

EXACTLY OPPOSITE

The Newsletter of the Berkeley Historical Society

Volume 39 Number 4

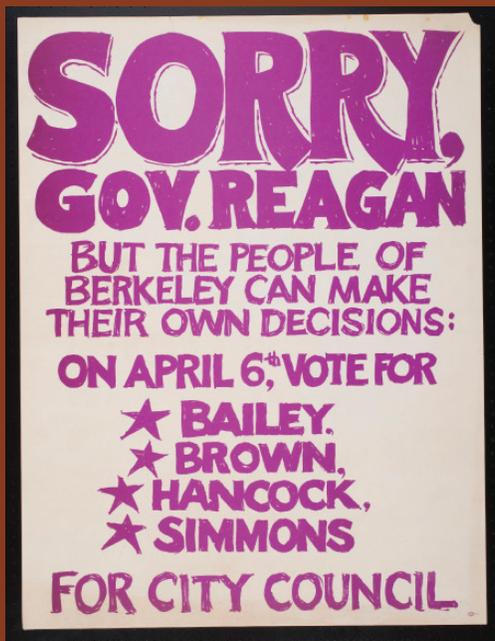
FALL 2021

NEW EXHIBIT TO OPEN NOVEMBER 6: *FROM THE STREETS TO THE BALLOT BOX*

Probably no northern American city was more affected by the new politics of the 1960s than Berkeley. Activists took to the streets in actions like the Free Speech Movement and People’s Park. But in the 1970s Berkeley leftists turned to the ballot box, attempting to win majorities on the city council and using the initiative process to support policies such as rent control, neighborhood preservation, citizen police control, decriminalization of marijuana, and divestment from South Africa, to name a few. Moderate opponents responded by organizing vigorous campaigns against the New Left candidates and proposals.

One activist who believed in the power of the ballot box was David Mundstock, who, in addition to his constant voter registration efforts and support of progressive causes, amassed a large collection of materials representing all aspects of the issues at play during the 1970s and beyond. He wrote an extensive history of Berkeley politics of the 1970s that is now available on the internet. Mundstock died in August 2020, and his voluminous collection has come to the Berkeley Historical Society. It consists of political statements and position papers representing all points of view, election campaign posters and buttons, and much more.

The Berkeley Historical Society is now planning an exhibit based upon his collection. The exhibit will concentrate on the 1970s, the decade that Mundstock documented and wrote about so extensively. Public programs will include discussions of the issues of that era that are still relevant today. The Grand Opening weekend for the exhibit will include an in-person reception on November 6 and a program on November 7 featuring the observations of city leaders of the 1970s.



Grand Opening Weekend

Saturday, November 6, 2 pm: Opening celebration
Sunday, November 7, 3 pm: Zoom panel of Berkeley politicians (see website for Eventbrite link)

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President's Message

In the last issue, I declared the COVID-19 restrictions appeared to be coming to an end. What actually did appear was that news of this pandemic becomes obsolete before the word processor has absorbed my keystrokes. The June Board Meeting was via Zoom, the July Meeting in person (but hybrid, with one Director participating via Zoom), and the August Meeting, under the Delta Variant Cloud, entirely via Zoom. The History Center remains open Thurs.–Sat., but with visitors and docents enmasked and socially distanced. However, the pertinacious pandemic has not prevented publication by the Society of Stephen E. Barton's biography *J. Stitt Wilson: Socialist, Christian, Mayor of Berkeley* (Berkeley Historical Society, 2021).

J. Stitt Wilson was elected mayor of Berkeley to serve a single term, from July 1, 1911 to June 30, 1913. Once an ordained Methodist minister, Wilson is not the only man of the cloth to have been Berkeley's mayor: the Reverend Lawrence L. Cross, pastor of the Northbrae Community Church, served as mayor from 1947 to 1955. However, Wilson is Berkeley's only avowed socialist mayor (as a member of the Socialist Party of America, a party in existence from 1901 to 1972), and the worthy subject of Barton's biography, which is now available at the History Center (softcover: members \$20, non-members \$22; hardcover \$30/\$32). And like every mayor of Berkeley before or since, he was necessarily a politician.

