

1.3 Site history

The Ohlone people inhabited the Amador Valley beginning in about AD 500 and trapped and hunted migratory birds in Willow Marsh, a large wetland that began near the edge of the site. They led a hunting / gathering life until the arrival of Europeans, marked by the exploratory visit of Spanish soldiers en route from San Pablo Bay to Monterey in 1772. Before long Spanish missionaries began relocating the Ohlone to Mission San Jose.

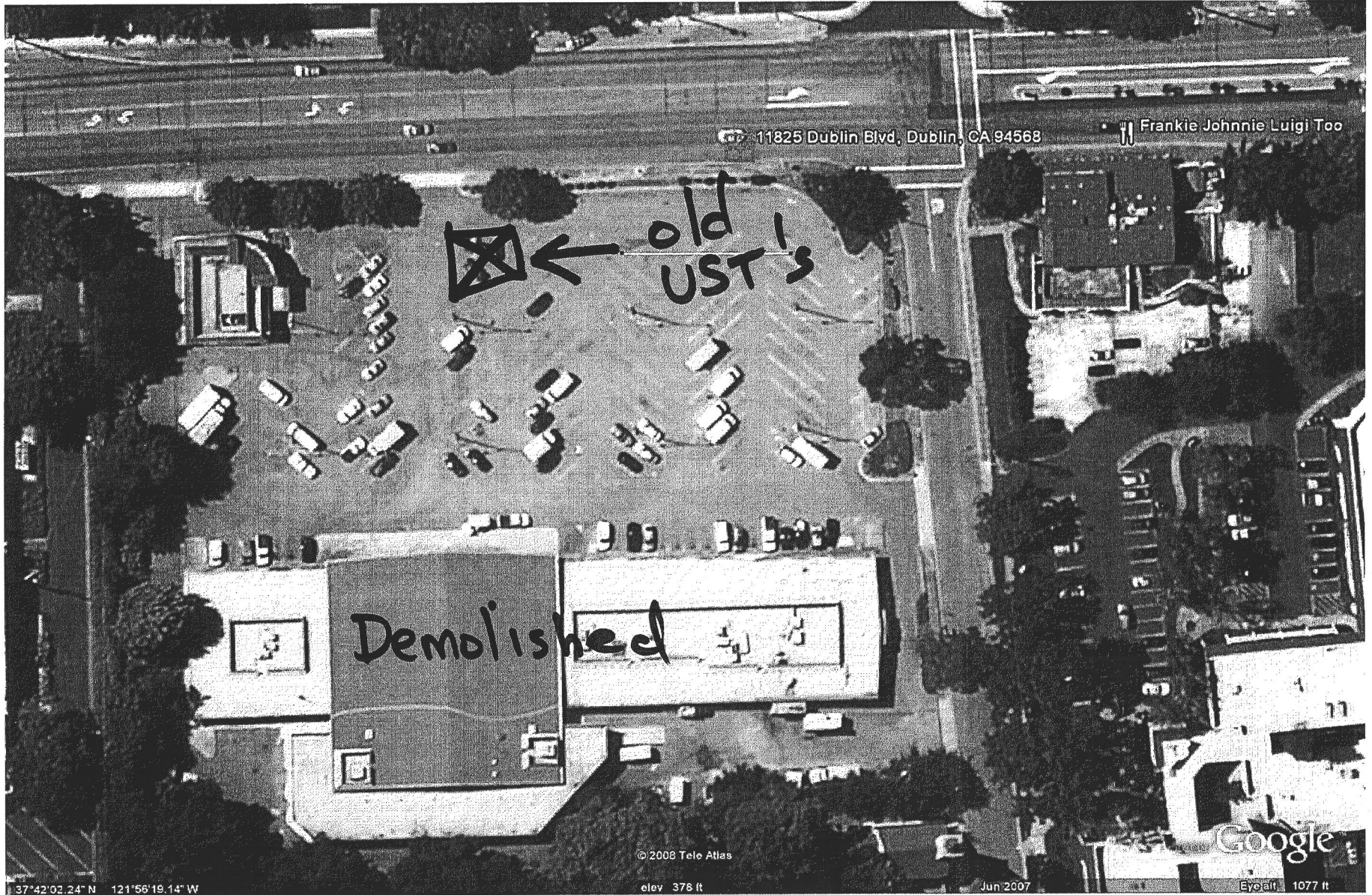
After Mexico won independence from Spain, Jose Maria Amador, the former civilian administrator of Mission San Jose, lobbied the Mexican government and won sixteen thousand acres of land in the valley — some of the best in California. In 1835 he built his adobe next to Alamilla Spring, 1,000 feet to the northeast of the Historic Park site, and employed about 150 Mexican and local Indian workers to run cattle on his ranch. It is rumored that Amador buried his workers next to Dublin Creek on the park site. The Amador Ranch and its spring became the principle stopping point for travelers on two trails, one from San Francisco Bay to the San Joaquin Valley and the other from the Carquinez Straight to Mission San Jose.

