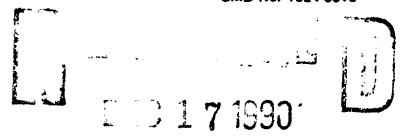


2158

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

REIVED

historic name Shaw, Isaac E., Building
other names/site number Scandia Building

AUG 10 1989

2. Location

THE

street & number 219 North Cloverdale Blvd. not for publication
city, town Cloverdale vicinity
state California code CA county Sonoma code 097 zip code 95425

3. Classification

| Ownership of Property | Category of Property | Number of Resources within Property | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | | Contributing | Noncontributing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> buildings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input type="checkbox"/> district | | <u>0</u> sites |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site | | <u>0</u> structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> objects |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object | | <u>0</u> Total |

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Kathryn Gualtieri 12-12-90
Signature of certifying official Date
California Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet. Muh J. Baker 24 Jan. 1991

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): _____

fn _____
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Commerce/Trade - Department Store

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)Mid-19th Century
Other: Italianate False Front

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Wood
walls Wood
roof Asphalt
other _____

The Isaac E. Shaw Building is a simple, rectangular one and one-half story gable roofed building with false front. Roofing is asphalt roll and siding is medium redwood shiplap weatherboard. The building is 24 feet wide and 52 feet deep. It is located at the south end of a row of one story commercial buildings on the west side of North Cloverdale Boulevard. The Shaw Building has recently undergone a rehabilitation and the owners have applied for tax credits. Although the building has been altered over the years, mainly at the storefront, the overall level of integrity appears adequate for listing.

The street elevation exhibits a false front with Italianate cornice supported by paired center and side sculptured brackets and single sculptured brackets at each end. Beneath the cornice is a molded frieze. The false front is pierced by a small wooden vent with plain surround. The first floor is divided into a north and south volume. At the northeast corner an original doorway had a two-panel, glass transom divided by small upright bar above the original doorway; the transom has been removed and the doorway heightened to accommodate a newly installed replacement door. The earlier three panel wooden door had a large upper glass panel. The current two panel door has a vertical centered glass panel. A 7'6" four-light window completes the north volume. Until the recent restoration, the south volume had a north-offset 2'6" doorway with a non-original door sealed shut, and a 5'6" single pane fixed window. The door and smaller fixed window have been replaced by a second 7'6" window. Both windows are now fixed.

The south elevation has a west offset gable roofed dormer with centered double-hung window, plain surround and slipsill. The first floor level is broken by north and south offset window openings, each with single pane, double-hung wood frame windows. Vertical board wall trim divides the first floor exterior into three volumes.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce
Communications
Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance

1875 - 1903

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Shaw, Isaac E.

Architect/Builder

unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Isaac E. Shaw Building appears eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and B. Built in 1875, it is the second oldest surviving commercial building in Cloverdale and is recognized as such in the city's 1977 historic inventory as well as the 1978 and 1986 preservation elements of its General Plan. The Shaw Building is one of only four historic commercial buildings still standing in Cloverdale. Cloverdale began as a market town; commercial development was central to its success. The Shaw Building was constructed just at the beginning of the settlement stage, after the coming of the railroad insured both the existence of the town and its slow growth. The building served as the town's post office and express office until 1880. Once Isaac Shaw moved to larger quarters, the building became the first home of Cloverdale's Reveille, the only newspaper to survive in the town and the city's weekly for 110 years. The Shaw Building is significant under criterion B for its association with its first owner, Isaac Shaw, who was a major figure in the development of the community. Shaw served as the town's postmaster from 1875 through 1883 and its treasurer between 1879 and 1881. He went on to establish Cloverdale's first bank and helped to found the Cloverdale Citrus Fair Association, the town's major tourist attraction that survives to this day.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Sonoma County, Recorder's Office, Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds & Agreements, Maps, Certificates of Co-Partnership, Register of Deaths, Official Records, Torrens Certificates
Sonoma County, Assessor's Office, Assessment Rolls, 1856-1882, 1912, 1925
Wilson, W. B.. Cloverdale: a History of the Area. Cloverdale: Cloverdale Historical Society, 1972.
Munro-Fraser, J. P.. History of Sonoma County. San Francisco: Alley, Bowan, 1880.
Guinn, J. M.. History of the State of California and Biographical Record of Coast Counties, California. Chicago: Chapman, 1904.
Cloverdale Reveille, 1879 - 1941

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Cloverdale Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property .1 (3750 square feet)

UTM References

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point 327' South of the North-West corner of Third and Commercial; thence, South 27.83'; thence West 143'; thence North 15.08'; thence East 18'; thence North 9.25'; thence East 125' to point of beginning.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

This is both the current boundary of Sonoma County Assessor's Parcel #01-174-17, and the boundary of Isaac E. Shaw's commercial property when the last portion was sold to George Weston in 1905.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dennis E. Harris
organization Consulting Historian date August 2, 1989
street & number 1879 Toyon Drive telephone (707) 433-7464
city or town Healdsburg state California zip code 95448

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2

Shaw, Isaac E., Building

The Eastern-most volume of the South Facade, 24' in length, had an East-offset single pane, double-hung, wood-frame window and a West offset 2'8" doorway with non-original door protected by a small shed-roof hood. During the 1990 restoration, the hood and doorway were removed; a window opening identical to the East-offset restores this section to its 1880 appearance.

The center 14' volume had an East-offset window of similar construction and a centered doorway with solid transom and small wooden ventilator above. The transom and doorway were removed during the recent restoration and the window relocated to the position shown in the 1880 photograph.

The Western-most volume of the South Facade, also 14' in length, continues to have the centered window of similar design visible in both the 1880 and 1989 photographs. Door and window openings on the three visible facades have plain surrounds, and the windows have plain slipsills. A small West-offset chimney, centered in the gable ridge, is visible from both the South and West facades.

The rear or West Elevation has a centered, second storey two-sash, double hung window in the gable peak. Until the recent restoration, the first floor facade was broken by a South-offset doorway with a two-pane glass transom above a four-panel wood door. That non-original door has been removed and the doorway enlarged to accommodate paired 3 by 5 panel doors. North offset there was a small fixed glass window; a two-sash, double-hung window, and a three-panel (upper, large panel is glass) door. A shed hood protected the double-hung window and door. Window and door openings had plain surrounds, and the windows had simple slipsills. During the 1990 restoration, the doorway and smaller fixed glass window have been removed and the facade resided. With the exception of the double doors, the West Facade more closely approximates the building's 1880 appearance than it did prior to the recent restoration.

The North Elevation abuts a more recent commercial building to the North. The upper storey has a centered gable dormer. The centered dormer window opening has an upper two-pane glass window, top hinged, and a lower panel of plywood. West-offset is a skylight. On the first floor of the North facade there is a West-offset window opening.

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Shaw, Isaac E., Building

Built in 1875, the building has undergone several alterations in its 115 year history. A 21' West extension was constructed in 1880; the footprint of the building which appears in the 1905 and 1911 Sanborn Insurance Company map shows this addition, which was removed by 1943.

