

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  
S T A F F R E P O R T

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FOR COMMISSION ACTION  
MARCH 6, 2025

## 2138 Cedar Street – Grace North Church

**Structural Alteration Permit (#LMSAP2024-0008) to complete landscape improvements at City Landmark property.**

### I. Application Basics

#### A. Land Use Designations:

**B. CEQA Determination:** Categorically Exempt from further review pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15331 for *Historical Resource Restoration & Rehabilitation*.

#### C. Parties Involved

- Property Owner: Christ Church East Bay  
2138 Cedar Street  
Berkeley, CA 94709
- Project Applicant: Eron Ferreira  
Kylor Construction, Inc.  
2115 San Miguel Drive  
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

**D. Recommendation:** Hold public hearing; take favorable action.

Figure 1: Vicinity Map showing nearby City Landmarks & Districts

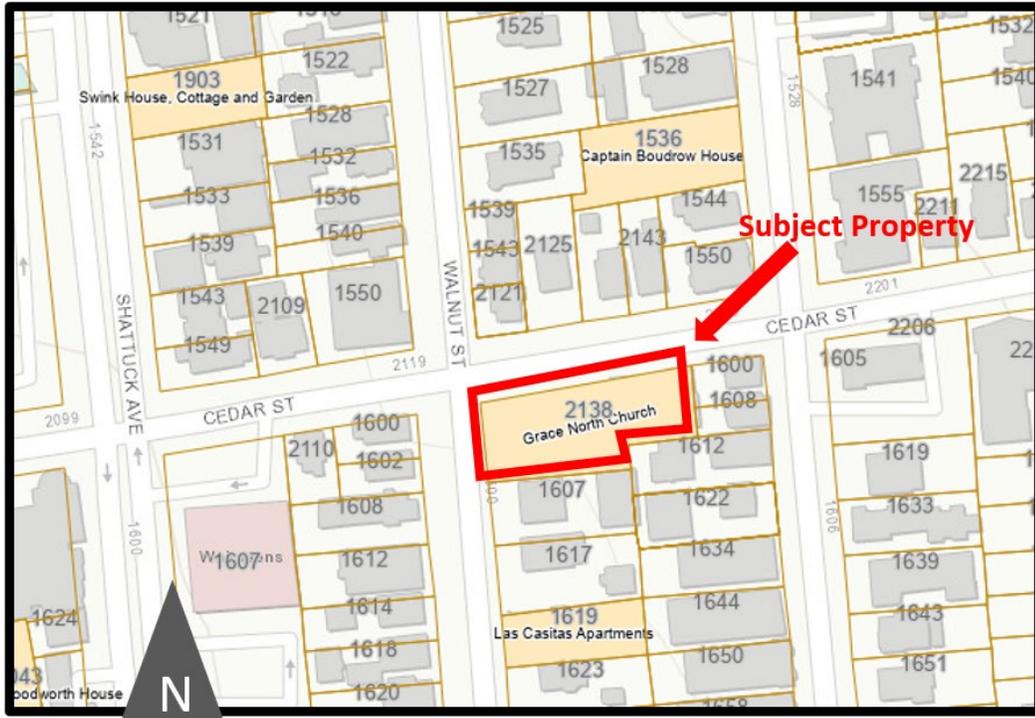


Figure 2: Subject property, current site conditions (Google)



**Figure 3: Subject property, current site conditions along Cedar Street (Applicant)**



**Figure 4: Rendering of Proposed Site Conditions along Cedar Street (Hugo Larman)**



## II. Background

### **Brief Property History**

The subject property features the Grace North Church, a building designed by Berkeley master architect James L. Plachek in the Craftsman style. It was completed in 1913 and expanded in 1955. When the Commission designated the property as a City Landmark in 1999, it did not itemize a list of features to be preserved. The Landmark application is included in the Applicant's Statement and provides a detailed description of the main building without mention of the landscaped areas surrounding the structure.

In 2010, the Commission established a Subcommittee to advise on restoration and seismic improvement work that likely represented repair and maintenance and, therefore, was not subject to a Structural Alteration Permit in accordance with BMC Section 3.324.200. No other significant design alterations have occurred since the site's City Landmark designation.

Nearby City Landmarks include Las Casitas Apartments at 1619 Walnut Street constructed in 1928, and the Captain Boudrow House at 1536 Oxford Street constructed in 1889. See Figure 1, above.

### **Application Chronology**

On December 19, 2024, the applicant submitted a Structural Alteration Permit (SAP) application requesting permission to complete landscape improvements within a portion of the yard area at Grace North Church, currently the Christ Church Easy Bay.

In preparation for tonight's hearing, staff mailed and posted ten-day advance public notices on (or before) February 24, 2025, in accordance with the requirements of BMC Section 3.24.230.

### III. Project Description

The applicant proposes to make landscape improvements in the yard area on the north side of the historic Grace North Church building; this area abuts Cedar Street. The proposed work does not affect the church building nor its Plachek Craftsman design. Table 1, below, summarizes the applicant’s requested scope of work. The project plans, including the proposed landscape plan and plantings, are provided in Attachment 2 of this report.

**Table 1. Summary of Proposed Scope of Work for Grace North Church Property**

Location: Cedar Street Side Yard (north)	
Existing Features To Be Removed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Approx. 200 sq. ft. sloped concrete slab</li> <li>▪ Approx. 200 sq. ft. area of compacted gravel</li> <li>▪ Tree (<i>cercis canadensis</i>)</li> <li>▪ Plantings (shrubs)</li> <li>▪ Wood bench</li> <li>▪ Bike rack</li> </ul>
Proposed Features And Improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Approx. 400 sq. ft. brick-over-cement terrace surrounded by a seating wall</li> <li>▪ Concrete stairs with metal support railing</li> <li>▪ Improved ADA pathway</li> <li>▪ New plantings throughout, including five new trees</li> <li>▪ Lighting fixtures throughout</li> <li>▪ Bike Rack</li> </ul>

The Applicant’s Statement, prepared by the consulting Landscape Architect, and the Project Impact Analysis, which demonstrates project compliance with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, are provided as Attachments 3 and 4 of this report, respectively. Additional material describing proposed light standards and masonry units is provided in Attachment 5.

## IV. Issues and Analysis

Staff has identified the following relevant criteria pertinent to this project from the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (1977), and the Landmarks Preservation Ordinance (BMC Section 3.24).

### B. Secretary of the Interior (SOI) Standards for Rehabilitation

The SOI Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties defines *Rehabilitation* as “the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.” The applicant's proposal represents a *Rehabilitation* (Rehab) project because it would alter the project site in order to improve accessibility to the church building. The analysis below summarizes staff's findings for this project with respect to the most relevant Standards.

- **SOI Rehab Standard 2:** *The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.*
- **SOI Rehab Standard 10:** *New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.*

**Analysis:** Due to location of the proposed work within the yard area of the historic site, the project would not alter the Craftsman church building or its distinctive Plachek design. The yard area has not been identified as character-defining in itself and, therefore, staff concludes that the proposal would satisfy SOI Standard #2.

For the same reasons, the proposal aligns with Standard #10 because the landscape and hardscape improvements are easily revocable without impact to the architectural design and integrity of this City Landmark site.

An assessment of compliance with all of the applicable SOI Standards is itemized in the draft Findings and Conditions for Approval; see Attachment 1.

### C. Landmarks Preservation Ordinance SAP Findings

In order to approve a request for a SAP, the Commission must find that the proposal would not adversely affect the features or special character of the subject structure or property. An analysis of the project with respect to the required findings of LPO is outlined below.

**BMC Section 3.24.260, Paragraph C.1:** *“For applications relating to landmark sites, the proposed work shall not adversely affect the exterior architectural features of the*

*landmark and, where specified in the designation for a publicly owned landmark, its major interior architectural features...*

**Analysis:** The proposal to create a terraced patio entry and to install new and enhanced vegetation as well as site amenities such as bicycle parking racks, would not adversely affect the architectural design of the Grace North Church property because this work would be conducted without alterations to the building itself. All of the work would occur within the yard area, a portion of the property that was not cited in the 1999 Landmark designation, and has not been found to exhibit significance for its design. Owing to its location and scope of work that is limited to grade-level, exterior improvements, this project is found to comply with this directive of the LPO.

*“...nor shall the proposed work adversely affect the special character or special historical, architectural or aesthetic interest or value of the landmark and its site, as viewed both in themselves and in their setting.”*

**Analysis:** The special character of the Grace North Church City Landmark lies in the Craftsman building design by Berkeley master architect James L. Plachek. The church is situated within the subject corner lot so as to allow for generous yard setbacks on the west side, facing Walnut Street, and on the north side adjacent to Cedar Street. The proposal would not adversely impact the architectural character of the Craftsman building as it avoids any alterations to the structure. The proposal would maintain the existing yard setbacks, thereby preserving the setting of the main building and its relationship to the property and surrounding area. The proposal, therefore, adheres to the LPO standards for alteration requests.

For all of these reasons, staff finds that the proposal is generally permissible and consistent with applicable codes and guidelines, and could be received favorably.

## V. Recommendation

In accordance with BMC Section 3.24.220, staff recommends that the Commission conduct the public hearing on this Structural Alteration Permit application and, after receiving a presentation from the Project Applicant:

- Take favorable action pursuant to BMC Section 3.24.260.

### **Attachments:**

1. Draft Structural Alteration Permit Findings and Conditions for Approval
2. Project Plans, including Landscape and Lighting Plans
3. Applicant Statement, received August 22, 2022
4. Project Impact Analysis prepared by Interactive Resources, including 1999 Notice of Decision for Landmark designation
5. Manufactures Specifications and Cut Sheets for Proposed Materials
6. Site Photographs and Rendering

**Prepared by:** Fatema Crane, Principal Planner; [fcrane@cityofberkeley.info](mailto:fcrane@cityofberkeley.info) (510) 981-7410

# ATTACHMENT 1

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## DRAFT FINDINGS AND CONDITIONS

MARCH 6, 2025

### 2138 Cedar Street – Grace North Church

#### Structural Alteration Permit #LMSAP2025-0002

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#### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Structural Alteration Permit to complete landscape improvements at City Landmark property.

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#### CEQA FINDINGS REQUIRED UNDER CEQA

1. The discretionary design review for this project is categorically exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA, Public Resources Code §21000, et seq. and California Code of Regulations, §15000, et seq.) pursuant to Section 15331 of the CEQA Guidelines (“Historic Resource Restoration/Rehabilitation”). Furthermore, none of the exceptions in CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2 apply, as follows: (a) the site is not located in an environmentally sensitive area, (b) there are no cumulative impacts, (c) there are no significant effects, (d) the project is not located near a scenic highway, and (e) the project site is not located on a hazardous waste site pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5.

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#### FINDINGS RELATED TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR’S STANDARDS

Regarding the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards (SOI) for Rehabilitation, the Landmarks Preservation Commission of the City of Berkeley makes the following findings:

1. The proposed project does not require a change of use.
2. The project will retain the historic character of the property and will avoid removal of distinctive materials and the alteration of features that characterize the property.
3. The new hardscape and landscape features will not resemble or replicate designs from the property’s historic Craftsman period. These new features are contemporary and will not result in a false sense of historical development.
4. Changes to the property that may have acquired significance in their own right are not affected by this project. The area of proposed work in the northside yard setback has not been found to exhibit historical significance.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques, or examples of craftsmanship that characterize this property, such as Craftsman building design of the church, will be substantially retained and preserved with this limited-scope project.

6. As conditioned herein, if deteriorated historic features will be affected by this request, then they would be repaired or replaced to match the materials, design, and finishes of the original items.
7. The applicant does not propose chemical or physical treatments. However, standard conditions of Structural Alteration Permit approval would require any chemical or physical treatments to be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.
8. The project does not have the potential to affect any archaeological resources because the applicant proposes a limited scope of excavation.
9. The proposed new work is designed with complimentary, high-quality materials in simplified, contemporary style employing colors and finishes that harmonize with the historic design elements of the building. Owing to these aspects, new work will be sufficiently differentiated from the historic design.
10. If the proposed improvements were removed in the future, they would not permanently impair the integrity or essential form of the subject building.

#### **FINDINGS REQUIRED UNDER LANDMARKS PRESERVATION ORDINANCE**

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1. As required by Section 3.24.260 of the Landmarks Preservation Ordinance, the Commission finds that the proposed work is appropriate for and consistent with the purposes of the Ordinance, and will preserve the characteristics and features specified in the designation for this property. Specifically:
  - A. The proposed project will not adversely affect the architectural design of the City Landmark Grace North Church property. The proposal consists of landscape and ADA improvements that would not alter the main church building that was designed by renown Berkeley architect James L. Plachek. The area of work has been found to poses design significance.
  - B. The special character of the subject property may lie in its Craftsman building design. This project would not adversely affect these qualities because it is limited to exterior site improvements which are confided to a limited area of the property.

## STANDARD CONDITIONS

The following conditions, as well as all other applicable provisions of the Landmarks Preservation Ordinance, apply to this Permit:

### 1. Conditions Shall be Printed on Plans

The conditions of this Permit shall be printed on the *second* sheet of each plan set submitted for a building permit pursuant to this Permit, under the title 'Structural Alteration Permit Conditions'. *Additional sheets* may also be used if the *second* sheet is not of sufficient size to list all of the conditions. The sheet(s) containing the conditions shall be of the same size as those sheets containing the construction drawings; 8-1/2" by 11" sheets are not acceptable.

### 2. Plans and Representations Become Conditions

Except as specified herein, the site plan, floor plans, building elevations and/or any additional information or representations, whether oral or written, indicating the proposed structure or manner of operation submitted with an application or during the approval process are deemed conditions of approval.

### 3. Subject to All Applicable Laws and Regulations

The approved use and/or construction is subject to, and shall comply with, all applicable City Ordinances and laws and regulations of other governmental agencies. Prior to construction, the applicant shall identify and secure all applicable permits from the Zoning Adjustments Board or Zoning Officer, Building and Safety Division, Public Works Department and other affected City divisions and departments.

### 4. Exercise and Lapse of Permits

- A. A permit for the construction of a building or structure is deemed exercised when a valid City building permit, if required, is issued, and construction has lawfully commenced.
- B. A permit may be declared lapsed and of no further force and effect if it is not exercised within one year of its issuance, except that permits for construction or alteration of structures or buildings may not be declared lapsed if the permittee has:
  - (1) applied for a building permit; or,
  - (2) made substantial good faith efforts to obtain a building permit and begin construction, even if a building permit has not been issued and/or construction has not begun.

### 5. Indemnification Agreement

The permittee agrees as a condition of approval of this application to indemnify, protect, defend with counsel selected by the City, and hold harmless, the City, and any agency or instrumentality thereof, and its elected and appointed officials, officers, employees and agents, from and against any and all liabilities, claims, actions, causes of action, proceedings, suits, damages, judgments, liens, levies, costs and expenses of whatever nature, including reasonable attorney's fees and disbursements

(collectively, “Claims”) arising out of or in any way relating to the approval of this application, any actions taken by the City related to this entitlement, or any environmental review conducted under the California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code Section 210000 et seq., for this entitlement and related actions. The indemnification shall include any Claims that may be asserted by any person or entity, including the permittee, arising out of or in connection with the approval of this application, whether or not there is concurrent, passive or active negligence on the part of the City, and any agency or instrumentality thereof, and its elected and appointed officials, officers, employees and agents. The permittee’s duty to defend the City shall not apply in those instances when the permittee has asserted the Claims, although the permittee shall still have a duty to indemnify, protect and hold harmless the City. (City Attorney).

## **6. Halt Work/Unanticipated Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources**

In the event that cultural resources of Native American origin are identified during construction, all work within 50 feet of the discovery shall be redirected. The project applicant and project construction contractor shall notify the City Planning Department within 24 hours. The City will again contact any tribes who have requested consultation under AB 52, as well as contact a qualified archaeologist, to evaluate the resources and situation and provide recommendations. If it is determined that the resource is a tribal cultural resource and thus significant under CEQA, a mitigation plan shall be prepared and implemented in accordance with State guidelines and in consultation with Native American groups. If the resource cannot be avoided, additional measures to avoid or reduce impacts to the resource and to address tribal concerns may be required.

## **7. Archaeological Resources** *(Ongoing throughout demolition, grading, and/or construction)*

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(f), “provisions for historical or unique archaeological resources accidentally discovered during construction” should be instituted. Therefore:

- A. In the event that any prehistoric or historic subsurface cultural resources are discovered during ground disturbing activities, all work within 50 feet of the resources shall be halted and the project applicant and/or lead agency shall consult with a qualified archaeologist, historian or paleontologist to assess the significance of the find.
- B. If any find is determined to be significant, representatives of the project proponent and/or lead agency and the qualified professional would meet to determine the appropriate avoidance measures or other appropriate measure, with the ultimate determination to be made by the City. All significant cultural materials recovered shall be subject to scientific analysis, professional museum curation, and/or a report prepared by the qualified professional according to current professional standards.
- C. In considering any suggested measure proposed by the qualified professional, the project applicant shall determine whether avoidance is necessary or feasible in light of factors such as the uniqueness of the find, project design, costs, and other considerations.

- D. If avoidance is unnecessary or infeasible, other appropriate measures (e.g., data recovery) shall be instituted. Work may proceed on other parts of the project site while mitigation measures for cultural resources is carried out.
- E. If significant materials are recovered, the qualified professional shall prepare a report on the findings for submittal to the Northwest Information Center.

**8. Human Remains** (*Ongoing throughout demolition, grading, and/or construction*)

In the event that human skeletal remains are uncovered at the project site during ground-disturbing activities, all work shall immediately halt and the Alameda County Coroner shall be contacted to evaluate the remains, and following the procedures and protocols pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (e)(1). If the County Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the City shall contact the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5(c), and all excavation and site preparation activities shall cease within a 50-foot radius of the find until appropriate arrangements are made. If the agencies determine that avoidance is not feasible, then an alternative plan shall be prepared with specific steps and timeframe required to resume construction activities. Monitoring, data recovery, determination of significance and avoidance measures (if applicable) shall be completed expeditiously.

**9. Paleontological Resources** (*Ongoing throughout demolition, grading, and/or construction*)

In the event of an unanticipated discovery of a paleontological resource during construction, excavations within 50 feet of the find shall be temporarily halted or diverted until the discovery is examined by a qualified paleontologist (per Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards [SVP 1995,1996]). The qualified paleontologist shall document the discovery as needed, evaluate the potential resource, and assess the significance of the find. The paleontologist shall notify the appropriate agencies to determine procedures that would be followed before construction is allowed to resume at the location of the find. If the City determines that avoidance is not feasible, the paleontologist shall prepare an excavation plan for mitigating the effect of the project on the qualities that make the resource important, and such plan shall be implemented. The plan shall be submitted to the City for review and approval.

## **ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS**

The following additional conditions are attached to this Permit:

- 10.** No changes can be made to these approved plans without prior approval.
- 11. CITY PERMITS.** This Structural Alteration Permit (SAP) approval is contingent upon approval of the any requisite Zoning Permit and Public Work Permit for the project scope.
- 12. PLANS COMPLIANCE.** Construction and building permit plans shall substantially conform to the Structural Alteration Permit (SAP) project plans received December 19, 2024

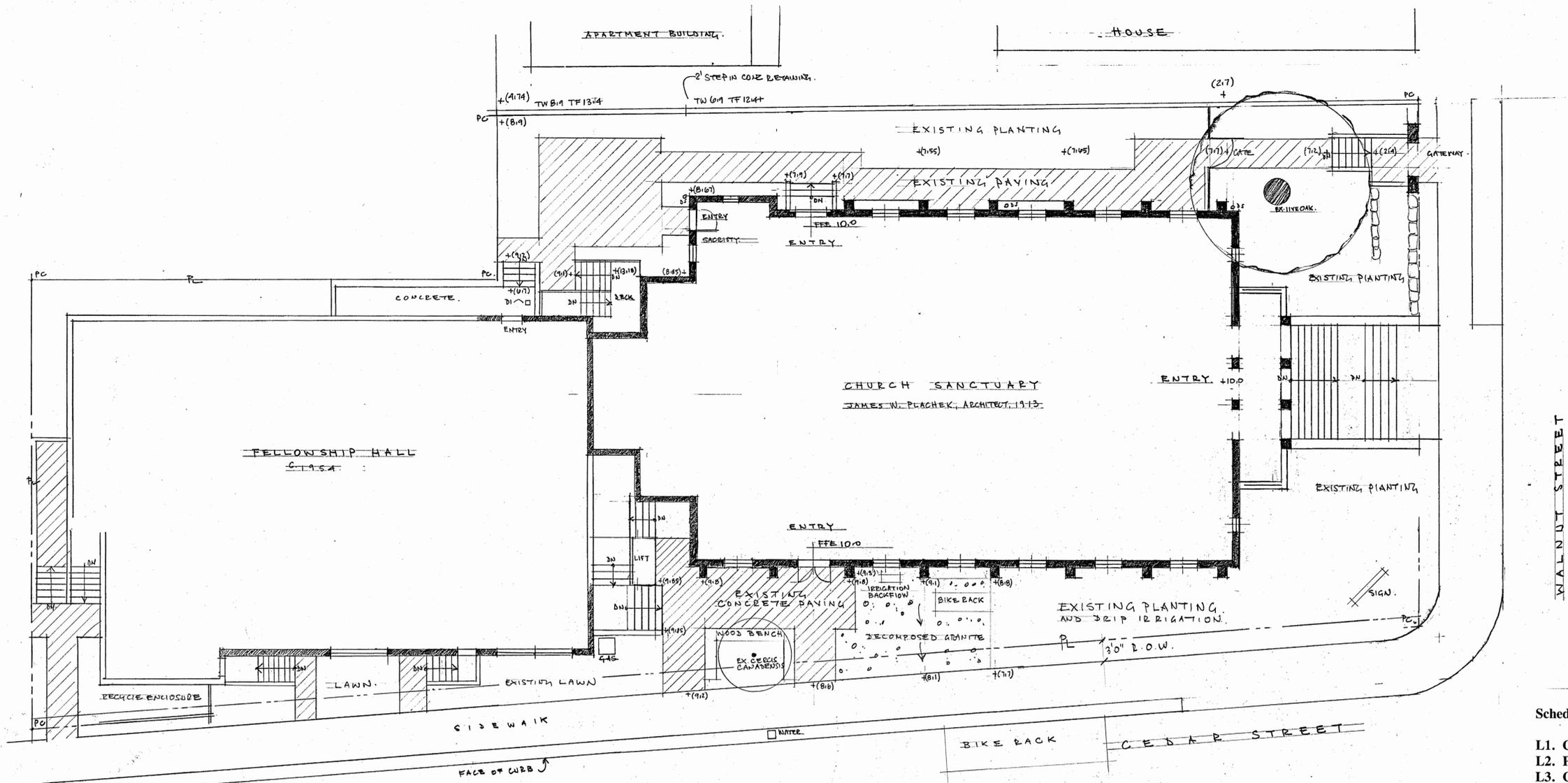
- 13. REPAIR AND REPLACEMENT OF CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES.**  
Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old or historic feature in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
- 14.** Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used.
- 15. DETAILS.** Prior to Landmarks plan checker sign-off of the Building Permit set of drawings, the applicant shall submit hardscape details for review and approval by the Landmarks plan checker.
- 16. LIGHTING.** Prior to Landmarks plan checker sign-off of the Building Permit set of drawings, the applicant shall submit lighting details showing all existing and proposed site and building lighting. Exterior lighting, including for signage, shall be downcast and not cause glare on the public right-of-way and adjacent parcels.
- 17. LANDSCAPE PLANS.** Prior to Landmarks plan checker sign-off of the Building Permit set of drawings, the applicant shall submit a Landscape Plan including the number, location, and species of all proposed plantings, and which existing plantings shall be removed. The applicant shall provide irrigation for all landscaped areas or provide drought tolerant plant palette. This shall be called out on Landscape Building Permit drawings.
- 18. LANDSCAPE IRRIGATION.** The applicant shall provide irrigation for all landscaped areas; automatic irrigation and drainage facilities shall be adequate to assure healthy growing conditions for plants. This shall be called out on Landscape building permit drawings.
- 19. CURB CUTS.** All curbs and curb cuts shall be constructed per the standards and specifications of the Public Works Department. Curb cuts no longer utilized shall be restored per the Public Works Department specifications.
- 20.** The applicant shall be responsible for identifying and securing all applicable permits from the Building and Safety Division and all other affected City divisions/departments prior to the start of work.
- 21.** The applicant is responsible for complying with all the above conditions. Failure to comply with any condition could result in construction work being stopped, issuance of citations, as well as further review by the Landmarks staff, which may modify or impose additional conditions, or revoke approval.
- 22.** All Building Permit drawings and subsequent construction shall substantially conform to the approved plans as outlined in Condition #1. Any modifications must be reviewed by the Landmarks plan checker to determine whether the modification requires approval.

2138 Cedar Street – Structural Alteration Permit #LMSAP2025-0002  
March 6, 2025

FINDINGS & CONDITIONS  
Page 7 of 7

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- 23.** The applicant shall hold harmless, defend, and indemnify the City and its officers, agents, and employees against any and all liability, damages, claims, demands, judgments or other losses (including without limitation, attorney’s fees, expert witness and consultant fees and other litigation expenses), referendum or initiative relating to, resulting from or caused by, or alleged to have resulted from, or caused by, any action or approval associated with the project. The indemnity includes without limitation, any legal or administrative challenge, referendum or initiative filed or prosecuted to overturn, set aside, stay or otherwise rescind any or all approvals granted in connection with the Project, any environmental determination made for the project and granting any permit issued in accordance with the project. This indemnity includes, without limitation, payment of all direct and indirect costs associated with any action specified herein. Direct and indirect costs shall include, without limitation, any attorney’s fees, expert witness and consultant fees, court costs, and other litigation fees. City shall have the right to select counsel to represent the City at Applicant’s expense in the defense of any action specified in this condition of approval. City shall take reasonable steps to promptly notify the Applicant of any claim, demand, or legal actions that may create a claim for indemnification under these conditions of approval.





WALNUT STREET

**Schedule of Drawings**

- L1. Cover Sheet / Existing site conditions.
- L2. Proposed Improvements.
- L3. Cedar Street Entry Terrace.
- L4. Construction Details.
- L5. Planting Plan.
- L6. Lighting Plan.

**Christ Church East Bay. Landscape Renovation.**  
 Parties involved.

**Church Representative:**  
 Jim Weslowski  
 Treasurer  
 Christ Church East Bay, 2138 Cedar St. Berkeley CA. 94709  
 E: jim@christchurcheastbay.org  
 Tel: 703 346 8382

**Landscape architect:**  
 Hugo Larman  
 Landscape architect. License LA # 3595  
 604 Key Route Blvd. Albany CA. 94706  
 E: larman.landscape@gmail.com  
 Tel: 510 725 5250

**General contractor:**  
 Eron Ferreira  
 Kylor Construction Inc. License CSLB # 1086273  
 1155C Arnold Drive, Martinez, CA 95596  
 E: kylorconst3@gmail.com  
 Tel: 925 408 5560

**Lighting Design:**  
 Lumen Works  
 Thomas J. Skradski  
 3410 Lakeshore Ave. # 201, Oakland, CA 94610  
 E: tskradski@lumenworks.com  
 Tel: 510 816 7600

**Engineering:**  
 GTC GeoTrinity Consultants Inc. # C 48655  
 7770 Pardee Lane, Suite 101  
 Oakland, CA 94621

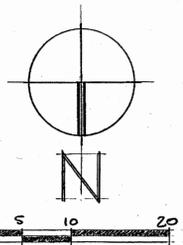
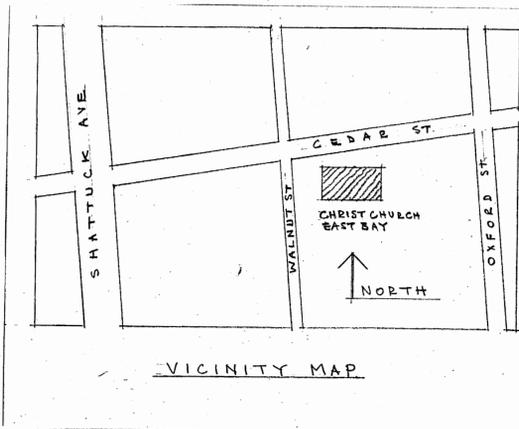
**Historic Preservation:**  
 Interactive Resources  
 117 Park Place, Richmond, CA. 94801  
 Tom Butt, FAIA  
 Tel. 510 236 7435

**Recourse conservation:**

Project shall conform to State of California and Berkeley Municipal codes for recycling and reuse. 100% of excavated soil and land-clearing debris, concrete and asphalt to be recycled and/or salvaged for reuse. (CGBS 4.408.1, 5.408.3 and BMC 19.37.040)

**Fire Prevention:**

- **Building classification per CBC chapter 3.**  
 The building is a church / 303.4 Assembly Group A3.
- **Building construction type per CBC chapter 6.**  
 Construction type V under section 602.5 of CBC.  
 Exterior: Stucco over wood.  
 Interior: Lath and plaster.  
 Roof: Asphalt shingle over timber trusses.  
 Floor: Wood.
- **Fire sprinkler system:**  
 Non existing.
- **Fire Alarm:**  
 Automatic alarm monitored by Bay Alarm
- **List of applicable codes:**  
 2022 California Building Code. 2022 Historical Building Code. 2022 Existing Building Code. 2022 California Electrical Code. 2022 California Fire Code. 2022 Berkeley Municipal Code.



