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(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

APR 21 1992

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Gould-Shaw House

other name/site number: Gould, Thomas J., House; Shaw, Thomas A. Home-  
stead; Shaw, Isaac E., House; Cloverdale Museum

2. Location

street & number: 215 North Cloverdale Blvd.

not for publication: NA

city/town: Cloverdale

vicinity: NA

state: CA county: Sonoma code: 097 zip code: 95425

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: Building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>      </u>	buildings
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	sites
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	structures
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing: NA

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets    does not meet the National Register Criteria.    See continuation sheet.

Stead P. Chazy Signature of certifying official August 11, 1992 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

Entered in the National Register

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register    See continuation sheet. Delores Byers 9/10/92
- determined eligible for the National Register    See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain):

for Signature of Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

Current : Recreation & Culture Sub: Museum

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7. Description  
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Architectural Classification:

Mid 19th Century\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_Gothic Revival  
\_\_\_\_\_

Other Description: \_\_\_\_\_

Materials: foundation Concrete\_\_ roof Composition/Shingle  
          walls           Brick\_\_\_\_ other \_\_\_\_\_  
                          Asbestos Shingle

Describe present and historic physical appearance.  \_X\_ See continuation sheet.

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8. Statement of Significance  
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Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:  at the local level.

Applicable National Register Criteria: A-B-C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) :  NA

Areas of Significance: Social History\_\_\_\_\_  
                          Exploration/Settlement\_\_\_\_\_  
                          Architecture\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period(s) of Significance: 1862-1905 \_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates     : 1862     1875     \_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person(s): Shaw, Isaac E.\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation: \_\_\_\_\_NA\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder:    Gould, Thomas J.    
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.  \_X\_ See continuation sheet.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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See continuation sheet.

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: Cloverdale Historical Society\_\_\_\_\_

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property: .23 acre (10,121 square feet)

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing    Zone Easting Northing

A	10	498480	4295140	B	_____	_____
C	_____	_____	_____	D	_____	_____

\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: \_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.  
Beginning at a point 354.83' South of the North-West corner of Third and West (now North Cloverdale Blvd.); thence South 79'; thence West 125'; thence South 23'; thence West 18'; thence North 102'; thence East 143' to point of beginning.

Boundary Justification: \_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.  
This is both the current boundary of Sonoma County Assessor's Parcels 001-174-20 (the Shaw Garden Plot) and 001-174-19 (the Gould-Shaw House Lot), and that of the homestead portion of the original Block J lot owned successively by Gould, T. Shaw, and I. Shaw

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11. Form Prepared By

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Name/Title: Dennis E. Harris\_\_\_\_\_

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: 9 October 1991\_\_\_\_\_

Street & Number: 1879 Toyon Drive\_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: (707) 433-7464\_\_

City or Town: Healdsburg\_\_\_\_\_ State: CA ZIP: 95448\_\_\_\_\_

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Gould-Shaw House Page # 1

The Gould-Shaw house is a front-gable, one-story rectangular Gothic Revival building constructed of brick. It is the oldest documented extant dwelling in Cloverdale and a rare surviving example of the Gothic Revival architectural style in Sonoma County. The residence fronts on North Cloverdale Blvd, between Third and Second, just South of the Shaw Commercial Building, which was placed on the National Register in 1991. The property is in good condition and has had very little alteration since its 1862 construction.

The building has a medium gable roof and rests on a concrete foundation (the original foundation was brick). The original twenty-four foot wide by thirty-two foot deep building has eight-inch walls of locally-manufactured brick, laid in the American Common Bond pattern with flush mortar joints. Square nails are evident in its framing. Of symmetrical design, the building is distinguished by the two flat-roofed rectangular bays located on either side of the front entrance and entry porch, the sculptured vergeboard, brackets, and frieze, as well as the two offset doorways with paired French doors on the North facade. Modifications are minor. The original rear centered chimney no longer extends beyond the roofline; a new chimney, constructed in 1907, is located equidistant between the two sets of French doors. An earlier cross-gable "T" addition at the rear was replaced in 1940 with the current "L" addition in 1940. The roof cresting apparent in the two historical photographs was removed in 1940.

Although the Gould-Shaw House sits on its original site, portions of the original lot were sold off as early as 1871. The boundaries of the parcels hereby nominated to the National Register include the center seventy-nine foot frontage of the original 198 foot parcel acquired by Thomas J. Gould in 1859. The southernmost twenty-foot frontage (parcel 14) was sold in 1872; the northernmost thirty-foot frontage in 1871 (the south portions of lots 53 (7) and 54(8)), followed by another forty-foot West Street frontage in 1872 and finally the sale by Isaac E. Shaw of the National Register Shaw Mercantile Building with its 27'10" frontage in 1903. The original parcel had a depth of 264', fronting both West Street, now North Cloverdale Boulevard, and Commercial Street. The northernmost thirty feet fronting Commercial Street was sold by Gould, only to be purchased by Isaac Shaw in 1884 and then resold. The adjacent parcel (9), with a fifty-foot frontage, was sold to Elizabeth Weston in 1919; parcel (11) was given by Isaac to his son Charles E. in 1898; and the southernmost fifty-four feet (13) was sold to Elizabeth Reed in 1902. The two parcels subject to this nomination were sold to Christo Potter in 1934 (the Shaw Garden Plot, Sonoma County Assessor's Parcel #001-174-20) and 1944 (the house lot itself, AP#001-174-19). Both parcels are currently owned by the Cloverdale Historical Society, which

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Gould-Shaw House Page # 2

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purchased the house lot in 1983 and the garden lot in 1988. (See the detail from Thompson's Atlas of Sonoma County (1877), the detail from the 1872 Map of the Town of Cloverdale, the detail from the 1918 Map of the Town of Cloverdale, Location Map I - Block J & Environs, and Location Map II - Central Portion, Block J, Part 8 of this nomination and Table 2 - Land Sales for subdivision of the original Gould property.)

Although Thomas J. Gould lived on the property from 1859 until its sale to Thomas A. Shaw in 1869, nothing is known of the original building. The current house was constructed by Gould in 1862. The house (designated on the Floor Plan by cross-hatching of the brick walls), is set back forty feet from the west side of West Street and thirty feet from the picket fence separating the sidewalk from the front yard and extending across both the house and garden lots.

The front or East, the North and South facades appear today as they did in 1862 with minor exceptions. The original rear or West facade is hidden by the addition.

As originally constructed, the front-gabled medium roofed rectangular one-story dwelling was twenty-four feet wide and thirty-two feet deep. Its foundation was brick, as are its walls, constructed of locally manufactured brick and laid in the American Common Bond pattern. The original roofing material, wood shingle roofing over which were laid two layers of asphalt shingles, was removed, and the current asbestos shingles applied in 1991. (The hand forged square nails used in the original roof construction were saved by the Museum and are being used to raise funds for the upkeep of the dwelling). However, the centered, paired, louvered wooden doors beneath the gable peak are original, as is the sculptured vergeboard or decorative gable trim. The gable peak extends nine feet above the flat roof which covers both the centered entrance porch and the four-foot deep by eight-foot wide bays on either side of the three-foot front entrance to the dwelling. The sculptured roof cresting of this flat roof is visible in two historical photographs but was removed, probably in 1940 when the current rear addition was constructed. Photograph #1, Cloverdale Historical Society photograph #83.26.16, "I. E. Shaw Home, 215 N. West Street, Cloverdale" was taken by professional photographer A. O. Carpenter of Ukiah (the father of the "Painter Lady", Grace Carpenter Hudson), circa 1880. Photograph #2, shows the house before the original wood picket fence was removed and a wire fence installed. Photographed by Markell Baer, after Isaac E. Shaw's death in 1905, it was published as a postcard and sold from a local pharmacy as "Res., Mrs. Shaw, Cloverdale." This wire fence has been removed and a perimeter wood picket fence constructed on the frontage.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Gould-Shaw House Page # 3

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The two bays are offset twenty inches from the Northeast and Southeast corners of the brick walls and extend to within one-foot of the centered entranceway. The four-foot sides of the bays are broken by twenty-eight-inch wide and seventy-eight-inch high one by one double-hung windows; the eight-foot front of each bay by paired windows of identical dimensions. These wood-framed windows appear original to the Gould House. The flat roof covering both the bays and the porch is supported by sculptured brackets and outlined by a sculptured verge-board. The wood between the window frames is highlighted by detailed vertical molding between the windows and horizontal molding beneath the windows. Flattened arch and side brackets, also sculptured, support the porch roof along with the square posts at either end of the porch roof.

