

**CONTEXT: Health & Medicine****Herrick Campus Area**

For over a century the area near the intersection of Dwight Way and Milvia Street has been a center of health and medicine for the city of Berkeley. Berkeley spent the first quarter century after its 1878 incorporation without any local hospital facilities. Then, in 1904, Dr. Francis L. Herrick established the city's first hospital in the former home of Joseph H. Hume on the northeast corner of Dwight Way and Milvia Street.

Dr. Herrick converted Hume's ornate Victorian house into a 25-bed general hospital offering medical, surgical and obstetrician services. The hospital was named after President Theodore Roosevelt, for whom Herrick had great admiration.<sup>1</sup> Roosevelt Hospital's status as Berkeley's sole medical facility ended in 1905 when a young nurse, Alta Alice Miner Bates, established Berkeley's second hospital in a private residence further up Dwight Way. The Alta Bates Sanitarium was an 8-bed facility dedicated to the care of women and their infants.

Roosevelt Hospital expanded its services and facilities to keep pace with Berkeley's growth. In 1906 the facility became the emergency hospital for Berkeley and other nearby East Bay communities. When hundreds of San Franciscan refugees fled to Berkeley after the Earthquake and Fire of 1906, Roosevelt Hospital accommodated refugees in need of major surgery.<sup>2</sup>

The hospital's first major expansion occurred in 1924 when the facility was renamed Berkeley General Hospital and a new two-story concrete wing was added onto the west side, expanding the hospital's capacity to 50 beds. Surgery was transferred to the second floor of the new wing.<sup>3</sup> By 1934 additional expansions increased the hospital's capacity to 100 beds.

In 1932 Dr. Herrick died, and in 1935 his heirs converted the Roosevelt hospital to a non-profit corporation by donating their ownership of capital stock and a gift of \$500,000. During the same year William Walter Reich, MD, established a party-pay clinic to serve outpatients who could not afford private care and were ineligible for county or other forms of aid.<sup>4</sup>

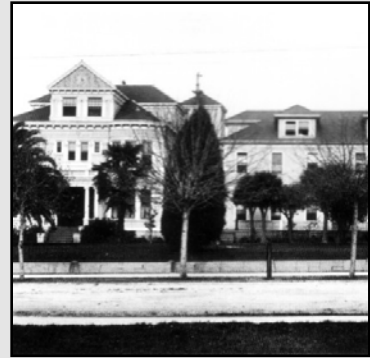


Image 135: Original Herrick Hospital, c. 1920 (source: *A Century of Caring: A Pictorial History of Alta Bates Summit Medical Center*).



Image 136: Original Herrick Hospital with 1920 addition (source: Berkeley Public Library clipping files).

In 1943 the hospital received \$435,000 via the Lanaham Act for construction of a new south wing. When the four-story south wing was completed in 1945, the now 250-bed hospital facility was renamed Herrick Memorial Hospital in honor of its founder. During the same year, hospital trustees approved the Berkeley Council of Social Agencies' "Inter-Racial Code for Social Agencies" and committed to accept patients, doctors, and staff without regard to race, religion, sex, age, or national origin. This move helped further establish Herrick Hospital as one of the East Bay's most progressive health-care facilities in terms of hiring and patient services.<sup>5</sup>

In 1948 Herrick became the first community general hospital to offer inpatient psychiatric services. The hospital also became the first to be awarded a federal grant for construction of a psychiatric unit when funds from the Hill-Burton Act were used to build a seven-story North Wing in 1957. The North Wing included space for 49 psychiatric beds and rehabilitation services.

In 1965 Herrick expanded yet again, adding a four-story clinic building and auditorium that was also home to a chapel, radioisotope laboratory, and an entire floor for psychiatric outpatient care. In 1967 Herrick began to coordinate with Alta Bates Hospital to have certain services discontinued and merged with services at Alta Bates. During the same year, the Maternity Department became the first, but not last, service to be ended at Herrick and transferred to Alta Bates.