**Larman • Garro**  
 landscape architecture

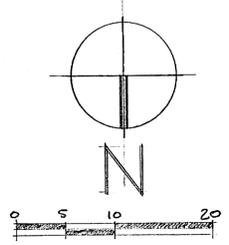
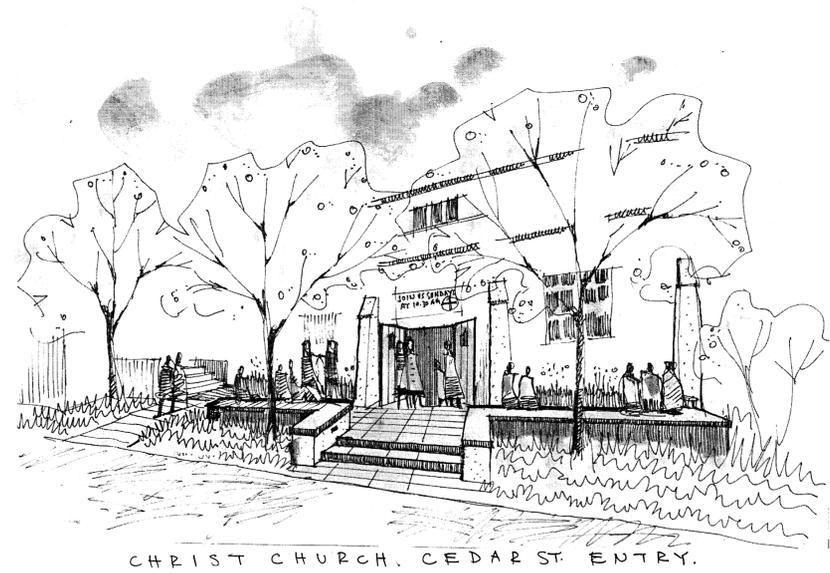
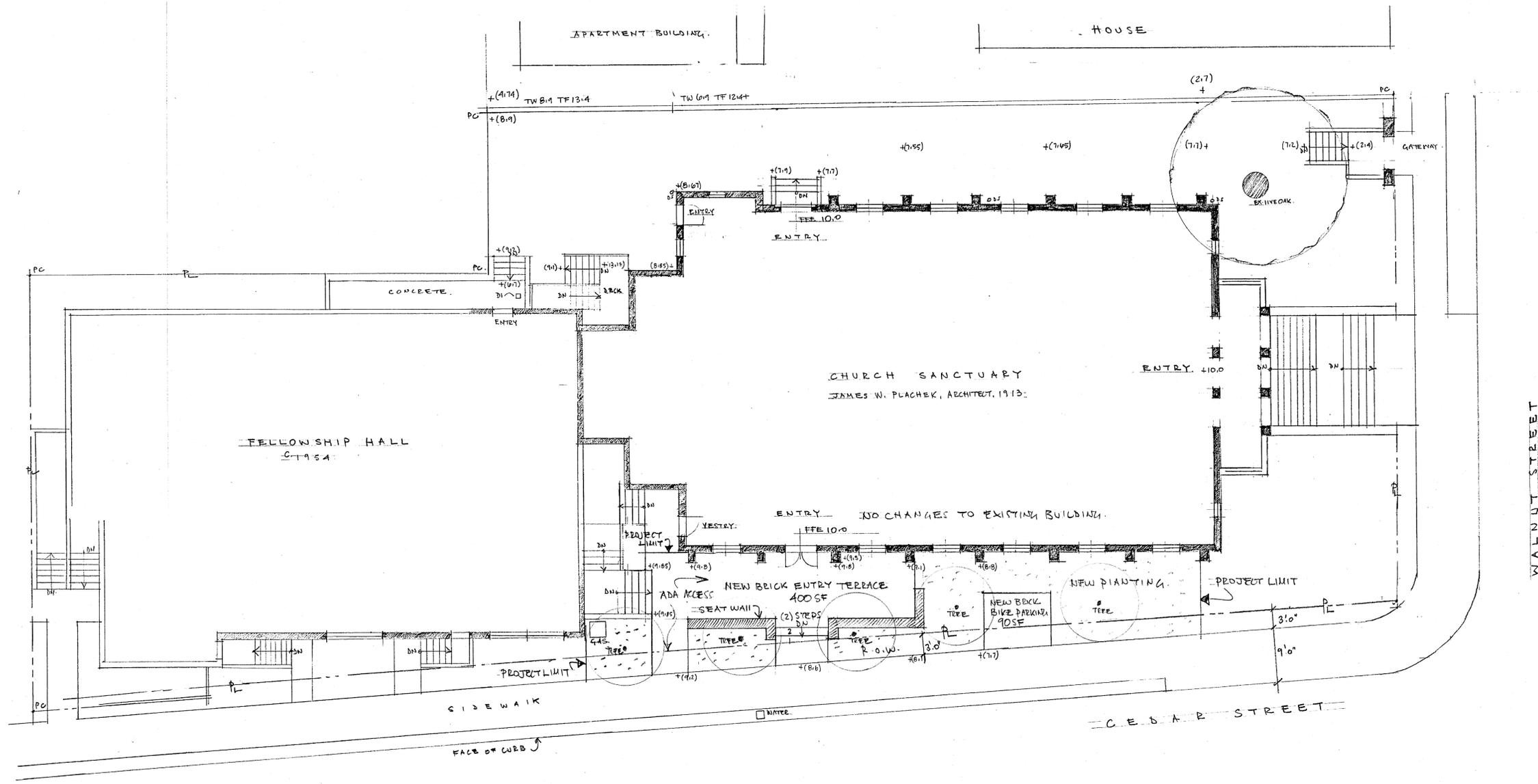
LA#3595 604 KEY ROUTE BOULEVARD, ALBANY CA 94706  
 (510) 526-8346 • HUGO@LARMANGARRO.COM

CLIENT **CHRIST CHURCH EAST BAY**  
**2138 CEDAR STREET**  
**BERKELEY**  
**CALIFORNIA CA 94709**

TITLE **COVER SHEET + EXISTING SITE PLAN**

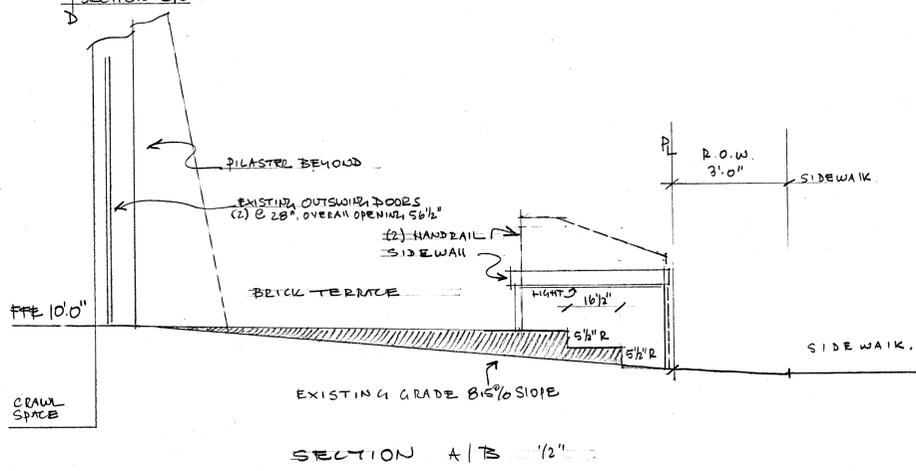
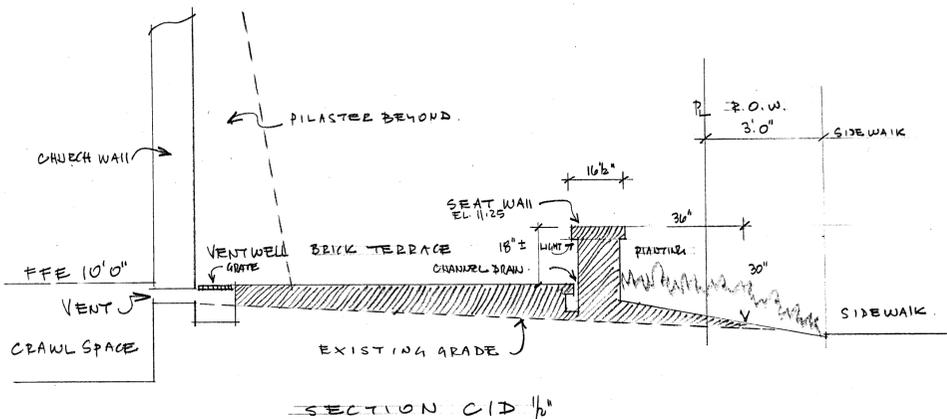
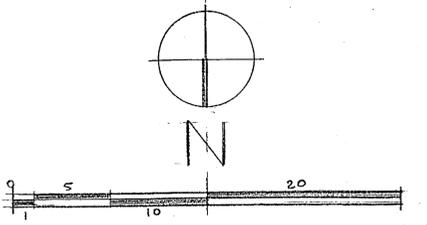
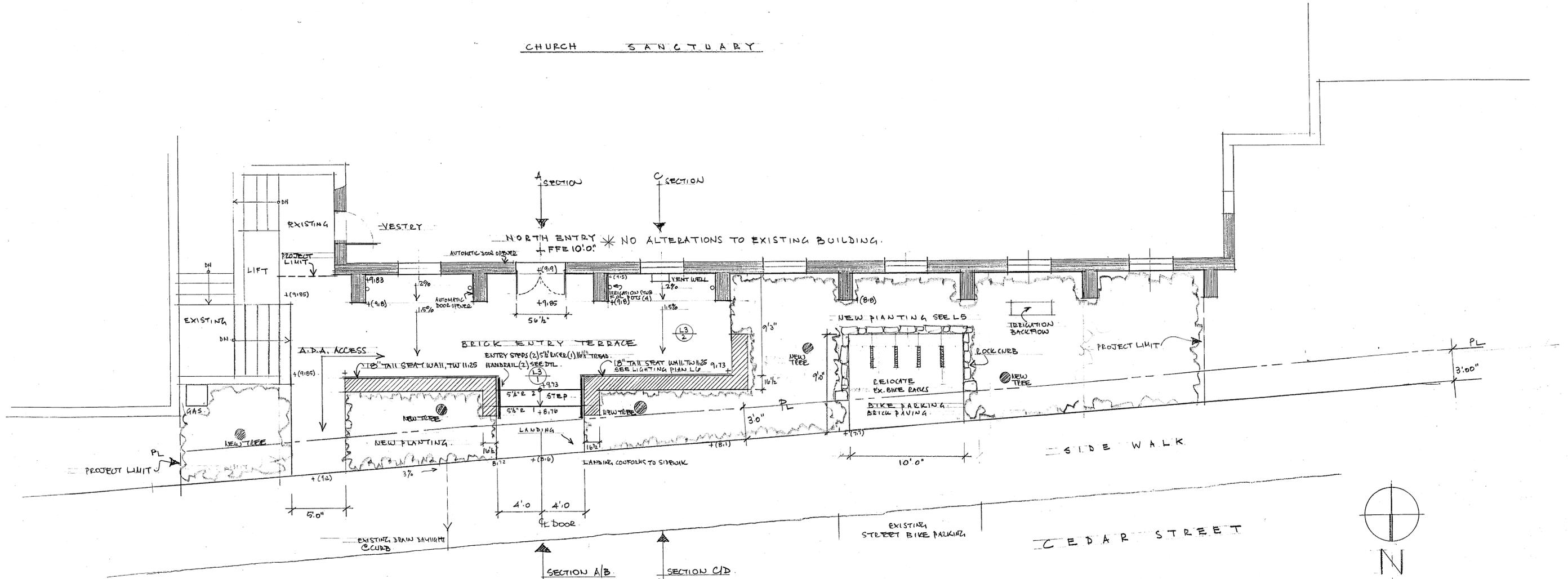
DATE **7/22/24** PLAN # **L1** SCALE **1/8"**

REVISED **11/11/24**



	<b>Larman-Garro</b> landscape architecture
LA#3595	604 KEY ROUTE BOULEVARD, ALBANY CA 94706 (510) 526-8346 • HUGO@LARMANGARRO.COM
CLIENT	CHRIST CHURCH EAST BAY 2138 CEDAR STREET BERKELEY CALIFORNIA CA 94709
TITLE	PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS CEDAR ST. ENTRY TERRACE
DATE	11/14/24 PLAN # L2 SCALE 1/8"
REVISED	

CHURCH SANCTUARY



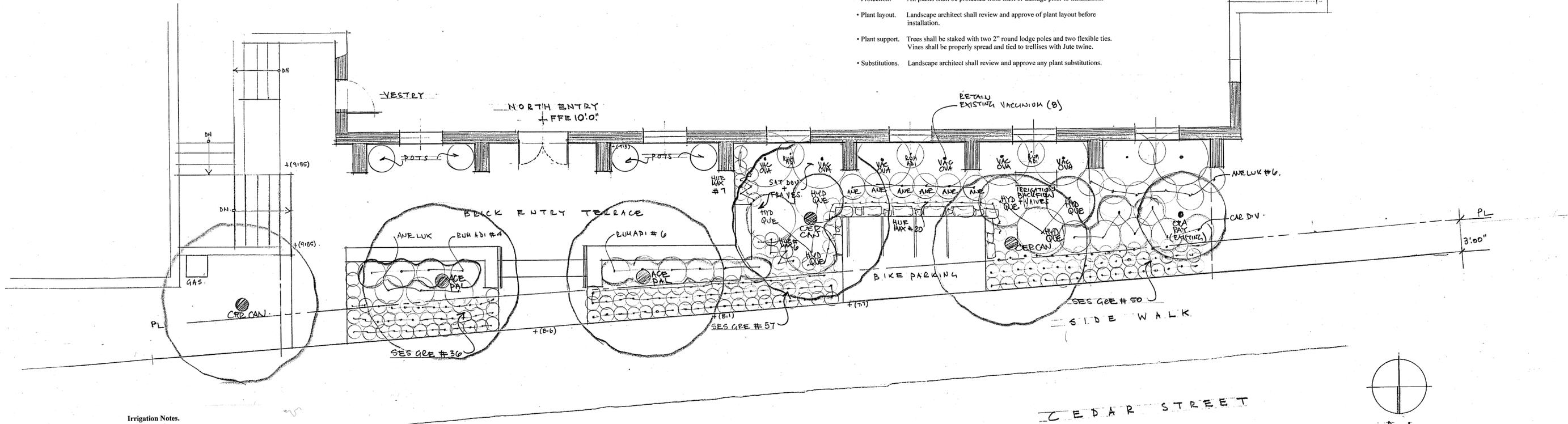
**Larman Garro**  
 landscape architecture  
 LA#3595 604 KEY ROUTE BOULEVARD, ALBANY CA 94706  
 (510) 528-8346 · HUGO@LARMANGARRO.COM  
 CLIENT CHRIST CHURCH EAST BAY  
2138 CEDAR STREET  
BERKELEY  
CALIFORNIA CA 94709  
 TITLE CEAR ST. ENTRY TERRACE  
 DATE NOV 11, 24 PLAN # L3 SCALE 1/4"  
 REVISED



CHURCH SANCTUARY

Planting Notes.

- Soil preparation. Planting areas shall be evenly graded and free of weeds and debris. Planting beds shall be cultivated with 15% organic compost to a depth of 8". Planting holes into existing grades shall be x 1.5 width of root ball and amended with 15% organic compost by volume.
- Mulch. All planting areas shall be dressed with a 2-3" deep layer of organic mulch.
- Existing trees. Existing trees shall be protected from damage. Soil within root crown area shall not be cultivated or disturbed. No irrigation within a ten feet of the root crown of California Live Oak trees.
- Nursery stock. All plants shall arrive on site fully rooted and in healthy condition. Damaged, diseased, pot bound, under or oversized plants shall be rejected.
- Nursery ties. All nursery plant ties and tags shall be removed.
- Watering. All plants shall be kept adequately watered before, during and after planting prior to activation of automatic irrigation system.
- Protection. All plants shall be protected from theft or damage prior to installation.
- Plant layout. Landscape architect shall review and approve of plant layout before installation.
- Plant support. Trees shall be staked with two 2" round lodge poles and two flexible ties. Vines shall be properly spread and tied to trellises with Jute twine.
- Substitutions. Landscape architect shall review and approve any plant substitutions.

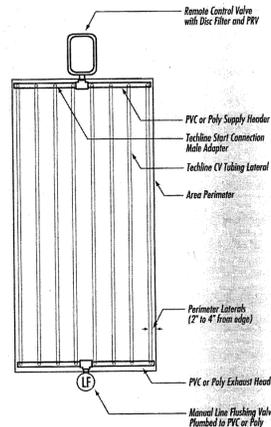


Irrigation Notes.

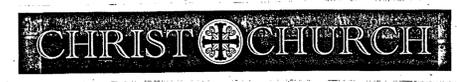
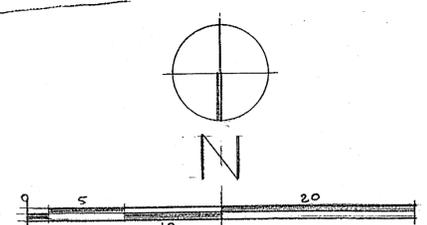
- Re use existing components: Automatic irrigation timer, Backflow preventor, Automatic drip irrigation valves.
- Replace existing drip laterals with Netafim Techline drip tubing / 0.6 GPH inline emitters.
- Install tubing parallel rows 14" apart. Install tubing 1/2" below surface of soil
- Provide dedicated drip circuit for trees and pots on entry terrace.

NETAFIM TECHLINE® CV DESIGN GUIDE

TECHNICAL DATA Techline CV End Feed Layout



CODE	BOTANICAL	COMMON	SIZE	QTY	REMARKS
<b>Tree</b>					
ACE PAL	Acer palmatum	Japanese Maple	24" box	2	Flanking Entry Steps
CER CAN	Cercis canadensis	Eastern Redbud	24" box	3	
<b>Shrub</b>					
CEA RAY	Ceanothus 'Ray Hartman'	Ray Hartman California Lilac		0	Existing
HYD QUE	Hydrangea quercifolia 'Pee Wee'	Pee Wee Oak Leaf Hydrangea	15 gal	6	
IRS PUR	Iris Pacific Coast Hybrid 'Purple'	Purple Pacific Coast Iris	1 gal	12	
VAC OVA	Vaccinium ovatum	Evergreen or Wild Huckleberry		0	Existing
<b>Ground cover</b>					
ERI KAR	Erigeron karvinskianus 'Moerheimii'	Pink Santa Barbara Daisy	4" pot	8	
FRA CAL	Fragaria vesca ssp. californica	Woodland Strawberry	4" pot	32	groundcover under shrubs
HEU MAX	Heuchera maxima	Island Alum Root	1 gal	34	
SAT DOU	Clinopodium douglasii	Yerba Buena	4" pot	32	groundcover under shrubs
<b>Perennial</b>					
ANE	Anemone 'Wild Swan'	Wild Swan Japanese Anemone	1 gal	6	
ANE LUK	Anemone 'Lucky Charm'	Lucky Charm Japanese Anemone	1 gal	9	
<b>Grass</b>					
CAR DIV	Carex divulsa	Grassland Sedge		1	
Ses Gre	Sesleria	Greenlee's Moor Grass	4" pot	144	
<b>Fern</b>					
RUM ADI	Rumohra adiantiformis	Leather Fern	1 gal	14	



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 landscape architecture

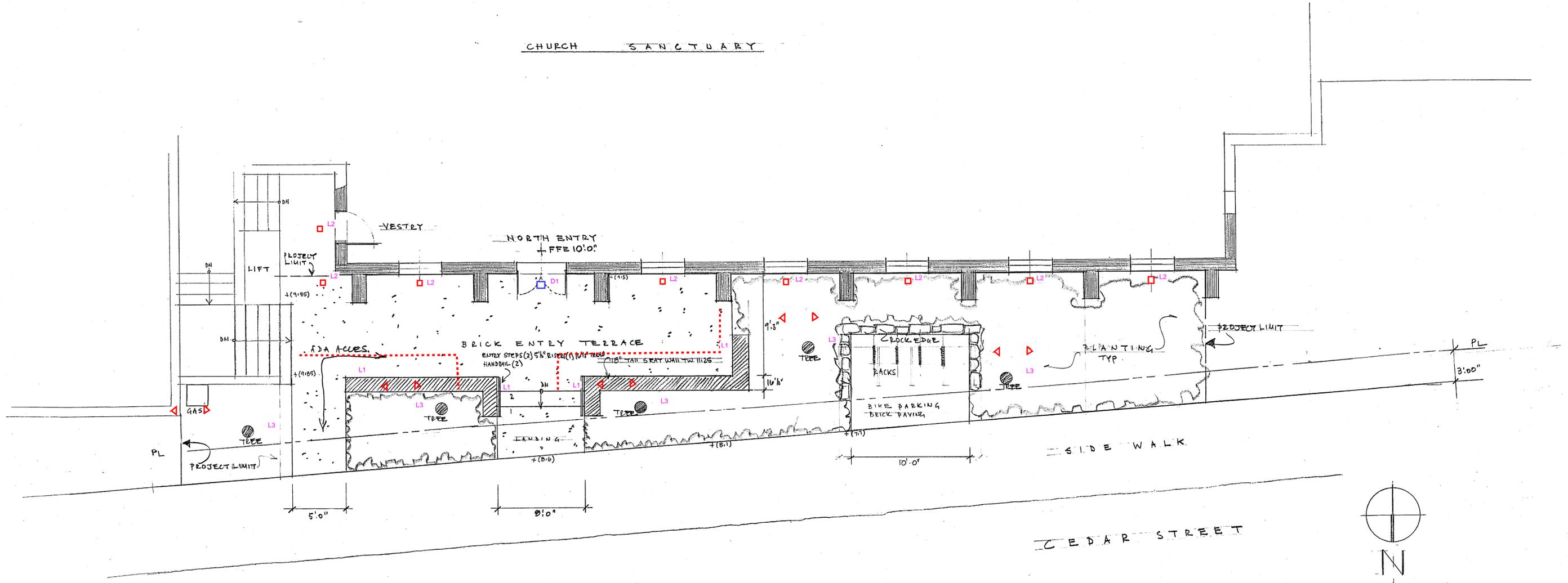
LA#3595 604 KEY ROUTE BOULEVARD, ALBANY CA 94706  
 (510) 526-8346 • HUGO@LARMANGARRO.COM

CLIENT CHRIST CHURCH EAST BAY  
2138 CEDAR STREET  
BERKELEY  
CALIFORNIA CA 94709

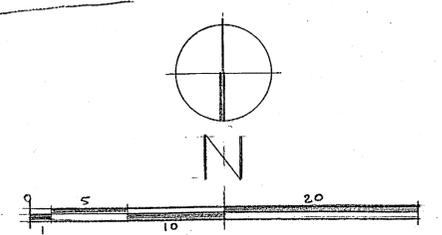
TITLE PLANTING PLAN  
+ IRRIGATION NOTES

DATE 11/12/24 PLAN # L5 SCALE 1/4"

REVISED \_\_\_\_\_



NOTE:  
 1. All tree uplights to be on a separate timer and turned off at 10 p.m.  
 2. All other lights, D1, L1, and L2, to be on an astronomical timer and



**CHRIST CHURCH**



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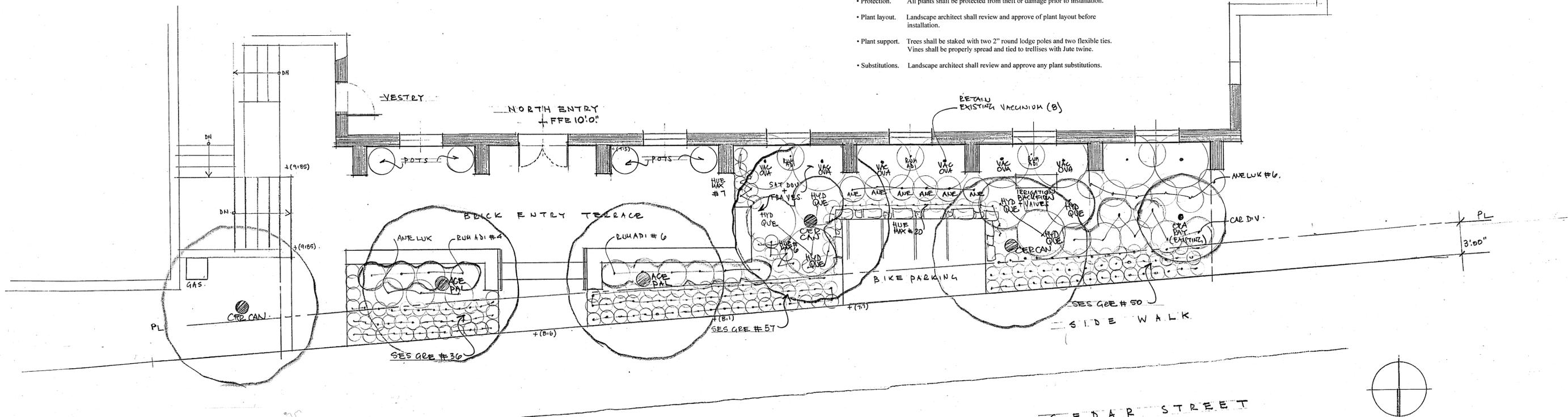
CLIENT CHRIST CHURCH EAST BAY  
2138 CEDAR STREET  
BERKELEY  
CALIFORNIA CA 94709

TITLE ENTRY TERRACE  
LIGHTING PLAN

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ PLAN # L6 SCALE 1/4"

REVISED \_\_\_\_\_

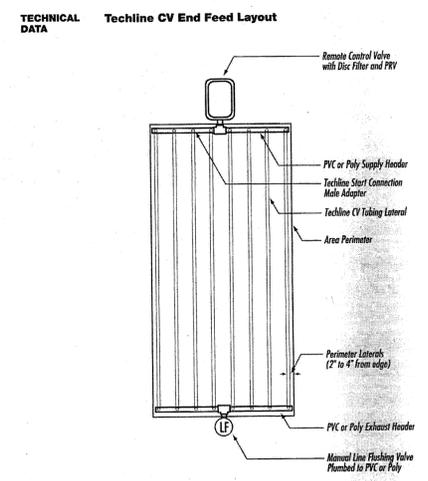
CHURCH SANCTUARY



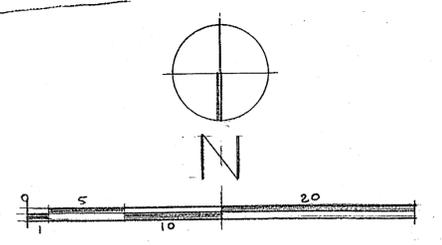
- Planting Notes.**
- **Soil preparation.** Planting areas shall be evenly graded and free of weeds and debris. Planting beds shall be cultivated with 15% organic compost to a depth of 8". Planting holes into existing grades shall be x 1.5 width of root ball and amended with 15% organic compost by volume.
  - **Mulch.** All planting areas shall be dressed with a 2-3" deep layer of organic mulch.
  - **Existing trees.** Existing trees shall be protected from damage. Soil within root crown area shall not be cultivated or disturbed. No irrigation within a ten feet of the root crown of California Live Oak trees.
  - **Nursery stock.** All plants shall arrive on site fully rooted and in healthy condition. Damaged, diseased, pot bound, under or oversized plants shall be rejected.
  - **Nursery ties.** All nursery plant ties and tags shall be removed.
  - **Watering.** All plants shall be kept adequately watered before, during and after planting prior to activation of automatic irrigation system.
  - **Protection.** All plants shall be protected from theft or damage prior to installation.
  - **Plant layout.** Landscape architect shall review and approve of plant layout before installation.
  - **Plant support.** Trees shall be staked with two 2" round lodge poles and two flexible ties. Vines shall be properly spread and tied to trellises with Jute twine.
  - **Substitutions.** Landscape architect shall review and approve any plant substitutions.

- Irrigation Notes.**
- Re use existing components:  
Automatic irrigation timer.  
Backflow preventer  
Automatic drip irrigation valves.
  - Replace existing drip laterals with Netafim Techline drip tubing / 0.6 GPH inline emitters.
  - Install tubing parallel rows 14" apart. Install tubing 1/2" below surface of soil
  - Provide dedicated drip circuit for trees and pots on entry terrace.

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CEA RAY	Ceanothus 'Ray Hartman'	Ray Hartman California Lilac		0	Existing
HYD QUE	Hydrangea quercifolia 'Pee Wee'	Pee Wee Oak Leaf Hydrangea	15 gal	6	
IRS PUR	Iris Pacific Coast Hybrid 'Purple'	Purple Pacific Coast Iris	1 gal	12	
VAC OVA	Vaccinium ovatum	Evergreen or Wild Huckleberry		0	Existing
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CAR DIV	Carex divulsa	Grassland Sedge		1	
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RUM ADI	Rumohra adiantiformis	Leather Fern	1 gal	14	



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TITLE PLANTING PLAN  
+ IRRIGATION NOTES

DATE 11/12/24 PLAN # L5 SCALE 1/4"

REVISED \_\_\_\_\_



Attn. City of Berkeley Landmark Preservation Commission.