A circa 1880 photograph of the building shows three chimneys - a large central chimney, a second West-offset chimney, and the remaining West-offset chimney. That photograph also shows a shed-roof porch which covered the front facade and extended approximately 6' to West Street, as Cloverdale Boulevard was then known. The porch covered a wood plank sidewalk which extended the width of the building.

The first floor front facade was altered when the building was converted to a restaurant, in 1941. Prior to that date, the facade consisted of two 12' volumes. The current North volume doorway (including the transom and door) is original. An identical doorway was South-offset for the South volume. Each volume had glass-pane fixed windows.

That photograph also shows a South facade with East and West offset window in the front volume, and centered windows in the smaller central and rear volume. The 1990 restoration included reestablishment of these windows and removal of the doorways.

From the available information, it appears that the West and North facades are in original condition, with the exception of the double doorway mentioned above.

Also original is a small gable-roofed, board-and-batten storage shed, 15'9" wide and 14' deep, 35'10" to the rear of the Shaw Building. The roof shingles, siding, and wood mudsill are all constructed of redwood. The shed is in deteriorated condition.

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

Photo Log

Isaac E. Shaw Building, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California

Photo #1 Photographer Unknown
Date: ca. 1880
Location of Negative: Cloverdale Historical Society
215 N. Cloverdale Blvd.
Cloverdale, CA 95425

View: Facing west

Photos 2-5 Photographer: Dennis Harris
Date: Oct. 7, 1990
Location of Negative: 1879 Toyon Drive
Healdsburg, CA 95448

Views

- #2: Facing northwest
- #3: Facing north
- #4: Facing east
- #5: Shed at rear of building (Photo taken April, 1989)

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2 Shaw, Isaac E., Building

Three historical contexts are important to the Shaw Building. It began as a commercial enterprise in 1856, when two speculators, Markle and Miller, purchased the Cloverdale Rancho. The land was on the main pack trail connecting the Santa Rosa and Ukiah valleys and the only recently laid out towns of Santa Rosa and Healdsburg to the south and Ukiah to the north. Situated at the west end of the Alexander Valley, it appeared to be a perfect location for a market town. Markle started the first general store, unfortunately situated on the east side of the Russian River. He laid out the first town lots. Before the railroad arrived in 1872, however, neither Markle nor others who followed his commercial efforts could make a go of it. Shaw, with extensive business experience elsewhere, came to Cloverdale in 1872 because it was now the northern terminus of a line connecting the San Francisco Bay with the fertile agricultural valleys of the North Bay area. Shaw both stimulated and profited from the growth of the market town. In addition to his various retail stores, he also led in the development of banking services for the community. After Shaw moved on to larger quarters, the Shaw Building became the first home of Cloverdale's only successful newspaper. Without the Reveille, the town would have remained culturally, socially, and perhaps even economically dependent upon its larger neighbors to the north and south. The weekly gave it cohesion, provided a sense of community, and, in a quite different way, stimulated its development.

Cloverdale's Early Commercial Development, 1854-1872

Cloverdale's history dates from 1856, when Richard B. Markle and W. J. Miller purchased the 850-acre Cloverdale Rancho at the confluence of Cloverdale Creek and the Russian River. The land was on the main pack trail connecting the Santa Rosa and Ukiah valleys and the only recently laid out towns of Santa Rosa and Healdsburg to the south and Ukiah to the north. In 1856, Levi Rosenberg, a German-Jewish immigrant important in the commercial development of both Healdsburg and Santa Rosa, set up a store on the east side of the Russian River. In 1857 Markle opened a tavern for travelers and pack trains at what became known as Markle's Place. West of the river, a second store reputedly was opened as early as 1854. That store, operated between 1865 and 1949 by Charles Mitchell and his heirs, is Cloverdale's oldest commercial building (Cloverdale Historical Landmark #85, 117 N. Cloverdale Blvd.). In 1857, J. H. Haartman and F. G. Hahman, Santa Rosa's pioneer merchants, opened Cloverdale's third store, near Markle's Place. In addition to his tavern,

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3 Shaw, Isaac E., Building

Markle also laid out the initial town lots and sold the first real estate in the future town of Cloverdale. Of these transactions, one a sale of lots 7, 8 and 9 (each 132' by 66') to T. J. Gould in November 1858, would become part of the Shaw development seventeen years later.² By August 1859, the town was large enough to support the establishment of its first fraternal order, Curtis Lodge #160, F. & A. M. (Masons).³

The following month, Markle's attempt at town development was at an end. On September 8, 1859, Markle sold the eighteen acre town site, "except Town Lots already sold," to James A. Kleiser. In October, Kleiser had the town surveyed by J. B. Wood, the County Surveyor. Wood's original map of Cloverdale, not filed until February of 1868, shows a town three blocks square: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd streets running south to north; and East, Main, and West running east to west. Of the ten blocks, labeled A through J, Gould's property was in the northwesternmost corner of the town.⁴

In 1865, Gould sold lots 7, 8, and 9, along with lot 36 in Block E, to Daniel W. Walker, then of Santa Clara County. Thirteen months later, the three lots in Block J were sold back to Gould. In 1866, both Gould and Walker listed their residences as Cloverdale. The sales price in 1865 was \$3,000, paid in gold; the following year, Walker received \$1,500 "lawful money" when Gould bought back the land, minus lot 36.⁵ In February 1869, Gould again sold the Block J land, now 264' by 180' bounded on the west by Commercial Street and on the east by West street, along with a half interest in Lot 37 of Block E. The purchaser, T. A. Shaw of Mendocino County, paid \$2,600. In December of 1869, T. A. Shaw bought out Gould's remaining half-interest in the Block E lot.⁶

Little is known of T. A. Shaw. The home at 215 N. Cloverdale Boulevard (Cloverdale Historic Landmark #82), known as the Isaac E. Shaw House and now the Cloverdale Museum, was clearly built for either Walker, Gould or T. A. Shaw. The Sonoma County Assessment Roll for 1871-2, assessed Shaw \$580 for the land and \$950 for improvements.⁷ Shaw also owned a thirteen acre parcel northwest of town, opposite Block Q.⁸ In 1875, when T. A. and Sarah Shaw sold the Block J property, it was referred to as the "Shaw Homestead," suggesting that the Shaws had moved from the more isolated Mendocino County to Cloverdale, where they built a home in town but continued to farm on the land they purchased just north of town.⁹

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Section number 8 Page 4 Shaw, Isaac E., Building

Isaac E. Shaw, 1872 - 1905

According to Thomas H. Thompson, an 1877 chronicler of Sonoma County's history, Cloverdale "grew slowly" between Markle's purchase in 1856 and the coming of the San Francisco and North Pacific Rail Road in 1872. But in 1872 Cloverdale was "awakened by the scream of the iron horse," and the town experienced unprecedented growth, accompanied by "over-speculation in Town lots and land."¹⁰ The town was resurveyed, to take advantage of the expected growth.¹¹ Cloverdale's first newspaper, the short-lived Cloverdale Review, began publication that spring. The publisher, variously listed as "J. Bowman" and "W. J. Bowman," may well have been Isaac E. Shaw's future business partner, John H. Bowman¹²

Neither the coming of the railroad nor the publication of its first newspaper had an impact as great as the arrival of Isaac E. Shaw, who had sold his "mercantile and forwarding business" to take advantage of the new commercial opportunities opened up by the establishment of a rail connection between Ukiah and San Francisco. The newspaper died; Cloverdale's depot was to close to Healdsburg's to stimulate town development on the scale expected by those who speculated in its real estate; but Shaw remained.