In contrast to the East facade with its extensive detailing, the South wall is solid brick with the exception of a 3'2" wide by 5'6" high opening located twenty-three feet from the Northeast corner of the dwelling. This opening probably contained a window similar to that in the bays originally. It now is filled by a non-original wood framed one by one double-hung three-foot wide by forty-four inch high window with no surround.

The original West facade, now covered by the current addition, is visible from the interior of the home. An opening identical in size to that for the louvered doors on the front facade is exposed, along with the slanted flue of the chimney for the first-floor fireplace (slanted so that the chimney would be exposed at the gable peak at the original rear of the building). At ground level, the original West facade is broken by two doorways. One originally provided access from the Southwest bedroom to the outside; the other provided access probably to an exterior kitchen from the living room (there was then no wall dividing the thirty-two foot long, thirteen-foot wide living room with its two pairs of French doors on the North facade). (This wall is visible in Photograph 3, taken after Isaac's death in 1905, by Franklin I. Shaw, a professional photographer and Isaac and Minerva Shaw's son. Labeled "Living Room, Mrs. I. E. Shaw Home.")

The North facade provides the other distinctive features of the original Gould House. A narrow, recessed, five-lite transom is located above each of the paired two-by-four panel glass doors which are offset sixty-two inches from the Northeast and Northwest corners of the original brick dwelling and accessed by straight two-step brick steps. A full-width, 4'6" shed roof supported by chamfered columns and sculptured brackets covers the North entranceways and the brick patio overlooking the gazebo (recently reconstructed), orange tree and other planting of the Shaw Garden Plot which separates the Gould-Shaw House from the Shaw

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number   7  

Gould-Shaw House Page # 4

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Mercantile Building to the North. The only intrusion is the addition of a six-foot wide by twenty-one inch deep chimney centered thirty inches between the two doorways. From a newspaper found against the chimney in the attic, it appears that this was added in 1907. If so, the original chimney probably fell victim to the April 1906 Santa Rosa Earthquake. Rather than replacing the existing chimney against the West wall of the living room, Mrs. Shaw chose to add a new one on the North wall.

As shown in the interior photograph, the interior of this modest, middle-class dwelling is unpretentious. Little has been altered since the home was constructed. Interior doors are four-panel, wood with original hardware intact. Doorways have molded surrounds. Flooring is original patterned oak. The living-room ceiling has a covering of pressed paper with patternwork. The only known alterations are the interior wall which now divides the living room, the wall now covering the original fireplace, and the stairs recently added which provide access through the closet in the Southwest room (now a kitchen) to museum storage in the attic. The original electrical wiring, added soon after the city acquired electricity in 1897, was removed when the Cloverdale Historical Society had the home rewired in 1984.

The original Gould House contained only 832 square feet, certainly sufficient for the bachelor blacksmith but offering very cramped quarters for a normal-sized Victorian household. When Thomas Gould sold the house in 1869, it became home to a family of seven - Thomas A. Shaw, his wife Sarah Heald Shaw, and their four children as well as a boarder. A jump in the assessed valuation, from \$700 in 1869, to \$1,000 in 1871 and \$1,430 in 1872 followed by relatively stable assessments thereafter suggest that the addition visible in the two historical photographs and the Bird's Eye Map was made to accommodate this much larger household. Aside from its cross-gable, two-story, "T" configuration, nothing else is known of this addition. (See detail, Elliott, Bird's-Eye Map, Cloverdale, 1884) Removed in 1940, it had been valuable to both the large Thomas Shaw family between 1869 and 1875 and to the somewhat smaller Isaac Shaw family between 1875 and 1938 as interior kitchen and bath downstairs, along with two badly needed bedrooms upstairs. Access to the bedrooms in the addition was provided through a narrow, steep staircase entered through the doorway to the left of the original fireplace and running along the exterior of the original West brick wall.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET 7-5



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number   7  

Gould-Shaw House Page # 5

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The "L" shaped, medium gable-roofed, fourteen foot by thirty-two foot addition added in 1940 represents a reversible alteration of the historic property. With its asbestos shingle siding, its paired and single one-by-one double-hung wood windows with plain surrounds and lipsill, its small wooden ventilators in the North and West gable ends, and the bracketed hood over the rear door, the vernacular "Craftsman"-like appearance of this addition can in no way be confused with the Gothic Revival architecture of the original building. At present, the 640 square foot addition serves a useful purpose: rented as an apartment, it helps pay the Cloverdale Historical Society's mortgages on the house and garden lots. (see photos 6 and 8)

The seventy-nine foot frontage of the nominated parcel includes both the Southerly housestead parcel (AP# 001-174-19, thirty-nine feet wide) and the Northerly adjacent garden plot (AP# 001-174-20, forty feet wide). The historical association of the two parcels existed from 1859 until 1934, when the garden plot was split off and sold to Christo Potter, who ran "Pottter's Coffee Shop" in the Shaw Commercial Building just to the North. The 1880 photograph (Photograph #1) shows its appearance at that time. It was utilized by the Shaws to grow both vegetables and flowers and was the location of leisure activities. Nothing further is known of its appearance during the period of significance, 1862 through 1905. Its historical association with the Gould-Shaw House was reestablished in 1988, when the Cloverdale Historical Society purchased the then vacant lot to prevent its development. The society has planted flower beds, constructed a gazebo, and recreated the perimeter wood picket fence which historically marked the frontage of both parcels.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 6

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The Gould-Shaw House is significant under Criterion A in the area of exploration and settlement as the oldest known dwelling in the community of Cloverdale. The property is significant under Criterion B in the area of social history for the association with Issac E. Shaw who lived in the house from 1875 until his death in 1905 and was a major figure in the development of the community. The property is also significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a rare and very nice example of Gothic Revival design.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number   8  

Gould-Shaw House Page # 7

Architectural Significance - Criterion C

Virginia and Lee McAlester note that between 1820 and the 1880's three Romantic styles competed in house construction - the Greek Revival "dominant from about 1830 to 1850 (to 1860 in the South)", Gothic Revival and "Italianate from about 1850 until 1875." According to the McAlesters, the "Civil War marked the end of Greek classicism, but both Gothic and Italianate houses remained popular into the 1880's...." Of these three styles, "Gothic Revival houses were more complex to construct and were always less common than their Greek and Italian contemporaries." Even within the Gothic Revival style, there were "principal subtypes that competed with each other. Gothic Revival roofs were "normally side-gabled, less commonly front-gabled or hipped;" "[a]bout 10 percent of Gothic Revival houses are simple gabled rectangles rotated so that the narrower gable end makes up the front facade." "Fanciful decorative ornamentation, cut from wood by the newly perfected scroll saw, is a dominant feature in most Gothic Revival houses. .... Decorative vergeboards, making an inverted V beneath the eaves of the steep gables, are a distinctive feature.... ... most Gothic Revival houses have open cornices with the rafters either exposed or sheathed parallel to the overlying roof. .... One-story porches are found on about 80 percent of Gothic Revival houses. .... Gothic Revival houses are of both wooden and masonry construction but wood-frame Carpenter Gothic examples predominate. .... Most Gothic Revival houses were constructed between 1840 and 1870...." (McAlester 1984: 177, 197-200) In most respects, the Gould-Shaw House is an example of the less common elements of Gothic Revival style. It is front-gabled, has boxed cornices with the rafters enclosed, and is constructed of brick.

Relatively few examples of the Gothic Revival style have been identified in the various architectural surveys conducted in Sonoma County during the past fifteen years. The Peterson/Harris survey of Healdsburg and the Rancho Sotoyome, completed in 1983, identified a half-dozen Gothic Revivals, only one of which was constructed of brick (the front-gabled Warfield House on Tucker, built in 1865). Adrian and Mary Praetzellis' 1989 study of Stony Point Road between Santa Rosa and Petaluma identified no Gothic Revival historical resources. The Harris/Clark survey of South-West Santa Rosa, completed in July 1991, identified one Gothic Revival (a cross-gabled wood residence at 616 Olive Street). Ann Bloomfield's 1990 update of the Santa Rosa Historic Resource Inventory (which incorporates and supersedes Peterson's 1977 study) identified three churches and seven residences, all constructed of wood, only one of which predates the Gould-Shaw House (the side-gabled Hoag House, built in 1853, now moved and in sections).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number   8  

Gould-Shaw House Page # 8

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As Harold Kirker notes, the "most celebrated of existing imported buildings of the late pioneer period, as well as an unusually fine specimen of the less common Gothic Revival style, is the house General [Mariano] Vallejo erected at Sonoma in 1850-1851." (Kirker 1986: 42) Lachryma Montis (CA-1440) is both a National and State Historic Landmark. It began with relatively humble origins as an imported prefabricated house; under Vallejo's supervision, the \$60,000 house became "one of the few historic mansions of the Pacific Coast" (see Sally B. Woodbridge, California Architecture: Historic American Buildings Survey (San Francisco: Chronicle Books, 1988), p. 253, for a full description). Although both the Gould House and the Vallejo Home are Gothic Revival in style, the similarity does not extend much further. At 2,378 square feet, the one and one-half storey Lachryma Montis is almost three times the size; its ornamentation reflects the life of a wealthy aristocrat, not the simple fare of a small-town blacksmith.