Christ Church East Bay. 2138 Cedar Street, Berkeley, CA 94709

Contact: Jim Wesolowski. Church treasurer. [jim@christchurcheastbay.org](mailto:jim@christchurcheastbay.org)

Hugo Larman, landscape architect #3595. [Larman.landscape@gmail.com](mailto:Larman.landscape@gmail.com)

Tom Butt, FAIA, historic buildings consultant. Tel. 510 236 7435

### **Applicant's statement.**

#### **Proposal for Improvements to the Cedar St. Entry of Christ Church East Bay.**

##### **1. Existing conditions, proposed alterations and project rationale.**

Christ Church East Bay owns and occupies a Berkeley City Landmark building (Grace Church-2138 Cedar Street) designed by James W. Plachek in 1913. Our Cedar Street doorway currently opens onto a sloped concrete slab and an adjacent graveled area that features a bench, some poorly- built wooden seating, and a bike rack. This incoherent treatment is clearly not part of the original plan, nor does it complement it. It was in place when we bought the building in 2010.

We are proposing to replace the current hardscaping with a brick-over-concrete terrace framed by an 18" brick-topped stucco seat wall. This new terrace will provide a gathering space for our church community and create a coherent and welcoming frame for this church entry. Two brick-faced steps will lead to the public sidewalk, while ADA access will be provided by the existing sloped concrete sidewalk. We are making no changes to the structure of the historic church building itself.

The proposal includes the renovation of existing planting areas as well the addition of several trees. The existing paving does not appear to be part of the original 1913 development by architect James W. Plachek. It is more likely associated with the construction of the adjacent social hall built in 1954, or perhaps with the later addition of an accessibility elevator. This unplanned area of mismatched paving as well as poorly built wood seating, calls for improvements that complement the quality of the Landmarked building.

##### **2. Project benefits and basis for approval by Landmarks Preservation Commission.**

This proposal has been driven by both aesthetic and practical reasons. Aesthetically the goal of the proposal is to create an entry terrace that will harmonize with the existing church. The City of Berkeley Landmark plaque on the church states that

*"because of its similarity to many Arts and Crafts-style homes of the same era, the church was nicknamed the Berkeley Bungalow Church."* The proposal honors the spirit of the original building with simple unobtrusive forms and masses. Likewise, simple building materials (brick paving and brick capped stucco seat walls) reflect the use of traditional building materials much used in the Arts and Crafts era.

From a practical/social perspective, a level terrace with seating opportunities is much needed and desired by the church community to provide a safe level gathering space outside the Cedar Street entry. This will become an important setting for informal gathering and socializing, before and after services. ADA requirements will be met with the addition of code compliant handrails and lighting. The existing path of travel for wheel chair accessibility will remain in place.

### **3. Provisions of Berkeley Municipal Code (cha. 2.24) Secretary of Interior guidelines**

This proposal is being directed through the proper planning application process, including the Landmark Preservation Commission. No work has been initiated prior to planning approval and therefore does not conflict with *Berkeley Municipal Code, Chapter 3.24*

The proposal is in compliance with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, as demonstrated in the report by Interactive Resources/ Tom Butt, FAIA. Please see the attached report titled Christ Church East Bay, Secretary of The Interior's Standards Consistency Evaluation, dated September 13, 2024.

**REPORT**  
**Christ Church East Bay**  
**2138 Cedar Street, Berkeley CA 94709**  
**Secretary Of The Interior's Standards Consistency Evaluation**



Interactive Resources  
Project No. 2024-025-01

Report Date: September  
13, 2024

Prepared for: Christ  
Church East Bay

Address: 2138 Cedar  
Street, Berkeley CA 94709

**Tom Butt, FAIA**



117 Park Place  
Richmond, California 94801  
(510) 236-7435

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## Introduction

The building occupied by Christ Church East Bay at 2138 Cedar Street, Berkeley, CA, was designated as Berkeley City Landmark No. 213 in 1999. It was designed by Architect James L. Plachek and constructed in 1913-14.

The proposed alteration modifies the existing Cedar Street (north) portion of the site to create a slightly raised patio, accessed by steps in front of the side entry door with an accessible walkway at the east end of the patio.

The applicant's description of the project:

This application concerns the Cedar Street entry of Christ Church East Bay.

The proposed landscape program calls for the removal of existing concrete and gravel paving, to be replaced and expanded with a new entry terrace. The proposal includes the renovation of existing planting areas as well the addition of several trees. The existing paving does not appear to be part of the original 1913 development by architect James W. Plachek. It is more likely associated with the construction of the adjacent social hall built in 1954, or perhaps with the later addition of an accessibility elevator. Visual inspection reveals that portions of the concrete paving were installed well above the mudsill of the original church. More recently an area of heavily sloped gravel paving has been added in an attempt to expand the usable area outside the church entry, including a bicycle parking area. This unplanned area of mismatched paving as well as poorly built wood seating, calls for improvements that complement the quality of the Landmarked building.

Project benefits and basis for approval by Landmarks Preservation Commission.

This proposal has been driven by both aesthetic and practical reasons. Aesthetically the goal of the proposal is to create an entry terrace that will harmonize with the existing church. The City of Berkeley Landmark plaque on the church states that

“because of its similarity to many Arts and Crafts-style homes of the same era, the church was nicknamed the Berkeley Bungalow Church.” The proposal honors the spirit of the original building with simple unobtrusive forms and masses. Likewise, simple building materials (brick paving and brick capped stucco seat walls) reflect the use of traditional building materials much used in the Arts and Crafts era.

From a practical/social perspective, a level terrace with seating opportunities is much needed and desired by the church community to provide a safe level gathering space outside the Cedar Street entry. This will become an important setting for informal gathering and socializing, before and after services.

ADA requirements will be met with the addition of handrails and lighting.

Provisions of Berkeley Municipal Code (cha. 2.24) Secretary of Interior guidelines

This proposal is being directed through the proper planning application process, including the Landmark Preservation Commission. No work has been initiated prior to planning approval and therefore does not conflict with Berkeley Municipal Code, Chapter 3.24 The proposal does not conflict with the salient provisions of The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties because there is no proposed change or alteration to Landmark structure itself. The exterior paving elements that will be replaced postdate the Landmarked building. The four levels of intervention (Maintain rather than repair, repair rather

than replace; preserve rather than restore; restore rather than reconstruct.) do not correspond to the proposed work.

The proposal does conform to the principal that “all proposed work should preserve the character and integrity of the historic resource”.

Any exterior alterations located on a Landmark property are subject to approval by the Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) for a Structural Alteration Permit (SAP) in accordance with Berkeley Municipal Code 3.24.200.<sup>1</sup>

An application for a Structural Alteration Permit requires a “Written description of project including a statement of how the project adheres to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards.”<sup>2</sup> The purpose of this report, prepared by Tom Butt, FAIA, a qualified historic architect, is to provide an evaluation of adherence to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards.

## Proposed Project

Following is a photo of the existing condition, a sketch of the proposed project and drawings showing the existing conditions and the proposed project. The new, slightly raised entry patio removes an existing accessibility barrier at the door exterior landing that currently exceeds the maximum 2 percent slope.

Since the current grade is above the mud sill, the evidence suggests it has been raised sometime in the past. Although there are no original drawings available, it appears likely that the grade on the north side was initially lower and the north entry included a stoop with stairs that was removed at some later date, possibly when the adjacent Social Hall was constructed in 1954.

Tom Butt visited the site on Friday, September 13, 2024.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://berkeley.municipal.codes/BMC/3.24.200>

<sup>2</sup> <https://berkeleyca.gov/construction-development/permits-design-parameters/design-parameters/landmark-alterations>



Figure 1 - Existing Conditions – North Elevation

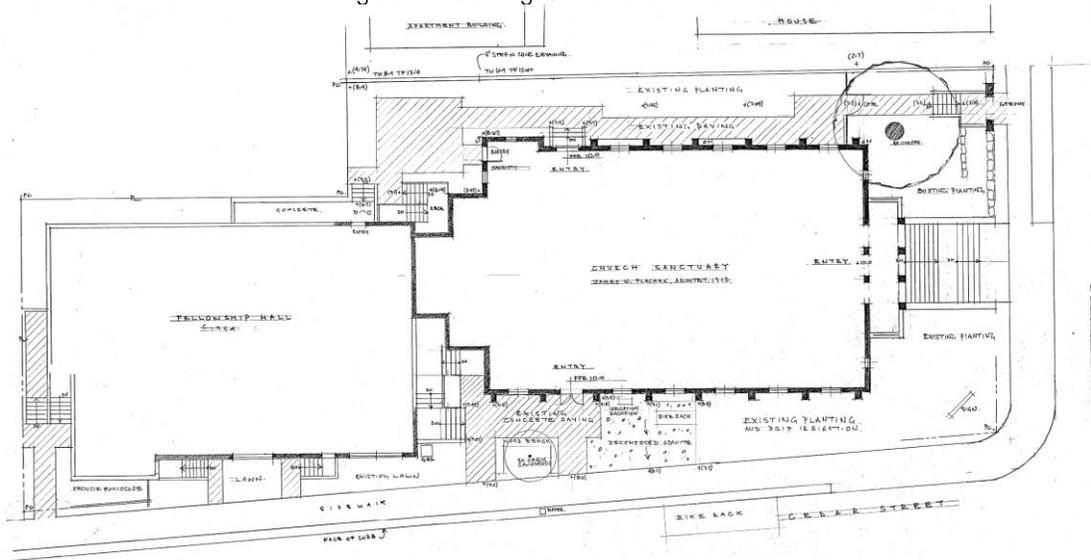


Figure 2 - Existing Site Plan



Figure 3 - Proposed alterations – North Elevation

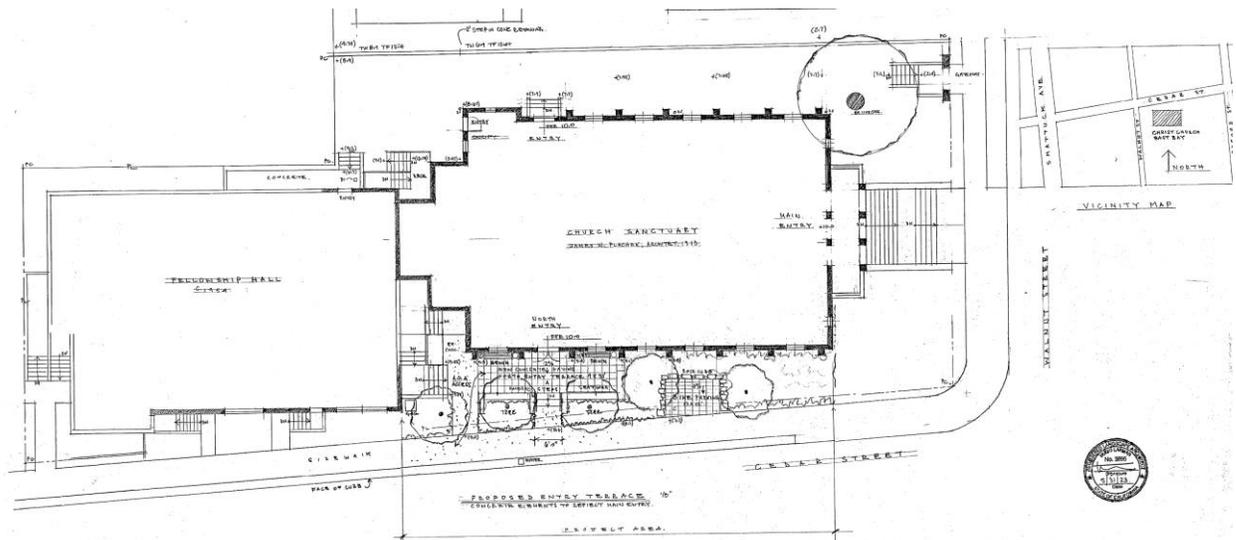


Figure 2 - Proposed Site Plan

## Evaluation of Conformance to Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

General: The 1998 Application for Landmark Status (Appendix 2), which was the basis for designation as a Berkeley Historic Landmark included extensive descriptions of the Building's exterior and interior, as well as its neighborhood context, but very little about the site improvements. In fact, there is no description at all of the site on the north side of the building, indicating that the application's author found no character defining features at that location. We agree.

Following is an analysis of compliance with each of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards:

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces and spatial relationships.

Evaluation: The subject property has been used as a church since it was constructed in 1913, and that use will continue. There will be no changes to the "distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize [the] property"

The 1998 Application for Landmark Status, which was the basis for designation as a Berkeley Historic Landmark, included extensive descriptions of the Building's exterior and interior, as well as its neighborhood context, but very little about the site improvements. In fact, there was no description at all of the site on the north side of the building, indicating that there were no character defining features at that location.

Conclusion: The proposed project is consistent with Standard Number 1.

2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

Evaluation: The proposed project has no impact on, "distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize a property." The 1998 Application for Landmark Status, which was the basis for designation as a Berkeley Historic Landmark included extensive descriptions of the Building's exterior and interior, as well as its neighborhood context, but very little about the site improvements. In fact, there was no description at all of the site on the north side of the building, indicating that there were no character defining features at that location.

Conclusion: The proposed project is consistent with Standard Number 2.

3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.

Evaluation: The proposed project does not change or add to any component of the existing building. The proposed changes are all site and landscaping items that do not affect the historical integrity of the building. The proposed new entry terrace is a minimal change to the site and does not affect any character defining feature of the property or convey any false

sense of historical development. The 1998 Application for Landmark Status, which was the basis for designation as a Berkeley Historic Landmark included extensive descriptions of the Building's exterior and interior, as well as its neighborhood context, but very little about the site improvements. In fact, there is no description at all of the site on the north side of the building, indicating that there were no character defining features at that location.

Conclusion: The proposed project is consistent with Standard Number 3.

4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.

Evaluation: The proposed project does not change or add to any character-defining features of the existing building. The proposed changes are all site and landscaping items that do not affect the historical integrity of the property. The 1998 Application for Landmark Status, which was the basis for designation as a Berkeley Historic Landmark included extensive descriptions of the Building's exterior and interior, as well as its neighborhood context, but very little about the site improvements. In fact, there was no description at all of the site on the north side of the building, indicating that there were no character defining features at that location.

Conclusion: The proposed project is consistent with Standard Number 4.

5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.

Evaluation: The proposed project does not change or add to any character-defining component of the existing building, including, "materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship." The proposed changes are all site and landscaping items that do not affect the historical integrity of the property. The 1998 Application for Landmark Status, which was the basis for designation as a Berkeley Historic Landmark included extensive descriptions of the Building's exterior and interior, as well as its neighborhood context, but very little about the site improvements. In fact, there was no description at all of the site on the north side of the building, indicating that there were no character defining features at that location.

Conclusion: The proposed project is consistent with Standard Number 5.

6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.

Evaluation: The proposed project does not remove or replace any character-defining component of the existing building, including, The proposed changes are all site and landscaping items that do not affect the historical integrity of the property. The 1998 Application for Landmark Status, which was the basis for designation as a Berkeley Historic Landmark, included extensive descriptions of the Building's exterior and interior, as well as its neighborhood context, but very little about the site improvements. In fact, there was no

description at all of the site on the north side of the building, indicating that there were no character defining site features at that location.

Conclusion: The proposed project is consistent with Standard Number 6.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

Evaluation: The proposed project does involve any chemical or physical treatments to the existing building. The proposed changes are all site and landscaping items that do not affect the historical integrity of the property. The 1998 Application for Landmark Status, which was the basis for designation as a Berkeley Historic Landmark, included extensive descriptions of the Building's exterior and interior, as well as its neighborhood context, but very little about the site improvements. In fact, there was no description at all of the site on the north side of the building, indicating that there were no character defining site features at that location.

Conclusion: The proposed project is consistent with Standard Number 7.

8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

Evaluation: The proposed project does not involve any significant excavation and would be characterized as site "flatwork." In fact, it raises the grade slightly. If any subsurface archeological artifacts exist below the surface, they likely have already been disturbed or will not be disturbed by this project. Nevertheless, if any archeological prehistorical artifacts are discovered during the project, they will be left in place and a representative of the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe notified.

Conclusion: The proposed project is consistent with Standard Number 8.

9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

Evaluation: The proposed project will not, "destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property." The proposed changes are all site and landscaping items that do not affect the historical integrity of the property. The 1998 Application for Landmark Status, which was the basis for designation as a Berkeley Historic Landmark, included extensive descriptions of the Building's exterior and interior, as well as its neighborhood context, but very little about the site improvements. In fact, there is no description at all of the site on the north side of the building, indicating that there were no character defining site features at that location. The existing features to be removed consist of non-historical paving, crushed stone, wood benches and landscaping. The new features include brick paving concrete, stucco and landscaping that do not duplicate but are compatible with the existing, "historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing."

Conclusion: The proposed project is consistent with Standard Number 9.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

Evaluation: The proposed project, if removed in the future, will not impair the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment

The proposed changes are all site and landscaping items that do not affect the historical integrity of the property. The 1998 Application for Landmark Status, which was the basis for designation as a Berkeley Historic Landmark, included extensive descriptions of the Building's exterior and interior, as well as its neighborhood context, but very little about the site improvements. In fact, there was no description at all of the site on the north side of the building, indicating that there were no character defining site features at that location.

Conclusion: The proposed project is consistent with Standard Number 10.

The proposed project is consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

## Preparation

This report was prepared by Tom Butt, FAIA, and represents my opinions and conclusions as a qualified historic architect.



Tom Butt, FAIA, September 13, 2024

## Appendix 1 – Tom Butt Historic Architect Qualifications

### Minimum Qualifications

The National Park Service Professional Qualification Standards require the following for Historic Architecture:<sup>3</sup>

The minimum professional qualifications in historic architecture area professional degree in architecture or a State license to practice architecture, plus one of the following:

1. At least one year of graduate study in architectural preservation, American architectural history, preservation planning, or closely related field; or
2. At least one year of full-time professional experience on historic preservation projects.

Such study or experience shall include detailed investigations of historic structures, preparation of historic structures research reports, and preparation of plans and specifications for preservation projects.

Tom Butt has a professional Bachelor of Architecture Degree from the University of Arkansas and a Master of Architecture Degree from UCLA. He is Licensed to practice architecture by the State of California (C-7389).

He has over 50 years' experience in historic preservation projects, including "detailed investigations of historic structures, preparation of historic structures research reports, and preparation of plans and specifications for preservation projects."

Tom Butt meets the requirements for Historic Architecture and is listed in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) under Historic Architecture.<sup>4</sup>

### Interactive Resources

Tom Butt, FAIA, founded the architecture-engineering firm Interactive Resources in 1973 and serves as its president. Interactive Resources has provided architecture and engineering services for the last 51 years, including historic preservation.

Interactive Resources is comprised of a diversified group of highly specialized and technically proficient architects, structural engineers and historic preservation architects. The firm's staff has authored hundreds of historical reports, evaluations, and nominations, primarily focused on the architectural history of the Western United States and California in particular. The firm has significant experience in preparing documents to the standards of the National Park Service and government agencies.

Interactive Resources has designed and provided construction phase services for the construction of hundreds of historical projects completed in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and employing the California Historical Building Code. Interactive Resources thoroughly understands the nuances of the Standards and how to apply them to both routine and complex situations.

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.nps.gov/articles/sec-standards-prof-quals.htm>

<sup>4</sup> <https://chrisinfo.org/Listing/Details/201>

The historical projects of Interactive Resources range from complete restorations and rehabilitations to compatible additions and reconstructions. These projects typically begin with a thorough programming and conceptual design phase. Interactive Resources is well versed in investigating existing conditions, material and envelope failures, and accessibility and code compliance and has an excellent record in finding creative and historically sensitive solutions to challenging conditions. Interactive Resources has prepared project reviews for Section 106 compliance, tax credit certifications, and federally funded energy upgrade projects, and is well versed in all issues regarding historic evaluations for CEQA and NEPA compliance.

### **Tom Butt, FAIA, LEED AP BD+C**

Interactive Resources has maintained a successful historic preservation practice for the last 51 years, and Tom Butt, President of the firm, has made substantial and important contributions to the historic preservation field in California on both a local and national level as a preservation architect, dedicated volunteer, owner and developer of historic properties, and legislator crafting and implementing the City of Richmond's award-winning historic preservation program from scratch. He played a key role in bringing the Rosie the Riveter WWII Home Front National Historical Park to Richmond and preserving the national park's historic cultural assets.

As a preservation architect, Butt has played a role in saving and rehabilitating some of California's most iconic structures, including Coit Tower in San Francisco, 50 United Nations Plaza in San Francisco and the Jesse Unruh State Office Building in Sacramento.

Tom Butt has led or participated in preparing successful National Register nominations for multiple historic districts, and designed rehabilitation projects in these districts that comply with the Secretary of Interior's Standards and have been approved for historic tax credits.

As a volunteer leader, Butt founded and continues to take an active, hands-on role in multiple nonprofits dedicated to preservation, including Rosie the Riveter Trust, East Brother Light Station, Inc., and the Winehaven Trust. He is a board member of the Sierra County Historical Society, and listed with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). You will still find him regularly on a scaffold or ladder leading a volunteer crew maintaining the historic structures at East Brother Island.

In 1978, Butt founded a nonprofit to take on the rehabilitation of East Brother Light Station, an abandoned 1874 lighthouse complex on an island in San Francisco Bay. With hundreds of volunteers and a modest grant, Butt's organization opened East Brother a year later as a bed and breakfast inn, which began its 44<sup>th</sup> year of successful operation in 2024. In 2019, Butt co-authored an updated reprint of a book, *East Brother, History of an Island Light Station*, originally written by Frank Perry.

Butt founded and continues to serve on the board of Rosie the Riveter Trust, the nonprofit partner of Rosie the Riveter WWII Home Front National Historical Park. In 25 years, Rosie the Riveter Trust has raised over \$20 million and funded multiple programs and projects, including rehabilitation of multiple historic structures, acquisition of extensive collections of WW II memorabilia and financing the award-winning documentary film, *No Time to Waste: The Urgent Mission of Betty Reid Soskin*.

In 2005 after Katrina, Butt joined a group of volunteers assembled by the National Trust in New Orleans to assess damage and provide advice to owners of historic properties.

In addition to his architectural practice and volunteer work in the preservation field, as a 20-year City Council member and 8-year elected mayor, Butt authored all of Richmond's historic preservation-related

legislation needed to create the City's preservation program and bringing Rosie the Riveter WWII Home Front National Historical Park to Richmond.

In 1973, Richmond, California was a blue-collar town in economic and population decline after closure of the world's largest WWII shipyard (747 ships launched) at the war's end. The city was cash poor but rich in history and historic structures that had helped shape that history. City leaders were uninterested in the past; they wanted to bulldoze it and move to a better future. Much of the industrial infrastructure associated with the shipyards remained but was neglected and endangered.

Tom Butt saw a way to market historic preservation to skeptical city leaders as an economic development tool, encouraging them to consider embracing it, not so much to preserve the past, but to create a more prosperous future. In 50 years, Tom Butt moved Richmond from a city with no preservation agenda to a recognized national leader. Butt's effectiveness has not been in a single field or discipline, but through the integration of multiple skills and legislative and leadership positions that served as force multipliers. Tom Butt used his knowledge and experience as a preservation architect to enhance and inform his ability to make a profound difference as a legislator and municipal leader.

Butt's pioneering success in lighthouse preservation became the basis for a new nationwide Coast Guard policy. His historic preservation legislation developed for Richmond became an example for similar legislation statewide and nationally.

Playing a key role in bringing Rosie the Riveter WWII Home Front National Park to Richmond, Butt made multiple trips to Washington DC to meet with the director of the National Park Service, top level Park Service staff and a Congressional committee. To save the former Ford Assembly Plant, Butt traveled to Washington DC to meet with the director of FEMA and top-level FEMA staff. Subsequently, National Park Service directors and secretaries of the Interior have traveled to Richmond to visit Rosie the Riveter WWII Home Front National Historical Park, hosted by Butt, in his roles as mayor of Richmond and board member of Rosie the Riveter Trust.

Much of Butt's work reflects the National Trust for Historic Preservation's National Impact Agenda. Focusing on Richmond, CA, a low-income, minority and underserved community that Finder declared "the most diverse city the U.S" in 2021, Richmond and Tom Butt's projects are known for their inclusiveness and commitment to equity. Rosie the Riveter Trust, founded by Butt, underwrote the initial employment of Betty Reid Soskin, who later at age 100 (now 102) became famous as the oldest ranger in the National Park Service, telling a truer history of the home front, the story of African Americans.

For East Brother, Tom Butt was awarded the U.S. Coast Guard Meritorious Public Service Award, and the project was awarded a National Trust for Historic Preservation Honor Award and the U.S. Department of Transportation Award for Outstanding Public Service to Transportation and Historic Preservation.

Tom Butt has been recognized for his historic preservation achievements by the California Preservation Foundation as "Legislator of the Year" and by the American Institute of Architects California Chapter with a "Lifetime Achievement Award." The City of Richmond received the California Preservation Foundation's President's Award for the historic preservation program Butt started. Butt was also chosen as a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects partially as a recognition of his work in historic preservation, and in 1979, he was recognized by President Jimmy Carter for Outstanding Community Achievement as a Vietnam Veteran for his preservation accomplishments.

## Examples of Interactive Resources Historic Preservation Projects

Tom Butt was involved with all of the example projects shown below.

### DGS: Jesse Unruh Building Renovation (Building Envelope), Sacramento, CA

The five-story building located at 915 Capitol Mall is an approximately 164,200 gsf building, constructed in 1928, and is located on Sacramento's Capitol Mall. It is a Classical Greek architectural-style structure with significant historic features and sculptural works adorning both the exterior and interior. The building includes a penthouse and a basement, and occupies a full city block in downtown Sacramento, California.



Interactive Resources was retained by TreanorHL to provide architectural and engineering services for the building envelope and components of the design-build renovation which includes windows, doors, decks, roofs and walls. All work is performed in accordance with the Secretary of the Interiors Standards for Rehabilitation and reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Officer to maintain the building as a historic resource.

### GSA: 50 United Nations Plaza Program Development Study, San Francisco, CA

The National Historic Landmark at 50 United Nations Plaza in San Francisco is a Beaux Arts building and a contributing resource to the larger San Francisco Civic Center Historic District. The overall vision for this project was to create energy-efficient office space and a modern, comfortable working environment for federal workers in this historically significant building. General Services Administration (GSA) retained Interactive Resources to perform a comprehensive Program Development Study for the alterations and renovation of the federal building, which served as the intended scope of work for the architect-engineer design team and the basis for the necessary funding request through the American Recovery and Reinvestment act of 2009 from Congress.



Building systems and components were replaced to meet current GSA standards utilizing sustainable design principles and achieving LEED Platinum Standards for new construction (NC). The project included a major seismic structural upgrade, refurbishment of historic exterior windows, blast protection, and restoration of the exterior stone. A complete realignment of the interior was included along with a new HVAC system, energy efficient lighting, upgraded electrical distribution system, improved security, upgraded fire protection system and restoration of historically significant interiors. Historic preservation played a fundamental role in the development of the report as all proposed design aspects must work with the historic nature of the building.

### City of Novato: City Hall Council Chamber Historic Rehabilitation, Novato, CA

The City of Novato City Hall was originally built in 1896 and was Novato's first Presbyterian Church. The church was built in the Victorian Gothic style of architecture and served as Novato's City Hall from 1963 to 2005. The City retained Interactive Resources to prepare a historic resource evaluation for three properties, and to serve as lead historic architect in the design of the renovation of the historic landmark church building located at 901 Sherman Avenue in Novato, CA. The building was designed

for the City of Novato for use as a council chamber, meeting space and event center in the heart of its historic downtown district. The rehabilitation of the iconic nineteenth century structure sensitively transformed the interior of the 111-year-old building, while preserving its historic exterior.

The design included moving the building approximately 12 feet from its existing location and the addition of a foyer or connecting lobby to an adjoining building, which was rehabilitated to include a conference room, toilets and a prep/warming kitchen. The renovation included new foundations, extensive structural upgrades, new toilet rooms, audiovisual and acoustics enhancements, HVAC systems, and the development of a new civic green for community events. The Sherman project included sustainable measures including building-integrated solar photovoltaic roof shingles, waterless urinals, onsite storm drainage management, drought-tolerant native landscaping and recycled low-voc materials and finishes.



### **Nystrom Elementary School Modernization, Expansion and Rehabilitation, Richmond, CA**

The historic Nystrom Elementary School was originally constructed in 1943 by the Kaiser Company for the US Maritime Commission to serve as the primary elementary school for the children of workers in the nearby shipyards. By the turn of the 21st century, the building had exceeded its lifespan. Interactive Resources designed a complete modernization and historic restoration of the 48,000 sf, two-story classroom and administration building and the construction of a brand new 14,000 sf state-of-the-art multipurpose building to double as a community center for the surrounding neighborhood. The entire campus was renovated, reconstructed and redesigned, including improvements to adjacent streets and sidewalks, the addition of a class 1 regional trail supported by a “walkable schools” grant and all new parking and play areas. The multipurpose building includes a kitchen/cafeteria, and the auditorium is also used as a cafeteria for school lunches.



