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HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

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(Reprinted 2010)

Revised Preliminary

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

This inventory has been prepared by the Contra Costa County Community Development Department with the cooperation and assistance of the following historical societies in Contra Costa County.

Antioch Historical Society
Clayton Historical Society
Concord Historical Society
Contra Costa County Historical Society
East Contra Costa County Historical Society
El Cerrito Historical Society
Lafayette Historical Society
Martinez Historical Society
Moraga Historical Society
Orinda Historical Society
Pinole Historical Society
Pittsburg Historical Society
Pleasant Hill Historical Society
San Pablo Historical Society
San Ramon Valley Historical Society
Walnut Creek Historical Society
West Contra Costa County Historical Society

. . = Resource added to the 1989 HRI update, and not part of the 1976 HRI

. . = Resource added to the December 2010 draft update

The inventory is listed by areas which have been identified below and are located alphabetically in this publication.

Page Number

ANTIOCH AREA **4**
CLAYTON AREA **8**
CONCORD AREA **10**
DIABLO AREA **15**
EAST CONTRA COSTA COUNTY AREA **15**
EL CERRITO AREA **18**
KNIGHTSEN AREA **20**
LAFAYETTE AREA **20**
MARTINEZ AREA **23**
MORAGA AREA **27**
NORTH COAST AREA **28**
ORINDA AREA **31**
PACHECO AREA **36**
PINOLE AREA **37**
PITTSBURG AREA **38**
PLEASANT HILL AREA **42**
RICHMOND AREA **46**
SAN PABLO AREA **51**
SAN RAMON VALLEY AREA **53**
WALNUT CREEK AREA **61**

ANTIOCH AREA

RESOURCE/ LOCATION	EVALUATION CATEGORY	SIGNIFICANCE/ IMPORTANCE
ANTIOCH LUMBER CO. 340 West Second Street Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance/Architectural Specimen	One of the oldest mercantile firms in Antioch, founded in 1864 and thought to be the oldest lumber concern in California still in the business of selling lumber. Structure exhibits good planning and design and relates to early American architecture.
R.B. HARD BUILDING 815 First Street Moved to 809 First Street Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	This building was built in the mid-1860s by R.B. Hard, the first chairman and later president of the Antioch Board of Trustees in 1872.
DONLON HOME 606 West Third Street Moved to Coal Mine (Regional Park District) Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	This structure, built in the late 1870s was the birthplace of James D. Donlon, former Mayer of Antioch and City councilman for many years.
ANTIOCH PIONEERS LANDING SITE Foot of “F” Street at Waterfront	Site of Historic Event	Monument erected to denote the landing site of the pioneers that landed with Captain George W. Kimball and the birthplace of the City of Antioch on September 16, 1850.
FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH West Sixth and “F” Streets	**Structure** of Historical Significance	On June 12, 1865, Captain G.W. Kimball, pioneer settler, chaired a meeting for all those interested in forming a church. A. constitution was adopted and the First Congregational church was founded. The original Church was dedicated May 16, 1869. The present structure, erected in 1891, is the oldest church building in Antioch.
WILLS RANCH HOUSE 319 W. Ninth St	**Structure** of Historical Significance	In 1868, T.N. Wills moved to Antioch and purchased 280 acres of land for farming. His home was built in 1871 and was the ancestral home of the Wills family and Helen Wills Moody, the tennis star.
EMPIRE RAILROAD SITE MOUNMENT & SECTION OF TRACKS	Site of Historic Event	Monument erected to denote the narrow gauge railroad tracks of the Empire Railroad and the coal mining industry of

Foot of “F” Street at Riverfront. Tracks removed & stored at Antioch streets yard.		1877 to 1902. Coal was transported from mines to the coal wharf at Antioch by this railroad.
CHARLES MARSH HOUSE 601 West Fourth Street Incorporated	Site of Historic Significance	Although no longer standing, the home of Charles Marsh, son of pioneer John Marsh, built in 1887, was located here. Charles was a Justice of the Peace and a butcher. The structure was later the home of Judge Harley, famous jurist and lawyer in Contra Costa County.
JOSLIN HOME 502 West Second Street Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Noted as an early business in Antioch. The structure was the residence and harness shop of J.B. Joslin.
ODD FELLOWS HALL W. Third and “H” Streets	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Structure was first known as Union Hall and was also the City Bakery. Later the San Joaquin Lodge #151 of Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Antioch Lodge #175 of Free and Accepted Masons held meetings here.
ATCHISON-TOPEKA AND SANTA FE DEPOT 816 West First Street	**Structure** of Historical Significance/Architectural Specimen	H.F. Beede of Rouse, Forman and Beede Lumber Company obtained the right-of-way for the railroads in 1899. The San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad now known as the Atchison-Topeka and Santa Fe had its Eastern Terminal in Antioch for many years. The depot was built about 1902 and until destroyed by fire was an example of style and architecture familiar to the Atchison-Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.
McKELLIPS HOUSE 504 West Sixth Street	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Built in 1886 as the home of S. McKellips, locomotive engineer in charge of the rolling stock for the Empire Railroad. He fired up the “Empire” September 22, 1877, a 15-ton Baldwin Engine, the first engine to turn a wheel in Antioch.
ANTIOCH CITY HALL West Third and “H” Streets Incorporated	Site of Historic Significance	Although no longer standing, this structure was built in 1919 as City Hall and Jail. Structure was a two-story cut stone building with a medium hip roof, decorated boxed cornice frieze and brackets. Structural window detail varied from molded arch top and balcony shelf at

		bottom at the second story to Victorian style on the first floor. Door opening was arched with decorated flat columns attached flush to wall.
BROWN HOUSE 219 West Sixth Street Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Built about 1890, this structure housed the G.W. Brown family and later Henry E. Beede. Both men were quite active in civic affairs and the development of Antioch.
REMFREE HOUSE 512 “E” Street Incorporated	*Architectural** Specimen	Built about 1870, as home of Remfree, a local barber. It is a 1-½ story wood frame structure with a two-story tower at one corner having a conical shape roof. Gabled dormer extends from a medium hip roof. A bay window extends the height of the first story on the south side of the structure.
BEEDE HOUSE 119 Beede Way Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance/Architectural Specimen	About 1895, a Mr. Sloan built a home for Mr. H.F. Beede, known as “Country Home.” The structure has two stories with medium hip roof and open verandas at the first and second story. Mr. Beede, a businessman and civic leader, is credited with forming the Riverview Union High School.
COX HOUSE 119 West Sixth Street Incorporated	*Architectural** Specimen	A two story wood frame structure with high gable composition shingle roof, and combination of patterned wood shingle, board and batten and composition shingle siding. A plain horizontal band is located between floor levels to provide a wall design. Two large palm trees in front add to the overall appearance.
STAMM HOUSE 501 “B” Street Incorporated	*Architectural** Specimen	A one story wood frame structure with a medium gable roof and low center gable over the front entrance. Main floor is elevated over a basement and platform type stairs to an open porch provides entrance. The structure reflects the architectural style circa 1910.
CASINO THEATER West First and “H” Streets	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Circa 1870s this site was the warehouse of one of the oldest mercantile firms in Antioch, now known as the Antioch Lumber Company, founded in 1864. Warehouse was later torn down for the Casino Theater circa 1910.

ANTIOCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL West Fifth and “G” Streets Incorporated	Site of Historic Event	The site of a very fine brick school building in 1880. It was replaced by a wooden building in 1890. Site is now occupied by the present Administration Offices of the Antioch School District.
MULHARE HOUSE West Second and “I” Streets	Site of Historic Event	Catholic services were first held in 1864 at this homesite. Part of the original home is enclosed within the present structure.
KIMBALL HOME West Third near “E” Street	Site Relating to Important Person in History	Site of Captain G.W. Kimball’s home that he built in the Fall of 1850. One of the first settlers of Antioch, he was a Postmaster and served as a Justice of the Peace.
SMITH’S LANDING Fulton shipyard Road	Site Relating to Important Person in History	Site of W.W. Smith’s home, an early settler and founder of Antioch. The first wharf built in Antioch known as Smith’s Landing was located at this site.
EMPIRE BASIN AREA Empire Mine Road	Site of Historic Event	Served by the Empire Narrow Gauge Railroad to Antioch, 1878 to 1903. Sites of Judsonville, Empire Mine, Stewartsville and Star Mine.
HARKINSON HOUSE West Fourth and “D” Streets	*Architectural** Specimen	A one-story wood frame structure with high gable roof and gable dormer. A turret with windows and conical roof is located over a porch that is semicircular in design and extends from the front of the structure, circa 1890.
GEORGE HOUSE 223 West Sixth Street Incorporated	Site Relating to Important Person in History	Although no longer standing, this structure was built for Dr. W.S. George, physician and surgeon. He was City Health officer, member of the City Trustees, a School Trustee, member of the Antioch Board of Trade and surgeon for the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe Railroad.
BAKER HARDWARE AND PAINT STORE West Second and “G” Streets	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Structure housed an early general hardware business in Antioch, circa 1880. The Antioch Post Office was located in the rear of the building periodically depending on which political party was in office.
PIONEER HOSPITAL West Fifth and “H” Streets	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Opened in 1930 by Dr. Nevino and operated by Mrs. Brooks, a nurse from San Francisco, for a few years. Now a residence.

RIVERVIEW UNION HIGH West FOURTH Street and Somersville Road Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance/Architectural Specimen	The Riverview Union High School District was established June 1, 1903, and the school opened in 1910 with thirty-two pupils. This District included Antioch, Black Diamond, Somersville, Carbondale, and later the Live Oak area. Structure is a two story brick building with quoin wall design, flat roof with parapet and decorated window detail.
BELSHAW HOUSE West Seventh and "E" Streets	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Mr. Charles M. Belshaw was an active participant in local and state activities. He was a member of the State Assembly in 1894 and a State Senator in 1900.
MARSH LANDING Pacific Gas Electric	Site Relating to Important Person in History	Site of John Marsh's Ranch shipping center with a blacksmith shop, warehouse, smokehouse and landing area.
WILLIAMSON RANCH Lone Tree Road	**Structure** of Historical Significance/Architectural Specimen	This house was built by Williamson, one of the first settlers along Lone Tree Way. It was recently included on the National Register of Historic Places.
CLAYTON AREA		
RESOURCE/ LOCATION	EVALUATION CATEGORY	SIGNIFICANCE/ IMPORTANCE
CLAYTON COMMUNITY HALL Oak and Center Streets Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	This structure was built in the late 1860s and left to the community by Joel Clayton, for use as a church and a community hall. Throughout the years it has been the scene of religious worship, private and public celebrations, community dances, election balloting, City Council and Planning Commission meetings.
JOEL CLAYTON HOME Keller Property Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Home of Joel Clayton, founder of Clayton. A patent on 1,200 acres of land was granted to Joel Clayton by governor of State, Newton Booth, the eighth day of February 1872. Joel Clayton, an English immigrant, had mapped the Clayton Townsite in 1857, expecting it to prosper as a center for mining developments.
DE MARTINI WINERY Clayton Road Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	In the middle 1860s Joel Clayton, founder of Clayton, planted 28 acres with a variety of grapes and built a small winery which became known as "The Sherry House." After Joel Clayton's death in 1872, his

		property was bought by Paul De Martini, who expanded the vineyards and built the large stone winery that produced prize-winning Port and Sherry- -First place at St. Louis Exposition in 1903.
MT. DIABLO WINERY Marsh Creek Road	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Mt. Diablo Winery, built in the 1880s, was the largest in Clayton Valley with a capacity of 300,000 gallons. It operated as a winery in the 1940s, making it the last producing winery in Clayton.
LA COCOTTE RESTAURANT 6115 Main Street Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance/Architectural Specimen	Structure was originally a home. Use changed to a post office between 1908-1910, (Clayton's first), then a barber shop, and later a saloon. Historic name, "The Growler." Architecture is early western with a false front roof.
EASLEY HOME Marsh Creek Road	*Architectural** Specimen	A two-story rectangular wood-frame structure with wood shingled medium hip roof. An open porch at the first and second story extends completely around the building. French-style doors open from porch. Prior it was used as bunk house and later a tavern.
PIONEER INN Main Street Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Once a coach stop on the route from Oakland to Stockton, the "Clayton Hotel" as it was known at that time, has a notorious history of "wild and wooly: characters of the growing west.
COPPER AND SILVER MINES Mt. Zion Mitchell Canyon Road	Site of Historic Event	In 1863 the discovery of copper in the Clayton area brought in many prospectors. According to one assay, there was $48.33 in gold and $243 in silver to the ton. Copper contact varied between 8-12%.
MT. DIABLO QUICKSILVER CLAIM Marsh Creek Road	Site of Historic Event	The Mt. Diablo Quicksilver Mine was discovered in 1862.
MORGAN HOUSE Morgan Territory Road	Site Related to Important Person in History	Jeremiah Morgan settled in this area, known as Morgan Territory, in 1856. He claimed and fenced 10,000 acres for the raising of Black Angus cattle. He also built a granary. Morgan built his home, circa 1857, of lumber that he hauled by oxen teams from the Santa Cruz Mountains. The old home burned down in 1932.

CONCORD AREA		
RESOURCE/ LOCATION	EVALUATION CATEGORY	SIGNIFICANCE/ IMPORTANCE
SALVIO PACHECO ADOBE 2050 Adobe Street Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance/Architectural Specimen	Don Salvio Pacheco- -soldier-surveyor of Pueblo Public Lands- - settled here in 1828. Was awarded this grant called “Monte Del Diablo” in 1835 by Governor Jose Figueroa. The adobe was completed June 24, 1853. In 1853, settlers located west of here and named the place Pacheco. Pacheco was destroyed by great floods. Don Salvio Pacheco gave land surrounding the adobe in 1868 to the Pacheco flood refugees and the settlement became known as “Todos Santos” - - now known as Concord. California Historical Landmark #515.
FERNANDO PACHECO ADOBE 3119 Grant Street Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance/Architectural Specimen	Home of Don Fernando Pacheco, son of Don Salvio Pacheco and second home to be built in the valley, circa 1844. The structure is still in use as a museum and also a social club. It was restored in 1941 as a landmark of a typical Spanish-California home. California Historical Landmark #455.
FRANCISCO GALINDO HOME Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance/Architectural Specimen	The two-story early Victorian-style structure built in the 1850s and remodeled in the 1880s is the home of descendants of early day Spanish soldiers and colonists whose exploits eventually led to the founding of Concord by Don Salvio Pacheco and his son-in-law Fancisco Galindo who moved a small building to the present site in 1860 and through additions to the structure remodeled it to its present appearance.
TODOS SANTOS PLAZA Willow Pass Road and Grant Street Incorporated	Site Relating to Important Person in History	In 1868 Don Salvio Pacheco, Francisco Galindo and Fernando Pacheco donated land to for the town of Todos Santos, “All Saints,” now Concord. The land was formerly part of Rancho Monte del Diablo, a grant by Mexico in 1834.
THE LAGUNA 1860 Laguna Street Incorporated	Site Relating to Important Person in History	A natural lake which Don Salvio Pacheco marked on his original diseno when he petitioned for the land grant Rancho Monte del Diablo. The lake shores are now abutted by residential apartments and

		roadways. Boating and fishing takes place on the lake.
FIRE HALL 1982 Concord Avenue Incorporated	*Architectural** Specimen	Built in 1833 on Mt. Diablo Street as a fire house. Moved in 1911 to 2080 Willow Road to make room for the construction of Concord Inn. Structure is wood frame with a false front and a decorated roof and front wall trim. A molded arch with center keystone surrounds semi-circular windows. Plain wood shingles, board and batten and shiplap finish the outside walls. The structure has been moved to Concord Avenue.
MALTBY HOUSE 3033 Bonifacio Street Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance/Architectural Specimen	Home of Adolphus Maltby who donated land to the town for the high school. He was one of the original promoters of the Oakland, Antioch and Eastern Railroad. Home is presently being restored to its original appearance as a two-story stucco structure with a tiled truncated hip roof and three dormers. Balconies with wrought iron railings are featured throughout the first and second stories with French doors opening onto them. Large pillars support an open porch and breezeway.
L.B. McKINNON HOME 2360 East Street Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	First Adolphus Maltby house built on the Maltby Ranch.
WEBB-SOTO HOUSE 2243 Mt. Diablo Street Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance/Architectural Specimen	A Victorian-style structure built around 1880-1890 by Captain Barney Webb. It was occupied for many years by Presentacion M. de Soto whose ancestors were among those who arrived in California with Captain de Anza in 1776.
KABLE HOUSE 2108 Grant Street Incorporated	**Structure** of Historic Significance	One of the earliest houses in Concord. In the 1870's it was the residence of Thomas Kable at the corner of Pacheco and Grant Streets it was moved to the rear of the Bibber house at 2108 Grant Street.
CONCORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL Southeast corner of Bonifacio and Grant Streets	Site Relating to Important Person in History	Site of the Concord Grammar School, built in 1870 on land donated by Fernando Pacheco, one of the founders of Concord.