In comprehensive detail and thoughtful insight, Barton traces Wilson's development from his midwestern roots, education, and ordainment (eventually resigned) to his political evolution from Chicago to Berkeley and throughout his peripatetic life with the many trips both here and in Britain. Having declared his sharing of "some of his [Wilson's] democratic socialist political views and some of his analysis of capitalism," author Barton nevertheless presents a relatively dispassionate record of this immensely interesting and unique Berkeley mayor.

One observation from me: Barton states that "The Socialist Party in California took contradictory and evasive positions regarding Asian workers . . ." Nevertheless, the Socialist Party did not oppose Asian immigrant exclusion, and Wilson was a Party member. After reporting that Wilson responded equivocally to a complaint about his Party loyalty, Barton opines "that Wilson was trying to maintain some distance, in his own mind at least, between his belief that gaining support from white workers required support for racial exclusion and his belief in the socialist principles of international and interracial solidarity as well as his religious belief that all people of all races shared in God's divine nature." Thus author Barton asks the reader to consider this issue in its context – for both Wilson and the Socialist Party – without dismissing the mayor's worthy place in Berkeley's history.

I make no pretense the foregoing is a real book review; it is an attempt to pique your interest and beguile you into purchasing, reading, and appreciating the book. See you at the History Center, enmasked and socially distanced!

George O. Petty

J. F. Altermatt, Berkeley Builder

By George O. Petty



John Frederick Altermatt

A surprise visit to our house on Arlington Ave. by a granddaughter of its builder, J. F. Altermatt, led to an introduction to our visitor's father, Edgar ("Ed") Altermatt. This in turn led to an automobile tour with Ed of J. F. Altermatt houses in Berkeley and the fire-ravaged Oakland hills on a rainy Monday, June 29, 1992 (and for me, a lasting interest in the history of Berkeley's houses, their architects, builders, and inhabitants). The following is based on a conversation with Ed from that meeting.

Ed's father, John Frederick ("J.F.") Altermatt, was born in Springfield, Minnesota, September 1, 1876, the first of eight children. The family moved to Albany, Oregon, when J. F. was 11 or 12, on one of the first trains available crosscountry ("accompanied by a five-gallon milk can full of chicken – no dining cars on the early trains").

J. F. did not study architecture in college, but used his business degree to become manager of the Golden Rule store (predecessor of J. C. Penney's) in Albany, while his wife Nellie Gertrude ("Nellie G.") served as the bookkeeper. J. F. was transferred first to Centralia, Washington, and then to Missoula, Montana, to manage Golden Rule stores. During one of these transfers, Nellie G. returned to Albany to be with her family for Ed's birth. Ed was born in 1907, eventually working in the building business with his dad until J. F. retired.



920 Oxford Street, today



916 Oxford Street, today

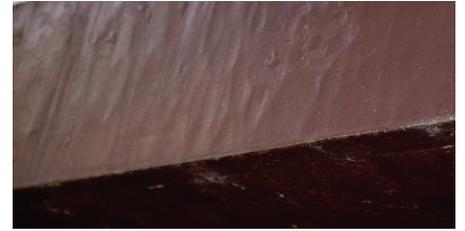
J. F. brought his family to Washington, Indiana, where he first took up the design of manufacturing machinery and then spent some time in mining and agricultural investment in the Midwest before returning to the west coast to manage an olive ranch in 1920. J. F. and family ended up in Berkeley in 1923, the year of the city's first great fire, and promptly lost the place they were renting, on Hilgard Avenue, in that fire. Ed, coming home from Berkeley High, fought the fire, while a college boy stopped to help Nellie G. pick up oriental rugs on Hearst Avenue.

J. F., with no background in architecture or construction (he was a "natural born artist and businessman"), undertook to build a dwelling to house the family after the fire, at 920 Oxford Street. The owner of the lot next door at 916 liked what he saw at 920, and at the age of 47, J. F.'s lifetime career as a home designer and builder was launched.

J. F. kept his crew continuously busy, buying a lot to build a house on speculation if he did not have a contract house. He built one house at a time, and Ed worked on most of them. Ed learned the technique of hand finishing doors "just by necessity, to achieve an effect" with a chisel called a "slick" (which is a "long, long chisel, rather than an adze, which is an axe") – but much of the slick work was done by the carpenter, who built the rough doors.