After the United States annexed California in 1846, Amador was forced to sell off most of his land holdings to Irish immigrants who were beginning to settle the valley. Like Amador, the new immigrants ran cattle, but soon began growing crops of fruit and nut trees, especially after the arrival of the railroad in 1869 made these lucrative exports. By 1866 the immigrants had built a school (Murray Schoolhouse, later moved closer to the site), church (St. Raymond's), store (Green's Store), hotels (Amador Hotel and Dougherty Station) and a handful of other buildings around the crossroads which would later become the intersection of Dublin Boulevard and Donlon Way. In 1859 they started a cemetery on land that had probably also been used by the Ohlone to bury their dead. The trails became stagecoach lines (Stockton-Oakland and Martinez-San Jose) and the collection of buildings came to be known as "Dublin Village". The availability of fresh water, accommodations for the traveler, and prosperous agriculture created a small, thriving community.

recent
History

As the automobile replaced the stagecoach, Dublin Village became a stopping place for cars. Garages, lunch counters and other businesses oriented themselves to the "Lincoln Highway" (Route 50), Dublin Boulevard. Even into the 1950s, though, Dublin Village was a compact settlement surrounded by pastures and walnut groves. By the 1960s and the arrival of Interstate 580, however, the population of the area exploded as subdivisions carpeted the valley. New landowners, eager to subdivide and develop the area, removed many of the traces of the historic settlement. In a backlash against the wholesale destruction of Dublin's physical history, preservationists saved several important structures in the 1970s and early 1980s and established the Heritage Center.

UST LOCATION FIGURE



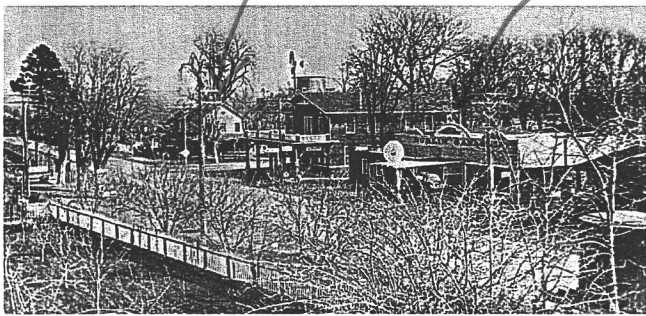
Scale: 1" = 80'