BIBBER HOUSE 2108 Grant Street Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance/Architectural Specimen	The Home of Charles Bibber, a Deputy County Assessor for over 50 years. The structure is representative of a New England-style house of the early 1900s with a stucco siding.
BEEBE HOUSE 1465 Concord Avenue Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Home of Mr. Beebe, an early settler in Concord in 1868, a farmer and merchandiser with Concord firm of Navas and Beebe.
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH BUILDING Galindo Street between Pacheco and Bonifacio Street	Site of Historic Event	In 1882, Mr. Samuel Bacon, one of the first merchants to move from the flooded town of Pacheco to Concord, donated the land for the First Presbyterian Church. The church was later used as a boarding house.
IVEY HOUSE 2061 Grant Street Incorporated	*Architectural** Specimen	A one-story wood frame structure built in 1870 or 1880. A cottage-style structure.
SAM BACON'S STORE Galindo and Salvio Streets Incorporated	Site of Historic Event	Site of one of the first stores to move from Pacheco to the new town of Todos Santos, now Concord. Sam Bacon was the owner of the store and accepted Don Salvio Pacheco's invitation to move into the new town.
CONCORD HOTEL OR KLEIN AND LORING'S Mt. Diablo and Salvio Streets	Site of Historic Event	Site of one of Concord's first hotels, built in 1869 by Henry Loring. Purchased by Philip Klein in 1870. Structure removed in 1970.
LAMBERT BAKERY North side of Salvio Street near Concord Avenue Incorporated	Site of Historic Event	Site of first bakery in Concord built before 1884 by John Lambert. A brick structure dated 1884 was added to frame structure. Bother structures were demolished in 1967.
SACRAMENTO NORTHERN RAILROAD DEPOT Clayton Road and East Street Incorporated	Site of Historic Event	Site of Sacramento Northern Railroad Depot, known as the Oakland, Antioch and Eastern Railway. In 1911 the first car completed its run from Baypoint (Port Chicago) to Concord.

COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS North side of Concord Avenue and Bisso Lane Incorporated	Site of Historic Event	Concord became the location for the fairs in 1861.
CONCORD RACE TRACK Junction Parkside, Sinclair and Clayton Roads	Site of Historic Event	Concord race track in the early 1900s was one of the fastest tracks in the state. It closed about 1915.
FIRST AIR FIELD North of Clayton Road between West Street and Denkinger Road	Site of Historic Event	Air field opened in 1925 and became the western terminus of the trans-continental mail service. In 1927 Boeing took over the airport and Concord became an auxiliary landing field in 1933.
McKENZIE HOUSE 2460 Salvio Street	**Structure** of Historical Significance	The McKenzie house was built in the 1870s by Mr. Goodale, an early merchant. Dr. George McKenzie lived here and used the facility as his office.
COWELL CEMENT PLANT SITE- - SMOKE STACK Ygnacio Valley and Cowell Roads Incorporated	Site of Historic Event	A smokestack stands as a remaining monument to the Cowell Cement Plant, and also as of the last landmarks one of the town of Cowell.
ST. STEPHENS CEMETERY Monument Boulevard and Monument Court Incorporated	Site of Historic Event	St. Stephens's cemetery was established in 1903 on land that was part of Francisco Galindo's holdings.
CONCORD ODD FELLOWS Salvio and Colfax Streets	Site of Historic Event	Hall first stood in Pacheco in 1871. It was moved to Concord on rollers in 1895.
ALVES HOUSE 2190 Grant Street Incorporated	*Architectural** Specimen	This is a Victorian residence of the "Italianate"-style, probably dating from around 1880. Special features of the site are the surrounding picket fence and the barn whose false front design echoes the façade of the residence.

ELWORTHY HOUSE 2118 East Street Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	A California version of the "Prairie School" style popular around 1920. It is now being restored. Mr. Elworthy was a banker, rancher and civic leader.
BARNETT HOUSE East Street	**Structure** of Historical Significance	"Prairie House" of the 2080 early 20th Century. One of a row of large houses along East Street. Residence originally of civic leader in Concord.
NEUSTAEDTER HOUSE 2156 Grant Street Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Built for Bernhardt "Barney" Neustaedter in 1906 by L.V. Perry, a local contractor. Was built when merchants were getting more established in town. Their "Pioneer Store" on Salvio Street was a busy center.
FOSKETT FOSKEH-ELWORTHY (OLD BANK BUILDING) 2001 Salvio Street Incorporated	*Architectural** Specimen	Constructed in 1911-1912 on a triangular lot facing Galindo and Salvio Streets. The two-story mission-style architecture was notable as one of the first "modern" structures to replace wooden buildings in the downtown area. Owners were prominent in business and government.
PERRY HOUSE 1990 Concord Avenue Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Originally located on Clayton Road off Colfax, the house was built in 1911 by its owner, Lawrence V. Perry, who constructed a number of other notable buildings in Concord.
KELLER HOUSE 1760 Clayton Road Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	The house was built just before the turn of the century for Charles and Elodia Keller. After about 10 years they bought and moved to a larger ranch in Clayton. Charles' younger brother, Paul, moved in with his wife. Founder of P.L. Keller which later became Keller Hardware. Paul was active in the community and renowned for his interest in and love of plants. Moved out of its downtown redevelopment area to its present site in Ellis Lake Park in 1984.
MALTHY MOUND	Site of Historic Event	The site of an Indian Village on the Malthy Ranch on the east side of Concord. Was one of the largest in the Concord area and was located about 1908. The site was not recorded until 1937 when Mr. Ernest Johnson informed the University of California.

ELWORTHY-KELLER HOUSE 2156 Pacheco Street Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	A simple cottage of the late Victorian era. Notable are the fishscale shingles on the gables, beveled siding and fanciful millwork. Residence of two prominent families before each had built larger, more expensive homes.
NUNEZ HOUSE 2334 Almond Avenue Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Mr. Nunez operated a saloon on the west side of the house which was originally located on the south side of Salvio Street between Grant and Colfax. The house was apparently built in the 1890s and is distinctive in being the fullest expression of the then popular Queen Anne style.
MT. DIABLO HIGH SCHOOL 2455 Grant Street Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	The area's first high school when voters formed the Mt. Diablo Union High School District in 1901. A.W. Malthy donated the land, a 3.5-acre parcel, bordered by Grant and East Streets. The first building in use from 1905 to 1963 when it was razed. To protect the locale of Concord's first of many high schools, the site was designated a Concord Historical Landmark.
DIABLO AREA		
RESOURCE/ LOCATION	EVALUATION CATEGORY	SIGNIFICANCE/ IMPORTANCE
DIABLO HISTORIC DISTRICT This includes the entire Diablo area.	Site of Historical Significance	The area of Diablo is acknowledged as being an area of historical significance with numerous historical buildings within the area. The Oakwood Stock Farm is a point of historical interest within the area.
EAST CONTRA COSTA COUNTY AREA		
RESOURCE/ LOCATION	EVALUATION CATEGORY	SIGNIFICANCE/ IMPORTANCE
PRESTON HOUSE Byron Highway near Marsh Creek Road Byron	**Structure** of Historical Significance/Architectural Specimen	Built in 1870 and home of one of the early pioneers. A Victorian-style structure.
BYRON HOT SPRINGS HOTEL Springs Road near County Road J4 Byron	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Center of recreation and health spa in the San Francisco Bay Area in the late 1880s and early 1900s. It has burned down twice. Mud baths, hotel, manager's house

		and cottages are still there. It was a Japanese prison camp during World War II.
BYERS HOUSE Byers Lane Byron	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Built in the 1860s and home of one of the early pioneers.
PARISH HOUSE OF METHODIST CHURCH Byron	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Circuit rider house built in 1850s.
POINT OF TIMBER LANDING Indian Slough off Old River, Byron	Site of Historic Event	Site of warehouse, lumber yard, shipping point for grain harvested in vicinity.
POINT OF TIMBER TRADING CENTER East of Union Cemetery, Point of Timber Road and Highway 4, Byron	Site of Historic Event	Site of Wolf and Kahn Store, Lehman and Davis Blacksmith Shop, and post office 1869 to 1882.
BYRON GRANGE HALL Southwest corner of Marsh Creek Road and Highway 4 Byron	Site of Historic Event	Built in 1873, it housed the Grange at the Town of Point of Timber. The town folded in 1878 with the coming of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the building was moved to Byron.
BYRON I.O.O.F. HALL 3978 Main Street Byron Unincorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Earliest I.O.O.F. hall in the area. Built in 1870. It was the social center through the early 1900s. It is still used and is in good condition.
FRY HOUSE Byer Lane Byron	**Structure** of Historical Significance	“TO BE DOCUMENTED”
JEWETT HOUSE 600 First Street Byron	**Structure** of Historical Significance	“TO BE DOCUMENTED”

VASCO CAVES South of Byron Hot Springs Road Byron	Site of Historic Event	Vasco Caves was a hide-out of Joaquin Murietta, an infamous bandit.
BABBE'S LANDING Foot of Seller Road on Dutch Slough Oakley	Site of Historic Event	Early boat landing for horse and hay transport to San Francisco. Site of store of Martin Hamburg. Shipping site for Iron House and Eden Plains area.
GEDDES HOUSE Marsh Creek Road, west of Highway 4 Brentwood	**Structure** of Historical Significance/Architectural Specimen	Built in 1870 by one of the early settlers in the area. A two-story structure of Victorian style.
IRON HOUSE SCHOOL Cypress Road and Sellers Avenue, Brentwood	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Early school built in 1850s. Now used as a residence.
McCABE HOUSE Byron Highway at end of Brent-wood Road, Brentwood	**Structure** of Historical Significance/Architectural Specimen	Home of one of the early pioneers, circa 1860. A much decorated Victorian-style structure with patterned wood shingles and spindle and spool ornamentation.
MURPHY HOME 800 Railroad Avenue, Brentwood	**Structure** of Historical Significance/Architectural Specimen	Home of early resident in the area and built around 1909. A Victorian-style structure.
WALLACE HOME 828 Railroad Avenue, Brentwood	**Structure** of Historical Significance/Architectural Specimen	Home of early resident in the area and built around 1909. A Victorian-style structure.
COATS HALL Highway 4 near Oak Street, Brentwood	**Structure** of Historical Significance	An early mansion in Brentwood built in the 1850s. Now used as a hotel and restaurant.
LIBERTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL Deer Valley and Marsh Creek Roads, Brentwood	Site of Historic Event	The site of an early grammar school in the area.

JUDGE WALLACE CHAMBERS 300 Oak Street, Brentwood	**Structure** of Historical Significance	One of the oldest buildings in Brentwood and used as Judge Wallace's chambers.
JOHN MARSH HOME Marsh Creek Road 2-½ miles south of Brentwood	**Structure** of Historical Significance/Architectural Specimen	John Marsh, doctor and first Anglo-American settler in Contra Costa County, was born June 5, 1799, in Danvers, Massachusetts- - pioneered westward and eventually bought the Rancho Los Meganos (13,316 acres) from Jose Noriega. He married Abby Tuck in 1851 and in 1852 started the mansion for his bride. The mansion, known as the "Stone House," was completed in 1856; however, it was never lived in by the Marshes. Abby died in 1855 and John was murdered September 24, 1856. The home is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
"ARBOR" Lone Tree Way at Southern Pacific Railroad Tracts	Site of Historic Event	Although no longer in existence, in 1920 this area was a vital agricultural shipping center known as "Arbor." The focal point of Arbor was the Lone Tree Shipping Company founded in 1926 by Charles Douglas. The shipping company, located on the south side of Lone Tree Way, just east of the tracts, was a cooperative consisting of packing sheds, a large drying yard, and a spur line. The Arbor store and service station were located across Lone Tree Way. Although a residence exists on this site today, remnants of the service station still remain.
EL CERRITO AREA		
RESOURCE/ LOCATION	EVALUATION CATEGORY	SIGNIFICANCE/ IMPORTANCE
ALLINIO HOUSE 609 Kearny Street Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance/Architectural Specimen	This house, constructed circa 1908 by Mr. Allinio, was one of the first two houses upon which stucco was used. Also, the location of the first airplane constructed in the area and the first cockpit plane anywhere.
DOWNER HOUSE 5810 Charles Street Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance/Architectural Specimen	Artisans from Berkeley camped in tents on this hillside while constructing this home for Eddie Downer, founder of Mechanics Bank. Structure is of Spanish and Moorish design and has the boiler of a railroad locomotive in the basement to provide heat.