(continued on page 4)

(Altermatt - continued from page 3)



Afterwards, Ed would come along with a stain made out of acid and steel filings, then a rottenstone coat of glaze, wiped out to give it the antique appearance.

Ed recalls that the houses were built in three to four months, even though, for the earliest houses, the crews did not have portable power tools at the building site. Before the advent of portable power tools, doors were fitted and hinged by hand. The usual crew had five carpenters; the foreman was Ralph Hinds, who lived in Alameda, and he is the one who did the fancy woodworking. Subcontractors did the plumbing, plastering (always the same subcontractor), heating (“an old Swede with a heavy accent”), electricity (light fixtures came from Roberts Electric), floor laying (they were always Swedes, who got down on their knees with two-handled blades to finish the floor by scraping after sanding, making them even slicker), roofing (handmade tiles were made on the workers’ thighs at a facility in Niles). Kitchens were not equipped, just left with places for refrigerator and stove. “The plasterers put themselves out of work, because they only wanted to work four days a week, and so sheetrock was invented.”

Most house beams were of fir or pine, but the front and garage doors (and lintels), if on the street side, were made of redwood and textured with the slick “to give the appearance of having been adzed from a log in the old days.”

With the Depression era, J. F. switched from the large, Spanish style plaster houses to low “ranch” style wooden houses. Interiors often had mellow knotty-pine walls, which were finished in such a way to “tone down” the knots and “make the walls beautiful rather than ‘spotty knotty.’” Some of these houses had touches of J. F.’s and Ed’s wood-carving on wall panels or porch posts.



After J. F. retired at the start of World War II, he went on Sierra Club trips and to Mexico, where he could indulge in one of his hobbies, photography. He belonged to the Berkeley Camera Club. He did not photograph any of his houses. At the time of J. F.’s retirement, Ed went to work for the Alameda Naval Air Station, in Building Maintenance as a “Snapper” or crew foreman; after the war, he and a partner manufactured and sold plastic jewelry with imbedded gold dust or gold leaf, in the Mother Lode country along Highway 49, until 1970. J. F. died at the age of 66 in 1942, on the day before Thanksgiving, and is inurned with Nellie G. (1876-1969) at the Chapel of the Chimes, in Oakland.

Watch for a tour of Altermatt-built houses in the next newsletter.

Reminiscences of “Maybeck Country”

By Lloyd Linford

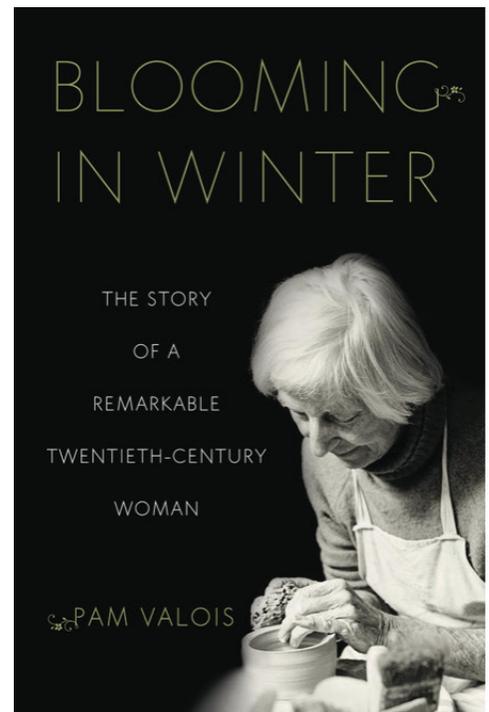
As we prepared for Pam Valois’ recent author talk on her biography of Jacomena Maybeck (illustrated here and for sale at the History Center), we learned that her husband, Lloyd Linford, had written an essay several years ago about the Maybeck Twin Drive neighborhood, based on walks he had taken with fellow resident Robin Pennell. Here we publish, for the first time, the beginning of that essay. The complete document will be available on our website soon. Pam’s illustrated talk about Jacomena Maybeck – including video clips of Jacomena – will also be available on the Berkeley Historical Society YouTube channel.