Throughout its history Herrick achieved a variety of other significant "firsts" in the health care field. It was the first community general hospital to put surgery below ground so recovering patients could enjoy the view in rooms above and the first hospital in the nation to establish a Disabled Community Health Care Clinic (1975). In the San Francisco Bay Area, it was the first hospital to offer intensive care for neurological patients, a chaplain-training program, a department of Social Care, a Women's Auxiliary, an Inservice Volunteer Program, and a gift store run by volunteers.<sup>6</sup>

In 1980 Herrick underwent its last major expansion to date, a new 153-bed East Wing. Four years later, Herrick and Alta Bates Hospital formally affiliated but continued to operate as freestanding general hospitals. On January 1, 1988 the two hospitals merged and medical/surgical and emergency services were consolidated at the Alta Bates campus. The new organization was named the Alta Bates Herrick Hospital, but "Herrick" was dropped from the name when it was renamed the Alta Bates Medical Center in 1992. In 1999 Alta Bates Medical Center merged with Summit Medical Center. Today the

former Herrick Hospital is known as the Herrick campus of the Alta Bates Summit Medical Center.

Despite its long history at its present location, the Herrick Campus's impact on the built form of the surrounding neighborhood has been limited. Other medical buildings to be located near the campus were a ca. 1919 two-story medical office building at 2000 Dwight Way (likely originally an apartment building), a ca. 1960s medical-dental building at 2006 Dwight Way, and a ca. 1980s two-story medical office building at 2500 Milvia Street. The rest of the area surrounding the Herrick Hospital campus has remained primarily residential to the west and commercial and auto repair to the east toward Shattuck Avenue.<sup>7</sup>

### Northeast Corner of Downtown

The Northeast corner of Downtown Berkeley has also played a role in the field of health and medicine. The area's first health-related use can be traced to the construction of the Acheson Physician Building in 1908. The four-story structure located at 2131 University Avenue was originally home to doctors' offices on the upper three floors.<sup>8</sup> The building is notable because it was one of the first large commercial buildings to extend downtown onto University Avenue, which until that time had been a primarily residential street.<sup>9</sup>

In the same year the Acheson Physician's Building was completed, the California State Department of Health Services (CDHS) established its headquarters in Berkeley. For many years the CDHS's offices were scattered throughout the city. The 1953 Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company Directory for Oakland lists some offices in and near downtown: The Bureaus of Disease Control and Sanitary Engineering in the Federal Land Bank Building at 2180 Milvia Street and the Division of Laboratories in the Life Science Building on the University of California Campus.

In 1954 the CDHS relocated its laboratories and offices to a new 8-story building located at 2151 Berkeley Way (one block north of the Acheson Physician Building). Construction of the new facility resulted in the closure of a block of Walnut Street and the demolition of two blocks of residential and commercial buildings.<sup>10</sup> One year later, the University of California's School of Public Health (founded in 1943) relocated to Warren Hall, a new building on the Oxford Street edge of the UC campus across the street from CDHS lab.

Employees at the CHDS lab were experts who confirmed the findings



Image 137: Herrick Hospital, south wing, c. 1945 (source: Berkeley Public Library clipping files).



Image 138: "Project '80" 1980 plan for proposed hospital expansion (partial construction) (source: Berkeley Public Library clipping files).

of local health departments in regards to disease and widespread food health hazards. Over the years, the CDHS and the UC School of Public Health established a strong working relationship that continues to this day despite the relocation of the CDHS to nearby Richmond in 2002.<sup>11</sup>

#### Extant Resources Associated with Health & Medicine Context

The 1924 West Wing and 1946 South Wing of the Herrick Campus still stand today. When coupled with the previously mentioned office buildings near the Dwight Way / Milvia Street intersection form a cluster of buildings that are illustrative of the southwest corner of Downtown's century-long history of providing health care for the residents of Berkeley.

On the northeast corner of the Downtown Area the 1908 Acheson's Physician's Building, the 1954 CDHS lab building and the 1955 Warren Hall still stand, but latter two are scheduled for demolition and replacement by new UC facilities in the near future.

