



Office of the City Manager

INFORMATION CALENDAR

May 12, 2020

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
From: Dee Williams-Ridley, City Manager
Submitted by: Timothy Burroughs, Director, Planning and Development Department
Subject: LPC NOD: 2043 Lincoln Street/#LMIN2019-0004

INTRODUCTION

The attached Notice of Decision for a City Landmark is submitted to the Mayor and City Council pursuant to Berkeley Municipal Code (BMC) Section 3.24.160, which states that “a copy of the Notice of Decision shall be filed with the City Clerk and the City Clerk shall present said copy to the City Council at its next regular meeting.”

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

The Landmark Preservation Commission (LPC/Commission) has granted City Landmark status to the property at 2043 Lincoln Street. This action is subject to a 15-day appeal period, which began on April 27, 2020.

BACKGROUND

BMC/LPO Section 3.24.190 allows City Council to review any action of the Landmarks Preservation Commission in granting or denying Landmark, Structure of Merit or Historic District status. In order for Council to review the decision on its merits, Council must appeal the Notice of Decision. To do so, a Council Member must move this Information Item to Action and then move to set the matter for hearing on its own. Such action must be taken within 15 days of the mailing of the Notice of Decision, or by May 12, 2020. Such certification to Council shall stay all proceedings in the same manner as the filing of an appeal.

If the Council chooses to appeal the action of the Commission, then a public hearing will be set. The Council must rule on the application within 30 days of closing the hearing, otherwise the decision of the Commission is automatically deemed affirmed.

Unless the Council wishes to review the determination of the Commission and make its own decision, the attached NOD is deemed received and filed.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Landmark designation provides opportunities for the adaptive re-use and rehabilitation of historic resources within the City. The rehabilitation of these resources, rather than their removal, achieves construction and demolition waste diversion, and promotes investment in existing urban centers.

POSSIBLE FUTURE ACTION

The Council may choose to appeal the decision, in which case it would conduct a public hearing at a future date.

FISCAL IMPACTS OF POSSIBLE FUTURE ACTION

There are no known fiscal impacts associated with this action.

CONTACT PERSONS

Timothy Burroughs, Director, Planning and Development Department, 510-981-7401

Fatema Crane, Landmarks Preservation Commission Secretary, Planning and Development, 510-981-7413

Alison Lenci, Assistant Planner, Landmarks Preservation Commission Clerk, Planning and Development, 510-981-7544

Attachments:

1: Notice of Decision – #LMIN2019-0004 for 2043 Lincoln Street



L A N D M A R K S
P R E S E R V A T I O N
C O M M I S S I O N

N O T I C E O F D E C I S I O N

DATE OF BOARD DECISION: March 5, 2020
DATE NOTICE MAILED: April 27, 2020
APPEAL PERIOD EXPIRATION: May 12, 2020
EFFECTIVE DATE OF PERMIT (Barring Appeal or Certification): May 13, 2020¹

2043 Lincoln Street

The Whittemore/Woodworth House

Landmark application #LMIN2019-0004 to designate a residential property - APN 058-2173-006-00 as a City Landmark

The Landmarks Preservation Commission of the City of Berkeley, after conducting a public hearing, **APPROVED** the following designation:

DESIGNATION: City Landmark

APPLICATION AUTHOR: James Hendry, 2043 Lincoln Street, Berkeley, CA

PROPERTY OWNER: James Hendry and Kathryn Harrison, 2043 Lincoln Street, Berkeley, CA

ZONING DISTRICT: C-NS, North Shattuck Commercial

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS: Categorically exempt from environmental review pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines, Section 15061 (*Review for Exemption*).

¹ Pursuant to BMC Section 23B.32.090, the City Council may “certify” any decision of the LPC for review, which has the same effect as an appeal. In most cases, the Council must certify the LPC decision during the 14-day appeal period. However, pursuant to BMC Section 1.04.070, if any portion of the appeal period falls within a Council recess, the deadline for Council certification is suspended until the first Council meeting after the recess, plus the number of days of the appeal period that occurred during the recess, minus one day. If there is no appeal or certification, the Use Permit becomes effective the day after the certification deadline has passed.

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
 NOTICE OF DECISION
 #LMIN2019-0004
 2043 Lincoln Street
 April 27, 2020
 Page 2 of 5

The application materials for this project are available online at:

<http://www.cityofberkeley.info/zoningapplications>

FINDINGS FOR APPROVAL AND LANDMARK APPLICATION ARE ATTACHED TO THIS NOTICE

COMMISSION VOTE: 9-0-0-0

YES: ABRANCHES DA SILVA, ADAMS, ALLEN, CRANDALL, ENCHILL, JOHNSON, LACEY, MONTGOMERY, SCHWARTZ

NO: NONE

ABSTAIN: NONE

ABSENT: NONE

Note New Methods for Submitting Appeals during Shelter-In-Place Order

TO APPEAL THIS DECISION (see Section 3.24.300 of the Berkeley Municipal Code):

To appeal a decision of the Landmarks Preservation Commission to the City Council during the 2020 City Council Shelter-In-Place Order, you must:

1. Mail a letter clearly and concisely setting forth the grounds for the appeal with a check or money order for required fees to the City Clerk, located at 2180 Milvia Street, 1st Floor, Berkeley, 94704. The City Clerk's telephone number is (510) 981-6900.

OR

Alternatively, you may email your complete appeal and all attachments to the Planning Department at planning@cityofberkeley.info and include a telephone number where you can be reached during the day to obtain payment information for the required fees by credit card *only*.

- a. Pursuant to BMC Section 3.24.300.A, an appeal may be taken to the City Council by the application of the owners of the property or their authorized agents, or by the application of at least fifty residents of the City aggrieved or affected by any determination of the commission made under the provisions of Chapter 3.24.
2. Submit the required fee (checks and money orders must be payable to 'City of Berkeley'):
 - a. The basic fee for persons other than the applicant is \$500. This fee may be reduced to \$100 if the appeal is signed by persons who lease or own at least 50 percent of the parcels or dwelling units within 300 feet of the project site, or at least 25 such

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
NOTICE OF DECISION
#LMIN2019-0004
2043 Lincoln Street
April 27, 2020
Page 3 of 5

persons (not including dependent children), whichever is less. Signatures collected per the filing requirement in BMC Section 3.24.300.A may be counted towards qualifying for the reduced fee, so long as the signers are qualified. The individual filing the appeal must clearly denote which signatures are to be counted towards qualifying for the reduced fee.

- b. The fee for appeals of affordable housing projects (defined as projects which provide 50 percent or more affordable units for households earning 80% or less of Area Median Income) is \$500, which may not be reduced.
 - c. The fee for all appeals by Applicants is \$2500.
3. The appeal must be received prior to 5:00 p.m. on the "APPEAL PERIOD EXPIRATION" date shown above (if the close of the appeal period falls on a weekend or holiday, then the appeal period expires the following business day).

If no appeal is received, the landmark designation will be final on the first business day following expiration of the appeal period.

NOTICE CONCERNING YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS:

If you object to this decision, the following requirements and restrictions apply:

1. If you challenge this decision in court, you may be limited to raising only those issues you or someone else raised at the public hearing described in this notice, or in written correspondence delivered to the Landmarks Preservation Commission at, or prior to, the public hearing.
2. You must appeal to the City Council within fifteen (15) days after the Notice of Decision of the action of the Landmarks Preservation Commission is mailed. It is your obligation to notify the Land Use Planning Division in writing of your desire to receive a Notice of Decision when it is completed.
3. Pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure Section 1094.6(b) and Government Code Section 65009(c)(1), no lawsuit challenging a City Council decision, as defined by Code of Civil Procedure Section 1094.6(e), regarding a use permit, variance or other permit may be filed more than ninety (90) days after the date the decision becomes final, as defined in Code of Civil Procedure Section 1094.6(b). Any lawsuit not filed within that ninety (90) day period will be barred.
4. Pursuant to Government Code Section 66020(d)(1), notice is hereby given to the applicant that the 90-day protest period for any fees, dedications, reservations, or other exactions included in any permit approval begins upon final action by the City, and that any challenge must be filed within this 90-day period.
5. If you believe that this decision or any condition attached to it denies you any reasonable economic use of the subject property, was not sufficiently related to a legitimate public purpose, was not sufficiently proportional to any impact of the project, or for any other reason constitutes a "taking" of property for public use without just compensation under the California or United States Constitutions, your appeal of this decision must including the following information:

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
NOTICE OF DECISION
#LMIN2019-0004
2043 Lincoln Street
April 27, 2020
Page 4 of 5

- A. That this belief is a basis of your appeal.
- B. Why you believe that the decision or condition constitutes a "taking" of property as set forth above.
- C. All evidence and argument in support of your belief that the decision or condition constitutes a "taking" as set forth above.

If you do not do so, you will waive any legal right to claim that your property has been taken, both before the City Council and in court.

PUBLIC COMMENT:

Communications to Berkeley boards, commissions or committees are public record and will become part of the City's electronic records, which are accessible through the City's website. **Please note: e-mail addresses, names, addresses, and other contact information are not required, but if included in any communication to a City board, commission or committee, will become part of the public record.** If you do not want your e-mail address or any other contact information to be made public, you may deliver communications via U.S. Postal Service or in person to the secretary of the relevant board, commission or committee. If you do not want your contact information included in the public record, please do not include that information in your communication. Please contact the secretary to the relevant board, commission or committee for further information.

FURTHER INFORMATION:

Questions about this action should be directed to the LPC Secretary, Fatema Crane, at (510) 981-7410 or lpc@cityofberkeley.info. All project application materials, including full-size plans, may be viewed at the Permit Service Center (Zoning counter), 1947 Center Street, 3rd Fl., between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Tuesday when the Center closes at 3PM.

ATTACHMENTS:

- 1. Findings and Conditions
- 2. Landmark Application

ATTEST: 

Fatema Crane, Secretary
Landmarks Preservation Commission

cc: City Clerk
Application Author: James Hendry, 2043 Lincoln Street, Berkeley, CA

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

NOTICE OF DECISION

#LMIN2019-0004

2043 Lincoln Street

April 27, 2020

Page 5 of 5

Property Owners: James Hendry and Kathryn Harrison, 2043 Lincoln Street, Berkeley,
CA

ATTACHMENT 1, PART 2

FINDINGS

MARCH 5, 2020

2043 Lincoln Street – The Whittemore/Woodworth House

Landmark application #LMIN2019-0004 for the consideration of City Landmark or Structure of Merit designation status for a residential property.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Landmark designation of the property at 2043 Lincoln Street, The Whittemore/Woodworth House.

CEQA FINDINGS

1. The project is found to be exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA, Public Resources Code §21000, et seq.) pursuant to Section 15061.b.3 of the CEQA Guidelines (activities that can be seen with certainty to have no significant effect on the environment).

LANDMARK PRESERVATION ORDINANCE FINDINGS

2. Pursuant to Berkeley Municipal Code (BMC) Section 3.24.110.A Paragraph 1.b of the Landmarks Preservation Ordinance (LPO), the Landmarks Preservation Commission of the City of Berkeley (Commission) finds that the subject building exhibits architectural merit as an outstanding example of Queen Anne Cottage residential architecture. An examination of the subject building reveals the following identifiable features of Queen Anne Cottage architecture: year of construction in 1889 during the Queen Anne Cottage period which began in 1880 and ended in 1910; steeply pitched roof of irregular shape, with a dominant front-facing gable; asymmetrical façade with a partial-width porch and spindlework ornamentation; patterned shingles; gable ornamentation; bay windows; dentils; large panes of glass bounded by smaller panes; and overhangs accentuated by corner brackets. While the building has undergone some alterations since its construction, it is still able to express significant integrity through retention of its original design, exterior materials and workmanship as well as its feeling and location.
3. Pursuant to BMC Section 3.24.110.A Paragraph 1.c of the LPO, the Commission finds that the subject building exhibits architectural merit as an example worth preserving for the exceptional values it adds as part of the neighborhood fabric. The building is one of the few intact Queen Anne Cottage buildings from the Golden Gate Homestead Tract, which was subdivided circa 1880. Several of the buildings on this block have been altered, and the subject building represents the style and character of this early Berkeley residential neighborhood.

FEATURES TO BE PRESERVED

1. This Landmark designation shall apply to the subject property and the following distinguishing features shall be preserved:

Features of the Main Building:

- All extant, exterior building features characteristic of the Queen Anne Cottage style;
- Overall exterior form and massing; including raised, three-story building with at grade basement, main level above, and usable attic;
- Asymmetrical façade with a partial-width, one-story high porch with spindlework supports, accessed via a straightline staircase with spindlework stair balusters topped with newel posts;
- Overall hipped roof form; including steeply pitched, irregular shape, topped with a small gable on the primary (south) façade, a second wider gable on the rear (north) façade, and a third, dominant front-facing gable on the primary (south) façade that extends over the front bay window facing Lincoln Street; two hipped dormers on the east façade and one gabled dormer on the west façade; and eave overhangs accentuated by corner brackets;
- Exterior siding and ornamentation; including wooden, horizontal tongue and groove boards, wooden shingles in gables, spindlework, and dentils;
- All original double hung windows and exterior casework; including large panes of glass bounded by smaller rectangular panes and original leaded/stained glass;
- Original front door with large pane of glass set into upper portion bounded by smaller rectangular panes of stained glass; and
- Original rear door from kitchen to rear porch.



PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Land Use Planning 2120 Milvia Street, Berkeley, CA 94704
 Tel: 510.981.7410 TDD: 510.981.6903 Fax: 510.981.7420 Email: Planning@cityofberkeley.info

DATE STAMP HERE
Received
DEC 05 2019
 Land Use Planning

Landmarks Application Form

For: Alteration / Sign Permit
 Landmark Designation

Effective April 3, 2013

Intake Planner F. CRANE

Project Address: 2043 Lincoln St. Zone: _____

Project Description: Landmark application for 2043 Lincoln St. for architectural, cultural, and historic criteria.

Date Use Permit or Zoning Permit was applied for: Dec. 5, 2019

Associated Permit number: _____

• **Property Owner Name (Print)** James Hendry / Kathryn Harrison
 Owner's Mailing Address: 2043 Lincoln St.
Berkeley - CA 94709

Daytime Phone # (415) 867-9596 E-mail: jameshendry@56cglobal.net

• **Applicant Name (Print)** SAME as Above: _____
 Applicant's Mailing Address: _____
 Daytime Phone # _____ E-mail: _____

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that the information above and in any attachments hereto, is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Applicant Signature: [Signature] Date: 12/5/19
 Owner's Signature: [Signature] Date: 12/5/19

Does the project include:	No	Yes	Handout / Application Requirement
1. Demolition of, or exterior modifications to, a designated City of Berkeley landmark, structure of merit, or structure in a historic district?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refer to the "Landmark Preservation Commission: Structural Alteration Permit and Design Review Submittal Requirements"
2. Application to designate a landmark, structure of merit or historic district?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Refer to the "Landmark, Structure of Merit or Historic District Designation Form"



CITY OF BERKELEY

Permit Service Center
 1947 Center St, 3rd floor
 Berkeley, CA 94704

Receipt Date:

12/5/2019

Receipt Number:

594388

RECEIPT
LMIN2019-0004

Applicant Information

James Hendry
 2043 LINCOLN ST
 BERKELEY CA 94709-2017

Property Information

Parcel Number: 058 217300600

Project Information

Type: Planning
 Group: Landmarks
 Category: NA
 Sub-Category: Initiation
 Project: 2043 Lincoln - LM/SOM initiation
 Work Description: Landmark or SOM designation initiation for SFR at 2043 Lincoln, to be known as The Wittemore/Woodworth House; constructed ? 1896

Location

2043 LINCOLN St
 BERKELEY, CA 94709

Received
 DEC 05 2019
 Land Use Planning

Payor:	Payment Status: Paid	Date Printed: 12/5/2019
Cashier: DCOWANS	Payment Method: Credit Card	Auth: 9723
Fees:		Amount
LPC010 - LPC: Initiation - Structure		\$50.00
RM - Records Management		\$50.00
	Total:	\$100.00

Property Address:
 2043 LINCOLN St
 BERKELEY, CA 94709



Permit Service Center
 Building and Safety Division
 1947 Center St. 3rd Floor
 Berkeley, CA 94704

INVOICE

Date: 12/05/19

Invoice #: 419521
 Record #: LMIN2019-0004

Bill to:

Address: 2043 LINCOLN ST

2043 Lincoln - LM/SOM initiation
 James Hendry
 2043 LINCOLN ST
 BERKELEY CA 94709-2017

Received

DEC 05 2019

Land Use Planning

Date Assessed	Invoiced Fee Item	Fee	Paid	Balance
12/5/2019	LPC: Initiation - Structure LPC010	\$50.00	\$0.00	\$50.00
12/5/2019	Records Management RM	\$50.00	\$0.00	\$50.00
Totals:		\$100.00	\$0.00	\$100.00

City of Berkeley Landmark Application for
2043 Lincoln Street

THE WITTEMORE / WOODWORTH HOUSE *

Received
DEC 05 2019
Land Use Planning



Initiation Petition from Owners submitted ^{December 5, 2019} ~~November 26, 2019~~
Final Application Provided to Commission, December 5, 2019

*“Stay, stay at home my heart and rest;
Home-keeping hearts are the happiest,
For those that wander they know not where
Are full of trouble and full of care;
To stay at home is best”.*

Excerpt from “Song”, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. The first two lines were permanently inscribed in the fireplace of the second Woodworth home and exemplify the connection of the family to its two primary residences in Berkeley—this house, and 2237 Carleton Street, the latter already a Berkeley Landmark.

