

PH0660465

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HCRS

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 24 1978
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC LLANO ROAD ROADHOUSE

NOV 22 1977

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 4353 GRAVENSTEIN HIGHWAY SOUTH

CITY, TOWN

SEBASTOPOL

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

001

STATE

CALIFORNIA

CODE

06

COUNTY SONOMA

CODE

097

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- Not currently

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER: none

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME MR. FRANK C. HAMMOND

STREET & NUMBER

4353 GRAVENSTEIN HIGHWAY SOUTH

CITY, TOWN

SEBASTOPOL

VICINITY OF

STATE

CALIFORNIA

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. SONOMA COUNTY, COUNTY RECORDER

STREET & NUMBER

2555 MENDOCINO AVENUE

CITY, TOWN

SANTA ROSA

STATE

CALIFORNIA

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Llano Road Roadhouse is a "T" shaped Greek Revival house similar in form to the "T" shaped variations found in Illinois, Michigan and Ohio (an example of this is illustrated in the book, Greek Revival Architecture in America, Talbot Hamlin - Newton Farmhouse near Belvedere, Ill (H.A.B.S.)). The house is located on property at the corner of Gravenstein Highway (old stage coach route) and Llano Road. This area was known as the Llano de Santa Rosa Rancho at the head of the Laguna de Santa Rosa or delta area (Llano means delta).

It is reported that this building was built in about 1850 along the road from Petaluma to Sebastopol and that the single storey portion was built first and the two storey portion was added ca. 1857, when it became a roadhouse for the stage line from Petaluma to Sebastopol. The route ran from Petaluma to Oak Grove House, Washoe House, Pine Grove, Freestone, Bodega Corners (Smith Ranch), and Bodega.

The single storey portion is two rooms with a central fire place constructed of flat cut stones. The ~~two~~ storey portion contains 3 rooms on the lower floor and a central stair up to two rooms on the upper level. The building is constructed of hand hewn timbers (floor, wall, and roof joists) with some sawn timbers and wide boards. The exterior wood siding consists of three patterns, handsplit clapboards, sawn clapboards, and the shiplap pattern typical of the older residences. The under floor structure of the two storey portion is constructed of hand hewn members. The floor beams are mortised into main beams and the foundations are constructed of stone. The under floor of the single storey portion is not visible.

The windows are double hung wood (six over six lights) and also illustrate three eras of construction methods. What appears to be the earliest windows, are constructed of hand planed stiles, rails, & mutins. The glass is wavy with bubbles indicating the possibility that they were hand blown. The stiles and rails are connected by means of mortise and tenon details using wood pins to secure them in place. The mutins are very thin in design and are mortised into the rails and stiles.

The doors are stile and rail, thin in construction and with surface mortise style hardware.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

ca. 1840

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The building is a good early example of the Greek Revival Farmhouse Style Architecture being built in Sonoma County by early settlers/farmers. The 1877 Sonoma County Atlas shows the land where the house is, was owned by a Mr. James Delaney (a farmer and native of Delaware), who came to California in 1849 and then settled in Sonoma County in 1850. He was among a half-a-dozen American Immigrants noted to have settled in the southern end of the Analy township in 1850, where this house is located. (History of Sonoma County, Munro-Fraser, published by Alley Bowen Co., 1880). Two other immigrants of the early 1850's were John Walker and J.M. Miller, who built the Pine Grove Store (the origins of Sebastopol) where the Bodega Post Office was until 1868, located just north of this property.

The key significance of this building is in the method of construction, with the use of hand hewn timbers, hand split siding and hand planed windows. Although the entire structure is not visible, the portion seen indicates that it is constructed similar to the colonial methods before the use of the balloon frame. The floor members are mortised together and sit on stone foundations. The walls appear to have timbers at approximately 36" O.C. covered with the hand split clapboard siding. There are some sawn members (which are original) used in the upper floor and ceiling framing.

It should be noted that northwest of this area (Freestone and Bodega Corners) there was a commercial Mill cutting lumber by a wipsaw and pit method (Salmon Creek ca. 1835) and later Captain Stephen Smith constructed a steam operated mill ca. 1842 near Bodega Corners.

This building will also yield information on how the early immigrant farmers built their first houses in California. Once the interior finishes (which are not generally original) are removed, the construction techniques can be studied and properly documented.

The integrity of the building generally remains with alterations in siding materials and interior finishes. The open porch on the earlier one storey portion is partially enclosed creating a storage area and recessed porch.