Shaw was born October 24, 1829, in Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, New York. His father, Salmon, was a farmer born in Woodstock, Vermont, to descendants of colonial Scotch settlers. His mother, Esther Ellis, was also a native of Vermont. The parents had ten children, of whom nine survived to maturity.

Isaac Shaw was raised on his parents Potsdam farm, attended the local district school, and then graduated from St. Lawrence Academy. After graduation, he studied surveying and "the languages". In 1845, at the age of 16, he began teaching at the district school he had attended as a child. In 1850, he left home to "broaden his field of action" and moved to Missouri, where he taught at a "select school" in Atchison county for two years.

In April 1852, Shaw headed "for the extreme western frontier in the emigrant train commanded by Comer, Beam and Pugh, riding his own saddle horse." He reached California in September and went to work as a miner at Hangtown (Placerville) and did some surveying. In the Spring of 1853, Shaw moved to Bucksport, Humboldt county, about two miles below Eureka,

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where he worked at Meigs' sawmill. In the spring of 1854, Shaw had saved enough to purchase an ox team and go into the logging business for himself, "getting out tags for the mill." Unfortunately, Meigs' mill failed in 1855, and Shaw "lost the greater part of his accumulations, having only a yoke of oxen left after he paid his debts." He moved back to the Sierra foothills, mined in Weaverville, Trinity county, and then opened up a butcher shop in Lewiston, "meeting with excellent success."

In 1860, "anxious to see once more his old home and friends," Isaac Shaw returned to New York, "established himself in the mercantile business," and married his first wife. The marriage, to another native of Potsdam, Louisa T. Smith, lasted from 1863 until 1878. Despite the fact that his father had been a veteran of the War of 1812, Shaw did not serve during the Civil War; his father was "actively identified with the Democratic party," so the Shaws may well have opposed war against the South. At the war's end, Shaw returned to California. He opened a mercantile and forwarding business in Red Bluff. Their first child, Charles B. Shaw, was born in Red Bluff, in February 1867. Shaw expanded his business, took on his first business partner, and opened a "branch" store in Lewiston.¹³

In 1872, "just as the railroad through this section [Cloverdale] of the [Sonoma] county was completed, he disposed of his store and business at Lewiston and Red Bluff and came to Cloverdale..." In December of 1872, the Shaws purchased a house lot on Jefferson Street for \$550 and built a new home assessed at \$1,000 the following year.¹⁴ In April 1874, Shaw purchased three lots on Commercial Street, just north of its intersection with Second Street for \$600.¹⁵ In July, Shaw went into partnership with Daniel W. Walker to mine the Chrome Iron Mine William Fitch had discovered on Chinese Ridge, northwest of Healdsburg on Litton Ranch. The following February, Shaw bought out Walker's interest in the mine for the sum of \$500.¹⁶

But Shaw was not to return to mining as a profession. On July 7, 1875, Isaac E. Shaw purchased a 36,432 square foot (.84 acre) parcel in Block J, bounded on the West by Commercial Street and on the East by West Street. He paid T. A. and Sarah Shaw \$3,600, a price which suggests the land was already developed before Isaac's purchase. T. A. Shaw had purchased a larger parcel (47,520 square feet, or 1.09 acres) from F. J. Gould in 1869.¹⁷ Nothing is known of the earlier Shaws, but they may well have been related to Isaac (he served as Sarah's agent on several occasions).¹⁸

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6 Shaw, Isaac E., Building

The Shaw Building (Cloverdale Historic Landmark No. 81) appears to have been constructed in 1875, following Isaac's purchase. The 24' wide by 52' long building currently standing, along with the 14' by 16' storage shed 36' to the rear, represent the original Shaw Building. In October 1880, a month after Shaw had moved his (and Bowman's) business into a new brick building at the northeast corner of West and Second streets, the Cloverdale Reveille reported that Shaw "is having an addition built to his frame office building just South of Library Hall, the one now occupied by G. Hunziker, the Jeweler, and J. W. Ragsdale, Real Estate Agent. It will be finished in a few days and the Reveille will be moved into it." Sanborn Insurance Company Maps for January 1905 and July 1911 show a number of additions and extensions, but these have since been removed leaving only the original Shaw Building.¹⁹ The business directory in Thompson's Atlas of Sonoma County, published in 1877, lists Shaw as a "Cloverdale Hardware Dealer & Express Agent."²⁰ It is not known where Shaw conducted his mercantile business during his first few years in Cloverdale, but clearly the business was growing. Between 1875 and 1883, he was Postmaster for the town. In 1876, Isaac Shaw's land was assessed for \$100, improvements were assessed at \$1,000, and he was also assessed for \$3,000 in general merchandise.²¹ By 1878, his inventory had increased 10%, to \$3,300, and he now had a wagon, a horse, and \$200 worth of business furniture. The assessment rolls for 1879 show a further increase, with two wagons and two horses.²²

On July 24, 1876, almost a year after he purchased the old T. A. and Sarah Shaw Homestead, Isaac's first wife, Louisa, died.²³ Shaw, now a widower with two children (a daughter, Ella J., was born in 1872), continued his mercantile business.

In September 1878, the Cloverdale News announced the completion of a new building on West Street to house I. E. Shaw's expanding business. It noted optimistically that with "a few more such men" Cloverdale "will be a city in a few years."²⁴

In addition to his growing business, Shaw also began to take a prominent role in the social life of the small community. When Cloverdale Lodge #32 of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was chartered in May 1878, Isaac Shaw was its leader (P.M.W.). That same year, Shaw was elected City Treasurer.²⁵ In 1879 Shaw, now forty-nine, remarried. His bride, Minerva McCray, was the twenty-four year-old daughter of W. H. "Pop" McCray, owner of a popular resort in Cloverdale.²⁶

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On April 2, 1880, Shaw formed a new business, a partnership with John H. Bowman. Bowman brought substantial cash to the partnership, as did Shaw. But Shaw had also acquired land along the San Francisco and North Pacific Rail Road siding, at Railroad Avenue and East Streets. In April of 1880, Bowman and Shaw filed for a Certificate of Co-Partnership as Shaw, Bowman & Company.²⁷

That May, the new partners purchased the South end of Block J. Here they built a one-storey brick building on the north-west corner of Second and West streets. Construction on the Shaw, Bowman Building began in May, and on September 15th, a "grand ball" was given by the owners in their new commercial quarters. The Cloverdale Reveille reported that "between 200 and 300 people, many coming from Ukiah Geyserville, and Healdsburg" attended the charity ball, which "proved a great success, socially, financially, and in every other respect."