## Appendix 2 - Landmark Application

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# Grace North Church



**Berkeley, California**



# GRACE NORTH CHURCH

with the Grace Institute for Religious Learning

2138 Cedar Street • Berkeley • CA 94709 • voicemail: [510] 548-2153. fax: 704-9952 • <http://www.jps.net/grace>

**Chaplaincy**  
Revd. Richard Mapplebeckpalmer  
Revd. Dr. John Mabry

**Lay Officers**  
*Moderator*  
Prof. Robert DeVelbiss

*Vice Moderator*  
Russell Corning

*Church Clerk*  
Richard Ferry

*Treasurer*  
Phyllis Schafer

**Trustees:**  
1998 Royal Thompson  
1998 Russell Corning  
1999 Richard Ferry  
1999 Prof. Robert DeVelbiss  
2000 Manuel Juarez  
2000 Peter Gabriele

**Board of Managers**  
*Chair*  
Pat Crossman  
*Rental Secretary*  
Christine Sinnott

**Board of Deacons**  
*Chair*  
Russell Corning  
*Organist*  
Ken Durling  
*Choir Co-ordinator*  
Val Bloemink

*Sacristan*  
Christan Brodale

*Senior Acolyte*  
Leslie Blavins

*Senior Reader and Chair for Care of the Clergy*  
Wilson Flick

*Senior Usher*  
Richard Ferry

*Caterer*  
Pat Crossman

**Faculty**  
Revd. Richard Mapplebeckpalmer  
Revd. Larry Prast  
Dr. Jehan Grist  
Dr. Stephen Palmquist  
Revd. Dr. John Mabry  
Pat Crossman  
Dr. Gerald Cory

The Commissioners  
Berkeley Landmarks Preservation Commission  
c/o Mark Rhoades  
Permit Services Center  
2120 Milvia Street  
Berkeley, CA 94704

December 6, 1998

### Application For Landmark Status By Grace North Church, Berkeley James Plachek's 'Berkeley Bungalow Church' (1914)

Dear Commissioners:

We appreciate the concern of Mr. Robert Kehlmann, the Commissioner for the 5th District of Berkeley, who with the encouragement of the Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association, initiated on October 9 this application to landmark our Sanctuary which was the first major commission executed by James Plachek at the beginning of his practice in Berkeley.

In this document we outline not only the importance of this piece of architecture both in the work of Plachek and in the urban environment of North Berkeley, but also the history of the church which built it and still uses it as its spiritual home.

Since all architecture is an expression of the values of the community that builds it, we have not been timid in detailing at considerable length the connection between the values of this church and the values of those who created the distinctive urban ethos that is Berkeley. For values have their history too, and 'Berkeley's Bungalow Church' is but one fruit of a set of values that has its roots in the philosophical schools of Greece and the synagogues of Israel.

We know how eager Mr. Kehlmann and the staff members of BAHA are to landmark this particular work of James Plachek and we also know, from first hand acquaintance, how they encourage any research in this field to be as thorough as possible. Mindful, then, of the archival status of this document and mindful of its value as a source of information for students many years from now, we have given our best effort to making this application as worthy as its subject deserves.

To this end we now present the fruits of our research, not only for your consideration but also for the enlightenment of our own church members and the citizens and students of the community at large.

Yours faithfully,

*Robert DeVelbiss*  
*Richard Mapplebeckpalmer*

Moderator

Pastor

From: Professor Robert DeVelbiss, 1780 San Lorenzo Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94707. T: 510-526-6208

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION  
 B.M.C. 3.24 (1974)

MEETING INFORMATION  
 North Berkeley Senior Center  
 1901 Hearst Avenue  
 1st Monday, 7:30 p.m.

SECRETARY INFORMATION  
 Mark Rhoades  
 Planning and Development  
 (510)705-8111 E-mail MAR2

Designates structures and sites having special historical and architectural interest and value. Encourages preservation, maintains list of landmarks or historic sites, and reviews construction, alteration and demolition permit applications. Last update: 09/03/98

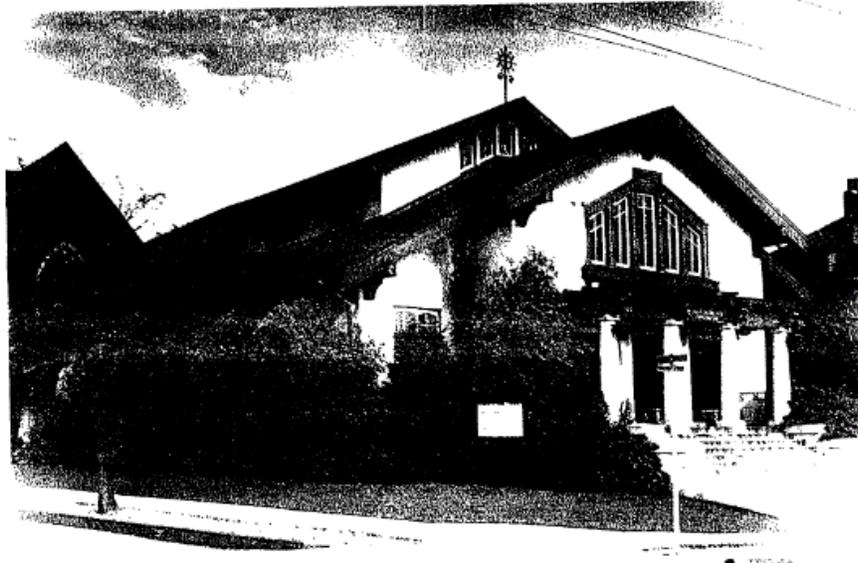
<u>District</u>	<u>Name/Mailing Address</u>	<u>Phone</u>	<u>Appt'd. By</u>	<u>Original Appt. Date</u>
Mayor	Ms. Leslie Emmington Jones 195 The Uplands 94705	652-2255 (H)	Dean	09/30/95
1	Ms. Carrie Olson 1408 Grant Street 94703	525-3571 (H)	Maio	02/27/98
2	Mr. Doug Morse 1220 Burnett Street 94702	843-2085 (H)	Breland	11/17/97
3	Ms. Becky O'Malley (LOA) 2910 Ashby Avenue 94705 Mr. John English (TEMP)	845-8433 (H)	Shirek	09/11/96
4	Mr. Joe Marsh 2142 California Street 94703	549-3361 (H)	Spring	04/17/97
5	Mr. Robert Kehlmann 2207 Rose St. 94709	841-3898 (H)	Woolley	07/17/95
6	Ms. Susan Chase 1163 Laurel Street 94708	526-4284 (H)	Olds	02/03/95
7	Mr. Timothy Hansen 2633 Benvenue St., #1 94704	843-8982 (H) 654-1645 (W)	Worthington	01/15/97
8	Mr. Burton Peek Edwards 95 The Plaza Drive 94705	658-8121 (W)	Armstrong	06/13/96

## CITY OF BERKELEY LANDMARK APPLICATION

### Grace North Church

1. Street Address: 2138 Cedar Street  
County: Alameda City: Berkeley ZIP: 94709
2. Assessor's Parcel Number: Book 058 Block 2179 Parcel 00100  
Dimensions of Lot: 205' X 75'  
Cross Street: Walnut Street
3. Is Property on any Survey?: Berkeley Urban Conservation Survey  
State Inventory: No  
National Register: No
4. Application for Landmark Includes: Structure and Landscape
5. Historic Name: The North Berkeley Congregational Church of Berkeley  
Commonly Known Name: Grace North Church
6. Date of Construction: 1913-14
7. Builder and Architect: James Plachek
8. Style: Craftsman
9. Original Owner: The North Berkeley Congregational Church of Berkeley  
Original Use: Public Worship and Education
10. Present Owner: The National Association of Congregational Christian Churches, 8473 S. Howell Ave., POB 1620, Oak Creek, WI 53154
11. Present Use: Public Worship and Education  
Current Zoning: R-2A Adjacent Property Zoning: R-2A and R-3
12. Present Condition of Property & Grounds: Excellent

**13. An Architectural Description of Grace North Church:**



***The Berkeley Bungalow Church***

[The silhouette of the West Gable of the Former Sanctuary, now transformed into the 'Social House', can be seen at the rear of this photo. (It burnt in 1944). Note the trees on the side walk of Cedar Street which no longer exist].

**Exterior: General Description**

Grace North Church is a classically simple Church, located at the southeast corner of Walnut and Cedar Streets. When it was built shortly before World War I it was nicknamed "The Berkeley Bungalow Church."

Grace North Church Landmark Application Page 3

The line of the Sanctuary is ecclesiastically orientated toward the east where Cedar Street climbs the Berkeley hills. The Church is wood framed, with a stucco exterior, concrete buttresses and, at the main west entrance on Walnut Street, a flight of steps with abutments bounding the stairway.

The style is derivative of early California missions but with a little influence of the Berkeley Arts and Crafts movement at the turn of the century. Although the stucco exterior would have been anathema to the purists of that movement like Charles Keeler. The detailing is rustic and the roof is pitched above a clerestory.

**The West End**

The facade of the Church front is symmetrically balanced with a triangular appearance. A small concrete flight of stairs leads to the entrance which is triune in form. There are three double doors that are covered by a projecting porch roof of wood. This is supported by brackets flanked by round columns, and surmounted on the upper facade with five Upper Room windows which slope to either side. These sloping lines reinforce the triangular appearance. Eaves overhang the roof line on both the front and the sides of the building. The roof is supported by brackets. The stairway is flanked by concrete abutments. There is a tall, slender tower (once a chimney) on the southwest corner. The entrance is flanked by square, triune windows, each four paned. Between the entrance and the Cedar Street sidewalk is a bulletin board.

The apex of the west elevation, above the clerestory, is surmounted by a wrought iron cross, from the center of which eight more arms radiate. Counting the arms of the cross, the complete tally of twelve arms is intersected by a circle, suggestive of the twelve divisions of a clock. This figure, well known as a zodiac, is a traditional symbol of integrity and comprehensiveness. (cf. the months of the year, the tribes of Israel and the Apostles of Jesus).

At the southwest corner of the lot, between the Sanctuary and the attractively restored Victorian house which begins the residential row on this side of Walnut Street, there is a gate in the rustic style of the Sanctuary, surmounted by a triangular, bracketed roof. This opens on to a path which separates the south side of the building from the yard of the neighboring residence.

**The Side Elevations**

The side elevations are balanced and symmetrical; but terminate unequally. Both have six bays, flanked by small buttresses. Each bay is lighted by a square double window, each divided into halves, with curvilinear headers.

#### **The South Facade**

The south elevation terminates in double doors at the southeast, with sacristy windows completing the facade. The roof line continues that of the west end with overhanging eaves supported by brackets.

Behind and joined to the main east wall of the Sanctuary and sacristy is the Parish Hall added in the 1950s to replace the Social House that burnt down. The side path along the southern elevation terminates in a small play yard. The new Parish Hall contains basement rooms, principally used for a Day Care Center, and a second floor containing a Social Hall, two offices, a library, a kitchen and two rest rooms. On the southern elevation an extra wooden stairway leads to the Parish Hall above. The rectilinear metal framed windows of the addition are simpler and more utilitarian than that of the Sanctuary but sadly add no architectural merit to the campus as a whole.

#### **The North Facade**

The facade of the north elevation of the Sanctuary, fronting Cedar Street is the more striking. It displays the clerestory roof to good advantage. Each of five bays contains a window: the sixth contains the double doors of the side entrance. This elevation joins the Parish Hall addition by a staircase leading to the upper story, surmounted by a portico, supported by square columns. There is a sunken entrance door to the basement.

The line of the Parish Hall is harmonious with that of the Sanctuary, the sloping roof and projecting eaves echoing those of the "Bungalow Church." The comments, however, on the architectural value of the south facade outlined in the preceding section apply equally to the north.

Looked at from across the corner of Cedar Street and Walnut, Berkeley's Bungalow Church, by its modest style of construction, exemplifies repose and simplicity rather than splendor. By not dominating the street scene it settles more graciously into the townscape in a homey way that befits its mission as a neighborhood church ministering to the local community in which it is set.

#### **Description of the Interior of the Church**

The Church interior is composed of the Sanctuary, the Narthex (or atrium), a loft above the Narthex called the Upper Room, and other appurtenant spaces.

The Sanctuary is rectilinear (not cruciform) in the New England Congregational tradition, light and open in appearance, and roofed by a truss



Grace North Church Landmark Application Page 5

-beamed, pitched roof with a clerestory. The beams, rafters and truss members together with the window frames, wainscoting and wall panels are polished redwood and create an ambiance of warmth. Six trusses span the interior, matching the six bays outside.

**The West End of the Sanctuary**

The fenestration is simple, with plain, glass-paned windows. Those of the clerestory at the west end are four paned, sloping to either side to match the pitch of the roof. Those in the Upper room below repeat the Palladian pattern (low – high – low).

The west wall of the Sanctuary terminates in triple, double leaved doors that open into the Narthex, on either side of which are recessed open spaces. To right of these doors is the foot of a flight of stairs that is the only access to the Upper Room. Beyond the Narthex is a shallow vestibule leading to the main entrance.

**The Nave and East End**

The Sanctuary is lit by on either side by five rectilinear, double, outward-swinging windows. There are eleven pews, divided on either side of the main aisle with seating for twelve persons each with outer aisles along the walls. None have kneeling rails. On either side of the center aisle above the pews three large lanterns hang from the longitudinal stringers of the trusses. To offset the darker tones of the woodwork the interior walls are plastered in a pale hue (which is another departure from the purists of the Arts and Crafts moment who could not countenance a painted surface).

Smaller electric globes spotlight the eastern end of the Sanctuary which terminates in a paneled wall. Against this have been set an array, again in Palladian intervals, of false gold colored organ pipes. Hidden behind this wall is the organ loft proper. The console is 'center stage', behind a low, paneled, solid wall, and there is room between the console and the east wall for choristers to assemble. This chancel space is lit from above by sky lights and its floor is two steps higher than the dais in front of it. On the dais which is carpeted, stand a wooden communion table with wooden lecterns on either side. As is customary in the Puritan tradition there is no communion rail and the whole dais rises three steps above the floor of the Nave. The northeast and southeast walls on either side of the dais are punctuated by simple single doors that access, respectively, the Vestry and the Sacristy.

**The North and South Walls**

On the northern and southern walls of the Nave itself, at the eastern ends, are double doors giving access to the outside. The northern porch opens onto Cedar Street. The southern accesses a path between the Church and the property line.

**The General Ethos of the Sanctuary**

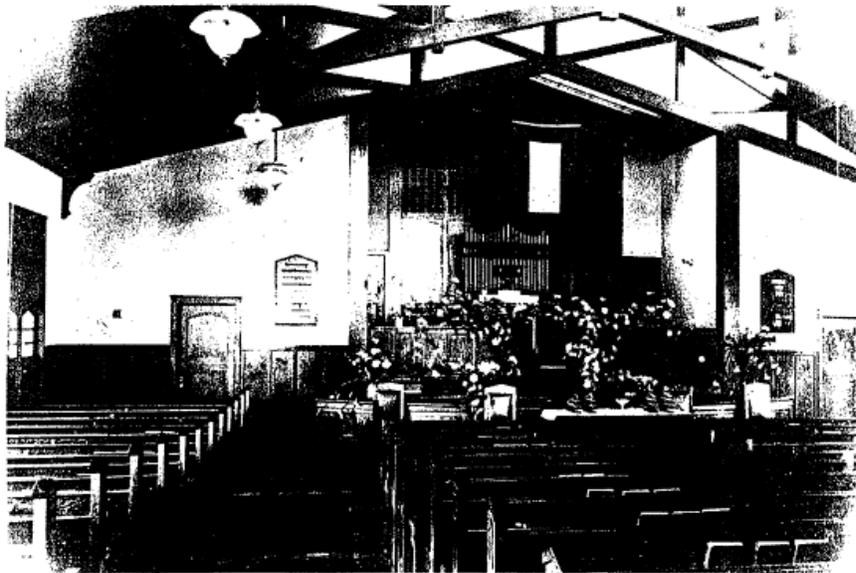
The Church is bilaterally symmetrical and the trussed roof accentuates a feeling of lightness. This lifts the eye skyward to the open beams above as if we stood in a shady stand of California redwoods, peering at the falling shafts of sunlight.

Acoustically the Sanctuary is superb and making music is essential to its being. In the stuccoed outside there is a hint of the California missions (even more redolent in Plachek's San Mateo Church). And inside there is a complementary hint of the Craftsman ethos but not so somber.

**An Integration of Content and Form, Presence and Practice**

If the Gospel is understood as announcing the Presence of heaven (content) and the Torah as outlining the Practice of heaven (form) then this Sanctuary expresses in its simplicity a rare integration of content with appropriate form. It practices the Presence. For the grace of God, according to the Gospel, is always friendly, the sounds and space of friendship always homey. Grace North Church is not only an historical and architectural landmark in this city. It is also a hall-mark of gracious and natural spirituality.

**The Interior of the Church Before the Mid-Century Remodeling**



Interior of Church in 1918

Grace North Church Landmark Application p. 23

Architectural Heritage Association. This is a vigorous connection of concerned citizens and organizations whose mission it is both to preserve buildings like Grace North Church for future generations and also to educate the public in the rich heritage of their urban environment. Such is the prestige with which James Plachek is regarded that a framed watercolor of the 'Berkeley Bungalow Church' painted by the architect hangs in their office. From this function an on-going friendship was forged between BAHA and Grace North Church which has issued in this application for landmark status.

#### **A Tradition Continues**

This continuing tradition of friendliness to every citizen and group within the city and the university has marked the Church from its inception. In its Manual of 1903, just twelve years since its origin in a School began, the second pastor, the Rev. Ben Sargent, (July 1899 to October 1904) summarized *Its Characteristics*:

"This church is characterized by a marked sociability, a strong temperance sentiment, a deep missionary enthusiasm, and a great love and tender care for children. To all residents of North Berkeley this church offers a church home, where they may not only receive the blessing of the gospel of Christ, but also be a blessing to others."

#### **"The Spirit of a Country Church in the Midst of a City"**

In 1952, to celebrate its 60th Anniversary, the Church published Prof. Babcock's History, (cf. Bibliography). In the Dedication written by the then pastor, who was the son of the founder, Dr. Williston Wirt wrote:

"...the most notable thing about our church – the thing that all through the years has been acknowledged by almost every visitor, is the genuine warmth of Christian fellowship which made itself felt. It has been described as "the spirit of a country church in the midst of a city." Through the years, North Church has been loved for this indescribable quality of joy and fellowship, and on each Homecoming Sunday, former members have often driven hundreds of miles, just to be a part of it once more, and just to express their appreciation. So long as this sense of real fellowship continues to survive, North Church will continue to contribute a strong Christian influence, and maintain an essential ministry in days to come. To that survival, and to its ever-increasing dominion in our hearts, we dedicate ourselves."

*Williston Wirt* December 5, 1952

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#### **A Village Welcome**

Members of the Institute can testify that nearly forty years later this same "spirit of a country church" has survived with power. The warmth of welcome given by the Old Northerners to the younger community was outstanding. Without it the church could never have risen from its apparent 'death' on its centenary. There is no doubt that the village quality of North Berkeley at the turn of the century and its rootedness in Nature – 'Holy Nature' as some Church members would call it – remains a vital influence in the ethos of the congregation and its clergy.

#### **The Most Recent Episode in the Church's Story, June 1998**

In concluding this account of the history of the Church we must relate the most recent incident. The three year lease signed between Grace North Church and the NA in 1975 ends this year. But since 1992 when North Church voted to dissolve and deed the title to all its assets to the National Association, the Executive Committee has undergone a complete change of membership. At the 43rd. Annual Meeting of the National Association at San Diego in June 1998, the outgoing chairman of the Committee announced its intention to sell Grace North Church unless the Trustees could buy back the Sanctuary at 75% of its market price. Its justification for this proposal was its claim that there was no continuity between Old North Church and Grace North Church. The latter was considered an entirely different church. In no way could the present congregation afford the estimated one million dollars this would cost.

#### **A Vicinage Council, Sept. 19, 1998**

The response of the Church members, particularly the core of Old Northerners like Laura White and Royal Thompson who had worked so hard for the National Association (Laura remembers voting for the transfer of membership from the UCC to the NA), was to issue a Letter Missive inviting other local churches in California who belonged to the NA to an 'Ecclesiastical Council of the Vicinage.' This is a time honored instrument by which autonomous, local churches may enjoy fellowship with one another and resolve issues in common (cf. p. 8 of this History.) Such a Council, when assembled and accredited, elects its own moderator and clerk independently of the host Church. Once its business is finished it authorizes the clerk to circulate the record of the Council to all the participating Churches; **and then dissolves itself.** (This is a marvelous procedure to short-circuit the dynamics of bureaucracies who always incline to self-perpetuation!)

#### **A Declaration of Continuity and a Continuation of the Lease**

Having carefully prepared themselves beforehand by digesting a 71 page documentation of the issue before them, (cf. *Vicinage Documents* in the

Grace North Church Landmark Application p. 25

Bibliography) and listening to representatives of Grace North Church, the delegates to the Council came to their conclusion and accordingly issued this unanimous declaration to be filed in all the relevant archives:

“Our findings are that this Grace North Church is in the line of spiritual growth and continuity from North Congregational Church and is the spiritual heir of North Congregational Church.”

When this was communicated to the October meeting of the NA Executive it voted to defer its sale of the Church by offering instead a renewal of the lease for a further ten years. With this respite the Church can now prepare for the next decade.

#### **Continuing Stewards**

As a covenanted community of grace, Grace North Church not only serves the local neighborhood and the further estates of the City and the University, but it also stewards an inheritance of ‘sacred place’ and a responsibility for the built environment. As one function of this stewardship we have prepared this application in response to the combined initiative of the Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association and the Berkeley Landmarks Preservation Commission.

#### **Concern for the Neighborhood of North Shattuck**

Already this project has generated friendships, acquaintanceships and civic connections that would not otherwise have been made. It is our intention to continue in this symbiotic path of community net-working. In this connection the Church is participating in the City Planning Department’s current workshops on the revitalization of North Shattuck Avenue. (Included in these documents is a map which shows the geographical relation between the Sanctuary and the commercial spine of the area). The retail outlets and food shops are a vital part of the neighborhood’s identity and as such are regularly and pastorally visited by the Church’s chaplains.

#### **Rooted in the Present, the Past Transforms into the Future**

It is our contention that a providential harmony resonates between James Plachek’s design for the Sanctuary and both the Gospel proclaimed by the Church and the Torah by which it is governed. When any of us ‘rises from the dead’ we are transformed by the experience. The very set of values that were built in to the Sanctuary not only inspired the Church, but in the process of its rebirth were themselves enhanced and clarified.

#### **A Philosophical Postscript**

Since we would like to spell out in more detail this ‘providential harmony’ and outline in general these ‘values and attitudes’ that are now

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deliberately encoded in the new by-laws for Grace North Church, we have described and summarized the history of these values in a **Philosophical Postscript** appended to the end of this Application. For this document is more than an official Application. It is a record destined for the archives of the community. As such it needs to tell the larger story in which the local history is set and by which the local community has been inspired and sustained

#### **Conclusion**

As we come to the end of our account we acknowledge that the history of any community can never be more than an edited summary. For the account to be manageable much of human detail and value must be left out. Over the course of more than a century many souls have made their contribution to Grace North Church and each of those souls has its own unique but untold story.

This version of our history is written in hope that you may at least savor the particular flavor of a whole and continuing community. Like all human communities it has suffered its moments of darkness but it has also enjoyed its moments of light. Like the greater story of Berkeley of which it is an episode it is the story of a past with a future. As such it is fitting that it be filed where those who care to preserve the memories of a great city may learn from them as long as the city endures. As the Emeritus Professor of Landscape Architecture at the University of California, Berkeley, Dr. Francis Violich, wrote so wisely:

*Environments transform themselves through human use and activity into places carrying deep, lasting meaning... Cities have memories."*

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#### **Pastors, Interim Pastors, and Marker Events at North Church, 1892 to 1999**

Rev. David F. Taylor, April to September 1892

*North Church Makes Its Covenant, June 28, 1892*

Rev. Oscar G. May, October 1892 to March 1893

**1: Rev. R. Clarke Robbins, March 1893 to August, 1897**

*Original Sanctuary Dedicated, May 21, 1893,*

*"North Berkeley Congregational Church of Berkeley,"  
Incorporated, October 4, 1895:*

Rev. John A. Cruzan, August 1897 to August 1898



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Rev. Thomas P. Boyd, September 1898 to March 1899

**2: Rev. Ben F. Sargent, July 1899 to October 1904**

**3: Rev. Leland D. Rathbone, November 1904 to September 1907**

*First Sanctuary Moved and Remodeled, August 27, 1905*

*The First Change of Name, September 7, 1915*

**4: Rev. Henry K. Booth, December 1907 to June 1909**

**5: Rev. Samuel C. Patterson, September 1909 to December 1916**

*New Sanctuary by Plachek Dedicated May 17, 1914*

**6: Rev. Ralph Baxter Larkin, August 1917 to April 1924**

Rev. William Rader, September 1924 to June 1925

**7: Rev. Walter Byron Williams, October 1925 to June 1931**

**8: Rev. Elmer W. Benedict, November 1931 to February 1936**

**9: Rev. Pierson Parker, August 1936 to July 1944**

*Old Social House Destroyed by Fire, September 7, 1944*

**10: Rev. Eugene Haynes, October 1944 to March 1949**

*New Social Hall Dedicated January 16, 1949*

**11: Rev. Williston Wirt, May 1949 to April 1956**

*Addition to Social Hall Dedicated September 9, 1956*

**12: Rev. Hubert Dukes, December 1956 to August 1965**

*North Church joins the United Church of Christ, March 5, 1960*

**13: Rev. Robert W. Tull, August 1965 to June 1967**

**14: Rev. J. Newton Holder, September 1967 to June 1969**

*North Church Leaves UCC and Joins NACCC, November 1968*

**15: Rev. Harvey Swanson, October 1969 to April 1978**

**16: Rev. Robert E. Graham June 1978 to June 1992**

*The Grace Institute Comes to North Church, October 9, 1989*

*North Church Votes to Dissolve Its Legal Corporation, June 28, 1992*

Rev. Richard Mapplebeckpalmer, Interim July, 1992 to October 1995

Rev. John Mabry, Interim January 1995 to October 1995

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*Dissolution of Old North Church legally filed, April 1995*

*North Church Re-Covenants as Grace North Church, October 10, 1995*

**17: Rev. Richard Mapplebeckpalmer, since October 1995**

**18: Rev. John Mabry, since October 1995**

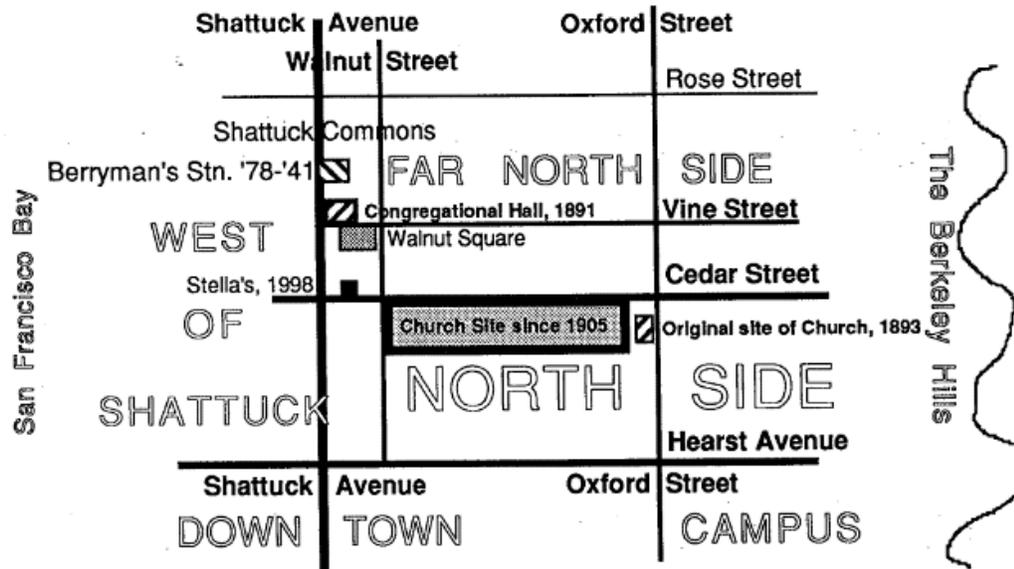
*Vicinage Council Issues Declaration of Continuity, September 19, 1998*

*Grace North Church Landmarked, January 1999*

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**15. The Social and Physical Environment of Grace North Church**

**BERKELEY NORTH SIDE AND ITS CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS  
 but not drawn to scale**



**I. The Nature of Northside Berkeley and its Historical Context**

In the urban geography of Berkeley the whole area, from the University Campus bounded by Hearst Avenue to the South, northward to Cedar Street and bounded to the West by Shattuck Avenue and rising eastward toward the Hills, is known as the Northside District of the city. South of Hearst and West of Campus (bounded by a continuation of Oxford Street)

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is the Downtown District of Central Berkeley. Grace North Church, on the corner of Cedar Street and Walnut, stands almost at the Northwest corner of Northside. One block west is Shattuck Avenue, dividing Northside from the District West of Shattuck. The rest of the residential area north of Cedar falls in the Far North District which stretches toward the Northbrae-Thousand Oaks sub-divisions. Nowadays, however, everywhere north of the university campus is called simply North Berkeley.

The district represents the inheritance, by the new millennium, of the slower-paced world of the 1900s. The low density and smaller bulk of its original buildings, contrasting with that of later and sadder developments, better matches the scale of human being. And although a degree of bustle and traffic has invaded Shattuck Avenue, the area is less changed than at first sight a casual observer might imagine.

The neighborhood as whole fronts the University. At the same time it confronts the Bay and the entire metropolitan region. Physically it has changed less than Berkeley South and although no longer a unity in mental outlook, it may yet, given its intermediate position between hillside and flatlands, campus and the Far North District, coalesce once more into a spiritually cohesive neighborhood. Especially if an effective community network, like that currently forming around the North Shattuck project, is given its chance.

