# HISTORICAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

JOHN MUIR HOME - 1882

CITY OF MARTINEZ/MARTINEZ HISTORICAL SOCIETY

CITY OF MARTINEZ

# HISTORICAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

JUNE 1982

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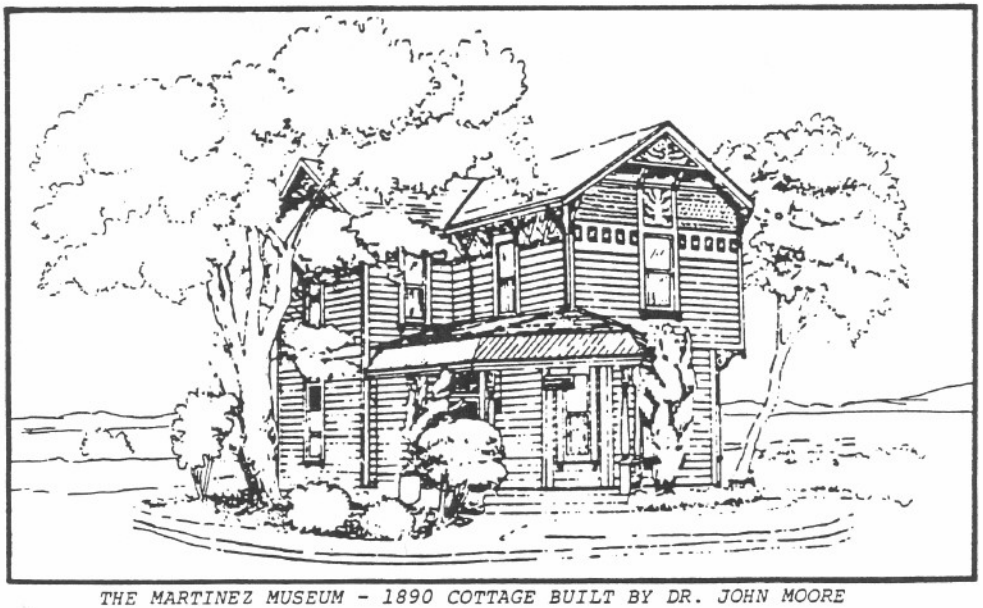
Prepared by the Martinez Planning Department and the Martinez Historical Society.

*THE MARTINEZ MUSEUM - 1890 COTTAGE BUILT BY DR. JOHN MOORE*

# HISTORIC MARTINEZ

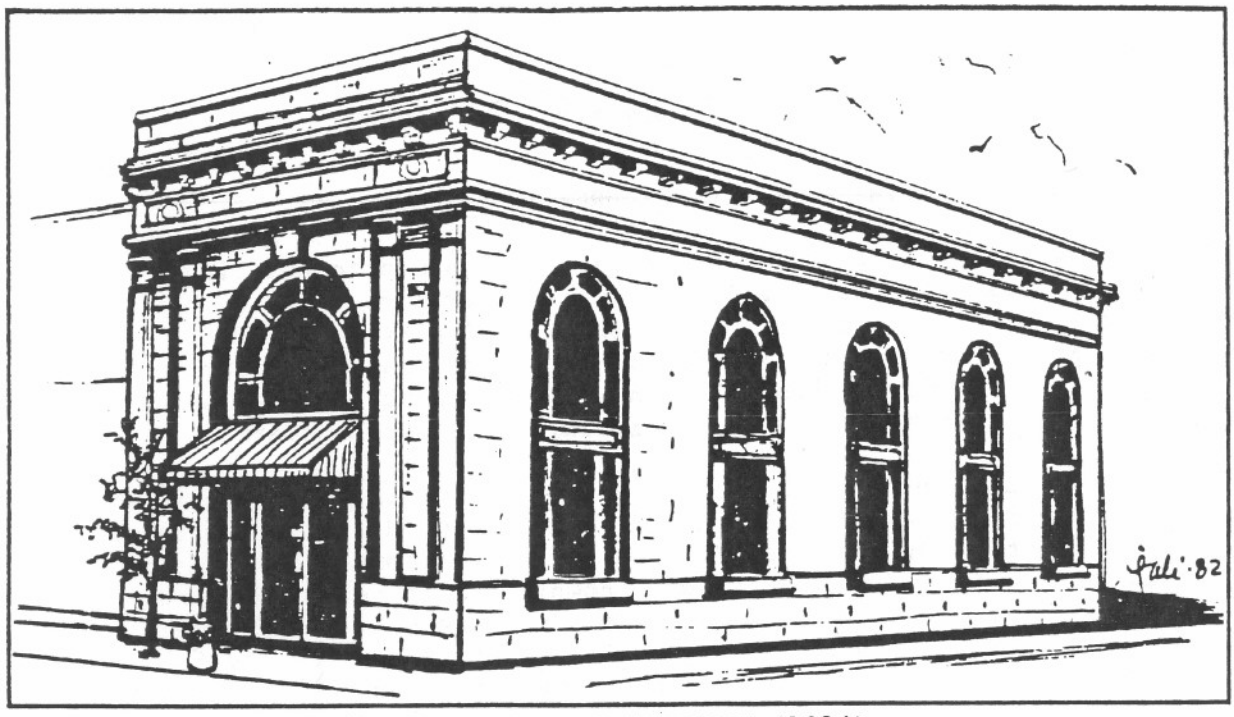
Long before California became a state, Martinez was a small town fully platted on the map of the Contra Costa District of Upper California. It all began with Mexican Land Grants in the 1830's. For services rendered to the government, Don Ignacio Martinez received 17,000 acres in the Alhambra Valley. With his death, his eleven children inherited the property in 1849.

