

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

received JAN 27 1982

Date entered

FEB 25 1982

1. Name

historic Cady House

RECEIVED

and/or common Cady House

SEP 15 1981

2. Location

OHP

street & number 72 North Norlin Street

not for publication

city, town Sonora

vicinity of

congressional district 14

state California 95370

code

06

county Tuolumne

code 109

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Robert Judd, Lois Judd, Janice Blanchard

street & number % 250 Del Casa Dr.

city, town Mill Valley

vicinity of

state California

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Tuolumne County Recorder's Office

street & number 2 S. Green St.

city, town Sonora

state California 95370

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Historic American Building
title Survey

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1937

federal state county local

depository for survey records National Park Service Archives

city, town Washington, D.C.

state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input 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 Cady House is a single-story Greek Revival residence with a cedar shingle gabled roof and siding of six-inch pine clapboards painted white. It rests directly on the earth below with the exception of the porches which are supported by posts and the front bedroom which is also supported by posts. The posts and the spaces between them are concealed with lattice painted green to match the shutters which flank the french doors. The home has four brick chimneys, each 16 inches wide, which served wood stoves in the dining room, kitchen and front sitting room and a fireplace with plaster mantle in the front bedroom. One of the most attractive features of the Cady House is a porch, with small round balusters, beginning at the northeast corner of the building and continuing across the east elevation and most of the south elevation. The roof of the porch is supported by square wooden posts with capitals closely approximating the Tuscan order.

It is interesting to note two early 1870's photographs do not show a porch on the east elevation, just the pedimented portico that is found centered on that elevation. The same photographs also do not show today's porches on the east and west walls of the front bedroom. The east elevation porches and the front bedroom porches have flat roofs that abut the area below the unadorned entablature of the home's facade as contrasted with the south elevation porch which has a roofline that is an extension of the roof of the house. An 1896 lithograph of the home shows the east elevation porches and the front bedroom porches, thus indicating they were added in the interim.

The east elevation is notable for the above mentioned pedimented portico that is centered thereon. It has an unadorned entablature and it projects to the staircase landing. The portico is supported by two Tuscan-like pillars and two pilasters. Additional pilasters serve as corner boards on this and all other elevations. Two additional pilasters flank the front door which in turn is bordered by colored glass sidelights and a transom. Above the transom is a wooden detail that restates the portico's entablature. One pair of french doors with pedimental headers and having a total of eight panes of glass is found on each side of this entry which was the original main entrance and had the address 400 Norlin Street as contrasted with today's address of 72 North Norlin Street which resulted from a renumbering program by the City of Sonora. A wooden staircase with nine steps provides access to the porch.

The south elevation features a jog at the eastern end where the front bedroom with gable projects southward. The porch sweeps around the southeast and southwest corners of the front bedroom via a curved balustrade. A french door unit with pedimental header is centered on the front bedroom's south wall. A small double hung window is found at the north end of the front bedroom's west wall. In its place originally was a door opening with pedimental header. That original door and the main Norlin Street entry were opposite each other and were separated by a distance of about 15 feet, thus forming a hall. In the 1930's

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the door was removed, the space filled with clapboards and the window, and a portion of the hall was converted into a bathroom to serve the front bedroom.

On the main portion of the south elevation (to the west of the front bedroom projection) two pairs of six-pane french door units (with pedimental headers) flank each side of a less ornate door. Although this entry is not the main entry, it is easier to gain access from this side than the east because of terrain. This door has a large pane of opaque glass and two wooden panels below. There is a single glass pane transom above the door and a pedimental header over the transom. The porch ends on the south elevation at a kitchen wall, the width of the porch, where there is a four panel door, the back of which is grained to imitate oak. Two multi-pane glass double hung windows with pedimental headers appear on a wall that is even with the end of the roof line. The early 1870's photographs previously referred to do not show this interruption to the porch. The porch in the early 1870's photographs extends to the terminus of the south elevation, a distance of about 12 feet. By closing in the porch as we see today, the kitchen was made larger. A wooden staircase with eight steps provides access from the garden level to the south elevation main entry.

The west elevation consists of an enclosed porch with shed roof. A door is centered on the west wall of the enclosed porch and a pair of small windows are found on each side of the door. The enclosed porch is not original although a porch of some kind was. Access to the kitchen is through this enclosed porch.