Toward the end of 1800s several circumstances conspired to set going the rapid residential and commercial development of the North Berkeley.

#### **Berryman's Station, 1878**

In 1878 Berkeley incorporated as a town and the Central Pacific (later renamed the Southern Pacific) Railroad extended northward its Berkeley branch along Shattuck Avenue from Downtown to a terminus at what is called Shattuck Commons, between Vine and Rose Streets. This was a steam railroad with tracks running along the middle of the street in both directions. Whenever a train trundled down Shattuck Avenue shopkeepers closed their doors and the windows of houses and apartments had to be shut to keep out the clouds of soot that fell on the street.

#### **The Electric Key System, 1903 – 1941**

But in 1903 the route was electrified and became part of the cleaner operating and more frequent Key System. At that time suspension cables were strung across the street from side to side. From these cables hung a second, called the catenary, from which was hung (at right-angles following the line of each track) the electric cable itself. This very effective mode of public transport was finally demolished in 1941, succumbing to

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the seduction of the internal combustion engine.

#### **North Shattuck After 1878**

The steam railroad stimulated the same impetus to suburban development as, in the 1950s, Freeway 24 afforded the townships of Diablo Valley, on the eastern side of the Berkeley and Oakland hills. Berryman's Station became at once the nodal point for a new shopping and residential district. After 1878 houses began to be built and sub-divisions developed on either side of Shattuck Avenue, as well as further north toward Kensington across the County line in Contra Costa County. (Berkeley was the most northern city in Alameda County).

#### **A Dramatic Bay and Landscape**

But there were other factors which, coming together, integrated Northside into what was for a generation a cohesive, socio-economic and cultural whole. First was a dramatic and attractive landscape itself. Lower than the hills to the east but higher than the flat-lands to the west, it was not only easy to build on, but afforded the most spectacular views across the water to San Francisco, the Bay islands, the hills of Marin County culminating in Mt. Tamalpais, and, of course, the Golden Gate itself. Here the combined waters of California's two greatest rivers from the Central Plain, the Sacramento from the north and the San Joaquin from the south, flow together into the setting sun. This magnificent sight was one of the inspirations, in 1866, for choosing Berkeley as the new site for the University that was moving up from Oakland. It remains an abiding icon of journey's end and journey's beginning.

#### **Scholars and Citizens**

A second factor was the ethnic-cultural influence of the growing University itself; and third (since Berkeley was a geographical suburb of San Francisco) the distinctive character of its leading citizens, many of whom commuted to work by ferry across the Bay, but relished living in the rural and open quality of the East Bay. They were mainly professionals and traders who for the most part were Caucasian and Protestant: physicians, academics, architects, lawyers, engineers, merchants, shopkeepers, artisans and artists. Coming under the spell of a lovely climate combined with outstanding landscape, they were out-doorsy and oriented to Nature. This common characteristic was re-inforced by a shared devotion to the public good and by their intellectual, social, environmental and political values which were progressive, even socialist. (Berkeley had a socialist mayor between 1908-10).

#### **The Years of Good Public Transport and Public Schools**

Through to the 1920s this was the progressive era in California politics.

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The public educational system was the crown of the State and the envy of the nation. Of this Californian system for all ages, U. C. Berkeley, as a public university, was the jewel. A typical representative of this Berkeley citizenry was C.C.Young, a former teacher of English at the university who was the president of Mason-McDuffie, the leading Real Estate firm in Berkeley for a hundred years. He was elected State Governor for 1929-31. This distinct character of Berkeley as socially aware, politically progressive and economically independent and secure, coincided with the years of the street trains – the 1880s to the 1930s. The people were not simply New England provincials, but more progressive and outward looking, with many East Asian ties, not only commercial, but also educational, administrative, diplomatic and religious. While the churches sent their missionaries to every part of the Pacific Rim, the city in its turn vigorously imported, along with the goods of Asia, every kind of exotic faith that Asia had to offer.

## **ii. The Architectural Quality of North Berkeley**

This cross-cultural ferment showed itself in an eclectic architecture mirroring that of the immediate campus area where now world famous architects and designers created a style that has been variously called the "Berkeley Brown Shingle" or the "San Francisco Region" style but is in fact a congerie of not always related types.

When the more adventurous architects, builders and designers arrived from eastern and mid-west America, like James Plachek from Chicago they were charmed and influenced by the earlier vernacular Spanish and Californian style of Monterey, (the first capital of American California). Nor did they despise those distinctly American, ready-made, "Carpenter Gothic Victorian" houses that, in the pioneer days of the post '49 decades, were imported from either around Cape Horn or across Panama. Nor did they forget the early colonial style of the East Coast. In Berkeley, and only in Berkeley, they mixed all these styles into a unique, permanent and more or less harmonious cultural scene.

### **Architects**

The original impetus for the development of this famed Berkeley style came from a number of well-remembered people of whom James Plachek was a younger member. There were Bernard Maybeck, John Hudson Thomas, Charles Sumner Greene and his brother Henry Mather Greene, and, of course, a contemporary of Plachek, Julia Morgan. The spectacular physical setting inspired owners and builders alike. A unique blending of style gave rise to a 'group-think" of inventive genius, quite outstripping other centers of architectural expression on the Pacific Rim.

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### **The Hillside Club**

Contemporary with the first Church on the Oxford corner of Cedar Street was the Hillside Club, just two blocks further up Cedar toward the hills. The membership of this Club, among whose reigning spirits were Bernard Maybeck and Charles Keeler, included many other influential Berkeley leaders of the era. (Even to this day there is an overlap of membership between the Club and Grace North Church). It gave a further unifying element to the ethos of North Berkeley, especially up in the hills. The "Arts and Crafts" vision of club members such as Charles Keeler in his book, *The Simple Home* (1904), embodied the values of many Northsiders and their architects: closeness to nature; the preservation of streams, creeks and trees; simplicity and quality of craftsmanship with no elaborate ornamentation for ornamentation's sake.

### **Un Milleu Extraordinaire**

Given all this and Northside's concentration of people of taste and means near a growing university – the influence of the Mathers and of a national figure like the naturalist, John Muir who lived across the Briones hills in Martinez; the presence of eccentrics like the Boyntons who built their home, the notorious "Temple of the Wings," in the hills – and a locality with a distinct personality was formed. It was characterized by the foundation of the Sierra Club and the promotion of an "outdoorsy" way of life. Bedrooms, for example, had balconies where the hardier types slept except for the more inclement nights. Dwellings in this mold, which exploited to the full the beneficent climate, lacked the "closed-in" feel of Eastern American and North European houses.

### **The Leisure of Those Who Walk**

This diverse architectural vocabulary reflects an earlier, quieter and simpler way to live by a community which valued walking and reflection, nature and culture. Its textural richness was subdued in its variety by good taste and a conscious, almost Chinese effort to harmonize buildings with landscape. The design of gardens and small parks, set among natural outcrops of rock and living streams, present the image of a community dwelling comfortably at the interface between nature and urbanity.

### **Effects of the 1923 Berkeley Fire**

But the idyll was not to last. On September 17, 1923, North Berkeley was ravaged by a terrible fire which, rushing through Wildcat Canyon, swept down from the hills. It generated a fire-storm which destroyed almost 500 structures. BAHA's 1992 publication (cf. Bibliography) quotes an eyewitness source who records,

"A square mile of charred relics spreading from Cragmont to the edge of the University grounds... no words could convey the power of

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the torrent of flame which demolished in a few short hours ... one of the most beautified residence tracts of Berkeley ... it was only a fortunate change in the wind after the flames had reached the very edge of the business center that saved the city from destruction..."

#### **Wooden Walls Replaced by Stucco**

When the area was rebuilt the architectural fashion inspired by Keeler and Maybeck had changed. The use of stucco, like that facing Grace North Church, was more apparent. To Keeler's Puritanism that would have been anathema. But Keeler had been gone from Berkeley for more than fifteen years. Arts and Crafts houses may have looked appropriate on well-wooded sites but the fire had revealed the vulnerability of such wooden structures. On more conventional residential streets, with less trees, they appeared gloomy and Plachek's 'Bungalow' prepared the way for stucco to brighten the surfaces of North Berkeley's streets.

#### **The Times They Are A-Changin'**

The social ambiance of Northside in the last half century has changed dramatically. Since the abolition of the railroad and the transition from public transit to private automobiles, the built environment all over America has degraded. We no longer walk in our communities as if we walked in a park. The townscapes of America have become parking lots and strip malls; places we drive through but in which there is neither the pleasure of browsing nor the invitation to muse. James Kunster calls this *The Geography of Nowhere*, (cf. the Bibliography).

#### **Cedar Street Is a Traffic Artery**

The souls of those who created and loved this "Athens of the West" must be in torment over the fate of their beloved city. Like the rest of the city the ambiance of Grace North Church has been changed chiefly by the automobile. Cedar Street is now a major traffic artery, busy day and night. Within sight of the patio by the north porch on Cedar Street, three unattractive apartment blocks rear their ugly boxes across the street where individual homes and gardens once stood.

#### **The Need for Trees and Better Sidewalks**

By good fortune and public vigilance trees still line Walnut Street outside the main entrance of the Church. But apart from the churchyard itself, the trees have disappeared from the block of Cedar Street on which the Church stands. It is two blocks up Cedar to the Hillside Club before the street is lined with trees once more. Somehow we need to enlarge and enhance the sidewalks in a way that makes walking in the city as much a delight as walking in the hills. This replacement of trees is now a priority in the City Planning Department's North Shattuck project, but they have



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yet to consider Cedar Street. Grace North Church stands as a survivor from those days before the motor car, when Hillsiders could walk to their Club and parishioners to their Church. No parking lot separates either the Club or the Church from the houses that stand beside them. Both sit closely to their respective sidewalks.

#### **North Shattuck Redevelopment**

One block west and around the corner, Shattuck Avenue still retains some of its character, but at either end of its cross streets with Cedar and Vine, stand two modern supermarkets and a large drug store, each with acres of tarmac wasteland. But there is hope. Walnut Square by Vine Street, one block north of the Church, still offers a walkdom of individual shops, while kitty corner from the Church, on Cedar Street a small Bistro called Stella's has recently opened. Here a deliberate attempt has been made to create an old-fashioned ambiance for food and conversation. Plans and funds are in hand to revitalize the commercial spine of North Shattuck Avenue and Grace North Church is sharing in the process of citizen consultation which the Berkeley City Planning Department is encouraging. (cf. Bibliography).

#### **Housing Density and Loss of Community Memory**

Most individual homes in the area are now divided into apartments in order to house the growing number of students and single workers. The non native plants dominant in Berkeley and the San Francisco Bay area are now accompanied by a dominantly non-native population as well. The older Anglo population has gone. The cultural matrix which was founded around a New England college has been overgrown by that of a technological and scientific university. The new ethnic mix brings diversity, but the citizenry is no longer linked by shared urban memories. Berkeley, like most cities, is a population, not a community, socially incohesive and no longer oriented to Nature and the natural world. Politically and philosophically disunited at this moment, North Berkeley is perhaps more celebrated for its "Gourmet Ghettos," with famed restaurants like Chez Parnisse near the corner of Shattuck and Cedar. As the old ties dissolve and the old memories fade, the need to preserve our built inheritance and the values it incarnates becomes more pressing.

#### **Memory and Vision are Inseparable**

This dissolution of a former cohesion and the loss of old memories and founding stories make the physical preservation of visual landmarks like Grace North Church, more important than ever. Old social structures vanish. But some of the physical structures that enshrined their values remain. Those built qualities of simplicity, openness, honesty and craftsmanship: delight in nature and the human scale; a typically Berkeley

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openness to the world and to every soul without discrimination – these are the values which continue to be celebrated by the congregation of Grace North Church, (cf. the Philosophical Postscript). These are also the values cherished by many among the disparate citizenry. There is a humane and progressive spirit abroad in North Berkeley ready to be engaged in projects which will restore a sense of pride in the built environment and bring back a sense of local identity. As the millennium comes to an end the time is ripe. Among these projects all local communities of grace should be vigorous participants.

#### **The Mission of the Church**

Cherishing Grace North Church and other landmarked structures is therefore inseparable from cherishing the values they express. For this reason we are grateful to Mr. Kehlmann and the Berkeley Landmark Commission for initiating this application and for prodding us, with the help of BAHA, into a clearer evaluation of our place in the history of Northside. As a distinguished Church, both in structure and in membership, Grace North Church is determined to be a faithful steward of its spiritual, environmental and architectural inheritance. It intends to work for a renewal of that unity between landscape and dwelling, nature and urbanity, in which the enlightened builders of our neighborhood found their inspiration

#### **The Promise of the Golden Gate**

In spite of half a century of changes in the Berkeley townscape, the sun still rises behind the ancient backdrop of a high, eastern ridge of hills. In the evening, as the sun sets below the ocean beyond the Golden Gate, the days still seem to die in hope as, like the stars above, the city lights begin to twinkle.

For those who contemplate, there will always be a brooding sense of the ancient unity between the rural and the urbane. Without contemplation and a sense of wonder our spirituality decays. It is the task of any community of grace to speak to this decay and encourage a new season of growth and, hopefully, fresh beauty, of which urbanity is the civic correlate and crown.

## 16. The Significance of Grace North Church

### including a short biography of the architect, James Plachek

Grace North Church qualifies as a City of Berkeley Landmark not only because it is one of the first of James Plachek's designs to be commissioned in Berkeley. It is also a unique example among local churches of the simple, rustic style embraced by architects in the Craftsman tradition and a rare incarnation of a humble and down-to-earth spirituality, an ethos that the present congregation cherishes.

#### James Plachek, 1885-1948

James Plachek was born in 1885 of Czech parents who had emigrated from Prague to Chicago. When he was a baby his sister accidentally dropped him out of a third floor window. He survived, but with injuries. His left arm was paralyzed and he used a permanent lift in his shoe to make up for a shortened left leg.

This set-back strengthened his character and his will to succeed. At the turn of the century, at the age of fifteen, he was apprenticed to a Chicago architect and then studied engineering as well as attending the Art Institute. At the age of twenty-one the Mayor of Chicago sent him west to San Francisco to study the effects on building materials of the earthquake and fire of April 1906.

#### In San Francisco

Over the next six years he worked for the City of San Francisco and the State of California Dept. of Architecture, helping to design new public buildings to replace those destroyed. In this capacity he helped to prepare the plans for San Francisco's new County Hospital. From 1909-12 he worked on designing schools, churches and other public buildings with prominent architects like William Weeks who was one of the pioneers of re-inforced concrete.

#### Opens a Practice In Berkeley with the Bungalow Church

In 1912, at the age of twenty-seven, he set up his own office in Berkeley. His first major commission came the following year when the trustees of The North Berkeley Congregational Church of Berkeley asked him to design a new sanctuary on the corner of Walnut and Cedar. This was completed in 1914 and at once became widely admired as 'The Berkeley

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Bungalow Church', earning its young architect and his new practice immediate esteem among his peers and future clients in the city. Five years later it was prominently featured in the February 1919 issue of *The Architect and Engineer*. The article was written by the Secretary of the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce of which Plachek had just become the President. Covering the architect's work since he began his practice, Mr Drury wrote that the design of the Bungalow Church had been,

"... extensively copied by other churches in the State. The structure attracts attention because of its symmetry and the simplicity of its surroundings. With its graceful pergola and entrance, the edifice presents a restful, home-like appearance that is at once appealing both to the passer-by and the church attendant. The rigid churchly atmosphere generally prevalent in the more formal structures is noticeably absent."

Also in 1914 Plachek designed the administration building of the Cutter Biological Laboratory on Parker Street. In 1915 he continued the Craftsman style of North Church in the John Muir School on Claremont Avenue [Landmarked 1983]. The auditorium is one of Berkeley's most impressive interiors.

Among his other buildings of note in Berkeley were two commercial premises on Shattuck, the Heywood Building (1917) and the Corder-Whitcotton Building (1921-23). The Heywood Building was also featured in the same 1919 issue of *The Architect and Engineer*. It is one of the few terra-cotta facades in Berkeley and was landmarked in 1993. Altogether Plachek with his many commercial buildings made a significant contribution to the character of historic Telegraph and Downtown and as the virtual city architect from 1910-1940 he was only rivaled by Walter Ratcliff.

Later, besides commissions for private houses and commercial structures, he went on to design such significant civic buildings as the classical Federal Land Bank (1922); the City Hall Annex on Allston Way (1925) [Landmarked 1988]; the Zig Zag Moderne Farm Credit Building (1938) on Milvia Street [which in 1977 became the City Hall and was landmarked in 1985]; the Cedar Street Firehouse between 9th and 8th streets; and Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church in South Berkeley.

Outside Berkeley two of his best known churches are Glide Memorial in San Francisco (1931) and the San Mateo Congregational Church. He was also one of the six architects who designed the Alameda County Courthouse (1934-6), and in Richmond he was responsible for the Hotel Carquinez.

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In 1918-19 he became president of the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce, during which time the Secretary published the illustrated article on his work in Berkeley in *The Architect and Engineer*. Horrified by the Great War which ended in 1918 he became active in postwar relief work and with the Red Cross.

#### **The Public Library, 1931**

From 1921 onwards he was a member of the Library Building Committee for whom he designed two branch libraries: the Claremont branch in Tudor Revival style (1924), and a Spanish Colonial South branch (now used as a church) in 1927. In 1930 the 25 year old main building of the Public Library on the corner of Kittredge and Shattuck was demolished and replaced by Plachek's distinguished Art Deco building for which he used re-inforced concrete. In a further issue of *The Architect and Engineer* (January 1931) the Library earned a ten page lead article by William I. Garren who described the building as one of "the most important works of this kind in the West," praising it for its responsiveness to community needs, its combination of modernity and meaningful artistry with economy and structural simplicity. In particular Garren commented on the stack area. "To be up in its maze gives one the feeling of being a part of a modern German movie film, surrounded by a labyrinth of steel forms." Plachek unified the design by designing such details as the Craftsman/Mediterranean stenciled beams, the light fixtures, the furniture, and the hardware, all of which were constructed by local companies. In 1978 this outstanding work was placed on the National Register of Historic Places and later landmarked for the city in 1982.

Plachek's last work for the Building Committee was his 1936 design for the North Berkeley branch of the Public Library at the corner of The Alameda and Hopkins. This "Spanish California Craftsman pavilion" was landmarked in 1992.

The year following his invitation to serve on the Library building committee he was appointed (1923) to the City Planning Commission, and in 1925 to a committee of sixteen preparing a development plan for the city. In 1926 Governor Richardson appointed him a member of the California State board of Architectural Examiners.

A contemporary described James Plachek as "a lodge man and a club man, most active in all civic and charitable drives;" a proud Republican who cultivated a reputation that "he wouldn't walk across the street to promote himself for a job, and yet he has more orders than he can take care of."

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### Variety of Architectural Styles

On the Library nomination form for the National Register, Plachek's variety of architectural style was described as ranging through,

"classical and craftsman in the 1910s (one of his early works to attract notice was nicknamed The Berkeley Bungalow Church), Mediterranean and period revival in the 1920s – Spanish Colonial, Old English, and Persian once for a rug dealer; Zig Zag Moderne and Mediterranean in the 1930s, streamlined functional in the 1940s. His craftsman, English and Spanish buildings are much like those of his similarly prolific contemporaries, Ratcliff and E. L. Snyder, but he was the only one of that group to go on to the Moderne style: downtown Berkeley's other major Zig Zag buildings were designed out of town by Kress and United Artists company architects."

That nomination continued, "Hero of an American immigrant success story, he repaid his country with more than an architect's average dedication to educational and institutional work. He also maintained his ethnic ties – his scrapbooks have Slav-American newspapers from 1905 -1938."

### Personal Life

His first wife died in the 1920s and in 1929 he married Lisa May. To her he was devoted. Sadly she died in 1933, soon after giving birth to his only son who was also called James. The death of two wives in fairly quick succession embittered him spiritually. Previously he had professed a firm faith. But from then on he turned away from religion. More for comfort than for love he married Vera in 1934 who eventually outlived him. He died of a heart attack in 1948 while giving a lecture in Berkeley.

### Heritage

In his work he left behind him a rich contribution to the city and the Bay area. In all his buildings there is a feeling of sturdiness like the man himself. They are substantial and not over embellished. He was comfortable with a variety of styles, from the English half timbers of the John Muir School to the Art Deco of the main Public Library. Grace North Church, his first major building in Berkeley, remains as one of his few works yet unlandmarked. For the sake of encouraging the preservation of Berkeley's architectural heritage and to draw the attention of the city once more to one of its most precious gems it is time to redress this oversight.

Historic Value: County Yes City Yes Neighborhood Yes

Architectural Value: County Yes City Yes Neighborhood Yes

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**17. Is the Property Endangered?**      Not immediately

**Explain:**      The Church no longer holds the title to its property. This is held by the National Association of Congregational Christian Churches in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. It leased the Sanctuary and Parish Hall for 3 years to Grace North Church in 1995. After the 3 year lease expired in 1998 it announced its intention to sell the property at a price well beyond the means of the Church. However, it relented and offered Grace North Church a 10 year lease. But it is possible that in 2008 an attempt may be made once more to sell it.

**18. Photographs and Illustrations**

- p. 2    Photograph of Exterior of the Sanctuary as it was before 1944 when the old Social House burnt down. The West Gable of the Social House can be clearly seen. It must be several years after the Sanctuary was built, judging by the maturity of the bushes that hide the windows. It is nice to see a tree lining the Cedar Street sidewalk. *A mounted, but unframed and unmarked photograph in the Church Archives.*
- p. 6    A photograph of the interior of the Sanctuary taken at Easter 1918 before the Kimball organ was installed or the mid-century remodeling of the pews. Originally the Nave had no center aisle, but two side aisles under the line of the lights. Reproduced from *A History of 75 Years*, by Virgil Reese, cf. Bibliography.
- p. 41    A Line Illustration of the West Face of the Church drawn from the corner of Cedar and Walnut. Above the Pergola are the five windows of the Upper Room. *Frontispiece for Prof. Babcock's History of the Church.*
- p. 42    Top photograph taken in 1894 of a steam locomotive at Berryman Station at Shattuck Avenue with the Grand View Hotel on the corner of Vine Street as background.  
Bottom photograph taken in 1912 of the interior of one of the shops near Dr. Wirt's 1891 'Congregational Hall.' It might even have been the original site. Taken from p.17 of *Looking Back at Berkeley*. Berkeley Historical Society (1984).

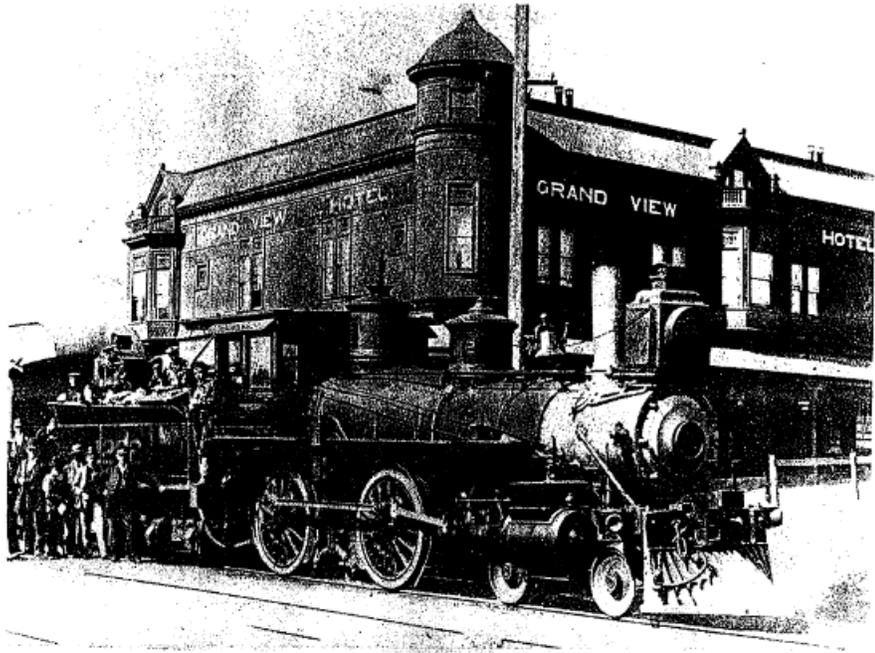
Grace North Church Landmark Application p. 41

A Line Illustration of the West Face of the Church  
drawn from the corner of Cedar and Walnut.

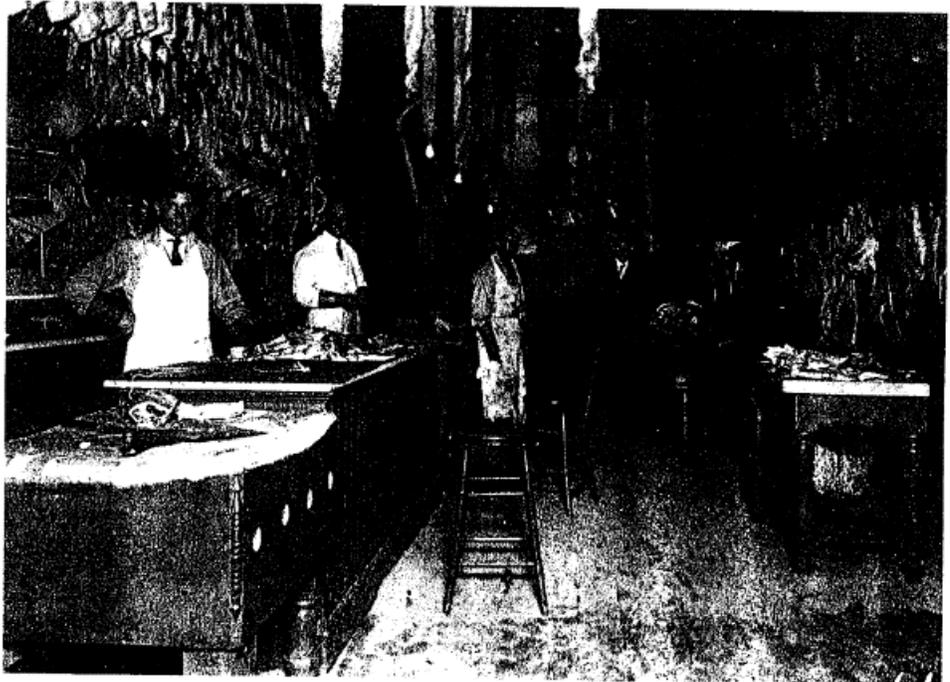
*History*  
*of*  
**North Congregational Church**  
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA



60TH ANNIVERSARY EDITION  
1892-1952



Berryman Station, 1894. (Louis Stein Collection)



Stein Butcher Shop at Vine and Shattuck, 1912. (Louis Stein Collection)

Grace North Church Landmark Application p. 43

- p.43 The original building as seen from the east sidewalk of Oxford Street near the corner with Cedar, before it was moved in 1905 across the lot to face Cedar, where it was remodeled and erected upon a base-ment floor. cf. p. 9 of this Application. (Frontispiece of the *History of 75 Years*).
- p. 44 Top photo of the original building looking up Cedar Street toward the hills. Bottom photo of the Plachek Sanctuary with the remodeled Social Hall in the background (1967). (From the *History of 75 Years* opposite p.1).