**Endnotes: Health and Medicine**

<sup>1</sup> *A Century of Caring: A Pictorial History of Alta Bates Summit Medical Center* (Alta Bates Summit Medical Center, Berkeley and Oakland, 2005) 16.

<sup>2</sup> Richard Schwartz, *Earthquake, Exodus, 1906* (RSB Books, 1905) 81.

<sup>3</sup> “Berkeley’s History – Herrick is the result of a widower’s dream” (*The Independent & Gazette*, Sun April 27, 1980)

<sup>4</sup> *A Century of Caring: A Pictorial History of Alta Bates Summit Medical Center*, 39.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid, 52.

<sup>6</sup> “Berkeley’s History – Herrick is the result of a widower’s dream”

<sup>7</sup> Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Maps of Berkeley, 1894, 1911, 1929, 1950.

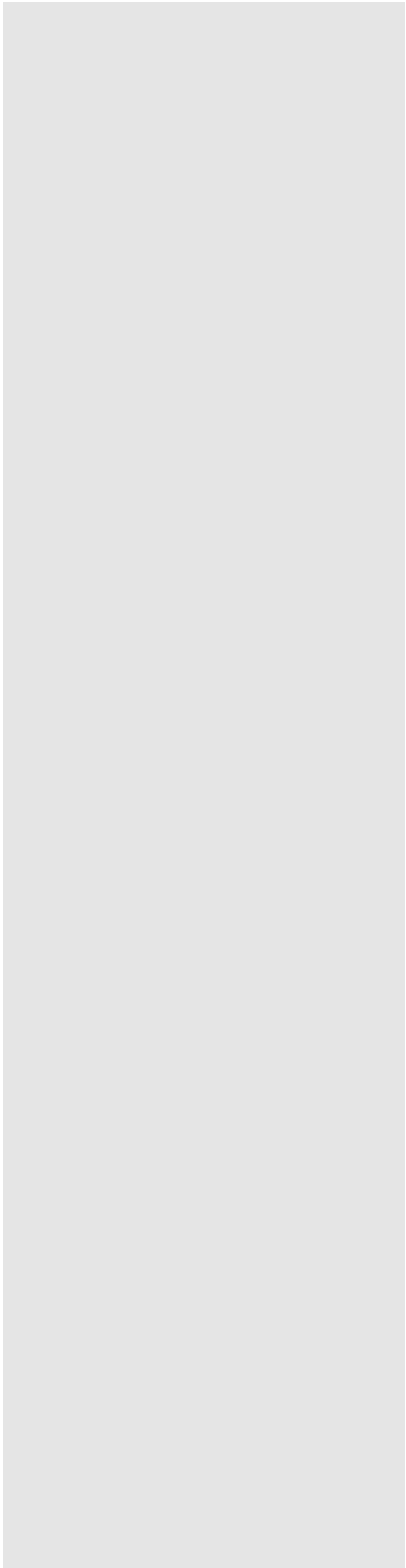
<sup>8</sup> Susan Dinkelspiel Cerny, *Berkeley Landmarks* (Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association, Berkeley, 1994) 74.

<sup>9</sup> Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Maps of Berkeley, 1894, 1911, 1929, 1950.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid

<sup>11</sup> “Health Dept. plans office move by ‘02” (*Berkeley Voice*, August 10, 1995.)

HEALTH & MEDICINE



**CONTEXT: Entertainment, Recreation & Performing Arts****Entertainment**

The city of Berkeley has a history of benefiting from a wide variety of cultural activities, including: lectures, art exhibits, moving pictures, drama, dance, poetry, and music, held in movie theatres, restaurants, and social halls. Many cultural activities have been connected with the University community. However, the progressive development of Downtown Berkeley created a number of cultural and recreational venues, at the center of commercial growth, where the campus community and surrounding residents of Berkeley could be entertained.