Ferma Corp -
11-19-08
11825 Dublin Blvd, Dublin

FIGURE I-4 | Historic photos of Dublin Village

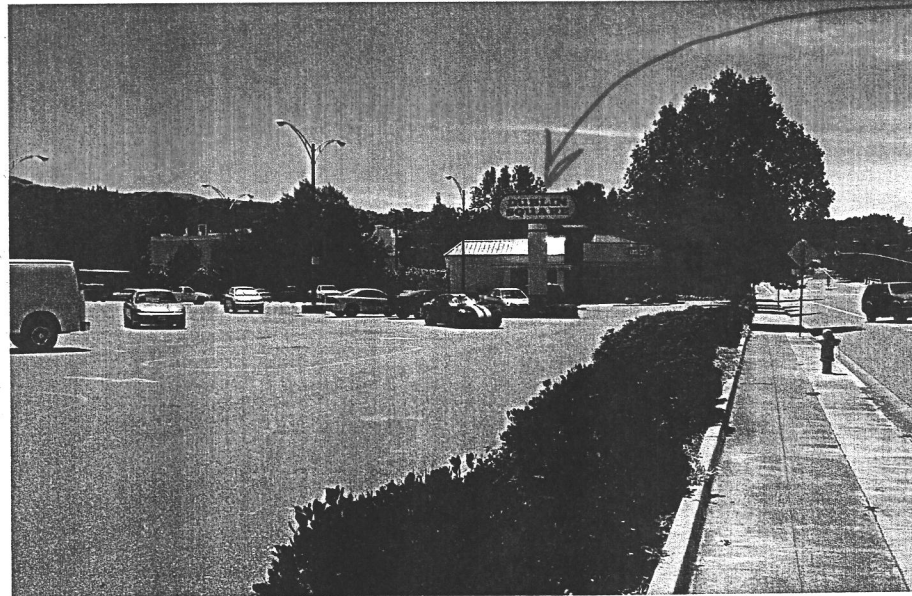
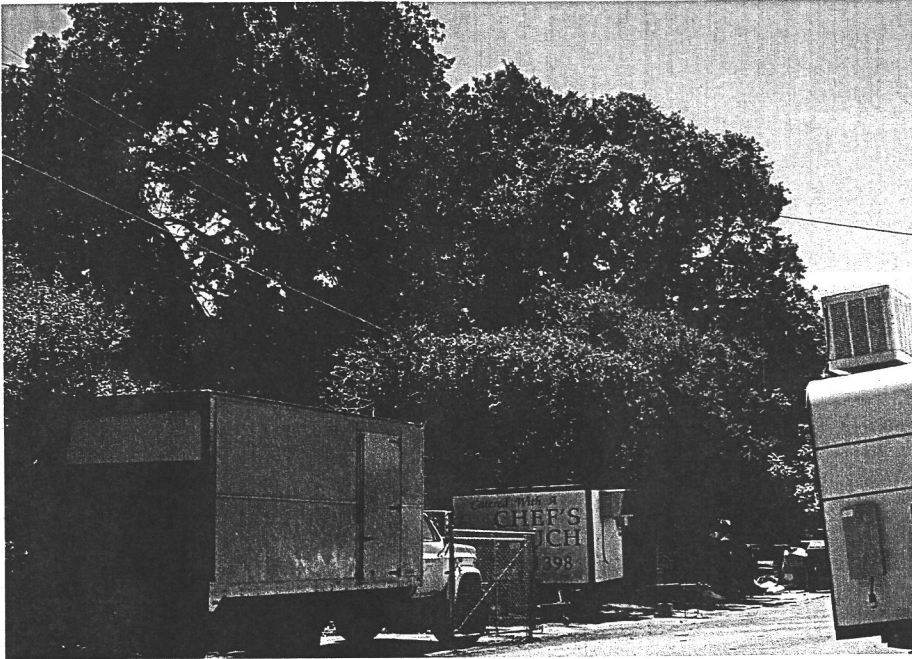


current exist structure
@ SE corner of Dublin & Donlan (1)



Clockwise from the top: Dublin Boulevard looking west, about 1930; Meyer's Amador Garage about 1930; students at Murray school in 1891; Dublin Village, looking east, 1913.

FIGURE 2-5 Cemetery and Dublin Boulevard edge conditions



Tanks
found under
sign location
approx location
of historic
Gas station

for seventy-five years in the late 1800s and early 1900s, and is a prime example of early California vernacular construction.

In addition to these buildings, the main historic feature of the area is the Pioneer Cemetery, which occupies the west portion of the Heritage Center site. The cemetery has a feeling of being tucked away from the road. Currently there is a parking lot between it and Donlon Way. Grave sites are grouped together in areas bounded by curbs. Large oak and walnut trees dating from early European settlement tower over the cemetery, giving it a shady, forested feeling. At the back (west) end,

Google Maps Address

current structure
①

