

**TIM KELLEY CONSULTING, LLC**  
HISTORICAL RESOURCES

June 5, 2014

Stuart Gruendel  
Bay Rock  
Via email: [stuart@bayrock.com](mailto:stuart@bayrock.com)

Dear Stuart

Tim Kelley Consulting (TKC) has reviewed the draft Architectural Significance Evaluation prepared by Steven Fader Architecture for the subject building dated June 6, 2013 as well as the Comments letter from Landmark Staff dated July 9, 2013. We have conducted supplemental research as requested in that letter and offer our conclusions regarding the possible historical significance of 1950 Addison Street below. TKC meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Standards for architectural historians.

The Fader report is well reasoned and persuasive regarding the lack of historical significance stemming from the building's minor associations with the National Guard and the Hiller-Copter. Landmark Staff's first remarks that there is evidence of earlier Guard presence in Berkeley and requests more historical context information on the California National Guard and its armories in general, and on the relocation of the Berkeley armory in particular. Secondly, it states that the building appears to exhibit the characteristics of the Classical Revival style and could be considered a good example. She further concludes that photographic and periodical evidence appear to support the conclusion that the building has integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, and feeling, while some materials (entry in particular) have been lost, the workmanship is not particularly strong or evident and the association with the armory use has been lost.

#### Armory Association

Our research indicates that California has had militia or Guard units since the beginning of American settlement. In Berkeley, as in other comparably sized areas, the units were relatively small and had correspondingly small spatial requirements. However, the city's National Guard units were reorganized in August 1920 (*Berkeley Daily Gazette*, April 4, 1923), and were soon designated as the 159<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment (California Military Museum). Their commanding officer was Colonel David P. Barrows, an ardent anti-communist who was from 1919 to 1923 also the President of the University of California. This amalgamation of units created a need for larger accommodations.

The creation of the Berkeley regiment was part of a much larger rebuilding and reorganization of the National Guard across the country, set in motion by the National Defense Act of 1920. Nationwide the Guard ranks grew from about 55,000 men in 1920 to nearly 160,000 just two years later. Guard units adopted federal units designations that had been applied during their federal service in World War I (Doubler 2008: 56). These expanded units soon required new facilities, and the Guard leadership saw

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armories as useful recruiting tools, so they deliberately “placed armories in a maximum number of communities”, including Berkeley (Doubler, Michael D. 2001. *I Am the Guard: A History of the Army National Guard, 1636-2000*. United States Department of the Army. Washington, D.C.: 168).

Prior to the construction of the 1950 Addison armory, Berkeley’s 159<sup>th</sup> Infantry units had been based in a space on the second floor of the College National Bank building at the corner of Addison and Shattuck. Referred to as Armory Hall, these quarters were widely regarded as inadequate in both space and equipment. The local Guard leaders made several attempts to secure new, larger quarters, all unsuccessful, until a higher-ranking San Francisco-based officer stepped in to help put together a deal in 1922.

Thus, it appears the the relocation of the Berkeley armory was part of a large scale national program that had virtually no local significance but was an inconsequential part of the larger program. TKC concurs with the Fader report in finding no historical significance for the building based on this association.

#### Architecture Integrity

The new armory was completed and equipped by the spring of 1923 (*Berkeley Daily Gazette*, Mar. 28, 1923), with a grand opening and dedication held on April 3. The April 4 *Berkeley Daily Gazette* contained a detailed description of the building:

It is constructed of hollow building tile, and the street frontage is finished in white stucco plaster, trimmed with red pressed brick, white pointed. ... Viewed from Addison Street, the armory presents a very pleasing appearance. It offers relief from the accepted type of armory architecture, which is generally heavy and castle-like in effect. ...

The central feature of the building is the great drill hall, which covers an area of 80 by 98 feet. There are no supports or obstructions of any kind, the roof, approximately 25 feet in height, being carried on trusses, which in turn are anchored on the walls of the building. At each end of the building, and running the full length from east to west, are the rooms containing the offices, supplies and lockers. These are arranged on two tiers, convenient stairways leading up to narrow balconies which give access to the upper tier. ...