GEORGE FRIEND ESTATE 1101 Arlington Incorporated	*Architectural** Specimen	"TO BE DOCUMENTED"
GILL ESTATE 801 Bates Avenue Incorporated	*Architectural** Specimen	A unique styled mansion located on a promontory overlooking the Bay Area. The structural features include a tower, exterior chimney, large bays with windows, a tiled high gabled roof and a gabled entrance.
NAVELLIER HOME 1332 Navellier Street Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Structure constructed in 1898. Home of one of El Cerrito's former councilmen and Judge in the 1930s.
SOLDAVINI HOME 11440 San Pablo Avenue	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Structure built about 1912. Home of the proprietor of the first hardware store in El Cerrito located at the same site.
BONINNI HOUSE 1710 Liberty Street Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Structure built in 1907 for one of El Cerrito's pioneering Italian families.
JOAQUIN MURIETTA ROCK Arlington and Cutting Boulevards	Site of Historical Event	An outcropping of rock covering about an acre is the subject of field trips from the University of California. Legend has it that it was a hiding place for bandits who robbed the stagecoaches on the flat lands below. The rock outcropping is of the Franciscan type, and is over 150 million years old.
VICTOR CASTRO ADOBE 1 El Cerrito Plaza Incorporated	Site relating to Important Person in History/Site of Historic Event	Don Victor Ramon Castro, one of thirteen children of Don Francisco Castro, chose the very edge of his father's 17,938 acre Rancho San Pablo for his adobe hacienda in 1839. The adobe extended into a U-shape Spanish style home with two wings and a patio. A frame second story was added in the 1850s with an upper and lower veranda on the front or west side. In places the outer walls were 44 inches thick and partition walls 36 inches thick. The

		adobe was considered one of the most beautiful in California. The adobe was destroyed by fire in 1956. The adobe site is a California Historical Landmark #356.
KNIGHTSEN AREA		
RESOURCE/ LOCATION	EVALUATION CATEGORY	SIGNIFICANCE/ IMPORTANCE
ORIGINAL KNIGHTSEN TOWNSITE AREA a.k.a. Downtown Knightsen This area includes all of the properties identified as the "Town of Kinghtsen" in Book 20, Page 7 of the County Assessor's Map	Site	The Knightsen Townsite is important to the overall history and settlement of Eastern Contra Costa County. The settlement of Knightsen was closely tied to the Knightsen Train Stop and rail yard. Included in the Knightsen Townsite are a number of single-family residences and commercial buildings that are the original buildings constructed in the early 1900s, which includes the Knightsen Post Office, Knightsen Farm Center Building (1921), Knightsen Saloon (1900), and the Duff Store and first telegraph building (1925).
NAIL RANCH PROPERTY	Building of significance	The Nail family settled in the Knightsen area in the 1860s and constructed a small home on the property. A second Nail residence was constructed on the property in the 1870s. The Nail family was one of the earliest families to settle in the area. The second Nail residence is a classic example of early Californian farmhouse architecture and has been maintained over time and is in good condition. The East Contra Costa Historical Society uses the second Nail residence and a number of other structures on the property as a museum.
LAFAYETTE AREA		
RESOURCE/ LOCATION	EVALUATION CATEGORY	SIGNIFICANCE/ IMPORTANCE
PLAZA PARK Mt. Diablo Boulevard and Moraga Road	Site relating to Important Person in History	Park Plaza was deeded to the citizens of Lafayette November 19, 1864, by Elam Brown, owner of Rancho Acalanes, founder of Lafayette and second Anglo-American settler in Contra Costa County. This small public park has a millstone from Elam Brown's gristmill on permanent display. Park designated in 1970 as a California Point of Historical Interest,

		CCo-3 and named Lafayette landmark by a City Council Resolution (36-76) in 1976.
WAY SIDE INN 3521 Golden Gate Way Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Built in 1894 by Edward J. Brady as a tavern and later became an inn and stage coach stop. Site noted as a local historic point of interest by plaque. Named a Lafayette landmark by a City Council Resolution (36-76) in 1976.
PIONEER STORE 3535 Plaza Way Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Benjamin Shreve, first school teacher and postmaster in Lafayette, built the Pioneer Store, circa 1860. Mr. Schreve named the town of Lafayette. Site noted as local historic point of interest by plaque and named a Lafayette landmark by a City Council Resolution (36-76) in 1976.
GEILS BUILDING 3531 Plaza Way	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Fred Geils built the structure as a saloon in 1880. Site is located in same district as Way Side Inn and Pioneer Store. Site noted as local historic point of interest by plaque.
OLD LAFAYETTE GRAMMAR SCHOOL-METHO-DIST CHURCH 957 Moraga Road Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Built in 1893 as a grammar school, the third school house built in town. Served as a school until 1927 when it was purchased by Methodist Church. Site noted as local historic point of interest by plaque and named a Lafayette landmark by a City Council Resolution (85-83) in 1983
TOWN HALL School Street and Moraga Road	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Built in 1914 by volunteer labor and financed by the citizens as a town hall. Now used by the dramateurs for little theatre productions. Named a Lafayette landmark by a City Council Resolution (33-78) in 1978.
DALEY HOUSE 3306 Moraga Blvd Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	The house is believed to be the oldest house still standing in Lafayette. County records show the existence of this structure in 1869.
COMSTOCK BRONSTON HOUSE 811 Topper Lane Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	The first house on St. Mary's Road, built in 1866. Center core of the structure remains as it was originally built. Several additions have been made to the small, two-story house. Miss Comstock, village dressmaker, and her widowed sister, Mrs. Bronston, first lived here.

ELAM AND MARGARET BROWN HOUSE 985 Hough Avenue	Site relating to Important Person in History	Circa 1847, Elam Brown, founder of Lafayette, second American settler in Contra Costa County and early pioneer, built his home by the creek on Hough Avenue. A monument bearing a plaque was placed here by the Lafayette Historical Society in 1981.
ELAM BROWN'S GRIST MILL Golden Gate Way adjacent Park Theater	Site relating to Important Person in History	Built in 1853 by Elam Brown near the center of the valley, the grist mill was the only one in the whole area and farmers came from many miles away to use it. The mill was powered by horses.
ALAMO-LAFAYETTE CEMETERY Mt. Diablo Boulevard	Site relating to Important Person in History/Site of Historic Event	In 1874 Lafayette pioneers bought four-and-one-half acres on a hillside at the east end of town on Mt. Diablo Boulevard for $100. They formed a cemetery corporation with Elam Brown as chairman. The original Death and Burial Record Book is still on file in the caretakers building. In 1937 a district was formed to insure perpetual care. The cemetery was named and plaqued as a site of historical interest by the Lafayette Historical Society in 1979.
GARRETT BUILDING 3565 Mt. Diablo Boulevard Incorporated	*Architectural** Specimen	A one-story brick structure with bellcast gable roof of slate shingle reminiscent of English architecture.
FRIENDSHIP FARM 3350 Woodland Way Incorporated	*Architectural** Specimen	Built in 1912 by Miss Sally Hampton, a Southerner, and Miss Mary (Millie) Dyer, a New Englander. Structure features both the Southern and New England influence in its colonial design. A water tower (now a bedroom), creek, beach and garden enhance this site.
LOCUST TREES East side of Happy Valley Road	Site of Historic Event	Three-quarters of a mile up Happy Valley Road, early settlers planted 10 locust trees which now contribute toward beautifying the area. These trees could be classified as "Heritage Trees."
ARTHUR T. BURTON RESIDENCE 549 Arrowhead Drive Incorporated	Site relating to Important Person in History	Arthur Burton, a gold miner, in partnership with John Grant and later a secretary of the Moraga Land Association which owned 12,605 acres, lived in this home from 1887 to the time of his death in 1925.

FELIPE BRIONES ADOBE Intersection of New Briones Dam Road and Old Bear Creek Road	Site relating to Important Person in History	Felipe Briones petitioned for the Rancho La Boca de la Canada del Pinole in 1839. He lived there for 10 years and maintained his family of eighteen persons in the adobe. The land was granted to Felipe's widow Dona Maria Manuela Valencia on June 21, 1842, by Governor Alvarado.
JAMES BICKER-STAFF HOME 3615 Mt. Diablo Boulevard Incorporated	Site of Historic Interest	Diablo Foods Market on the site. The redwood tree in front of the market was planted by James Bickerstaff's daughter, a pioneer school teacher in this locality.
SACREMENTO-NORTHERN RAILROAD	Site of Historic Interest	This route is now used as a hike and bike trail.
MARTINEZ AREA		
RESOURCE/ LOCATION	EVALUATION CATEGORY	SIGNIFICANCE/ IMPORTANCE
JOHN MUIR HOME 4202 Alhambra Avenue Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance/*Architectural** Specimen	Dr. John Strentzel, noted horticulturist, built this 17 room Victorian mansion in 1882. 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 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 John Muir's contribution to the nature lore of our nation, President Johnson signed a measure in 1964 that established the John Muir National Historic Site on the National Register of Historic Places. Also designated as a California Historical Landmark #312.
VINCENTE MARTINEZ ADOBE 4202 Alhambra Avenue Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance/*Architectural** Specimen	In 1849, Vincente Martinez built this adobe which still stands as a reminder of the County's original 57 historic adobes and one of Contra Costa County's oldest Spanish dwellings. The Adobe is part of the John Muir National Historic Site. Other

		owners of the property included Edward Franklin (1853) after whom Franklin Canyon was named, then Thomas Redfern and later Dr. John Strentzel (1874) whose daughter would later become Mrs. John Muir. It has been stated that the Martinez adobe with its two-story wooden veranda typifies New England-influenced California architecture of the 1840s. California Historic Landmark #511.
JOHN SWETT RANCH (HILL GIRT RANCH) Alhambra Valley Road	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Home of John Swett, "father of education in California," consisted of 171 acres which he bought originally as a summer home. The Altamirano adobe was part of the purchase. Later Mr. Swett built a 19-room home on the property.
BURIAL SITE OF JOHN MUIR Strentzel Lane Unincorporated	Site relating to important person in history	Gravesite of John Muir, famous conservationist and author.
GRANGERS WHARF Martinez Waterfront Incorporated	Site of Historic Event	In 1876, the wheat and fruit growers built a wharf for handling their shipments. It was also the site of an Italian fishing port. Some original pilings still remain along with evidence of washing tanks for fishnets.
MARTINEZ GAZETTE BUILDING Main and Court Streets Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Past home of Martinez Gazette, one of California's first newspapers in continuous publication since 1858.
BUNKER HOME 235 Marina Vista Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Built in 1877 by the publisher of the Martinez Gazette, R.R. Bunker. The structure is presently being restored.
TENNET HOME Talbart and Escobar Streets Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance/*Architectural** Specimen	Dr. John Tennet, son of Dr. S. Tennet of Pinole, built this Victorian-styled structure in 1888. The 2-½-story home has a high hip roof and a tower extends first and second story topped by a turret shaped roof. Main floor is elevated over a full basement.

TUCKER HOME Talbart and Escobar Streets Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance/*Architectural** Specimen	Circa 1880, a sea captain named Tucker built this Victorian home which is now being restored by its owners. This two-story structure has a truncated roof, a full basement and an open veranda with decorated pillars. Window detail is segmental with decorated labels.
PAUL'S PLACE 1521 Alhambra Avenue	**Structure** of Historic Significance/ *Architectural** Specimen	A Victorian home built by Kelly in 1877. The exterior Victorian styling has been maintained although the interior has been altered and used as a restaurant since 1930.
WITTENMYER HOME Arreba and Richarson Streets Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Circa 1890, Lewis Cass Wittenmyer built this home. Wittenmyer was County Clerk in 1876 and instrumental in the incorporation of Martinez as a city in that year.
STEWARTS GROCERY Castro and Ward Streets	**Structure** of Historical Significance/*Architectural** Specimen	Circa 1879, James Stewart built this general grocery and fruit store and engaged in mercantile pursuits after many years of farming. A western-style structure with false front, low gable roof and a stepped parapet for roof trim.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD DEPOT Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Circa 1876, work started on the railroad and on September 25, 1877, the first passenger train with Leland Stanford aboard went through Martinez.
ALTAMIRANO ADOBE Alhambra Valley Road	**Structure** of Historical Significance/*Architectural** Specimen	Circa 1840, Abelino Altamirano built this adobe with its three foot thick walls. It is considered one of California's finest. John Swett, founder of California's public school system, bought the adobe in 1881.
SITE OF JOHN MARSH MURDER 4500 block Pacheco Boulevard Unincorporated	Site relating to important person in history	Site where John Marsh, first American settler and owner of Rancho Los Meganos, was killed by three vaqueros, his former employees on September 24, 1856. Motive was said to be a wage dispute. It was ten years before two of the culprits were caught and tried. The third never was brought to justice. A plaque and monument dedicate the site. California Historical Landmark #722.
COUNTY COURT HOUSE Main and Court Streets	Site of Historic Event	Original court house for Contra Costa County was built in 1855. It faced Escobar Street and the Carquinez Strait. It has a

Incorporated		bell, cast in New York and carried around Cape Horn by a sailing vessel. Original structure was replaced in 1901 by what is now the County Finance Building.
MARTINEZ CEMETERIES Carquinez Scenic Drive West of Martinez Incorporated	Site relating to important person in history	Earliest burial ground in the County. Many notable pioneers, including Salvio Pacheco, Fernando Pacheco, the Martinez family, Joseph Reddeford Walker and Elam Brown, are interred here. Catholic Cemetery is on south side of road and Protestant on the north.
MARTINEZ-BENICIA FERRY LANDING Foot of Barrellesa Street on Carquinez Strait Incorporated	Site of Historic Event	Site of original ferry crossing established by Robert Semple of Benicia in 1847. It was a principal crossing for 49ers on their way to the mining areas. When the shoreline silted up, the landing for the ferry was shifted east to what became Ferry Street. In1860, the first westbound pony express rider crossed here in route to Oakland.
BERRYESSA ADOBE Escobar and Alhambra Avenue	Site of Historic Event	Circa 1850, Jose del los Santos Berryessa built his adobe at this site. His wife was Francisca Martinez, daughter of Ignacio Martinez, grantee of Rancho El Pinole. Before the court house was built the second floor was used for County business. First meeting of Martinez Masonic Lodge was held here in 1854.
FERNADALE SPRINGS Alhambra Valley Road Vaca Canyon	Site of Historic Event	Site of picnic and social center for prominent citizens of the late 1800s. Encompassed 160 acres with hotel and cottages. Resort offered mineral baths of soda, sulphur, and magnesia water as “cure” of rheumatism and other ills.
ALHAMBRA SPRINGS RESORT West end of Alhambra Valley	Site of Historic Event	Site of popular resort in late 1800s where people came to bathe and drink mineral waters. In 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 Pure Spring Water.”
ALHAMBRA HIGH SCHOOL 921 Susana St. Incorporated	Site of Historic Event/ Site relating to important person in history	School classes were held from 1902 to 1921 in the imposing two-story wood structure once on this site. John T. Swett was a member of board of trustees. Site is now occupied by offices of Martinez Unified School District.