One chilly spring morning last year I talked my neighbor Robin Pennell into going for a walk with me. Robin, along with his wife, Annette, built the striking mid-century house on Maybeck Twin Drive, and Robin still resides there. He has lived in the neighborhood on and off for more than 85 years, and has become its lord mayor, or if not that then a renowned keeper of stories of folks hereabout. My wife, Pam, and I recently moved back to the neighborhood after a long absence, and this walk with Robin is overdue. I need to know more about our history.

Robin was the obvious choice to be my guide; the only question was whether I could talk him into doing it. Every time I’d ask a neighbor or some higher authority a question about the history of this place, they’d inevitably tack on a tag line: “You really should ask Robin Pennell about that; he’d know.” Often enough they’d also smile and add some version of, “go ahead and try to get his stories down in writing—he’ll never agree to it!” I ran into Robin at a party given by his neighbor, Marion Ross, in honor of “Daffodil Day.” Marion is a professor emerita (of economics) at Mills College. In the mix of other lively older people in her living room, I started my campaign. With consummate subtlety, I floated two or three questions past him about the social history of the neighborhood, working my way up to suggesting we go for a walk and a longer chat. Lo and behold, he popped the question before I could. “You know, there’s so much misinformation about Maybeck [Bernard Maybeck, the architect who played a seminal role in the development of our neighborhood] and other people floating around. Sometimes somebody will come out with a version of an event that makes my jaw drop it’s so off the mark of actual events. I’d sort of like to get something more accurate down on paper at some point, but I never seem to get around to it.”

So this morning I find myself at the front door of his home, at #7. Robin invites me in. Tall and lanky, he has the grace of the older Jimmy Stewart, maybe more Ivy League and cosmopolitan. His house has big windows looking out at Berkeley and San Francisco across the Bay. In the library, there are floor-to-ceiling (16-foot high) bookcases, evidence of bibliophilic tendencies in their owner. Robin was born in 1928 and grew up at 2730 Buena Vista Way. He’s worked all over the world – as a foreign correspondent, among other things – but his internal GPS has always been set on Maybeck Country as home. Fortified by a cup of tea, we prepare for this first of two walks together. Supplementing the unique stories Robin carries in his head, he’s lent me a collection of newspaper clippings, books, and memorabilia about neighborhood personalities and events, and I’ve included material from these sources in this essay as well. No doubt, in re-telling these stories I have introduced mistakes that are my responsibility, not his.

As we venture out on our walk, Robin points to the remnants of a staircase on the slope north of his house. This small ruin reminds him of an event that plays a huge part in the neighborhood’s history – the Berkeley Fire of 1923



(continued on page 6)

(Maybeck - continued from page 5)

– in which more than 500 homes burned, the stately family manor of the Bernard Maybeck family on Buena Vista Way being one of them. Robin grew up with Bernard and Annie White Maybeck's twin granddaughters, Cherry and Sheila, and all three were part of a bunch of kids who played all over the hillside. "Kids came up here because it was sort of a wild area," Robin reminisces. "The house burned, but there are concrete steps that curved around down to a pool. A lion's head was set back into the wall and water came out of its mouth into that pool." The kids loved it!

We walk past #3 Maybeck Twin Drive (or MTD, for short), the home of some other recent arrivals on our street, Dr. Joel Marcus and Carol Davis. The house is undergoing some serious remodeling. It seems MTD houses fall into two categories, old (1930s) and the new (post 1955), and the Marcus' house, like Robin's, is one of the new ones. Robin says, "I have the impression that Maybeck, who owned so much property up here, never wanted the Maybeck Twin Drive area to be built on while he was alive." After his death in 1957, there was a small flurry of construction. "Two of the houses were built by Bob 'Red' Kleyn-Schorel, Jacomena Maybeck's cousin. My brother, Donn, built the house at #4. The big stained glass windows at the front of that house were rescued from the old College of Holy Names Chapel in Oakland, and are more than 125 years old. Donn hauled the 16-foot-tall windows up the hill and included them in the house." Two other windows from the Chapel adorn Robin's library. The owners of #4 are Dr. John Lowitz, a retired psychiatrist, and Dr. Fran Krieger, a psychologist in private practice; one cat and two pups are also in residence.