Above these ground floor rooms are various company offices and the locker room of the First Battalion Headquarters Company. ... On the ground floor along the other side of the armory are found the company supply rooms and the radio room ... Above these are locker rooms for the different companies, and showers.

This article, the only contemporary account of the building's appearance, confirms many aspects of its original design, such as the stucco facade with red brick and white pointing trim. Noticeably absent from the description are the windows, today the most prominent features of the facade. It is also difficult to account for the existing fenestration pattern in light of the original use of the front space as a locker room, a use confirmed by Sanborn maps. Finally, as noted in the Fader report, Sanborn maps do not show windows in this elevation. Yet the

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presence of 26 wood sash windows would certainly be of interest to fire insurers in a building constructed of hollow tile, and incorporating other fireproofing materials of the day. Steel sash such as used on the rear facade would be much more likely.

For all these reasons, TKC believes that the existing north facade windows, clearly incongruous in an armory or industrial use, are actually later additions. No permit exists for their installation, but the most likely timing would be 1946 when the National Guard abandoned the building and it was occupied by General Lumber and Supply, a provider of just such windows. (*Berkeley Daily Gazette*, Mar. 28, 1946). At the same time other new occupants included architect A. R. Hunter,, interior designer Elizabeth Denton and other office users. It seems likely the current windows and fenestration pattern, much more consistent with a Colonial Revival commercial office building of this era, dates from the 1946 conversion to commercial and rental office use, and was related to the presence of design professionals and a lumber and supply business, whose main entrance would have been at the large side doors, while rental offices occupied the front portion of the building.

#### Architectural Character

TKC believes the building, lacking the characteristic columned entry porch, dentilated cornices, or classical pediment is not a good example of Classical Revival architecture as suggested by Landmark Staff. Instead it appears to be a prosaic rendition of a common commercial building whose primary facade has likely been significantly altered, destroying its integrity. This renders the property ineligible for listing on the California Register under Criterion 3.

#### Conclusion

For the reasons outlined above, TKC concurs with the Fader Report finding that the building is not eligible for listing on the California Register. Nor is it eligible as a Berkeley landmark.

Sincerely,



Tim Kelley

S T E V E N F A D E R A R C H I T E C T S

June 6, 2013

Mr. John Yeh  
LA Realty Services  
826 5th St. #3  
Santa Monica, CA 90403

Re: 1950 Addison Street, Berkeley, CA  
Architectural Significance Evaluation

Dear Mr. Yeh,

At your request we have reviewed the existing building at 1950 Addison St., Berkeley, CA in regard to its potential for designation as an historic resource. The letter reports our findings.

From the documentary evidence and site evaluation, presented below, the structure appears to have had minor associations with local history. As a California National Guard facility, it did not play a direct role in the City's development, though it appears to have had a minor role in relation to the 1923 Berkeley Fire. The site is also associated with the development of the "Hiller-copter," an early helicopter, in the 1940s. Architecturally, the structure is undistinguished, and not a strong example of any design or construction type, style, period, or designer, and the building has been substantially remodeled, eliminating most of the original fabric.

Overall, the historical significance to the City appears to be quite limited, and the lack of site and architectural integrity renders these associations to be insignificantly embodied in the current office building to qualify as either for the California Register of Historic Resources, or as a Landmark or Structure of Merit within the City of Berkeley.

## Study Methods

Study methods included the following:

1. **Field Review:** A field review of the existing structure was conducted on May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2013 to evaluate the building's original fabric and construction, finishes, alterations, and condition.