BORLAND HOME Corner of Court and Escobar Streets Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Built by Dr. J.S. Moore, D.D.S., in 1890, and left to his daughter who married into the Borland family. Later used as a rental and then became the C.C.C. Community College District Office. Became Martinez Museum in 1973.
MORAGA AREA		
RESOURCE/ LOCATION	EVALUATION CATEGORY	SIGNIFICANCE/ IMPORTANCE
THE JOHN COURTER STORE OR MASON'S STORE SITE Larch Avenue and Canyon Road	Site of Historic Event	Site of a two-story structure built in 1854. Known as John Courter Store or Mason's Store. The two business partners served the needs of travelers as well as residents (teamsters and lumberjacks) working the nearby redwood forests. The structure housed a general merchandise store in front, a saloon at the rear and rooming accommodations upstairs. Structure lasted into the 1920s.
WILLOW SPRING SCHOOL SITE Junction Canyon, Moraga, St. Mary's Road	Site of Historic Event	The first school erected in the Moraga Valley in 1855. It was incorporated into the County school system in 1857. The school was abandoned in 1918, then moved to the Moraga Company Ranch as a recreation hall for resident laborers. It burnt down in the 1940s. However, the old school bell is preserved in the cupola of the Moraga Ranch Mess Hall which is now a commercial establishment.
ST. MARY'S COLLEGE 1928 St. Mary's Road	**Structure** of Historical Significance	One of the oldest colleges in the west being dedicated in San Francisco in 1863. The first 100 acres were donated by James Irvine, President of the Moraga Company. Incorporated and empowered to confer degrees in 1872. Moved to Oakland in 1889 then to Moraga in 1928.
RHEEM ESTATE OR HACIENDA DE LAS 2100 Donald Drive	**Structure** of Historical Significance/*Architectural** Specimen	The Rheem Estate, designed by architect Clarence Tantau. The first floor as seen from the front was built in 1916 or 1917 as an orphanage to be directed by the Misses Hortense Higgens and Gertrude Mallelle. Ms. Higgens sold the structure and 20 acres to Donald Rheem in 1934. The main structure included 18 rooms excluding bathrooms and is a Spanish-styled hacienda. The pool house has

		additional bedrooms, changing rooms, and entertainment room with an upstairs projection room. The structure now serves as the Community Center for Moraga.
MORAGA BARN 1002 Viader Drive	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Structure built around 1913 or 1914 and first owned by the Talbots, then Springmeyer, then Fleuti. The barn is remembered as a bar, but was utilized as a hotel, mercantile store and during the Depression, the post office.
MORAGA CANYON LUMBER MILL Redwood Regional Park	Site of Historic Event	Now part of East Bay Municipal Utility District's holding of the "Moraga Grove of Redwoods," this site once was the site of early redwood lumber mills such as the Prince's Mill on Redwood Creek.
DAVID CARRICK HOUSE Moraga Road	**Structure** of Historical Significance	This is thought to be the oldest structure in Moraga. In 1911 or 1912, it was moved across the right-of-way and old "Moraga Road" in anticipation of the laying of the tracks for the Oakland and Antioch Railroad. The original rooms are the parlor, kitchen and two bedrooms.
NORTH COAST AREA		
RESOURCE/ LOCATION	EVALUATION CATEGORY	SIGNIFICANCE/ IMPORTANCE
OLEUM Between Pinole and Crockett on the west Side of State Highway 80	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Construction of the Union Oil Company's refinery at Oleum was started in 1895. By 1897, the Contra Costa News described it as the "largest establishment of its kind on the coast." First oil refinery in Contra Costa County.
TOWN OF PORT COSTA Located on Carquinez Strait Between Crockett and Martinez	Site of Historic Event/ Site relating to important person in history/a Historic District	Sit of an early transportation route between Oakland and Sacrament. In 1879 the Central Pacific Railroad built a line to Bull Valley (Port Costa). From there the trains were ferried across the Carquinez Strait to Benicia for onward movement by rail to Sacramento. The same year a wheat merchant, George W. McNear, acquired a large strip of land at this site of Bull Valley and along the straits and laid out the Town of Port Costa. By 1887, warehouses and wharfs at this site handled four-fifths of the wheat shipped from California. California Point of Historic Interest CCo-2.

BURLINGTON HOTEL Canyon Lake Dr., Port Costa	**Structure** of Historical Significance/ Port Costa Historic District/*Architectural** Specimen	Built in 1909, this three-story wood structure with bay windows commands a magnificent view across Carquinez Strait. Built as a hotel to accommodate travelers. The structure deteriorated in the late 1920s when the grain shipments from this area ended. Restoration was completed by the present owners in 1973.
PORT COSTA GRAIN WHAREHOUSE Canyon Lake Drive, Port Costa	**Structure** of Historical Significance/Port Costa Historic District	In 1886 George McNear built a fireproof warehouse for the purpose of storing hay and produce. This 100' x 100' structure was built between the Burke Hotel and the railroad. It is presently used as an antique shop, restaurant and bar.
PORT COSTA MERCANTILE Canyon Lake Drive, Port Costa	*Architectural** Specimen/Port Costa Historic District	An early western-styled structure with a false front and bay windows at the second story. Front of structure has been restored to original appearance of Port Costa.
WHEAT DOCK Canyon Lake Drive, Port Costa	*Architectural** Specimen/Port Costa Historic District	An early western-styled structure with false front and open veranda at second story. Structure adds to the historic appearance of Port Costa.
BULL VALLEY INN Canyon Lake Drive	*Architectural** Specimen/Port Costa Historic District	Built in 1897, this two-story stone front building with mansard roof contributes to the various architectural specimens that are part of the history of Port Costa.
PORT COSTA GRAIN WAREHOUSES Carquinez Strait between Crockett and Port Costa	Site of Historic Event	From 1876 to 1883, six warehouses were built in what is knows as the Port Costa area of the Carquinez Strait to store grain for shipments worldwide. Twenty-five shiploads per week were handled from this area. Fire of 1889, 1910, and 1924 destroyed several of the warehouses and only two in the Crockett area remain and are used by C & H Sugar refinery.
C & H SUGAR COMPANY Crockett on Carquinez Strait	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Built in 1884 as a flour mill. Later used as a wheat storage facility, George McNear bought it in 1894 and sold it in 1897 to California Beet Sugar Company. In 1905 it became a cane sugar refinery called California Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company (C & H).
UNION STOCKYARDS Railroad Avenue, Rodeo	Site of Historic Event	In 1891 the Pinole Packing Company occupied this site and built a hotel, post office, and school. The area was destroyed in 1906 by and earthquake.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY Hercules	**Structure** of Historical Significance	The site was purchased for a plant from the Martinez family in 1880. At one time it was the largest powder plant anywhere. January 11, 1882, six months after the plant was built, 1500 lbs. of powder exploded, causing the death of one worker. The shock was felt as far as Livermore.
SELBY SMELTER Selby-between Oleum & Crockett	Site of Historic Event	Built in 1885 by Thomas Selby, a San Francisco hardware Merchant. Ore from all over the world was smelted here. The plant had a tower for making shot. Its smoke stack at one time was reputed as the highest in the United States and was a notable landmark of the area. The plant was closed in 1971 and was subsequently demolished.
THE OLD HOMESTEAD Loring Avenue, Crockett	**Structure** of Historical Significance	This, the first Crockett home, was built for Thomas Edwards, Sr., founder of Crockett, circa 1867. Part of the structure was built of imported lumber brought around Cape Horn. California Historic Landmark #731. Operated by the Crockett Women's Club, it is now used for weddings and receptions.
LORING AVENUE From West St. to Vallejo Street, Crockett	Sites of Historic Events/**Structures** of Historical Significance	This was the first main street of Crockett which was laid out as a town-ship in 1881 by Thomas Edwards, Sr. Most of the buildings on this street date from 1900 or earlier including the Pickwick Hotel on the southeast corner of Bay and Loring. This hotel was built by Mr. Heald in 1898 for employees of the sugar mill. The hotel has been in constant operation, although its name has been changed many times. The odd Fellows Hall on Loring Avenue between Bay and Heald was also built in the 1880's. This hall has housed most of the town's fraternal organizations. The buildings on Loring Avenue between West and Rolph Avenues were built in 1909 including the Park View Hotel which adjoins Rithet Park.
OLD RAILROAD DEPOT	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Original flag stop for Crockett before it was laid out as a town. Trains stopped coming in 1969. Passengers traveling to Vallejo and Calistoga used to debark at this stop and continue by bus.

TOWN OF VALONA	Site of historical Significance	A small town that once occupied the eastern portion of the township of Crockett. Valona was originally laid out by Dr. John Strentzel in 1882, shortly after Thomas Edwards laid out the Town of Crockett. It occupied four square blocks and has easy access to Port Street and the tracks. Dr. Strentzel owned the hill and land on the east side of Crockett Ranch. Valona was a separate town with several stores and a school, although it had no post office or rail stop. Valona was slowly incorporated into the Crockett township.
ORINDA AREA		
RESOURCE/ LOCATION	EVALUATION CATEGORY	SIGNIFICANCE/ IMPORTANCE
JOAQUIN MORAGA ADOBE 24 Adobe Lane Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Circa 1841, Joaquin Moraga built this adobe making it the oldest house in the county still standing. Built on a portion of Rancho Laguna de los Palos Colorado, a Mexican land grant to Joaquin Moraga and Juan Bernal in 1835. Restored in 1941 by Mrs. James Irvine. Interior remodeled to private home in 1964 by owner Donald Manuel. California Historical Landmark #509 (1954) and National Register of Historic Places (1972).
CASA VIEJA Casa Vieja Road	**Structure** of Historical Significance/*Architectural** Specimen	Built in 1894 by Judge James Gartland, an Oakland attorney. This was one of the first purchases of land from the Moraga Land Co. In the Glorietta Area of Orinda. The structure is a two-story wood frame house with a high gable roof and gable dormer. Windows are set in pairs at the front of the structure and there is an open porch centered in the front. The gables have decorated cresting.
OLD MORAGA SCHOOL 200 Block Moraga Way Incorporated	Site of Historic Event	The Moraga School District was formed in November 1861. Soon after this school was built on land given by the Moraga family. This was the first school in Orinda and remained open until 1925.
OLD YELLOW HOUSE 209 Moraga Way Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Built by Captain Alexander Jenkins in 1894 on a portion of Rancho Laguna de Los Palos Colorados which had been subdivided by Angus Grant, John Grant and James A Williamson. Originally painted the color of old railroad stations, it

		has been preserved as originally built.
FISH RANCH Gateway Boulevard and Highway 24	Site of Historic Event	Circa 1872, George Winslow established a ranch to raise fish. Later his son-in-law changed the operation to a more conventional ranch where horses were raised and established a tavern to serve travelers going to and from Oakland. Continued operating until 1915.
HAMPTON'S GRAVE Near Briones Reservoir off Bear Creek Road	Site relating to Important Person in History	Edward J. Hampton 1878-1935, was an electrician of some renown and one of Orinda's early pioneers. He acquired about 300 acres of old Martinez Rancho. He prepared his own gravesite on a high knoll overlooking Orinda. He deeded 70.62 acres of land to Contra Costa County for a public park.
CEDAR OF LEBANON Orinda Community Church Incorporated	Site of Historic Event/Site Relating to Important Person in History	The seeds for this Cedar of Lebanon tree were sent to Mr. William Penn Mott, Jr., at his request from the head of the Botanic Garden in Jerusalem. About a dozen seeds were sent and were from the original Cedar of Lebanon grove, the same trees that are referred to in the Bible, outside the City of Jerusalem. The seeds were geminated by the Oakland Park Department nursery. This particular tree was planted in honor of Reverend Fred Marrow in 1955.
BRYANT STATION Orinda Park Incorporated	Site of Historic Event	California and Nevada Railroad began service in 1885 between Emeryville and Berkeley. The line was extended through Albany, Richmond, San Pablo and into Orinda where the line terminated at Bryant Station (named after a resident), circa 1890 located on the east side of Moraga Way near the intersection of Brookwood Road. Railroad bed was extended to Glorietta Avenue on route to Moraga where line was to turn east but the company failed before the tracks were laid, circa 1900. California Point of Historical Interest CCo-1.
SANTA MARIA CHURCH Miner Road and Camino Pablo	Site of Historic Event/Site Relating to Important Person in History	Built in 1892 by Maria Le Breton de Laveaga as a family chapel and donated to Orinda. Masses were held regularly until 1914 when Miguel de Laveaga died. Church was modeled after San Marie de Bois Church in France and it was a popular subject for both artists and photographers. Congregation moved to a larger church in

		1954 and the chapel was demolished in 1955.
ORINDA PARK SCHOOL Intersection of Wildcat Canyon Road, Bear Creek Road and San Pablo Dam Road.	Site of Historic Event	This school district was founded in 1882. The second school in Orinda was built on Wagner Ranch property, donated by General Theodore Wagner. The School was used until the Orinda High School District was formed and a new school built in 1925.
WAGNER RANCH AND HOME Camino Pablo, Bear Creek Road and San Pablo Dam Road	Site of Historic Event/Site Relation to Important Person in History	Theodore Wagner, Surveyor-General, built a large home here on 241 acres of land in 1882. The Oak View Ranch was self-sustaining with elaborate orchards, olive trees, vineyards, a vinegar house, dairy, brick kiln, gas house, horse barn, carriage house, fish pond, blacksmith's shop and a servant's house. Old home site now maintained as historical study and nature area by East Bay Municipal Utility District.
ORINDA PARK HOTEL Northeast corner of Bear Creek Road and San Pablo Dam Road	Site of Historic Event/Site Relation to Important Person in History	Built by Theodore Wagner in 1885 in anticipation of the success of the California and Nevada Railroad. Used by the community until 1913. Part of the stone foundation is still visible.
MINER RANCH Sleepy Hollow and Miner Road Area Incorporated	Site relating to Important Person in History	Many oil wells were drilled from 1888 through 1903 in the Miner Road area of Orinda. Several wells were drilled on Miner Ranch. Some of the wells at Miner Ranch yielded oil, although the actual quantities were small.
THREE RANCHOS BOUNDARY Summit of Miner Road	Site of Historic Event	Common boundary of Ranchos Acalanes El Sobrante and Boca de la Canada del Pinole. Has been marked with a monument and memorial stone by the Orinda Historical Society.
CONKLIN HOTEL Near Freeway at Crossroads	Site of Historic Event	Built in 1858 by James Conklin. Hotel was a principal landmark sited in many deeds of the 1880's.
SULLIVAN RANCH AND HOME 607 El Toyonal Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	In 1879 Eugene Sullivan settled on 250 acres in Orinda. Ranch's dairy, the Orinda Creamery, served local residents between 1932-1938. Property remained an operating ranch until the 1960s.

MISS GRAHAM'S RIDING ACADEMY 63 Orinda Way Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Resort once famous throughout the Bay Area. People came to take lessons and ride horseback over the Orinda Trails. Only one quarter of the building remains as the Orinda Garage today.
DE LAVEAGA HOME 12 Bien Venida Road Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance/*Architectural** Specimen	Bien Venida was first built in 1888 by Miguel and Maria de Breton de Laveaga. The house was destroyed by fire in 1915 and a duplicate home was built from original plans on the same site. It has been continuously occupied by the de Laveaga family. E.I. de Laveaga, a son, later developed more than 1,100 acres of what is now Orinda. The two-story wood frame structure with truncated roof, gabled entrance, plus hip style, forms an irregular roof line. A windows walk, wood cresting and ornaments decorate the roof trim. First story walls are shiplap with patterned wood shingle at the second story. Shelf with boxed cornice and brackets between floor levels adds to the wall design along with an open veranda.
FIRST ORINDA FIRE HOUSE Orinda Way Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance/*Architectural** Specimen	Built in 1923 by Orinda Volunteer Fire Department and E.I. Laveaga as part of planned Orinda town site. Use until 1942 as a fire house and library. It is now a commercial building. Structure is a cross of early western style with false front and Spanish styling.
ORINDA COUNTRY CLUB 315 Camino Sobrante Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance/*Architectural** Specimen	Country Club built in 1924 by E.I. de Laveaga. Project included golf course and early subdivision.
CASA VERANA 112 Camino Pablo Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Built in 1921 as the first store and gas station in Orinda. Purchased by E.I. de Laveaga and used for various community purposes. It is now used by commercial establishments.
ORINDA STORE Orinda Village	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Built in 1924 by E.I. de Laveaga as part of planned town site along with firehouse, garage, and riding academy. Structure in continuous use ever since as a store.
ORINDA FILTER PLANT 200 Block of Camino Pablo Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Present structure built in 1936. It is the largest filter plant in the east Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) system, and serves most Berkeley and Oakland.

