## 2.2.19 Marshall Park Historic District



Ordinance # 85-076 July 30, 1985 Updated by Ordinance # 2019-0052 December 10, 2019

Updated 2020

## SACRAMENTO REGISTER OF HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

## **Marshall Park Historic District**

The Marshall Park Historic District preserves a small but cohesive grouping of houses that were constructed around Marshall Park in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The 2.5- acre park is named after James Marshall, whose discovery of gold at John Sutter's sawmill in Coloma kicked off the California Gold Rush in 1848. The park—located on the block bounded by I, J, 27th, and 28th streets— is one of ten one-block plazas that John A. Sutter, Jr. donated to Sacramento for use as a public park when the young city was first laid out that same year. Located at the city's eastern periphery at the time of its establishment, the area around Marshall Park remained sparsely populated until the late nineteenth century when Sacramento's expanding population began to spill out into new streetcar suburbs that were emerging on the city's borders.

The development of new neighborhoods to the east of Sacramento's central business district was aided by the extension of streetcar lines to these areas, which allowed residents to enjoy the benefits of living outside the increasingly overcrowded and dirty city center while offering them the means to travel to their places of work downtown. These new "streetcar suburbs" followed a wider national trend as the expansion of streetcar service spurred the outward growth of cities across the country. By 1895, Sanborn fire insurance maps show that development had begun on the blocks around Marshall Park. In 1900, the city decided to return the land on which the school sat to its originally intended role as a public plaza.

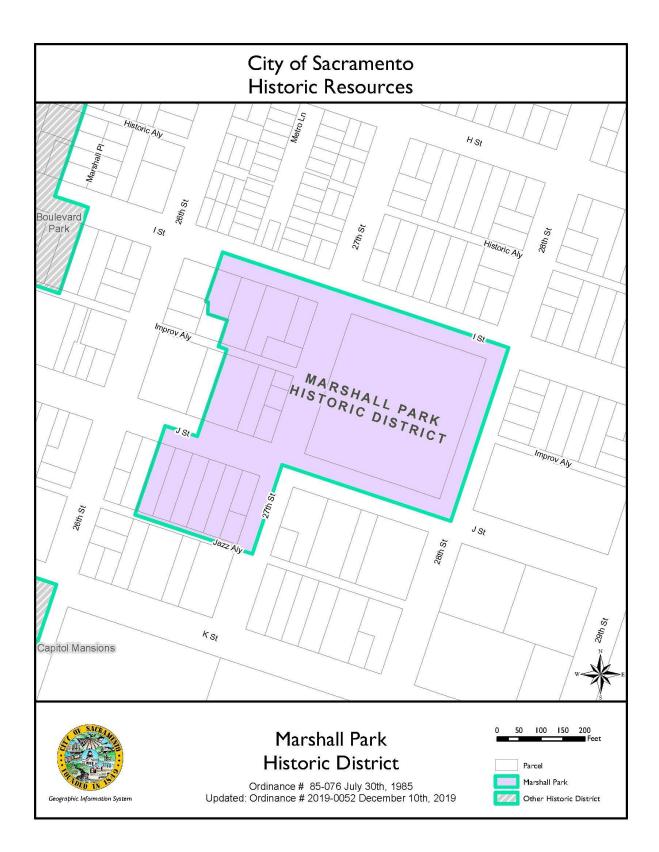
The neighborhood developed quickly at the start of the twentieth century. By 1915, all of the parcels surrounding Marshall Park were filled with single-family dwellings. These wood-framed houses were constructed in a similar scale to one another, with 40- foot frontages and a generally uniform setback from the street. A few apartment buildings also dotted the neighborhood. Over the subsequent decades, the advent of the automobile transformed the blocks around Marshall Park. Streetcars running on multiple lines and an increasing number of automobiles whizzed down J Street, which had become part of the state's growing highway system by 1923. An additional streetcar line had also been established nearby on H Street.

The period of significance for the Marshall Park Historic District begins with the start of streetcar service along J and 28th streets in 1887, which attracted new residential development to the area, and concludes with the end of streetcar service on 28th Street in 1936, which signaled the start of an exodus of many residents to newer automobile-oriented suburbs outside the city.

<u>Architectural Styles:</u> Italianate, Stick/Eastlake, Queen Anne, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Classic Box, Tudor, Italian Renaissance, Mediterranean Revival, Prairie, Craftsman, Vernacular, Landscape

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## Contributing (C) and Non-Contributing (NC) Resources

Address	Historic Status
912 27TH ST	Contributing
915 27TH ST	Contributing
916 27TH ST	Contributing
920 27TH ST	Contributing
928 27TH ST	Contributing
1008 27TH ST	Contributing
2000 1 67	Cantaibutian
2608 I ST	Contributing
2614   ST	Contributing
2620 I ST	Contributing
2630 I ST	Contributing
2610 J ST	Contributing
2612 J ST	Non-Contributing
2618 J ST	Contributing
2620 J ST	Contributing
2623 J ST	Non-Contributing
2626 J ST	Contributing
2627 J ST	Contributing
2630 J ST	Contributing

Note: Addresses of properties may not be all the addresses associated with the property; address shown reflect the address assigned to the parcel by the Sacramento County Recorder's Office.