* It is standard practice to refer to buildings without formal names by using the name of the first / original owner and, if merited, including the name(s) of later owner(s) or resident(s) of major historic significance. In the case of this house **Wittemore** is the name of the original owner, and **Woodworth** is the name of the family of the second owner, and both are significant in Berkeley history.

Executive Summary

This is a nomination for a Victorian era "Queen Anne cottage" at **2043 Lincoln Street** in North Berkeley adjacent to what is now the Gourmet Ghetto commercial district.

The house was built circa 1889 and is the first and only building on its site in approximately 130 years. It was built as part of the **Golden Gate Homestead**, a two-block square tract platted and subdivided in the 1880s, and initially developed by noted Berkeley developer and promoter James Loring Barker. Lincoln Street in this part of Berkeley divides the Golden Gate Homestead and is a one-block long thoroughfare that contains commercial properties at one end and a Berkeley public school near the other, but is primarily a residential block on the north side.

The house is substantially intact, including retaining most of its distinguishing exterior features and architectural character, and remains on a block of residences (many altered) built in the same era. It is in good condition and significant as an excellent example of its architectural style and era in the Berkeley region.

The house is most prominently associated with two significant Berkeley families:

- the first owner was the **Reverend Everett Wittlemore**, the founding pastor of Berkeley's First Baptist Church, one of the oldest religious congregations in the city;
- the second owners were the family of **Charles and Leonora Woodworth**; he was a notable UC Berkeley professor (1891 through his retirement in 1930), founder of the Department of Entomology, and an important figure in the development of both California agricultural practices and the discipline of integrated pest management; he also contributed a key innovation to early genetics research. The Woodworth family made this their first permanent home in Berkeley and lived here for more than a decade before building another house; their second house is already a designated City of Berkeley Landmark.

The house is also part of a significant continuum of residential design in Berkeley. For a decade it was the first owned home of a UC faculty family (the Woodworths) and a traditionally designed Victorian residence of its era. In 1905/06 the Woodworths built a new house at 2237 Carleton Street (Berkeley Landmark #140, designated 1993). The second house radically departed from traditional architectural styles, adopting the then new and innovative "Berkeley brownshingle" style throughout. It also served as one of Berkeley's earliest known examples of a residence designed to accommodate the physically disabled.

Together, the two houses showcase a remarkable half-century long history of one family's life and home evolution in Berkeley.

Landmark Application for 2043 Lincoln Street

1. **Street Address:** 2043 Lincoln Street
2. **Assessor's Parcel Number:** 058-2173-00600
- 3.

Cross Streets: Shattuck Avenue on the east, Milvia Street on the west.

3. **Is property on the State Historic Resources Inventory?** No.

4. **Is property on the Berkeley Urban Conservation Survey?** No.

4. **Application for Landmark Includes:** Building and parcel.

- a. **Building(s):** Yes. **Garden:** the property has a large rear lot which is currently gardened. The current plantings of the garden are not part of the landmark application, but the context of a single family house on an otherwise undeveloped lot is a feature of the period of significance.

Other Feature(s): N/A

b. **Landscape or Open Space:**

c. **Historic Site:** yes. The building was the Berkeley home of the founding pastor of Berkeley's First Baptist Church, and the first home owned in Berkeley by noted UC Berkeley Professor Charles W. Woodworth.

d. **District:** no.

e. **Other:** entire parcel.

5. **Historic Name:** 2043 Lincoln Street

6. **Date of Construction:** circa 1889.

Factual: Yes.

Source of Information: BAHA property record files.

7. **Architect:** unknown. possibly contractor-designed and contractor-built.

8. **Builder:** Developer and Berkeley civic promoter James Loring Barker subdivided the land and apparently commissioned the construction of a number of houses on this block, most likely including this one. The building contractor's name has not been found.

9. **Style:** Queen Anne Victorian raised basement cottage.

10. **Original Owners:** Everett Whittlemore.

Original Use: private residence.

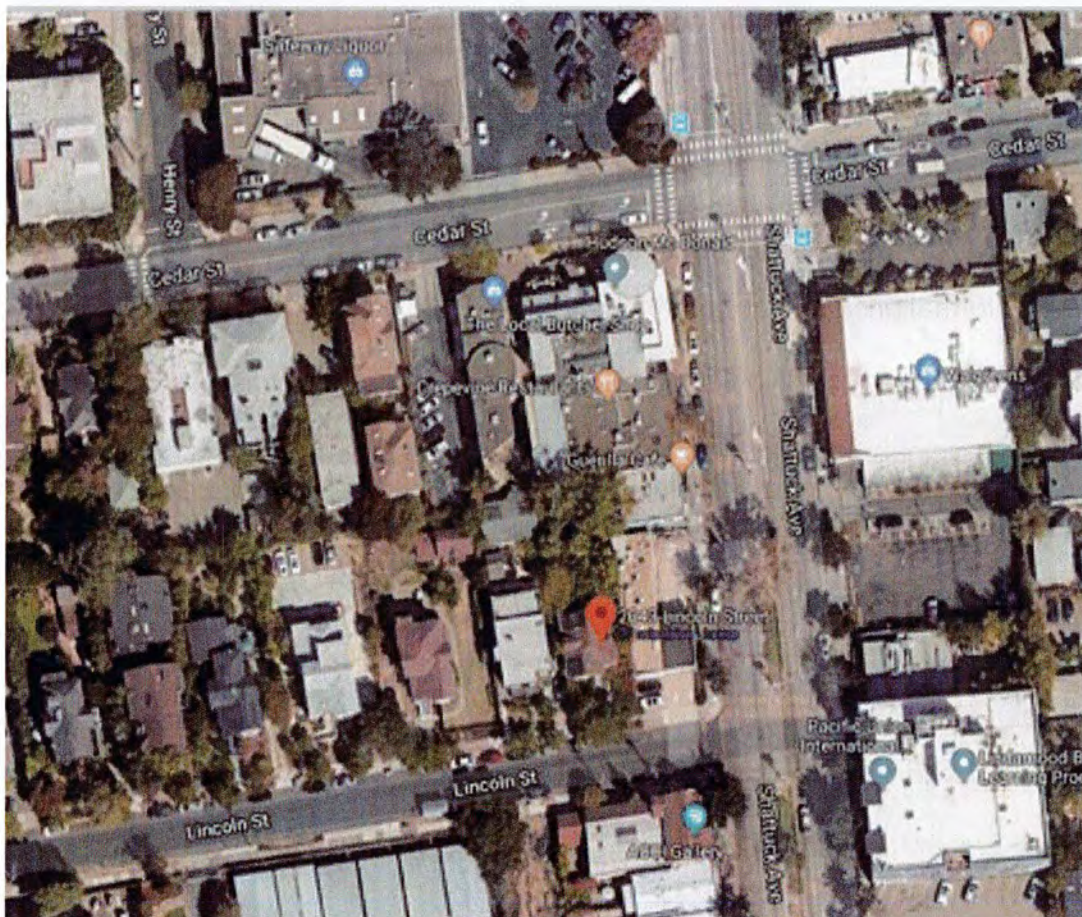
11. **Present Owners:** Kathryn Harrison and James Hendry.

Occupant: present owners.



Figure 1: At left. Parcel map. 2043 Lincoln is in center, one lot west of Shattuck Avenue. Source: City of Berkeley property records, 2019).

Figure 2: Below. Satellite view showing 2043 Lincoln with red caret mark at lower center. Lincoln Street below, Shattuck Avenue to the right, Cedar Street at top. (Source: Google Satellite view, 2019)



12: Recent Use: same. The property appears to have been used since construction as a single family house.

13. Present Condition of Property. Good. The property is well maintained, both house and landscape. The current owners and immediate previous owners made a number of repairs and renovations in the past 20 years. Extensive renovations were made in the mid-1990s.

Exterior: Walls and roof, good.

Windows: good.

Interior: not subject to regulation under the Berkeley Landmarks Preservation ordinance, but otherwise good, with many original and early features preserved.

Has the property's interior been altered: to some extent, but not to an extent that has compromised the original character and fabric. Few early original / early photographs of the property are available, but the exterior retains numerous character defining and apparently original elements of an 1890s wooden Bay Area Victorian house, including board siding, turned millwork, double hung windows, paneled door, decorative shingles, and stained glass elements.

The front stairs have been rebuilt and extended, but in character and materials consistent with the original house design. A garage was inserted in the ground floor / basement level in the 1930s, and later modified in a 1990s renovation.

This raised the main floor and attic 2-3 feet above its original position. This is a typical renovation practice with already "raised basement" Victorians of this vintage and if done well, with materials and design character compatible with the original house, does not compromise the overall historic character. That is the case with 2043 Lincoln.

14. Description

Architectural description:

2043 is a wood-frame raised basement cottage. Permit records indicate that the basement was further raised two to three feet in the 1990s to accommodate useable living space on the ground level as well as renovate an under-house garage space that had been installed in the 1930s. The original foundation would likely have been brick, since replaced."



Figure 3: *Typical East Bay Queen Anne cottage illustration from Rehab Right, City of Oakland Planning Department, 1978.*

The exterior of the current ground level is designed to match the exterior of the main upper floor. There is additional useable living space under a hipped and gabled roof so functionally this is a three story structure, but visually from the street it still remains a “raised basement cottage” with one main floor, a character accentuated by the lush plantings that obscure much of the basement floor from the street.

The design style is classic Queen Anne, and the house was constructed in 1889 squarely in the midst of Queen Anne / Victorian architectural popularity as the end of the 19th century approached. *“In the United States, Queen Anne-style architect was popular from roughly 1880 to 1910”*

(Wikipedia, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen Anne style architecture in the United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen_Anne_style_architecture_in_the_United_States) accessed September, 2019)

“It is here a peculiarly American style in its mass-produced ornamentation (including ‘gingerbread’) and lavish use of wood...By 1880 the style appeared in pattern books—Americanized and adapted for city lot and simple cottage. The explosion of turned ornament led to the spindle work interpretation, called Eastlake after the English tastemaker and furniture designer.”

(<https://www.oldhouseonline.com/house-tours/style-guide-queen-anne>, accessed September, 2019).

While the most prominent Queen Anne style dwellings in the United States, then and today and including those in the Bay Area, are large multistory houses often with elaborate towers and turrets, the “Queen Anne cottage” style was also popular and shared design characteristics with the larger houses. Typical Queen Anne cottages include these characteristics: *“one-story, frame house; wrap-around porch with turned posts, decorative brackets, and spindle work; square layout with projecting gables to front and side; pyramidal or hipped roof reflecting pyramidal massing; rooms are asymmetrical and there is no central hallway; interior-located chimneys; interior detailing, such as door surroundings, window surrounds, wainscoting, and mantels; built in 1880s and 1890s for middle class in both urban and rural areas.”* (Wikipedia, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen Anne style architecture in the United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen_Anne_style_architecture_in_the_United_States) accessed September, 2019)

The design of 2043 Lincoln exhibits and retains all of those physical features, most of them original, and was built in a rural area rapidly converting to urban character, and first owned / occupied by a middle class family.

The exterior is sheathed with a combination of grooved horizontal clapboard siding with two areas of fish scale shingle detail on the upper main facade. The siding lies flat to the wall, rather than shiplapped. Most likely it is a horizontal tongue and groove, with a narrow portion of each lower board inserted into a grooved slot in the bottom of the board above. There are vertical boards at the corners concealing the junction of the horizontal siding.

The exterior is entirely painted and most likely was painted from the beginning.

Most of the windows have similar exterior characteristics including a double hung design, true divided lites, wooden "ear" extensions at the bottom of the upper sashes, and decorative casework extensions below the projecting sill.

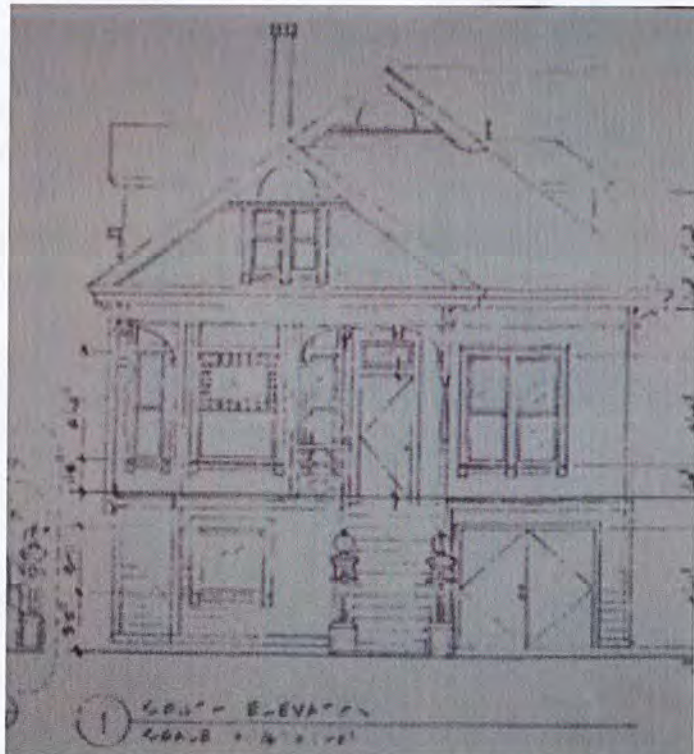
Description of Elevations:

The south facade faces Lincoln Street and is the primary elevation of the house. When built, this house was one of several free standing Victorian cottages and two story houses in a row on the north side of the street, all of them oriented south to the one-block long street. As was typical of the era, dwellings that were not on the corner lots concentrated their decorative features on the elevation facing the street.

The ground level of this facade contains one window on the west, with divided lites containing stained glass squares around a clear center pane, and two hinged wooden garage doors on the east with a 2 x 4 pattern of obscure glass over three vertical inset panels. The window was original to this facade, according to the present owners. The garage doors are of modern construction (circa 2010), but designed to resemble early garage / carriage house doors.

The main floor above contains a small inset front porch at center right, reached by a straight run of wooden stairs. A three sided bay window projects beyond the porch to the left (west) of the front door. To the right (east) of the front door there are side-by-side double hung windows at this level.

Figure 4: Drawing at right, shows existing conditions in 1995 and was prepared by Kim Lew, Architect, for 2043 Lincoln and was submitted as part of a application package for renovation work. The circa 1935 garage door is at lower right. Note the lower height of the basement level. The subsequent renovation increased the basement level by 2-3 feet, and rebuilt the deteriorated front steps in kind. The upper facade remained largely the same. Source: City permit files.



The central window in the bay is double hung and the upper sash has divided lites with 28 small square panes of colored glass around a clear central panel. The front door has a similar divided lite arrangement of small colored glass panes 7 vertical / 5 horizontal, around a clear central pane, below a fixed glass transom bearing the street number in gold lettering. There are three inset wooden panels in the solid wood front door one horizontal, two vertical, below the glass. There is a Victorian-style doorbell to the right of the door, in the frame.

The gable above the main floor contains side by side double hung windows in the center, flanked by fish scale shingles below a simple band of square dentils surmounted by a wooden panel depicting a stylized sunburst with 11 raised rays.



The sunburst pattern is recalled in simple fan brackets at the corners of the main floor window bay and the corners of the porch roof. The porch is upheld by the bay on one side and a single turned column on the other. There is a second band of dentils between the fish scale shingles and the first floor proper.

The roof slightly overhangs the facade and is boxed with a soffit that conceals the rafters. There are simple, curved, brackets at corners and evenly spaced intervals, continuing around the perimeter of the house. The brackets attach to the house on a simple wooden fascia board.

Figure 5: *interior of entry hall, showing front door with colored glass around clear glass pane, transom over door, and milled casework on interior door frames. 2019.*

The front staircase has a pattern of square wooden balusters divided in half in a stepped pattern by similarly dimensioned horizontal wooden bars. The newel posts are topped with a wooden half sphere. There are two similar wooden spheres depending from the front of the porch roof, above the stairs, and the spherical pattern is again repeated at the top of the turned porch column.

Figure 6: right, shows detail of rebuilt front steps, including balustrade and turned newel post top. Photo 2019.

Figure 7: below, main south facade showing porch, front bay and gable with fish scale shingles and sunburst, rebuilt front steps, and replacement garage door (circa 2010). Photo 2019.





Figure 8: *Left. East facade detail, showing double hung window with exterior casework, horizontal board siding, water table between basement level and main floor, and boxed eaves. Photo 2019.*

East facade:

The east side of the house is primarily board siding with a wooden water table at the top of the raised basement level. Like the fascia, the water table is painted a different color to distinguish itself from the rest of the board siding. At the upper level under the eaves there are two simple dormers each containing one double hung window.

There are main floor windows, both double hung, a smaller one near the center of the elevation and a larger one at the rear. There is a door to the basement and one basement double hung window.

Rear (north) facade:

The rear (north) of the house repeats all the basic architectural elements of the other facades but omits the decorative trim of the street facade. It contains horizontal board siding, water table, slightly projecting bracketed eaves, and similar double hung windows and wooden doors. The raised basement level at grade has a window at (east) rear, and double french doors at (west) rear. A straight wooden staircase ascends in the middle of the facade to a porch that extends across the western half of the facade. The porch is slightly recessed below the upper floor gable. The staircase and porch railing are detailed in the same pattern as the front steps, although the spheres on the newel posts are not as large.