OLD TUNNEL Old Tunnel Road	Site of Historical Event	Constructed in 1903 as a cooperative effort of Contra Costa and Alameda Counties. Were 1,100 feet long and 320 feed lower than the top of summit road. Used until 1937 when replaced by the low level "Caldecott Tunnel." Portals can still be seen but are boarded up.
ORINDA UNION SCHOOL 26 Orinda Way Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Built in 1925 for Orinda Union School District, created by merger of Moraga School District and Orinda Park School District. Used as a school until 1973 when converted to Orinda Community Center.
CALIFORNIA-NEVADA RAILROAD Kennedy Grove, El Sobrante Unincorporated/Incorporated	Site of Historic Event	In 1886 railroad stops of the California Nevada Railroad were scheduled at Frenchman's Curve, along the present Hillside Drive. The area is now part of Kennedy Grove Regional Recreation Area which is maintained by the East Bay Regional Park District. California Point of Historical Interest CCo-4.
ORINDA THEATER Incorporated	**Structure** of Historical Significance/Site Relating to Important Person in History	Completed in 1945, this was Orinda's first theater and the last, large old theater of its type in Contra Costa County. It was designed by Alexander Aimwell Cantin (circa 1875-1964), one of California's first registered architects. The building is an example of streamlined modern styling. It contains murals on the foyer ceiling and auditorium walls painted by Anthony B. Heinsbergen (1895-1981) who decorated 747 movie theaters during his nearly 60 year career, including some of the best known Hollywood theaters. The theater is a major visual landmark in the community of Orinda. It was one of the first buildings built at the "Crossroads" and helped to establish a focal point for the developing suburban community. The theater and surrounding shops located at "the Crossroads" have been closed since 1980. The owner is currently in the process of redeveloping the corner, including the theater. It is projected to reopen by the end of 1989.

PACHECO AREA		
PACHECO INN Pacheco Blvd. and Center Avenue	**Structure** of Historic Significance	Structure built in the 1800s and still standing although remodeled. The inn was a stop for the stage coach on its route to and from Martinez.
TOWN OF PACHECO	Site of Historic Event	Pacheco was established in 1860 by Dr. J.H. Carouthers who, with two others, purchased a sit on the bank of Walnut Creek and laid out a townsite. It was one of the important shipping centers in Contra Costa County in that era.
PACHECO FLOUR MILL 105 Aspen Street Pacheco	Site of Historic Event/Site Relating to Important Person in History	The mill was built by W.K. Hendricks on land from George Loucks in 1857. The mill burned down in August in 1867 and was rebuilt in 1868 and was rebuilt in 1868 with help from local citizens. The vacant flour mill was totally destroyed by fire in 1913.
GEORGE P. LOUCKS HOME Corner of Highway 4 and Old Pacheco Road, Pacheco	Site Relating to Important Person in History	A two-story frame house with fluted eaves and covered front porch with balcony. The first residence built in Pacheco in 1853 by Garry L. Walwrath, from timbers hewn in Moraga Redwood. Sold to Loucks in 1857. Birthplace of Anne Loucks, the first child born in Pacheco and the town's grammar school teach for thirty-four years.
LOUCK'S LANDING North of Highway 4 on Old Pacheco Road, Pacheco	Site of Historic Event/Site Relating to Important Person in History	In the late 1850s this was a navigable slough and a turning basin for vessels of light draft. It was the mouth of Walnut Creek. George P. Loucks built a warehouse here to serve the small stern wheelers that came up the slough. Many years later the channel of Walnut Creek was changed to border Buchanan Field, the County airport.
OAK PARK HOUSE 2089 Oak Park Blvd.	**Structure** of Historic significance	Single story frame cottage with elevated foundation and front glass porch. Built in the 1920's, structure is on land which was once a portion of the Elijah Hook Ranch. The house was purchased by the Oak Park Assembly of God in 1968. It now stands between the church and Pleasant Hill Elementary School.

PINOLE AREA		
RESOURCE/ LOCATION	EVALUATION CATEGORY	SIGNIFICANCE/ IMPORTANCE
PINOLE WATERFRONT Foot of Tennent Avenue	Site of Historic Event	This historical waterfront deserves recognition because of its importance as the nucleus of a shipping harbor, which marked the beginning of Pinole.
ELLERHORST HOME, Hercules	**Structure** of Historic Significance	Built during the 1860's after the Ignacio Martinez land was divided among his eleven children. In mid – 1870's Mr. and Mrs. C.H. Ellerhorst purchased and remodeled the cottage which still stands. The Ellerhorst's were quite active in the activities of Pinole.
DOWNER HOME, San Pablo Avenue	**Structure** of Historic Significance/ *Architectural** Specimen	Built in 1905 by Edward Downer, Sr. who established the first bank of Pinole, which opened for business October 25, 1905. Mr. Downer went on to establish a chain of banks in West Contra Costa County. He was Pinole's first city clerk (incorporation 1903) and held the post of mayor of the city of Pinole for nearly thirty years. The structure is a large mansion with fluted column porch supports.
MARTINEZ ADOBES, Pinole Creek	Site relating to important person in history	Site of the original homestead adobes built in the 1830's by the family of Don Ignacio Martinez. Headquarters of Pinole Grant, former alcalde and commandant. He planted the first wheat in the county.
FERNANDEZ MANSION 100 Tennent Avenue Incorporated	**Structure** of Historic Significance/ *Architectural** Specimen	The Fernandez Mansion—an example of 16th century classic manneristic architecture—is a stately twenty-two room redwood home located at the bay front of Pinole. It was built in 1849 by Bernardo Fernandez, a shipping merchant, who added to the growth of Pinole and West Contra Costa County by transporting its products across the bay. The mansion is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is California Point of Historical Interest CCo-6.

PITTSBURG AREA		
RESOURCE/ LOCATION	EVALUATION CATEGORY	SIGNIFICANCE/ IMPORTANCE
CAMP STONEMAN Railroad Avenue	Site of Historic Event	Camp Stoneman, named for General George Stoneman, a Civil War leader and the 15th Governor of California, encompassed 1,000 acres of land and was built in 1942 as an "embarkation" facility or "staging" area for World War II troops leaving for the Pacific theater. Also used during the Korean conflict in a like manner. Two million soldiers were processed through this site. Camp Stoneman was inactivated August 13, 1954.
EARLY CALIFORNIA RAILROAD Pittsburg-Antioch Highway	Site of Historic Event	The Pittsburg mines and Black Diamond mines used standard gauge railroad track three years before the "Golden Spike" was driven at Promontory Point, Utah. The railroad transported coal from the mines to the San Joaquin River for shipment.
ROSE HILL CEMETERY Somersville Mines Area Regional Park	Site of Historic Event	A burial ground three miles south of Pittsburg located in the Coal Mines Regional Park is the resting place of many Welsh Miners and their families. Ninety-two memorial headstones, inscribed in the Gaelic language of the ancient Celt record the past.
MINE SHAFTS NORTONVILLE/SOMERSVILLE Cole Mines Regional Park	Site of Historic Event	Coal, known as the Black Diamond, was discovered in the foothills of north-eastern Contra Costa County in 1850. Noah Norton built the first home in the mine area in 1861—later knows as Nortonville. The mining families were mostly from England and Wales. This was the first fossil fuel source in California.
COULTER PINE Black Diamond Way	Site of Historical Significance	The most distinctive single botanical species in the coal mines area is the Coulter Pine. Here it reaches its northernmost limit. This pine is characterized by large cones.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD DEPOT 1291 Railroad Avenue	**Structure** of Historical Significance/*Architectural** Specimen	An early railroad facility that added to the industrial development of Pittsburg, circa 1878. This two-story frame structure with a varied wall design of shiplap, vertical board and batten, fish scale shingles and decorated brackets incommoded passengers and cargo.

SANTA FE RAILROAD DEPOT Black Diamond Street	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Transportation needs were changing to the faster railroad facilities for inland travel and depots were built to handle the passengers and cargo, circa 1900.
SACRAMENTO-NORTHERN RAILROAD DEPOT	**Structure** of Historical Significance	This railroad line, California's first electric line, inaugurated 1909, provided transportation between the Bay Area and the central valley communities including Sacramento, Woodland, Oroville, Chico, Marysville and Stockton.
THEATER SITES York Street	Site of Historic Event	The Black Diamond Theater built in 1909 and the Palace Theater built in 1910. The Enea Brother's theaters provided the first movies in Contra Costa County.
VINCENT A. DAVI LIBRARY 80 Power Avenue	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Pittsburg's library system began circa 1913. It was housed over the town's firehouse on 5th Street and Railroad Avenue. The new Vincent A. Davi Library named in honor of the late mayor of Pittsburg, opened April 24, 1966, at its present location on Power Avenue.
FAGES-CRESPIE TURNBACK CAMP Buchanan Park, Buchanan Road	Site of Historic Event/Site Relating to Important Persons in History	The Fages-Crespie Expedition in 1772 was a final attempt to establish an inland land route to reach Point Reyes where the Mission of San Francisco was to be founded. The diary of the journey became the first written record of Eastern Contra Costa County. This site, recorded as "Turnback Camp," was the point at which the expedition abandoned their search for a crossing and turned southward to return to their base camp at Royal Presidio of Monte Rey (now Monterey).
OAK SPRINGS COMMUNITY Buchanan Park , Buchanan Road	Site Relating to Important Person in History	James Kirker, an early American Frontiersman, headquartered at this site three miles south of New York of the Pacific (now Pittsburg) and established a community known as Oak Springs, California.
PITTSBURG HISTORICAL DISTRICT Foot of Railroad Avenue, at Waterfront	Site of Historic Event/Site Relating to Important Persons in History	The waterfront area at Railroad Avenue has been considered as a district to provide a record of the historical past associated with fishing, shipping, the railroads and the people who contributed to the development of Pittsburg. A listing of the historical events associated with this area includes: (1) Rancho Los Medanos—A Land Grant

		awarded by Governor Don Bautista Alvarado in 1835 to Jose Mesa and Jose Garcia. (2) Colonel Jonathan Stevenson—Founder of New York of the Pacific (now Pittsburg). (3) General Williams Tecumsah Sherman—Surveyor of the town of New York of the Pacific. (4) First Post Office in Contra Costa County—In 1849 John Beemer was Postmaster of this office, then, located at Second and Black Diamond Street. (5) Booth Cannery—Site of early fishing center and cannery. Early cannery technology developed here. (6) Coaling Station—First steamboat stop between San Francisco and Sacramento where boats took on coal. (7) Cornwall Mansion—Home of P.B. Cornwall, Superintendent of Black Diamond Coal Mines. The mansion located at the foot of Railroad Avenue, dates to 1861 and contained the local dispatcher and telegraph office. It was used as a residence until 1957. (8) Robert Reddeford Walker—Discoverer of the Pacific Tidewaters along the San Joaquin River route in 1833. He was the first American to follow the San Joaquin River to its mouth at Pittsburg. (9) Confluence of Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers. (10) Cornwall Station-Built in 1878 (11) Steel Mill-Established in 1911 (12) Official Road-Railroad Avenue, an original road from the Cumberland Mines to the Town of New York of the Pacific 1849, followed by New York Landing 1850s, City of Pittsburg.
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, West 4th and Montezuma Streets	**Structure** of Historic Significance	The Congregational Church was first built in Nortonville for the mining community in 1882. It was moved to Pittsburg in 1884 and is still in use as a church.
LATIMER RANCH Nortonville Road	**Structure** of Historic Significance	The home of Leo Latimer, private owner of original patent by Governor Bigler of

APN:		California. Home was built in 1850.
LOS MEDANOS HOTEL	*Architectural** Specimen	A U-shaped two story stucco structure with decorated wood columns around windows, doors and corners. Balconies are located under windows at the second floor. A molded arch trim of wood surrounds the top structural opening of the windows on the first floor. Main entrance is recessed within an arcade. Built in 1917.
BLACK DIAMOND DISTRICT OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL West 8th and Black Diamond Streets	**Structure** of Historic Significance	This grammar school was built in 1914 for the Black Diamond School District. It also housed high school classes when Pittsburg withdrew from the East County's Riverview Union High School District in 1923.
PITTSBURG SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH East 9th and Los Medanos Streets	**Structure** of Historic Significance/ *Architectural** Specimen	The history of this old Congregational Church is closely interwoven with the city's progress. It was dedicated September 28, 1919 and its red brick grandeur with a crenelated tower, decorated rose windows; stained glass windows and arched main entrance is a unique example of turn of the century architecture and style.
CALIFORNIA THEATER Railroad and Central Avenues	**Structure** of Historical Significance/*Architectural** Specimen	The California Theater is the majestic symbol of the city's past. The theater provided vaudeville and film entertainment from the era of silent movies to sound and color productions. This architectural structure with red and black tile and traditional theater marquee at the entrance has been proclaimed as a most magnificent theater. Built circa 1925.
MILITARY CHAPEL STONEMAN PARK Harbor Street and Leland Road	**Structure** of Historical Significance/*Architectural** Specimen	Two military chapels, built in 1942 at Camp Stoneman, are still in use by local congregations, This chapel displays the traditional architectural design associated with military bases built during World War II.
ST. PETER MARTYR CHURCH West 8th and Black Diamond Street	*Architectural** Specimen	A two-story high stucco structure with a tiled roof and a belfry tower located at the left of the main entrance. The tower has a narrow semi-circular opening at the top. The main entrance has a molded arch trim over the doorway and a rose window directly above with decorative panels on both sides. Main windows have a semi-circular top and are of stained glass. Built in 1925.

DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY Loveridge Road	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Production began July 1, 1916 at the Dow Chemical Company's Pittsburg plant. Owned then by the Great Western Electro-Chemical Company, the Pittsburg plant has grown to become the largest chemical production complex in the Western United States. The plant, which now occupies 450 acres of land and a mile of frontage along the San Joaquin River, was formerly a part of the old Rancho Los Medanos.
JOHNS MANVILLE CORPORATION East 3rd and Harbor Street	**Structure** of Historical Significance	The Pittsburg plant of Johns Manville Product Corporation broke ground in 1923 and began production in 1926. The plant occupies a 25-acre site and produces a wide variety of home and industrial products.
PLEASANT HILL AREA		
RESOURCE/ LOCATION	EVALUATION CATEGORY	SIGNIFICANCE/ IMPORTANCE
HOOK RESIDENCE 60 Hookston Road and Buskirk Avenue	**Structure** of Historical Significance	William hook was a pioneer merchant in 18533 and owned a store in Pacheco. His son, Vincent, became a County Supervisor. A new home was built on the same site by Vincent's daughter. The Hooks owned about 2,000 acres of land in the area. This house was moved to Martinez when Hookston Square (an office complex) was built.
THE DAILEY BARN AND COTTAGE, 301 Cortsen A Avenue	*Architectural** Specimen	A two story wood frame structure with a high gable roof and shiplap siding. An open veranda extends the front of the structure at the first story. Built in 1858, the barn is two stories high in the center section with a one story shed attachment on either side.
THE ROGERS HOUSE, 315 Twinview Drive	*Architectural** Specimen/**Structure** of Historic Significance	Circa 1867, this single story wood frame structure was built on a knoll with a view eastward overlooking the valley toward Mt. Diablo and Suisun Bay. Although additional rooms have been added to the original structure, the shiplap siding has been matched to retain the original appearance. A nearby park has been named in honor of Mr. Rogers.