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2. **Archival Research:** Archival research included examination of building permits, Sanborn maps, city directories, review of prior documentation for the property, newspaper accounts, and photographic resources. Research included review of documentation in the collections of:
  - a. Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association
  - b. Berkeley Historical Society
  - c. Berkeley Public Library, Berkeley History Room
  
3. **Building Evaluation:** Based on the results of the field survey and archival research, the structure was evaluated in terms of the listing criteria for the California Register of Historic Resources, and City of Berkeley designation criteria for Historic Landmarks and Structures of Merit.

## Historical Background

The current structure at 1950 Addison Street was constructed in 1922-23. The original building permit for the structure is dated November 9, 1922, and the building is listed in its present location in the 1923 Polk's City Directory.<sup>1</sup> The original building permit describes the proposed structure as a 2-story Class C building, 100' by 135' in size, 26' high, on a 100' x 135' lot, with hollow tile construction and tar and gravel roof. The proposed use is listed as "Armory," and the estimated cost was \$5,000. No architect is listed on the building permit. Prior to the construction of the Armory, the site was used for open lumber storage, according to the 1911 Sanborn map.

It appears that the California National Guard had a presence in downtown Berkeley since at least 1915. The 1915 Polk's City Directory refers to "Armory Hall" at 2073 Allston, and directories of later years refer directly to the National Guard at 2073 Allston.<sup>2</sup>

The new building on Addison Street is listed in the 1923 City Directory as the California National Guard Armory 159<sup>th</sup> Infantry. The 1929 Sanborn map, which refers to the building as "Armory 159<sup>th</sup> Infantry, N.G. California," notes the construction of the building as hollow tile walls, truss roof, posts along wall 20' center to center, with 12 wire glass skylights. The map has symbols depicting second story windows on the rear elevation; the map does not indicate windows on the street or side elevations.

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<sup>1</sup> The 1923 directory calls the location 1920 Addison, as does the 1929 Sanborn map, though it is clear from the Sanborn map that this is the location of the current 1950 Addison address.

<sup>2</sup> The 1922 directory lists the National Guard 159<sup>th</sup> Infantry at 2073 *Addison*, but this may be a typographic error, as all the other references found refer to the National Guard at 2073 *Allston*.

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Few references to the Armory exist in the local newspapers or other sources from the building's early period. According to the Berkeley Historical Plaque Project, after the Berkeley fire of September 17, 1923, several local sites including "Stephen Union (later Stephens Hall) on the campus, Berkeley's City Hall, Washington School, and the National Guard Armory on Addison Street were turned into relief centers and temporary shelters."<sup>3</sup>

In 1934, the Armory played a minor role in the San Francisco Longshoreman General Strike. According to a Berkeley Daily Gazette article describing the strike, then governor Frank Merriam mobilized the California National Guard, ordering them to reopen the waterfront. As part of that effort, "Young soldiers, some of them in their teens, stern of face and well disciplined, were to be seen in and out of the Armory on Addison Street."<sup>4</sup> The article goes on to note that "behind the Armory a field kitchen was set up..."<sup>5</sup>

The National Guard occupied the 1950 Addison building until the early 1940s. In 1944, the building was taken over by Stanley Hiller Jr. and his "Hiller-copter" company for use as a testing facility for 19-year old Mr. Hiller's invention. According to the Berkeley Daily Gazette, the Hiller-copter was not the first helicopter, which was pioneered by Sikorsky in 1939, but it offered innovation in design and operability.<sup>6</sup> According to the Gazette, Hiller's operation in the Armory building included:

a large staff of draftsmen, mechanics, technicians, and office workers, necessary to the smooth operation of the experimental station. The laboratory is fitted with all the machinery and equipment required to conduct tests. There is a small field adjoining the building to provide space for landing and taking off.<sup>7</sup>

According to the Gazette, after demonstrating his machine for Henry Kaiser, the shipbuilding industrialist, "Kaiser was so impressed with the performance that he agreed to finance further research and development of the craft."<sup>8</sup>

Hiller himself thought there was nearly unlimited possibilities for the Hiller-copter, not only in wartime military use but in civilian life:

"The Hiller-copter," he stated, "offers a new way of life to city-bound citizens. With it they have a quick convenient means of escape from the pressures of city life. It will bring to the family the family car of the air."<sup>9</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Berkeley Historical Plaque Project, <http://www.berkeleyplaques.org/index.php?page=berkeley-fire>.