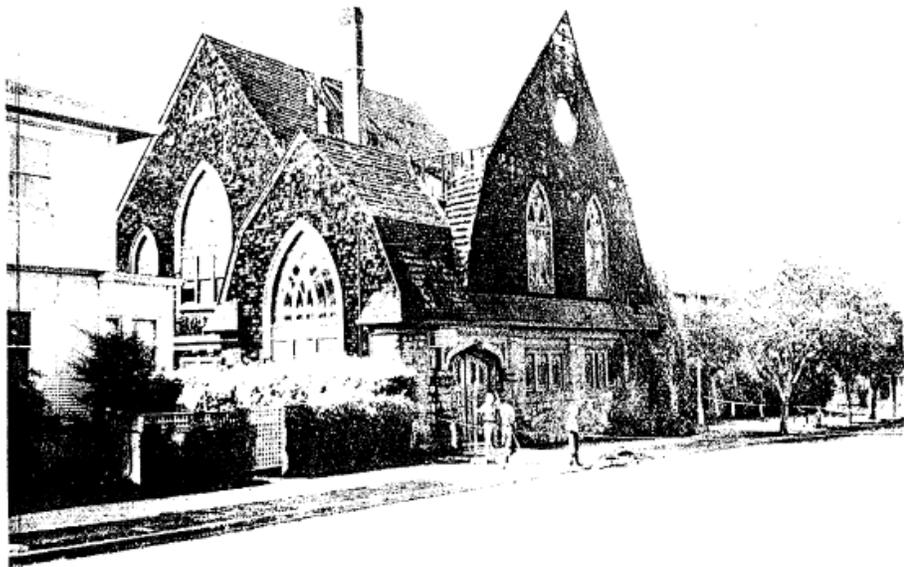
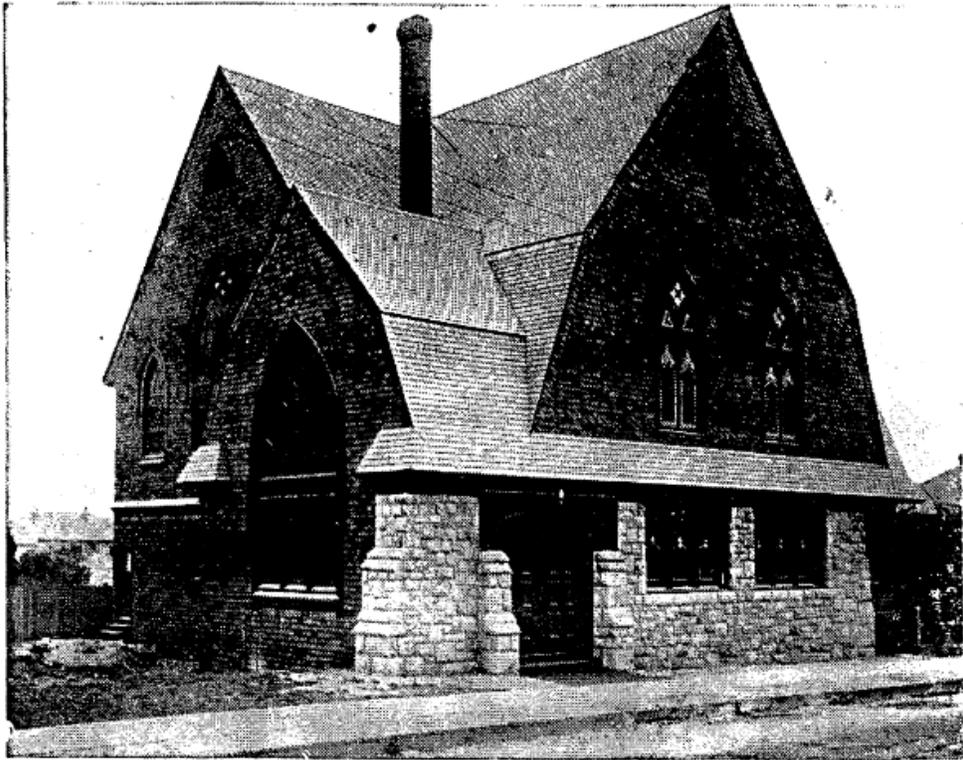
Original Building Dedicated May 21, 1893



Looking up Cedar Street from Corner of Walnut Street



Physical Plant 1967



Original Church Enlarged and Re-dedicated August 27, 1905,  
Destroyed by fire September 7, 1944

7

Grace North Church Landmark Application p. 46

p. 45 Top Photo: The Old Church as it looked in 1905 after it had been relocated from Oxford St. When the Plachek Sanctuary was finished in 1914 the old Sanctuary was remodeled and called *The Social House*. Reproduced from the Frontispiece of Laura White's history, *Celebrating the Centenary*, (1992).

Bottom Photo: The Old Social House being guarded by the Church Scouts before it was demolished in 1944. Reproduced from *A History of 75 Years*, p 8.

p. 46 A map showing North Shattuck Avenue which is the commercial spine of the area and the subject of a City Planning Project involving citizen input.

Grace North Church is clearly visible on the south east corner of Walnut and Cedar. It is only one block away from North Shattuck Avenue, right on the edge of the proposed revitalization of the townscape in this area.

p. 50 A plan of North Church reproduced from a copy of the Architect's plans published in *The Architect and Engineer*. (cf. Bibliography).



## 19. Bibliography

### **Histories and Records from Grace North Church Archives.**

*North Berkeley Congregational Church Berkeley, California Manual.* March 1903, 33 pp. Contains a *Brief History of the Church* summarizing the twelve years since it began as a School.

*Theocracy, the concept of 'the Government of God' with special reference to Jürgen Habermas' concept of the 'ideal speech situation.'*

Background Paper for the Fall Session of the Grace Institute's Seminars in Philosophy and Communication, 8 pp. (1996). cf. *Philosophical Postscript*, Chapter 22, appended to this Application.

The paper quotes from Cass Sunstein's review of Habermas' *Between Facts and Norms: Contributions to a Discourse Theory of Law and Democracy*, where he summarizes the Ideal Speech Situation as one in which "all participants have equal power, attempt to reach understanding, do not act manipulatively or strategically, and understand their obligation to offer reasons. In this situation, outcomes depend on what (JH) calls *the unforced force of the better argument.*"

**Babcock, Professor Ernest:** *History of North Congregational Church, 60th Anniversary Edition, 1892-1952.* 16 pp. with photos and a line drawing.

*North Congregational Church 75th Anniversary Directory 1892-1967.*

**Reese, Virgil:** *North Congregational Church The United Church of Christ A History of 75 Years, 1892-1967.* (Babcock Revised with new material for 1952-67). Andlyn Press, Berkeley, 1967.

**White, Laura:** *Celebrating The Centenary, A History of North Congregational Church 1892-1992.* Edited Lindzi & Richard Mapplebeckpalmer.

**1998 Vicinage Committee:** *Documents Assembled for the Ecclesiastical Council of the Vicinage Summoned to Grace North Church in Berkeley For Saturday, September 19, 1998 in the Church Hall For 1 p.m.* 71 pages, including a detailed chronology from Summer 1989 - Summer 1998. Cited in the text of the application as *Vicinage Documents.*

For the way in which the relation between Gospel and Torah are to be understood when mentioned together in this Application's account of the history of Grace North Church, this summary of the Torah on p. 64 of the VD is as clear as it is succinct. Grace and Law go together for "Law is.. the obligation to be gracious as God has been gracious to us."

Grace North Church Landmark Application p. 48

### Oral History

#### Conversations with:

- Members of Grace North Church and the Hillside Club; particularly, Ed Caine, Laura White, Royal and Charlotte Thompson, Wilson Flick, Col. Harvey Short, Capt. James McCollum and Capt. John and Marguerite Azer.
- Staff members of BAHA, particularly Anthony Bruce.
- James Plachek's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Jamie Plachek of Nice, California.

### Other References

**Application:** to the US Dept. of the Interior Heritage, Conservation and Recreation Service, for nomination of the Berkeley City Library to the National Register of Historic Places Inventory. (November 1978) pp. 2-3. From the Archives of Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association [BAHA].

**BAHA:** *The 1923 Berkeley Fire – a neighborhood rebuilds*, BAHA publication (1992)

**City of Berkeley:** *North Shattuck Alternatives*. Planning & Development Dept: Advance Planning Division, (December 1998).

**Photo History:** *Looking Back at Berkeley*. Berkeley Historical Society (1984).

**Local Newspapers:** especially *The Oakland Tribune* for November 26, 1968 and others in the archives of BAHA.

**The Biblical Record:** *The Scriptures of the Testament: Law and Prophets, Wisdom and Apostles*. For the reference to the Rainbow as the Seal of the Covenant that federates Heaven and Earth, cf. Genesis 9:11-17.

Note that *Tanak* is the Hebrew acronym for the scriptures of the synagogue: Torah, Nebiim and Kethubim: The Law, The Prophets and the Writings (of the Wise). cf. Philosophical Postscript.

### Authors

**Browne, Robert:** *A Treatise of Reformation Without Tarrying For Anie*, Middelburg in Holland, 1582. "the Kingdom of God was not to be begun by whole parishes, but rather of the worthiest, were they never so few."



Grace North Church Landmark Application p. 49

He insisted that these "gathered Churches" bound under God by Covenant, should be independent of the State and have the right to govern themselves. The will of Christ, not the will of the monarch, is the supreme authority in the Church and can only be obeyed freely. "The Lord's people is of the willing sort." Their fellowship cannot be compelled "by battle, by horses and horsemen, that is by civil power and pomp of magistrates, by their proclamations and parliaments." First Edition in the archives of Cambridge University in England (consulted by R.Mp. on a sabbatical at Corpus, July 1995, cf. Grace North Church Archives above, *Vicinage Documents* p .36).

**Cerny, Susan D. Stern:** *Northside Survey*. BAHA (1994).

**Cerny, Susan D. Stern:** *Berkeley Landmarks*. BAHA (1994).

**Drury, Wells:** *Buildings in Berkeley Designed by James W. Plachek, Architect*. An article written by the Secretary of the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce, published in the Journal "The Architect and Engineer" (Feb. 1919). This paper includes two good contemporary photos of North Church. [From the Archives of BAHA].

**Flick, Wilson:** *100 Years of the Hillside Club, A Brief History by Decade* Berkeley Hillside Club, souvenir program of the centennial celebration (May 1998).

**Freudenheim, Leslie S. Elizabeth:** *Building with Nature, Roots of the San Francisco Bay Region Tradition*. Peregrine Smith Inc., Santa Barbara and Salt Lake City (1974).

**Keeler, Charles:** *The Simple Home, 1904*. The Hillside Club (republished). Peregrine Smith Inc., Santa Barbara and Salt Lake City (1979).

**Kunstler, James Howard:** *The Geography of Nowhere*. Simon and Schuster (1993).

**Kunstler, James Howard:** *Home from Nowhere*. Simon and Schuster (1996).

**Laney, Lee:** *The Arts and Crafts Legacy of the Berkeley Hills*, An article in the Quarterly, *Style 1900*(Fall 1998).

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**Palmquist, Stephen:** *Biblical Theocracy, a Vision of the Biblical Foundations for a Christian Political Philosophy*. Phyllopsychy Press (1993).

**Pettitt, George A:** *Berkeley: the town and gown of it*. Howell North Books, Berkeley (1973). Rich text and abundant photographs.

Grace North Church Landmark Application p. 50

Smith, Bruce: *The Idea and Ideal of the Arts and Crafts Home in America*, Lecture delivered in Grace North Church. Arts and Crafts Press, Berkeley (1996).

Wilson, Scott A: *Letter in the Contra Costa Times*, with reference to the debate over Dr. Kevorkian's campaign for euthanasia, (December 5, 1998). Header text for the Philosophical Postscript.

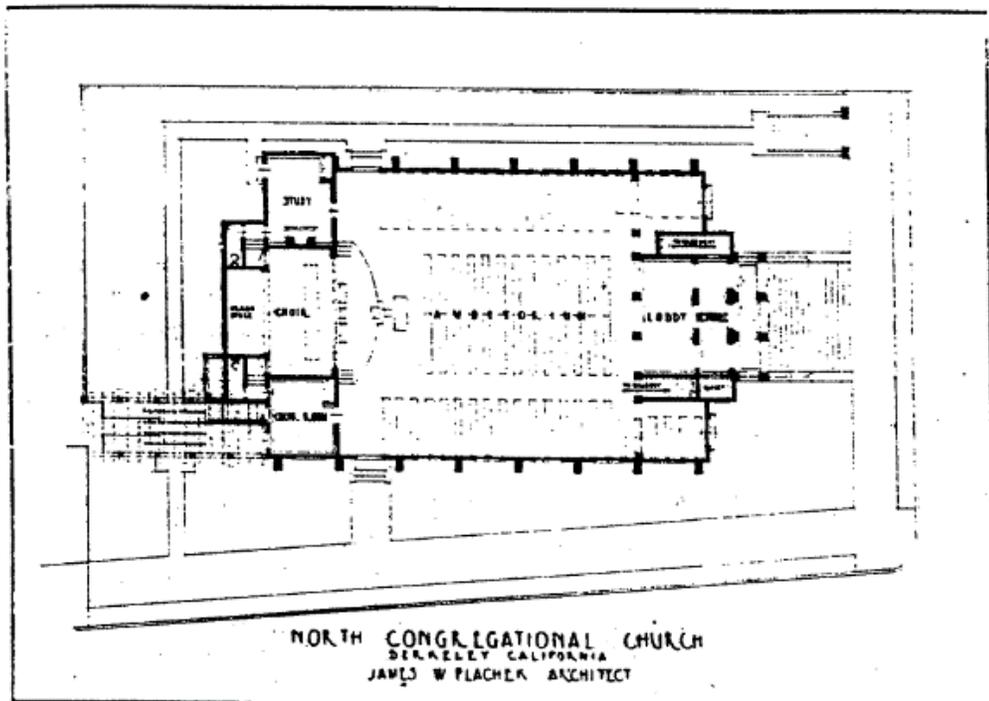
## 20. Recorder

Professor Robert DeVelbiss, 1780 San Lorenzo Avenue, Berkeley, CA  
CA 94707. T:510-526-6208 .

Revd. Richard Mapplebeckpalmer 472 Dale Road, Martinez,  
CA 94553-4829. T: 925-228-5252.

with invaluable, patient and courteous assistance from Anthony Bruce, and Susan Cerny of BAHA, and also from Leslie Emmington Jones of both BAHA and the Mayor's appointee on the Berkeley Landmarks Preservation Commission.

21. Recorded: January 1999



PLAN, NORTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. BERKELEY  
James W. Plachek, Architect

Grace North Church Landmark Application p. 51

**22. Philosophical Postscript:** This is not strictly required for an Application for Landmark Status. But it has been added for two reasons. To flesh out the preceding history of Grace North Church and to explain why the chaplains regard the Church as 'Post-Denominational.'

Those Church and School members who contributed to the first draft of this Application agreed that those paragraphs in the history (Chapter 14) that dealt with philosophical issues made the Application too long.

Those paragraphs have now been rewritten and amplified in order to set out a brief history of the philosophical traditions and communities of the past which contributed to the values of the present Church. This distinctive set of values alone made it possible for Old North Church, not just to be preserved and land-marked, but to be resurrected and transformed into a continuing, relevant and vital agency in the community at large.

The recorders consider this Postscript a valuable way of placing a lesser story in the context of a greater. For no figure can be perceived except against a context and without a context all histories lose their depth and richness.

*" Our country was founded on people fleeing tyranny, seeking self-determination and religious freedom. If we don't own our own lives we own nothing ... Should you ever contract a dread disease, you are free to honor your god with your suffering. My god is a loving god that knows human life is terminal, and pointless suffering is not necessary. Don't make me suffer for your god!"*

Scott A. Wilson, Concord, in a letter about the controversy over euthanasia. (cf. Bibliography).

### **1: The Value of Self Determination**

Grace North Church stands in the political tradition of all those down through the centuries who have fled from tyranny in order to seek a place in which to live in religious freedom and self-determination. The quotation above from a letter written recently to the Contra Costa Times articulates this value. It is not an 'American' value but a universal one that must be asserted by every soul in every place and in every generation.

**(To be completed by January 1998!)**

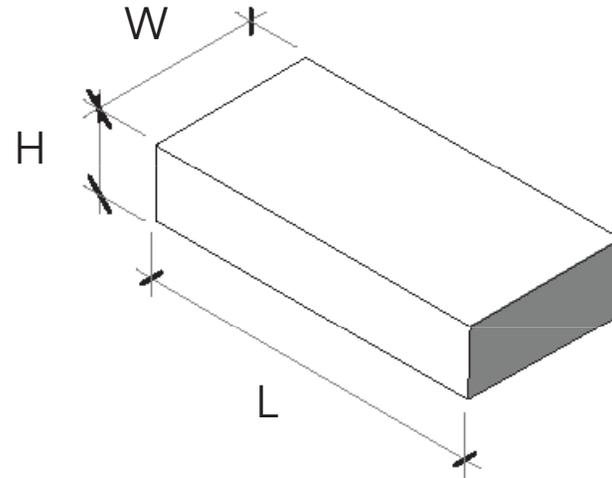


# Carob wire cut





**PAVING BRICK** SIZE | DIMENSION | WEIGHT



Paving Brick Dimensions, Weights, and Coverage

Name	Width (W)		Height (H)		Length (L)		Weights		Units/ft <sup>2</sup>		Packaging	
	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	lbs	kg	Units/ft <sup>2</sup>	Units/M <sup>2</sup>	Type	QTY
1 1/4" Split Modular Paver	3 5/8	92	1 1/4	32	7 5/8	194	2.5	1.1	4.5	48.4	Pallet	912
2" Radius Paver	3 5/8	92	2	51	7 5/8	194	4	1.8	4.5	48.4	Pallet	600
2 1/4" True Paver	4	102	2 1/4	57	8	203	6	2.7	4.5	48.4	Pallet	515
1 1/4" Roman Paver	3 1/2	89	1 1/4	32	11 1/2	292	4.5	2	3	32.3	Pallet	696
2 1/4" Back Up Paver	3 5/8	92	2 1/4	57	7 5/8	194	4.5	2	4.5	48.4	Pallet	600

The Above Brick Manufactured by H.C. Muddox comply with the following specifications:

**ASTM C902: Class SX: Application PS**

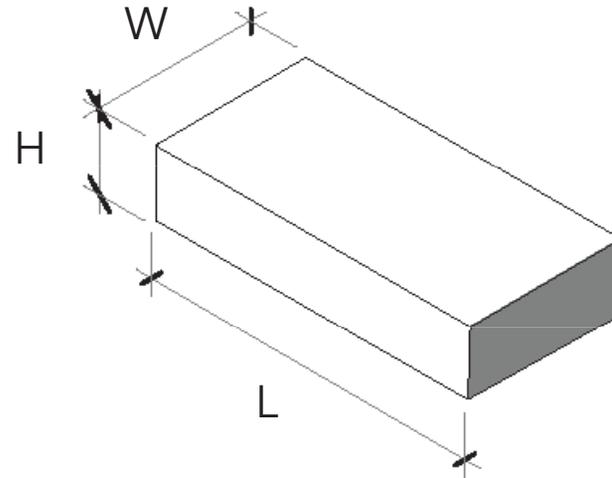


**Carob** wire cut

 H.C. MUDDOX



**PAVING BRICK** SIZE | DIMENSION | WEIGHT



Paving Brick Dimensions, Weights, and Coverage

Name	Width (W)		Height (H)		Length (L)		Weights		Units/ft <sup>2</sup>		Packaging	
	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	lbs	kg	Units/ft <sup>2</sup>	Units/M <sup>2</sup>	Type	QTY
1 1/4" Split Modular Paver	3 5/8	92	1 1/4	32	7 5/8	194	2.5	1.1	4.5	48.4	Pallet	912
2" Radius Paver	3 5/8	92	2	51	7 5/8	194	4	1.8	4.5	48.4	Pallet	600
2 1/4" True Paver	4	102	2 1/4	57	8	203	6	2.7	4.5	48.4	Pallet	515
1 1/4" Roman Paver	3 1/2	89	1 1/4	32	11 1/2	292	4.5	2	3	32.3	Pallet	696
2 1/4" Back Up Paver	3 5/8	92	2 1/4	57	7 5/8	194	4.5	2	4.5	48.4	Pallet	600

The Above Brick Manufactured by H.C. Muddox comply with the following specifications:

**ASTM C902: Class SX: Application PS**



# **CHRIST CHURCH**

**BERKELEY, CA**

## **LIGHTING FIXTURE CUT SHEETS**

**October 7, 2024**

Finish: Raw Copper (RC)

**MB-6T-RC**  
 Frame: MB-6  
 Overlay: T-bar (T)  
 Glass: Off White (OF)  
 Finish: Rustic Brown (RB)

**MB-7TGW-VP**  
 Frame: MB-7  
 Overlay: T-bar (T)  
 Glass: Gold White Iridescent (GW)  
 Finish: Verdigris Patina (VP)

D1



**MB-15TRM-MB**  
 Frame: MB-15  
 Overlay: T-bar (T)  
 Glass: Rain Mist (RM)  
 Finish: Mission Brown (MB)

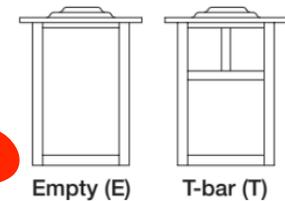


**MB-10TRM-MB**  
 Frame: MB-10  
 Overlay: T-bar (T)  
 Glass: Rain Mist (RM)  
 Finish: Mission Brown (MB)

**Specifications**

Frame	Width	Height	Depth	Mounting Base	Mounting Center to Top	Lamping	C-UL Rating
MB-5	4 7/8"	8 5/8"	7 5/8"	4" x 6"	4 3/4"	1-100W, Medium	Incand. Damp
MB-6	6"	10 3/8"	9 1/2"	4" x 8"	4 1/8"	1-100W, Medium	Incand. Damp
MB-7	7 1/4"	11 1/2"	10 1/4"	4" x 8"	4 1/2"	1-100W, Medium	Incand. Damp
MB-10	10"	16"	13 3/8"	5" x 11"	7 1/8"	1-100W, Medium	Incand. Damp
MB-15	15"	24 7/8"	19 1/4"	6" x 15"	6 3/4"	1-150W, Medium	Incand. Damp

**Overlay Design Options**





GREENCREATIVE

Project Name:	Type:
Part Number:	Date:

# HIGH CRI A LAMP Family

## FEATURES

- Suitable to replace 40W, 60W, 75W, 100W incandescent
- High CRI and R values (R9 50, R13 95) deliver richer reds and natural skin tones
- Tight LED binning for consistent CCT across all lamps
- Comfortable diffused light
- Smooth dimming with most forward and reverse phase dimmers\*
- Available in 2700K, 3000K, 3500K, 4000K and 5000K color temperatures
- Suitable for use in totally enclosed fixtures and damp locations\*\*
- Fixture operating temperature: -4°F to 95°F (-20°C to 35°C)
- Lamp ambient temperature: -4°F to 113°F (-20°C to 45°C)
- Rated Lifetime (L70): 25,000hrs
- 5 year limited warranty for 60W 277V equivalents
- 3 year limited warranty for the other equivalents \*\*\*



041124



## SPECIFICATIONS

Product	Model	Equiv.	Wattage (W)	CCT	Lumens	Efficacy (LPW)	Input Voltage	Beam Angle	CRI	Dim.*	Power Factor	Base	Fixture Rating	ES / JA8 / T20
36552	6A19DIM/927	40W	6	2700K	480	90	120V	230°	92	Yes	0.7	E26	Enclosed	√ / N.A. / √
36553	6A19DIM/930	40W	6	3000K	480	90	120V	230°	92	Yes	0.7	E26	Enclosed	√ / N.A. / √
36554	9A19DIM/927/R	60W	9	2700K	800	89	120V	230°	92	Yes	0.7	E26	Enclosed	√ / N.A. / √
36555	9A19DIM/930/R	60W	9	3000K	820	91	120V	230°	92	Yes	0.7	E26	Enclosed	√ / N.A. / √
36556	9A19DIM/940/R	60W	9	4000K	860	96	120V	230°	92	Yes	0.7	E26	Enclosed	√ / N.A. / √
36557	9A19DIM/950/R	60W	9	5000K	860	96	120V	230°	92	Yes	0.7	E26	Enclosed	√ / N.A. / √
36675	9A19DIM/927/GU24/RC	60W	9	2700K	800	89	120V	230°	92	Yes	0.7	GU24	Enclosed	√ / N.A. / √
36676	9A19DIM/930/GU24/RC	60W	9	3000K	820	91	120V	230°	92	Yes	0.7	GU24	Enclosed	√ / N.A. / √
36677	9A19DIM/940/GU24/RC	60W	9	4000K	860	96	120V	230°	92	Yes	0.7	GU24	Enclosed	√ / N.A. / √
36678	9A19DIM/950/GU24/RC	60W	9	5000K	860	96	120V	230°	92	Yes	0.7	GU24	Enclosed	√ / N.A. / √
98562	9A19/927/277V	60W	9	2700K	800	89	120-277V	240°	92	No	0.9	E26	Enclosed	√ / N.A. / √
98563	9A19/930/277V	60W	9	3000K	820	91	120-277V	240°	92	No	0.9	E26	Enclosed	√ / N.A. / √
98564	9A19/940/277V	60W	9	4000K	860	96	120-277V	240°	92	No	0.9	E26	Enclosed	√ / N.A. / √
36679	11A19DIM/927/R	75W	11	2700K	1,100	100	120V	230°	92	Yes	0.7	E26	Enclosed	√ / N.A. / √
36680	11A19DIM/930/R	75W	11	3000K	1,150	105	120V	230°	92	Yes	0.7	E26	Enclosed	√ / N.A. / √
36681	11A19DIM/940/R	75W	11	4000K	1,200	109	120V	230°	92	Yes	0.7	E26	Enclosed	√ / N.A. / √
36682	11A19DIM/950/R	75W	11	5000K	1,200	109	120V	230°	92	Yes	0.7	E26	Enclosed	√ / N.A. / √
98147	15A21DIM/927/N	100W	15	2700K	1,600	107	120V	240°	92	Yes	0.9	E26	Enclosed	√ / √ / √
98148	15A21DIM/930/N	100W	15	3000K	1,650	110	120V	240°	92	Yes	0.9	E26	Enclosed	√ / √ / √
98149	15A21DIM/940/N	100W	15	4000K	1,700	113	120V	240°	92	Yes	0.9	E26	Enclosed	√ / √ / √

\* This lamp might not be compatible with all dimmers and low-voltage transformers. Please visit [www.greencreative.com](http://www.greencreative.com) for compatibility information.

\*\* All High CRI A lamps are not suitable for use in IC enclosed fixtures.

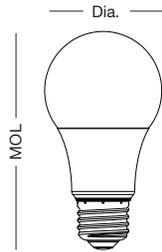
\*\*\* Please visit [www.greencreative.com](http://www.greencreative.com) for Limited Warranty terms.



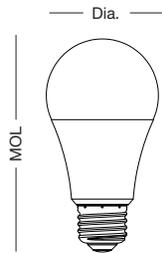
GREENCREATIVE

# HIGH CRI A LAMP Family

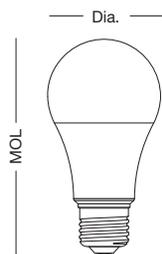
## DIMENSIONS & WEIGHT



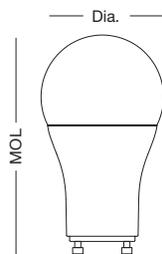
Model	Base	MOL	Dia.	Weight
6A19DIM/xxx	E26	4-5/16"	2-3/8"	0.067lb



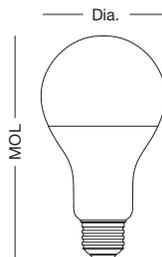
Model	Base	MOL	Dia.	Weight
9A19DIM/xxx/R	E26	4-3/8"	2-3/8"	0.067lb
11A19DIM/XXX/R	E26	4-5/16"	2-3/8"	0.067lb



Model	Base	MOL	Dia.	Weight
9A19/xxx/277V	E26	4-1/2"	2-3/8"	0.12lb



Model	Base	MOL	Dia.	Weight
9A19DIM/xxx/GU24/RC	GU24	4-3/16"	2-3/8"	0.101lb



Model	Base	MOL	Dia.	Weight
15A21DIM/xxx/N	E26	5-7/16"	3"	0.23lb



## HIGH CRI A LAMP Family

### MINIMUM COMPARTMENT DIMENSIONS\*\*\*

Model	Diameter	Height
6A19DIM/xxx	5-1/8"	7-1/2"
9A19DIM/xxx/R		
11A19DIM/xxx/R		
9A19/xxx/277V		
9A19DIM/xxx/GU24/RC		
15A21DIM/xxx/N		

\*\*\*Installing lamp in a fixture that does not have the minimum compartment dimensions will void the warranty and could cause product failures.

Where xxx means 824-965 which indicates CRI and color temperature

### ORDERING INFORMATION

Model	Master Carton			Shipping Carton		
	Case Qty	Case Dimensions (L x W x H)	Case Weight	Case Qty	Case Dimensions (L x W x H)	Case Weight
6A19DIM/xxx	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	72PCS	14-9/16" x 14-9/16" x 10-7/16"	9.81 lb
9A19DIM/xxx/R	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	72PCS	14-9/16" x 14-9/16" x 10-7/16"	11.46 lb
9A19DIM/xxx/GU24/RC	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	72PCS	15-3/8" x 15-1/8" x 10-1/4"	12.13 lb
9A19/xxx/277V	6PCS	7-13/16" x 5-1/8" x 5-1/16"	1.28 lb	24PCS	15-13/16" x 11" x 5-15/16"	5.95 lb
9A19DIM/xxx	6PCS	7-5/8" x 5-1/8" x 4-15/16"	1.1lb	24PCS	15-15/16" x 11" x 5-13/16"	5.29lb
11A19DIM/xxx	6PCS	7-5/8" x 5-1/8" x 4-15/16"	1.21lb	24PCS	15-15/16" x 11" x 5-13/16"	5.95lb
11A19DIM/xxx/R	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	72PCS	14-9/16" x 14-9/16" x 10-5/8"	10.58 lb
15A21DIM/xxx/N	6PCS	9-3/4" x 6-9/16" x 6-1/4"	2.2 lb	24PCS	19-9/16" x 13-9/16" x 7-1/8"	9.92 lb

Where xxx means 824-965 which indicates CRI and color temperature

### CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

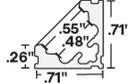
Product	Model	ES ID#
36554	9A19DIM/927/R	2384790
36555	9A19DIM/930/R	2384791
36560	9A19DIM/935/R	2384792
36556	9A19DIM/940/R	2384793
36557	9A19DIM/950/R	2384794
36675	9A19DIM/927/GU24/RC	2386727
36676	9A19DIM/930/GU24/RC	2386728
36677	9A19DIM/940/GU24/RC	2386729
36678	9A19DIM/950/GU24/RC	2386730
36679	11A19DIM/927/R	2386731
36680	11A19DIM/930/R	2386732
36681	11A19DIM/940/R	2386733
36682	11A19DIM/950/R	2386734

Note: All rights reserved. All sizes and specifications are subject to change at any time without notice.