Given the rarity of Gothic Revival examples in Sonoma County, the small number of the subtypes and variants of the style represented by the Gould-Shaw House, its relatively unaltered appearance, good condition, and association with two early settlers as well as a major figure in the commercial development of Cloverdale, the Gould-Shaw House appears to be an excellent candidate for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Its architectural significance was noted as early as 1877, when Thomas Thompson published the first atlas of Sonoma County. According to Thompson's Historical Atlas "There are a number of neat residences in the town [of Cloverdale].... Among the best are the houses of I. E. Shaw [who purchased the Gould-Shaw House in 1875], H. Kier, J. F. Hoadley, and the pioneer J. A. Kleiser." (p. 23) Not only did Thompson list Shaw's first; but of the four singled out for special mention, only Shaw's remains.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number   8  

Gould-Shaw House Page # 9

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Criterion A - Settlement

Two historical contexts are important to the Gould-Shaw House - (1) the settlement of the area, and (2) its social development. Cloverdale was settled and began as a commercial enterprise in 1856, when two speculators, Markle and Miller, purchased 850 acres of 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. The town grew slowly. Thomas J. Gould, Cloverdale's blacksmith, who had the brick house built in 1862, and Thomas A. Shaw, a farmer, were pioneer settlers in pre-railroad northern Sonoma County.

Cloverdale's Early Settlement, 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, Markle also laid out the initial town lots and sold the first real

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET 3-10

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number   8  

Gould-Shaw House Page # 10

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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 the site of both the Gould-Shaw House and the 1875 Isaac E. Shaw Building (placed on the National Register of Historic Places last year).<sup>2</sup> By August 1859, the town was large enough to support the establishment of its first fraternal order, Curtis Lodge #160, F. & A. M. (Masons).<sup>3</sup>

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 four blocks square: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd streets running south to north; and East, Main, and West running east to west. Gould's property was in the center of the original town.<sup>4</sup>

Construction of the Gould-Shaw House

On November 1, 1858, Thomas J. Gould paid Cloverdale's founders \$50 for the three lots fronting West Street (now North Cloverdale Boulevard). Although the deed transferring title from Markle and Miller was not recorded until the next September, on the same day that Markle sold the remainder of his Cloverdale property to Kleiser, Gould quickly improved the land and moved onto the property. The 1859-60 Sonoma County tax roll for what was then Washington Township, lists T. J. Gould with \$125 in improvements and \$405 in personal property.<sup>5</sup> The United States census for the following year also shows Gould living on the property, now in Cloverdale Township. Gould is listed as a 30-year-old Blacksmith, born in Indiana. He told the census taker he had \$800 in real estate and another \$300 in personal property. Apparently unmarried, Gould's residence had as its only other occupant a Mr. Jones Seright, age 31, from Ohio, with no listed occupation.<sup>6</sup>

It appears that the original dwelling on the Gould property was demolished. County assessment rolls for 1860-61 and 1861-62 appraise the three lots at \$700 and list personal property of \$120 (\$100 for horses and \$20 for cattle) but nothing for improvements. These rolls also show that Gould had taken on a partner: Gould & Mowbray is listed with a \$40 interest in Lots 7, 8, and 9 of Block J along with \$75 in "sundries".<sup>7</sup>

Dating of the Gould-Shaw House comes from the 1862-63 tax roll. The firm of Gould & Mowbray is no longer listed; Gould is sole owner of the three

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number   8  

Gould-Shaw House Page # 11

lots. But, in addition to \$375 in personalty, Gould was assessed \$375 for improvements on the property.<sup>8</sup> Succeeding assessment rolls continue to show Gould with improvements on the property: \$1,100 for land and improvements on lots 7, 8 and 9 in 1864-5; \$700 for land and improvements in 1865-6; \$600 in 1867-8; and \$700 in 1868-9, the last year Gould owned the Gould-Shaw House. The 1864-5 assessment roll also lists Gould as the owner of three lots on the East side of West Street, across from his home - Lots 36, 37, and 38 of Block E.<sup>9</sup> In October 1865, Gould sold Lots 7, 8, and 9, Block J, including the house, along with Lots 36 and 38, Block E, to Daniel W. Walker of Santa Clara County for \$3,000, retaining possession of Lot 37.<sup>10</sup> Thirteen months later, in November 1866, Gould bought back the house and the three lots in Block J for \$1,500.<sup>11</sup> Gould remained the owner for another two years. In February 1869, Gould sold the house, Block J lots, and a half-interest in Lot 37, Block E, to Thomas A. Shaw for \$2,600.<sup>12</sup> A month later Gould sold Shaw his remaining interest in the Block E lot for an additional \$200. The deed for this transaction shows Gould to have become a resident of Mendocino County, where T. A. Shaw had lived when he purchased the house from Gould.<sup>13</sup>

Other than as owner of the property when the Gould-Shaw house was built, and as the home's resident from 1862 until 1869, as well as Cloverdale's first blacksmith, little else is known of Thomas J. Gould. He is significant because he played a minor role in the settlement of Cloverdale. The original owner of one of the earliest parcels sold in the town, predating developer James A. Kleiser's acquisition of the town lots by a year, he was one of its earliest settlers. He lived on the property for eleven years, from 1858 until 1869, provided the community an essential skill as its blacksmith during those years, and then moved on, leaving as his most important legacy the brick, Gothic Revival cottage on West Street - future home of two families named Shaw.

Thomas A. and Sarah Heald Shaw, 1869-1875

Thomas A. Shaw had lived in Sonoma and Mendocino counties at least seventeen years when he purchased the Gould House. Born in Ohio in 1819, T. A. Shaw moved to Missouri sometime prior to the California Gold Rush of 1849. In Missouri, he became acquainted with the widow and children of George Heald.

Heald had died in Belmont County, Ohio in 1829. (Born 31 January 1783, George Heald was forty-six years old at the time of his death on November 29, 1829). In 1842, the eldest child of George and Elizabeth Tatlow

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Gould-Shaw House Page # 12

Heald, Mary Ann (born 19 November 1810), died (on March 25th). The following year, his widow, along with her seven surviving children, moved to Missouri. These included Samuel, age 27 (born 5 September 1815); James Rankin, age 23 (born 17 February 1820); Sarah, age 21 (born 5 November 1822); Harmon, age 19 (born 20 January 1824); Thomas John, age 16 (born 10 December 1825); Jacob Gregg, age 14 (born 13 December 1827); and George William, age 13 (born 5 January 1830, thirty-seven days after his father's death). Of the seven children who moved to Missouri, one - James - died there (on 28 October 1847) prior to the family's subsequent move to California.

The Healds had lived in Missouri for five years when news of the riches to be had in California reached their Missouri farm. Harmon and Thomas Heald left for California in May 1849. Arriving in frontier Sonoma County, they became important figures in the timber and lumber milling industries. In 1851, one of the brothers returned to Missouri to bring the mother and four remaining children west.<sup>14</sup> Sarah Heald married Thomas A. Shaw on April 28th, 1852, shortly after they had arrived at her brother Harmon's house in what would soon become Healdsburg.<sup>15</sup> California's only state census, conducted that summer, shows "Sara (sic)" and "T. Shaw" living adjacent to Thomas, George, and the widow Elizabeth Heald, probably eight miles South-West of Harmon Heald's store, toward Guerneville, where George Heald had staked a claim under the Preemption Act. Listed separately, probably near the store that would become the center of Healdsburg, were Harmon, his brother Jacob, as well as Jacob's wife, Mary, and daughter, also named Sara and then just one year old. Since Mendocino County's boundary then ran considerably South of its current line, both the Healds and Shaws were listed in the Mendocino County portion of the census.<sup>16</sup>