<sup>4</sup> Berkeley Daily Gazette, 7/6/34.

<sup>5</sup> Berkeley Daily Gazette, 7/6/34.

<sup>6</sup> Berkeley Daily Gazette, 11/13/44.

<sup>7</sup> Berkeley Daily Gazette, 11/13/44.

<sup>8</sup> Berkeley Daily Gazette, 11/13/44.

<sup>9</sup> Berkeley Daily Gazette, 11/13/44.

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Notwithstanding its present or future importance, however, the Hiller-copter facility was the subject of a noise complaint from an Addison St. neighbor. The complaint was aired at a City Council hearing wherein the City manager, Gerrit Vander Ende, argued that the facility was “of importance to the national war effort,” and recommended that it be allowed to remain as a “non-conforming use”.<sup>10</sup> The resolution passed, with restrictions on the timing and duration of testing. Within a short time, however, the company moved out of the Armory building in favor of facilities in East Palo Alto.

In the late 1940s, the Armory building was purchased by Tom Stead, and remodeled for use as a lumber company, and it remained in this use (under different management) through approximately 1979. The facility was used for a few years thereafter as office space for the Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association, the Berkeley Shakespeare Company, and others, before undergoing a substantial remodeling approximately in 1982. The building has been used for offices since that time.

## Architectural Description

Architecturally the Armory building is a modest Commercial Style building, which has been substantially altered over time. The building is a rectilinear 2-story structure, with hollow clay tile exterior walls, surmounted on the street side with a raised parapet and rectangular recess for the building name, which currently reads Addison Court Building. The north (street) elevation and west (side) elevations are finished primarily in stucco, while the east (side) elevation is composed of painted hollow clay tile. On the south (rear) elevation, the building partially abuts the rear wall of the Veterans Memorial and partly abuts a courtyard on the Memorial Building property.

The street elevation is composed symmetrically around a recessed entry, which is framed in brick, with a brick pediment over the one-story entry. The base of the building has a water table composed of vertically oriented red brick, set in a stacked bond, with a brick cap. Above, a similarly vertically oriented red brick band is located over the second floor windows. The roof/parapet line is also finished in brick, with a raised portion at the center of the elevation. Windows on the street elevation are double hung wood windows with a 6 over 6 muntins. The windows have brick sills.

The west (side) elevation, currently facing an open parking lot, does not have any brick trim. At the roofline are surface-mounted 2x boards with exposed bolt heads, presumably an expression of a relatively recent structural strengthening. Windows are wood double hung, but without muntins (one over one). Sills are wood.

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<sup>10</sup> Berkeley Daily Gazette, 12/13/44

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The east (side) elevation, which faces a narrow alley, has no windows, and the south (rear) elevation has steel windows with wire glass (2-pane hopper windows over 4-pane fixed panels).

The building roof, which is not visible behind the façade, is composed of built-up roofing, flat on the north and south ends, and popped up in the center section. Skylights exist over the popped-up central atrium area and at the flanking office areas.

The interior of the Armory building consists of office suites on two floors on the periphery of the building, organized around a central atrium. Within the atrium are raised planters and benches, and a stair up to the second level. The second floor projects beyond the line of the first floor offices and is supported on heavy timber posts and beams. The drywall finish of the second floor walls is in line with the roof trusses above, which along with the floor beams and posts, are exposed to view, yielding a “half-timbered” appearance. Above the second floor, heavy timber bracing and steel tie rods are exposed.

Interior flooring consists of carpeting and ceramic tile. Walls and ceilings are finished in gypsum board.