We are now abreast of the last of the houses on MTD still owned by the Maybeck family, "Arillaga," or #2. "These three redwood trees that rise so majestically between #2 and #4 are probably 150 years old," Robin says. "There used to be four trees, but one had to be cut and Kathy Brown had it milled for part of a new garage she built at the front of the Cottage" (#1 MTD).

The trees witnessed the story of the European-American settlement of this hillside, beginning with the bucolic estates of a few 19th century settlers, and then on to the more refined establishments built after 1900. Bernard and Annie Maybeck played a seminal part in the transition between these two epochs. The young architect and his wife arrived in Berkeley in 1892. Trained at Paris' Ecole des Beaux Arts, Bernard uniquely synthesized the classical French tradition with the social values and styles of the English Arts and Crafts movement. Designs employing natural materials displayed, rather than disguised, the building process, but Maybeck's version of this tradition mixed naturalism with soaring gothic windows, huge fireplaces, and sometimes ornately capped columns. We see his legacy in the layout of quirky streets following the hilly terrain around the University of California's upper campus, as well as in the architecture of the wood and stucco houses that line them.

Between 1906 and 1907 – in the aftermath of the great San Francisco earthquake – Annie and Ben purchased five parcels of land east of La Loma Avenue. They helped reorganize the Hillside Club, a neighborhood society that put on amateur plays and recitals, talked about architecture, and took to heart the ideas of Charles Keeler, as he described them in his book *The Simple Home*. The Maybecks built a stately wooden residence on the corner of La Loma and BVW; and during the same period (around 1907) the architect designed a house for Professor Andrew Lawson down the street at 1515 La Loma. The grounds of the Maybeck residence stretched from La Loma up to what later became MTD, and north to what is now the top of the drive. In those days, the street was a dirt road known as Tito's Way (after Tito the Donkey, who had blazed a trail up the hill and back again in his daily peregrinations).

The elegant wooden Maybeck home (done in an Arts and Crafts style) and the concrete Lawson house (with its striking Roman references) were superficially worlds apart, but they shared an attitude toward living in nature. All the numerous bedrooms in both houses had outside sleeping porches; the Lawson house even had a porch for serving breakfast al fresco. As Maybeck (with a twinkle in his eye?) said, "hillside architecture is landscape gardening around a few rooms in case of rain."

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 10 – ZOOM PANEL, 3:00 - 4:30 pm

How Berkeley Nurtured the Political and Cultural Development of Kamala Harris

The coming of age story of Vice President Kamala Harris illustrates the potential of Berkeley to provide the social environment for a truly progressive political upbringing, the power of social ties within the Black community, and the cohesive support of the immigrant community fighting for both social and gender equality.



Kamala, sister Maya and mother Shyamala



Vice President Kamala Harris



Kamala with her mother

Although born in Oakland, Kamala Harris was raised in Berkeley. Interest in political activism brought her parents – Shyamala Gopalan and Donald Harris – together in events organized by the campus Afro American Association. They married and had two daughters, but divorced when Kamala was age seven. Her mother sought to raise her daughters within the Black community and moved to West Berkeley. They attended Regina Shelton's day care and a Black Baptist church. Kamala was bused to Thousand Oaks School in North Berkeley. Kamala absorbed Black culture and politics while frequently attending events with her mother and sister at venues such as Rainbow Sign. Sexist attitudes towards women in scientific research at Berkeley prompted Shyamala to seek opportunities elsewhere. She relocated her family to Montreal after accepting a tenured position at McGill University and returned to Berkeley when offered a job at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. Kamala returned to the Bay Area in 1986 to attend UC Hastings College of the Law.

Panelists:

Margot Dashiell – Afro American Association

Judy Shelton Robinson and Sharon Shelton McGaffie – Mrs. Shelton's day care center

Odette Pollar – Rainbow Sign

Dr. Mina Bissell – Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

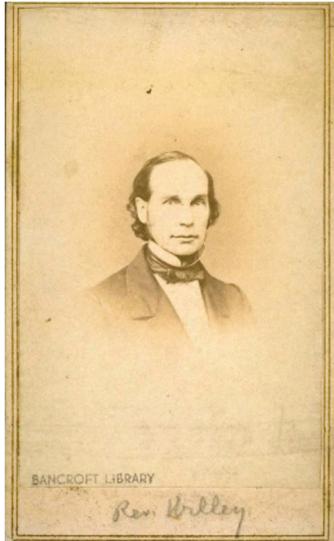
Moderators: Stephanie Anne Johnson and Harvey Smith

Please sign up on Eventbrite, <https://bhs-kamala-harris.eventbrite.com>

The current exhibit, *African Americans in Berkeley's History and Legacy*, will remain open through October 23. The History Center will be closed for installation from October 24 to November 5.