There is one double hung window on the east side of the main floor rear. A large double hung window looks out on the porch, next to a wooden door with four recessed panels, behind a wooden screen door. The southwest corner of the porch has a small doored compartment that currently contains storage behind wooden louvered doors. This is positioned where an outdoor toilet might have been located in the early days of "indoor plumbing". There is also a small ventilated "pie safe" attached high on the rear wall beside the window and, adjacent to the main door, a small pet door which resident lore

says was inserted in a previous opening that may have been a hatch to deliver ice to the kitchen in the days before electrical refrigeration.



Figure 9: Above, portion of rear elevation showing rear gable, rebuilt staircase from back porch to garden, and double hung windows with casework. Compared to main front facade of the house there is no shingling in the rear gable. Photo 2019.

There are two double hung windows in the upper gable of the north elevation. The gable does not have the same decorative ornamentation as the gable on the front of the house.

West facade:

The west side of the house is similar to the east side. There is one double hung window on the main level opening into the dining room, and two windows beyond that light the kitchen. There are three windows on the ground floor basement level on this elevation. The top floor, under the eaves, has a single, un-ornamented wooden dormer with side by side double hung windows.

The roof form is complex and follows the “pyramidal” approach of sloped roofs and cross gables typical of Queen Anne cottages. The main mass of the house is covered

by a hipped roof which is topped by one small gable with a milled sunburst decoration on the south, and a second wider gable without decoration centered on the north; a third, offset, gable extends prominently over the front window bay and contains decorative shingles and millwork, as noted above. There are two dormers on the west, and one on the east. The roof has standard, brown, composition shingles. Two skylights has been added in the south gable, and solar panels are on the west side of the roof.

The exterior is not exceptionally ornate by Victorian standards but quite suitable and sufficient for a modest "cottage" dwelling of its era.

Aside from simple brackets under the roof eaves, all the ornamental detail is contained on the main facade and it is restrained; three stained glass windows, some fish scale shingles, some turned wood decorative ornaments, and two simple bands of dentils.

(Figure 10:
*right, full view of
main street
facade.)*





Figure 11: *detail view of upper front facade, showing fish-scale shingling, wooden millwork at porch, and wooden sunburst patterns in the gables. Photo 2019.*

Interior:

While the interior of the house is not subject to landmark review or regulation, it is useful to describe to give the general character of the house.

The house is entered through a small hallway/ vestibule beyond the front door. To the right is a former bedroom. To the left is the front parlor, which incorporates the projecting bay window. Beyond the parlor is the original dining room which can be accessed from both parlor (through double doors) or the entrance vestibule. At the east end of the dining room a narrow staircase climbs to the attic level. At the rear of the house on the left (west) there is a kitchen which communicates to the dining room through both a door and a pass-through, and to the rear porch by a door. A second original bedroom and a bathroom are on the right (east) side of the floor, behind the front bedroom. The attic contains additional bedrooms.

Unlike more ornate and larger Victorians of its era the house appears to have been designed to function primarily on one level, with a single parlor, dining room, two bedrooms, and kitchen. The staircase is not prominently located in, or accessed from, the front hall. The dining room on the main floor has a small fireplace that originally

shared a flue with the coal / woodturning oven in the adjoining kitchen. These are all features consistent with raised basement "cottages" of the era and, despite incremental alterations, retain considerable integrity.

Like the exterior, the interior retains a considerable amount of its original character including painted wood trim and casework, original doors and flooring, fireplace surrounds, interior staircase, and circular cast plaster moldings above ceiling light fixtures.

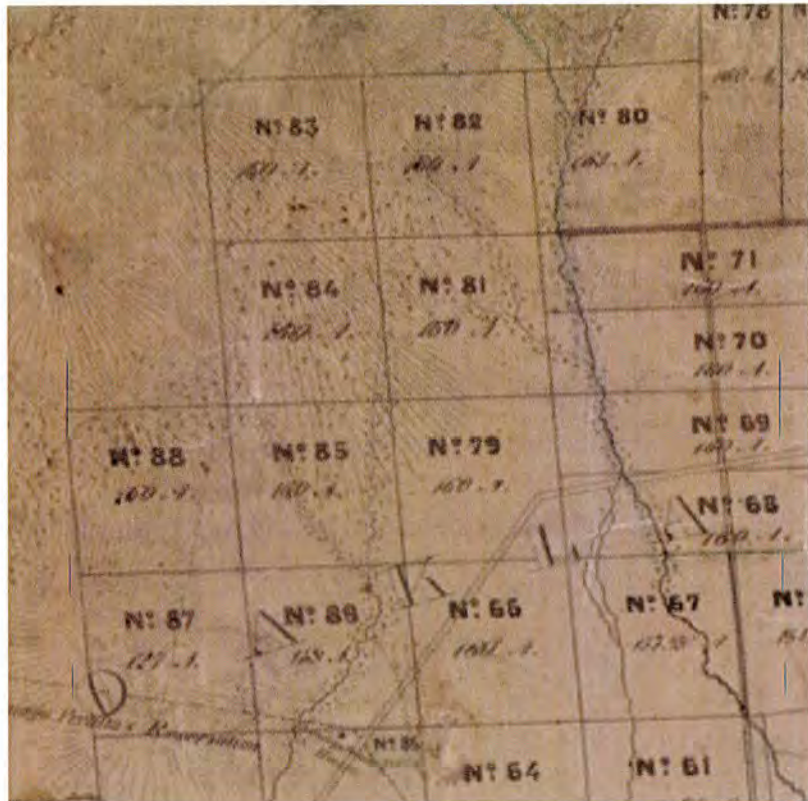
Remainder of site:

The house is set forward on its deep, rectangular, lot that is about 40 x 135, according to Sanborn map and plat plan notes. The house sits on the front half of the property. The rear half is a private garden, extensively landscaped in the 1990s by Ruth Perrine. There are multiple trees, ornamental shrub, and ground cover plantings, an arrangement of pathways and seating areas, and a small pond added in 2007 (?) by the current owners. The garden design continues down the sides of the house and there are also extensive plantings in the small front yard.

Features Recommended for Preservation at 2043 Lincoln:

1. **Overall form and massing** of the building as a raised basement Victorian cottage with an at grade basement level, main floor above, and useable attic, a hipped and gabled roof, boxed eaves, and a residential entrance via a straight line staircase and a front porch facing Lincoln Street.
2. **Exterior siding:** wooden, horizontal boards, with an indented groove where the boards join.
3. **Wood trim and millwork** including decorative shingles and milled sunbursts in the eaves, milled porch columns and railings and balusters (note: front and rear steps are a reconstruction in kind, not original).
4. **Windows:** Original double hung, including a number of windows with original leaded / stained glass. Exterior casework around windows.
5. **Doors:** original front door. Original rear door from kitchen to rear porch.
6. **Roof:** shingles (currently composition) in a general style and color compatible with a Victorian of this era.

Figure 12: at right. Portion of a drawing of circa 1852 map made by surveyor Julius Kellersberger which platted the Domingo and Vincente Peralta ranches into 160 acre sections for sale. Sections 68 through 71 at the right side of the map show the square mile of land claimed / bought by Francis Shattuck, William Hillegass, George Blake and James Leonard. Present day Downtown Berkeley is the left end of #68, and 2043 Lincoln Street would be located in #85, to the left center of the map. Source: Barry Ruderman Antique Maps website. November, 2019.



15. Property History

The Berkeley area was originally inhabited by a native indigenous population. The Berkeley Shellmound at the Bay edge contained documentation of thousands of years of continuous habitation. In the 18th century expeditions sent by the Spanish government penetrated to what is now the Bay Area and “settled” the region and Roman Catholic mission sites were established. These included forced conversion of the original native inhabitants to Christianity and forced relocation from native villages to mission compounds.

Much of what is now the East Bay, west of the Berkeley/Oakland Hills, was awarded in 1820 by the King of Spain to Luis Peralta, whose father brought his family on one of the early expeditions. Luis Peralta then entered the army and served as a military official in the San Jose area. Peralta subsequently divided his huge land grant into four holdings, giving one to each of his sons. Domingo Peralta received an area roughly equivalent to Berkeley, Albany, and portions of north Oakland.

California was removed from the Spanish Empire and became part of Mexico in 1821 when Mexico revolted and succeeded from Spain. The missions were dis-established. The land use pattern remained large ranch holdings like those of the Peraltas, and very small town settlements. Domingo Peralta built a home, circa 1841, in what is now northeast Berkeley, but the area was otherwise left undeveloped with substantial buildings and used for ranching and farming.

In 1846-47 during the Mexican American War California was taken by the United States and later incorporated by treaty into its territory. Some American and other international settlers had already arrived in California and the Bay Area. In 1848/49 a flood of immigrants arrived when gold was discovered in the Sierra foothills. San Francisco grew quickly into a city and settlers and land speculators began to look to the surrounding regions for opportunities for land, or quick profit.

From the Gold Rush era through the 1860s a series of speculators either simply occupied or purchased the Peralta lands in the Berkeley area. There was substantial litigation over land titles which put the Peraltas in debt and clouded their ownership rights. The Berkeley areas properties were either sold or taken by squatters. This opened the "American era" in Berkeley.

In the 1850s a small commercial settlement called Oceanview began on the Berkeley waterfront. In the same period the private College of California was founded in Oakland, and began to acquire land for a future campus site in what is now eastern Berkeley. This land was subsequently given to the State of California in 1868 to help found the new public University of California. "East Berkeley" did not begin to grow as a community until the arrival of the University of California at the Berkeley campus site. Classes and operations were moved from Oakland to the Berkeley campus in 1873.

This created a demand for home sites and commercial services in the vicinity of the campus. From the 1870s through the turn of the century there were scattered developments within walking distance of the campus, mainly promoted by private speculators who purchased tracts of land and subdivided them into residential lots.

Residents of both Oceanview and east Berkeley united in 1878 with the owners of the farmland in between to incorporate as a town, taking the name Berkeley from the eastern portion of the town.

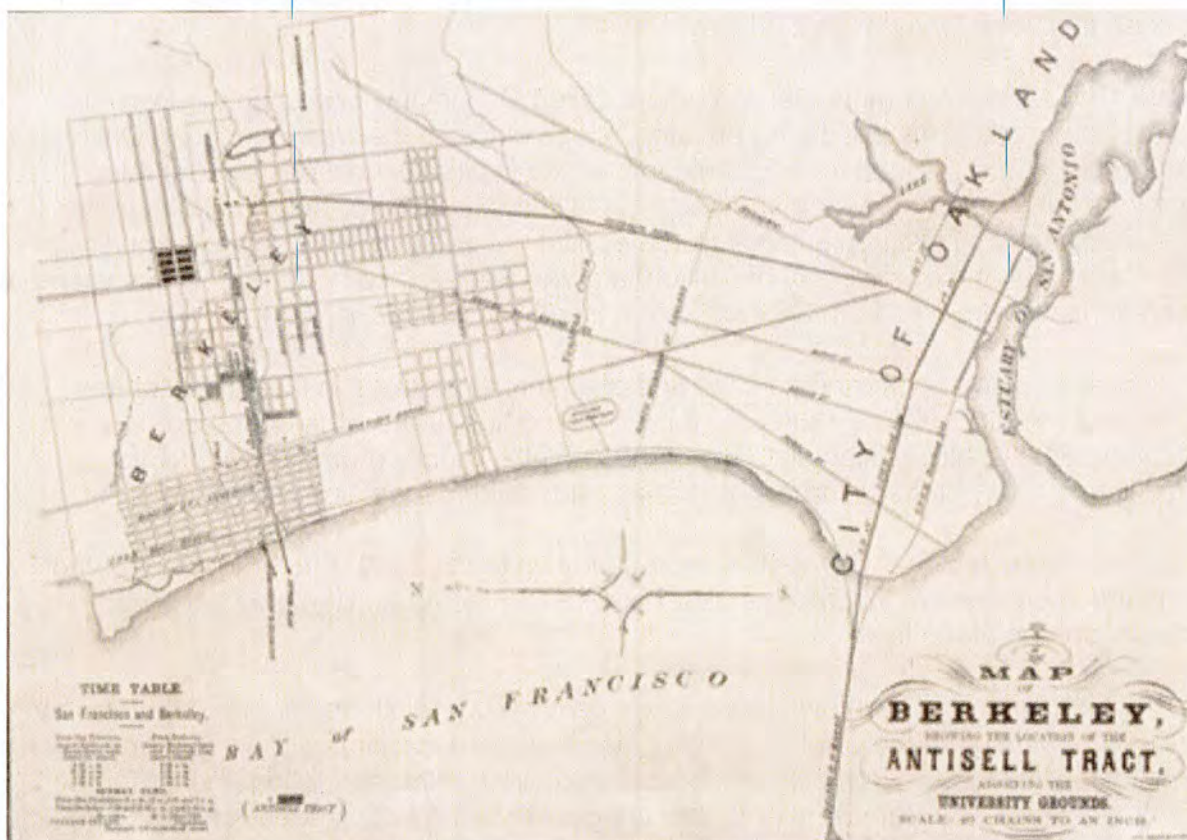
North of what is now Downtown there was a patchwork of both development and fallow land. The bringing of the Central Pacific (later, Southern Pacific) railroad spur line to what is now Downtown Berkeley in the 1870s provided a transportation anchor for the area to Oakland and San Francisco, and the growth of the UC Berkeley campus and local industries and businesses provided a market for home sites. This development pattern crept out north of Downtown as the rail line was extended along Shattuck to Vine Street in 1878, reaching a terminus called Berryman Station.

To the east of the station Thomas Antisell acquired a tract of land between Shattuck and Arch, north of Cedar Street, and south of Rose Street. This was platted in the 1870s as the Antisell Tract and, while Antisell himself moved to San Francisco in the early 1880s, others arrived to buy portions of land, build homes, and promote development on the gently rising slopes east of Shattuck. The Antisell Tract thus became north Berkeley's earliest "suburban" district, with pleasant residences on formal streets in a countryside

atmosphere, nonetheless conveniently served by transit and a small number of businesses and shops along nearby Shattuck Avenue.

West of Shattuck in the same vicinity was the Graves and Taylor Tract, platted by Hiram Graves and John Taylor in 1869. It extended from Shattuck to Grove Street (now Martin Luther King, Jr. Way), and also lay north of Cedar Street. This tract now contains eight square blocks of north Berkeley.

Material on the Antisell and Graves and Taylor Tract from Alan Cohen, Berkeley From The Ground Up, <https://web.archive.org/web/20171014034917/http://historyofberkeley.org/chapter09.html> Accessed September, 2019.



(Figure 13: Map above, circa 1874, shows the patchwork of proposed and planned development in Berkeley, which is still a few years from incorporating as a town. Oakland is at right, San Francisco Bay at bottom. The Antisell Tract is shown as eight dark-colored blocks at far left, at the edge of north Berkeley development at the time. The Golden Gate Homestead would be platted by James Barker half a decade later just below the lower right corner of the Antisell Tract. Source: Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps, website. November, 2019).

James Loring Barker also figures directly into the development of this area and the creation of this block of Lincoln Street. Barker, born in 1841 in Massachusetts, was trained as a hardware merchant by his father and came to San Francisco in 1862. He initially worked in hardware in San Francisco and lived in Oakland. By 1867 he had the resources to purchase forty acres of land at the southern end of what is now Downtown Berkeley, around the intersection of Shattuck and Dwight Way. He subdivided and vigorously promoted this area as a center of commerce for East Berkeley, and built his own home in 1877 on Dwight Way and a real estate office on Shattuck,

He joined forces with Francis Kittredge Shattuck to successfully lobby for the railroad spur line into Berkeley, which coincidentally bisected both Barker's and Shattuck's properties and gave them valuable street frontage to develop and sell. The first trains ran in 1876 and, as noted above, in 1878 the line was extended several blocks north of Downtown to the new "Berryman Station" vicinity.

"While the installation of the additional track was still in process, efforts were being made to develop Rose Street as the principal conduit between Ocean View and Berryman Station...At the intersection of Rose and Shattuck two hotels were built in the year of 1877, one on the northwest corner, and the other at the northeast corner." (Cohen)

Barker was also vigorously involved in what were in that era called town "improvement" activities such as promoting the grading of streets and installation of sidewalks, ensuring reliable water supply, providing for sewage disposal, encouraging residents to beautify their properties with trees and hedges, the maintenance of vacant lots and tracks of land, and, later, promoting gas street lighting and other civic causes. All these activities made Berkeley more of a functional town and also, not coincidentally, increased the resale value of the land owned by Barker, his associates, and other real estate developers and speculators.

While Barker's personal real estate interests were concentrated south of today's Downtown he did acquire, subdivide, and develop at least one small tract in what is now north Berkeley. The land he purchased in 1880 was the eastern half of large rectangular parcel bordered by Cedar, Shattuck, Virginia, and Grove Street (what is now Martin Luther King, Jr. Way).

A 1878 property ownership map of Berkeley—just before Barker's 1880 purchase—labels this as owned by "Randall". It is apparently unimproved, with the then-open Schoolhouse Creek running east to west through the center.

(South of this there were two other small Tracts, the Janes Tract (two square blocks) and the Brook Tract (one square block, adjoining Shattuck.)

Figure 14: at right. photograph of James Loring Barker. Find-a-Grave website, November, 2019.