# ESSENTIALS VEVE™ - ENCAPSULATED (03) STATIC WHITE

Linear Fixtures - Corner & Surface



- Corner and surface mount linear fixture with flat lens
- Features high quality LED strips encapsulated in polyurethane in a rigid extrusion providing a robust fixture
- Encapsulation available in clear or translucent
- Suitable for indoor and outdoor locations (IK10)
- Mounting options include stainless steel clips, magnets, and low-profile magnet mounts
- Features painted end caps to match extrusion finish or clear end caps to achieve seamless appearance of long runs
- Suitable for installation in the storage area of a clothes closet when specified with LEDs at 4.0 watts or less per foot per NEC regulations



BUY AMERICAN ACT

Declare.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
PRODUCT	WATTS/FT	CCT	RATED	EFFICIENCY	LENS	WIRE INPUT/OUTPUT	CONNECTOR/WIRE IN	CONNECTOR/WIRE OUT	INPUT END CAP	OUTPUT END CAP	WIRE COLOR	WIRE TYPE	MOUNTING	FINISH	LENGTH (IN)	EXACT/OPTIMAL
VV3SW			ENC	STD												

Sample Part Number: **VV3SW-5.0-30-ENC-STD-TL-P1-BW-BW-STD-STD-BK-CL2-SST-ST-48"-E**

<p><b>1 PRODUCT</b></p> <p><b>VV3SW</b></p> <p>See following pages for compatible power supplies.</p>	<p><b>2 WATTS/FT</b></p> <p><b>1.5</b> 1.5W/ft <b>3.0</b> 3.0W/ft <b>4.0</b> 4.0W/ft <b>5.0</b> 5.0W/ft <b>1.5HE</b> 1.5W/ft HE <b>3.0HE</b> 3.0W/ft HE <b>6.0HE</b> 6.0W/ft HE</p>	<p><b>3 CCT</b></p> <p><b>24</b> 2400K <b>27</b> 2700K <b>30</b> 3000K <b>35</b> 3500K <b>40</b> 4000K</p>	<p><b>4 RATED</b></p> <p><b>ENC</b> IP67</p>	<p><b>5 EFFICIENCY</b></p> <p><b>STD</b> Standard</p>	<p><b>6 LENS</b></p> <p><b>CL</b> Clear <b>TL</b> Translucent</p> <p>For representation of LED visibility, see Diode Visibility section on following pages. For beam angles, see Photometric Performance section on following pages</p>
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<p><b>7 WIRE INPUT/OUTPUT</b></p> <p><b>S1</b> Single 1 (Input only) - End Feed</p> <p><b>P1</b> Pass Through 1 (Input/output) - End Feed</p>	<p><b>8 CONNECTOR/WIRE IN</b></p> <p><b>BW</b> Bare Wire (Standard 24") <b>BRL</b> Barrel <b>CON6</b> Connector 6" <b>CON24</b> Connector 24"</p> <p>Connector/Wire In not needed to specify product. Typical selection is BW. BW: Standard length is 24". Max length is 120". Request custom length by writing in part number next to BW (example: BW48)</p> <p><b>BW</b> Bare Wire (Standard 24") <b>BRL</b> Barrel <b>CON6</b> Connector 6" <b>CON24</b> Connector 24"</p> <p>Connector/Wire In not needed to specify product. Typical selection is BW. BW: Standard length is 24". Max length is 120". Request custom length by writing in part number next to BW (example: BW48)</p>	<p><b>9 CONNECTOR/WIRE OUT</b></p> <p><b>CLS</b> Closed End (No feed)</p> <p><b>BW</b> Bare Wire (Standard 24") <b>BRL</b> Barrel <b>CON6</b> Connector 6" <b>CON24</b> Connector 24"</p> <p>Connector/Wire Out not needed to specify product. Typical selection is CLS or BW. BW: Standard length is 24". Max length is 120". Request custom length by writing in part number next to BW (example: BW48)</p>
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<p><b>10 INPUT END CAP</b></p> <p><b>STD</b> Standard <b>CL</b> Clear</p> <p>STD - End cap matches fixture finish chosen Select CL for continuous runs</p>	<p><b>11 OUTPUT END CAP</b></p> <p><b>STD</b> Standard <b>CL</b> Clear</p> <p>STD - End cap matches fixture finish chosen Select CL for continuous runs</p>	<p><b>12 WIRE COLOR</b></p> <p><b>WH</b> White <b>BK</b> Black <b>N/A</b> For Barrel</p>	<p><b>13 WIRE TYPE</b></p> <p><b>CL2</b> Class 2 <b>CL2P</b> Plenum Rated <b>N/A</b> For Barrel</p> <p>CL2P only available with bare wire leads (BW)</p>
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<p><b>14 MOUNTING</b></p> <p><b>SST</b> Stainless Steel <b>M4</b> Low Profile Magnet <b>MG</b> Magnet</p>	<p><b>15 FINISH</b></p> <p><b>ST</b> Satin <b>BK</b> Black <b>BZ</b> Bronze <b>CU</b> Custom</p>	<p><b>16 LENGTH (IN)</b></p> <p>Fixture length min 12", max 98.43" not including end caps. Tolerance +0 - 1/8". Consult factory for lengths under 12".</p>	<p><b>17 EXACT/OPTIMAL</b></p> <p><b>O</b> Optimal Illumination <b>E</b> Exact Specified Length</p> <p>Exact fixtures are the exact length specified +0 - 1/8". Optimal fixtures' length is rounded down with illumination end to end. See Exact/Optimal Fixture Length charts.</p>
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5 year warranty | Field modifications void warranty | Data subject to change, all data has +/- 5% tolerance | Compatible for use with QTL power supplies | Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) rated Strips: Red and Amber | IK10 rated | Patent # D799,066 S

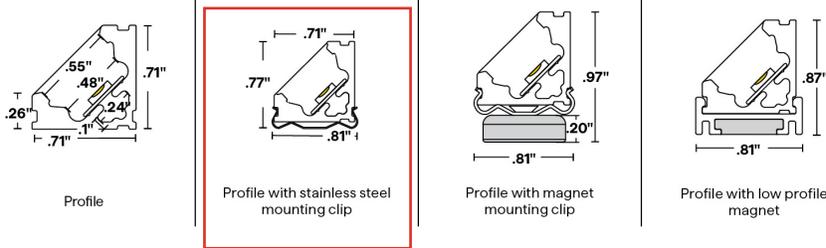


# ESSENTIALS VEVE™-ENCAPSULATED (03) STATIC WHITE

Linear Fixtures - Corner & Surface

L1

## 1 PRODUCT - DIMENSIONS



## 2 DELIVERED LUMENS

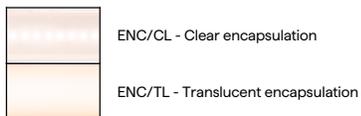
[Calculated L70 = 40000 hrs]  
 Tested with VV3SW-\*\*-30-ENC-STD

	1.5 W/FT		1.5 HE W/FT		3.0 W/FT		3.0 HE W/FT		4.0 W/FT		5.0 W/FT		6.0 HE W/FT	
	LM/FT	CRI	LM/FT	CRI	LM/FT	CRI	LM/FT	CRI	LM/FT	CRI	LM/FT	CRI	LM/FT	CRI
CL	100	98	141	98	174	98	258	98	216	98	263	98	488	98
TL	65	98	94	98	113	98	172	98	140	98	170	98	326	98

## TEMPERATURE RATINGS

	1.5 W/FT		1.5 HE W/FT		3.0 W/FT		3.0 HE W/FT		4.0 W/FT		5.0 W/FT		6.0 HE W/FT	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Ambient Operating Temp - Surface	-4°F	130°F	-4°F	135°F	-4°F	125°F	-4°F	130°F	-4°F	120°F	-4°F	110°F	-4°F	105°F

## 6 DIODE VISIBILITY





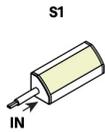
# ESSENTIALS VEVE™-ENCAPSULATED (03) STATIC WHITE

Linear Fixtures - Corner & Surface

L1

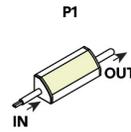
## 7 WIRE INPUT/OUTPUT

SINGLE (Input only)



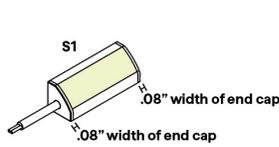
End Feed

PASS THROUGH (Input/Output)

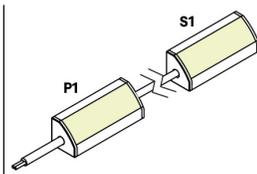


End Feed

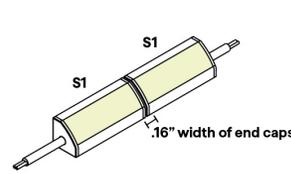
## CONFIGURATION OPTIONS



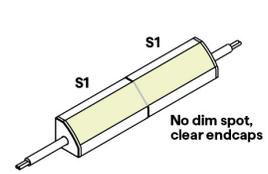
Single End Feed



Non-Continuous End Feed



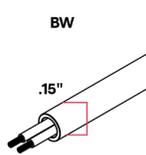
Continuous End to End Feed



Continuous End to End Feed

## 8 / 9 CONNECTOR/WIRE - IN/OUT

Connector/Wire In or Out not needed to specify product. Standard configuration is BW for Wire In and CLS for Wire out



Bare Wire 24"  
22 AWG



Barrel 6" - WET | 22 AWG



6" or 24" Overall  
Wire Connector | 22 AWG  
IP67 Rated, UL Listed

## 10 / 11 END CAP - IN/OUT



End cap matches fixture  
finish chosen



Clear end cap



# ESSENTIALS VEVE™-ENCAPSULATED (03) STATIC WHITE

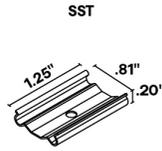
Linear Fixtures - Corner & Surface

L1

## 12 WIRE COLOR



## 14 MOUNTING



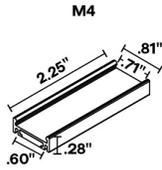
SST

Stainless Steel Clip

2 clips provided for 4' or less; 4 clips provided for greater than 4'

To order separately use SST-01

Each clip comes with a #4 x 5/8" Flat Head screw

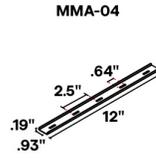


M4

Low Profile Magnet

One M4 provided per foot.

To order separately use MG-04



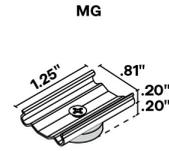
MMA-04

Magnet Mount Accessory for M4

Sold separately, to order use MMA-04

Each bracket comes with 2 #6 x 5/8 Flat Head SS

Required when mounting to a non-magnetic surface



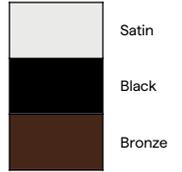
MG

Magnet Clip

One MG provided per foot

To order separately use MG-01

## 15 FINISH



Custom color available

MMA-01



Magnet Mount Accessory of MG-01

Sold separately, to order use MMA-01

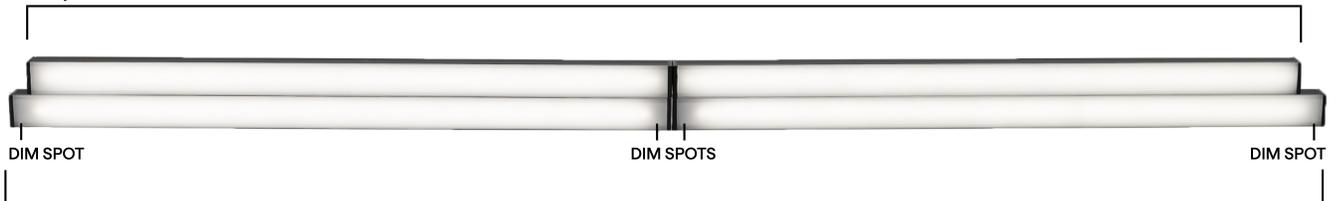
Each bracket comes with 2 #6 x 5/8" Flat Head SS

Required when mounting to a non-magnetic surface

## 17 EXACT/OPTIMAL FIXTURE LENGTH

Exact fixtures are the exact length specified. Optimal fixtures' length is rounded down based on LED cut points to allow the fixture to be illuminated end to end. For runs with multiple fixtures that need to fill a specific length, it's recommended to order all optimal fixtures with an exact fixture at the end of the run.

### Optimal Fixtures



### Exact Fixtures



# ESSENTIALS VEVE™-ENCAPSULATED (03) STATIC WHITE

Linear Fixtures - Corner & Surface

L1

## SW ENC LENGTHS BY INCH

Available in any length in between 12" and 98.43", chart below shows example lengths. Exact fixtures are the length specified. Optimal fixtures' length is rounded down with illumination end to end. All fixtures' tolerance is +0 - 1/8". Consult factory for lengths under 12".

### EXACT LENGTH

Requested Length	Potential dim spot on either end of fixture
12"	.5"
13"	.5"
14"	.5"
15"	.5"
16"	.5"
17"	.5"
18"	.5"
19"	.5"
20"	.5"
21"	.5"
22"	.5"
23"	.5"
24"	.5"
36"	.5"
48"	.5"
60"	.5"
72"	.5"
84"	.5"
96"	.5"

### OPTIMAL LENGTH

Requested Nominal Length	S1	P1
12"	11.5"	11.75"
13"	12.5"	12.75"
14"	13.5"	13.75"
15"	14.5"	14.75"
16"	15.5"	15.75"
17"	16.5"	16.75"
18"	17.5"	17.75"
19"	18.5"	18.75"
20"	19.5"	19.75"
21"	20.5"	20.75"
22"	21.5"	21.75"
23"	22.5"	22.75"
24"	23.5"	23.75"
36"	35.5"	35.75"
48"	47.5"	47.75"
60"	59.5"	59.75"
72"	71.5"	71.75"
84"	83.5"	83.75"
96"	95.5"	95.75"

## SW-HE ENC LENGTHS BY INCH

Available in any length in between 12" and 98.43", chart below shows example lengths. Exact fixtures are the length specified. Optimal fixtures' length is rounded down with illumination end to end. All fixtures' tolerance is +0 - 1/8". Consult factory for lengths under 12".

### EXACT LENGTH

Requested Length	Potential dim spot on either end of fixture
12"	1"
13"	0.5"
14"	1"
15"	0.5"
16"	1"
17"	0.5"
18"	1"
19"	0.5"
20"	1"
21"	0.5"
22"	1"
23"	0.5"
24"	1"
36"	1"
48"	1"
60"	1"
72"	1"
84"	1"
96"	1"

### OPTIMAL LENGTH: highlighted rows are closest to requested nominal length

Requested Nominal Length	S1	P1
12"	10.5"	10.75"
13"	12.5"	12.75"
14"	12.5"	12.75"
15"	14.5"	14.75"
16"	14.5"	14.75"
17"	16.5"	16.75"
18"	16.5"	16.75"
19"	18.5"	18.75"
20"	18.5"	18.75"
21"	20.5"	20.75"
22"	20.5"	20.75"
23"	22.5"	22.75"
24"	22.5"	22.75"
36"	34.5"	34.75"
48"	46.5"	46.75"
60"	58.5"	58.75"
72"	70.5"	70.75"
84"	82.5"	82.75"
96"	94.5"	94.75"



# ESSENTIALS VEVE™-ENCAPSULATED (03) STATIC WHITE

Linear Fixtures - Corner & Surface

L1

## COMPATIBLE POWER SUPPLIES

See power supplies cut sheets for more information. Data subject to change, all data has +/- 5% tolerance.

DIM TO LEVEL	INDOOR		OUTDOOR	
	SW24/1.5-4.0	SW24/5.0, SW-HE, SW-HE+	SW24/1.5-4.0	SW24/5.0, SW-HE, SW-HE+
Dim to Black	Q6M-DC+CAP QTM-DC+CAP IQ-PH IQ-PH+QD1	Q6M-DC+CAP QTM-DC+CAP IQ-PH IQ-PH+QD1	QOM-DC+CAP QOM-PH	QOM-DC+CAP QOM-PH
0.1%	QT-CAB-QZ-PH/0-10V QT-CAB-eLED+0-10V QT-CAB-eLED+0-10V-AWN QT-CAB-eLED-ND QTM-eLED+0-10V QTM-eLED-AWN QZ-DMX QZ-PH/0-10V QZ-STICK-PH/0-10V QZLP	QT-CAB-QZ-PH/0-10V QT-CAB-eLED+0-10V QT-CAB-eLED+0-10V-AWN QT-CAB-eLED-ND QTM-eLED+0-10V QTM-eLED-AWN QZ-DMX QZ-PH/0-10V QZ-STICK-PH/0-10V QZLP	Q-SET-QZ-DMX Q-SET-QZ-PH/0-10V Q-SET-eLED+0-10V QOM-eLED+0-10V QZ-DMX QZ-PH/0-10V	Q-SET-QZ-DMX Q-SET-QZ-PH/0-10V Q-SET-eLED+0-10V QOM-eLED+0-10V QZ-DMX QZ-PH/0-10V
1%	QT-CAB-eLED+DALI-DT6 QT-CAB-eLED+DALI-DT6-AWN QTM-eLED(E) QTM-eLED+DALI-DT6 QTM-eLED+DALI-DT6-AWN QZ-DALI-DT6	QT-CAB-eLED+DALI-DT6 QT-CAB-eLED+DALI-DT6-AWN QTM-eLED(E) QTM-eLED+DALI-DT6 QTM-eLED+DALI-DT6-AWN QZ-DALI-DT6	Q-SET+QZ-DALI-DT6 QOM-eLED+DALI-DT6	Q-SET+QZ-DALI-DT6 QOM-eLED+DALI-DT6
10%	Non-Dim Power Supply with SW App Dongle	Non-Dim Power Supply with SW App Dongle	Q-HEX-mini-DC Q-SET-mLED	



# ESSENTIALS VEVE™-ENCAPSULATED (03) STATIC WHITE

Linear Fixtures - Corner & Surface

L1

DIMMING PROTOCOL	INDOOR		OUTDOOR	
	SW24/15-4.0	SW24/5.0, SW-HE, SW-HE+	SW24/15-4.0	SW24/5.0, SW-HE, SW-HE+
Non-Dim	QTM-eLED+CAP QTM-eLED-ND QZ-ND	QTM-eLED+CAP QTM-eLED-ND QZ-ND	Q-SET-QZ-ND Q-SET-eLED-ND QOM-eLED-ND QZ-ND iQ-ND-50-65	Q-SET-QZ-ND Q-SET-eLED-ND QOM-eLED-ND QZ-ND iQ-ND-50-65
Phase	Q6M-DC+CAP QT-CAB-QZ-PH/0-10V QTM-DC+CAP QTM-eLED(E) QZ-PH/0-10V QZ-STICK-PH/0-10V QZLP iQ-PH iQ-PH+QD1	Q6M-DC+CAP QT-CAB-QZ-PH/0-10V QTM-DC+CAP QTM-eLED(E) QZ-PH/0-10V QZ-STICK-PH/0-10V QZLP iQ-PH iQ-PH+QD1	Q-HEX-mini-DC Q-SET-QZ-PH/0-10V Q-SET-mLED QOM-DC+CAP QOM-PH QZ-PH/0-10V	Q-SET-QZ-PH/0-10V QOM-DC+CAP QOM-PH QZ-PH/0-10V
0-10V	QT-CAB-QZ-PH/0-10V QT-CAB-eLED+0-10V QT-CAB-eLED+0-10V-AWN QT-CAB-eLED-ND QTM-eLED+0-10V QTM-eLED-AWN QZ-PH/0-10V QZ-STICK-PH/0-10V QZLP	QT-CAB-QZ-PH/0-10V QT-CAB-eLED+0-10V QT-CAB-eLED+0-10V-AWN QT-CAB-eLED-ND QTM-eLED+0-10V QTM-eLED-AWN QZ-PH/0-10V QZ-STICK-PH/0-10V QZLP	Q-SET-QZ-PH/0-10V Q-SET-eLED+0-10V QOM-eLED+0-10V QZ-PH/0-10V	Q-SET-QZ-PH/0-10V Q-SET-eLED+0-10V QOM-eLED+0-10V QZ-PH/0-10V
Lutron Athena	QT-CAB-eLED+0-10V-AWN QT-CAB-eLED+DALI-DT6-AWN QTM-eLED+DALI-DT6-AWN QTM-eLED-AWN	QT-CAB-eLED+0-10V-AWN QT-CAB-eLED+DALI-DT6-AWN QTM-eLED+DALI-DT6-AWN QTM-eLED-AWN		
ECO System	QTM-eLED(E)	QTM-eLED(E)		
DMX	QZ-DMX	QZ-DMX	Q-SET-QZ-DMX QZ-DMX	Q-SET-QZ-DMX QZ-DMX
DALI-2: DT6	QT-CAB-eLED+DALI-DT6 QT-CAB-eLED+DALI-DT6-AWN QTM-eLED+DALI-DT6 QTM-eLED+DALI-DT6-AWN QZ-DALI-DT6	QT-CAB-eLED+DALI-DT6 QT-CAB-eLED+DALI-DT6-AWN QTM-eLED+DALI-DT6 QTM-eLED+DALI-DT6-AWN QZ-DALI-DT6	Q-SET+QZ-DALI-DT6 QOM-eLED+DALI-DT6	Q-SET+QZ-DALI-DT6 QOM-eLED+DALI-DT6
SCENE App Dimmed	Non-Dim Power Supply with SW App Dongle	Non-Dim Power Supply with SW App Dongle		

## COMPATIBLE MOUNTING ACCESSORIES

<p><b>HINGE - HMB-M</b></p> <p>Adjustable mounting bracket - Medium</p>	<p><b>HINGE - HMB-L</b></p> <p>Adjustable mounting bracket - Large</p>	<p><b>HINGE - HMB-XL</b></p> <p>Adjustable mounting bracket - XLarge</p>	<p><b>Q-PIVOT</b></p> <p>Small mounting accessory</p>	<p><b>Q-ANGLE</b></p> <p>Adjustable mounting accessory</p>	<p><b>QUOVA-STANDARD</b></p> <p>QUOVA Knife Edge</p>	<p><b>NI-MEDIUM</b></p> <p>J Mounting Bracket</p>	<p><b>NI-LARGE</b></p> <p>J Mounting Bracket</p>	<p><b>NU-LARGE</b></p> <p>U Mounting Bracket</p>	<p><b>SD-J-LARGE</b></p> <p>J Mounting Bracket</p>
<p><b>BL-LARGE</b></p> <p>Backwards L Mounting Bracket</p>	<p><b>NL-LARGE</b></p> <p>L Mounting Bracket</p>	<p><b>SD-L-LARGE</b></p> <p>L Mounting Bracket</p>	<p><b>SD-L-MEDIUM</b></p> <p>L Mounting Bracket</p>						



# ESSENTIALS VEVE™-ENCAPSULATED (03) STATIC WHITE

Linear Fixtures - Corner & Surface

L1

## COMPATIBLE WIRING ACCESSORIES



Q-mini-J  
UL Listed, miniature junction box, DRY/DMP (WET rated with silicone)



BARREL-EXT  
8ft barrel cable extender  
DRY ONLY



BARREL FOUR-FER  
Splits lead from one to four LED Barrel connector fixtures, DRY/DMP

## COMPATIBLE CONTROL ACCESSORIES

### SCENE APP DONGLE



Wi-Fi or Bluetooth Connectivity

## COMPATIBLE APPS

### SCENE APP



Create and control scenes and automations



# QZLP

24V DC Low Profile Power Supply - 30W-60W



- Low profile versatile dimmable Class 2 LED power supply
- Can be controlled via phase (forward or reverse) or 0-10V dimming
- The Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) output provides smooth flicker-free dimming
- When using phase control, a dimmer with a neutral is recommended
- 24VDC constant voltage output
- Indoor use only

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PRODUCT	WATTAGE	PRIMARY VOLTAGE	SECONDARY VOLTAGE	CONTROL	COLOR	OPTIONS
QZLP		UNV	24V	PH/010	WH	

Sample Part Number: QZLP-60W-UNV-24V-PH/010-WH-C&P-CON6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PRODUCT	WATTAGE	PRIMARY VOLTAGE	SECONDARY VOLTAGE	CONTROL	COLOR	OPTIONS
QZLP	30W 60W  25W 60W	UNV Universal  UNV Universal	24V  24V	PH/010 Phase (forward or reverse) or 0-10V dimming  PH/010 Phase (forward or reverse) or 0-10V dimming	WH White  WH White	N/A  C&P-BRL Cord & Plug I Barrel C&P-CON6 Cord & Plug I Connector 6" C&P-CON24 Cord & Plug I Connector 24" C&P-N/A Cord & Plug LP-BRL Lutron Replacement Plug I Barrel LP-CON6 Lutron Replacement Plug I Connector 6" LP-N/A Lutron Replacement Plug (RP-FDU-10-WH)

## COMPATIBLE LEDS

### STATIC WHITE

SW24/1.5-4.0	✓
SW24/5.0, SW-HE, SW-HE+	✓
SD-SW24/1.0-4.0	✓
SD-SW24/6.0	✓
SW-IA	
SW-XT	✓

### OTHER

DW-HE Tunable Applications	
DW-HE Warm Dim Applications	
WD	✓
SC	✓
RGB	
RGBW, RGBW-HE	

### SHEETS

Q-SHEETS SW	✓
Q-SHEETS DW Tunable Applications	
Q-SHEETS DW Warm Dim Applications	
Q-SHEETS RGB	
Q-SHEETS RGBW	

### MICRO 5

MICRO 5 SW	✓
MICRO 5 DW Tunable Applications	
MICRO 5 DW Warm Dim Applications	
MICRO 5 RGB	

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

- Vertical or horizontal surface mount
- Constant voltage output
- Adjustable output voltage range: 21.5V - 25.5V
- Dimming range: 0.1% - 100%
- Dimming protocols:
  - Phase dimming: works with forward phase / leading edge, MLV, reverse phase / trailing edge, ELV, and TRIAC dimmers
  - 0-10V dimming
  - 1-10V dimming
  - 10V PWM
  - Potentiometer
- Consistent dimming curves across protocols
- Flicker-free dimming
- IP20 Rated
- Follows recommended practices of IEEE standard P1789 to mitigate flicker-induced health risks
- PWM (high frequency) output reduces visible flicker
- Suitable for dry and damp locations
- Suitable for indoor use
- Primary voltage - universal (110-277V)
- Operating temperature range: -40°F to +140°F
- UL, cUL listed
- Type HL rated
- Compliant to FCC Part 15B
- 5 year warranty



**QZLP**

24V DC Low Profile Power Supply - 30W-60W

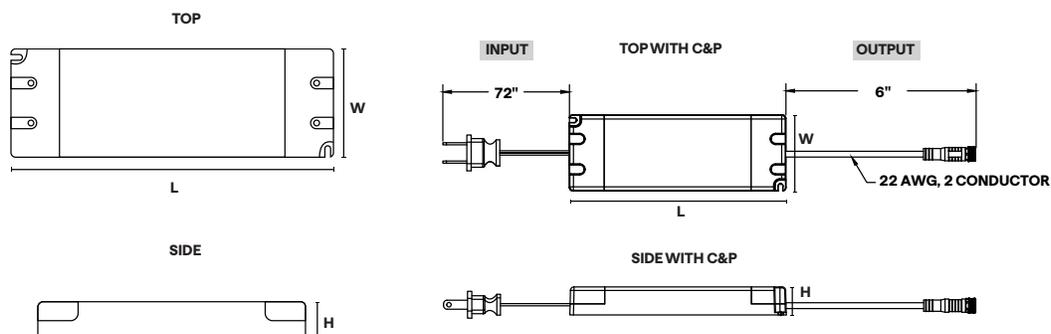
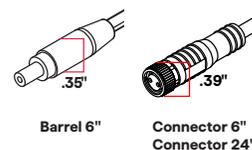
**VOLTAGE DROP CHART**

Wiring from power supply to light fixture must be two conductor cable

VDC	Load Wattage (W)	Distance from PS for 5% Voltage Drop								
		10 AWG	12 AWG	14 AWG	16 AWG	18 AWG	20 AWG	22 AWG	24 AWG	26 AWG
24	15	913	574	361	227	143	90	55	35	22
	30	456	287	181	114	71	45	28	17	11
	60	228	143	90	57	36	22	14	9	5

**1 PRODUCT - DIMENSIONS**

Wattage	Length (in)	Width (in)	Height (in)
25W, 30W	6.1	2.13	0.79
60W	7.0	2.4	0.95



**2 TECHNICAL INFORMATION**

Wattage	Primary Voltage	Secondary Voltage	Secondary Current
25W	100-277V	24VDC	1.04 A
30W	100-277V	24VDC	1.25 A
60W	100-277V	24VDC	2.5 A



# QZLP

24V DC Low Profile Power Supply - 30W-60W

## SPECIFICATIONS

Input	
Input Voltage (Vrms)	110-277V
Input Current, max (Arms)	0.9A @ 110V
Inrush Current, max* (Apk)	15A @ 277V
Input Frequency (Hz)	50/60
Input Power (W)	90

Output	
Output Voltage, nom (V)	24
Output Voltage Adjust Range	21.5V - 25.5V
Output Current (A)	60W, 2.5A @ 24V
Output Power (Wmax)	60W

Environmental	Min	Nom	Max
THD (%)	-	-	20
PF (%)	0.98	-	-
Working Temp (°F)	-	-	140
IP Rating	20	-	-

\*-200us event

## PROTECTIONS

- Short Circuit Protection (SCP)
- Over Loading Protection (OLP)
- Over Temperature Protection (OTP)
- I/P-O/P:1.88KVAC
- I/P-O/P:100MΩ/500VDC/77°F/70%RH