Thomas and Sarah Shaw bought out George Heald's claim and moved onto the land shortly after their marriage. Here they built their first home, which as of 1991 is still standing and now known as the Alfred D. Hobson House. It was in this house that their first child was born on April 6th, 1853. Thomas Harmon Shaw was named for the two Heald brothers who had first come to California in 1849.<sup>17</sup> A second child, daughter Nancy Ann, was born there on June 17th, 1854. The Sonoma County Sheriff's Tax Roll, 1855 for Mendocino Township lists T. A. Shaw with \$300 in improvements and \$445 in personalty on his claim.<sup>18</sup>

The Shaws moved to Tuolumne County soon after the birth of their second child. Lured by the gold mines, they settled at a place known since as Shaws Flat. It was at Shaws Flat that their third child, Sarah Elizabeth, was born May 12th, 1856, the year that Markle and Miller bought the acreage that was to become Cloverdale. After Sarah Elizabeth's



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number   8  

Gould-Shaw House Page # 13

=====

birth, the family returned to their Guerneville claim briefly before selling it to Alfred Hobson. In November of 1857 (a year before Gould bought his three Cloverdale lots), Thomas A. Shaw purchased one of his brother-in-law Harmon's town lots in the new village of Healdsburg for \$40.00<sup>19</sup>

The Shaws lived in Healdsburg briefly. A second daughter, Lillian, was probably born there in May of 1858. By 1860, the family had again moved. The Sonoma County Assessment roll for that year shows Shaw's Healdsburg lot worth \$50 for the land and \$200 for improvements, but no personalty is listed, indicating that the Shaws were not then residents. They had moved to the settlement of Hermitage, ten miles north of Cloverdale, in Rig Rock Township, Mendocino County. Here their second son, William Alexander, was born January 12, 1860. The Federal Census for 1860 lists the Shaw family and shows Thomas with \$800 in real property and the substantial sum of \$3,350 in personalty.<sup>20</sup>

The following year, the Shaws moved across the county line back into Sonoma County. In April of 1861, Thomas and Sarah purchased a ranch East of what is now Asti for \$1,000. The "Ranch or farm" included "improvements and farming tools" as well as "a lot of Hogs, supposed to be 27...."<sup>21</sup> It was on the Cook Ranch that their last child, Julia Mayshaw, was born May 15, 1863. Apparently settled in, the Shaws finally sold the Healdsburg house for \$450 in 1865.<sup>22</sup> According to the Heald family historian, the Shaws subsequently moved back to Hermitage, in Mendocino County, before - as William Heald puts it - "they finally settled in Cloverdale" with the purchase of the Gould House in 1869.

As mentioned previously, Thomas Shaw paid Gould \$2,600 for the house, 264' by 196' Block J lot, and an undivided half-interest in Lot 37, Block E, across West Street from the Gould House. A month later, Gould sold his remaining interest in Lot 37 for an additional \$200. Apparently the title was still clouded, for in June of 1869, Shaw paid an additional \$1,000 to two Sonoma City owners for the same lot.<sup>23</sup>

In March of 1870, James A. Kleiser, successor to Markle and Miller as Cloverdale's developer, sold Thomas Shaw a thirteen-acre parcel North-West of Fourth and Washington streets for \$1,055.<sup>24</sup> The 1860 Federal Census, conducted three months later, lists Shaw, his wife, and their four surviving children (Thomas, Sarah Elizabeth, William and Julia) living on West Street between Jeremiah Curtis, the Livery Keeper, Joseph Leinssinger, Butcher, and James Kraft, Cobbler, on one side and Solomon Getz, Dry Goods Merchant, Charles Cook, Saloon Keeper, and Richard Harrison, Lawyer, on the other. Of the seven heads of household, Thomas Shaw was clearly the wealthiest. His \$2,700 in realty and \$1,200 in

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number   8  

Gould-Shaw House Page # 14

=====

personalty exceeded the combined total of the livery keeper (\$1,500), saloon keeper (\$1,100), butcher (\$750) and lawyer (\$500). At age fifty, Thomas Shaw was an established, successful farmer.<sup>25</sup>

Yet a month later, Thomas Shaw first homesteaded the premises "heretofore known as the 'Gould House'" and then deeded the thirteen acres Northwest of town to his wife for "love and affection."<sup>26</sup> This may have been the point at which, as the Heald Family historian puts it, "Mr. Shaw went to Oregon, where he died, and Mrs. Shaw remained in Cloverdale where she reared her children."

The available records give no indication of why the successful farmer left his wife and children for Oregon or of how long he lived there before his death. Subsequent deed and tax records are of little help. A January 1871 deed shows T. A. and Sarah Shaw selling a thirty-foot wide strip off the North boundary of their West Street property to Elbert Wise for \$375.<sup>27</sup> The 1871 and 1872 tax assessments, in T. A. Shaw's name, lists both the Block J lot and the thirteen acres.<sup>28</sup> In May of 1871, T. A. Shaw purchased the John Clifford House at the corner of 6th and J streets in Petaluma for \$300, only to sell it to Elbert Wise in February 1874 for \$200.<sup>29</sup> In January of 1872, T. A. and Sarah Shaw agreed to sell another strip off the North boundary of their Block J property, this one forty feet wide, for \$500.<sup>30</sup> In May 1872, the Shaws sold another strip, this one twenty feet wide and off the South boundary, for \$650 to D. C. Brush.<sup>31</sup> The assessment roll for the following year, 1873, is the first to list both the thirteen acre parcel and the West Street residence in the name of Sarah Shaw; however, the rolls for 1874, 1875, and 1876 again list the lands as those of T. A. Shaw. Although Isaac Shaw bought the "Shaw Homestead" from "T. A. and Sarah Shaw" in July 1875, the 1877 assessment roll lists the property as belonging to "Sarah E. Shaw, by I. E. Shaw, agent."<sup>32</sup> Thomas A. Shaw may still have been alive in 1880. The Federal Census for that year lists Sarah and her youngest daughter, Julia M., as living on the farm just north of the city limits. Sarah is listed as the head of the family, married, with the occupation of Farmer.<sup>33</sup> Indeed, Thomas A. Shaw may not have died until 1887. An 1886 deed, in which "Sarah Shaw, wife of T. A. Shaw," sells a portion of the Jefferson Street farm for \$3,800, is followed a year later by a deed in which Sarah, "a widow of Cloverdale," sells a two-acre parcel of the farm for \$5,000.<sup>34</sup>

Even after Sarah Shaw raised her children and sold both the West Street home and the Jefferson Street farm, she continued to be active in Cloverdale real estate. In 1889, at the age of sixty-seven, she purchased three lots at the North-East corner of Washington and Third streets (lots 60, 58, and 56 of Block T) for \$950, only to sell them seven

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number   8  

Gould-Shaw House Page # 15

=====

months later for \$1,100 (a 16% profit).<sup>35</sup> In 1897, she purchased the South half of Block I (lots 11, 13, 14 and 15), between Commercial, First, and West streets for \$1,700.<sup>36</sup> However, by then Sarah Shaw was an absentee landlord of prime Cloverdale commercial property.

Sarah Shaw left her West Street home in 1875, when she and her husband sold the former Gould House to Isaac E. Shaw. She remained a Cloverdale resident until at least 1887, when the last of her Jefferson Street farm was sold. She apparently left Cloverdale between 1887 and 1889; after that date deeds refer to her residence as "Sonoma County" rather than Cloverdale. She moved south of Cloverdale, into the Dry Creek Valley west of Healdsburg. In 1895, when the County of Sonoma purchased the right-of-way for a road leading from Lambert's Bridge up the Southerly side of Dry Creek to the then-current terminus of the County Road at Pena Creek, Sarah Shaw was one of those selling land to the county for the roadway. The reason for her move is obvious given the order of listing of the other owners involved. Immediately adjacent was the ranch of her daughter Julia and Julia's husband, Eugene L. Rackliff.<sup>37</sup> Sarah stayed at her Dry Creek ranch until about 1906, when she moved to Geyserville. On May 5th, 1909, the last of the Heald children who had come to California following the Gold Rush passed away with Sarah's death at the age of eighty-six. A devoted member of the Salvation Army and volunteer at its Lytton Springs headquarters, Sarah Heald Shaw received an army funeral, conducted by the Salvation Army's Major Bourne, and an army burial at the Shaw-Rackliff plot in Healdsburg's Oak Mound Cemetery. Both the Healdsburg Tribune and the Cloverdale Reveille noted the passing of "Aunt Sally" Shaw, who had lived in northern Sonoma County since 1852 and willed her \$20,000 estate to the Salvation Army.<sup>38</sup>

Thomas A. and Sarah Heald Shaw, owners of the Gould-Shaw House from 1869 until 1875 are significant as typical frontier settlers, farmers who moved often seeking greater opportunity, and who left behind only their names in the public records and their homes as evidence of their activity. Sarah, as the only sister of the influential Heald brothers, is more widely known than is her mysterious husband. But neither achieved the prominence of the third owner of the home, Isaac E. Shaw.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET 8-16

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Gould-Shaw House Page # 16

Isaac E. Shaw, 1872 - 1905, Criterion B

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."<sup>39</sup> The town was resurveyed, to take advantage of the expected growth.<sup>40</sup> 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. Bowman<sup>41</sup>

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 too close to Healdsburg's to stimulate town development on the scale expected by those who speculated in its real estate; but Shaw remained making major contributions to the social history (including its commerce and economics) of the Cloverdale community over the next thirty years.