San Francisco businessman William Smith then married one of Martinez's daughters, and established a trading post which catalyzed growth of the town in 1849. In the following year, the California Gold Rush brought the first of several booms that left their marks over the next 130 years.

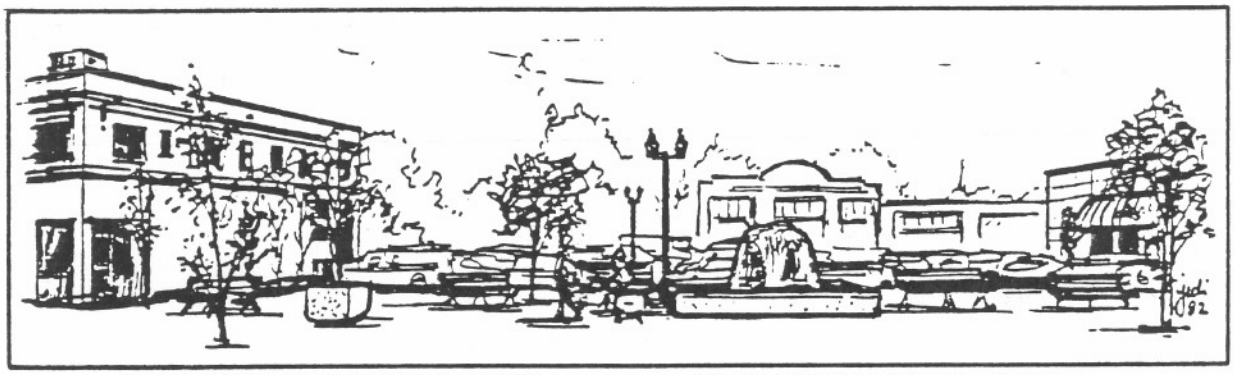
During the 1870's and 1880's, the City of Martinez fluorished as a governmental and trade center. Incorporated in 1876, the town was previously designated as the County Seat of Contra Costa County. As the County Seat, growth was assured; and judges, lawyers and businesses to serve their needs were established. Martinez became a major shipping port, based primarily on lucrative grain trade between California's central valley and international ports-of-call. Notable events in this period include the founding of the Contra Costa Gazette in 1858 (today the Martinez News-Gazette), the shaping of the downtown business district in the 1870's, completion of the intercontinental railroad through Martinez in 1876, operation of the longest running ferry service west of the Mississippi River, and the establishment of a home by famed naturalist John Muir, the founder of the National Parks System. In addition, scattered throughout town are many 1865 to 1910 homes, in every style of Victorian and turn-of-the-century motif.

Rumors of oil companies coming to Martinez set off a real estate rush in 1912. After the Shell Oil Company located in Martinez in 1915, the City blossomed into the regional cultural center and marketplace through the 1940's. Hundreds of families arrived with the advent of Shell, spurring a flurry of residential and commercial construction which dominates the Old Town to this day. Notable commercial structures which remain today include the Curry Theater (1914); National Bank of Martinez (1924); City Hall Apartments (1913); Bergamini Building (1906); Contra Costa Gas Company (1916), and the Oehm Hotel (1914). Growth of the commercial core peaked in the late 1920's and the City maintained its regional prominance through World War II.

In the 1950's and 60's, rapid suburbanization and modern shopping mall development in the neighboring Diablo Valley contributed to economic decline in the downtown Martinez area. In recent years, economic vitality is returning to the Downtown as local merchants capitalize on the area's historical ambiance, new recreational opportunities, and stable employment base.