The north elevation features clapboard and bevel (shiplap) siding, the latter not being original. There are two original chimneys on this elevation. The rear bedroom is on this elevation and its exterior wall is bevel siding. This room lies adjacent to the rear sitting room and can be entered from the rear sitting room via a door with glass panes above and grained wood below, indicating that if this is an original door, it was probably a door to the outside, not another room. This room could have been added for the Cady's adopted daughter. It is not original. The bevel siding reappears at the northwest corner in conjunction with the previously mentioned west elevation porch.

Approximately 11 feet west of the enclosed porch is a two-car garage with hinged, bifold doors having glass windows above wood panels. This building is made of bevel siding and was built in the 1930's to replace a wooden building that served as a storage room for J.S. Cady's store inventory and the family's clothes washing area.

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Sixteen feet to the west of the garage is a shed of rustic, 1x12 vertical wood siding. It dates before the garage and was a shed for chickens.

To the southwest of the shed is a lath house built in the 1930's for camellias and azaleas. While of a later date than the home, these outbuildings contribute to the historical character of this property.

An old fashioned garden surrounds the home on the east and south elevations. There is also a garden area along the north elevation that is reached by climbing a few slate stairs. A mature deodar cedar dominates the east elevation garden where there is a wide pathway of red bricks. The south elevation garden, also featuring wide brick pathways, is the most visible to the passerby. It is dominated by a very large, old live oak tree. Other species found are a strawberry tree, pomegranate tree, lilacs, mature fig trees, crepe myrtles and mature camellias and azaleas. The east and south elevations are very steep at the street and are buttressed by walls of native slate, dry laid in some places and mortared in others. These original east and south elevation walls have brick corners. Resting on top of the stone walls is a picket fence. The fence's corner posts and gateposts were fashioned to resemble, on a smaller scale, the Tuscan-like pillars of the home.

The interior of the home is notable in several areas. The front bedroom, front sitting room, rear sitting room and vestibule (hall at south elevation entry) retain their original 14-foot ceilings. The front bedroom has a smooth plaster medallion in the center of the ceiling and a rough plaster fireplace mantle. The front and rear sitting rooms have very old wallpaper in varying patterns. One pattern forms the wainscoting which is bordered by parallel strips of gilded half-moon molding on top and 1 foot nine inch baseboard below. Between the gilded molding (a space of three inches) is solid color paper. Rising from the molding is a patterned paper that meets more of the molding one foot from the ceiling. The space to the ceiling is filled with a flowered wallpaper border. The ceiling is papered with several patterns, each in ever smaller borders until a center square where there is a plaster medallion. The dining room has lincrusta walton wainscoting above 1 foot five inch baseboard. The dining room ceiling has been lowered. What is purported to be the original wood burning dining room stove remains in this room. It is oval in shape and bears the imprint "Fuller-Warren Co., Troy, New York, Diadem #24". Most of the interior doors appear to be pine grained to resemble maple on the panels and a darker solid color on the stiles. A similar graining pattern appears on pocket doors that can be used to close off the front sitting room from the rear sitting room. The graining is attributed to Ben Sears, an artist.

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While the origin of the Cady House cannot be documented with a high degree of certainty, family oral tradition suggests that it was constructed on the Atlantic Seaboard, either in the Baltimore area or in New England. This oral history hypothesis is supported by physical evidence. A wood sample from the Cady House was diagnosed by the Forest Products Laboratory of the University of California as being Eastern White Pine (*pinus Strabus*), native to the Atlantic Seaboard and not occurring in the West. Please see attached correspondence from the Forest Products Laboratory.

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 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 1856

Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Cady House's classic Greek Revival style exemplifies a kind of architecture popular in the eastern United States at a time when Gold Rush California was just becoming settled. The building, changed little from its original configuration, is well sited and was designed with pleasing proportions. It was built of good quality materials by skilled hands. For the most part, California architecture from the discovery of gold in January, 1848, through 1851 was characterized by less permanent structures than in the times which followed. Log cabins, brush huts, a few adobe buildings and canvas tents were the transitory structures found in those early days. The introduction of milled lumber, whether brought from the East Coast or produced in the mills which were soon started in the abundant timber regions of interior California, enabled the construction of more traditional buildings which were generally modeled after established eastern patterns. The Cady House represented quality construction built to last at a time when Sonora was only slightly removed from the tumultuous days of '49. The home symbolized a family's desire for a good quality shelter. It also indicated that Sonora had become a permanent settlement with a government, a business community and schools, churches, religious and social groups. The building is one of Sonora's most cherished landmarks and endures today on a hilltop overlooking the town that was the "Queen of the Southern Mines".