Samuel Hopkins Willey, Pioneer Berkeley Resident

By Fred Etzel



Left, Figure 1
Samuel Hopkins Willey,
c. 1848



Right, Figure 2
Martha Jeffers Willey,
c. 1890

Samuel Hopkins Willey was born on March 11, 1821 in Campton, Grafton County, New Hampshire. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1845 and the Union Theological Seminary in 1848. Upon his ordination by the North Presbytery of New York, Samuel joined the American Home Missionary Society (AHMS), a Protestant missionary society founded in New York City in 1826. Figure 1 is a photograph of Willey circa 1848. The woman who would become his wife, Martha Nickolson Jeffers, was born in 1822 in New Jersey. Figure 2 is a photograph of Martha circa 1890.

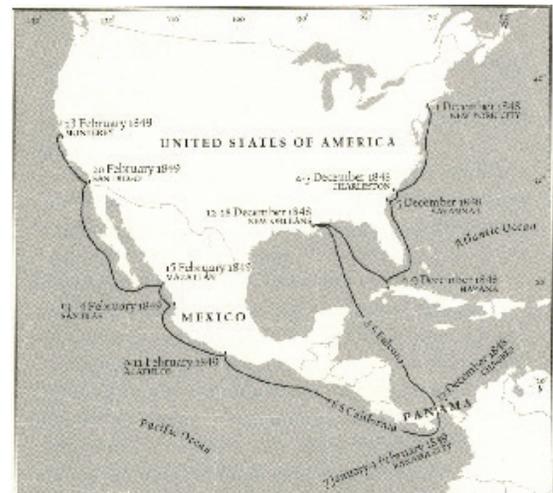


Figure 3, Right - Map of Samuel Hopkins Willey's journey to California.

Samuel and Martha met in New York City in November 1848. On the 14th of that month, the Executive Committee of the AHMS informed Samuel that he had been appointed as missionary to California and instructed him to board the steamer *Falcon* in New York City on December 1 for a voyage to California. Figure 3 is a map of Samuel Willey's journey from New York City to Monterey, California, via the Isthmus of Panama. Willey arrived in Monterey on February 23, 1849.

On April 12, 1849, General Bennet Riley arrived in Monterey on board the U. S. transport ship *Iowa*. He was accompanied by his family, his aide, Captain G. C. Westcott, and Mrs. Westcott and her sister, Miss Martha N. Jeffers. Samuel and Martha were married in Monterey on September 19, 1849, while Willey served as chaplain at California's first Constitutional Convention, held in September and October 1849 in advance of California attaining U.S. statehood the following year.

East Bay Educator

Willey played a major role in the founding of the University of California in Berkeley, including serving as the university chaplain. In 1853, Willey and Rev. Henry Durant founded the Contra Costa Academy as a school for young men seeking higher education. Two years later, the Academy was incorporated into the College of California, and Willey and Durant actively engaged in raising money to support the young college which ultimately became the University of California with Durant as its first president.

(continued on page 9)

(Willey - continued from page 8)

Olmsted's Berkeley Property Tract

In 1864, the Trustees of the College of California asked Frederick Law Olmsted to prepare plans for their new campus and for a residential subdivision on adjacent land they had purchased four years earlier, known as the Berkeley Property tract. The Berkeley Property tract was Olmsted's first fully developed landscape plan for a residential subdivision, which he accompanied with an extensive written report outlining the social and healthful benefits of his physical layout. Olmsted's ideas for residential neighborhoods were based on the English garden suburb. Initially, Berkeley Property tract lots did not sell quickly. To stimulate sales, in 1865 Willey, then vice-president of the College of California, purchased an approximately four-acre parcel within the tract, and on this parcel he built his house shown in the photograph in Figure 4.