*NATIONAL BANK OF MARTINEZ (1924)*



*CITY HALL APARTMENTS (1913)* *MAIN STREET PLAZA (1981)*

*CONTRA COSTA GAS COMPANY (1916)*

MARTINEZ 1982

and

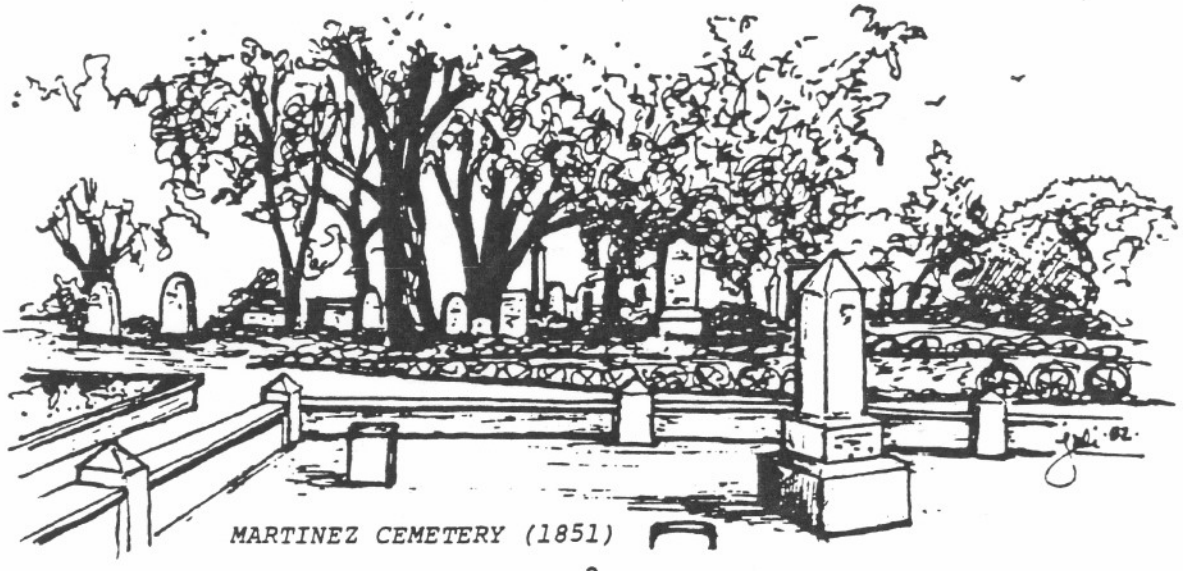
THE HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY

From this heritage, Martinez has today, a wealth of historic buildings and sites which enrich the community culturally and architecturally. Over 80 buildings have been inventoried as being architecturally or historically significant. One of these, the John Muir Home, has been designated as a National Historic Site; two others have been designated as California Historic Landmarks. Efforts are now underway to have the Alhambra Cemetery designated as a California Historic Landmark.

Some private building owners have been active in renovating downtown residential and commercial structures. They have recently been presented with Refurbishment Awards by the Martinez City Council in recognition of their efforts and commending their contribution to the economic resurgence of downtown Martinez. Unfortunately, many structures have been torn down to meet the needs of new development, particularly where the County government has expanded. Still, others are behind false facades constructed over the years to bring the building's appearance "up-to-date".

It is in the City's best interest to promote the preservation of those buildings which have historical or architectural significance. Public improvements based on a historical theme such as the new brick sidewalks, street signs and turn-of-the-century street lights have made a substantial aesthetic change in the downtown's appearance. These improvements represent a nearly one million dollar investment by the City and downtown property owners. The continued renovation of buildings is imperative in completing the restoration of the downtown area's historical ambiance.

To assist downtown building owners in these efforts, the Planning staff in conjunction with the Martinez Historical Society has undertaken an Historical Resource Inventory. The Inventory cites structures throughout the City which are historically significant on a local level in terms of architecture or as sites of historical events. This Inventory can be used as a means of implementing the State Historic Building Code within the City. This Code respects the structural and design limitations of older buildings which limit their applicability to modern building codes. It is anticipated that the use of the Historic Building Code will allow many owners of historic structures to renovate structures that were previously restricted by modern Codes.



