of a rehabilitation program planned by its current owners, Jubilee West, Inc.
- (5) City of Oakland, Building Permit Application No. A31759 filed Jan. 30, 1928; owner: Wm. Jackson, Trustee UNIA local 188; builder: J.H. Click; cost: \$450; and City of Oakland, Building Permit Application No. A37029 filed Dec. 27, 1928; owner: UNIA; builder: J.H. Click; cost: \$60.
- (6) City of Oakland, Building Permit Application No. A47214 filed June. 30, 1931; owner: Board of Governors; builder: J.J. & B.A. Rowe (2522 Magnolia Street, one of Father Divine's Peace Missions in 1940-41); cost: \$200; and City of Oakland, Building Permit Application No. A47589 filed Aug. 8, 1931; owner: E.J. Breiling; builder: A.H. Rose; cost: \$2000.
- (7) City of Oakland, Building Permit Application No. A50541 filed Aug. 23, 1932; owner: Elliot Holloway; builder: same; Architect: G.J. Wildy (pastor of Allen Temple Baptist Church 1929-1950); cost: \$300.
- (8) The Breiling family owned a parcel 58'x100' which contained two buildings: Liberty Hall and a house at 738 Chester Street. The Breilings subdivided the parcel and sold the buildings in separate transactions. The parcel containing Liberty Hall that was purchased by Williams and Tibbs in 1925 measured 58'x74.18'. Williams and Tibbs transferred their ownership interests to the UNIA, Local No. 188 on December 15, 1927, apparently after the local division was incorporated in California.

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8. Significance of Liberty Hall, Oakland, CA (footnotes--continued)

- (9) General information on the UNIA and Marcus Garvey has been compiled primarily from two articles: "Inspiring and Controversial Marcus Garvey Lives" by Agnes Paul in The Chronicle of Higher Education, March 5, 1986; and "Marcus Garvey: The Centennial Exhibition," in The Schomburg Center Journal, 1987, vol. 6, no. 3.
- (10) Theodore G. Vincent, Black Power and the Garvey Movement (Berkeley: Ramparts Press, c. 1975), chapter 7. Other sources seem to confirm the Oakland chapter's importance, especially in relation to San Francisco: e.g. interview c. 1971 with Winnie A. Dean, a founding member of both Oakland and S.F. chapters who indicated that the active membership of Oakland was over 200 while S.F.'s was under 100. (Oral History Tape 15, Cultural and Ethnic Affairs Guild, Oakland Museum.)
- (11) "History and Accomplishments of Oakland Division 188," Western American (Oakland), March 9, 1928, p. 1, col. 1. The article indicates membership grew from 100 to 500 during the presidency of the Hon. T.E. Smith, May 1922 to 1924.
- (12) Garvey was found guilty of mail fraud in a case put together by a young FBI agent, J. Edgar Hoover, and other Justice Department officials who opposed Garvey's political activities. President Coolidge commuted his sentence late in 1927 and he was deported a few days later.
- (13) Robert Weisbrot, Father Divine and the Struggle for Racial Equality (Urbana, Chicago, and London: University of Illinois Press, 1984). This book is the source for nearly all general information on Father Divine.
- (14) Ibid., p. 55, p. 5, cover notes, and pp. 68-71.
- (15) Vivian Kahn, Architectural and Historical Survey of the Western Market Building, 1483-85 Eighth Street, Oakland (Oakland: Kahn/Mortimer/Associates, March 10, 1987, rev. July 6, 1987), p. 5. The report indicates that according to Audrey Robinson of the East Bay Negro Historical Society, Father Divine's most avid followers turned over their homes to the movement. The other four locations listed in The New Day were 1435 Filbert Street, 1075 7th Street, 952 8th Street, and 1414 E. 14th Street.
- (16) Holloway, Leonard's wife Emma, and a Mr. Taylor are mentioned in various Negro World articles on the UNIA's Oakland division. Court records confirm that Holloway assumed the name "Obedience Nathanael," most certainly a "spiritual" name of the sort assumed by many Divine followers to symbolize their religious rebirth.
- (17) Weisbrot, op.cit., cover notes.