THE HENRY VESSING HOUSE 2979 Vessing Road	**Structure** of Historical Significance/*Architectural** Specimen	Adjacent to Murderer's Creek, Gambrel roof, stucco with dormers, large side Specimen porch, arch entry, built circa 1910. Tank house and windmill moved to property. Privately owned.
THE BERWICK-VESSING HOUSE 3025 Vessing Road	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Colonial Revival style, wood siding with dormers and porch, two gabled roofs. Original section was a school moved from Pleasant Hill Road and Oak Park Blvd.
THE BUTTNER HOUSE Off Grayson Road Near Taylor Blvd.	**Structure** of Historical Significance	TO BE DOCUMENTED
THE BRANDON HOUSE Boyd Road near Brandon	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Shingle wood structure, two stories, hip roof, old fireplace in central back, Berkeley style, built circa 1921. Privately owned.
HANGMAN'S TREE 1985 Pleasant Hill Road, adjacent to Murderer's Creek	Site of Historic Event	Legend has it that an Indian was hung from this tree for horse stealing in the 1800s. This oak is estimated to be 200 year old.
MURDERER'S CREEK Flows behind P. H. Elementary school, under Oak Park Blvd.	Site of Historic Event	This creek with three branches, North, Central and South, is indicated on the first Surveyor General's Map of Rancho Las Juntas area in 1864. A semi-developed path exists between the end of the school playground and Oak Park Lane.
THE GEARY HOUSE Northwest Corner Pleasant Hill and Geary Roads	Site of Historic Significance	Circa 1878, Lawrence Geary purchased a ranch of 400 acres to engage in farming. A two story redwood frame structure with overlap siding and medium gable roof was built on the farm. It was demolished in 1977 and redeveloped with new houses.
THE BAKER HOUSE 2485 Pleasant Hill Road	*Architectural** Specimen	A one-story wood frame cottage style structure with shiplap siding exposed rafters and a medium hip roof. Windows are two sash, double hung, with plain molding for surrounding detail. An open veranda extends across the front. A detached accessory building of the same styling is located at the rear of the cottage.

FRANCISCO HOUSE 2937 Dorothy Drive	*Architectural** Specimen	A one-story wood frame cottage-style structure with a medium gable roof and exposed rafters. Windows are two sash, doubled hung with plain molding for surrounding detail. Main floor is elevated over a ground level basement.
WINDMILLS OF PLEASANT HILL	*Architectural** Specimen	It is said that windmills were quite numerous in Pleasant Hill and one still stands close to Pleasant Hill Road near Grayson Road. This metal structure is about sixty feet high with four foot oblique vanes radiating from a horizontal shaft.
TEIGLAND TEAK HOUSE Teigland Road	Site of Historic Event	TO BE DOCUMENTED
SHERMAN FIELD Highway 680 and Monument Blvd.	Site of Historic Event	Dedicated May 11, 1941. Private airport. Land purchased by A.J. Sassons and P. J. McManamy. Used for seven months until civilians were not permitted to fly with in 100 miles of the coast during World War II. The private airport was then leased to Pan American Airways for instrument flight training school. After the war Sherman Field was returned to private use. It closed in 1950 because of its small size and larger nearby Buchanan Field.
ROCHE BARN (Land and Barn) 1525 Roche Drive	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Built in 1905, part of original David Roche Ranch. California style with central loft and side stables, dual pitch roof. Privately owned.
THE SANKO FARM Sanko Road near Taylor Blvd. and Ruth Street	Site of Historic Significance	Circa1938 agriculture and horses. Home of the Sanko brothers, Earl and John. Demolished in 1985, became Pleasant Hill City and Pleasant Hill Recreation and Park District Corporation Yard.
DE MARTINI HOUSE Coggins Drive	**Structure** of Historic significance	Attractive physical appearance probably remodeled at least twice – last being about 1930. Wood exterior with stucco, English Tudor with shingled roof and Tudor chimneys, front porch, Gothic detailing – finials and pendants, large front gable, side gable with dormers, believed circa 1920.

PLEASANT HILL GRAMMER SCHOOL 2050 Oak Park Blvd.	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Oldest public building in Pleasant Hill. Built in 1920, stucco, one story with basement. Became Pleasant Hill's first recreation center when the new Pleasant Hill Elementary School on Oak Park Blvd. Opened in 1953. In 1970 it became the offices of the Pleasant Hill Police Department. In June 1982 it was re-dedicated as the Pleasant Hill Historical and Cultural Center and serves a consortium of community organizations, a theater and museum.
BOSS SLATER HOUSE 2485 Pleasant Hill Road	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Previous homes of two early families; single hip roof, front altered although rustic balcony around porch, wood exterior, age unknown. The house was moved prior to construction of Taylor Blvd.
THE PATRICK RODGERS BARN AND HOUSE 315 Cortsen Road	*Architectural** Specimens/ **Structures** of Historical Significance	Built between 1866-1868, home of Patrick and Mary Rodgers. Gable roof on two-story wood farmhouse, wide front and side porch, one-story addition about 1900, doors and windows exhibit detailing of Greek Revival. California-style barn with central gabled room around which is wrapped a three-sided shed. Presently owned by Pleasant Hill Recreation and Park District. Plans include historic preservation of the house and barn and developing a historic park. Application has been made to list these buildings on the National Register of Historic Places.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE Gregory lane, west of Contra Costa Blvd. at east end of Two Worlds, a business/residential development.	**Structure** of Historical Significance	As reported in 1950 U.C. Archaeological Survey #9 Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley. Eleven complete skeletons discovered in 1946 on Robert Enge Property, 21 Gregory Lane, During excavation of swimming pool. Determined to be 8,000 to 10,000 years old by Anthropologists. Skeletons are now in the archives at U.C. Berkeley.
WORLD WAR I MONUMENT Boyd Road near Contra Costa Boulevard	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Circa 1927. Constructed in Monument and Contra Costa Boulevard, later moved when 680 freeway was built. Dedicated to the 77 Contra Costa County service personnel (76 men and 1 woman) who lost lives in World War I.
THEODORE HOOK HOUSE 6 Street Lawrence Court	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Circa 1910. One of three houses built by James Hook for his sons. He preferred to call them "cottages." In good condition

		with wood exterior and redwood interior, two stories with dormer, small basement. Classified as mid-western architecture. Theodore was grandson of Wm. Hook. This “cottage” is owned and occupied by Charles and Betty Peissner.
RICHMOND AREA		
RESOURCE/ LOCATION	EVALUATION CATEGORY	SIGNIFICANCE/ IMPORTANCE
U.S. WHALING STATION Pt. St. Pablo	**Structure** of Historical Significance	This structure was used by a whaling company for extracting whale oil during the depression years. It was the last whaling station in the U.S. to be closed. The ramps for hauling the whales out of the water are still attached to the structure.
EAST BROTHER LIGHT STATION Island off Pt. St. Pablo in San Francisco Bay	**Structure** of Historical Significance/*Architectural** Specimen	For ninety-four years the Coast Guard maintained this lighthouse 24 hours a day. Families lived on this island and the children rowed to the mainland to attend a one-room schoolhouse. In 1968 the light beams were automated, although the steam powered fog horn remains intact. The Light Station underwent extensive restoration in 1979 and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. It is now open to the public as a Bed and Breakfast Inn operated by the East Brother Light Station, Inc., a non-profit corporation licensed by the U.S. Coast Guard.
WINEHAVEN BUILDINGS Point Molate	**Structure** of Historical Significance/*Architectural** Specimen	Circa 1900, the California Win Association built the biggest winery in the United States. Thousands of gallons were bottled and shipped to France and other markets of the world. Prohibition ended the winery business and the structure was used to make fertilizer from sardines and later a whaling company extracted whale oil at this location during the depression era. Facilities now used by the U.S. Navy, Fuel Department. Structure is very large and made of brick with turrets along the parapet.

SANTA FE RAILROAD DEPOT Garrard Blvd.	**Structure** of Historical Significance	In 1901 the Santa Fe Railroad built a large repair facility at MacDonald Avenue and Garrard Boulevard for handling repair work north of Fresno. Facility including reading room and game room for the employees. An Indian village was behind the repair shop as living quarters for the Indians brought there to work. In 1969 the facility became the Western Terminal of the Santa Fe Railroad.
RED ROCK ISLAND (MOLATE) In San Francisco Bay, south of San Rafael Bridge	Site of Historic Event	Red Rock Island, about an acre, was excavated for manganese to be used in road building and industry and use for ballast in ships. It is now privately owned and used primarily by fishermen. It is noted for the fact that it is the point where three counties join- - San Francisco, Marin and Contra Costa.
POINT RICHMOND HISTORIC DISTRICT Washington Avenue and Park Place	**Structure** of Historical Significance/*Architectural** Specimen/Site Relating to Important person in history	First business section of Richmond settled in 1900. Many of the original structures are still in existence and the area hasn't changed dramatically over the years. Structures such as "the Baltic Bar," "the Hotel Mac" and the Fire Station have been or are in the process of restoration. Baltic Bar at 135 Park Place, one of the outstanding show places of the early 1900s, was a regular visiting spot of Jack London. Structure has been restored to its earlier state. Hotel Mac at the corner of Washington Avenue and Cottage Avenue was originally known as "The Colonial Hotel," where all the elite of the Standard Oil Company lived until the 1920s. It was noted for fine food and excellent bar. A 1970 fire destroyed the interior of the hotel. It had been restored to its former grandeur. Old Firehouse No. 1 and Jail at 145 Park Place was the first firehouse and jail at Point Richmond and still stands with its original brick façade. The structure is split level with two arched openings for doorways and arched windows with center keystone. Two of the earliest buildings remain. The first Band of Richmond built in 1902 at the corner of West Richmond and Washington Avenue. The bank was

		located here until the early 1920s when it became the location of the First Richmond Mercantile Trust Company. It is now a clothing store. The building at 31 Washington was built by James Shaw in 1901 for the Lang Drug Company and the Brown-Sugrue Bootery. It is now a delicatessen.
OLD BRICK WORKS Brickyard Cove	**Structure** of Historical Significance	One of six brick companies in and around Richmond. It was first known as the Los Angeles Brick Co., and later was called the Richmond Press Brick Company. It was the last to close, and two kilns remain which were preserved by the owners of the condominiums known as "Brickyard Landing." It provided the first paving bricks for the Bay bridges.
ELLIS LANDING Foot of 10th St.	Site of Historic Event	A trade route between Richmond, San Pablo Bay and San Francisco was established by Captain George Ellis with two schooners, circa 1869. This route operated until the Santa Fe Railroad, with its freight trains and ferry boats, replaced the existing trade route, circa 1901.
CHINESE FISH CAMP South of Pt. Molate	Site of Historic Event	Established in the 1880s by Chinese fisherman. One hundred individuals earned their living here by netting San Francisco Bay shrimp and selling them throughout the Bay area. They also dried them for shipping back to China.
CONDIDO GUITERREZ ADOBE Mouth of San Pablo Creek	Site of Historic Event	Built in 1845, it had the first fireplace in Contra Costa County. After Mexican rule it became a jail.
GIANT POWDER WORKS Point Pinole	Site of Historic Event	Established in 1882 as the Safety Nitro Company. The company built a post office, saloon and a railroad depot. Later became the Giant Powder Works than Atlas Powder Words, circa 1930. Sold to Bethlehem Steel in 1965. Point Pinole is now part of the East Bay Regional Parks.
OLD LIBRARY BUILDING 4th and Nevin	**Structure** of Historic Significance/*Architectural** Specimen	The Women's Improvement Club bought a lot at 4th and Nevin which was the center of town, obtained a grant from the Carnegie Foundation and built a library which opened in 1910 and served the community until 1949. The structure now

		houses the Richmond Museum. This single-story brick structure is elevated over a full basement and stairway leading up to the main floor. Entry is and most of the hill was dug out for housing named the Easter Hill Project.
MAPLE HALL 3rd and Ohio	**Structure** of Historic Significance	Prior to 1910, a recreational center for Sante Fe railroaders and only place in the area where dances could be held. Traveling vaudeville acts and other forms of entertainment brought in by Santa Fe performed here. Now an apartment building.
BROOKS ISLAND Richmond Inner Harbor	Site of Historic Event	Brooks Island, named after its owner, stands about a half-mile off Richmond Inner Harbor. To the pioneers it was known as Sheep Island because several men raised and pastured sheep there. In 1968, new interest was found as excavations determined that 4000 years of history could be unearthed. It has now been bought by the East Bay Regional Park and all amateur digging has been stopped. It is planned to be a public recreation area.
NICHOLL PARK MacDonald Avenue 29th to 23rd Street	Site Relating to Important Person in History	Nicholl Park named in memorial to John Nicholl, one of the very early settlers on the San Pablo Ranch, circa 1857.
EASTER HILL 25TH TO 29TH Street and Cutting Blvd.	Site of Historic Event	Easter Hill, a knoll about 150 feet high, so named because of the churches erected a large cross and held Easter Services at the knoll. Also used for hay and crop raising and quarry operation. Later used as a park until World War II when the government and Henry Kaiser built four ship yards.
EAST SHORE PARK 900 S. 47th Street	Site of Historical Event/Site Relating to Important person in History	In the late 1860s. Richard Stege, a much traveled businessman of hotel, grocery and bakery background, settled on six hundred acres and engaged in farming and the delivering of powder to the railroads from the works which were on his land. He bought twenty acres of San Pablo Rancho and built the most gorgeous park in the northern part of the state. Large trees and plants were planted. Three large frog ponds were built

		so Mr. Stage could supply the large restaurants and hotels in San Francisco.
POINT ISABEL Isabel Street	Site of Historical Event/Site Relating to Important person in History	Don Victor Castro owned many acres of land and had the most beautiful adobe house in California. Point Isabel was named after his favorite daughter. The point was a shipping point for the Castro Crops. Previously a beautiful hill, the point was flattened and a large post office depot to serve the entire Bay Area and a park now occupy the site.
ALVARADO PARK (Grand Canyon) McBryde Avenue	Site Relating to Important Person in History	Circa 1927, the City Council purchased 41 acres of the Grand Canyon Park, formerly the Tewksbury Estate, for the city park and recreation area. The park, which adjoins the Wild Cay Canyon Park, was named after Don Juan B. Alvarado, former Mexican Governor of California.
EMERIC RANCH Between 26th and 29th Streets	Site Relating to Important Person in History	Henry Emeric bought hundreds of acres of the San Pablo Ranch before the turn of the 20th century and his ranch had beautiful gardens, large enough to maintain deer and peacocks, exotic plants and trees from all over the world. He had many friends in the theater and arts, and provided weekend entertainment for them at his ranch. Mrs. Emily Tewksbury and John Nicholl bought the land after Mr. Emeric's death. Land was sold for homesites and the Salesian Fathers bought the land where the home stood and built their church and school.
CITY HALL 26th and Nevin Streets	**Structure** of Historic Significance	When the city was being formed, an old box car was used for meetings; after a charter was passed, the City Hall was located at Point Richmond. A realtor, George Wall, later built and rented at $100 a month a new City Hall at 21st and Maine. When John Nicholl, Jr. learned of the rental he presented a free gift of a City Hall at 26th and Nevin in 1916. Site is now the new Civic Center and City Hall.
CALIFORNIA CAP WORKS South 33rd and Hoffman Boulevard	**Structure** of Historic Significance	One of the several manufacturing plants in the area associated with explosives. Fuses and caps for guns, and army artillery were made here from about 1874 to 1946. After the factory closed down, the University of California bought the land and building for Marine Biology Research.