*MARTINEZ CEMETERY (1851)*

# MARTINEZ HISTORICAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

| National Historic Landmark | Address | Significance: Architectural | Significance: Historical | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Muir Home (1882) | 4202 Alhambra Ave. | x | x | Dr. John Strentzel, noted horticulturist built this 17 room Victorian mansion. In 1890, it became the home of Strentzel's son-in-law, John Muir, noted conservationist and author. John Muir lived here the last 24 years of his life and wrote many books that had a profound effect on conservation and the national system of forests and parks. The home, known as the John Muir Home, is now owned by the National Park Service and has been restored to the 1906-1914 era. In recognition of Muir's contribution to the natural lore of the nation, President Johnson signed a measure in 1964 that established the John Muir National Historic Site on the National Register. The site has also been designated as a California Historic Landmark. |
| **California Historical Landmarks** | | | | |
| Vicente Martinez Adobe (1849) Landmark #511 | 4202 Alhambra Ave. | x | x | Vicente Martinez built this adobe which still stands as a reminder of the County's 57 original historic adobes and one of Contra Costa County's oldest Spanish dwellings. |

California Historic Landmark cont.

| | Address | Significance: Architectural | Significance: Historical | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site of John Marsh Murder Landmark #722 | 4500 Block Pacheco Blvd. | | x | Site where John Marsh, first American settler and owner of Rancho Los Meganos was killed by three vaqueros, his former employees on Sept. 24, 1856. Motive was said to be a wage dispute. A plaque and monument dedicate the site. |
| **Historical Events** | | | | |
| Berrellesa Adobe | Escobar and Alhambra Ave. | | x | Circa 1850, Jose del los Santos built his adobe at this site. His wife was Francisca Martinez, daughter of Ignacio Martinez, grantee o Rancho el Pinole. Before the Courthouse was built, the second floor was used for County business |
| Ferndale Springs | Alhambra Valley Road Vaca Canyon | | x | Site of a picnic and social center for prominent citizens of the late 1880's. Encompassed 160 acres wit hotel and cottage resort offered mineral baths. |
| Alhambra Springs Resort | West end of Alhambra Valley | | x | Site of a popular resort in the late 1800's, where people came to bathe and drink mineral waters. I 1900 bought by L.M. Lasell who in 1905 laid a pipeline from the resort to a bottling plant opposite the railroad depot in Martinez and sold "Alhambra Spring Pure Water". |

| Downtown Residential Area<br>Current Use | Address | Significance<br>Architectural | <br>Historical | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alhambra Cemetery (1851) | Carquinez Scenic Dr. | | x | Earliest burial ground in the County. Many notable pioneers, including Salvio and Fernando Pacheco, the Martinez family, Elam Brown, and Joseph Walker are interred here. Alhambra Cemetery is on the north side of the road and St. Catherine's on the south. |
| St. Catherine's Cemetery (ca. 1870) | | | x | |
| Olive Orchards<br>Martinez City Park | Glen Drive | | x | Planted by James Rankin in the 1880's. The trees never bore fruit as the climate was not right for this particular variety. |
| Residence (1878) | 304 Talbart St. | x | | Built by G.D. Simms. Very little changed from the original structure. |
| Residence (1878) | 334 Talbart St. | x | x | When built was similar to 304 Talbart St., but was altered in 1894 when it was the family home of Jaspar Jones of the Alhambra Poultry Yards. The building was originally owned by Robinson M. Jones, son of Nathanial Jones, and first wharfinger of Granger Wharf in 1876. |
| Residence (Pre-1884) | 403 Berrellesa | x | x | Home of A.A. Webster, agent and manager for Bray Brothers shipping line that operated from Alhambra Creek inland from Granger's Wharf. |

| CURRENT USE | Address | Significance: Architectural | Significance: Historical | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Residence (1876) | 235 Marina Vista | x | x | Home of Contra Costa Gazette publisher, R.R. Bunker. |
| Residence (1876) | 304 Marina Vista | x | x | Home of Gabriel Blum, local businessman and brother of Simon Blum. Later was home of Aylward Lying-In Hospital. |
| Residence | 405 Marina Vista | x | x | Very old structure; floated in fro San Jose in 1870's. Owned by a se captain. |
| Residences | 411-437 Marina Vista | x | | Only examples of San Francisco row houses in Martinez. |
| Residence (1877) | 110 Escobar St. | x | x | Home of Sea Captain John and Mary Tucker, pioneers of 1850 who farmec in Pacheco but lived in town. |
| Residence (1888) | 608 Talbart St. | x | x | Dr. John Tennent, son of Dr. Samuel Tennent and Rafaela de Martinez, built this Victorian style structure. The young doctor was County Health Officer at the time of his death in 1894. |
| Residence (1902) | 301 Escobar St. | x | x | Build by G. Sparacino. Fine example of a cottage. |
| Residence (1860's) | 604 Berrellesa St. | x | | This house is typical of 1860's construction and appears in an 1884 photograph. |
| Residence (1850's) | 304 Main St. | x | x | First home of Captain John and Mary Tucker. |