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, 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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number   8  

Gould-Shaw House Page # 17

=====

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.<sup>42</sup>

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.<sup>43</sup> In April 1874, Shaw purchased three lots on Commercial Street, just north of its intersection with Second Street for \$600.<sup>44</sup> 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.<sup>45</sup>

But Shaw was not to return to mining as a profession. On July 7, 1875, Isaac E. Shaw purchased the "[Thomas A.] Shaw Homestead", as the deed referred to it, a 38,544 square foot (.88 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. T. A. Shaw had purchased a larger parcel (51,744 square feet, or 1.19 acres) from Thomas J. Gould in 1869 but had sold off to parcels, one 30' by 264' in 1871, the other 40' by 132' in 1872.<sup>46</sup> The two Shaw families may well have been related to each other; Isaac served as Sarah's agent on several occasions.<sup>47</sup>

The new home of Isaac Shaw was already recognized as being of architectural significance to the community. Thomas Thompson, publisher of Sonoma County's 1877 Historical Atlas stated:

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Gould-Shaw House Page # 18

There are a number of very neat residences in the town.... Among the best are the houses of I. E. Shaw, H. Kier, J. F. Hoadley, and the pioneer J. A. Kleiser.

Of the four homes Thompson singled out for special mention, the publisher listed Shaw's first. Of the "best" of Cloverdale's "very neat residences" in 1877, only Shaw's remains a century later.

Isaac E. Shaw, Cloverdale Merchant and Banker

Isaac Shaw lived at the Thomas A. Shaw Homestead and in the former Thomas J. Gould House from 1875 until his death in 1905, a period of thirty years during which he became Cloverdale's most important businessman. His second wife, Minerva, continued to live there another thirty-three years, until her death in 1938 - sixty-three years after Isaac had moved into the house and seventy-six years after the house was constructed for Gould.

The first of four buildings associated with Isaac Shaw's commercial activity was constructed in 1875 at the North-East corner of the old Shaw Homestead following Isaac's purchase of the property. The Shaw Mercantile Building (Cloverdale Historic Landmark No. 81 and now listed on the National Register of Historic Places), a 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 northwest 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 Liberty 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.<sup>48</sup> The business directory in Thompson's Atlas of Sonoma County, published in 1877, lists Shaw as a "Cloverdale Hardware Dealer & Express Agent."<sup>49</sup> It is not known where Shaw conducted his mercantile business in Cloverdale between 1872 and 1875, 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.<sup>50</sup> 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.<sup>51</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Gould-Shaw House Page # 19

=====

On July 24, 1876, almost a year after he purchased the old T. A. and Sarah Shaw Homestead, Isaac's first wife, Louisa, died.<sup>52</sup> 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."<sup>53</sup>

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.<sup>54</sup> In 1879 Shaw, now forty-nine, remarried. His bride, Minerva McCray, was the twenty-four year-old daughter of W. H. McCray, a local rancher.<sup>55</sup>

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 Street. In April of 1880, Bowman and Shaw filed for a Certificate of Co-Partnership as Shaw, Bowman & Company.<sup>56</sup>

That May, the new partners purchased the South end of Block J. Here they built a one-store 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 partner-

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number   8  

Gould-Shaw House Page # 20

=====

ship with Bowman was sort-lived; Bowman died in 1881. Nothing is known of the third partner in Shaw, Bowman and Company - John B. Harmon. A second story 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)<sup>57</sup>

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

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. Chalfant, and A. B. Starr. Each ... owned 100 shares of stock.<sup>58</sup>

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.<sup>59</sup>



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number   8  

Gould-Shaw House Page # 21

=====

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.<sup>60</sup>

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."<sup>61</sup>

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, at the age of eighty-two.<sup>62</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Gould-Shaw House Page # 22

Subsequent Owners, 1938 - Present

Table I  
Subdivision of Thomas J. Gould's Block J Lot, 1858 - 1944

Date	From	To	Frontage		Depth	Square	
			Commer	West		Feet	Remainder
1 Nov 1858	Markle	Gould		198	132	26,136	
20 Oct 1865	Gould	Walker		198	132	26,136	
19 Nov 1866	Walker	Gould	264	264	264	69,696	
18 Feb 1869	Gould	Shaw, T	198	198	264	52,272	
28 Jan 1871	Shaw, T	Wise	30	30	264	-7,920	44,352
30 Apr 1872	Shaw, T	Berry		40	132	-5,280	39,072
1 May 1872	Shaw, T	Brush		20	132	-2,640	36,432
7 Jul 1875	Shaw, T	Shaw, I	164	108	264	-528	35,904
3 Jan 1884	Haehl	Shaw, I	30		127	+3,810	39,714
2 Apr 1898	Shaw, I	Shaw, C	67		114	-7,638	32,076
25 Feb 1902	Shaw, I	Reed	54		114	-6,156	25,920
15 Oct 1902	Shaw, I	Cooley	30		127	-3,810	22,110
11 May 1903	Shaw, I	Weston, G		24.3	84.83	-2,064	20,046
7 Feb 1905	Shaw, I	Weston, G		3.5	84.83	- 297	19,749
unknown	Shaw, M	Weston		N/A	58	(1,245)	
19 May 1919	Shaw, M	Weston, E	49.25		132	-7,680	12,069
10 May 1934	Shaw, M	Potter		31.5	143	-4,506	7,563
10 Feb 1943	Weston	Potter		24.3	143	-3,309	6,318
20 Mar 1944	Shaw, M	Potter		54	143	-7,110	
<u>Current Owners' Purchases</u>							
17 Aug 1983	Etter	C.H.S.		39	143	5,991	
19 Feb 1988	Gurries	C.H.S.		40	143	5,720	
Jan 1989	McCulloch	Walker		27.1	143	3,875	

A substantial portion of the original Gould property had already been sold by the time of Minerva Shaw's death in 1938. By 1865, when Thomas J. Gould had completed his purchase of the property, he owned the central 1.6 acres of Block J. Thomas A. and Sarah Heald Shaw bought most of that, 1.2 acres (75% of Gould's property). In the next six years, the Shaws sold 15,840 square feet off the North and South borders - three commercial lots on West Street and a residential lot on Commercial Street. Isaac Shaw repurchased the Commercial Street lot in 1884, only to sell it in 1902.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number   8  

Gould-Shaw House Page # 23

=====

Even though Isaac Shaw's business had outgrown the Shaw Building as early as 1880, he kept it leased for the next twenty-three years. Divided into two units, it was rented to the town's successive jewelers, real estate agents, and - most importantly, as the home of the Cloverdale Reveille. Finally, in May 1903, Isaac Shaw sold the building to George Weston. Weston purchased a parcel with a 24'4" frontage on West Street and a depth of 84'10", only four inches wider and thirty feet deeper than the building he had been leasing from Shaw.<sup>63</sup>

The current lot between the Shaw Building and the Gould-Shaw House 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.<sup>64</sup>

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.<sup>65</sup> 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.<sup>66</sup> In October 1902, I. E. Shaw sold a 127' deep parcel with 30' frontage on Commercial to E. A. Cooley.<sup>67</sup> In 1919, Mrs. Shaw sold an irregular-shaped parcel with 49.25' frontage on Commercial to George Weston's daughter, Elizabeth.<sup>68</sup>

In 1934, Elizabeth Weston leased the Shaw Building to Christo G. Potter. Potter first appears in the records in 1934, when he purchased the lot between the Shaw Mercantile Building and the Gould-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.<sup>69</sup> The deed was not recorded until 1937. By 1938, Polk's county business directory no

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET 8-24

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number   8  

Gould-Shaw House Page # 24

=====

longer included the jewelry store. Instead, it listed Potter's restaurant.<sup>70</sup> In 1944, following the death of the widow Shaw, Potter purchased the Shaw home from Gertrude Shaw Jones, daughter of Isaac and Minerva Shaw, for \$2,500.<sup>71</sup>