The Cady House has been a landmark in Sonora at least since 1867 and probably before. The information that has circulated locally and in print for many years indicates that the building was originally constructed on the East Coast, shipped around Cape Horn in numbered pieces and reconstructed at its present location in the mid-1850's for John Sherman Cady, later the proprietor of a Sonora business specializing in wallpaper, paint, oils, hardware and home furnishings. The home is an excellent example of Greek Revival architecture, according to John Carden Campbell in his book Houses of Gold. Another authority, Harold Kirker, writes in California's Architectural Frontier, that numerous homes were brought to California by sea from the east coast during the early days of the Gold Rush. Kirker states these homes "were typically New England in style and construction" "were invariably painted white with green shutters" and evinced other characteristics shared by the Cady House: clapboard siding, peaked roofs, classical details, symmetrical facade and pillared porches. Some of these pre-fabricated homes were re-erected in the San Francisco Bay area, Sacramento and Stockton, according to Kirker, who further states that "many of the frame houses imported into California during the gold rush were consigned

continued

UTM NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

9. Major Bibliographical References

Newspapers: Union Democrat, Tuolumne Independent, Tuolumne Courier-1865-1867
Lang, H.O. History of Tuolumne County. San Francisco, 1882.
Campbell, John Carden. Houses of Gold. Howell-North Books. San Diego, 1980.
Kirker, Harold. California's Architectural Frontier. San Marino, 1960.
Deeds, Homestead records. Interview with C.M. DeFerrari, Tuolumne Co. Historian

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property .40

Quadrangle name Sonora

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UMT References

A

1	1	7	2	9	7	5	0	4	2	0	7	2	0	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B

Zone				Easting				Northing						

C

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

Zone				Easting				Northing						

E

Zone				Easting				Northing						

F

Zone				Easting				Northing						

G

Zone				Easting				Northing						

H

Zone				Easting				Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification

Assessor's parcel on which the home is located, #01-172-21-0. See attached Site Plan.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state 7/2 code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sherrin Grout, director, and Sharon Marovich, President

organization Tuolumne County Historical Society date September 12, 1981

street & number P. O. Box 695 telephone (209) 532-1733

city or town Sonora state California 95370

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature K. M. Ellison

title date 11-30-81

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Silvia Byers
Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the National Register

date 2/25/82

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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for ultimate shipment to inland communities and isolated mountain hamlets".

Research conducted in conjunction with this nomination revealed that Mr. Cady, for whom the home is named, did not take title to this property until August 18, 1866, some ten years after the local legend would have one believe. Cady paid \$400 in gold coin and secured payment of the balance with a \$1,300 mortgage. Cady homesteaded the property with "dwelling house thereon" a year later, well past the era in which Kirker and other authorities indicate was characterized by importation of pre-fabricated housing into interior California.

It is possible that G.C.E. Haley, the man from whom Cady purchased his property in 1866 could have had the home built. The fact that his selling price in 1866 was \$1,700 would indicate a strong likelihood of a substantial structure being on the property. Haley acquired a lot that is now the Cady parcel in March, 1856, from a Spanish lady, Francisca Beltran, for \$150. The assessor's records show a \$300 improvement in 1857. Census records in 1860 reveal that Haley was a "boarding house keeper", that he had a wife, Mary, and two sons and that he was a Negro. His wife is identified as "Negro on hill" in the census data. Before moving to Sonora Haley owned a ranch "a mile from Columbia", according to a newspaper account in 1855. Proceeds from the sale of the ranch could have financed purchase of the lot and subsequent improvement. Living in Columbia at the same time as G.C.E. Haley was another Haley family in which three brothers, Robert, Timothy and Salisbury, were sea captains, sailing the route from the east coast to San Francisco and bringing shipfuls of prospectors to the mines. If there is a tie between G.C.E. Haley and the seafaring Haley family, it is quite possible that a pre-fabricated home could have been transported on one of their ships and brought to Sonora where G.C.E. Haley had it reconstructed.

G.C.E. Haley's wife, Mary, died in May, 1865, in childbirth. Cemetery records state she and the infant were buried in the Sonora City Cemetery. The abbreviation "Col'd" appears by her name in the records. Haley sold his property the next year to Cady but retained ownership of the rear 75 feet. Haley died in April, 1898, in Sacramento and his body was returned to Sonora for burial in the City Cemetery beside his wife and son, Samuel, who died in 1880. Haley's obituary in the Mother Lode Magnet stated he was a steward aboard a Sacramento river steamboat at the time of his death. All that is known about Haley's other son, Paul, is that in 1899, a year after his father's death, he sold the rear portion of his father's original holding to the Cady family.