| CURRENT USE | Address | Significance: Architectural | Significance: Historical | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Residence (Pre-1884) | 316 Main St. | x | x | Owned by A. Morino. Later owned by P. Baccilieri. |
| Hotel (1914) | 700 Alhambra Ave. | x | x | First modern hotel built in City after Shell Oil plant projected. Oehm Hotel, then Scott, and finall Travelers in 1926. |
| Hotel (CA 1910) | 800 Alhambra Ave. | x | x | Italian hotel built by the Pistochini family. Note base for water tank at left rear. |
| Residence | 1034 Alhambra Ave. | x | | Home of Mrs. M. Riley in 1884 tax book. |
| Offices (1906) | 1134 Alhambra Ave. | x | | Restored in 1988-89. Built as one of three by a Mr. Schwartz. |
| Residence (Pre-1880) | 1234 Alhambra Ave. | x | | Built by T.Z.Witten. Owned by A.J Maderos family from 1913. |
| Boys Club (1909) | 1301 Alhambra Ave. | x | x | Grammar school built to replace 1873 school that sat on site of Firehouse #14. Remodeled in 1960 with upper floor removed. |
| Residence (1860's) | 1420 Alhambra Ave. | x | x | Home of Charles Holliday, son of first Martinez teacher, but probably built by another years earlier. 'Later home of Bickel family |
| Residences (1906) | 1424-26 Alhambra Ave. | x | x | Built by Mayor J.J. McNamara. Interesting mirror-image double houses for rental purposes. |

| CURRENT USE | Address | Significance: Architectural | Significance: Historical | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Residence (1920's) | 1721 Alhambra Ave. | | x | Built as a sausage factory by Olivera in 1920's. Was a grocery store for many years. |
| Residence (1883) | 1803 Alhambra Ave. | x | x | Built by Susana Higuera Vallejo, granddaughter of Don Ignacio Martinez. |
| Residence (1873) | 1835 Alhambra Ave. | x | x | Built for first St. Catherine's parish priest, Fr. Aerden. Moved to this site early 1930's, from church block. |
| Residence (1880's) | 1634 Richardson St. | x | x | Lewis Cass Wittenmyer built this house. Wittenmyer was County Cler in 1876 and instrumental in the ir corporation of Martinez as a city that year. |
| Residence (1860's) | 1434 Castro St. | x | x | This property was owned by James Kelly. This was one of the first homes electrified by McDonald an employee of the electric company i 1909. |
| Susana Park | Estudillo and Susana Sts. | | x | Site of 1860 Masonic Lodge hall, i use till 1920's. |
| City Hall (1916) | 525 Henrietta St. | x | | Martinez Grammar School annex buil to accommodate new children from Shell Oil families. |
| Residence (1860's) | 1135 Estudillo St. | | x | House was Miranda family home. |

Downtown Commercial Area

| CURRENT USE | Address | Significance: Architectural | Significance: Historical | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Martinez Unified School District | 921 Susana St. Grammar School Annex Built 1920's | | x | Martinez Unified School District parking lot court - site of first Alhambra High School. |
| Offices (1880's) | 1225 Court St. | x | x | This white frame structure was moved to the site from the Contra Costa County Hospital grounds where it was the "insane asylum". |
| Residence (1906) | 1126 Court St. | x | x | Colton Mansion, home of Judson Colton, mayor and owner of the Colton Winery. Built by Alvarado J. Soto. Sold to Colton at Soto's death. The house was home to the Sisters of Holy Family for many years, reverting to a residence in the late 1950's. |
| Residence (1870) | 1312 Escobar St. | x | x | Home of Superior Court Judge Joseph P. Jones, early D.A. Mentioned in 1878 Smith and Elliots Illustrated. |
| Commercial Building | 631 Ferry St. | | x | Though greatly changed, the corner liquor store was part of the original store that housed the Blue Bird Cigar Manufactory owned by Hoffman. |
| Commercial Building (1907) | 924 Court St. | x | x | Home of Professor G.A. Wilcox, science teacher at Alhambra High School from 1906 to 1943. |
| Commercial Building | 936 Court St. | | x | Home of H.C. Raap. |

Downtown Commercial Area Cont.