SAN PABLO AREA		
RESOURCE/ LOCATION	EVALUATION CATEGORY	SIGNIFICANCE/ IMPORTANCE
ALVARADO ADOBE San Pablo Avenue & Church Lane	Site Relating to Important Person in History	The Alvarado Adobe was built in 1845 by Jesus Maria Castro. It became the home of California Governors Juan Bautista Alvarado and his wife, Martina Castro, from 1848 to 1882. It was reconstructed in 1978 and is now open as a museum featuring a Rancho-era bedroom and a Victorian-style parlor.
BLUME HOUSE, ALVARADO SQUARE San Pablo Avenue near Church Lane	**Structure** of Historical significance	Built in 1905 and formerly Hilltop Drive, it was the headquarters for the sprawling Blume Ranch and the largest single-family dwelling within the community. Now located in Alvarado Square Complex, the house is a museum featuring turn-of-the-century furnishings.
TEXIERA HOME, ALVARADO SQUARE San Pablo Avenue near Church Lane	**Structure** of Historical significance	The Texiera home was originally located at the corner of Van Ness and Standard Streets, and served as residence of one of San Pablo's leading families. Built in the early 1890s, the house will become a community facility at its new location in the Alvarado Square Historic Park Complex.
THE PULLMAN STREET RECTORY	**Structure** of historical significance/*Architectural** Specimen	Formerly a rectory for St. Paul's Parish, this Italianate-style four bedroom structure, built in 1875, was relocated during the 1930s to Pullman Street. "The Old Rectory" was recently moved back from Pullman Street to Church Lane and is currently being used for commercial offices. Italianate style.
ANDRATA HOUSE 918 Randy Lane	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Built in the early 1900s by Andrata, a foreman of the Emeric Ranch, who was able to purchase a considerable amount of land from his employer who had to sell land to help pay the cost of legal fees. The litigation between the Emerics and the Castro family over the vast land holdings forced both families to sell property at a loss.
MELLO RESIDENCE 14006 San Pablo Avenue	**Structure** of Historic Significance/*Architectural** Specimen	This center gable T-shaped wood frame structure with shiplap siding was built in 1875 by one of the first families to settle in the San Pablo area. The Mellos were

		Portuguese immigrants from the Azore Islands. Three generations of Mellos have been raised in this two bedroom home.
STANLEY ALTER HOME 23022 Road 20	**Structure** of Historic Significance/*Architectural** Specimen	This structure was built by San Pablo's early Portuguese settlers. Constructed with square nails and two inch thick redwood planks, the house was originally built and owned by a man named Machado, an early day community leader. The Alter family bought the house in 1948.
RUMRILL-HELMS HOUSE 190 Road 20	**Structure** of Historic Significance/*Architectural** Specimen	This structure was built in 1884 by A. Rumrill, one of San Pablo/s turn-of-the-century construction contractors and an original member of the Board of Trustees for the Richmond Unified School District. Rumrill Boulevard was named in his honor. The house later became the home of Rumrill's daughter and husband, Walter W. Helms, noted as being the first Richmond School District Superintendent.
EARTHQUAKE REFUGE 2650 Market Avenue	Site of Historic Event/Site Relating to Important Person in History	Victims of the 1906 earth-quake and fire in San Francisco were given food, clothing, shelter, medical attention here in barrack-style buildings and hospital, sponsored by Standard Oil Company with John D. Rockefeller funds. A shed-like structure is all that remains of the camp.
BOUQUET CHATEAU	*Architectural** Specimen	This ten-bedroom structure, built in 1911 by a man named Bouquet, is unique in its style and design as a chateau, with high gable roofs. It has had several uses including a night club and an orphanage. Presently it is being restored by the owner.
ST. PAUL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH AND GRAVEYARD 1825 Church Lane	Site of Historic Event/Site Relating to Important Person in History	California's Governor, Alvarado, and his wife, Martina Castro Alvarado, gave almost four acres of land to the community for a church site. San Pablo's earliest settlers built St. Paul's church in 1863. The original church was of frame construction and similar in design to Old World churches. It was located on Church Lane, just west of the present St. Paul's and cost $300 to build. The graveyard that was located just south of the church was moved to accommodate St; Paul's Elementary School

TEWKSBURY HOME Between San Pablo Avenue and Willow Road	Site of Historic Event	Dr. Jacob Tewksbury acquired about 7,000 acres of land in San Pablo, which was earlier part of the Rancho San Pablo of Joaquin Castro. The Doctor's holdings included an island where Standard Oil Company now stands. He filled the tidelands to connect the island to Richmond.
DEPOT BUSINESS AREA 13th and Market Streets	Site of Historic Event	Site of an early commercial area built around railroad depots. Included: Emeric Hall; Depot School; grocery store; Dolan Saloon; Fish & Blume Warehouse; Gould Landing; Dr. Goodale Home, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.
SAN RAMON VALLEY AREA		
RESOURCE/ LOCATION	EVALUATION CATEGORY	SIGNIFICANCE/ IMPORTANCE
FIRST GRAFTED WALNUT TREE Front of 18 Garden Estates Court, Alamo	Site of Historic Event	Sit of first walnut tree grafted in San Ramon Valley by Myron W. Hall in 1872. Plaque has been dedicated.
FRANCISCO GARICA ADOBE Northeast corner of Stone Valley Road and Danville Boulevard, Alamo	Site of Historic Event	Site of a two-story adobe structure built in 1848 by Francisco Garcia on land purchased from the Romero Grant. Later purchased by John M. Jones and became site of first post office in Alamo in 1851. Home burned in 1893 when owned by John O. Reis. Property bought by August Humburg who built another large home on same site, circa 1923. Later became residence of his daughter, Mrs. Friederiche H. Jackson, who lived in it until sold in 1967 to Safeway Stores. Home sit was on a knoll, the leveling of which revealed an Indian burial ground, which dates back some 4,000 years. The San Ramon Valley Historical Society has placed a plaque to dedicate this site of the first post office in Alamo.
ALAMO SCHOOL Danville Boulevard and Stone Valley Road, Alamo	Site of Historic Event	Circa 1867, Alamo's first public grammar school, was built and used until the 1960s. The third school built on this site was torn down and is now the site of a Savings and Loan institution.

HENRY'S HOTEL Danville Boulevard at Alamo Square, Alamo	Site of Historic Event	Built in 1854 by S. Wolf & Company, managed by Henry Hoffman, a partner. Originally, portion used also as general store, later a saloon. Structure was torn down in July 1954 and is now the site of a gas station.
ALAMO SHOOTOUT Danville Boulevard and Orchard Court, Alamo	**Structure** of Historical Event	Site where, August 25, 1861, James Smith, itinerant farm hand, stalked E. Van Deventer, resident of North Alamo. The range was virtually eyeball-to-eyeball, although Van Deventer crouched behind his horse. Both men fired one shot; only Smith was hit, not fatally.
UNION ACADEMY Danville Boulevard and El Portal, Alamo	**Structure** of Historic Event	Area's first school (private) built in 1860 under auspices of Contra Costa Education Association. Reverend David McClure was first headmaster. Destroyed by fire in 1868. A wooden plaque designates this site area.
ALAMO CEMETERY El Portal Road and Lagonda Way, Alamo	Site of Historic Event	Burial ground for many San Ramon Valley pioneers. The San Ramon Valley Historical Society has placed a plaque to dedicate this site.
JOSE MIGUEL GARCIA ADOBE Austin Lane, north of Stone Valley Road, Alamo	Site Relating to Important Person in History	Built in 1848, on land purchased by Romero Grant, this adobe later became the home of Albert W. Stone, an early pioneer farmer. Mr. Stone's property of 800 acres adjoined the town of Alamo.
ALONZO STONE HOME. Stone Valley Road opposite Gay Court, Alamo	**Structure** of Historic Event	Site of a pioneer home built in 1852, razed 1954. An old grape arbor, planted in the 1880s, still stands.
WHITE GATE FARM Green Valley Road and Stone Valley Road, Alamo	**Structure** of Historical Significance/*Architectural** Specimen	Built in 1856 this structure is known today as "White Gate Farm." The home took on the architectural features of a New England design and was built with square hand-made nails. The foundation was originally made of redwood mud bricks. The pioneer home was built by the brothers Nathaniel and Charles Howard, whose original residences was in New England. The house was constructed of redwood logged in Redwood Canyon, sent all the way back to New England to be milled. White Gate stables and

		bunkhouses provided a necessary stop over for horses and drivers on one of first stagecoach lines that went through the White Gate Property to Clayton. The house, with alterations and remodeling, still stands. A historical plaque was placed at this site by the San Ramon Valley Historical Society.
MOUNTAIN HOUSE Mt. Diablo near Junction of North Gate and South Gate Road, Mt. Diablo	**Structure** of Historic Event	The Mountain House was built and opened in 1874 by a Mr. Hall. Later owned by a Mrs. Margaret Sloan, the house was located two miles from the summit. The sixteen room, three point structure catered to visitors traveling to the summit of Mt. Diablo and was also the stage coach Hall, and temporary site for high school. Lillian Close opened a County branch library here in 1913.
MT.DIABLO STATE PARK, Mt. Diablo	Site of Historic Event	In 1851, Colonel Leander Ransome established Mt. Diablo as base meridian for all Northern California. Established as a park in 1921. Archaeological studies indicate that on a shelf area immediately below summit, generations of Indians rendezvoused annually for intertribal festivities.
OAKWOOD STOCK FARM El Nido and Diablo Boulevard, Diablo	Site of Historic Event	Established by the Central Pacific Railroad and first known as Railroad Ranch, later Oakwood Ranch. Daniel Cook inherited property and built several barns, race track, billiard hall and a reservoir. Renowned for its line of thoroughbred cattle and trotting horses in 1880 – 1894. The dairy building, once used as a post office and now abandoned, is the only remaining structure.
CHARLES GARDNER GOOLD HOME, Blackhawk Road, Diablo	Site of Historic Event	Built in 1870 by Goold who died in 1880. believed to be one of the first homes built on what is now Blackhawk Ranch.
BLACKHAWK RANCH QUARRY, Blackhawk Road, Diablo	Site of Historic Event	“TO BE DOCUMENTED”

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOTEL, Hartz Avenue and School Streets, Danville	Site of Historic Event	J.H. Gernant and his wife, former operators of the Railroad house, opened this twelve room hotel on August 1, 1891, razed in the 1960's.
DANVILLE GRANGE, 233 Front Street, Danville	**Structure** of Historic Significance	Present location of the Village Theater, the lobby of which was the original Grange Building, built in 1873. Enlarged in 1912 to house the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
ROBERT BALDWIN HOME, Camino Ramon in Danville Station Subdivision, Danville	Site Relating to Important Person in History	Site of home and farm of one of early settlers in San Ramon Valley (1852). His farm was one of the finest in the County and at one time consisted of 900 acres. His second home built in 1888, burned in the 1950's.
FIRST BUILDING IN DANVILLE, Front Street and Diablo Road, Danville	Site of Historic Event	Site of first building in Danville, built by Daniel and Andrew Inmanin 1858 as a blacksmith shop. Later a grocery store which also housed the area's first telephone exchange, Odd Fellow's Hall, and a temporary site for high school. Lillian Close opened a County branch library here in 1913.
ROBERT LOVE HOME West end of Love Lane, Danville	**Structure** of Historical significance	Built in 1860. The Robert Love residence still stands. It has been remodeled with additions several times.
GOOLD-DEARDORFF HOME Boon Court and San Ramon Valley Blvd., Danville	Site Relating to Important Person in History	Circa 1880, Charles Gardner Goold and wife, Allie Johnson, built their home at this site. Four redwood trees planted by Goold in 1913 mark the home site. Daughter Wanda and husband, Gerald Deardorff, were last residents. Razed in 1974. A plaque dedicated by San Ramon Historical Society is in place at the redwood trees.
DANVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 201 Front Street, Danville Incorporated	**Structure** of historical significance	Organized in 1865 as Contra Costa Presbyterian church. Renamed Danville Presbyterian church and cornerstone laid October 1, 1875. On May 27, 1932, it burned down and a new church building was erected and used until 1951. It is now a school. The San Ramon Valley Historical Society has placed a plaque to dedicate the church site.

CAPTAIN PEDRO FAGES MONUMENT Danville Boulevard and El Portal, Danville	Site Relating to Important Person in History	California Historical Landmark #853 marks the vicinity of campsite of Don Pedro Fages and Father Juan Crespi who mad the first exploration of county in 1772. Camp site date was March 31, 1772.
ALAMO CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Danville Boulevard and El Portal Danville	Site of Historic Event	Alamo Pioneers, John and Mary Jones, in 1851 called a camp meeting and helped organize the Alamo Cumberland Presbyterian Church. A newspaper "Pacific Cumberland Presbyter" was published briefly in the early 1860s.
DANVILLE GRAMMER SCHOOL 279 Front St., Danville Incorporated	Site of Historic Event	First school built in 1858; second school in 1865m, a one-classroom structure; third, a larger school established in 1890s closed before 1920 when classes opened in the new grammar school adjacent to the San Ramon Valley Union High School. This last grammar school building, which later was used as a community center, was torn down and the site now is a high school parking lot.
"TAO HOUSE" Eugene O'NEILL HOME Kuss Road, Danville	**Structure** of Historical significance	Built in 1937 by the four-time recipient of Pulitzer Prizes and winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature, Eugene O'Neill, who did some of his finest work while living here at "Tao House." The L-shaped two story structure built out of adobe-like basalt blocks, with a black oriental-type tiled roof, has sixteen rooms and recessed areas for bookshelves to hold 8,000 books. Listed on National Register of Historic Places, in 1976 Tao House was designated a National Historic Site by Act of Congress, signed by President Ford.
SCHOOL HOUSE Tassajara, Finley Road, One-Half mile north of Camino Tassajara, Danville	**Structure** of Historical significance	A one-room school house with a bell tower built in 1888. Structure now used as a community center.
LEVI MAXCY RANCH North of Camino Tassajara on Hansen Lane, Danville	**Structure** of Historical significance	Levi Maxcy settled here in the early 1850s. He leased the ranch in 1880 and lived in Illinois, returning here in 1888. He planted vines and sold grapes. He later replaced the vineyard with a walnut orchard. In 1890 he built the house that is still standing. Levi Maxcy died in 1913.