## Building Alterations

There is very little documentary evidence to confirm the original appearance of the Armory building; no early photos of the structure have been uncovered. From the evidence available, it appears that the exterior walls are original, though altered to some degree. The earliest photos available appear to date from the early 1970s. Whether the original building had a stucco finish, as it does now, and whether the street- side windows were originally located as they are now, or constructed with the Georgian 6 over 6 wood muntins they now have, is unknown.

The massing of the front elevation, with its raised central parapet and recessed building name block, is consistent with period commercial building design, though the brickwork around the recessed entry, and the design of the brickwork in general, does not seem wholly consistent with period detailing, and may or may not be original. All of the brickwork appears to have been sandblasted, most likely in the 1980s remodeling.

The windows on the west (side) elevation were cut into the blank side wall façade in the 1980s remodeling, and a door opening on the street side near the west end of the façade was replaced with a window, most likely at that time as well. The recessed oak entry doors facing Addison Street are of recent vintage, as well. On the rear (south) elevation, the steel windows do not appear to be original, judging from the hardware.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Eight of the 13+ windows on the rear elevation were installed in 1994, according to building permit records.



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On the interior, it appears that nothing remains of the original fabric of the Armory, except the wood trusses, and possibly some of the wood post and beam framing. Similarly, the very large indoor volume of the original Armory appears now to be a small remnant of the original space. The layout of the original Armory space is not definitively known; however, prior to the major remodel of the early 1980s, the interior consisted of 2-story enclosed areas on the north (street) and south (rear) portions of the building, connected by a shallow open loft on the west side of the building.<sup>12</sup> The central area of the building, as shown in photos from the 1970s, was largely an unfinished warehouse-type space, with exposed (and un-insulated) roof joists and roof sheathing boards. The current finishes - tile and carpet floors, gypsum board partitions and dropped ceilings - and much of the fenestration, as noted above, date to the 1980s remodeling.

## Building Evaluation

An evaluation of the subject property in relation to potential eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) or listing by the city of Berkeley as a Landmark or Structure of Merit, is provided below.

### California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR)

A resource may be listed in the California Register of Historic Resources if it meets any of four criteria, discussed below.

1. *It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.*

The Armory site and building are not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history or cultural heritage. The Armory appears to have played a minor role in relation to the 1923 Berkeley fire and the 1934 San Francisco Longshoremen's strike, but these associations do not rise to the CRHR criterion of historical significance to California history or culture. And, although the building served as an armory for the California National Guard, there are no events known to have taken place in its role as an armory that are significant to California history. Similarly, the brief association with the Hiller-copter is neither an association with an event nor significant to California history or culture.

2. *It is associated with the lives of persons important in California's past.*

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<sup>12</sup> Email correspondence with Anthony Bruce, Executive Director of Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association, 6/3/13.

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The only noteworthy person directly associated with the Armory building is Stanley Hiller, Jr., who, since the time of his involvement with the Hiller-copter, has been a prominent businessman, associated with the turn-around of ailing businesses. But this association similarly does not rise to the criterion of person's significant to California's past.

3. *It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic value.*

The Armory is not a strong representative of a type, period, region, or method of construction, and is not associated with a notable architect or designer. The building generally lacks architectural distinction, and has been substantially altered from its original condition.

4. *It has yielded or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.*

The Armory building represents a simple and conventional design technology, and has since been substantially remodeled, and so it has not, and is unlikely to, yield historical information.

No information is currently available regarding prehistory of the site.<sup>13</sup>

#### **City of Berkeley Landmarks, Historic Districts and Structures of Merit**

Per Section 3.24.110 of the Berkeley Municipal Code the criteria for designation are the following:

##### Landmarks and Historic Districts:

1. Architectural merit:
  - a. *Property that is the first, last, only or most significant architectural property of its type in the region;*

The Armory is not the first, last, only, or most significant architectural property of its type in the region. Other armories, including the 1914 San Francisco Armory, and other warehouse type buildings are located throughout the region, which represent earlier or better examples of this architectural type.

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<sup>13</sup> A records search with the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Information System has been initiated, but results have not yet been received.