| CURRENT USE | Address | Significance: Architectural | Significance: Historical | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Theater (1922) | 800 Ferry St. | | x | Built by J.J. McNamara and remodeled in 1929-30. |
| **Miscellaneous** | | | | |
| Residence (1850) "Hill Girt Ranch" (Swett Home built in 1880's) | Alhambra Valley Rd. | x | x | Home of John Swett, "father of education in California", consisted of 171 acres he bought originally as a summer home. The Altamirano Adobe was part of the purchase. |
| Burial Site of John Muir | Strentzel Lane | | x | Gravesite of John Muir. |
| Residence (1880's) | 3785 Pacheco Blvd. | x | x | Digardi's Winery. Home of F. Joosi until 1906. |
| Veteran's Memorial Hall | Corner of Ward & Court | x | x | Dedicated in 1927, built with assessments through the county. Had swimming pool in the basement. |
| Post Office (1937) | 815 Court St. | x | | Classic of its type, Maynard Dixon mural on inside wall. Became substation in 1970. |
| Business Building (1916) | 516 Ferry St. | x | x | Small Greek classic-office of first Contra Costa Gas Co. Later P.G.&E. for many years. Finally incorporated into adjoining buildings as part of Martinez Furniture Co. |
| Business Building (1906) | 624 Ferry St. | x | x | Bergamini Building. Was a grocery store and general store for many years. |

Downtown Commercial Area Cont.

| CURRENT USE | Address | Significance: Architectural | Significance: Historical | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commercial Building (1854) | 629 Ferry St. | x(rear) | x | Was Newberger & Gartley store. |
| Commercial Building (1860) | 729 Ferry St. | x | x | Frame structure to left of front building was home and store of Weiss. In 1877 he built corner building, moving store to that site. |
| Building | 811 Ferry St. | x | x | Funeral home of Hauser, later Bruncher and Connolly, who moved to the corner of Henrietta and Ferry in 1937, and later to Alhambra Avenue. |
| Commercial Building (1906) | 701+ Main St. | x | x | Originally grocery and meat market of McNamara & Winkleman. |
| Commercial Building | 714-718 Main St. | x | x | Part of Novelty Theater, movie house of 1910. From across the street one can see the roofline of the building. Most buildings on this block were erected post 1904, time of the devastating fire that took nearly every building in a two block area. |
| Hotel | 800 Block of Main St. | x | x | James Hotel, built by Hook family. Used as a hotel until 1980. |

| CURRENT USE | Address | Significance: Architectural | Significance: Historical | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Business Building | 825 Main St. | x | x | Brick building housed Gazette office and press in 1870's. Has iron ornamentation under panels on either side of the building facade. Old sign discernible under paint on brick upper left wall. Probably built by R.R. Bunker, owned by him in 1884. |
| Business Building | 938 Main St. | x | | Title company building - 1926. |
| County Finance Building (1903) | Court St. | x | x | Built to replace 1854 Courthouse. Served as County Courthouse until 1960's. Named to National Historic Register in November, 1989. Dome removed for earthquake safety. |
| Courthouse (1931) | 725 Court Street | x | | Formerly the Hall of Records, pre 1964 (approx.) |
| Commercial Building (1879) | Castro & Ward Sts. | x | x | Store and residence of James Stewart. It is a western style structure with a false front, low gable roof, and a stepped parapet for roof trim. Brick facing on rear added as a fire prevention measure. |
| Building (1917) | Old frame structure behind 516 Ward St. | x | x | Blacksmith shop of Barlettani. |
| Business Building | 621 Las Juntas St. | x | | |

| CURRENT USE | Address | Significance: Architectural | Significance: Historical | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Martinez Museum (1890) | 1005 Escobar St. | x | x | This cottage was built by Dr. John S. Moore, D.D.S. Locally known as the "Borland Home", the site was for many years the home of the Robert Borland family. Mrs. Emma Moore Borland inherited it from her father who came to Martinez in 1877. |
| Commercial Building (1926) | 524 Main St. | x | x | J.C. Penney store. |
| Commercial Building (1930) | 535 Main St. | x | x | Site of Montgomery Ward store. Closed 1940. Reopened when J.C. Penney moved across the street. |
| Commercial Building | 600-620 Main St. | x | x | Originally site of Blum's (Simon Blum and Bro.). Later, Baer Bros. then Hilson's in 1912. Blum moved to this site in 1970's from Ferry St. Mrs. Blum had new building constructed in early 1900's. In 1960's, the store was enlarged to include brick building next door. |
| Commercial Building (1924) | 659 Main St. | x | x | Site of the National Bank of Martinez, later Bank of Italy. Bank of America until mid-40's, then real estate and insurance. |
| Business Building (1913) | 700 Main St. | x | x | City Hall Apartments. Built in 1913-14 by J.J. McNamara and G. Winkleman. First apartment building in Martinez. |