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9. Major bibliographical references: Liberty Hall, Oakland, CA (continued)

Kahn, Vivian. Architectural and Historical Survey of the Western Market Building, 1483-85 Eighth Street, Oakland. Oakland: Kahn/Mortimer/Associates, March 10, 1987, rev. July 6, 1987. 7 pp.

"Marcus Garvey: The Centennial Exhibition," The Schomburg Center Journal, vol. 6, no. 3 (1987), 4-5.

McGrath, Mike. "The Resurrection of Liberty Hall: Community group uncovers a West Oakland political landmark," East Bay Express, November 6, 1987, pp. 3, 25.

Negro World (New York), various dates.

Oakland Directory, various years.

Paul, Agnes. "Inspiring and Controversial Marcus Garvey Lives," The Chronicle of Higher Education (March 5, 1986).

Sanborn Map Company, Oakland, various years, vols., and pages.

Shulman, Albert M. "Father Divine's Peace Mission," The Religious Heritage of America. San Diego and London: A.S. Barnes & Company, Inc., 1981, pp. 316-318.

Vincent, Theodore G. Black Power and the Garvey Movement. Berkeley: Ramparts Press, c. 1975. 250 pp. approx.

Weisbrot, Robert. Father Divine and the Struggle for Racial Equality. Urbana, Chicago, and London: University of Illinois Press, 1984. 241 pp.

"West Indians," Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups, 1980, pp. 1023-1025.

Western American (Oakland), various dates.

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Photographs of Liberty Hall

1483-85 8th St. (SE corner Chester St.)
Oakland, CA 94607

- Photo 1: Chester St. elevation & rear elevation (looking northeast)
Photographed by Betty Marvin, August 1987
Original negative #476-26 located @ Oakland City Planning Department
- Photo 2: Principal facades (looking southeast)
Photographed by John Phelan, June 1988
Original negative #29-20 located @ Jubilee West
- Photo 3: 8th St. elevation, annex at left (looking southwest)
Photographed by Donna Kempner, September 1987
Original negative #491-6 located @ Oakland City Planning Department
- Photo 4: View north on Chester St. from Oakland West BART Station, Liberty Hall at right
Photographed by John Phelan, September 1986
Original negative #25-17 located @ Jubilee West
- Photo 5: Detail of rear elevation (looking north)
Photographed by John Phelan, June 1986
Original negative #18-22 located @ Jubilee West
- Photo 6: View east on 8th St., Liberty Hall at right
Photographed by John Phelan, June 1986
Original negative #18-14 located @ Jubilee West
- Photo 7: Detail of pilaster, capital, etc.
Photographed by John Phelan, September 1986
Original negative #25-5 located @ Jubilee West
- Photo 8: Detail of cornice, brackets, window hood, etc.
Photographed by John Phelan, September 1986
Original negative #25-11 located @ Jubilee West
- Photo 9: Interior view looking southwest toward second floor corner bay
Photographed by John Phelan, September 1986
Original negative #26-24A located @ Jubilee West
- Photo 10: Interior detail of console bracket & window trim
Photographed by John Phelan, September 1986
Original negative #26-13A located @ Jubilee West

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 89000199 Date Listed: 3/30/89

<u>Liberty Hall</u>	<u>Alameda</u>	<u>California</u>
Property Name	County	State

Multiple Name _____

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

for Bruce J. Noble Jr.
Signature of the Keeper

3/30/89
Date of Action

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Amended Items in Nomination:

The architectural period of significance for this property should be listed as 1877, rather than listing 1877 as a significant date. The overall significance period should be listed as 1877, 1925-1938. These changes have been discussed with Maryln Lortie of the California State Historic Preservation Office.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)