Figure 4 - Willey house

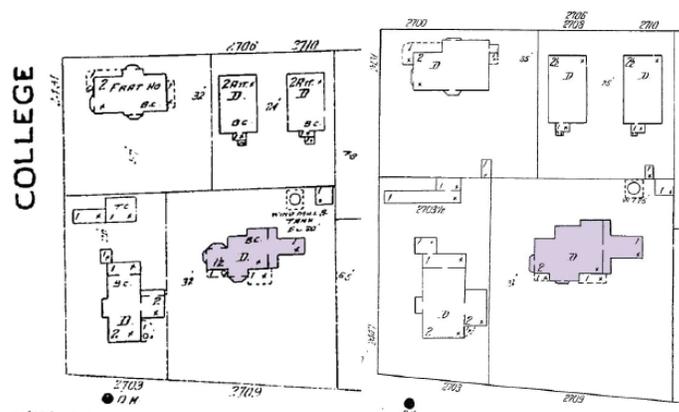


Figure 5 - Sanborn maps

Willey House on Dwight Way

In his classic history, *Berkeley, California: The Story of the Evolution of a Hamlet into a City of Culture and Commerce* (1933), William Warren Ferrier described how in the summer of 1865 Samuel and Martha moved into their new home, which Ferrier called the "First Village House." This one and a half-story wood-framed house was located at 2709 Dwight Way. There were only a few scattered dwellings and ranch houses in the neighborhood when the Willey house was built. The photograph in Figure 4 does not show the fountain in the center of what Ferrier described as the "large and beautiful lawn." The builders of the Willey house are unknown and its style may be described as vernacular Victorian.

Berkeley historian Daniella Thompson kindly provided the images of the footprint of the Willey house shown in Figure 5. These were cropped from the Sanborn fire insurance maps of 1903 and 1911, courtesy of the Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association.

By 1903, the extensive Willey parcel had been greatly reduced, but the house itself does not appear to have changed much. The entrance porch was rectangular and located on the southwest side, closest to College Avenue. Bay windows are clearly visible in both the photo published by Ferrier and the Sanborn maps. Also shown in the Sanborn maps are the water-pumping windmill and water-storage tank located behind the Willey house in the northeast corner of the lot. The 20-foot elevation of the storage tank provided water to the house. (Ferrier notes in his history that Berkeley's first water works were constructed by the College of California in 1867.)

The Willey house at 2709 Dwight Way was demolished in 1928, and the Bishop Berkeley Apartments were built on the site immediately afterwards. (<https://www.apartments.com/bishop-berkeley-apartments-berkeley-ca/mj4sz5k/>). In her landmark application for the Channing Apartments, Daniella Thompson quotes Willey's daughter, Maria Willey Gray, who seventy years later reminisced in the *Berkeley Daily Gazette*: "My father always hoped that a tablet would be placed on the property where our house stood, inasmuch as it was the first home constructed on the prospective site of the college town."

(continued on page10)

(Willey - continued from page 9)

As Ferrier noted in his history, “College Avenue was then a country road out from Oakland It was from this first village home that Dr. Willey went forth every day for the discharge of his duties as acting-president of the College of California.”

Martha and Samuel had five children: three sons and two daughters. One daughter, Mrs. Anne B. Pray, operated a boarding house located on the northwest corner of Telegraph Avenue and Bancroft Way. The Willeys were living there when Martha Willey died of bronchial pneumonia on June 3, 1906, age 83. She is buried in Mountain View Cemetery in Oakland. Samuel Hopkins Willey died in Berkeley on January 21, 1914 at age 92. He is also interred at Mountain View Cemetery.

Sources:

In researching and writing this article, I greatly benefited from information and suggestions provided by Daniella Thompson.

A major source for this article is *Personal Memoranda of Samuel Hopkins Willey: The Journal of His Voyage to California in 1848-1849*, published in 2007 by the Friends of the Bancroft Library. The copy I purchased through Amazon from a third party dealer included a letter from the Friends of the Bancroft Library, dated November 20, 2007. This letter stated my copy was Keepsake number 52, in acknowledgement of gifts to the Bancroft in 2006-2007. The embossed circular imprint on the first page of my copy reads: “Library of DJD David J. Donlon.” (David Justin Donlon, 1930-2009, graduated from UC Berkeley in 1951 with a B.S. in agricultural economics and was a fourth-generation Ventura County farmer. <https://www.legacy.com/obituaries/venturacountystar/obituary.aspx?n=david-justin-donlon&pid=130140986>).