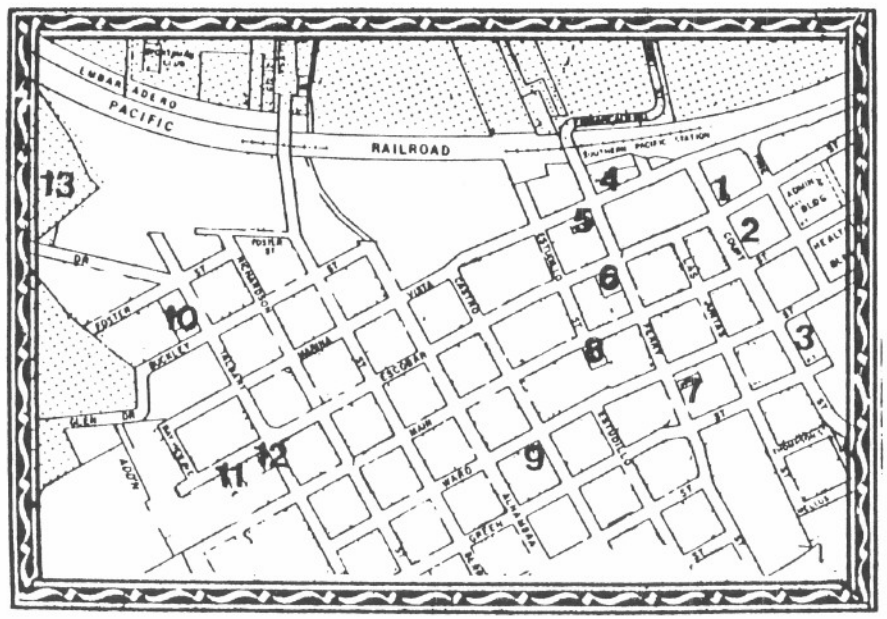
Downtown Commercial Area cont.

| CURRENT USE | Address | Significance: Architectural | Significance: Historical | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Business Building (1927) | 635 Marina Vista | x | | Shingled structure with peaked porch, built to resemble latest style residence though used as sales room for Martinez Lumber Company. |
| Business Building | 600 Block Marina Vista | x | x | Site of Colton Winery. Present surface overlays frame structure. This was site of at least one federal raid during Prohibition and is well remembered as the day the street ran red with wine and harder spirits. Some say the local winos were using hats and shoes to scoop liquor from the gutters. |
| Business Building (1884) | 707 Marina Vista | x | x | Was first site of Martinez Laundry but building pre-dates that firm. Originally housed L.Anderson Lumber Co. office. |
| Business Building | 800 Block Marina Vista | x | x | Originally Hough's saloon and residence. Door to saloon was on northwest corner towards depot and ferry wharf. Later was Prosser residence and saloon. |
| Commercial Building | 611 Escobar st. | x | x | Old residence totally rebuilt after fire. While not original, fine example of style. |
| Business Building | 700 block of Escobar | x | x | Curry Chapel Building - funeral home from 1910 to 1930's. Owned by Henry J. Curry. |

| CURRENT USE | Address | Significance: Architectural | Significance: Historical | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commercial Building and Community Hall | 600+ Ferry St. | x | x | Was Curry Hall, built by Henry Curry in 1914. Site of Alhambra graduations, Royal theater and community events. Replaced Bennett Hall which stood on site until 1904 fire. |
| Residence (early 1900's) | 1310 Marina Vista | x | | Example of early 20th century modern. Home of Madison Ralph Jones, early 1900's East Bay and San Francisco attorney. |
| Residence (1875) | 1014 Alhambra Ave. | x | x | Townhouse of Michael Winslow, who owned Sunnyside Farm, presently Golden Hills Park. |
| Residence (1860's) | 1015 Alhambra Ave. | x | x | This small Greek Revival originally stood on State Theater site and was moved to present location around 1920 by Mr. A. Manderos. |
| Residence (late 1800's) | 1317 Castro St. | x | | Home of R. Hathaway. Later site of Bunny's Candy Store from 1930 to 1960's. |
| Residence (1906) | 1230 Estudillo | x | | Built by Schwartz. Fine example. Carpenter Victorian. |
| Residence (late 1800's) | 1205 Castro St. | x | | Hittman House. |
| Residence (Pre-1884) | 815 Estudillo St. | x | x | Home of M.H. Bailhache, Justice of the Peace and city official in 1880. |

| CURRENT USE | Address | Significance: Architectural | Significance: Historical | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Waterfront Park | Ferry St. at N. Court | | x | Site of first O.C. Coffin ferry slip, later extended several times into bay. Later became Cal. Transportation wharf. |
| Southern Pacific R.R. Depot and Amtrak | 401 Ferry St. | x(site) | x | First depot located here ca 1876 for Central Pacific Railroad. From 1880's was Southern Pacific. Building remodeled four times since 1876. |

# Historic Downtown Martinez Highlights




1 MARTINEZ MUSEUM (1890): The home of the Museum and the Martinez Historical Society since 1975, the building houses a fine collection of local and county memorabilia. The building is locally known as the "Borland Home", the site being the home of the Borland family for many years.