Barker's development was called the "Golden Gate Homestead", located between today's Shattuck Avenue, Cedar Street, Milvia Street, and Delaware Street. He divided it into two rectangular city blocks and platted rectangular lots for sale on both, then apparently constructed houses on some. The Tract was most likely named to emphasize then unobstructed views to the west towards the unbridged Golden Gate (similar to the separate "Golden Gate" neighborhood that still exists in northwest Oakland, along San Pablo Avenue.) A period portrayal of Barker in 1892 noted (emphasis added):



*"In 1872 he commenced business on his own account as manufacturer's agent and importer of iron pipe and plumbers' supplies in San Francisco, continuing successfully eight years, when he sold out. He had meanwhile acquired large landed interests in Berkeley, Alameda county, and in 1880 engaged in the real-estate business, chiefly in the line of development of his own property. **Since that date he has built nearly a hundred neat, modern and well-appointed cottages of one and two stories, which he has sold to a desirable class of residents. His tract at North Berkeley, known as the Golden Gate Homestead, is delightfully located at an elevation of 225 feet above the bay.** While still continuing his building operations in Berkeley, he resumed business in his own line (plumbing)".* (The Bay of San Francisco, The Metropolis of the Pacific Coast. 1892. Page 324.)

1880s through 1900s block books showing property divisions and ownership by tract show the square Golden Gate Homestead was subdivided into two rectangular blocks—A and B—with Lincoln Street down the middle. 2043 Lincoln is on block "A", the northern block.

The large blocks were then subdivided into smaller parcels for sale, 26 of them on Block A. 14 deep lots, each about 135 feet deep and about 35-40 feet wide aligned north-south, were arranged back to back in the center of the block; seven lots faced on Cedar to the north, and seven faced Lincoln to the south. The two ends of the block were subdivided into slightly smaller rectangular lots oriented east-west and facing Milvia on the west or Shattuck on the east.

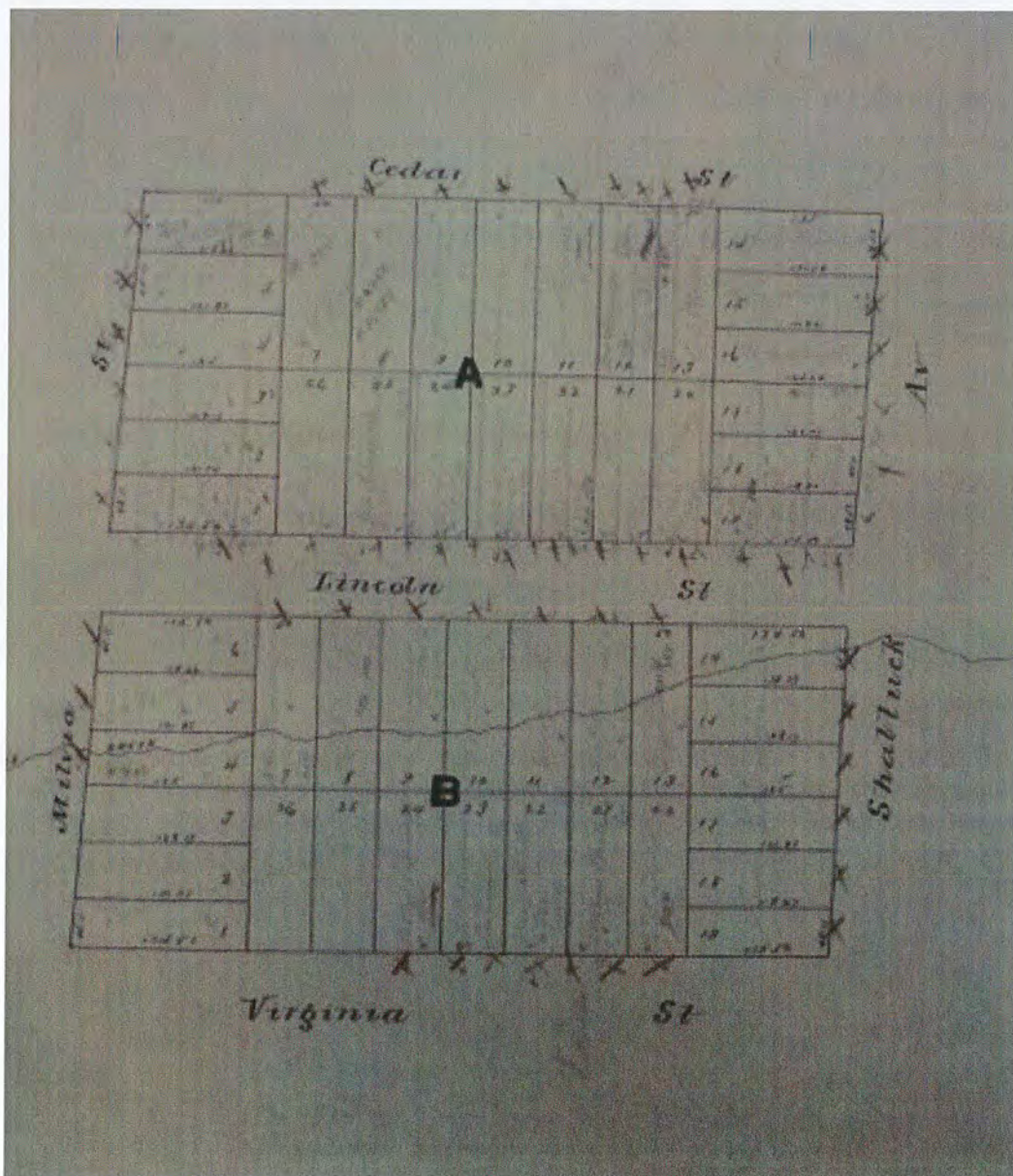
This is a very typical Berkeley development pattern, repeated throughout the flatlands, featuring the creation of single-residence sized lots that would have been sold, often at auction, to either people intending to build a home there, or contractors or speculators intending to build for re-sale. (In that era much urban and suburban land was valued

and sold by “front footage”—that is, the linear frontage of the lot on a public street—so the more streets there were, the higher the value of the real estate and more separate, buildable, lots could be created; presumably this is why Lincoln Street was inserted through the middle of the square tract.)

The 1888 block book for the subdivision, which shows property ownership, shows James Barker as still owning most of the block, with only a few lots—#22 and #23—owned by other parties.

Block “B” to the south was subdivided in an almost identical way as Block A, replicating a pattern of narrow residential lots facing Lincoln Street; this would change, however, in the 20th century when the school district began to acquire land in the center and on the west end of the block to consolidate for what is now Whittier Elementary School.

What is now 2043 Lincoln is part of the southeast corner of the six lots facing Shattuck on the east end of block A. It lies in the middle of what are labeled lots #17, #18, and #19, as shown below. **Figure 15.** below, *Block Book, Berkeley Historical Society.*



A very curious pattern is shown in the block books, however, which makes 2043 and the neighboring house at 2039 Lincoln fairly uniquely positioned in their part of North Berkeley. The plat maps indicate that the three southeastern-most lots of Block A, facing Shattuck, were re-subdivided at some early date, presumably by Barker, into three north-south lots, rather than east-west.

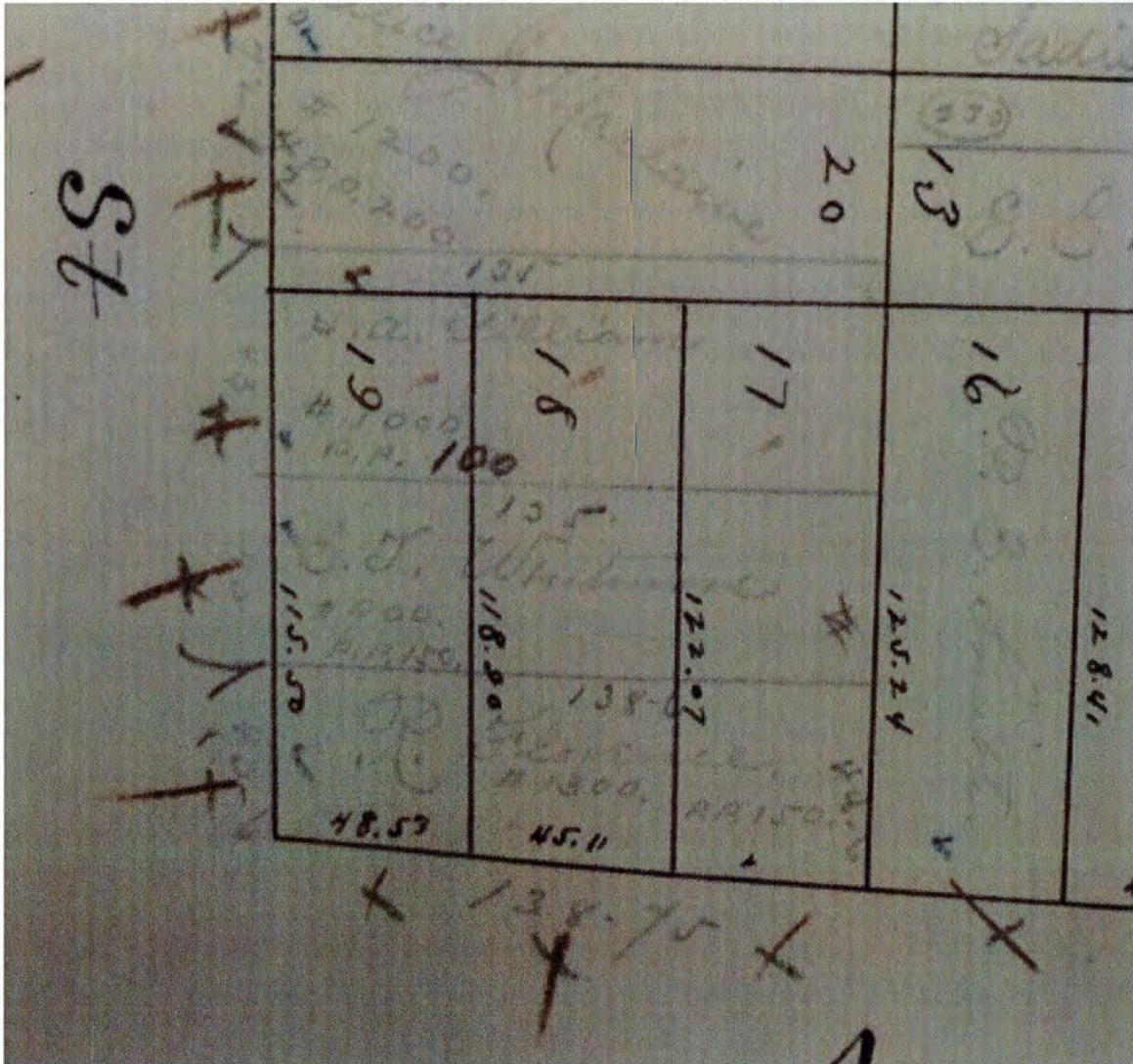


Figure 16: above. This detail of the same 1896 block book page shown in **Figure 15**, rotated putting North to the right, Shattuck Avenue at the bottom. It shows how lots #17-19 were redivided in a north-south direction to create three new lots. The middle lot is the site of 2043 Lincoln Street today, with a penciled notation that it is owned by E. T. Whitmore. (sic). (Source, block book at Berkeley Historical Society).

This re-division of the three lots may have been for the purpose of creating two more lots—today's 2041 and 2043 Lincoln—that would face exclusively onto the residential street rather than Shattuck Avenue and be marketable as purely residential sites. This further subdivision presumably would have been done by James Barker since after the redivision has occurred, he's shown in the 1890 block book still owning the corner lot east of what would be 2043 Lincoln.

Whatever the reason, the lots were reoriented, and this second subdivision created an anomaly along Shattuck. Elsewhere on Shattuck in the vicinity the now primarily commercial properties facing onto the main street are typically 100 or more feet deep, extending at least that distance down the side streets and into the adjacent blocks.

At this corner, however, half the Shattuck block frontage was left only about 35-40 feet deep because the lot orientation was rotated 90 degrees. This places 2043 Lincoln closer to Shattuck than almost any other exclusively residential property in the vicinity on the streets intersecting with Shattuck. It lies less than 50 feet from the commercial avenue. And the property is an amalgamation of what were originally the central thirds of three separate lots in the Tract, #17, #18, and #19.

The Berkeley Herald reported that Barker constructed four speculative houses and two "cottages" on Lincoln Street at the same time in 1889. What is now 2043 Lincoln was then sold by Barker to the Rev. Everett T. Whittemore for \$1,800.

In the 1890 Census, when this subdivision was still very new, Berkeley had a residential population of 5,101. This made it a substantial town by California standards, but much more of a village by today's reckoning.

Real estate booms and rapid residential development driven by the creation of interurban commuter rail lines, enrollment and staff growth at the University, and migration after the 1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire, were still to come.

The predominant feature of Berkeley in 1890 was still the rural undeveloped block or lot, with residential and commercial properties in clusters separated from each other by a patchwork of tracts of land, many still used for farming, where planned streets had not yet been "opened" or large numbers of suburban homes built.

In areas like the Golden Gate Homestead that adjoined rail lines or (somewhat later) streetcar tracks, small commercial establishments began to appear to provide services to the developing residential population. Along Shattuck Avenue in the vicinity of Lincoln, however, there were few commercial developments in the early years, as seen in **Figure #17** and **Figure #18** on the following page. Most of the lots along Shattuck remained vacant even as the adjacent blocks became populated with houses. The earliest commercial developments near Lincoln on the west side of Shattuck appear to have been small wooden shop buildings built around 1907 and 1914, according to block file records at BAHA.

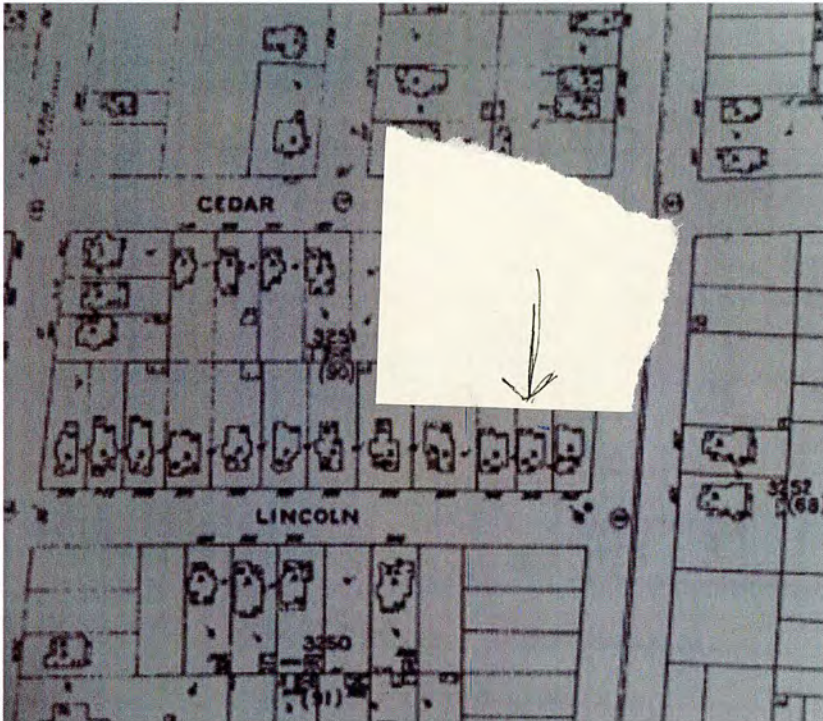
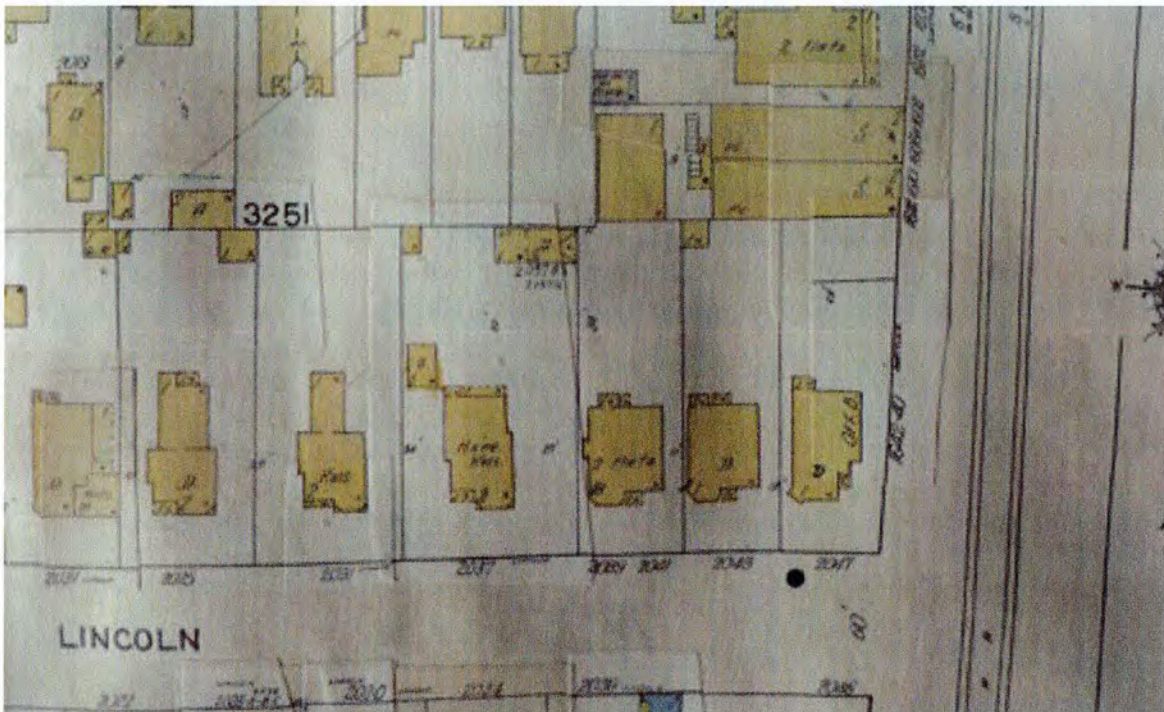


Figure 17, at left, is an undated black and white copy of a Sanborn map from BAHA block files, probably dating to the late 1890 or the turn of the century. The north side of the 2000 block of Lincoln is fully built up with 12 residences. 2043 Lincoln is the second from the right, and 2047 Lincoln next to it (to the right) is a dwelling. There are vacant lots along Shattuck to the north, and also on the block to the south and across the street.