Christo Potter was apparently responsible for removing the circa 1870 T. A. Shaw addition from the Gothic Revival house and adding the current addition, both in 1940. (Potter was also responsible for altering the front facade of the Shaw Mercantile Building, at about the same time.) 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.<sup>72</sup>

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.<sup>73</sup> In July, they sold the Gould-Shaw House to C. Hugo Stomberg and Marion King for \$10,600.<sup>74</sup> Potter's Restaurant, renamed the Scandia, continued in operation until 1979.<sup>75</sup> For the next decade, it remained vacant, deteriorating rapidly.<sup>76</sup> Fortunately, in January 1989, it was sold to its current owners, who obtained Historic Preservation Certification for the property, successfully sought its nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, and restored the Shaw Mercantile Building, now open as the Cloverdale Coffee and Ice Cream Company.<sup>77</sup>

The Gould-Shaw House and accompanying garden lot were saved from deterioration and ultimate demolition by the Cloverdale Historical Society. The small community organization committed itself to a substantial debt, when on August 17, 1983, it purchased the Gould-Shaw House for \$45,000.00, \$20,000 of which was financed by a Deed of Trust.<sup>78</sup> Five years later, on February 19, 1988, the Cloverdale Historical Society was able to purchase the adjacent Shaw family garden lot for \$29,000, on which they are paying an additional mortgage of \$19,000.<sup>79</sup> In addition to the \$39,000 in mortgage the society acquired, they must now also raise funds for the restoration of Cloverdale's oldest residential building, a task made all the more urgent by recent State law threatening the continued existence of unreinforced masonry and brick buildings. It is this change in the law, and the new vigorous enforcement of that law in light of the Loma Prieta Earthquake, that has made State and Federal recognition of this Cloverdale Landmark an immediate necessity.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number   8  

Gould-Shaw House Page # 25

=====

Without the ownership of the Cloverdale Historical Society and its conversion into a house museum which displays artifacts associated with the life and contributions of Isaac and Minerva Shaw, the 1862 Gould-Shaw House, Cloverdale's oldest residence, would most certainly have been destroyed. Situated between commercial buildings both South and North, the house would be prime property for development on the city's main street given the urban pressures now confronting northern Sonoma County. Instead, this rare brick Gothic Revival house is being preserved both for its architectural value and for its association with Cloverdale's most important historic commercial figure.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Gould-Shaw House Page # 26

Table 2 - Land Sales

<u>Date</u>	<u>Seller</u>	<u>Buyer</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Price per Acre</u>		
1 Nov 1858	Heald	Shaw, T	.54	\$ 40.00	\$ 74.49	U	H
1 Nov 1858	Markle	Gould	.60	\$ 50.00	\$ 83.33	U	C
8 Sep 1859	Markle	Kleiser	18.00	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 500.00	U	C
9 Oct 1865	Shaw, T	Dames	.54	\$ 450.00	\$ 838.00	?	H
20 Oct 1865	Gould	Walker	1.20	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 2,500.00	I	C
19 Nov 1866	Walker	Gould	1.60	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 937.50	?	C
18 Feb 1869	Gould	Shaw, T	1.30	\$ 2,600.00	\$ 2,000.00	I	C
29 Jun 1869	Shaw, T	Hall/Curtis	.19	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 5,263.32	I	C
12 Mar 1870	Kleiser	Shaw, T	13.00	\$ 1,055.00	\$ 81.15	?	C
28 Jan 1871	Shaw, T	Wise	.18	\$ 375.00	\$ 2,062.70	?	C
12 May 1871	Groover	Shaw, T	.17	\$ 300.00	\$ 1,744.19	I	P
5 Jan 1872	Shaw, T	Schwartz	.12	\$ 500.00	\$ 4,125.41	?	C
1 May 1872	Shaw, T	Brush	.06	\$ 650.00	\$ 10,726.07	?	C
16 Dec 1872	Kleiser	Shaw, I	2.87	\$ 550.00	\$ 191.64	?	C
12 Feb 1874	Shaw, T	Wise	.17	\$ 200.00	\$ 1,176.47	I	P
20 Apr 1874	Perkins	Shaw, I	.60	\$ 600.00	\$ 1,000.00	?	C
8 Feb 1875	Shaw, I	Hoadley	2.81	\$ 2,300.00	\$ 818.50	I	C
13 Aug 1875	Shaw, T	Shaw, I	.81	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 4,444.44	I	C
28 Feb 1880	Dixon	Shaw, I	.008	\$ 22.00	\$ 2,750.00	I	C
11 May 1880	Cook	Shaw, Bowman	.33	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 6,060.60	I	C
3 Jan 1884	Haehl	Shaw, I	.09	\$ 60.00	\$ 6,666.67	I	C
18 Jan 1886	Shaw, S	Koch	?	\$ 3,800.00		I	C
14 Jan 1887	Shaw, S	Dixon	2.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 2,500.00	I	C
11 Sep 1889	Clark	Shaw, S	.45	\$ 950.00	\$ 2,111.11	I	C
29 Apr 1890	Shaw, S	McCauseland	.45	\$ 1,100.00	\$ 2,444.44	I	C
24 Aug 1897	Shilfrd	Shaw, S	.69	\$ 1,700.00	\$ 2,467.34	I	C
May 1903	Shaw, I	Weston, G	.05	\$			
10 May 1934	Shaw, M	Potter	.13	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 11,538.46	U	C
13 Feb 1943	Weston	Potter	.05	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	I	C
20 May 1944	Jones	Potter	.63	\$ 2,750.00	\$ 4,365.08	I	C
18 Apr 1953	Potter	Streeter	.05	\$ 4,850.00	\$ 97,000.00	I	C
7 Jul 1953	Potter	Stromberg	.63	\$10,600.00	\$ 16,825.40	I	C
10 Jan 1979	Kirk	Wilmarth	.05	\$25,000.00	\$ 312,500.00	I	C
20 Oct 1983	Etter	C.H.S.	.63	\$45,000.00	\$ 71,428.57	I	C
19 Feb 1988	Gurries	C.H.S.	.13	\$29,000.00	\$ 220,868.24	U	C
24 Jan 1989	McColl.	Walker	.05	\$50,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	I	C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number   8  

Gould-Shaw House Page # 27

Table 3 - Assessed Valuation  
Sonoma County Assessment Rolls

<u>Year</u>	<u>Page #</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Land</u>	<u>Improvements</u>	<u>Personalty</u>	<u>Location</u>
1854-5	66	T. A. Shaw	\$ 0	\$ 300	\$ 445	Claim
1859-60	150	T. J. Gould	\$ 0	\$ 125	\$ 405	7,8,9-J
	127	T. A. Shaw	\$ 50	\$ 200	\$ 0	59 Hldgbg
1860-1	10	39 T. J. Gould	\$ 700	\$ 0	\$ 120	7,8,9-J
	10	40 Gould/Mowbry	\$ 40	\$ 0	\$ 75	7.8.9-J
	13	109 T. A. Shaw	\$ 300	\$ 350	\$ 50	59 Hldgbg
1861-2	10	39 T. J. Gould	\$ 700	\$ 0	\$ 120	7,8,9-J
	10	40 Gould/Mowbry	\$ 40	\$ 0	\$ 75	7,8,9-J
	13	109 T. A. Shaw	\$ 300	\$ 350	\$ 50	59 Hldbg
1862-3	3	31 T. J. Gould	\$ 0	\$ 375	\$ 375	7,8,9-J
	105	350 T. A. Shaw	\$ 0	\$ 200	\$ 0	59-Hldbg
1864-5	3	31 T. J. Gould	\$ 1100		\$ 315	7,8,9-J
				875	\$ 55	36,37,38-E
1865-6	240	33 T. J. Gould		700	\$ 189	7,8,9-J
				150	\$ 0	36,38-E
1867-8	139	36 T. J. Gould		600	\$ 291	7-9,36
1868-9	87	1305 T. J. Gould		700	\$ 60	7-9,36
1870-1	69	155 T. A. Shaw		140	\$ 0	13 acres
				1000	\$ 696	7-9,36
1871-2	126	128 T. A. Shaw	\$ 580	\$ 950	\$ 514	West St.
1872-3	78	234 Sarah Shaw	\$ 975	\$ 500	\$ 0	13 acres
			\$1000	\$ 500	\$ 534	West St
1873-4	26	182 T. A. Shaw	\$ 780	\$ 800	\$ 0	13 acres
			\$ 50	\$ 0	\$ 0	Lot Peta
			\$ 600	\$1000	\$ 160	West St
	25	170 I. E. Shaw	\$ 400	\$ 600		Jefferson
	6	Charles Cook	\$ 250	\$ 450		J-6
			\$ 250	\$1500		J-7
1874-5	38	166 T. A. Shaw	\$ 780	\$ 800	\$ 0	13 acres
			\$ 50	\$ 0	\$ 0	Part Lot J
			\$ 600	\$ 900	\$ 310	Lot Blk J
	41	187 Isaac Shaw	\$ 250	\$ 500	\$ 65	Jefferson
	41	188 Shaw/Hoadley	\$ 0	\$ 150	\$5220	Cerres Lot
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	\$3190	Block J
	41	148 B. Marks	\$ 200			N of Shaw
	11	43 Charles Cook	\$ 400	\$1200	\$ 400	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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET 8-28

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number   8  

Gould-Shaw House Page # 28

FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>See 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	1862	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.