SAN RAMON GENERAL STORE San Ramón Valley Blvd. and Old Crow Road, San Ramon	**Structure** of Historic Event	A two-story clapboard structure dating back to 1880s served as a store, gas station and post office. Early owner was Henry Hurst who sold it to William C. Fereira in 1924. Upstairs was once used as a community dance hall, later was partitioned as living quarters. Building was razed by “controlled burn” on June 15, 1963.
SAN RAMON SCHOOL San Ramon Valley Blvd. and old Crow Road, San Ramon	**Structure** of Historic Event	Built in 1867 and believed to be the second school in the area. This all-wood structure had two rooms with thirteen food ceiling and bell tower. It was abandoned in 1950 and razed in 1960. Isabel Gans was the last teacher.
SYCAMORE SCHOOL Camino Tassajara four miles east of Danville	**Structure** of Historic Event	School opened in 1866 with 21 pupils in one room. Mary E. Hass was the teacher. Trustees were Isaac Russell, D. N. Sherbourne and Charles Wood, Sr. By June 1928, only 11 students were in attendance forcing the school to close and consolidate with Danville Union School District.
LEONARD EDDY CABIN 2900 Camino Tassajara, Danville	**Structure** of Historical significance	Leonard Eddy is locally reputed to be first settler in this area. He built a small wood cabin in 1851. The cabin has been kept as a farm building. Eddy sold the ranch in 1853 to Philip Mendenhall who in turn sold the ranch to the Wood family. The Eddy cabin is reported to be the oldest original structure still standing in San Ramon Valley.
PHILIP MENDENHALL HOME 2900 Camino Tassajara, Danville	**Structure** of Historical significance	Philip Mendenhall purchased the land and cabin of Leonard Eddy, and built a two-story wood fame house in 1853. The property was then sold to Wood family and became the birthplace of the late Charlotte Wood, a famous long-time teacher in the area. The residence is still owned by the Wood family.
TASSAJARA POST OFFICE East side of Finley Road Danville	**Structure** of Historic Event	A small, squarish board-and-batten farm utility building which became a post office on October 24, 1896, with George M. Cole as postmaster. In the late 1890s the office moved across the street to the home of Anton Peterson. Office closed October 31, 1922. Original structure removed.

JOEL HARLAN HOME 19251 San Ramon Valley Blvd. San Ramon Incorporated	**Structure** Relating to Important Person in History/*Architectural** Specimen	Joel Harlan, an early California pioneer (1846), settled in the San Ramon area in 1852. His first dwelling was a boundary marker, defining the line between Alameda and Contra Costa Counties. He dismantled the structure and rebuilt at the present site, naming it “El Nido” (The Nest). Structure is a two-story wood frame building with a high gable roof and additional gables as roof trim. Sawed barge boards add to decorative trim. Window structure detail has shaped lintel with triangular shelf above. The home is still occupied by members of the family.
DAVID GLASS HOME San Ramon Valley Blvd., San Ramon	**Structure** Relating to Important Person in History/*Architectural** Specimen	David Glass settled in Contra Costa County in 1850, bought 718 acres of land in 1858, and in 1859 built this substantial mansion, which still stands.
CHRISTIAN WIEDEMANN RANCH Norris Canyon Rd., San Ramon	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Wiedemann, a ship’s carpenter, settled here in the 1860s and built this two-story frame home. His son, Fred, expanded the ranch to 3,000 acres. The home is still occupied by members of the family.
REDWOOD TREE PLAQUE Front Street next to Lynn, Danville	Site of Historic Event	This redwood tree was planted in 1875 by the Reverend R. Symington, first pastor of the old original Presbyterian church.
SAN RAMON HALL West of San Ramon Valley Blvd. on Old Crow Canyon Rd., San Ramon	Site of Historic Event	A two-story wood frame structure built in the early 1900s by popular subscription as a community hall. Torn down in the early 1960s.
WILLIAM LYNCH HOME Crow Canon Rd. & Old Crow Canyon Rd. San Ramon	Site relating to important person in history	William Lynch was one of the first American settlers in the area, first known as Lynchville, then Limerick, then San Ramon. He was a farmer and area’s first merchant. He built two homes in the area.
LYNCH-ALEXANDER HOUSE Crow Canyon Rd. & San Ramon Valley Blvd., San Ramon	Site relating to important person in history	Circa 1885m, Dr. Alexander built his home at this site. Dr. Alexander married Mary Lynch, daughter of William Lynch who was a pioneer settler in the area. Everett Thomas Lynch, born on the Lynch Ranch was the last occupant of this home before it was razed about 1968.

NORRIS HOME Norris Canyon Rd. ¼ mile west of San Ramon Valley Blvd., San Ramon	Site relating to important person in history	In 1850 Leo Norris bought 4,400 acres of land from Jose Maria Amador, extending southward from Old Crow Canyon Road to about present line of Interstate 580. His home was a two-story, thirteen room frame house of rustic redwood outside, “hard finished” inside. Built in 1850, burned down in the 1950s.
AUGUST HEMME HOUSE East side of Danville Blvd. near Deodar Lane, Alamo	Site of historic E\event	This large two-storied mansion was built in 1876 and burned after the turn of the century. It was the last San Ramon Valley home of the pioneer August Hemme who settled here in 1852 and whose farm became the finest in Contra Costa County in the 1870s.
DANVILLE HOTEL 101-155 S. Hartz Avenue, Danville	**Structure** of Historical Significance	The building was built in the early 1890s on Railroad Avenue, was turned around and moved across the lot to Hartz Avenue in the late, 1920s. It is now part of the Danville Hotel Territory Site which the San Ramon Valley Historical Society dedicated by placing a bronze plaque in 1977.
ALBERT JEFFERSON YOUNG HOUSE 911 San Ramon Valley Blvd., Danville	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Built in the 1870s, now renovated and turned into medical offices, a plaque was placed on this house by the San Ramon Valley Historical Society in honor of A.J. Young, a prominent citizen who came to the San Ramon Valley in the middle 1860s, who taught school here from 1865-1900, was superintendent of Sunday school at the Presbyterian Church for over 50 years, served as trustee on the Board of Education of Contra Costa County and a term in the State Assembly.
NORRIS FAMILY CEMETARY On a hill just south of Norris Canyon Rd. And west of San Ramon Valley Blvd., southwest of St. Joan of Arc Church, San Ramon	**Structure** of Historical Event	Pioneer members of the Norris family are buried in this cemetery. The tombstones have long been removed and the graves are now unmarked.
FIRST SAN RAMON Was on the north side of Norris Canyon Rd. between Norris Cemetery and the Norris home near Twin Creeks Development, San Ramon	**Structure** of Historical Event	Site of the first school in San Ramon.

JAIL Across from the San Ramon General Store on east side of the San Ramon Valley Boulevard	**Structure** of Historical Event	This small wood structure housed drunks, itinerants and perhaps a cattle rustler or two.
ABANDONED SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY Comprised of the 19.5-mile portion within Contra Costa County	**Structure** of Historical Event	Almost all of this right-of-way was conveyed free to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in 1890 by hardworking citizen committees who had secured the land through donations and local subscription. Rail service began in June 1891, for both passenger and freight which mainly was to carry agricultural products to markets. While passenger service ended much earlier, the freight service ran until 1978. Contra Costa County has or is in the process of purchasing all of the right-of-way. In 1985 Contra Costa County entered into an agreement with East Bay Regional Park District to allow recreational trail use along the right-of-way. It has been named the San Ramon Valley Iron Horse Trail. A three-mile section from W. Stone Valley Road, Alamo, to Prospect Ave., Danville, has been completed and is open for public use.
WALNUT CREEK AREA		
RESOURCE/ LOCATION	EVALUATION CATEGORY	SIGNIFICANCE/ IMPORTANCE
BANCROFT RESIDENCE 1500 Bancroft Road	**Structure** of Historical Significance	One of the early ranch sites in Ygnacio Valley. Original structure replaced by present home in 1922. Still houses members of the Bancroft family who have contributed to the area's history. The present two-story brick structure with a sheathing of stucco is a large imposing residence with a formal garden and green houses.
BRUBAKER RESIDENCE 30 Brubaker Lane	**Structure** of Historical Significance	In November 1974, the "Walnut Creek Action for Beauty Council" designated Mrs. John Brubaker's Valley Oak tree as a "Heritage Tree" for its outstanding contribution to scenic beauty.

BURGESS RESIDENCE 2950 Walnut Blvd.	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Formerly the James P. Howe estate. He was a foreign correspondent during World War I. Property is now being preserved as open space.
CASEY RESIDENCE 2651 Oak Grove Road	*Architectural** Specimen	A cottage-style home that is typical of the construction of the period, circa 1910.
HOWARD RESIDENCE 2372 Walnut Blvd.	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Several homes are located at this site housing members of the Howard family, founders of the Howard Terminal shipping point.
CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE COMPANY PUMPING PLANT Walker Avenue	**Structure** of Historic Significance	California Water Services company preserved original structure and converted it to an office.
JAMES T. WALKER HOME 1200 North Gate Rd.	**Structure** of Historical Significance/*Architectural** Specimen	Circa 1868, James T. Walker, nephew of Captain Joseph Reddeford, built his mansion on his 1,400 acre estate. James T. Walker was prominent in early Contra Costa politics as a member of the County's Board of Supervisors.
BUSINESS 1332 Main Street	**Structure** of Historical Significance	Site of original San Ramon Bank and place where Walnut Creek City Council held its first meeting. Corner stone date reads AD 1907.
BURGESS RESIDENCE (RICE HOME) 1056 Hacienda Dr.	**Structure** of Historic Significance	Site of Cibrian Adobe, owned by grandson of Juana Pacheco, grantee of San Miguel Ranch, now Ygnacia Valley. Originally built in 1860s and consisted of 25 rooms. Present home built by Rice family. Later remodeled and lived in by R. N. Burgess, developer of adjoining area called Lakewood.
LAWRENCE MEAT COMPANY 1423 North Main St.	Site of Historical Significance	This structure has housed this meat selling business for three generations. It was established in 1890s and the building was constructed in 1910.
STANLEY DOLLAR HOUSE Tice Valley Rossmoor	**Structure** of Historical Significance/*Architectural** Specimen	In 1930, R. Stanley Dollars purchased the Tice Valley property and raised horses and purebred Herefords which were shown in many fairs. They also built a home which has been a show place for many years. The mansion is now the club house for the Rossmoor Leisure World residents.

BURGESS RESIDENCE RABBIT CANNERY 962 Seven Hills Ranch Road	**Structure** of Historical Event	"TO BE DOCUMENTED"
MARCH BANK HORSE RANCH 1660 Ygnacio and Bancroft	**Structure** of Historical Significance/*Architectural** Specimen	Know as the Barenges Sulphur Springs in 1875, named after the Barenges Springs of the Spanish Pyrenees due to the identical chemical content of both springs. The springs were open to the public on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Later became a hors breeding farm know as Col. March Bank's "Heather Farms."
CHAPEL, ST. PAUL'S ESPICOPAL CHURCH Trinity Avenue	**Structure** of historical Significance	St. Paul's Episcopal Church was originally on Locust Street. It was later moved to Trinity Avenue (1950).
LEACH HOME 1837 N. Main St.	*Architectural** Specimen	Built in 1887, this was the home of Walnut Creeks first doctor. A two-story wood frame structure with low hip roof. Roof trim is of boxed cornice, frieze with brackets. Large Pillars support the porch and second floor balcony.
WALNUT CREEK WOMEN'S CLUBHOUSE Corner of Carmel Drive 7 Lincoln Ave.	*Architectural** Specimen	A large wood frame structure with vertical grooved rough siding. Siding overlaps at roof line and is cut to create a decorate wall design. This two-story structure has a low gable roof with louvered vents at gabled ends. Top of vents have a plain arch trim.
BROOKSIDE VINEYARD RESIDENCE 2190 Oak Grove Bvld.	**Structure** of Historical Significance	One of the oldest buildings in Ygnacio Valley. Site (on part of J.E. Durham Ranch, called Tres Pinos Rancho) of early vineyard planted with varietals grapes imported from Europe by Bay Area Italian families. In 1881 they incorporated as Italian Swiss Colony.
JOHNSON RESIDENCE (SHADELANDS RANCH) 2660 Ygnacio Valley Road	**Structure** of Historical Significance/*Architectural** Specimen	Circa 1902, H. P. Pinniman built this colonial revival ranch home patterned after a Midwestern townhouse. Once the center of a 325 acre ranch where fruit and walnuts are raised, this two-story wood frame structure has curved bays in front with curved windows. California Point of Historical Interest CCo-5. Listed on National Register of Historic Places.

DOLE HOUSE 1614 Mt. Diablo Blvd.	*Architectural** Specimen	A two-story wood from structure of Victorian style with a decorated frieze and brackets for roof trim. Roof is medium hip type with boxed cornice. Windows are two sash doubled hing, with plain molding for surrounding detail. This is currently the location of the Walkabout Birkenstock Shoe Store. Circa 1887.
WALNUT CREEK SOUTHERN PACIFIC DEPOT South Broadway	**Structure** of Historical Significance/*Architectural** Specimen	Built in 1891, and opened in June 1891, this Southern Pacific Railroad Passenger and Freight Depot was part of the 29 mile San Ramon Branch, lining Tracy and Livermore main lines. Passenger service was discontinued in 1912. The two-story wood frame structure with medium gable roof and decorated roof trim has been restored, relocated and converted into a restaurant. Exterior appearance is basically the same as original structure.
MARSHAL RESIDENCE 43 Quail Court	Site Relating to Important Person in History	Originally the site of the Marshall residence. Area now known as Quail Court Office Park which includes a variety of business offices and a restaurant.
WELCH HOUSE RESIDENCE 2190 Oak Grove Rd.	Site of Important Person in History	Circa 1880, descendants of William Welch, Grantee of Rancho las Juntas, which encompassed all the area from northern Walnut Creek to Martinez, built and occupied their residence at this site. Structure was razed in the 1960s.
ROGERS HOTEL Duncan and Main Street	Site of Historic Event	Built 1880, this early hotel, stage couch stop and political gathering place was owned by Walter “Ott” Rogers.
ADAMS RESIDENCE 2030 San Miguel Dr.	*Architectural** specimen	One-and-a-half story wood frame structure with wood shingle roof which is medium gable with a gablet. A triangle pediment decorates the entrance.
BRONSON RESIDENCE 210 El Camino Corto	*Architectural** specimen	The rustic setting of this brick structure with its high gable roof of wood shingle and windmill makes this one of a kind for Walnut Creek.
LARRIELL RESIDENCE 196 El Camino Corto	*Architectural** specimen	Structure is of Spanish style construction with stucco siding and tile roofing.

STOW RESIDENCE 1721 Stow Avenue	**Structure** of Historical Significance	James M. Stow moved to California in 1856 and after living in varied locations, settled in Walnut Creek in 1865. In 1876, he started his won business of general merchandizing. In 1877, he became notary public and postmaster of Walnut Creek. He was elected to the office of County Assessor in 1879.