Cerny, Susan, “Piedmont Way, 2200–2499 Piedmont Avenue, Berkeley, CA,” http://berkeleyheritage.com/berkeley_landmarks/piedmont_way.html.

Ferrier, William Warren, *Berkeley, California: The Story of the Evolution of a Hamlet into a City of Culture and Commerce*, 1933.

Ferrier, William Warren, *Henry Durant, First President, University of California: The New Englander Who Came to California with College on the Brain*, 1942.

Spencer, Elizabeth (Tama), Berkeley Historical Society, Board of Directors and genealogical researcher.

Willey, Samuel Hopkins, *Personal Memoranda: The Journal of His Voyage to California in 1848-1849*, The Friends of the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, 2007.

Willey, Samuel Hopkins, *Thirty Years in California: A Contribution to the History of the State from 1849 to 1879*, <https://www.loc.gov/item/rc01000831/>.

For historic images of the Berkeley Civic Center and the status of renovation planning, see berkeleyccc.org, a website-in-progress managed by Ann Harlow with help from Berkeley City College students and other members of Community for a Cultural Civic Center.



Support the Berkeley Historical Society

If you received this newsletter by mail, please check your mailing label, and if your membership has expired, we hope to hear from you soon! If you are not yet a member or your membership has lapsed, please consider joining the Berkeley Historical Society! Membership dues are the primary support for our many activities. Members receive the quarterly newsletter and discounts on our walking tours and book purchases. All dues and donations are tax deductible as provided by law. BHS is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit, federal tax ID # 94-2619129. We are always looking for new members, so we invite you to share your newsletter with friends who might be interested in Berkeley history, or bring a friend to visit the History Center.

For all questions or comments regarding membership, please contact Phyllis Gale, Membership Secretary, at 510-508-4389 or membership@berkeleyhistoricalsociety.org.

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I have historic materials I may be interested in donating (or lending for scanning); please contact me.
Notes:

VOLUNTEER I am interested in volunteering at the Berkeley Historical Society. Please contact me.

Notes:

PAYMENT INFORMATION: Total amount \$ _____ Cash Check (payable to BHS) Credit card

I agree to the one time only charge of \$ _____ to my credit card payable to the Berkeley Historical Society for membership dues and/or other donations. *A receipt will be emailed. Credit card information will be destroyed once payment is validated. More information on the BHS credit card authorization policy and privacy policy is at www.berkeleyhistoricalsociety.org/privacy_policy.html.*

Signature _____ **Date** _____

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| Name on card | | Card number | Expiration date | Security code | Cardholder zipcode |

MAIL PAYMENT TO: Berkeley Historical Society, P.O. Box 1190, Berkeley, CA 94701



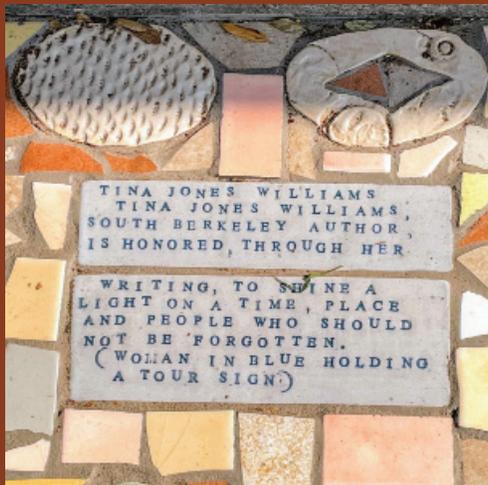
Jacomena Maybeck, drawing by Joan Finton, BHS #2016.074.1.



The Maybeck family's "High House" at Buena Vista Way and Maybeck Twin Drive, now owned by Pam Valois and Lloyd Linford, who greeted us as part of a recent walking tour.



Pam Valois speaking on Zoom from inside the house on September 9.



Captions in clay have recently been added to the South Berkeley mural at Ashby and Ellis.



The caption at left refers to Tina Jones Williams, shown in the center of this section of the mural. Her novels about South Berkeley are available at the History Center.