<sup>2</sup>W. 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.

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Sonoma County, Assessor's Office, Assessor's Tax Roll, 1859-1860, p. 150.

<sup>6</sup>United States, Bureau of the Census, Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, Scheule I - Population, Cloverdale Post Office, Cloverdale Township, Sonoma County, California, 10 July 1860, p. 21, lines 7-8, Dwelling #154, Household #156.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number   8  

Gould-Shaw House Page # 29

<sup>7</sup>SC, AO, Assessor's Tax Roll, 1860-1861, p. 10; ibid., Assessor's Tax Roll, 1861-1862, p. 10.

<sup>8</sup>SC, AO, Assessor's Tax Roll, 1862-3, p. 3.

<sup>9</sup>SC, AO, Assessor's Tax Roll, 1864-1865, p. 3; ibid., Assessor's Tax Roll, 1865-1866, p. 240; ibid., Assessor's Tax Roll, 1867-1868, p. 139; ibid., Assessor's Tax Roll, 1868-1869, p. 87.

<sup>10</sup>SC, RO, Deeds, Book 18, Page 69.

<sup>11</sup>SC, RO, Deeds, Book 19, Page 756.

<sup>12</sup>SC, RO, Deeds, Book 26, Page 104.

<sup>13</sup>SC, RO, Deeds, Book 28, Page 418.

<sup>14</sup>Heald Genealogy, Heald Family Folder, Healdsburg Museum

<sup>15</sup>SC, RO, Index to Marriages, Book 1, Page H; ibid., Marriages, Book A, Page 8.

<sup>16</sup>There were no Healds or Shaws listed in Sonoma County. Daughters of the American Revolution, typescript, California, 1852 State Census, Mendocino County, n.p.; Dennis E. Harris, California State Census - 1852, Sonoma County (Santa Rosa: Sonoma County Historical Records Commission, 1983). The population for the two counties in 1852 was:

County	Total	White		Citizens
		Female	Male	
Mendocino	416	28	169	111
Sonoma	2337	1309	1872	885
Total	2753	1337	2041	996

<sup>17</sup>SC, RO, Possessory Claims, Book "O", Page 247; William Thomas Heald, "The Heald Family Who Settled Healdsburg" (typescript, circa 1920), Chapter IX, Page 1; Photograph, "Home of Alfred D. Hobson & wife, parents of J. E. Hobson, 1890, near Healdsburg," Healdsburg Museum.

<sup>18</sup>SC, AO, Sheriff's Tax Roll, 1855, Mendocino Township, p. 66.

<sup>19</sup>Healdsburg Genealogy, loc. cit.; William Heald, loc. cit.; SC, RO, Deeds, Book 6, Page 472.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Gould-Shaw House Page # 30

---

<sup>20</sup>United States, Bureau of the Census, Eighth Census of the United States, Schedule 1 - Population, Rig Rock Township, Cloverdale Post Office, Mendocino County, 11 July 1860, p. 80.

<sup>21</sup>SC, RO, Deeds, Book 11, Page 644.

<sup>22</sup>SC, RO, Deeds, Book 18, Page 331. Also see SC, AO, Assessment Roll, 1860-61, p. 13; ibid., Assessment Roll, 1861-62, p. 13; and ibid., Assessment Roll, 1862-63, p. 105.

<sup>23</sup>SC, RO, Deeds, Book 26, Page 104, Book 28, Page 418, and Book 28, Page 419.

<sup>24</sup>SC, RO, Deeds, Book 30, Page 292.

<sup>25</sup>United States, Bureau of the Census, Ninth Census of the United States, Schedule 1 - Population, Cloverdale Township, Sonoma County, 22 June 1870, p. 6.

<sup>26</sup>SC, RO, Homesteads, Book B, Page 432; ibid., Deeds, Book 30, Page 294.

<sup>27</sup>SC, RO, Deeds, Book 33, Page 24.

<sup>28</sup>SC, AO, Assessor's Tax Roll, 1870-71, p. 69; ibid., Assessment Roll, 1871-2, p. 126.

<sup>29</sup>SC, RO, Deeds, Book 34, Page 457 and Book 44, Page 322.

<sup>30</sup>The original agreement was with Moses Schwartz; however the strip was actually purchased by Berry Marks the following April. See SC, RO, Bonds and Agreements, B, Page 528, and ibid., Deeds, 38, Page 561.

<sup>31</sup>SC, RO, Deeds, Book 44, Page 16.

<sup>32</sup>SC, AO, Assessor's Tax Roll, 1872-3, p. 78; ibid., Assessor's Tax Roll, 1873-4, p. 26; ibid., Assessor's Tax Roll, 1874-5, p. 38; ibid., Assessor's Tax Roll, 1875-6, p. 210; and ibid., Assessor's Tax Roll, 1876-7, p. 59.

<sup>33</sup>United States, Bureau of the Census, Tenth Census of the United States, Schedule I - Population, Cloverdale Township, Sonoma County, 11 June 1880, p. 19.

<sup>34</sup>SC, RO, Deeds, Book 99, Page 161 and Book 104, Page 191.

<sup>35</sup>SC, RO, Deeds, Book 122, Page 299.

<sup>36</sup>SC, RO, Deeds, Book 174, Page 349.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Gould-Shaw House Page # 31

---

<sup>37</sup>SC, RO, Deeds, Book 159, Page 589. Also see ibid., Deeds, Book 179, Page 406, by which Rackliff "sold" twenty acres of prime grape land to his mother-in-law for \$10. Julia Rackliff received the acreage upon her mother's death in 1909 (ibid., Deeds, Book 255, Page 128). In 1921, following her husband's death, Julia Rackliff inherited her husband's land (ibid., Deeds, Book 400, Page 232).

<sup>38</sup>SC, RO, Deaths, Book 10, Page 291; Healdsburg Tribune, 14 May 1909, 3:2; Cloverdale Reveille, 24 April 1909, 1:3 and 8 May 1909, 1:5; Oak Mound Cemetary Records, Healdsburg Museum, Lot 207, Graves 1-6.

<sup>39</sup>Thompson, Historical Atlas of Sonoma County, p. 23.

<sup>40</sup>Munro-Fraser, History of Sonoma County, p. 206; Wilson, Cloverdale: a History of the Area, p. 40.

<sup>41</sup>SC, 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.

<sup>42</sup>J. M. Guinn, History of the State of California and Biographical Record of Coast Counties, California (Chicago: Chapman, 1904), pp. 416 & 419; United States, Bureau of the Census, Twelfth Census of the United States, Schedule I - Population, Town of Cloverdale, Household 200, Dwelling 201.

<sup>43</sup> SC, RO, Deeds, Book 45, Page 157; SC, AO, Assessment Roll, 1873-74, p. 25; ibid., Assessment Roll, 1875-6, p. 210.

<sup>44</sup>SC, RO, Deeds, Book 45, Page 625.