The first business district in Berkeley was at the terminus of the horse-car railway line on Choate Street (now Telegraph Avenue), between Bancroft Way and Allston Way. When the University was transferred from Oakland to Berkeley in 1873, a second business district developed west of the University on Shattuck Avenue. The inauguration of the Central Pacific Railroad Company in August 1876 established two commercial centers, one at the Shattuck Avenue station called “Berkeley Terminus,” between Center Street and University Avenue, and the other at Dwight Station, forming the Dwight and Shattuck districts.<sup>1</sup>

With the incorporation of Berkeley in 1878, Shattuck Avenue was established as Berkeley’s “main street:” railroad station, shops, restaurants, and social halls were located along this commercial thoroughfare. The blocks surrounding Berkeley Station developed into a cultural and recreational center of entertainment. A variety of recreational and entertainment related institutions emerged near Shattuck Avenue and in close proximity to the University. Culture and the arts thrived with the city’s commercial wealth and University support.

A study of Sanborn maps from 1895, 1911, 1929, and 1950 provide insight into the pattern of recreational and entertainment related development in downtown.

Billiard halls held a significant role in the community as a source of recreation in the late nineteenth-century. In 1894 three billiard halls were located in Downtown Berkeley. “Billiards 23” was located on the east side of Shattuck Avenue between Dwight Way and Blake Street. Additional billiard halls were located at 2120-2124 Shattuck Avenue between Addison Street and Center Street, and on the east

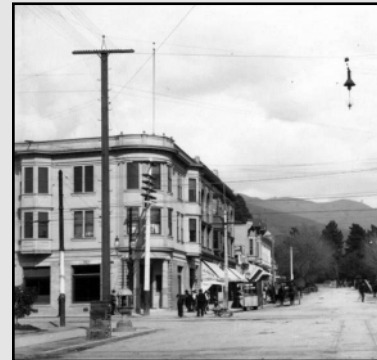


Image 139: An early image of Shattuck Avenue in Downtown Berkeley where many early forms of entertainment developed (source: Berkeley Public Library).



August 2007



Image 140: Masonic Temple, 1907  
(source: Berkeley Public Library).



Image 141: California Theatre under construction, 1920 (source: Berkeley Public Library).



Image 142: California Theatre, 2006  
(source: Nick Perry for ARG, August 2006).

side of Shattuck Avenue between Addison and Center Streets.

The 1911 Sanborn map indicates that the dominant recreational outlet of billiard halls was replaced with the novelty of moving pictures. At this time three moving picture halls were located in the downtown at 2057 University Avenue, 2231-37 Shattuck Avenue, and 2439-79 Shattuck Avenue. In addition to moving picture halls, entertainment and recreational facilities included lodges or social halls, which provided a gathering place for a variety of fraternal organizations during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Such organizations present in Downtown Berkeley included: the Elks Club (located at 1002 Allston Way and Harold Way); the Odd Fellows Hall (located at 2104 Addison Street); the Masonic Hall (located on the corner of Shattuck Avenue at Bancroft Way); and a lodge hall at 1917 Berkeley Way. Maps from this year also show a social hall at 2178-80 Shattuck Avenue, a dance hall at 2015 Allston Way; and the Y.M.C.A. at 2001 Allston Way.

Sanborn maps from 1929 indicate an increase in recreational facilities in response to the city's growth. Billiard halls were once again a major source of entertainment in downtown and were located at: 2108 Berkeley Way, 2415 Shattuck Avenue, 2168-70 Shattuck Avenue, 2060 University Avenue, and 2067 Center Street. A recreational hall was located at 2171-99 Bancroft Way. The Berkeley Y.M.C.A. was still in use at its location at 2001 Allston Way. The Elks Club had moved to 2018 Allston Way. However, the Odd Fellows Hall located at 2104 Addison Street, and the Masonic Hall, located on the corner of Shattuck Avenue and Bancroft Way were in the same location as on the maps from 1911.