According to the newspaper, the building "is the handsomest and best arranged, without a single exception, of any in Sonoma County." The 53' by 100' new store cost "not less than \$6,000" to construct. It included "the finest underground cellar we ever saw." The new Shaw, Bowman store carried the "largest [stock] in the county. In addition to the regular line of Hardware and Groceries, a full stock of boots and shoes, Hats and Caps and Liquors for family use have been added. In addition to the main building, ware houses [sic] have been arranged on the rear end of the lot ... for the storage of grain, hops, wool, hides, etc.. The Post and Express offices are most conveniently arranged...." Shaw's partnership with Bowman was short-lived; Bowman died in 1881. Nothing is known of the third partner in Shaw, Bowman and Company - John B. Harmon. A second storey was added to the Shaw, Bowman building in 1885, and it became known as the Odd Fellows Hall. Later on, Frederick Yordi, who purchased Shaw's mercantile business, acquired the Shaw, Bowman Building. Known after 1915 as the Grant Building, the site now serves as the parking lot for the First National Bank of Cloverdale. (Cloverdale Historic Landmark No. 82A)²⁸

W. B. Wilson, author of Cloverdale: A History of the Area, suggests a logical transition between Shaw's second and third businesses. According to Wilson, the Shaw, Bowman store:

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had a large safe and people would want them to keep their money in the safe. Shaw saw the necessity of a bank. The north side of the store was partitioned off and that was used for a bank. Late in 1883, Mr. Shaw employed an early California banker named George W. Frost, to set up a bank. A charter, dated February 25, 1884, was obtained by I. E. Shaw, George W. Prescott, John E. Chalfont, and A. B. Starr. Each ... owned 100 shares of stock.²⁹

Whether a logical outgrowth of the Shaw, Bowman mercantile business or a response to the loss of his former business partner, in 1883, Shaw formed a third mercantile business in Cloverdale. He and George W. Prescott incorporated the Cloverdale Banking and Commercial Company. From 1884 until 1894, Shaw served as the first President of the company. In 1888, the commercial department was sold to Frederick Yordi, and the firm was renamed the Cloverdale Bank and Commercial Exchange Bank. That name was soon simplified to the Bank of Cloverdale. Branches were started in the surrounding communities of Hopland, Geyserville, and Boonville.

In 1907, the Bank of Cloverdale moved into its own building, on the South-West corner of Second and West streets, where it remained through the 1970's. (Cloverdale Historic Landmark No. 83) In 1918, after Shaw's death and the establishment of the Federal Reserve system, the bank was renamed the National Bank of Cloverdale. Although, Shaw stepped down in 1894, he remained a director of the bank until his death in 1905. In 1907, his eldest son, Charles B. Shaw, became the third president of the Bank of Cloverdale.³⁰

Shaw, who apparently went into retirement in 1894, opened his fourth and last business in 1897. Between 1897 and 1905, Shaw returned to his original business, the sale of general merchandise. His mercantile business was located in a fifth building on the Cloverdale inventory of historic sites, the Carrie Block (No. 84). Less than three weeks after his death, the Cloverdale Reveille ran an announcement that I. E. Shaw had sold his grocery business to Imrie & McClelland, formerly of Napa.³¹

Shaw died at his West Street home on Saturday, June 2, 1905, at the age of seventy-five. Not only was the funeral "largely attended" but "the stores, saloons and all places of business" in Cloverdale closed during the funeral "in respect to the departed one." The town newspaper carried a long obituary on the life of one of Cloverdale's "foremost business men," "an extensive and prosperous merchant" who "accumulated considerable property, in the management of which he was very successful."³²

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The surviving members of Shaw's family continued to play an influential role in the community. His son, Charles B., remained President of the Bank of Cloverdale through the prewar years. When a Progressive Era women's organization was established in Cloverdale, Mrs. Minerva N. Shaw was one of its founders, and the Cloverdale's Women's Improvement Club was actually organized at the Shaw home in April of 1912. Mrs. Shaw continued to live at the family home until her death in 1938.³³

The Shaw Building, First Home of the Cloverdale Reveille

Isaac Shaw's business success soon outgrew the small building he constructed in 1875. But the original Shaw Building continued to play an important role in the community.

The year Shaw arrived, 1872, the first two attempts were made to start a weekly newspaper in Cloverdale. The earliest effort was the Cloverdale Review, begun in the Spring of 1872 by J. or W. J. Bowman. Bowman's paper survived for only a few issues.

A few months later, a second attempt was made. J. E. Biocus, or S. B. Baccus (sources differ), began publication of the Cloverdale Bee. The Bee lasted only six months before it, too, ceased publication.

In November 1876, a third attempt was made at providing news for the residents of the small town. W. S. Walker was more successful than his predecessors.³⁴ The Cloverdale News appears to have been published as a weekly continuously between November 1876 and August 1878. The August 17, 1878, four-page issue is the earliest known issue available, and is labeled as volume II, number 38. By then, Walker had sold the paper to J. F. Hoadley, Jr. who served as its publisher. It had no identifiable political affiliation and ran the masthead "For the Future in the Distance and the Good that We Can Do." Shaw ran a full column advertisement, with the heading "Shaw's Column."³⁵ With the November 9, 1878, issue, Hoadley expanded the News to eight pages.³⁶ During the battle over ratification of the new State constitution, Hoadley revealed strong anti-Chinese, pro-labor, and pro-constitutional revision sentiments. On March 29, 1879, the publisher announced that the paper had been "neutral in politics for reasons we thought best. But hereafter we intend running a Republican Paper." However, he assured his readers that "It will not

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be radical in no [sic] degree...." ³⁷ Soon thereafter, Hoadley moved his office to Santa Rosa and ran the paper to support the New Constitution Party. By September 1879, the News had ceased publication and its assets were put up for sale.³⁸

In October 1879, W. S. Walker purchased the paper's assets from Hoadley, moved them back to Cloverdale, and began publication of the Cloverdale Reveille.³⁹ The first issue of what remains Cloverdale's only weekly newspaper appeared October 17th. Walker apparently did not share Hoadley's politics. The masthead of the new paper proclaimed the Reveille to be "Independent in All Things, and at All Times." Published as an eight-page weekly, the paper not only carried advertisements for Shaw's mercantile business but had Shaw as its authorized agent "to solicit and receive subscriptions for this paper."⁴⁰ On June 17th, 1880, the Reveille reported that the newspaper was for sale "at a price that makes it a cheap institution and a safe investment."⁴¹

The second editor of the Cloverdale Reveille was Frank K. Merritt, who purchased the paper in July 1880.⁴² Merritt was a typographer. Sharing the editorial duties was Rufus B. Casey, who apparently provided the financial backing Merritt needed in order to buy Walker's paper. Walker, who sold the newspaper due to "failing health," boarded the train at the Cloverdale depot in August 1880 and "'lit' out for Nebraska ... his new home...."⁴³ The same issue which announced Walker's departure included the news that Casey had been replaced by a new partner, J. W. Ragsdale. Ragsdale was primarily interested in real estate. An advertisement listed his business as "Real Estate and personal property, ... collections. Loans negotiated, Deeds, Mortgages, Contracts, Etc., drawn." He also served as "agent for several of the most reliable Insurance Companies." ⁴⁴

In October 1880, Merritt sold his interest in the Reveille to Ragsdale, who now became the sole owner, as well as the editor and publisher of the paper. Like Walker, Merritt suffered from ill health.⁴⁵ The October 14th issue announced that "Mr. I. E. Shaw is having an addition built to his frame office building just South of Library Hall, the one now occupied by G. Hunziker, the Jeweler, and J. W. Ragsdale, Real Estate Agent. It will be finished in a few days and the Reveille will be moved into it."⁴⁶ The next month, and despite Ragsdale's promise when he bought into the paper in August that it "will continue independent," the owner proclaimed: "We rejoice that we are a Republican [paper]."⁴⁷

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It was not until World War I that another attempt would be made to start a newspaper in Cloverdale. During the war a G. Perry published the Cloverdale Enterprise for a brief period.⁴⁸ In contrast, the Cloverdale Reveille will, on October 17, 1989, celebrate its 110th anniversary as a continuous weekly newspaper in the city. Its first home was the Shaw Building. Indeed, the earliest surviving photograph of the building shows it to be the offices of the Reveille (Photo 1). Since its first publisher, Walker, began the News in November 1876, it might be argued that this is the Reveille's 113th anniversary; however, there was both a break in publication and a change in location prior to publication of its successor, the Reveille.