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- b. Properties that are prototypes of or outstanding examples of periods, styles, architectural movements or construction, or examples of the more notable works of the best surviving work in a region of an architect, designer or master builder;

The Armory building is not a prototype building, nor an outstanding, or even strong, representation of its type, period, style or method of construction, and is not associated with a notable architect or builder.

- c. Architectural examples worth preserving for the exceptional values they add as part of the neighborhood fabric.

The Armory does not exhibit exceptional value in terms of neighborhood fabric. The building itself is not exceptional architecturally in any way, and its immediate neighborhood setting, the block on which it sits, lacks cohesiveness as an historic environment, with mostly new construction.

2. Cultural value: Structures, sites and areas associated with the movement or evolution of religious, cultural, governmental, social and economic developments of the City;

The Armory building does not have strong associations with any movements or evolution of the city in terms of religious, cultural, governmental, social or economic developments. As one location (among many) of the California National Guard, it has governmental associations, but they are primarily not local, and there is no evidence that the building or those associated with the building, played any notable role in relation to the City of Berkeley.

3. Educational value: Structures worth preserving for their usefulness as an educational force;

Given the very substantial remodeling of the Armory building, there is little historic fabric left to the building, and the building does not display substantial usefulness as an educational force.

4. Historic value: Preservation and enhancement of structures, sites and areas that embody and express the history of Berkeley/Alameda County/California/United States. History may be social, cultural, economic, political, religious or military;

As noted above, given the very substantial remodeling of the Armory building, there is little historic fabric left to the building, and the building no longer significantly embodies or expresses the history of Berkeley or the larger regional, state or federal context.

5. Any property which is listed on the National Register described in Section 470A of Title 16 of the United States Code.

The building is not listed on the National Register.

Structures of merit

1. General criteria shall be architectural merit and/or cultural, educational, or historic interest or value. If upon assessment of a structure, the commission finds that the structure does not currently meet the criteria as set out for a landmark, but it is worthy of preservation as part of a neighborhood, a block or a street frontage, or as part of a group of buildings which includes landmarks, that structure may be designated a structure of merit.

The Armory building, in its current state, lacks architectural merit or integrity, and its site context, mostly devoid of period buildings, is also lacking in historic integrity, and thus the Armory building does not significantly aid in preserving the historic essence of the block, street frontage, neighborhood or group of buildings. See additional commentary below.

2. Specific criteria include, but are not limited to one or more of the following:
  - a. The age of the structure is contemporary with (1) a designated landmark within its neighborhood, block, street frontage, or group of buildings, or (2) an historic period or event of significance to the City, or to the structure's neighborhood, block, street frontage, or group of buildings.

The Armory's construction (1922-23) is contemporaneous with other structures in the downtown neighborhood, but given its lack of architectural integrity, it provides limited architectural or historical support for its specific block location or neighborhood. Conversely, with a new building on one side, a parking lot on the other, and new buildings opposite, the historic context of the Armory building no longer exists, further compromising the already limited integrity of the Armory site.

- b. The structure is compatible in size, scale, style, materials or design with a designated landmark structure within its neighborhood, block, street frontage, or group of buildings.

The Armory structure is compatible with the scale of the neighborhood, but the neighborhood itself has a wide variety of building sizes, scales, materials, and design. Similarly, the Armory building's materials palette – stucco, brick trim, and wood windows – is compatible with its surroundings, but as the Armory's materials are quite common and undistinguished in design, they do not particularly strengthen or enhance the neighborhood and other historic structures in the vicinity, or aid in the preservation of the neighborhood's historic character.

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c. The structure is a good example of architectural design.

The structure is not a particularly good example of architectural design in terms of style, period, materials or other aesthetic qualities, either on the exterior or interior, and as noted, has been substantially remodeled, eliminating much of the original historic appearance and ambiance.

d. The structure has historical significance to the City and/or to the structure's neighborhood, block, street frontage, or group of buildings.