Figure 18, below, is a slightly later Sanborn from BAHA that shows the same portion of the block, with a commercial building that was constructed around 1907 now standing immediately north of 2043 Lincoln, and the building at 2047 Lincoln on the Shattuck corner labeled as both a dwelling and offices.



By 1942 the house the the corner of Lincoln and Shattuck east of 2043 Lincoln has been moved or demolished, and replaced with a commercial building with the street address of 1650 Shattuck. The rear building is identified as an auto repair shop, and the front extension is indicated as a gas and oil service station.

This building exists, currently as the home of Virginia Cleaners. The brick wall on the property line forms part of the garden wall of 2043 Lincoln. **Figure 20**, below, shows the circa 1942 configuration of the vicinity of Shattuck and Lincoln. Note that there are still undeveloped lots on the east side of Shattuck.

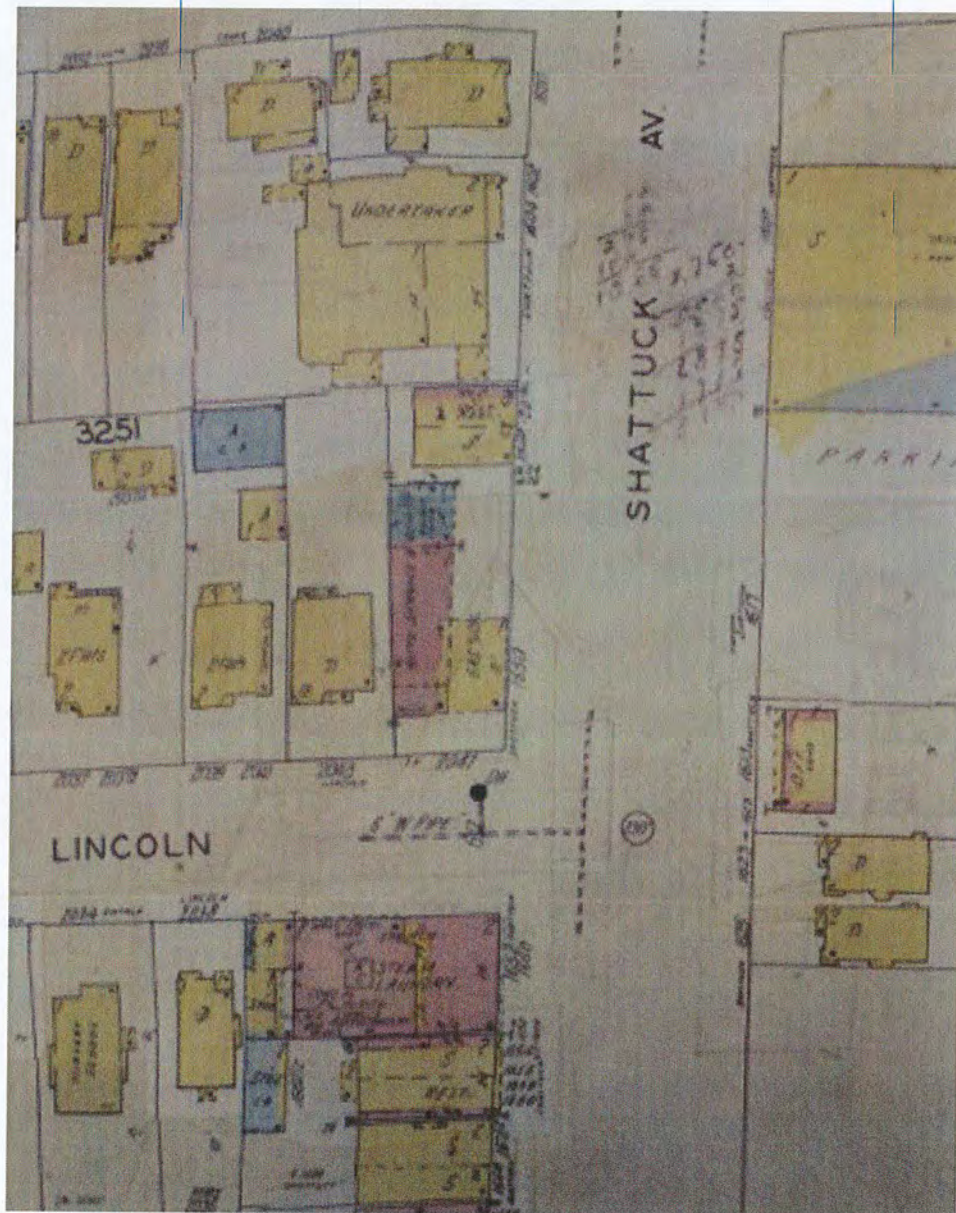
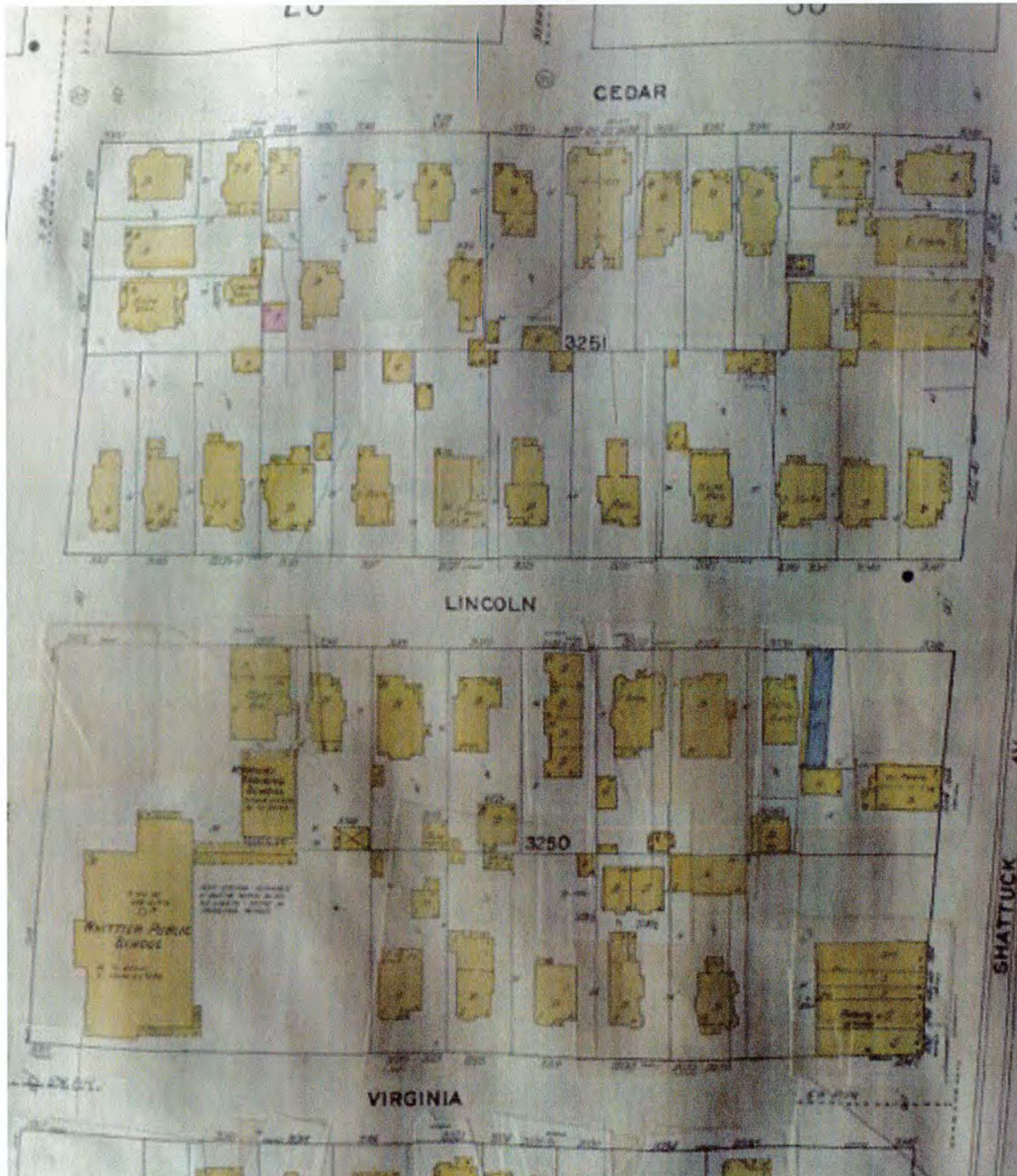


Figure 19, below, shows the broader view of the Golden Gate Homestead Tract from the same Sanborn map as **Figure 18**. The map shows the slow infill of commercial buildings along Shattuck, still mixed with residential properties. Block A, at the top, is full built up with residential dwellings, some of them now rooming houses or flats. Block B, at the bottom, is primarily residential and now has a mix of single family homes and rental structures. At the west end of Block B (lower left), the Whittier School, established in the 1890s, now occupies the end of the block. As the 20th century progresses the school will expand further and further to the east, until it occupies most of Block B.



Building Development History of 2043 Lincoln

The current house represents the first, and apparently the only, permanent structure constructed on the lot. From construction until the 1930s it most likely remained a raised basement cottage with living spaces on the elevated main floor and in the attic and a ground level, unimproved, basement area.

In 1935 the Curran family, then the owners, apparently inserted a garage into the southeast side of the basement. This was typical for the era and for buildings of this type. Automobiles were, by then, in common usage in Berkeley, but the City of Berkeley prohibited overnight parking on the public streets. Car owners thus had to provide off street space for their vehicles. The Curran solution, like many, was to put the parking under their already elevated house. (In many other cases small, freestanding, wooden and stucco one-car garages were built in back yards or adjacent to house).

The garage addition would have altered the main facade by inserting two swinging garage doors into what was most likely a blank wooden wall east of the main steps, but otherwise would not have significantly affected the house.

The only other major alteration documented for the house is circa 1996 when realtor Carol Jakebson purchased the house from the Curran heirs or estate and submitted plans to the City to raise the building 2-3 feet and build useable space in the basement area.

This proposal resulted in an extended permit review and negotiation with City staff, who at one point noted there appeared to have been a kitchen and bathroom installed in the basement in the basement. Ultimately the City approved the renovation and lifting permit, but disallowed any conversion of the basement area to a separate dwelling unit. The renovations were undertaken while maintaining the historical integrity of the property; the main alteration to the exterior was an increase in height of the basement and thus of the overall structure.

Doors to the garage space were first installed in the 1930s by the Currans, then replaced circa 1996 by Carol Jakebson when she raised the house, then replaced again by the current owners after their purchase.

An early Sanborn map (see **Figure 16**) indicates there was a very small shed or outbuilding at the extreme northwest corner of the lot. It has disappeared by the 1942 Sanborn map (see **Figure 18**).

Residence History of 2043 Lincoln

Despite its age—now approximately 140 years—the house appears to have been the owned primary residence of only five families / households since it was built at the end of the 1880s.

Whittemore Family (circa 1889 to circa 1892/3)

The house was first owned by the Reverend Everett Whittemore, pastor of Berkeley's First Baptist Church. It appears Whittemore purchased the house from the developer, James Loring Barker. Those property records that were located shows Whittemore as the early owner.

It is also likely that Barker built the house either for Whittemore or built it speculatively and then immediately sold it to him as the first owner.

As noted above, in addition to being a land developer, Barker was in the hardware business and constructed homes. The description from 1892 that since 1880 Barker "*has built nearly a hundred neat, modern and well-appointed cottages of one and two stories, which he has sold to a desirable class of residents.*" fits 2043 Lincoln perfectly both in terms of the description of the house, and the apparently original resident, the young family of a minister newly arrived in Berkeley.

Whittemore was in residence in Berkeley and this house from about 1889-90 until about 1895 when a city directory notes he had "moved to Maine".

The Whittemore family apparently arrived in the Massachusetts Colony in the early 19th century and became numerous throughout New England.

Everett T. Whittemore was born in Livermore Falls, Maine, on October 16, 1864 and studied at various religious seminaries in New England. He was ordained as a minister in 1889, and initially served a Baptist congregation in Fayette, Maine through 1889 (possibly the Fayette Corner Baptist Church).

From 1889 to 1893 he was the pastor of Berkeley's First Baptist Church; he appears to have been the founding pastor. He was married to May Sturtevant (born 1860) of Fayette, Maine, on June 25, 1889 and presumably they left for Berkeley soon thereafter.

As a recently ordained pastor and only age 24, Whittlemore wouldn't have had an already established religious practice in New England. His marriage in the same year he departed from Maine for Berkeley would have also been typical, joining with a life partner and beginning a family before crossing the country to a new home.

It is quite likely Whittemore either received a call or was encouraged or sent by a mission society to help establish a Baptist congregation in Berkeley. It is possible local

The Whittlemores returned east to Livermore Falls, Maine, in the mid-1890s where he continued to serve as a pastor in various congregations through the turn of the century at least (Source: *Ministerial Directory of the Baptist Churches in the United States, 1899, page 786.* and *A Genealogy of the Livermore Falls Branch of the Whittlemore Family, D. A. A. Whittlemore, 1925*).

The Woodworth Family (circa 1891 to circa 1905)

The Woodworths lived at 2043 Lincoln from about 1892/93 to about 1905/06. This was their first permanent home in Berkeley, and one of two houses they would own here.

Charles W. Woodworth was a well-known entomologist, founder of and professor at U.C. Berkeley's Department of Entomology, early advocate of integrated pest management, and leading Baptist who advocated for evolution and Darwinism. See the biography of him and his family at the end of this section for further details on this family and Charles Woodworth in particular.

There is one aspect of their family story that should be noted in this section, however, since it may shed light on how they ended up at this particular house.

Charles Woodworth came to Berkeley in mid-1891 to join the faculty of the College of Agriculture at the University of California, traveling from his previous post at what is now the University of Arkansas. He was in Berkeley in time to attend graduation ceremonies at UC in June. His wife and young son separately came across country in June, 1891 to join him. (*Holden, page 100*).

Where did the Woodworth's stay in Berkeley upon arrival? The city directory for 1892-93, issued for Dec. 1, 1892, shows "*Woodworth Chas W., M S. asst in entomology, U C, res Lincoln nr Shattuck ave.*" That is unquestionably the future Professor Woodworth.

The same directory shows the Rev. Whittlemore also living on Lincoln, near Shattuck.

Subsequently the 1894 Polk's directory which would have been compiled in 1893 or 1894, also shows both the Rev. Whittlemore and Charles Woodworth separately listed alphabetically, but sharing the same residential address which is given this time explicitly as 2043 Lincoln.

It is likely the two families connected through their religious affiliation. Charles Woodworth was a Baptist. He and his wife were married by a Baptist minister from Fayetteville, Arkansas who travelled more than a hundred miles into Missouri to perform the ceremony. In Berkeley Woodworth would join the First Baptist Church, a relationship which would continue (with at least one stormy interval, described later in this text), until his death nearly half a century later.

Baptists wrote to denominational offices or seminaries seeking a pastor, and promising local resources, to help establish a new congregation.

Religious denominations, particularly Protestant and primarily based in the East and Midwest, were avid to plant their particular brands of Christianity in California in the second half of the 19th century. Sending young ministers here to the frontier was a common practice supported not only by locals but by the communities from which the ministers came.

The Whittemores had seven children, three of them born in Berkeley. Their first child was born in 1890 and died when just 11 months old in 1891 while they were in Berkeley.

Berkeley's First Baptist Church first appears in local directories in 1891 when it was located, with Whittemore listed as pastor, at the I.O.O.F. (Oddfellow's) Hall. This now vanished building stood at the southeast corner of what is now Addison and Shattuck Place (where Scandinavian Designs is currently located), and may well have been loaned to the new congregation as a temporary meeting place. It was common practice for new religious congregations in Berkeley to meet and worship in private homes or borrowed or rented quarters until they were sufficiently established to build or buy their own church facilities.

By the next year, 1892, the congregation is located on "Dwight, near Shattuck." It would later relocate to a brown shingle church building on the north side of Allston Way west of Oxford Street, where the "Oak Court" commercial and apartment building stands today. Eventually the congregation would build permanent quarters at the southwest corner of Dana and Haste where it operated for many decades. Today, the First Baptist Church of Berkeley operates out of quarters at the American Baptist Seminary of the West at Dwight and Hillegass, several blocks uphill and east of its 1890s location.



Figure 21, above, shows an excerpt from the 1892-93 directory for the City of Berkeley identifying the First Baptist Church and E.T. Whittemore. Source, Berkeley Historical Society.