The Shaw Building, Jewelry Store

Although the original Shaw Mercantile Building would house many more businesses over the next hundred years, none would be as important as Shaw's first tenant, the community's only continuously published newspaper. By 1880, when Shaw, Bowman moved into their new brick building, the original building had two tenants, the Reveille and G. Hunziker.

Hunziker was only the first of several jewelers in the building. In January 1882, Shaw signed a lease with Robert Landgraft for "the premises now occupied by lessee as a jewelry store and family residence being and consisting of four rooms on the south side of building known as Reveille Printing Office, a small yard and wood shed in rear of said premises...." Landgraft paid \$10 per month for a thirty-four month lease on the building⁴⁹

In December 1902, Santa Rosa jeweler George Weston, his wife, son and two daughters moved to Cloverdale for the family's health. Shortly after their arrival, one daughter died. The mother and remaining daughter were placed in Burke's Sanitarium in the former utopian community of Altruria. Within a week, in February 1903, the jeweler's wife also died.⁵⁰

Weston, his son Robert William, and his surviving daughter - like her mother, named Elizabeth - were probably living in the Shaw building at the time of the mother's death. But it was not until May 1903 that George Weston actually purchased the building, buying a 24'4" frontage on West Street by 84'10" deep parcel from Isaac E. and Minerva N. Shaw.

The parcel was only four inches wider and thirty feet deeper than the building he had been leasing from Shaw.⁵¹

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The current empty lot between the Shaw Building and Shaw's residence then served as a garden for the Shaws. As a result, there was no side access to Weston's new store and residence (On the north side, a wooden building had been constructed by the 1880's abutting the Shaw Building. This was later replaced by the existing commercial building). In February 1905, the Shaws signed an agreement with Weston "for the mutual benefit of both parties" transferring ownership of a narrow strip, 3'6" by 84'10", which had been granted as an easement in 1903, to construct a "permanent walk or passage way open over the lands" of Shaw.⁵²

The Shaws had earlier sold off other portions of the original T. A. Shaw Homestead. The first of these was to their son, Charles B., who purchased a 67' front by 114' lot facing Commercial Street in 1898, about the time of his marriage.⁵³ In February 1902, the Shaws sold another 114' deep house lot, this with a 54' frontage on Commercial, to Eveline O. Reed. At the same time, and as a result of the new demands of automobiles, I. E. Shaw, C. B. Shaw, and Reed agreed to establish a driveway "from Commercial Street through, along and upon the south side of the lands of ... Reed to the lands of Isaac E. Shaw ... and returning to Commercial Street" over the south side of C. B. Shaw's lands.⁵⁴ In October 1902, I. E. Shaw sold a 127' deep parcel with 30' frontage on Commercial to E. A. Cooley.⁵⁵ In 1919, Mrs. Shaw sold an irregular-shaped parcel with 49.25' frontage on Commercial to George Weston's daughter, Elizabeth.⁵⁶

Weston's jewelry store operated from late 1902 until his death almost thirty years later. He and his daughter lived in the Northern half of the first-storey and the upper half-storey; the Southern half of the first floor was the jewelry store.⁵⁷ Elizabeth remained at home, unmarried, keeping house and assisting her father with the jewelry business.⁵⁸ George Weston died in June 1931, at the age of seventy-eight. Born in Stevens Point, Wisconsin, in 1883, he had come to California in 1893 with his wife. They lived in Fresno before moving to Santa Rosa.⁵⁹

Freed from the responsibility of caring for her aged father, the forty-five year old spinster finally married in 1934. Elizabeth's first husband was Charley Peck. The Pecks were married in November. The following January, they borrowed \$1,000 from Shaw's former bank, the First National Bank of Cloverdale, to construct a new house. With the completion of the house in April 1935, the Shaw Mercantile Building was used exclusively for commercial purposes for the first time since 1880. However, a

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month later, F. A. McCausland, the contractor, filed a lien against the property. The five-room dwelling had been built for \$2,135.88, but the Pecks still owed McCausland \$300.70 for "extras" beyond the originally agreed-upon price of \$1800. A second mechanic's lien was filed by M.C. Triplett, who supplied lumber and other building materials, for \$64.00. Three years later, the liens were released and the actions by McCausland and Triplett dismissed.⁶⁰

Elizabeth Weston Peck continued to own the jewelry store. A 1935 Cloverdale Reveille advertisement for "Pecks Jewelry Store" lists her husband as "Chas. Peck, Watchmaker." Apparently the Weston-Peck store remained the only jewelry store in town. Only an adjacent advertisement for "F. W. Frisch, Manufacturing Jeweler" in Healdsburg suggested competition for the Pecks.⁶¹

In June 1938, two months after the mechanics liens were released, Elizabeth divorced Charley Peck.⁶² The following January, she paid the \$1,000 mortgage on the property by negotiating a new loan with the First National Bank of Cloverdale, for \$1,946.71.⁶³ In August 1940, Elizabeth was again married, this time to Anson DeWitt McAllaster, a welder. The couple was married in Carson City, Nevada. With her second marriage, Elizabeth left Cloverdale; the McAllasters lived in Berkeley.⁶⁴

The Shaw Building, Restaurant

Sometime between her divorce from Peck and her marriage to McAllaster, Elizabeth Weston leased the Shaw Building to Christo G. Potter. Potter first appears in the records in 1934, when he purchased the vacant lot between the Shaw Mercantile Building and the Shaw House, the former garden, from I. E. Shaw's widow, Minerva, for \$1,360, subject to the right-of-way agreed upon between Shaw and Weston.⁶⁵ The deed was not recorded until 1937. By 1938, Polk's county business directory no longer included the jewelry store. Instead, it listed Potter's restaurant.⁶⁶ Potter altered the front facade of the building sometime between his lease and his purchase of the building in 1943 for \$3,000.⁶⁷ By January 1941, the Cloverdale Reveille was running advertisements for "Potter's Coffee Shop, Lunches and Fountain Service, Opposite Cloverdale Garage."⁶⁸ In 1944, following the death of the widow Shaw, Potter purchased the Shaw home from Gertrude Shaw Jones for \$2,500.⁶⁹

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Unfortunately, Potter lost a son during World War II and the grief resulted in his inability to handle his own affairs. Judged incompetent by the courts, Potter's assets were placed in the hands of a guardian. In 1950, Ray Ferrari, the guardian, sold a portion of Potter's land for \$300 to meet medical and other expenses.⁷⁰