From the documentary evidence and site evaluation, the structure appears to have had minor associations with local history. As a California National Guard facility, it did not play a direct role in the City's development, though it appears to have had a minor role in relation to the 1923 Berkeley Fire. As the site of the Hiller-copter, the site's associations are more with the national war effort and technology than with the city of Berkeley, and that association was brief, apparently less than a year. Overall, the historical significance to the City appears to be quite limited, and the lack of site and architectural integrity renders these associations to be insignificantly embodied in the current office building to qualify as a Structure of Merit.

S T E V E N F A D E R A R C H I T E C T S

## Bibliography

### Building Permits

- 11/9/22 Original Building Permit, provided by Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association.
- 1991-present [www.cityofberkeley.info/ppop/Home/Permits/11441](http://www.cityofberkeley.info/ppop/Home/Permits/11441)

### City Directories

RL Polk & Co. of Oakland, California

- 1911 *Polk's Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda City Directory*  
1913 *Polk's Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda City Directory*  
1915 *Polk's Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda City Directory*  
1917 *Polk's Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda City Directory*  
1922 *Polk's Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda City Directory*  
1923 *Polk's Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda City Directory*  
1925 *Polk's Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda City Directory*  
1941 *Polk's Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda City Directory*

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Drawings

5/24/04 First Floor Plan, Space Accounting and Management Report, Sheet A-1.  
5/24/04 Second Floor Plan, Space Accounting and Management Report, Sheet A-2.

Historic Resource Inventories

1979 *Historic Resource Inventory*, DPR 523, Ken Stein. 1/25/79.  
1993 *Historically Significant Buildings in the Downtown*, Landmarks Preservation Commission, City of Berkeley  
1994 *Downtown Berkeley Design Guidelines*  
2006 *Reconnaissance Survey*, Architectural Resources Group  
2012 *Downtown Berkeley Design Guidelines*, City of Berkeley

Newspaper Articles

7/6/34 *Local Guardsman Move Across Bay*, Berkeley Daily Gazette  
11/13/44 *Berkeley Testing Ground For New Type of Rescue, Postwar Aviation*, Berkeley Daily Gazette  
11/13/44 *Hiller-copter Inventor is Air Plant Director at 19*, Berkeley Daily Gazette  
11/13/44 *US Navy Stresses Importance of New Air Rescue Plane*, Berkeley Daily Gazette  
12/13/44 *Hiller-copter Plant Okehed*, Berkeley Daily Gazette  
12/2/45 *Hiller Forms Helicopter Co. In Berkeley*, Berkeley Daily Gazette  
12/7/75 *Expansion a Key Work at Norm Barney's Full Service Store*  
7/30/09 *Berkeley and the General Strike of 1934*, 30 July 2009. Berkeley Daily Planet, Electronic Document, <http://www.berkeleydailyplanet.com/issues/2009-07-30/article/33428>  
N.D. *Berkeley's Architectural Heritage, The Armory Building has been Recycled*, source unknown.

Sanborn Maps

1911 *Berkeley, Alameda County*, California, Sanborn Map Company, New York.  
1929 *Berkeley, Alameda County*, California, Sanborn Map Company, New York.

Other

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1998

*The 1923 Berkeley Fire*, Berkeley Historical Plaque Project,  
<http://www.berkeleyplaques.org/index.php?page=berkeley-fire>



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## Steven Fader Architects

The firm of **Steven Fader Architect** specializes in the field of historic preservation planning and design. The firm's projects include adaptive reuse of historic structures, restoration and seismic rehabilitation, feasibility studies and Historic Structure Reports, as well as master planning and new construction.

Steven Fader, AIA, principal of the firm, has over 25 years' experience in planning and architecture, for both public and private sector clients. Mr. Fader has a Master of Architecture degree from UCLA and a Master of Urban and Regional Planning degree from Cornell University. Mr. Fader is a qualified Historic Architecture professional per the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (36 CFR Part 61).