Maps from 1929 indicate that theatres experienced an increase in popularity, with a total of four located throughout downtown. The Berkeley Theatre (1911), a local playhouse, was located at 2441 Shattuck Avenue and served as a dramatic arts theatre. A building labeled "Theatre" was located at 2165 Allston Way, the California Theatre (1914) was located at 2111 Kittredge Street, and finally, the UC Theatre (1917) was located at 2036 University Avenue. The UC Theatre survives and has not undergone extensive remodeling. It remains fairly intact as a rare example of an early twentieth century movie theatre in Berkeley.<sup>2</sup>

By 1950 several theatres remained in the downtown area, these theatres were: the UC Theatre at 2036 University Avenue; the California Theatre at 2113 Kittredge Street; the Berkeley Theatre at 2421 Shattuck Avenue; and the United Artists Theatre at 2274



Shattuck Avenue. The Elks Club, at 2018 Allston Way, I. O. O. F. Hall on Addison, and Masonic Temple, at 2101-11 Bancroft Way continued to serve as recreational facilities for fraternal societies. A single billiard hall remained at 2108 Berkeley Way. By 1950 the Y.M.C.A., located at 2001 Allston Way was joined by the Y.W.C.A., at 2132-36 Allston Way. A dance studio was located at 2124-26 Center Street.

Entertainment facilities after 1950 have included the Berkeley High Community Theatre, opened as part of Berkeley High School in 1951. Construction started in the early 1940s. However, due to wartime shortages as a result of World War II, construction was delayed, and the theatre did not open until 1951. This community theatre has been a significant center for the dramatic arts.

Performances have included musicals, plays, ballets, operas, and other star performances. In addition to the Community Theatre, and Berkeley Repertory Theatre (2071 Addison Street) are entertainment institutions in Berkeley. The Act One/Act Two Theaters (2128-30 Center Street) permanently closed in 2006. Finally, the Senior Center, at the corner of Martin Luther King, Jr. Way and Hearst Avenue is an active recreation facility for the senior members of the community.

### Outdoor Recreation

Due to its beautiful natural surroundings, outdoor activities were significant among the leisure activities in Berkeley. Picnics were commonly held in the many parks in and around Berkeley. Athletic events associated with the University were common. A skating rink once located on Bancroft Way above Shattuck Avenue, served as a location for church socials, political meeting, athletic club outings, dancing, and school functions.<sup>3</sup>

Today, Berkeley's recreational program for the public includes extensive park facilities and recreational centers. The four recreational centers located in Berkeley all fall outside of the downtown, and of the eighteen parks located in Berkeley's vicinity only one, Civic Center Park (undergoing rehabilitation), is located in the downtown area. Civic Center Park, located at Martin Luther King, Jr. Way and Center Street, is in the heart of Downtown Berkeley and includes extensive lawn areas and a playground.

Edwards Field, named for George C. Edwards, Professor of Mathematics at the University from 1874-1918, is located at the southwest corner of the campus, bounded by Bancroft Way and Oxford Streets. The field has long been a source of outdoor



Image 143: Berkeley Repertory Theatre, Addison Street, 1980 (source: *Looking Back at Berkeley: A Pictorial History*).



Image 144: A current view of Civic Center Park.



Image 145: La Note, 2377 Shattuck Avenue, 2006 (source: Nick Perry for ARG, August 2006).

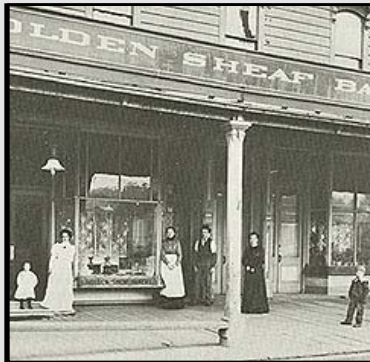


Image 146: First Golden Sheaf Bakery at 2026 Shattuck Avenue, c. 1890 (source: www.berkeleyheritage.com).



Image 147: Golden Sheaf Bakery at 2071 Addison Street, constructed in 1905 (source: www.berkeleyheritage.com).

recreation in Berkeley as a University sports facility and a public stadium for track meets. Edwards Field contains the Walter Christie Oval Track and the Clint Evans Baseball Diamond.