In that era a UC faculty member on a tenure track would have been a desirable tenant and the two families were close in age and, perhaps, background. And a minister of a newly formed and most likely small church congregation might have welcomed a fellow parishioner's family sharing living costs.

2043 Lincoln, although called a "cottage" in that era, had two bedrooms on the main floor and others upstairs under the eaves. It could have easily accommodated two small families totaling six individuals, two of them babies; many Victorian houses in that era had larger numbers of multi-generational residents.

Based on the evidence from two directories showing the two men and presumably their families sharing the 2046 Lincoln address for at least two years, it is reasonable to conclude that there was a personal friendship or connection between the two households and that could well also account for how the Woodworths purchasing the house when, or after, the Wittemores left Berkeley to return east. They were already living there, and were most likely friends with, the owners.

Another interesting bit of information hinting at an early direct connection between Woodworth and the local Baptist congregation is found in Woodworth's voter registration, recorded on August 16, 1892. It gives his "Post Office Address" as "*Dwight way, nr. Shattuck av*" which is the same un-numbered street location reference given for the First Baptist Church when it was located on Dwight. It is possible that Woodworth registered to vote at the church. (By 1896, Woodworth was registered to vote at 2043 Lincoln Street, a further confirmation that house became his home address.)

It is also possible that the sale of the house to the Woodworths took place a few years after the Whittemores departed. The 1897 and 1898 plat maps for the block show "E.T. Wittemore" as the owner of the property, years after he left Berkeley. The 1900 map shows the owner as Leonora Woodworth. Possibly title remained in Whittlemore's name, or perhaps those earlier block books contained outdated information.

The Woodworth family is definitively shown as living at 2043 Lincoln in the 1896 directory, 1899 directory, 1900 directory, 1905 directory, and other references, firmly confirming their tenure in the house from the mid-1890s to the mid-1900s, with one interlude.

The 1901 Berkeley directory gives Woodworth's residence as "*Champaign, Ill*". As the later biographical section will show, this was a year when Woodworth went east on sabbatical to Harvard; he may have given his parent's hometown in Illinois as a convenient forwarding location. All evidence indicates the family kept the Berkeley house.

There is one other anomaly in the sequence of residence history that should be noted to clarify the record of history for this house.

Woodworth descendant Brian Holden states in his published biography of Charles Woodworth that *"In 1903 they built a 4-bedroom, 2-bath house at 2043 Lincoln Street in Berkeley."* (Holden, 347).

This does not seem at all accurate in the otherwise very carefully detailed and documented biography. As explained above, the Woodworths did not build the house—it was built and lived in by others before they arrived in Berkeley—and records show the Woodworths were also definitely living at 2043 Lincoln as early as 1893, a decade earlier than Holden's 1903 date.

The confusion may arise from the possibly that the Woodworths did not complete a purchase of the house from the Wittlemores until later in the 1890s.

Regardless of the purchase date, in July of 1904 a real estate sales advertisement was run by "owner", presumably the Woodworths, for the house at 2043 Lincoln. For a price of \$3,500 it offered *"Furnished house, 10 rooms, many closets, bath, electric lights, gas range, piano; large lot, flowers, bearing fruit trees; 2 blocks to North Berkeley station and to street cars; easy terms"*. (San Francisco Call, July 10, 1904)

Interlude:

The next owners of the house appear to have been the Curran family, described below. However, there is a single fragmentary source that hints at possible other early residents, perhaps a family of renters.

In the circa 1907 Block Book, 2043 Lincoln is shown as owned by "(illegible) Curran", confirming the ownership by the Curran family as of that year.

However, in April, 1909 a newspaper reported the death of 29 year old Genevieve M. Gibbin (sic), with funeral observances beginning *"from the family residence" at 2043 Lincoln* and concluding at St. Joseph's Church on Addison Street. (*San Francisco Call, April 11, 1909*). She was reported as the daughter of "Mary and the late John Gibbin" and having six siblings. There are two references to the address on the same page; one the death announcement, and the other, immediately following, from the president of the local chapter of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, to which Genevieve M. Gibbin apparently belonged.

Possibly the Gibbins were either living at the house with the Currans, or separately rented the house from them at the time; the reference to it being the Gibbin "family residence" implies the latter. The Gibbins were not further researched for the purposes of this study, since the connection of the Currans to the house is otherwise firmly established.

However, since Bernard Curran is also recorded in the 1910 Census as living on Berkeley Way— a couple of years at least after the Currans apparently purchased 2043

Lincoln—there may be some credence to the idea that there were renters in the house between about 1907 and the early 1910s, when the Currans presumably moved in.

Curran Family (circa 1909 to about 1995)

The family with the longest tenure at the house is, unfortunately, also the one about which the least information could be found from research to date. Sources of information are mainly city directories and telephone books, and Census records, and give only the barest outline of their family history. Only a few newspaper articles were located specifically mentioning the Curran family or individual members.

As a broad overview, there appear to have been at least two generations of the Curran family that lived at 2043 Lincoln from the first decade of the 20th century through about 1995, a period of more than 80 years.

In 1906, City directories show a Bernard Curran, working as a teamster, and living at 2116 Berkeley Way. A teamster in that era would have driven a horse drawn wagon, carrying goods and making deliveries. Teamsters might own the rig—wagon and draft animals—they drove and contract independently, or work as a hired driver running a wagon they didn't own. He is also living on Berkeley Way in the 1910 Census.

2043 Lincoln was apparently sold in 1907 by the Woodworths to Bernard and Mary Curran (the former Mary Devenny). This is presumably the same Bernard M. Curran, since directories show him living at 2043 Lincoln in later years (1913, 1922, and 1923 for example) and at that time listed as a laborer.

Both Currans were apparently born in Ireland, Bernard around 1861 and Mary around 1866. Since they were born in the 1860s and are in Berkeley by the early 20th century, they would have immigrated in the period of the Irish Dispora, between 1850 and 1913. In that era the population of Ireland fell by nearly two million individuals as the potato famine of the 1840s, economic hardships, evictions of tenant farmers, and harsh rule by Britain resulted in the death of many and drove even larger numbers into overseas exile through immigration.

The Currans had four children: John Francis (born 1900); Rose Ann Curren (born August 11, 1901. Died 1981); Charles Joseph Curren (born January 9, 1904, died 1972); Marie A. Curran (born December 12, 1908. Died circa 1995. A specific death record has not been found for her).

Bernard Curran, the family patriarch, died in 1925, at about age 64. The Berkeley Gazette (September 12, 1925) reported that he died shortly after his brother, John, a milkman, went missing while making deliveries, leaving his horse behind.

Mary Curren died around 1932 at about age 66. In contrast two of their children—their daughters—lived to be about 80 and 90, respectively.

A later block book at the Berkeley Historical Society, unfortunately undated, shows the owners of the 2043 Lincoln parcel as "R.A. Curran, C.J. Curran, and M.A. Curran", each with a one third ownership.

R.A. Curran is presumably Rose Curran, and M.A. Curran would be Marie Curran. C.J. is presumably brother Charles Joseph Curran. The record implies that after the death of their surviving parent, their mother, in 1932 the three unmarried siblings inherited the house and lived there together and each remained there until their deaths.

The fourth sibling, John Francis, married a Victoria A. Colletti in 1929. In the 1930 census he was also living at 2043 Lincoln Street and his occupation was "chauffeur" for a "milk company". He died in 1934, so perhaps he was not included as a part owner of the house in his mother's will, or perhaps his siblings inherited his share of the house when he died two years after his mother. In any event, the house continued in the ownership of the surviving members of the second generation of the family in Berkeley.

The 1913 and 1922 city directories show a Jno F. Curran (presumably John Francis) living at 2043 Lincoln, and working as a clerk at the business of J.M.C. Platt. Jno. M.C. Platt is shown in the same directory as living at 2025 Virginia and operating a grocery business at 1685 Shattuck Avenue. 1685 Shattuck is on the east side of the street half a block south of Lincoln, and it makes reasonable sense that the owner and a clerk would have been living close by.

In the 1930 and 1940 Census, Rose Ann, Marie B, and Charles J. Curren are all shown living at 2043 Lincoln. In 1940 Rose Curren is listed as single, a registered nurse with a high school degree, working almost full time (48 weeks in 1939). Charles J. Curran is single, working full-time as a clerk, having completed the eighth grade. Marie Curran is single, working as a full-time public school teacher, with three years of college education.

In 1935 the Curran siblings made their only documented modification to the house by adding a garage in the basement level. Presumably by this time—when two or three of the siblings were working full time—they could have had at least one family car. Berkeley prohibited overnight parking on the public street until after World War II, so off street parking, either in a driveway or garage, would have been necessary at the time.

By 1973 property records indicate that Rose and Marie Curran each owned one half of the house (Donogh files, BAHA). This would imply that they each inherited a portion of the ownership share of their brother, Charles, who had died the year before.

City directories and phone books were sampled every 4-5 years after the period of the 1940 Census to confirm there was a Curran remaining at 2043 Lincoln. The references (all sources are directories or telephone books at the Berkeley Historical Society) include:

Miss. Marie Curran (listed 1947)
Miss. Marie Curran (listed 1954)
Miss. Marie Curran (listed 1956)
Miss. Marie Curran (listed 1957)
M. Curran (listed 1985-6)
M. Curran (listed 1988)
M. Curran (listed 1990-91)
M. Curran (listed 1994)

There are a few years in the 1950s when a Curran phone number does not appear associated with the house in the telephone books, but otherwise the record extends from the 1910s to the 1990s. In 1995 M. Curran is not found in the telephone listings, and shortly thereafter the house is sold to a realtor.

(The inclusion of just one family name in the phone book does not imply a single resident at the house. Prior to the 1980s it was typical for a house to have only one telephone landline, which would commonly be registered in the name of a single individual. In other words, the number of listed telephones did not define the size of the household.)

To summarize:

- Bernard and Mary Curran were Irish immigrants who settled in Berkeley by early in the 20th century. They may have arrived when both were in their 30s, or perhaps younger. Bernard Curran worked as a wagon driver, and as a laborer.
- They purchased 2043 Lincoln early in the 20th century and raised their four children there. Bernard Curran died in 1925, and Mary Curran died in 1932. All four children continued to reside at the family home through 1930. Only one of the four, John Francis, married and he died fairly young, in 1934.
- The three other siblings—one brother and two sisters—remained unmarried and appear to have lived at the family house until their deaths: Charles in 1972, Rose in 1981, and Marie around 1995.

1990s Renovations and Alterations

Research did not document whether the estate passed to family heirs after Marie Curran reached advanced age, or was simply liquidated. It is definite that the house was sold, purchased by realtor Carol Jekabson, who undertook renovations then re-sold the house to the next owner-occupants.

Apparently Jakebson, herself living at 1506 Edith Street, initially sought to raise and renovate the house and install a separate unit in the basement. The application was described in part as *“renovations on old Victorian”*. There may have been an informal residential space in the basement, since a letter from the City Planning Director stated

“the unit in the lower level is illegal and must be completely removed, which includes the removal of the kitchen and the bathroom.” (Daniel Marks to Carol Jakebson, February 26, 1996, City permit records.) Kim Lew was identified as the architect for the project, and Glen-Tech, Inc. was identified as the contractor. Work was most likely done in 1996.

Ruth Perrine and Tanya Temkin Household (circa 1997 to 2003)

They purchased the house in 1997 from Jekabson after the renovation project.

In 2003 they sold the house. Perrine and Temkin have not been extensively researched, so only fragmentary information is available, most of it from present-day internet searches.

Tanya Temkin grew up in Chicago and has lived in Berkeley all her adult life. She is still apparently a Berkeley resident. She has written extensively about health issues, including community mental health support models and patient advocacy; she’s been a co-author of at least a dozen journal articles, and was involved in the 1970s and late in civil rights advocacy for patients with mental health issues. She has also worked at Kaiser Permanente and has a Masters in City Planning / Masters in Public Health degree from UC Berkeley, earned in 1997. Her LinkedIn profile notes that she has “worked with consumer-run alternatives to traditional mental health services, which help empowerr people with psychiatric disabilities on multiple levels—their own recovery, helping others peer-to-peer managing the consumer-run organizations that serve them, and making systems change in the mental health system.” (*LinkedIn, accessed October, 2019*).

Ruth Perrine currently lives in Sonora, California. She was an Associate Professor of Fine Arts (painting) at the California College of Arts and Crafts from 1968 to 1978 where she also earned a Masters degree. She earlier earned a Bachelor’s degree from the University of Illinois. Since 1985 she has been a professional gardener and landscape designer, and currently operates her own firm, Ruth Perrine Garden Design.

Her LinkedIn profile lists her garden projects as including 1600 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley (a multi-space commercial property on the same block as 2043 Lincoln, and backing up on the 2043 Lincoln property). Her garden at 2043 Lincoln was included in the prestigious Secret Gardens of the East Bay: Park Day School Garden Tour. Many features of her garden design remain on the property.

Hendry - Harrison household (2003 to present).

Kate (Kathryn) Harrison and Jim (James) Hendry currently own the house. Harrison and Hendry both graduated from U.C. Berkeley. Harrison has resided in Berkeley since 1976 and Hendry from 1976 to 1989 and from 2003 to present. Public policy consultant Harrison has served on the Berkeley City Council since 2017. Hendry is a regulatory analyst with Clean Power S.F., focused on renewable energy and consumer protection.

Chronological History of 2043 Lincoln	
YEAR(S)	Event
1878	The vicinity of the house is part of an undeveloped land holding owned by "Randall"
circa 1880	The Golden Gate Homestead is platted by James Loring Barker. Two blocks are created by divided the roughly square tract east/west with a one block extension of Lincoln Street.
circa 1889	Barker builds several Victorian houses and cottages on Lincoln Street, including what will become 2043 Lincoln. The house is sold for \$1,800 to the Reverend Everett Whittemore, pastor at Berkeley's first Baptist Church.
1890	The house appears in tax records owned by "Everett L. Whittemore" (sic).
1891	Charles Woodworth, recruited for the UC faculty, arrives from Fayetteville Arkansas in the Spring; his wife and young son follow shortly, in June.
circa 1892-1893	Both the Whittlemore and Woodworth families are shown in two city directories living at 2043 Lincoln, presumably sharing the house.
1894-95 *	Charles and Lenora S. Woodworth purchase the house. The title is placed in her name. They reside at the house with their children and a "Miss Minnie Woodworth", identified as a UC student. (* Note. As explained in the narrative, it is possible that the house title didn't transfer from the Whittlemore to the Woodworths until around 1899/1900.)
1902	The house is mentioned in the <i>San Francisco Blue Book</i> , a social register, as a "fashionable address" with the Woodworths in residence.
1904	Most likely because of Leonora Woolworth's growing physical disability, the house is put on the market by the Woodworths asking \$3,500. Described as " <i>Furnished house, 10 rooms, many closets, bath, electric lights, gas range, piano; large lot, flowers, bearing fruit trees; 2 blocks to North Berkeley station and to street cars; easy terms</i> ".
1905	Charles Woodworth is issued a building permit June 30 for a 1 1/2 story residence at 2237 Carleton Street. The permit lists Woodworth as owner, architect, and contractor, cost estimated at \$2,500. The house as constructed contains 19 rooms, six bedrooms, three baths, and nearly 4,000 square feet. The family is presumably in residence by 1906.
1907 to circa 1910	The house at 2043 Lincoln is sold to Bernard and Mary Curran in 1907. It is possible they rent the house out initially rather than moving there themselves, since Bernard Curran is still living on Berkeley Way in 1910, and a member of the un-researched "Gibbin" family is described by a newspaper article as dying at the "family home" at 2043 Lincoln in 1909. The Gibbin's thus may have been renters.
1925 and 1932	Bernard Curran dies (1925) and Mary Curran dies (1932). Three of their four children, who will remain single all their lives, inherit the house and continue to live there together, apparently for the remainder of their lives. One child will die in 1972, the second in 1981, and the third around 1996, meaning that the house had at least one Curran living there for at least 80, and possibly as many as 90, years.
1935	The Curran siblings get a permit to insert a garage in the raised basement space. This alters the lower facade. The house is also re-roofed.
1993	The second Woodworth house at 2237 Carleton is designated a City of Berkeley Landmark.

Chronological History of 2043 Lincoln

1996	1996: house purchased from the Curran estate by realtor Carol Jakebson. She raises it by two to three feet, replaces foundation and renovates basement, restores portions of the interior, and plans a living unit in the basement. The separate living unit is ultimately not created, most likely disallowed by the City's planning department; in the long term, the space will simply be integrated into the house.
1997-2003	Ruth Perrine and Tanya Temkin purchase the house. (Not known if ownership is vested in one individual or both). Ruth Perrine designs the elaborate garden, which is featured on a Park Day School "Secret Gardens of the East Bay" tour.
2003	James Hendry and Kathryn Harrison purchase the house. They add a pond to the rear yard circa 2007 and replace the garage door in 2010. Public policy consultant Harrison wins a special election in March 2017 to fill the City Council seat made vacant by Jesse Arreguin's 2016 election as Mayor. Harrison wins a full four year term on the Council in the 2018 election.

The Woodworth Family and Charles Woodworth's Accomplishments

Most of the material in this section is derived from the excellent family biography of Charles Woodworth, published in 2015 by his great-grandson, Brian Holden, a Bay Area native and engineer. It is carefully researched and draws on many family records and stories to which Holden had access, as well as considerable outside research. The book is entitled Charles W. Woodworth: The Remarkable Life of U.C.'s First Entomologist (Brian Holden Publishing, 2015).