The Haleys were among a handful of free Negroes who made their

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home in California after the early days of the Gold Rush. Tensions leading to the Civil War were running high in California and the Tuolumne county press was full of anti-Negro and generally anti-foreigner articles in virtually every issue. Haley was no doubt friends with William Sugg, another Negro who built a home in Sonora in 1857 from adobe bricks he made on the premises. Sugg's home, with wooden additions to accommodate a growing family, still stands in Sonora. Unfortunately, it is unknown whether G.C.E. Haley is responsible for construction of the now named Cady House or whether J.S. Cady was. It cannot be stated with certainty that the structure was once a New England residence although the previously referred to characteristics would indicate that such was the case.

Cady had been in business for six years when he made his purchase from Haley. Cady first arrived in California in 1852 from Massachusetts. He set off immediately for the southern mines, arriving in Sonora four days later. He engaged in mining and worked as a clerk in a Sonora store before returning to Massachusetts in 1855 to marry Mary Curtiss. Cady brought his wife to Tuolumne county in 1858 and he resumed mining. Two years later he opened his store on the lower level of the Odd Fellows' hall just two blocks east of his future home. He and Mary had only one child, Annie, who died in 1873 at the age of 3. Cady was prominent in Republican politics and served as Sonora's city clerk and postmaster. He and his wife adopted a daughter, Carolyn (Carrie). Mrs. Cady died in 1900 and Carrie and her husband, Andrew Vanderhoof, returned from the Bay Area to take care of the aging and retired Cady. He transferred all of his real property, including his home, to Carrie before he died in 1914. The Vanderhoofs, who maintained the home in its fine condition and cultivated the beautiful garden, lived there until they died, Carrie in 1932 and Andrew in 1935.

In 1930 Carrie transferred the property to her then unmarried daughter, Mary, who was living with her parents. Mary married Munsell Brooks in 1934 and together they continued to maintain the home and tend the garden.

Mary was especially fond of crysanthemums and daffodils and gave away many hundreds of blooms over the years to friends and especially for events at the historic St. James' Episcopal church (1860). She was a tireless worker on behalf of the church and in gratitude for her efforts an addition to the social hall was named in her honor. Munsell Brooks developed an interest in camellias and azaleas and propagated many varieties of these shade plants. He built two greenhouses for his plants on the property and one still stands. After Mary Vanderhoof Brooks died in 1963, her husband opened the house and gardens

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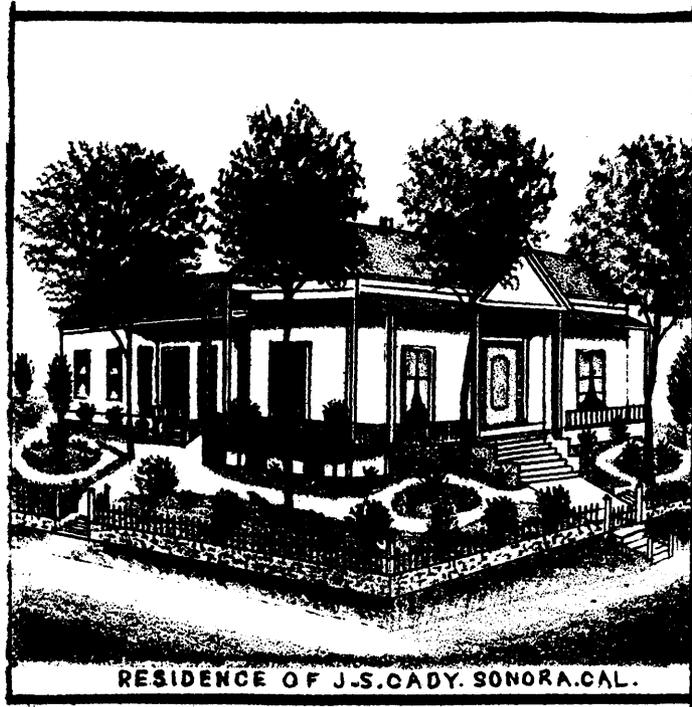
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to the public and welcomed countless visitors anxious to view the grounds and interior of this historic home. He published an illustrated brochure with information about the house, perpetuating the story about the building's coming around Cape Horn for Cady. Munsell Brooks died in 1979 and since that time the home has been occupied by his grandson and his wife. The home remains in the ownership of Mary Vanderhoof Brooks' two nieces and a nephew.

End of Item 8 continuation sheets



A portion of a re-issued 1896 lithograph clearly showing the east porches of the Cady House, 72 North Norlin St., Sonora, Ca. 95370