In April 1953, following Potter's death, A. W. Foster and Ray Ferrari, executors of his estate, sold the Shaw Building to Leslie P. and Marjorie J. Streeter for \$4,800.⁷¹ In July, they sold the Shaw House to C. Hugo Stomberg and Marion King for \$10,600.⁷²

The Streeters opened the building as the Scandia Restaurant, which they operated from 1953 until 1966. In 1966 Sonoma Title Guaranty foreclosed on a \$2,800 mortgage and the Scandia, as the Shaw Building was now known, changed owners.²³

In January of 1967, the property was acquired by David S. and Patsy Ann Kirk. Between 1967 and 1979, the Scandia Restaurant was operated by the Kirks.²⁴

In 1979, James H. Wilmarth purchased the property, only to lose it in a Trustee's Sale in February of 1988.²⁵ Wilmarth had purchased the property for \$28,200 in 1979; he lost it to Florence McCulloch when he was unable to meet payments on a note for \$48,000. By the time McCulloch acquired the property, the Scandia had closed its doors. The building began to deteriorate as it sat abandoned. McCulloch held the property for less than a year; in January 1989, it was sold to its current owners for \$50,000.²⁶

Although operated as a restaurant after 1938 for over forty years, neither Potter's Coffee Shop nor the Scandia Restaurant appears to have had any more significance to the community than as a local gathering place and food service. Perhaps most important was the fact that it continued to be used for commercial purposes, rather than being abandoned and allowed to deteriorate to the point where an owner found it more desirable to demolish the 1875 Shaw Mercantile Building than to keep it occupied.

Please note: The period of significance has been ended at 1903, the year the Reveille moved to its second location. The building's significance as an early commercial structure does not appear to extend beyond that date.

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Table 1 - Land Sales

| Date | Seller | Buyer | Acreage | Price | Price per Acre |
|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|----------------|
| 1 Nov 1858 | Markle | Gould | .60 | \$ 50.00 | \$ 83.33 |
| 8 Sep 1859 | Markle | Kleiser | 18.00 | \$ 9,000.00 | \$ 500.00 |
| 20 Oct 1865 | Gould | Walker | 1.20 | \$ 3,000.00 | \$ 2,500.00 |
| 19 Nov 1866 | Walker | Gould | 1.60 | \$ 1,500.00 | \$ 937.50 |
| 18 Feb 1869 | Gould | Shaw,T | 1.30 | \$ 2,600.00 | \$ 2,000.00 |
| 16 Dec 1872 | Kleiser | Shaw,I | 2.87 | \$ 550.00 | \$ 191.64 |
| 20 Apr 1874 | Perkins | Shaw,I | .60 | \$ 600.00 | \$ 1,000.00 |
| 13 Aug 1875 | Shaw,T | Shaw,I | .81 | \$ 3,600.00 | \$ 4,444.44 |
| 28 Feb 1880 | Dixon | Shaw,I | .008 | \$ 22.00 | \$ 2,750.00 |
| 11 May 1880 | Cook | Shaw,Bowman | .33 | \$ 2,000.00 | \$ 6,060.60 |
| 3 Jan 1884 | Haehl | Shaw,I | .09 | \$ 60.00 | \$ 6,666.67 |

Table 2 - Assessed Valuation
Sonoma County Assessment Rolls

| Year | Page # | Owner | Land | Improvements | Personalty | Location |
|---------|--------|-----------------|--------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| 1871-2 | 126 | 128 T. A. Shaw | \$ 580 | \$ 950 | \$ 514 | West St. |
| 1873-4 | 25 | 170 I. E. Shaw | \$ 400 | \$ 600 | | Jefferson |
| | 6 | Charles Cook | \$ 250 | \$ 450 | | J-6 |
| | | | \$ 250 | \$1500 | | J-7 |
| 1875-6 | 210 | T. A. Shaw | \$ 500 | \$1000 | | 13 acres |
| | | | \$ 600 | \$ 500 | | Block J |
| | 208 | Rich | \$ 50 | | | N of Shaw |
| | 180 | Charles Cook | \$ 100 | \$ 500 | | S of Shaw |
| | 176 | D. C. Brush | \$ 50 | \$ 100 | | S of Shaw |
| 1876-7 | 59 | Sarah Shaw | \$ 100 | \$1000 | | Block J |
| | 41 | 148 B. Marks | \$ 200 | | | N of Shaw |
| | 11 | 43 Charles Cook | \$ 400 | \$1200 | | 4 lots |
| | 6 | 25 D. C. Brush | \$ 50 | \$ 100 | | S of Shaw |
| 1878-9 | 86 | Isaac Shaw | \$ 200 | \$ 500 | \$4006 | Block J |
| 1879-80 | 104 | 208 Isaac Shaw | \$ 300 | \$ 800 | \$4751 | Block J |
| 1912 | 6-16 | George Weston | \$ 400 | \$ 800 | \$ 800 | Block J |
| | 6-16 | Minerva Shaw | \$ 500 | \$ 700 | \$ 200 | Block J |
| 1935 | 18-12 | Eliz. Weston | \$ 700 | \$ 475 | | J-4&5 |
| | | | \$ 280 | | | Block J |

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FOOTNOTES

¹See Letter, Ruth M. Oeding, President, Cloverdale Historical Society, 1985; City of Cloverdale, General Plan, Appendix 3, 1977; *ibid.*, 1985. The following is a complete list of all pre-1880 and Shaw-related structures included in that inventory:

| <u>Number</u> | <u>Historic Name</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Address</u> |
|---------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| #40 | Congregational Church | 1869 | 439 N. Cloverdale Blvd. |
| #45 | John C. Holloway Home | c1875 | 530 N. Cloverdale Blvd. |
| #46 | Murenos Stockwell Home | c1870 | 522 N. Cloverdale Blvd. |
| #47 | First Orange Tree | 1869 | 112 University St. |
| #49 | Old Abrams Home | c1875 | 314 N. Main St. |
| #50 | unknown | c1875 | 310 N. Main St. |
| #56 | John Goetzelman Home | c1880 | 138 N. Main St. |
| #67A | Riverside Cemetery | 1860 | E. First St. |
| #72 | Old Pardini Home | c1875 | 122 Mulberry St. |
| #78 | NWP Railroad Station | 1872 | End of Railroad Avenue |
| #79 | Dante Hotel | c1875 | 133 Railroad Avenue |
| #81 | Shaw Building | 1875 | 219 N. Cloverdale Blvd. |
| #82 | Isaac E. Shaw Home | c1875 | 215 N. Cloverdale Blvd. |
| #82A | Shaw, Bowman Co. site | 1880 | 201 N. Cloverdale Blvd. |
| #83 | 1st Nat. Bank | 1907 | 201 N. Cloverdale Blvd. |
| #84 | Joseph A. Carrie Block | c1875 | 119-123 N. Cloverdale Blvd. |
| | I. E. Shaw Store | 1904 | 121 N. Cloverdale Blvd. |
| #85 | Mitchell Building | 1854 | 117 N. Cloverdale Blvd. |

²W. B. Wilson, Cloverdale: a History of the Area (Cloverdale: Cloverdale Historical Society, 1972), p. 22; Thomas H. Thompson, Historical Atlas of Sonoma County (Oakland: Thompson, 1877), p. 23; Sonoma County, Recorder's Office (hereafter cited as SC, RO) Deeds, Book 9, Page 242. The three lots, totaling 26,136 square feet, sold for \$50.00.