<sup>45</sup>SC, 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. Shaw's early partner, D. W. Walker, was still living in 1909. The Richmond Record reported that the eighty-six year old man was struck by a passenger train as he tried to cross the tracks in the Richmond yard. Cloverdale Reveille, 22 May 1909, 1:4.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Gould-Shaw House Page # 32

46 SC, RO, Deeds, Book 52, Page 181; Thompson, Atlas of Sonoma County, p. 31. In 1884, seven years after Thompson published his atlas, Oakland lithographer and publisher Elliott published a Bird's-Eye Map of Cloverdale. Featured along the border were line drawings of five residences (those of J. A. Kleiser, J. Moulton, J. F. Hoadley, Geo. W. Gough, and one whose legend is illegible), four hotels (the United States, Union, American, and Cloverdale), and six commercial structures (the original Shaw Commercial building - labeled "Office of Cloverdale Reveille", the Shaw-Bowman Building - labeled "Cloverdale Banking & Commercial Co.", along with the Carrie & Moulton Block; Hoadley's Warehouse; E. F. French, Carriages and Wagons; and the Geysers Stable & Feed Yard. The accompanying legend identified nineteen of the town's most important structures:

Number	Name	Location
1	Hoadley's Block	NW corner First & West
2	Commercial Cog' Block	NW corner Second & West
3	Post Office	same as above
4	J. H. Barker's Store	W side West N of #2-3
5	Cloverdale Reveille Office	W side West N of Shaw House
6	Pacific Sentinel Office	E side West, opposite #5
7	School Building	W side West, opposite University
8	M. E. Church South	W side West, S of #7
9	Liberty Hall	W side West, S of 3rd, N of #5
10	U. S. Hotel	SE corner West & Second
11	Cloverdale Hotel	W side West, N of First
12	American Hotel	E side West, S of First
13	M. E. Church	S side Lake, near Main
14	Catholic Church	S side Broad between West & Main
15	J. Tate Residence	W side Jefferson, N of Third
16	J. A. Carrie's Block	W side West S of Second
17	Hoadley's Warehouse	E side East, S of Lake
18	S.F. & N.P. Depot	opposite Lake, N of #17
19	S.F. & N.P. Roundhouse	not labelled on map

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

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

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

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

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number   8  

Gould-Shaw House Page # 33

=====

<sup>52</sup> Edith Merritt, Sonoma County Cemetery Records, 1846-1921 (Santa Rosa: Sonoma County Genealogical Society, 1978), p. 34.

<sup>53</sup> Cloverdale News, 14 September 1878, p. 3, and 28 September 1878, p. 3.

<sup>54</sup> 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."

<sup>55</sup> Guinn, Biographical Record of Coast Counties, p. 419; Conversation with Jack Howell, March 17, 1989.

<sup>56</sup> 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.

<sup>57</sup> 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 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."

<sup>58</sup> Wilson, Cloverdale: a History of the Area, p. 25.

<sup>59</sup> Wilson, Ibid., pp. 24-25; Toumey, History of Sonoma County, p. 604; Guinn, Biographical Record of Coast Counties, p. 416.

<sup>60</sup> Cloverdale Reveille, 24 June 1905, p. 3. The advertisement is dated June 19th. Also see his obituary, ibid., 1 July 1905, p. 3.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number   8  

Gould-Shaw House Page # 34

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<sup>61</sup>Edith Merritt, Sonoma County Cemetery Records, 1846-1921, p. 34,; Cloverdale Reveille, 1 July 1905, p. 3.

<sup>62</sup>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.

<sup>63</sup>Ibid., 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.

<sup>64</sup>Ibid., Bonds and Agreements, Book J, Page 514.

<sup>65</sup>Ibid., 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.

<sup>66</sup>Ibid., Book 197, Page 175; *ibid.*, Bonds and Agreements, Book J, Page 586; *ibid.*, Bread-Board Map Book, Book 70, Page 186.

<sup>67</sup>Ibid., Deeds, Book 199, Page 398; *ibid.*, Bread-Board Map Book, Book 70, Page 188.

<sup>68</sup>Ibid., 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.

<sup>69</sup>SC, RO, O.R., Book 442, Page 203.

<sup>70</sup>Polk, Sonoma County Directory, 1938, p. 342.

<sup>71</sup>SC, 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.*

<sup>72</sup>SC, RO, O.R., Book 950, Page 558 (Order Confirming Sale of Real Estate), and Book 954, Page 106 (Guardian's Deed).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number   8  

Gould-Shaw House Page # 35

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<sup>73</sup>Ibid., 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.

<sup>74</sup>SC, RO, O.R., Book 1240, Page 304.

<sup>75</sup>In 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. ibid., O.R. Book 2249, Page 312 and 315.

<sup>76</sup> SC, RO, O.R., Book 3508, Page 328; ibid., Book 3508, Page 329; ibid., 84-033432; ibid., 87-093640; and ibid., 88-010906.

<sup>77</sup> SC, AO, Assessment Roll, 27 June 1988, p. 58; SC, RO, O.R., 89-00641 and 89-00642.

<sup>78</sup>SC, RO, O. R., 83-070911 and 83-070912.

<sup>79</sup>SC, RO, O. R., 88-015377 and 88-015378. SC, A. O., Assessment Roll, June 1991, AP#001-174-19 (Land \$33,784, Improvements \$16,892) and AP# 001-174-20 (Land \$30,172).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number   9  

Gould-Shaw House Page # 36

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North Cloverdale Blvd. Frontage

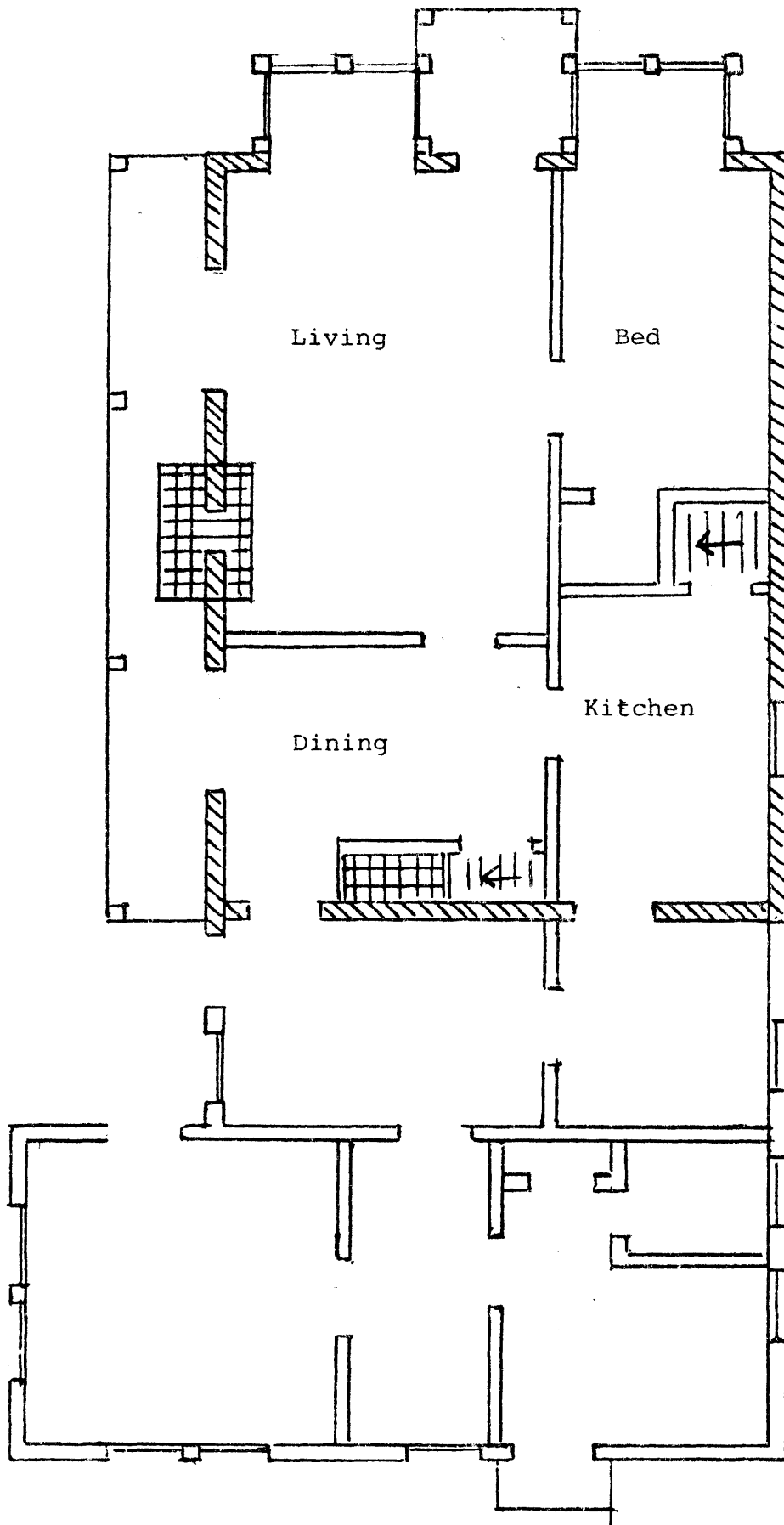
Gould-Shaw House

National Register Nomination

FLOOR PLAN

1" = 6.67'

Garden Plot



*Gould-Shaw House  
 215 North Cloverdale Blvd.  
 Cloverdale, CA  
 Anderson No. 4*