Including in this application a thorough survey of Woodworth's life and his scholarly and community contributions would not have been possible without this invaluable reference. It is carefully researched and draws on many family records and stories to which Holden had access, as well as considerable outside research he conducted.

There is only one area where the book may be mistaken. As noted above, the Woodworths bought, but did not build, 2043 Lincoln and other records document they were living there about a decade before Holden describes them purchasing the house. However, that one error does not detract from the overall solidity of the biography.

Charles Woodworth was born in Champaign, Illinois on April 28, 1865. That same month Lee's Confederate army surrendered at Appomatox, and Abraham Lincoln was assassinated in Washington, D.C. He had one older brother.

His father, Alvin Oakley Woodworth, a native of upstate New York, died of tuberculosis when C.W. was three. His mother, Mary Celina Carpenter, was also from upstate New York. When C.W. was a child the family home in Champaign was half a block from the University of Illinois campus; it has since been replaced with an apartment building. Woodworth's biographer speculates that the close proximity to a college campus—

Figure 22, right, shows the home in Illinois where the family lived when Charles was growing up. (Source, Holden biography).

—which was attended not only by Charles but by all three of his siblings—had an early positive influence attracting him to both education and a research and teaching career.

In 1876 Mary Woodworth married her late husband's brother, Stephan Elias Woodworth. She was a widow, he was a widower. He was a dry goods merchant in Seneca Falls, New York, who was one of 32 men who signed of the "Declaration of Sentiments" authored by Elizabeth Cady Stanton when the first women's suffrage convention was held there in 1848.



Both Mary and Stephan Elias Woodworth worked as tailors in Illinois, and also took in boarders at their home. Their marriage produced three younger half-siblings for Charles Woodworth. He, and they, would all attend and graduate from the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana. (Holden, pages 34-35).

Charles Woodworth attended public schools in Champaign, earned Bachelors of Science (1885) and Masters of Science (1886) degrees from the University of Illinois, then attended Harvard to study for a Doctorate.

At Illinois he worked as an assistant to Stephen Alfred Forbes, an experience that probably helped shape his interests and career. Forbes *"was the first chief of the Illinois Natural History Survey. a founder of aquatic ecosystem science and a dominant figure in the rise of American ecology. (He) believed that ecological knowledge was fundamental for human wellbeing. Forbes was important in the development of ecological theory. He was acknowledged by the National Academy of Sciences as 'the founder of the science of ecology in the United States'."* (Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stephen_Alfred_Forbes, accessed November, 2019).

Forbes worked as an economic entomologist, studying insect behaviors and populations and their relationship to humans and crops. This is the same path Woodworth would pursue in his own career.

Woodworth also studied with Thomas J. Burrill who was a prominent botanist and plant pathologist and the first scientist whose research documented that certain plant diseases were caused by bacteria (*Wikipedia*, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Jonathan_Burrill, accessed November, 2019)

"It is a reasonable assumption that (Woodworth's) expertise in plant pathology as well as his lifelong interest and expertise in optics started with Professor Burrill... C.W. may have modeled some of his hard and multi-disciplinary work habits after Burrill's." (Holden, page 68).

Woodworth was at Harvard from 1886 to 1888. He published his first scientific paper, a study of leafhoppers, in 1887; a species of leafhopper would later be named in his honor. His mentor was Professor H.A. Hagan, "the leading entomologist of the United States". (Holden, page 73).

Woodworth left Harvard before graduating to take a job as the University of Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station. This was a consequence of the Federal "Hatch Act" which had providing a formula and funding for establishing state agricultural experimental stations. The stations, in combination with the Civil War era program of funding for Federal "Land Grant" universities provided states (including California) with the impetus to develop research and teaching institutions that would, among other pursuits, apply cutting edge science and economics to the study of local agricultural issues.

Woodworth would make an attempt to finish his Harvard Ph.D. work more than a decade later, after he was already established at Berkeley. In 1900 he took a one year leave from his faculty position at the University of California to resume his doctoral studies at Harvard.

At the time a doctorate was not required to hold a University of California faculty position, but Woodworth presumably wished to both advance his credentials and also have the opportunity to visit other researchers and institutions in the East.

After Harvard, and a side trip to Europe, he returned to Berkeley and completed his dissertation on the wing forms of insects; he would later write that he had started at age 19 studying, often microscopically, insect wings and had eventually examined the wings of 2,000 different species. His dissertation would was approved by his advisor, but ultimately rejected by a dissertation committee, and he apparently failed his oral exams as well. Thus he would not receive the Harvard doctorate but the University of California would publish his dissertation some years later. (*Holden, pages 81-84*).

Woodworth's biographer notes that in the early 20th century the centers of entomological research in the United States were at Harvard and Cornell, a minimum of four days travel from the West Coast and that there was a degree of Harvard bias against the remote West Coast. For example, when Woodworth recruited a Harvard graduate to join the Berkeley faculty in 1908 the young man was told by Harvard colleagues that

California was a “dead end” and “uncultured”. (Holden, 87). Ironically the recruit, William B. Herms, accepted the UC position and would become a distinguished entomologist in his own right and eventually succeed Woodworth as chair of the department.

The biographer also notes that failure in the dissertation pursuit did not appear to harm Woodworth’s career and he still emerged as a prominent and well-respected leader in entomology over his long career. At the University of California he was promoted to the next key step on the tenure track, associate professor, in 1904, just three years after his sabbatical at Harvard; if the failure of his dissertation had any effect, it presumably did not block his academic advancement at UC.

In 1888, as noted above, Woodworth left Harvard to take a position at the new Arkansas Agricultural Experimental Station. He “was considered the first trained agricultural research scientist” employed there. (*Holden, page 93*). There he immediately began work studying local plant pests and diseases and connecting to the farming population. He served as State Entomologist and among other outreach he offered to identify any insect sent to him by a farmer and provide advice on controlling it.

In his three years at Arkansas he published three papers and experienced two other major changes in his life. First, he contracted malaria, which may have contributed to his departure for a more temperate climate on the West Coast. Second, he married and began a family.

In 1891, just three years after going to Arkansas, Woodworth was offered a position on the University of California faculty by Eugene Hilgard, the Dean of Agriculture. Hilgard (after whom Hilgard Hall on the Berkeley campus would later be named) was a major leader both in agricultural education and the development of the research prestige of the University of California. Coming to the University of California in 1875 from Mississippi, he had considerable experience as a geologist and soil scientist. Hilgard worked successfully to gain the trust of California’s farmers who were skeptical of the value of the young University of California, and establish the premise that institutions like Berkeley should not teach farming per se, but conduct research and educational programs in many fields to assist farmers. “He is considered the father of modern soil science in the United States” (*Wikipedia, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eugene W. Hilgard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eugene_W._Hilgard), accessed November, 2019*).

Hilgard directed the Agricultural Experimental Station at the University as well as serving as Dean of Agriculture. At Berkeley he identified a need for a trained entomologist to teach and lead research in the field, and personally recruited Woodworth for the position.

Entomology would have been regarded in this context not as a scientific discipline entirely detached from practical use but, rather, as another tool used by scientists to understand and respond to natural factors affecting California agriculture.

The next year Hilgard would write that Woodworth *"has made important contributions, and we look forward with confidence to a material development of the entomological work of the (experimental) station."* (Holden, page 99, quoting the College of Agriculture Report, 1891).

Woodworth was *"the first college-trained entomologist connected with any institution in California and the first (from a professional standpoint) qualified to teach the subject."* (Holden, page 100, quoting California Agriculture, Ralph E. Smith, 1952). *"At Cal, C.W. founded and built up the Division of Entomology. He rose to become Associate Professor in 1904, Professor in 1913, and was named Emeritus Professor upon his retirement in 1930."* (Holden, page 102).

After joining the faculty in 1891 *"during the first decade thereafter the institution was offering more courses and instructing more students in this branch of science than any other institution in the country. He rearranged the course of study in the College of Agriculture and ministered to the first great increase of agricultural students, which appeared about 1900...in the planning of research he was similarly resourceful and efficient and the publications of the California Experiment Station about fifteen years ago surpassed those of any other American institution in commanding try attention of authorities on economic entomology everywhere."* (Professor E.J. Wickson, writing in the Pacific Rural Press, October 8, 1921, quoted by Holden, page 208).

In 1895, just a few years after joining the faculty, Woodworth was referred to by the San Francisco Call as being *"regarded as one of the brightest scientific lights in the big University at Berkeley."* (San Francisco Call, February 24, 1895).

From the beginning of his University of California appointment Woodworth both taught and conducted research in the longstanding tradition of Berkeley faculty. In 1896 he was teaching no less than eight classes in Agriculture, ranging from "Elementary and Economic Entomology" to "Parasitic Plant Diseases".

His colleagues would write, after his death: *"It becomes the lot of but few men to inaugurate a new division in the field of agriculture, but this was the good fortune of Professor Woodworth. The Division of Entomology flourished under his leadership, the position he held until 1920 when he relinquished the headship, and the name of the division was changed to its present designation. Professor Woodworth's courses, and he inaugurated many, attracted students in large numbers. He enjoyed classroom work and often lectured for hours to successive classes. Many of his early students became enthusiastic entomologists. He was a man of many ideas, untiring in his labors, keenly interested in his work, strong of body."*

(Charles Woodworth, UC obituary, In Memoriam, 1940. <http://texts.cdlib.org/view?docId=hb367nb1mt&doc.view=frames&chunk.id=div00012&toc.depth=1&toc.id=> (accessed September, 2019)

Figure 23: right. photograph of Professor Charles Woodworth, from the Essing Museum of Entomology, UC Berkeley. Accessed from UC's online In Memoriam website of faculty obituaries.)

Besides working at the Berkeley campus and in the field, Woodworth also traveled to speak at Farmer's institutes. (Holden, pages 105-106).

His value to the institution was shown, perhaps, in the fact that when he went to Harvard on leave (followed by a trip to Europe), Dean Hilgard wrote to him asking that he return well before the start of the fall UC semester to prepare because in his absence "during the last session the entomological classes were almost nil." (Holden, page 111).

On the Berkeley campus, Woodworth conducted research in an orchard located where the "Agricultural complex" is now (Hilgard, Wellman, and Giannini Halls) and had his laboratory in the wooden Agricultural Experimental Station that stood along the north fork of Strawberry Creek. He also established a bee apiary on the campus for research.

As it became clear that the Berkeley climate and soil conditions were not representative of California agricultural lands and thus made the campus a poor place to do many sorts of field research, efforts began to establish experimental stations elsewhere in California



in agricultural regions. The first of these was what would become U.C. Davis, and Woodworth participated in the beginnings of that campus, working to found what would become the Department of Entomology there. (Holden, page 114).

In 1913, four years after the Davis agricultural station was officially established, Woodworth was appointed a full Professor at Berkeley. That same year he published an elaborate textbook "Guide to California Insects" (Holden, page 118). He also taught U.C. correspondence courses in areas such as bee-keeping. He would head the Entomology and Plant Parasitology program until 1919 and remain an active faculty member until retirement in 1930, some 40 years after his arrival at Berkeley.

Woodworth was extremely active in California and a well known faculty member at the University. A search of on-line newspaper archives finds dozens of references to "Charles W. Woodworth" between 1890 and 1919 in more than 20 newspapers, including major urban papers but also numerous small rural / regional publications such as the Sonoma Democrat, Santa Cruz Sentinel, and Pacific Rural Press. They primarily report on his research findings, battles against agricultural pests, and educational outreach to California farmers.

"California agriculture owes a large debt of gratitude to Professor Woolworth. He showed the way in the control of numerous pests...His published works are numerous, touching upon all phases of entomology."

(Charles Woodworth, UC obituary, In Memoriam, 1940. <http://texts.cdlib.org/view?docId=hb367nb1mt&doc.view=frames&chunk.id=div00012&toc.depth=1&toc.id=> (accessed November, 2019)

Woodworth was one of 23 founding member of the American Society of Economic Entomologists which would later become the Entomological Society of America, and active in Pacific Coast branches of various scholarly societies (in his era because of the time and expense of travel to and from the West Coast, the local branches of academic societies were particularly important and independent in their fields).

Among Woodworth's research accomplishments was the impetus for use of *Drosophila* —fruit flies—in genetics research, starting in 1900-01 when he was at Harvard. "Woodworth there suggested to W.E. Castle that *Drosophila* might be used for genetical work." Castle then introduced other scientists to the use of fruit flies in genetics research, and they became a central resource in the field. (Holden, page 135). (Fruit flies can be bred easily, have numerous generations in a short period of time, and have easily discernible exterior characteristics that can be used to track genetic change over generations. Woolworth would presumably have realized this from his entomological research.)

He was prominent in the study of plant pathology, conducting practical research of benefit to California's farmers. He studied the efficiency of various preventive treatments applied to fruit trees during the dormant season, analyzed the best approaches to kill

pest insects and fungus on crops, and developed new equipment to apply agricultural sprays. (Holden, pages 150-154). Woodworth “spent much of his career leading California agriculture’s response to the many insect and fungal pests present. For the duration of his career, agriculture was California’s leading industry.” (Holden, page 161). His research topics included scale insects, fruit blight, whiteflies, peach borers, red spiders, grasshoppers, and other agricultural problems.

He participated in research in the early 20th century to eradicate the Argentine ant which had traveled in infested agricultural shipments to California. There was considerable fear—overblown from today’s perspective—that these ants would become an enormous agricultural and urban hazard, and Woodworth mapped colonies and experimented with ways to destroy them in the East Bay. (These efforts ultimately failed and the Argentine ant, the small black ants we see in Berkeley today, are now regarded as an annoyance, not an existential threat.)

Amidst his work on practical pest and disease control or eradication, Woodworth became an early proponent of what is called integrated pest management, today described as “an ecosystem-based strategy that focuses on long term prevention of pests or their damage through a combination of techniques such as biological control, habitat manipulation, modification of cultural practices, and use of resistant varieties. Pesticides are used only after the monitoring indicates they are needed according to established guidelines...” (UC Integrated Pest Management program webpage, <https://www2.ipm.ucanr.edu/What-is-IPM/>, accessed November, 2019).

The modern day “founder of integrated pest management”, Ray F. Smith, spoke about Woodworth in 1971 noting “the origins of integrated control and its philosophy can be traced to a very modest and tolerant man (Woodworth), who did so much for entomology and ecology at the beginning of this century...” (Holden, page 187). Smith was the inaugural recipient of an award named for Woodworth and still given.

Holden quotes numerous scholars crediting Woodworth with an important role in establishing early theory and practice that would evolve into Integrated Pest Management, particularly the use of a “pests” natural predators, rather than relying exclusively on chemical treatments for control of infestations.

In addition to this work, “he was particularly involved in California’s early efforts to pass laws governing the responsible use of insecticides” and professionalizing the position of county agricultural commissioner in California.” (Holden, page 220). “He has much to do with the responsible use of pesticides”, beginning with a successful effort in California to regulate the purity and use of a dangerous pesticide called “Paris green” that contained arsenic. “The short and tightly focused law was the first law in California to regulate pesticides and can be considered a key early law in California’s strong legacy of environmental leadership.”

He drafted a proposed broad law regulating pesticides in 1906 including provisions on accurate labeling, registration of insecticides, regular State testing of pesticides, and

finer for violations. His "proposal may have had an indirect effect on the 1910 Federal Insecticide Act" and California's own law, adopted in 1911, contained most of the provisions he had recommended five years before. (Holden, pages 224-228).

(On a related note, Woodworth conducted extensive research on the codling moth, which was a major pest in apple and nut crops. Two of his students and research assistants in this project would, in 1907, found the insecticide company that later became known as Ortho). (Holden, 239-243)

Woodworth suffered periodically from recurrences of malaria, contracted during his time in Arkansas, and part of his U.C. work focused on mosquito control. Malaria was a common disease in California—with 6,000 cases reported in 1909—and Woodworth and his colleagues researched both mosquito vectors and early control techniques. Their studies resulting in the establishment of California mosquito abatement districts by the State in 1915. (Holden, pages 194-198).

He also conducted research throughout the State and outside California, including the Panama Canal Zone and Florida, and was an active participant in the scientific debate classifying the sequence in which insect orders and genera had evolved. Four species of insect would be named in honor of Charles Woodworth.

Woodworth also spent four years in China beginning in 1918 and returning there from 1921-1924. His interest was perhaps first piqued by unsuccessful efforts to establish widespread commercial silkworm cultivation in California.

He initially spent a sabbatical at the University of Nanjing and organized successful efforts to control mosquitos and reduce malaria and yellow fever in the vicinity, a project highly praised by his colleagues.

"His greatest contribution in an international sense was to China where on his first visit he lectured as honorary professor of entomology at the National Southeastern University at Nanking. On this, his first visit, he conducted a large scale mosquito control project, improved methods in sericulture, and organized the Experiment Station for the College of Agriculture at Nanking. On his second visit, which covered a period of three years, he organized the Kiangsu Provincial Bureau of Entomology, made extensive pest surveys, assisted in the establishment of commercial insecticide companies, and in numerous ways contributed to the welfare of the Chinese as concerned entomology in its widest applications."

(Charles Woodworth, UC obituary, In Memoriam, 1940. <http://texts.cdlib.org/view?docId=hb367nb1mt&doc.view=frames&chunk.id=div00012&toc.depth=1&toc.id=> (accessed November 2019).