³J. P. Munro-Fraser, History of Sonoma County (San Francisco: Alley, Bowan, 1880), p. 207.

⁴SC, RO, Deeds, Book 9, Page 240; *ibid.*, Surveyors Original Map, Folder #35, Map of Cloverdale, Surveyed October 1859, Filed 25 February 1868.

⁵Ibid., Deeds, Book 18, Page 69 and Book 19, Page 756.

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⁶Ibid., Book 26, Page 104; ibid., Book 28, Page 418.

⁷Sonoma County, Assessor's Office (hereafter cited as SC, AO), Assessment Roll, 1871-2, Page 126, #128.

⁸Thompson, Atlas of Sonoma County, p. 31.

⁹SC, RO, Deeds, Book 52, Page 181.

¹⁰Thompson, Historical Atlas of Sonoma County, p. 23.

¹¹Munro-Fraser, History of Sonoma County, p. 206; Wilson, Cloverdale: a History of the Area, p. 40.

¹²SC, RO, Maps, Book 29, Page 13, "Map of the Town of Cloverdale, Sonoma County," Surveyed by J. D. Browne, 1872; Recorded at request of E. E. Gibbins, City Clerk, September 7th, 1872.

¹³J. M. Guinn, History of the State of California and Biographical Record of Coast Counties, California (Chicago: Chapman, 1904), pp. 416 & 419; United States Census, 1900, Population Schedule, Town of Cloverdale, Household 200, Dwelling 201.

¹⁴SC, RO, Deeds, Book 45, Page 157; SC, AO, Assessment Roll, 1873-74, p. 25; ibid., Assessment Roll, 1875-6, p. 210.

¹⁵SC, RO, Deeds, Book 45, Page 625.

¹⁶SC, RO, Bonds and Agreements, Book C, Pages 9 and 78. The first agreement was with William Fitch; the second with the landowner, W. H. Litton.

¹⁷SC, RO, Deeds, Book 52, Page 181; Thompson, Atlas of Sonoma County, p. 31.

¹⁸SC, AO, Assessment Roll, 1876-7, p. 59; SC, RO, Assignment of Mortgages and Leases, Book L, Page 32

¹⁹Cloverdale Reveille, 14 October 1880, p. 4; Sanborn Insurance Company, Cloverdale, January 1905, p. 3; ibid., July 1911, p. 4.

²⁰Thomas W. Thompson, Historical Atlas of Sonoma County, p. 99.

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²¹ Compare SC, AO, Assessment Roll, 1875-6, p. 210, and ibid., Assessment Roll, 1876-7, p. 59.

²² SC, AO, Assessment Roll, 1878-9, p. 86, and ibid., Assessment Roll, 1879-80, p. 104.

²³ Edith Merritt, Sonoma County Cemetery Records, 1846-1921 (Santa Rosa: Sonoma County Genealogical Society, 1978), p. 34.

²⁴ Cloverdale News, 14 September 1878, p. 3, and 28 September 1878, p. 3.

²⁵ Munro-Fraser, History of Sonoma County, p. 208. Shaw's election as Treasurer is deduced from an August 19, 1880, Cloverdale Reveille, which lists city officials, including "Treasurer, I. E. Shaw."

²⁶ Guinn, Biographical Record of Coast Counties, p. 419; Conversation with Jack Howell, March 17, 1989.

²⁷ Guinn, Biographical Record of Coast Counties, 416; SC, RO, Deeds, Book 70, Page 404; ibid., Book 72, Page 186, and ibid., 72, p. 188; ibid., Certificates of Co-Partnership, v. 1, p. 16; ibid., Deeds, Book 72, Page 247. For newspaper coverage of the new partnership, see Cloverdale Reveille, 8 April 1880, p. 2, which announced formation of the partnership; ibid., 22 April 1880, p. 2, which announced construction of the warehouse near the depot; and ibid., 13 May 1880, p. 2, which announced installation of "their handsome new sign...." Guinn, Biographical Record of Coast Counties, p. 416 erroneously gives 1878 as the date the partnership was formed. The contrast between the financial position of Shaw and Bowman is clearly demonstrated in United States Census, 1880, Town of Cloverdale, p. 1. The John H. Bowman household (Dwelling #194, Household #195) included Bowman, his wife, three children, servant, hired laborer, cook, and maid. Shaw's (Dwelling 200, Household 201) included his wife, three children, and Armond Alstray, a brother-in-law whose occupation, Express Man, suggests that he worked for Shaw.

²⁸ The Cloverdale Reveille, 27 May 1880, p. 2, announced that "brick laying will soon commence....;" ibid., 24 June 1880, p. 2, reported that work on the "new store building of Mssrs. Shaw, Bowman & Co., commenced in earnest last Monday [21 June]." Ibid., 9 September 1880, p. 4, announced the "grand ball" planned for the store's opening; and ibid., 16 September 1880, p. 4, reported that the party was a "great success". Ibid., 23 September 1880, p. 4, reported that the owners "are now busy

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moving their goods into their new store. Two weeks later, on 7 October 1880, ibid., p. 4, provided a long article on the merchants, their new building, and the merchandise under the headline "Honesty and Enterprise - How the Elements Contribute to Success in Business."

²⁹ Wilson, Cloverdale: a History of the Area, p. 25.

³⁰ Wilson, Ibid., pp. 24-25; Toumey, History of Sonoma County, p. 604; Guinn, Biographical Record of Coast Counties, p. 416.

³¹ Cloverdale Reveille, 24 June 1905, p. 3. The advertisement is dated June 19th. Also see his obituary, ibid., 1 July 1905, p. 3.

³² Edith Merritt, Sonoma County Cemetery Records, 1846-1921, p. 34,; Cloverdale Reveille, 1 July 1905, p. 3.

³³ Polk, Directory of Sonoma County, 1911, p. 208; Wilson, Cloverdale: a History of the Area, p. 45; Press-Democrat's 1924 Directory of Santa Rosa and Sonoma County, p. 568; Polk, Directory of Sonoma County, 1929-30, p. 479; Polk, Directory of Sonoma County, 1938, p. 343.

³⁴ Munro-Fraser, History of Sonoma County, p. 206; Wilson, Cloverdale: a History of the Area, p. 40; Thompson, Historical Atlas of Sonoma County, p. 23.

³⁵ Cloverdale News, 17 August 1878.

³⁶ Ibid., 9 November 1878. This is the first issue available which did not care "Shaw's Column."

³⁷ Ibid., 29 March 1979.

³⁸ Munro-Fraser, History of Sonoma County, p. 209.

³⁹ Ibid.. Tuomey, History of Sonoma County, p. 577, erroneously dates the Reveille's beginning as 1885 and attributes its first publication to George E. Baer.