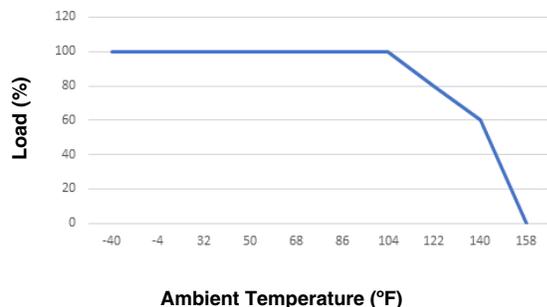
## 6 COLOR



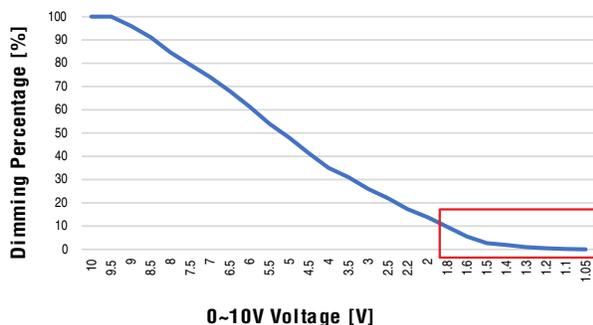
## COMPLIANCE/SAFETY

- EMI/RFI
  - FCC Part 15B
- Certified
  - UL8750
  - UL1310

Derating Curve

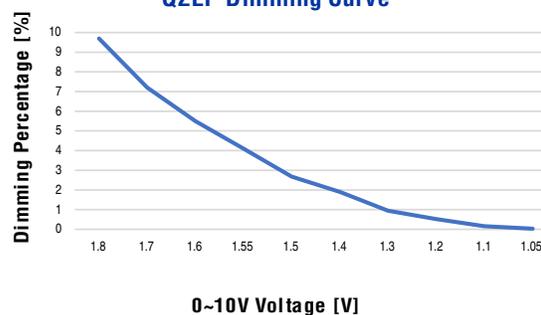


QZLP Dimming Curve



Exploded View

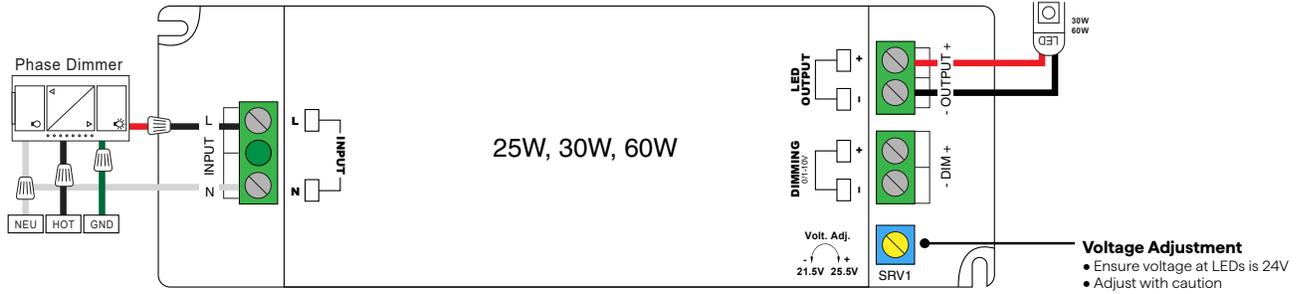
QZLP Dimming Curve



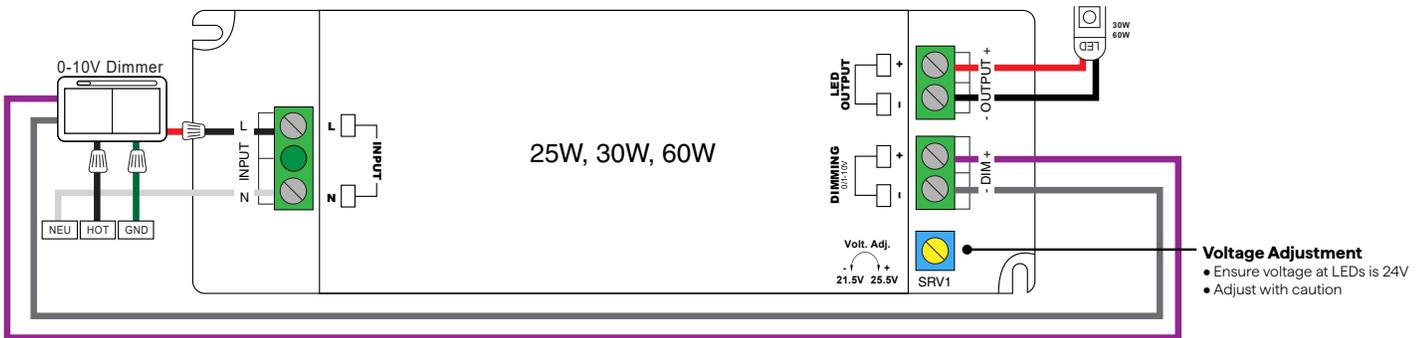


**QZLP**  
 24V DC Low Profile Power Supply - 30W-60W

**PHASE DIMMING**



**0-10V DIMMING**



Wiring from power supply to light fixture must be two conductor cable

**COMPATIBLE WIRING ACCESSORIES**

<p><b>Q-mini-J</b>                  UL Listed, miniature junction box, DRY/DMP (WET rated with silicone)</p>	<p><b>CON120-EXT</b>                  10ft Con cable extender, DRY/DMP/WET</p>	<p><b>CON M - BARREL F</b>                  Male con to barrel cable adaptor, DRY/DMP</p>	<p><b>CON FOUR-FER</b>                  Splits lead from one to four LED Con connectors, DRY/DMP/WET</p>	<p><b>BARREL FOUR-FER</b>                  Splits lead from one to four LED Barrel connector fixtures, DRY/DMP</p>	<p><b>BARREL-EXT</b>                  8ft barrel cable extender, DRY/DMP</p>	<p><b>BARREL M - CON F</b>                  Male Barrel to Con cable adaptor, DRY/DMP</p>
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L2

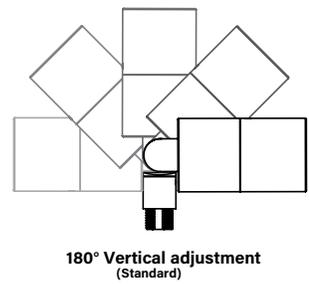
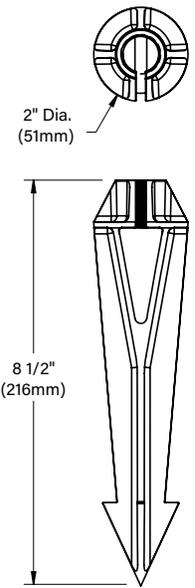
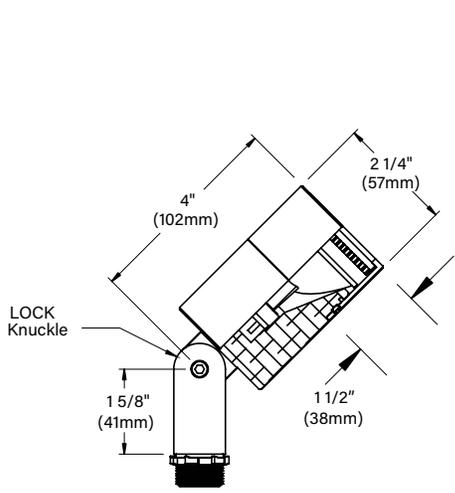
**NITE STAR (MR16)** IP66 RATED

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ PROJECT: \_\_\_\_\_ TYPE: \_\_\_\_\_

CATALOG NUMBER LOGIC: \_\_\_\_\_



CATALOG NUMBER LOGIC	
NS - 502 - BLP	
SERIES	
NS	Nite Star
LAMP TYPE	
0 - By Others	
500 - 7W/15DEG/2700K	
501 - 7.5W/25DEG/2700K	
502 - 7.5W/35DEG/2700K	
503 - 7W/15DEG/3000K	
504 - 7.5W/25DEG/3000K	
505	7.5W/35DEG/3000K
FINISH (See below for full-color swatches)	
Standard Finishes (BZP, BZW, BLP, BLW, WHP, WHW, SAP, VER)	



**STANDARD FINISHES**



[Click here](#) to view larger color swatches of these finishes on our website

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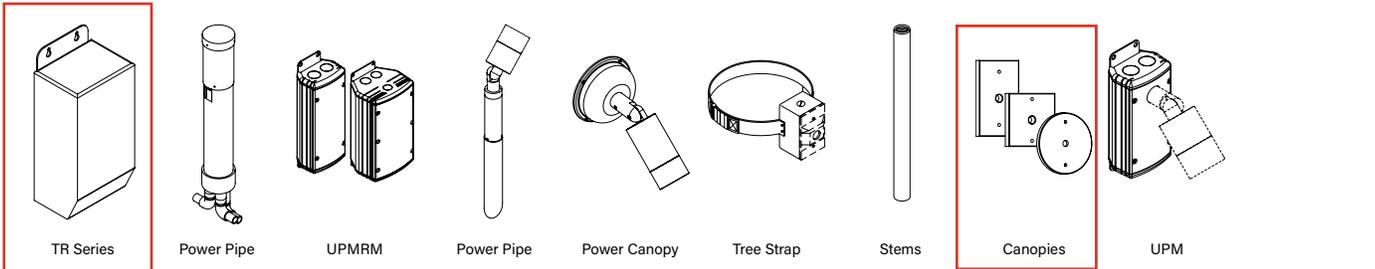


**NITE STAR (MR16)**

IP66 RATED

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ PROJECT: \_\_\_\_\_ TYPE: \_\_\_\_\_

Accessories (Configure separately)



**SPECIFICATIONS**

ELECTRICAL	WATTAGE SOCKET WIRING TRANSFORMER	7W or 7.5W Specification grade, ceramic body lamp holder. GU5.3 base. Nickel alloy contacts and heat resistant, spring loaded, stainless steel lamp retaining clips. Teflon® coated wire, 18AWG, 600V, 250° C rated and certified to UL 1659 standard. For use with 12 VAC remote transformer.
PHYSICAL	MATERIALS BODY KNUCKLE CAP LENS LAMP TYPE HARDWARE FINISH WARRANTY CERTIFICATION & LISTING INCLUDED ITEMS	Furnished in copper-free aluminum (6061-T6). Unibody design is fully machined from solid billet and provides enclosed, water-proof wireway and heat sink to maximize lamp life. High temperature, silicone 'O' Ring provides watertight seal. LOCK Knuckle is comprised of two components. The first is integral to the body and features an interior, machined taper. The second is machined from solid billet and features a second, reverse angle taper. The resultant mechanical taper-lock allows a full 180° vertical adjustment without the use of serrated teeth, which inherently limit aiming. High temperature, silicone 'O' Ring provides water-tight seal and compressive resistance to maintain fixture position. Design withstands 73 lb. static load prior to movement to ensure decades of optical alignment. ½" pipe thread for mounting. Fully machined with a flush mounted lens. Shock resistant, tempered, clear glass lens is factory adhered to fixture cap and provides hermetically sealed optical compartment. MR16 Green Creative LED Lamp, Title 20 and Title 24, JA8 compliant. Compatible with 50 watt maximum, MR16 lamp.* Not for use with IR technology lamps. Halogen sourced by others. *Except GE Light Q42MR16/C/VNSP9 (EZY). Tamper-resistant, stainless steel hardware. LOCK aiming screw is black oxide treated for additional corrosion resistance. StarGuard, our 15-stage chromate-free process cleans and conversion coats aluminum components prior to application of Class 'A' TGIC polyester powder coating and is RoHS compliant. 5-year limited warranty. UL Listed. Certified to CAN/CSA/ANSI Standards. RoHS compliant. Title 24 and JA8 compliant (when using factory lamp options). Suitable for indoor or outdoor use, in wet locations, and within 4' of the ground. Made in the USA with sustainable processes. Fixture, mounting stake, and Honeycomb Baffle accessory.



**B-K LIGHTING**

MADE IN THE USA

559.438.5800 | INFO@BKLIGHTING.COM | BKLIGHTING.COM

TREE MOUNT CANOPY (LOW VOLTAGE / LED)

ORDER FIXTURE SEPARATELY

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ PROJECT: \_\_\_\_\_ TYPE: \_\_\_\_\_

CATALOG NUMBER LOGIC:



**CATALOG NUMBER LOGIC**

Example: B - TMC - BZP

**MATERIAL**

(Blank) - Aluminum B - Brass S - Stainless Steel

**SERIES**

TMC - Tree Mount Canopy

**FINISH (See below for full-color swatches)**

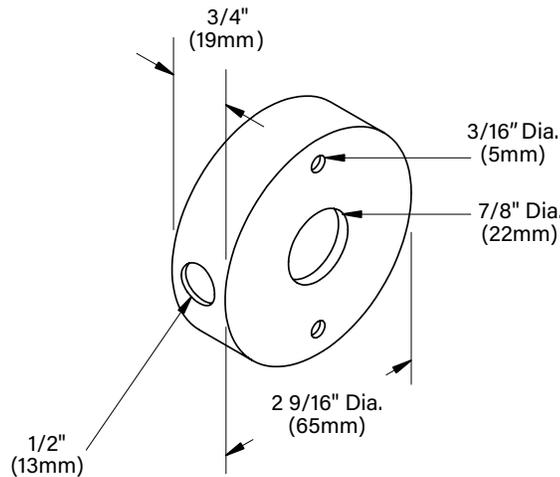
Standard Finishes (BZP, BZW, BLP, BLW, WHW, SAP, VER)

Premium Finish (ABP, AMG, AQW, BCM, BGE, BPP, CAP, CMG, CRM, HUG, NBP, OCP, RMG, SDS, SMG, TXF, WCP, WIR)

Also available in RAL Finishes.

Brass Finishes (MAC, POL, MIT)

Stainless Steel Finishes (MAC, POL)



**STANDARD FINISHES**



**PREMIUM FINISHES**



[Click Here](#) to view larger, full-color swatches of all available finishes on our website.

L2

TREE MOUNT CANOPY (LOW VOLTAGE / LED)

ORDER FIXTURE SEPARATELY

DATE:	PROJECT:	TYPE:
-------	----------	-------

Accessories (Configure separately)

SPECIFICATIONS

PHYSICAL	MATERIALS	Furnished in copper-free aluminum (6061-T6), brass (360) or stainless steel (304).
	CANOPY	2 1/4" diameter canopy. Machined from solid billet with chamfered edge. 7/8" dia. slip hole for use with 1/2" I.P. threaded nipple. Side entry 1/2" dia. wiring hole.
	INSTALLATION	Machined canopy with 1/2" dia. slip conduit hole and two (2) 3/16" anchor bolt holes (hardware by others).
	FINISH	StarGuard, our 15-stage chromate-free process cleans and conversion coats aluminum components prior to application of Class 'A' TGIC polyester powder coating and is RoHS compliant. Powder coat or metal finish options available for brass material and metal finish option only for stainless steel material.
	WARRANTY	5-year limited warranty.
	CERTIFICATION & LISTING	Suitable for indoor or outdoor use. RoHS Compliant. Made in USA with sustainable processes.



**B-K LIGHTING**

MADE IN THE USA

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TR SERIES (MAGNETIC TRANSFORMER)

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ PROJECT: \_\_\_\_\_ TYPE: \_\_\_\_\_

CATALOG NUMBER LOGIC:



**CATALOG NUMBER LOGIC**

Example: TR150 - 120

**SERIES**

TR60 - 60W Magnetic Transformer

TR150 - 150W Magnetic Transformer

TR300 - 300W Magnetic Transformer

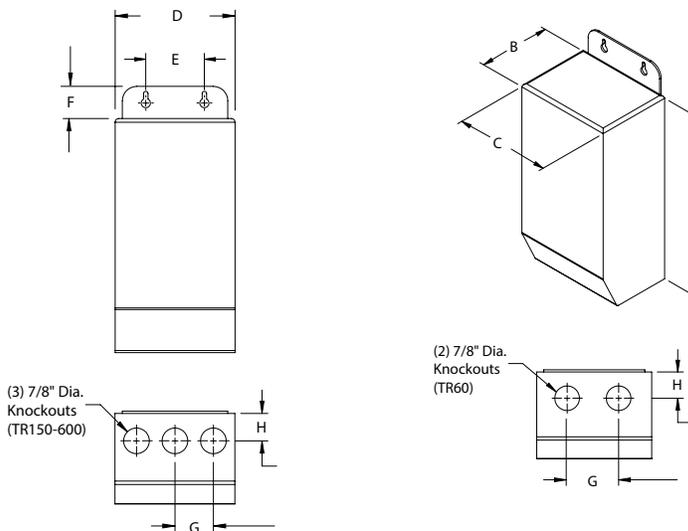
TR600 - 600W Magnetic Transformer

**INPUT VOLTAGE**

120 - 120 Volt

277 - 277 Volt

**DIMENSIONS**



**TRANSFORMER DATA**

All dimensions indicated on this submittal are nominal.  
 Contact Technical Sales if you require more stringent specifications.

Series	Input Voltage	Max. Load	Circuit Breaker	Weight	Height A	Depth B	C	D	E	F	G	H
TR60	120V	60W	8A	3.7 lbs.	7-1/2"	2-15/16"	3"	3-7/64"	1-1/2"	1-1/16"	1-1/2"	3/4"
TR150	120V	150W	25A	6 lbs.	8"	3-3/32"	4-3/32"	5-1/2"	2"	1-1/8"	1-5/16"	15/16"
TR300	120V	300W	25A	7.13 lbs.	8"	3-3/32"	4-3/32"	5-1/2"	2"	1-1/8"	1-5/16"	15/16"
TR600	120V	600W	25A	14.9 lbs.	9-13/32"	4-3/32"	4-19/32"	5-3/4"	2"	1-1/16"	1-1/2"	1-1/4"
TR60	277V	60W	8A	3.7 lbs.	7-1/2"	2-15/16"	3"	3-7/64"	1-1/2"	1-1/16"	1-1/2"	3/4"
TR150	277V	150W	25A	6 lbs.	8"	3-3/32"	4-3/32"	5-1/2"	4-1/8"	1-1/8"	1-5/16"	15/16"
TR300	277V	300W	25A	7.13 lbs.	8"	3-3/32"	4-3/32"	5-1/2"	4-1/8"	1-1/8"	1-5/16"	15/16"
TR600	277V	600W	25A	14.9 lbs.	9-13/32"	4-3/32"	4-19/32"	5-3/4"	4-5/8"	1-1/16"	1-1/2"	1-1/4"

L2

**TR SERIES (MAGNETIC TRANSFORMER)**

DATE:	PROJECT:	TYPE:
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Accessories (Configure separately)

**SPECIFICATIONS**

ELECTRICAL	TRANSFORMER	Fully encapsulated, Class B insulated, low voltage magnetic transformer. 120VAC or 277VAC input. 12VAC output (fully loaded). 0.6A (120VAC) or 0.3A (277VAC) maximum no load input current. Manual thermal reset. Secondary circuit breaker. Enclosure temperature <65° C when fully loaded (in 40° C ambient). For LED sourced products, do not exceed more than 80% of the maximum load of the transformer.
	OUTPUT WIRING	See B-K Lighting Low Voltage Design Guide on reverse.
PHYSICAL	HOUSING	Stainless steel, NEMA Outdoor 3R rated enclosure. [2] (TR60) or [3] (TR150-600) bottom entry 7/8" knockouts provide access to wiring compartment. Riveted, hinged cover opens vertically from bottom to top for service access.
	WARRANTY	Limited five year warranty.
	CERTIFICATION & LISTINGS	Nema Type 3R Enclosure. Suitable for indoor and outdoor use. UL Listed to ANSI/UL Standard 1838.



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L3



MODEL **5014i**-BSO | Specification Sheet  
Residential Series • Up / Accent / Downlight

TYPE:  MODEL:   
PROJECT:

PRODUCT FEATURES



Wattage	1.5 – 3.5 W
Voltage	9 – 15 VAC
Lumens	180 – 400 Delivered Lumens
Distribution	25° (SP), 36° (MF), 60° (WF)
CCT	3000K, 4000K, 5000K
CRI	80 CRI min.
Housing	Die-cast Brass
Dimensions	2 1/8" DIA x 5 1/4" D



ORDERING INFORMATION

EXAMPLE: GR-5014i-BSO-2.5-W-SP-HL

MOUNTING	MODEL	FINISH	WATTAGE	COLOR TEMP	DISTRIBUTION	ACCESSORIES
	5014i	BSO		W		

MOUNTING	MODEL	FINISH	WATTAGE
<b>GR</b> ABS Ground Stake <b>WR</b> Wall-Mount Canopy <b>TR</b> Tree-Mount Junction Box	<b>5014i</b>	<b>BSO</b> Olde Brass	<b>1.5</b> 1.5 Watts <b>2.5</b> 2.5 Watts <b>3.5</b> 3.5 Watts
COLOR TEMPERATURE	DISTRIBUTION	ACCESSORIES	ORDERING NOTES
<b>W</b> 3000K <b>N</b> 4000K <b>C</b> 5000K	<b>SP</b> 25° Spot <b>MF</b> 36° Flood <b>WF</b> 60° Wide Flood	<b>FR</b> Frosted Lens <b>LSF</b> Linear Spread Lens <b>5</b> 5' Wire Lead	Fixtures shipped with specified mounting hardware.  If fixture is to be used in conjunction with Extended Arm Mount ( <b>EAM</b> ): Must specify with extended wire length



PROFESSIONAL  
OUTDOOR LIGHTING

www.VistaPro.com • email@vistapro.com • Fax: (888) 670-VISTA (8478)  
1625 Surveyor Avenue • Simi Valley, CA 93063 • (805) 527-0987 • (800) 766-VISTA (8478)  
Vista Professional Outdoor Lighting reserves the right to modify the design and/or construction of the fixture shown without further notification.



RESIDENTIAL  
LANDSCAPE LIGHTING

MODEL **5014i**-BSO | Specification Sheet  
Residential Series • Up / Accent / Downlight

## SPECIFICATIONS

### HOUSING CONSTRUCTION:

Die-cast Brass.

### FINISH:

Olde Brass.

### LENS:

Clear, tempered glass lens.  
Optical effect lenses are available.

### FASTENERS:

All fasteners are stainless steel.

### WIRING:

Prewired with a 36" pigtail of 18-2 direct-burial cable and underground connectors.

### MOUNTING:

Die-cast Brass knuckle with 1/2" NPS thread.

### CERTIFICATION:

UL Listed to U.S. and Canadian safety standards for low voltage landscape luminaires (UL 1838).

### LED:

Performance LED.  
180 – 400 Lumens delivered.  
1.5 – 3.5 Watts.

### COLOR TEMPERATURE:

3000K, 4000K or 5000K CCT White.

### COLOR RENDERING:

80 CRI minimum

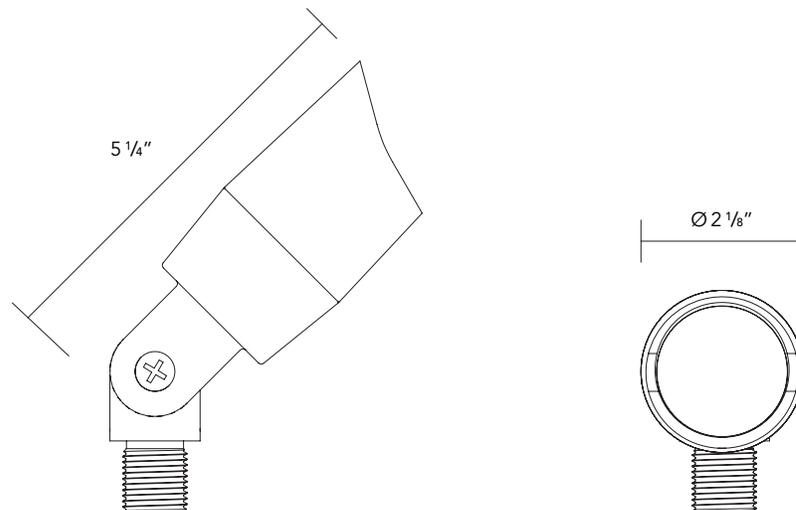
### ELECTRICAL:

Input voltage range 9 - 15 VAC.  
Low voltage transformer required to operate (sold separately).

### LIGHT DISTRIBUTION:

Spot **SP** (25°)  
Medium Flood **MF** (36°)  
Wide Flood **WF** (60°)

## DIMENSIONS



PROFESSIONAL  
OUTDOOR LIGHTING

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1625 Surveyor Avenue • Simi Valley, CA 93063 • (805) 527-0987 • (800) 766-VISTA (8478)

Vista Professional Outdoor Lighting reserves the right to modify the design and/or construction of the fixture shown without further notification.

L3



**ITT Series | Specification Sheet**  
 Residential Series • Transformer

TYPE: \_\_\_\_\_ MODEL: \_\_\_\_\_  
 PROJECT: \_\_\_\_\_

**PRODUCT FEATURES**



Wattage	300 – 600 W
Secondary Voltage	12 VAC
Housing	Injection-Molded Polymer
Dimensions	11" L x 7" W x 7 1/2" D



**ORDERING INFORMATION**

**SERIES**                      **MODEL**                      **COVER FINISH**                      *EXAMPLE: ITT-600-B*

ITT

SERIES	MODEL	COVER FINISH
<b>ITT</b> 12 Volt Tri-Tap Transformer	<b>300</b> 300 Watts	<b>B</b> Black <b>Z</b> Architectural Bronze <b>DZ</b> Dark Bronze <b>GT</b> Granite <b>W</b> White <b>BR</b> Architectural Brick <b>LZ</b> Light Bronze <b>SB</b> Special Bronze <b>GG</b> Glossy Gray <b>R</b> Rust <b>HG</b> Hunter Green <b>WB</b> Weathered Bronze <b>WI</b> Weathered Iron <b>GM</b> Graphite Metallic <b>G</b> Verde <b>P</b> Pewter <b>M</b> Mocha <b>OF</b> Olde Finish
	<b>600</b> 600 Watts (300 W x 2)	





**RESIDENTIAL**  
LANDSCAPE LIGHTING

ITT Series | Specification Sheet

Residential Series • Transformer

## SPECIFICATIONS

### HOUSING CONSTRUCTION:

Injection-molded glass-reinforced polymer.  
Integrally molded waterproof compartments separate transformer chamber from splice compartment.

### COVER CONSTRUCTION:

Injection-molded glass-reinforced polymer.  
Cover is equipped with glass viewfinder inspection window, which allows for circuit breaker "on / off" inspections without removing cover.

### FINISH:

Powder coat finish available in Black, Architectural Bronze, Dark Bronze, Granite, White, Architectural Brick, Light Bronze, Special Bronze, Glossy Gray, Rust, Hunter Green, Weathered Bronze, Weathered Iron, Graphite Metallic, Verde, Pewter, Mocha and Olde Finish.

### PRIMARY PROTECTION:

Auto thermal shut-off

### SECONDARY PROTECTION:

Resettable high performance magnetic circuit breaker.  
Fully grounded and isolated with encapsulated core and coil.

### WIRING:

Splice compartment has two 3/4" NPT conduit entries for through wiring and one 1/2" NPT entry. Potting compound for wiring compartment supplied with unit.

### FASTENERS/INSERTS:

All fasteners are stainless steel with brass inserts.

### CERTIFICATION:

UL Listed to U.S. and Canadian safety standards for landscape lighting transformers (UL 1838).

### AVAILABLE POWER RATING:

300 or 600 Watts

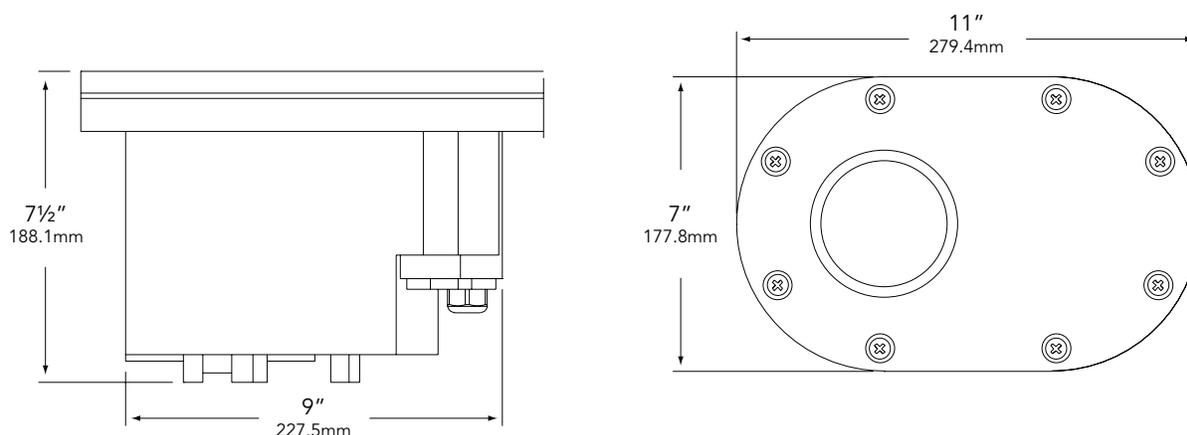
### PRIMARY VOLTAGE:

120 Volts  
(Also available in 208V, 230V or 277V, 50 or 60 cycle - Special order only.)

### SECONDARY VOLTAGE:

11, 12 and 13 Volts

## DIMENSIONS



**PROFESSIONAL**  
OUTDOOR LIGHTING

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Vista Professional Outdoor Lighting reserves the right to modify the design and/or construction of the fixture shown without further notification.





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CHRIST CHURCH CEDAR ST. ENTRY

12/20/23