He also became an advocate, in his own words, for mass "education of the modern practical sort—engineering, scientific agriculture, manual skills and business skills" in China to make "mobile the great body of the Chinese nation", and for a time held a

government post as a “state entomologist” in the Chinese province containing Nanjing. (Holden, page 204-207) He undertook this work during a U.C. leave of absence and was credited at the time, and later, with leading considerable progress in mosquito and fly abatement and work on local agricultural pests in China. (Holden, pages 209-210).

(His pioneering work in China was, his biographer believes, later obscured by the immense disruptions of the Sino-Japanese War and the horrendous “Rape of Nanking” in 1937-38 when Japanese forces captured the city—which had previously been the capital of Chiang Kai-shek’s nationalist government—and killed as many as 300,000 people including civilians and surrendered Chinese soldiers. Many of the people Woolworth would have worked with and trained in the city less than 15 years before would presumably have been killed or displaced.)

“He was more than an entomologist; he was a naturalist, a mathematician of note, a physicist, expert in the field of optics, and a distinguished inventor. He made notable contributions to the manufacture and use of many of our most important insecticides, particularly the arsenicals, lime-sulfur, oil emulsions, and cyanide as a fumigant, the latter in the control of citrus pests.”

(Charles Woodworth, UC obituary, In Memoriam, 1940. <http://texts.cdlib.org/view?docId=hb367nb1mt&doc.view=frames&chunk.id=div00012&toc.depth=1&toc.id=> (accessed November 2019).

Beyond entomology and agricultural research Woodworth developed an interest in optics. He would eventually publish eleven scholarly papers in the field of optics as well as a 1920s textbook, “Microscope Theory”.

“During his retirement, he attempted to build the world’s largest telescope in his back yard. This telescope was intended to test an experimental segmented-mirror design. Work stopped on the telescope following the death of his second wife.” (Holden, page 249).

His project attracted attention from astronomers. It would have combined 400 small mirror into an array 3.4 meters in diameter. Later segmented telescopes that were completed and put into use by others would incorporate some of his design approaches.

He was also active in Berkeley’s City Commons Club which met regularly for meals and talks by various members and guest speakers. “He had many avocations. These included genealogy, chess, shorthand, and prohibition.” (Holden, page 327).

Family Life

Raised in Illinois, as noted above, Charles Woodworth pursued his academic career at Harvard then in Arkansas. In September 1899, while employed at the future University of Arkansas, he married Leonora Stern in her hometown of Rolla, Missouri. Family history has it that she was one of his students in Arkansas. At the time of their marriage he was 24 and she was 18.

They would have four children, the first born in 1890 in Arkansas and the next two in Berkeley. Their fourth and last child, and only daughter, was born in Boston in 1901 when Woodworth was at Harvard pursuing his doctorate.



Figure 24: above. *The Woodworth family, in an undated photograph, but most likely from about 1900 according to Holden. A relatively young Charles Woolworth is at left, Leonora Woodworth at the right, with their three sons. The Victorian wood trim on the door frame at right and the home furnishings imply that this picture was taken at home at 2043 Lincoln Street, in the front parlor during their residence there. Source: Holden, personal collection of the author, published in his biography of Charles Woodworth.)*

Leonora “became an invalid at some point in her life with ‘arthritis deformans’, which is now known as rheumatoid arthritis. She is seated in every photograph that exists of her”, wrote her great grandson. (Holden, 290).

This condition would apparently have a major effect on the choice of their home in Berkeley and lead to their departure from 2043 Lincoln. Then and now the Lincoln house had two staircases—from the street to the front porch, and from the main floor to the attic bedrooms and baths. If Leonora could not easily negotiate these, the impetus was clear for a relocation to a house that would better accommodate her.



Figure 25: Above. The Woodworth family most likely in their second home at 2237 Carleton Street because of the date and the unpainted redwood paneling shown in rear. Leonora and Charles Woodworth sit at the center, surrounded by their four children (left to right, Lawrence, Charles E, Harold, Elizabeth). Brian Holden dated this photograph to around 1916, about a decade after the family moved from 2043 Lincoln Street. Source: Holden, personal collection of the author, published in his biography of Charles Woodworth.

The Woodworths apparently chose to design their new home to respond to this, and other, needs and built the house at 2237 Carleton Street.

That house, although well over a century old today, is remarkable in its incorporation of what are now considered “independent living” features for the physically disabled, all of which were specified by Woodworth in the original design. Woodworth also followed Arts and Crafts design principles in the layout and detailing of the house, which is a quint-essential “Berkeley brownshingle”, built in the midst of the era when new homes of that type were popular.

The front porch leads straight to the house on the level; there are no stairs to the porch, or into the house from it so it is possible to travel between sidewalk and the house interior without needing to step up or down.

The main floor is laid out with wide rooms connected by wide pocket doorways suitable for a wheelchair. The fireplace has a decorative “hearth” outline inlaid flush in the wooden floor; someone in a wheelchair could wheel right up to it to tend the fire. There are low, fold-down, wooden counters in the dining room.

Most interestingly, there was one large room suitable as a bedroom on the main floor, while other bedrooms were sequestered in a three level extension at the rear of the house. The staircase to the rear bedrooms was originally tucked away in a back hallway, so one could live on the main floor—using living and dining areas, kitchen, bedroom, study, bathroom—and feel it was a complete home, without ever seeing the staircase or visiting other parts of the house that required a climb up or down the stairs.

Woodworth also designed the Carleton house to accommodate his academic work. There is a large second floor space lit well with skylights where he had his home office. (He even included an unobtrusive glass lens in an alcove of the second floor looking down on the porch. Family lore has it that he used this to see, himself unobserved, who was at the door, perhaps making a choice as to whether he wished to come down and greet the visitor, or remain upstairs and continue working.)

The Woodworth children, who would all attend Berkeley public schools and UC Berkeley and live in the Lincoln Street house for much of their early lives, were:

- Lawrence, who became a mining engineer, with a degree from UC Berkeley.
- Harold, who also earned a Cal degree—in entomology—was involved in mosquito control and was, for a time, on the faculty of the University of the Philippines.
- Charles (known initially in the family as “Chick”), who earned both a BS and a Masters degree from UC Berkeley and taught at Modesto Jr. College, later working for the USDA after World War II military service.
- Mary Elizabeth, who also earned a Cal degree and was, in the 1920s, working as a stenographer. She married an electrical engineer in 1927 and they lived first in Berkeley, and later in Piedmont.

(All information on family members from Holden's account in his biography.)

Leonora Woodworth died in 1924, after 45 years of marriage to Charles Woodworth. He would later write "When Leonora died the foundations seemed fallen from beneath me but I had to hang on to my work and I had my family and I came to see that she had done her work and that she had left me memories to cherish." (Holden, page 317).

In 1926, the widowed Charles Woodworth married Bernice Christopher, a cousin. He was 60 at the time and she was 44. "It was a later in life, post child bearing years, find someone to be happy with as we grow older marriage for both of them." (Holden, page 318). She would die only four years later. After her death Charles Woodworth remained a single widower for the final ten years of his life.

He retired in April, 1930, age 65 and that same year went to work as Chief Entomologist for the Cal-Spray company, doing field work in South America and traveling around the world through 1932.

Eight years later he died of prostate cancer in Berkeley, still living at his Carleton Street home and working on his various research projects including his segmented telescope.

Berkeley Community Life

Professor Woodworth made his family home in Berkeley from the early 1890s until his death, half a century later, and was involved in many aspects of the community beyond his U.C. teaching and research work.

He was one of the founding directors of the Berkeley Public Library in 1892. Among his colleagues in leading this enterprise were William Waste (later Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court), businessman and developer Francis Shattuck, and S.D. Waterman (superintendent of the Berkeley Public Schools). (Holden, pages 220-222).

In the 1920s Woodworth became involved with the Chung Mei Home for Chinese Boys, established in 1923. Presumably this had connections to his work in China starting in 1918. The privately run home, initially a large wood frame building that served as a group residence, combined government funding and private charity.

The institution served for some three decades, until 1954, as a home for some 800 boys, either referred by the courts or brought there by their parents who could not support independently support them.

The Chung Mei home was a prominent charitable institution in Berkeley in the 1920s and early 1930s. It was originally located near the foot of Ashby Avenue, but moved in 1934 to a new campus in El Cerrito (still extant, and later used by through the early 20th century by the private Windrush School) when the construction of the Eastshore Highway resulted in reconfiguration of lower Ashby and demolition of the original wooden building.

The Chung Mei home was partially supported by local Baptists. Woodworth was an active Baptist. His earliest religious affiliation is not known but when he was a young man at the University of Arkansas he and his first wife were married by the minister of the local First Baptist Church. (His first wife's father was of "German Jewish heritage").

In Berkeley he joined the First Baptist Church and, as previously noted, his family co-resided with the pastor's family for perhaps two years.

Berkeley's First Baptist congregation was established in 1889 and its early home was in a wooden, shingled, sanctuary on Allston Way just west of Oxford Street. It later relocated to a larger, purpose built, structure at Dana Street and Haste Street.

The first location was within Downtown Berkeley, and not that long a walk—nine short blocks along Shattuck—from the house on Lincoln Street. The second location was even closer to the Woodworths following Berkeley home on Parker Street, just four blocks to the south.

"C.W. was a scientist who did not believe in the Genesis story of creation", his biographer writes. (In one talk he gave in Cambridge in the 1880s he said, "an example of the far reaching character of a fact is that of the origin of species through evolution." (Holden, pages 335-336).

In 1895 he was apparently expelled, along with a UC student of similar belief, from Berkeley's First Baptist Church reportedly for the sin of advocating "rationalistic Christianity" and evolution. Newspapers reported the church called them "heretics" and that some members of the congregation planned to protest to the University that *"if a man is unfit because of his heresies to teach a Sunday school, he is not a proper person to instruct the students at the University."* (Los Angeles Herald, February 25, 1895). *"To this Professor Woolworth says that to eliminate his teachings at the University of California they must eliminate science and put in orthodox clergymen of the old school, who will teach as truths, tradition and legends that are no more valuable, except symbolically, than the myths and legends of ancient Greece."* (Ibid). (Those might have been considered fighting words in an era when evolution theory was still new and much of the population considered the Bible literal, but no indication could be found that Woodworth's academic career was perturbed by this protest.)

He and the First Baptist Church apparently mended fences eventually since he was a leader in the 50th anniversary celebrations of the congregation. His biographer writes, *"my guess as to his underlying belief system from the evidence given is that he was perhaps a deist who did not believe in a personal God, but who enjoyed attending church and believed in life after death. He did not take the Bible literally..."* (Holden, page 337).

When the Woodworths moved to Carleton Street and sold the 2043 Lincoln house to the Currans, their connection to that property apparently ended. But there seems to have been another connection to the neighborhood, at least transitory.

According to family records, the Woodworths took out a mortgage for \$3,000 in 1906 on their just completed house on Carleton Street. Four months later they purchased portions of three lots on the north Berkeley block bordered by Shattuck, Milvia, Virginia, and Cedar. Woodworth's biographer speculates this was "presumably an investment...it is unclear when they sold this property, but it was not part of his estate" at his death. (*Holden, page 368*).

This is a curious reference since the land purchased was on the block immediately south of their old Lincoln Street which they had vacated. These lots were, like 2043 Lincoln, part of the Golden Gate Homestead.

One might speculate that the purchase—in June, 1906, two months after the San Francisco Earthquake and Fire brought a flood of refugees to Berkeley—was real estate speculation, buying land in an area they were familiar with as development suddenly boomed in Berkeley. (Berkeley's permanent population grew from just over 13,000 in the 1900 Census to more than 40,000 just ten years later.)

But, regardless of the reason, the likely investment property was not in the neighborhood where they had built their new home.

16: Neighborhood Context of the House:

Much of the neighborhood context is already described in the history of the 2043 Lincoln property given above. In summary, the 2043 Lincoln property is part of a now fully developed block of homes in North Berkeley, with a commercial fringe along Shattuck Avenue on the east. The homes are generally free-standing single family structures, most dating to the late 19th or early 20th century, and one to three stories. Several have undergone considerable physical renovations or cosmetic alterations on the exterior, while others are largely intact in their original design.

Lincoln was originally a block entirely of homes, but most of the southern side of the street was gradually acquired by the Berkeley Unified School District as a site for one of Berkeley's early elementary schools, Whittier (also known as the Arts Magnet School). Whittier began at the southwest corner of Block B of the Golden Gate Homestead, but now incorporates most of the block, with the main buildings and entrances facing on Lincoln Street.

Shattuck Avenue, adjacent to the block, is a linear commercial street that has, since its earliest decades, carried transit lines. First, the trains of the Central Pacific railroad, then streetcars of the Key System interurban trains and, now, buses of the AC Transit district. Lincoln Street is located some blocks north of the Downtown Berkeley commercial core and on the southern edge of the North Shattuck neighborhood commercial district, known for the past several decades as the "Gourmet Ghetto" because of its concentration of fine dining establishments and speciality food stores.

Historically, there were some early one story commercial buildings on Shattuck in the vicinity of Lincoln, but they also mixed with residential properties and unbuilt lots. Most of the residential uses have now disappeared, replaced with a row of largely one story commercial buildings, many of them structures dating to the early 20th century.

The building immediately adjacent to 2043 Lincoln was built, most likely in the 1920s, as an auto service station and was later converted into the home of a commercial dry cleaners, Virginia Cleaners, that relocated from its previous fire damaged site on Shattuck.

17. Significance:

Consistent with section 3.24.110 A. of the Landmarks Preservation Ordinance, the property, at 2043 Lincoln Street, including the residence there, is significant for:

(1) **Architectural Merit:** The building at 2043 Lincoln is an *“architectural example worth preserving for the exceptional value it adds as part of the neighborhood fabric.”*

2043 Lincoln is one of the few intact Queen Anne cottages from the Golden Gate Homestead Tract, a circa 1880 subdivision.

The building also anchors one end of a coherent, uninterrupted, block face on the north side of Lincoln Street. Although several of the homes on the block have been altered and renovated, it retains the general character of an early Berkeley residential street and most of the buildings are the original structures on their lots.

(2) **Cultural Value:** The building is *“associated with the movement or evolution of religious, cultural, governmental, social and economic developments of the City.”*

2043 Lincoln is associated with two notable individuals from early Berkeley history. It was the home of the Reverend Everett Wittlemore, the first pastor of Berkeley's First Baptist Church, one of the earliest organized religious congregations in the City.

It was the home for more than a decade of Professor Charles Woodworth and his family. Woodworth, who served on the UC Berkeley faculty from 1891 to retirement in 1940, is notable as the founder of the Department of Entomology, and made major research, teaching, and public service contributions to the science of entomology, and the development of California agriculture. He promoted early ecological perspectives, is recognized as a founder of the field of “Integrated Pest Management”, and made an important contribution to the development of early studies of genetics.

Wittlemore is significant in the religious history of Berkeley; Woodworth is significant in the cultural, educational, and economic developments of the City and the State of California.

(3) **Educational Value:** The building is *“worth preserving for...usefulness as an educational force”.*

2043 Lincoln is an excellent, largely intact, surviving example of Queen Anne cottage architecture in Berkeley. It was also the first of two homes of the Woodworth family in Berkeley; the other is 2237 Carleton Street, built by the Woodworths in 1905/06. That building was designated Berkeley Landmark #180 in 1993. 2043 Lincoln is a traditional Victorian family house; 2237 Carleton is an important example of “Berkeley brownshingle” architecture. Together, the two houses function as an educational force exemplifying the journey of one important Berkeley family—the Woodworths—and how they transitioned from traditional architecture to Berkeley's then radical new style of residential design.

(4) **Historic Value:** The building should be preserved since it serves to “*embody and express the history of Berkeley/Alameda County*” through its association with its neighborhood, Berkeley architectural history, and the individuals who have made it their home.

Historic Value: City, yes. Neighborhood: yes.

Architectural Value: City, yes. Neighborhood, yes.

Period of Significance: The historical Period of Significance of the property is from construction in 1889/90 until the departure of the Woodworth family, circa 1905/06.

The architectural Period of Significance is longer, from the construction of the house until the first major alteration—insertion of a basement garage by the Curran family—circa 1935.

18: Is the building endangered?

Unknown. The house is in an unusual location, sitting just one narrow lot west of Shattuck Avenue. In the first part of the 20th century this part of Shattuck transitioned from residential to a linear business street with small businesses—laundries, groceries, etc—generally serving the surrounding neighborhood, and located in one or two story structures similar in scale to the adjacent residential districts. The house sits less than 50 feet from Shattuck Avenue. Commercial and infill development has intensified in Berkeley in the 21st century. To date there has been little major infill development along this part of Shattuck, but that could change in subsequent decades.

19. Reference Sources: (This is a list of general references consulted; specific citations—for example, city directories by date, newspaper references by name of paper and date of publication—are included in the body of the text, above.)

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- Berkeley and Oakland directories. BAHA.
- City directories and telephone books, Berkeley Historical Society.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. BAHA and Berkeley Historical Society.
- U.S. Census, voter registration, other records. Primarily through Ancestry.com.
- BAHA block files, with miscellaneous notes and clippings in each area.
- California newspaper collection (on line), cdnc.ucr.edu
- Berkeley Landmarks, Susan Cerny, second edition.
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- University of California “In Memoriam” obituaries of faculty, online.
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20. Recorder. James Hendry.