### Food and Culinary Culture

Berkeley has had a long tradition of culinary culture. Historically restaurants were clustered in downtown. The diversity of the community is evident in the extensive variety of restaurants. Indian, Thai, Italian, Japanese, Chinese, and French are just a few examples of the diversity of culinary choices available in Downtown Berkeley.

Berkeley's appreciation of food products and services began in the mid-nineteenth century when small bakeries and markets opened in Berkeley. The Golden Sheaf Bakery is an early example of such an institution located within Downtown Berkeley. In 1877 John G. Wright opened Berkeley's first wholesale/retail bakery at 2026 Shattuck Avenue.<sup>4</sup> By 1905 the bakery had outgrown the original two-story, wood-frame building located on Shattuck Avenue and moved to a two-story, brick building designed by architect Clinton Day, located at 2071 Addison Street.<sup>5</sup> In 1909 the Wright family sold the bakery to Wonder Bread. The building on Addison Street continued to serve as offices and shops until 1927, when it was converted into a garage. In 2000 the Nevo Educational Center of the Berkeley Repertory Theatre moved into the newly remodeled bakery warehouse building.<sup>6</sup>

As Berkeley continued to grow, so too did the number of food-related institutions and businesses located in Downtown Berkeley. By 1924 food businesses in Downtown Berkeley included: Kern's Electric Bakery, at 1952 Shattuck Avenue; "Pex" Confectionary Café, 2005 Shattuck Avenue; Reception Café, 2006 Shattuck Avenue; John Woods Company Bakery, 2261 Shattuck Avenue; Our Own Bakery, 2069 University Avenue; Geller's Holland-Dutch Bakery, 2081 University Avenue; John Woods Company Bakery; 2128 University Avenue; Ennor's Café and Bakery, at 2128 Center Street; Ennor's Café was followed by the True Blue Cafeteria (1934-1941); Berkeley Farm Creamery, at 2116 Allston Way; and Eddie's, Shattuck Avenue and Allston Way.

Markets were scattered throughout the downtown. Located within the commercial center, these markets were ensured patronage from the University community, as well as surrounding residential communities. Markets listed in the *Berkeley Tourist and Business Survey* from 1924 include: McNab's Meat Market, 2020 Shattuck

Avenue; Central Fruit Market, 2028 Shattuck Avenue; Samson Market, 2185 Shattuck Avenue; Key Grocery, 2187 Shattuck Avenue; California Meat Market, 2275 Shattuck Avenue; Frauston Butcher Shop, southwest corner of Dwight and Shattuck Avenue; Mutual Creamery No. 33, 1902 University Avenue; and the Progress Meat Market, 1908 University Avenue.

Additional food industries in 1924, located within the Dwight Way and Shattuck Avenue commercial district included: Morrill Home Bakery, 2411 Shattuck Avenue; Dwight Way Bakery, 2488 Shattuck Avenue; the Little Meat Market, 2531 Shattuck Avenue; and the Home Bakery, 2513 Shattuck Avenue.

The importance of the food-related recreation and culture continued to gain stature into the 1970s. The opening of Chez Panisse in 1971 by Alice Waters influenced an organic food movement that established Berkeley as a center of progressive culinary arts. The movement's focus on organic food harvested in an ecologically sound method from local or regional farmers has influenced the surrounding community. In 1996 Alice Waters created the Chez Panisse Foundation to help underwrite cultural and educational programs as evidenced with the Edible Schoolyard Program at Martin Luther King, Jr. Middle School.<sup>7</sup>

Berkeley's regional and organic agriculture movement is evident in the inception and growth of the Berkeley Farmers Market and Ecology Center. These institutions provide environmental information and services to promote sustainable living, spreading awareness of the benefits of buying regional and organic produce.

Shattuck Avenue and the surrounding streets that comprise Downtown Berkeley remain a center of entertainment with restaurants, theatres, movie theatres, and shops. The integration of residential and commercial developments maintains an active and dynamic cultural center within close proximity to the University, providing additional entertainment venues.



Image 148: Ennor's Restaurant at 2128 Center Street, 1923 (source: [www.berkeleyheritage.com](http://www.berkeleyheritage.com)).