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⁴⁰The Healdsburg Enterprise, 30 October 1879, p. 3, announced that "Cloverdale has a new newspaper." The earliest issue to survive is Volume 1, Number 6, published 20 November 1879. Shaw's ad appears on p. 4. Ibid., 4 December 1879, p. 4, includes the information on Shaw serving as an agent in an announcement that H. O. Butler is now also an authorized agent. Shaw's ad appears on p. 8.

⁴¹Ibid., 17 June 1880, p. 2.

⁴²Ibid., 29 July 1880, p. 3. The sale was dated 1 July 1880.

⁴³Ibid., 19 August 1880, and 26 August 1880.

⁴⁴Ibid., 2 September 1880, p. 8.

⁴⁵Ibid., 7 October 1880, p. 4.

⁴⁶Ibid., 14 October 1880, p. 4.

⁴⁷Compare ibid., 26 August 1880 and 13 November 1880.

⁴⁸Wilson, Cloverdale: a History of the Area, p. 40.

⁴⁹SC, RO, Leases, Book C, Page 247.

⁵⁰Cloverdale Reveille, 14 February 1903, p. 3; SC, RO, Register of Deaths, Volume 43, Page 150.

⁵¹Ibid., Deeds, Book 206, Page 330; ibid., Book 208, Page 517. When the Decree of Distribution of Estate of Elizabeth Weston was recorded, George Weston sold the family's former residence in Santa Rosa. See ibid., Book 209, Page 177; ibid., Bread-Board Map Book, Book 70, Page 153 and Book 70B, Page 24.

⁵²Ibid., Bonds and Agreements, Book J, Page 514.

⁵³Ibid., Deeds, Book 189, Page 127; ibid., Bread-Board Map Book, Book 70, Page 152. C. B. Shaw sold this lot in 1913 to A. R. Ledyard. Ibid., Book 316, Page 222. In 1914, Ledyard sold the property to C. A. and Grace Yordi. Ibid., Book 319, Page 483. The United States Census, 1900, Town of Cloverdale, p. 4020, shows C. B. and his wife Ruby living at the Commercial Street home.

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⁵⁴Ibid., Book 197, Page 175; ibid., Bonds and Agreements, Book J, Page 586; ibid., Bread-Board Map Book, Book 70, Page 186.

⁵⁵Ibid., Deeds, Book 199, Page 398; ibid., Bread-Board Map Book, Book 70, Page 188.

⁵⁶Ibid., Official Records (hereafter cited as O.R.), Book 368, Page 367. In 1918, the Town of Cloverdale was resurveyed, so the Block reference is "J-45", using both the earlier letter system and the new number system. Ibid., Maps, Book 29, Page 14.

⁵⁷ For residence, see Polk's 1911 Director of Santa Rosa and Sonoma County, p. 208; Press Democrat's 1913 Directory of Santa Rosa and Sonoma County, p. 332; Press Democrat's 1924 Directory of Santa Rosa and Sonoma County, p. 569; Polk's 1929-30 Directory of Santa Rosa and Sonoma County, p. 480. For use of interior space, see Sanborn Insurance Company, Insurance Map, Cloverdale, January 1904 and July 1911.

⁵⁸press-Democrat's 1924 Directory of Santa Rosa and Sonoma County, p. 569; Polk, Sonoma County Directory, 1929-30, p. 480.

⁵⁹Weston's obituary appears in Cloverdale Reveille, 3 July 1931, p. 1. See SC, RO, Torrens Certificate, #162 for the original joint tenancy of George and Elizabeth Weston, and ibid, #382 (Volume 2, Page 132) for the transfer as surviving joint tenant.

⁶⁰SC, RO, Torrens Certificate, #382, Volume II, Page. 132. The Torrens file contains a copy of the Marriage License (SC, County Clerk, Marriage Licenses, Volume 27, Page 326), the Deed of Trust, and the Notice of Completion. For the Mechanic's Liens and Releases, see documents #1185, #1390, #1186, and \$1400 in ibid.. Ibid., #1399, dismisses McCausland's suit (SC, Superior Court, Judgments, Volume 14, Page 442).

⁶¹Cloverdale Reveille, 16 May 1935, p. 1.

⁶²SC, RO, Torrens Certificates, loc. cit.; SC, Superior Court, Records of Divorce Judgments, Book 15, Page 167.

⁶³SC, RO, Torrens Certificates, loc. cit., #1485, Deed of Reconveyance; ibid., #1486, Trust Deed.

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⁶⁴SC, RO, Torrens Certificates, loc. cit.. In 1945, a new Torrens Certificate, #815, was issued which changed the legal owner to Elizabeth Weston McAllaster and corrected the property description in certificate #382. File #815 provides a copy of the Superior Court order changing her name and the property's description. It also contains Elizabeth's affidavit regarding her marriage, her husband's name and occupation, and their current address.

⁶⁵SC, RO, O.R., Book 442, Page 203.

⁶⁶Polk, Sonoma County Directory, 1938, p. 342.

⁶⁷SC, RO, O.R., Book 590, Page 316.

⁶⁸Cloverdale Reveille, 9 January 1941, p. 2.

⁶⁹SC, RO, O.R., Book 606, Page 31. See ibid., Torrens Certificates, Volume 4, Page, 65, #815, Document #2166 for the transfer from Elizabeth Weston McAllaster to Potter. Potter's own Torrens file appears in ibid., Volume 4, Page 66, #816. In January 1947, Potter borrowed \$2,000, negotiating a Trust Deed with First National Bank of Cloverdale. See loc. cit..

⁷⁰SC, RO, O.R., Book 950, Page 558 (Order Confirming Sale of Real Estate), and Book 954, Page 106 (Guardian's Deed).

⁷¹ibid., Book 1217, Page 453 (Order Confirming Sale of Real Estate), and Page 457 (Executor's Deed). The Streeters were the third owners to take advantage of the simplified property procedures of the Torrens system. See ibid., Book 1249, Page 623, for the Certificate of Torrens Title #1385. In December 1953, the Streeters withdrew their property from the Torrens system. See ibid., Book 1249, Page 626. The Streeter's Trust Deed for \$3,000, with Sonoma Title Guaranty as Trustee and the First National Bank of Cloverdale as Beneficiary appears in ibid., Torrens Certificates, #1385, Document #4412. A second Trust Deed, also dated April 22, 1953, with the same Trustee but Ward O. Gilbert as Beneficiary for \$3,500 appears in ibid., Document #4413. In May 1954, Marjorie J. Streeter acquired the land as her "sole and separate property" for \$2,000. SC, Assessor's Office, Grant Deed, #163317. This document fails to include the 1905 right-of-way description.

⁷²SC, RO, O.R., Book 1240, Page 304.

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⁷³In December 1966, Sonoma Title Guaranty sold its interest in the Shaw Building to Security Title Company for \$3,000. ibid., O.R., Book 2246, Page 193 and 195.

⁷⁴Ibid., Book 2249, Page 312 and 315.

⁷⁵ SC, RO, O.R., Book 3508, Page 328; ibid., Book 3508, Page 329; ibid., 84-033432; ibid., 87-093640; and ibid., 88-010906.

⁷⁶ SC, AO, Assessment Roll, 27 June 1988, p. 58; SC, RO, O.R., 89-00641 and 89-00642.