2 COUNTY FINANCE BUILDING (1901): Built to replace the 1854 Court House. The building's original dome was removed for earthquake safety.

3 POST OFFICE (1937): Classic of its type, there is a Maynard Dixon mural on the inside wall.

4 "PROSSER RESIDENCE" (1884): Originally Hough's saloon and residence. The door to the saloon was on the northwest corner towards the train depot and ferry wharf. Later was Prosser saloon and residence.

5 BUSINESS BUILDING (1916): Small Greek classic. Office of the Contra Costa Gas Company, later P.G.&E. Finally incorporated into adjoining buildings as part of the Martinez Furniture Company.

6 McMAHON BUILDING AND COMMUNITY HALL (1914): Originally built by Henry Curry as Curry Hall. Site of the Royal Theater and various community events. Replaced Bennett Hall which stood on the site until the 1904 fire. The building has been completely restored to office and retail use, and the old theater was renovated in 1982 as the McMahon-Telfer Community Hall.

7 OFFICE SUPPLY STORE (1890): Funeral home of Hauser, later Brunchner and Connolly, who moved out of the building in 1937.

8 "CITY HALL" BUILDING (1913): The first apartment building in Martinez, built by J.J. McNamara and G. Winkleman. The structure never housed City offices, but was located next door to the original City Hall governmental structure, which was demolished in the 1960's for a parking lot. The building was restored to lawyers' offices in 1980.

9 GENERAL STORE (1879): Store and residence of James Stewart. A western style structure with a false front, low gable roof, and a stepped parapet for roof trim.

10 RESIDENCES (1878): Very little has been changed on 304 Talbart St. 334 Talbart was altered when it was the home of Jaspar Jones of the Alhambra Poultry Yards. The building was originally owned by Robinson M. Jones, son of Nathanial Jones, and first wharfinger of Granger Wharf.

11 RESIDENCE (1877): 110 Escobar St. Home of Sea Captain John and Mary Tucker, pioneers of the 1850's who farmed in Pacheco but lived in town.

12 RESIDENCE (1888): Dr. John Tennent, son of Samuel Tennent and Rafaela de Martinez, built this fine Victorian structure. The young doctor was the County Health Officer at the time of his death in 1894.

13 ALHAMBRA CEMETERY (1851): Earliest burial ground in the County. The cemetery lies high on oak studded hills overlooking the Carquinez Strait. It is the last resting place of many pioneers of Contra Costa County.

RESOLUTION NO. 100-82

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MARTINEZ ESTABLISHING PROCEDURES PERTAINING TO HISTORIC SITES, STRUCTURES AND AREAS.

WHEREAS, there are structures, sites, and areas that are reminders of past eras, events, and persons important in local, state, or national history or which provide significant examples of architectural styles of the past; or which are unique and irreplaceable assets to the City, and

WHEREAS, the preservation and encouragement of a City of varied architectural styles reflects the distinct phases of its history: cultural, social, economic, political, and architectural; and

WHEREAS, the development and maintenance of appropriate settings and environment for such sites and structures is essential for the enhancement and the stabilization of neighborhoods and areas of the City.

WHEREAS, the preservation and renovation of historic sites and structures provides definitive beautification improvements that will help stimulate other such activity and contribute to the economic resurgence of the City.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Council of the City of Martinez that a list of structures and other features of historic, architectural, or aesthetic merit deemed deserving of official recognition be approved, even though they have not been designated as landmarks and are not situated in designated historic districts, in order that the Historical Building Code can be applied to said list. Additions to said list may also be added to from time to time.

- - - - - - -

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution duly adopted by the City Council of the City of Martinez at a regular meeting of said Council held on the 7th day of July 1982 by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmembers Feyh, Radke and Mayor Schaefer.

NOES: None.

ABSENT: Councilmember Patrick.

NOT VOTING: Councilmember Dothee.

Lawrence J. Kowalski, City Clerk
City of Martinez