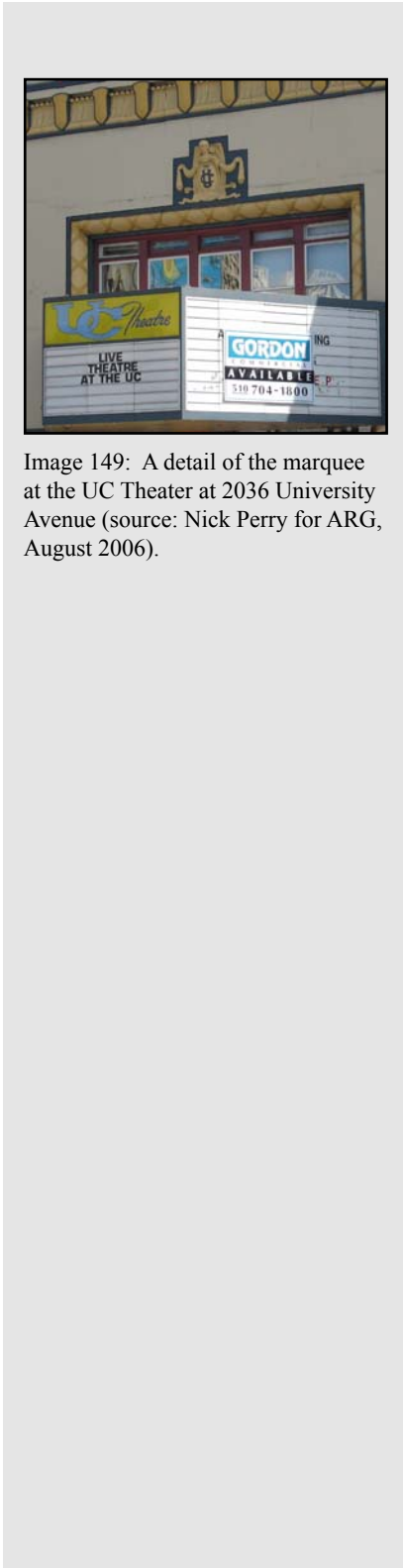


Image 149: A detail of the marquee at the UC Theater at 2036 University Avenue (source: Nick Perry for ARG, August 2006).

### Extant Resources Associated with Entertainment Context

Representative examples of extant resources located in the downtown area, related to this context include:

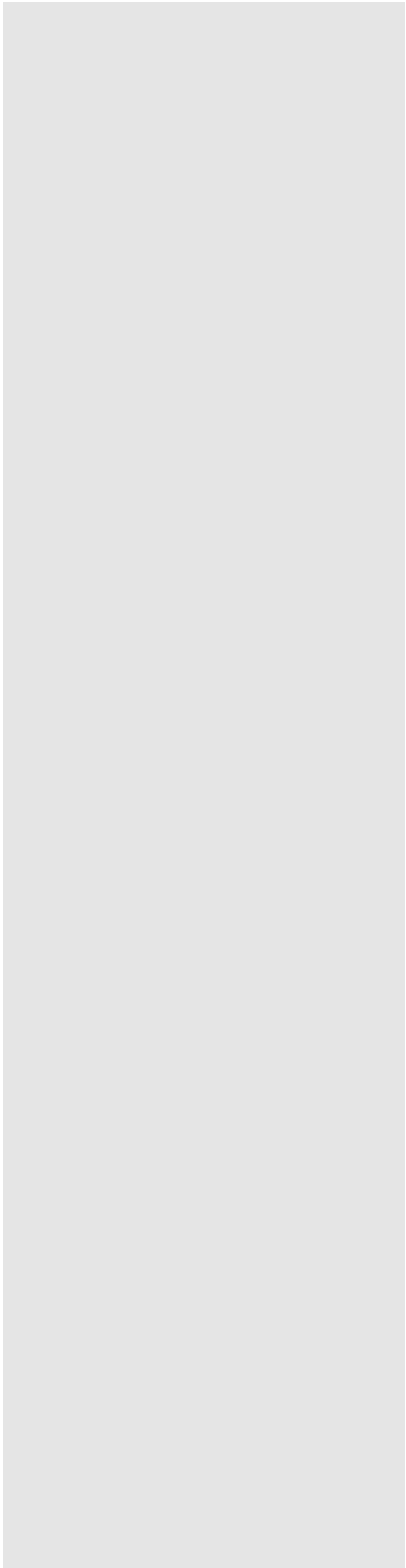
- Odd Fellows Hall (2104 Addison Street);
- Masonic Hall (corner of Shattuck Avenue and Bancroft Way);
- Y.M.C.A. (2001 Allston Way);
- I.O.O.F. Hall (Addison Way);
- California Theatre (2111 Kittredge Street);
- UC Theatre (2036 University Avenue);
- Berkeley Repertory Theatre (2071 Addison Street);
- Senior Center (corner of Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive and Hearst Avenue);
- Civic Center Park;
- Edwards Field; and
- Numerous restaurants.

**Endnotes: Entertainment, Recreation & Performing Arts**

- <sup>1</sup> William Warren Ferrier. *The Story of the Evolution of a Hamlet Into a City of Culture and Commerce*, 123.
- <sup>2</sup> Susan Cerny. *Berkeley Daily Planet* “Berkeley Observed Looking Back, Seeing Ahead, May 18-19, 2002
- <sup>3</sup> *Berkeley: The First Seventy-five Years*. New York: AMS Press, 1975, 66.
- <sup>4</sup> “Golden Sheaf Bakery” [www.berkeleyheritage.com](http://www.berkeleyheritage.com) 1.
- <sup>5</sup> Ibid, 3.
- <sup>6</sup> Ibid, 5.
- <sup>7</sup> Charles Wollenberg. *Berkeley a City in History*, 4.

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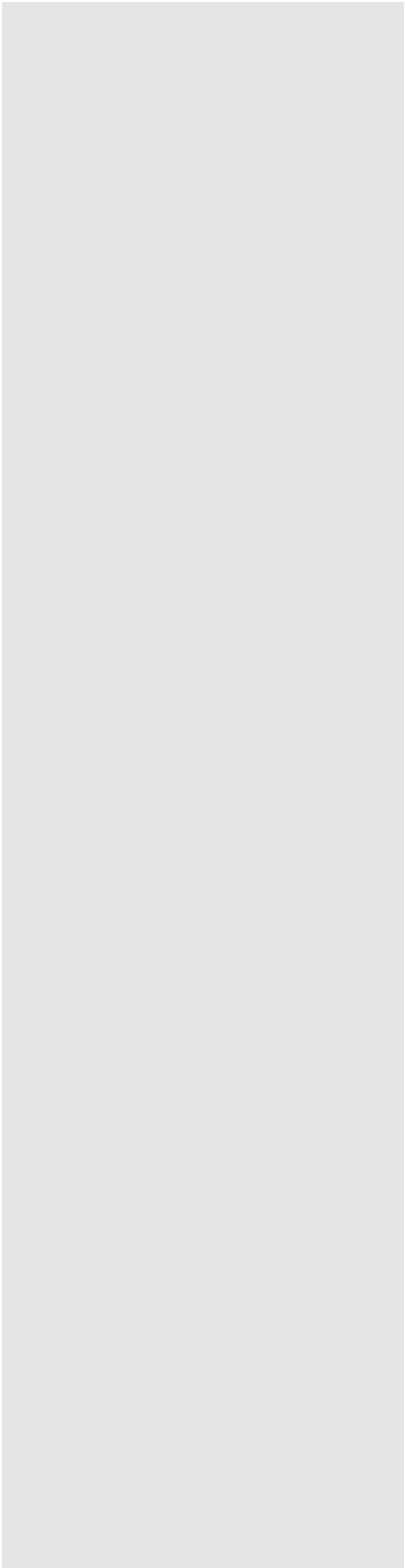
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