

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 92000293 Date Listed: 5/6/92

Sonoma Plaza (Boundary Increase)
Property Name

Sonoma CA
County State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

for *Autawicetti Pless*
Signature of the Keeper

5/8/92
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Statement of Significance: Under Areas of Significance, Exploration/Settlement (1823-50) and Archeology: Historic Non-Aboriginal are removed.

This information was confirmed with Michael Crowe of the Western Regional Office, National Park Service.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

FEB 27 1992

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8/86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

CHP

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Sonoma Plaza (National Register Boundary Increase)
other names/site number: N/A

2. Location

Street & number: The central town plaza and the facing streets to the north, south, east and west of the plaza and extending along both sides of East Spain Street, East Napa Street and Broadway. Not for publication: N/A

City, town: Sonoma

Vicinity: N/A

State: California Code: CA County: Sonoma Code: 097 Zip code: 95476

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>82</u>	<u>56</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>2</u>	<u> </u> objects
		<u>88</u>	<u>58</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Stade P. Craig
Signature of certifying official

March 13, 1992
Date

California Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency or 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 or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet

Antonieta Alce 5/6/82

 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 the Keeper Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions

Current Functions

Government, city hall

Government, city hall

Commerce, business

Commerce, business, organizational

Domestic, hotel, single dwelling

Domestic, hotel, single, multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Mid-19th Century: Other: California Monterey Colonial

Late Victorian: Queen Anne, Eastlake

Late 19th and 20th Century Revival: Beaux Arts, Mission, Spanish Colonial Revival

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Bungalow

Materials:

foundations: brick, stone walls: frame, stone, brick, adoberoof: mission tile, asphalt shingle, wood shake

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

x See continuation sheets

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SONOMA PLAZA CONTRIBUTING BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

The area designated as the Sonoma Plaza National Register Historic District is slightly larger than the NHL District and is comprised of the Plaza and the adjacent side streets. The National Register District increase is along Broadway and the north side of East Napa Street. The District is essentially a commercial and residential district with relatively few intrusions. Topographically, the area is very flat with a grid pattern of streets that extends out from the central Plaza. The large square Plaza contains many mature trees which gives the space a very bucolic atmosphere although the buildings facing the Plaza are primarily commercial. The tangential side streets, which are primarily residential, are also lined with tall mature trees furthering this atmosphere. The commercial buildings range in height from 1 to 4 stories. The residential buildings are primarily one story with some two story buildings scattered throughout the district. Nathanson Creek is a small stream which flows diagonally from the northeast to the southwest along the eastern boundaries of the district. At the intersection of East Napa Street and Second Street East there are a series of stone embankment walls and a bridge which spans the stream. The overall integrity of the district both physically and architecturally remains very high.

The district has undergone minor change but still retains a great deal of integrity from the period of significance (1835-1944). The district contains buildings from the 1830s through the 1930s. The district in its past had the look of a small country town center. It essentially still retains that character. There are no new high rise building intrusions. Most of the changes are limited to low-rise new construction or the replacement of wood sash windows with aluminum and the removal of some decorative details from a few of the buildings. Most notable is the loss, at the corner of First Street East and East Napa Street, of the historic 1891 Mission Hardware building due to a fire in 1990. There are several intrusive new one and two story buildings along West Napa Street in the south west corner of the District. Several buildings have been moved within district, beginning in 1856. The most recent move was the Vasquez House which was moved to its present site in 1973. There are 81 buildings or sites which contribute to the District.

Buildings determined to contribute to the district retain architectural integrity to their construction date, have integrity of location, and have the ability to convey a sense of the history of the change and development of the district during the period of significance. Buildings moved during the period of significance were determined to contribute to the District.

Sonoma Plaza appearance during the period of significance:

In the early years after its incorporation, the Sonoma Town Plaza had several different kinds of fences erected along its periphery with access

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stiles, but remained essentially a simple, open area with little or no vegetation, sometimes used for cattle grazing. During the Mexican period it had been used as a drill and parade ground for the troops from the Barracks. It was also used for horse racing. The Plaza was eventually improved in the early 1850s with the infilling of the holes created for the manufacture of adobe brick. In 1868 an election was called to decide to dedicate the Plaza for school purposes and as a public promenade. It apparently failed because there is no record of its use for school purposes. However, on April 29, 1876 the town council granted permission to Orrick Johnson to cut the grass on the Plaza for his personal use. In return, he was required to keep the fence surrounding the Plaza in good repair and to keep the cattle out of the Plaza.

In 1879, the Sonoma Valley Railroad Company laid tracks along East Spain Street and was granted use of part of the Plaza. In 1880, the Company erected a building on the south side of the Plaza and eventually expanded its operations with the construction of a depot, roundhouse, car barn, turntable, water pump, and engine house on the Plaza. Auxiliary elements were also a part of the complex such as spur lines, coal yard, and brick yard. As a result of a lawsuit in 1890, the buildings were removed in acquiescence to citizen complaints about the inappropriate use of public land and the intrusion of dirt and noise from the engines in such close proximity to the Mission church. The size and location of the complex has not been investigated.

With the construction of the monuments to the Bear Flag at the turn of the century, the Plaza became the focus of civic pride. This is most evident in the construction of the City Hall in 1906 in the center of the Plaza in much the same place of honor as the county courthouse in many other small American towns. This change in regard to the public use of the Plaza continued with the construction of the Carnegie Library in 1910 to replace the small frame structure on First Street East just to the south of the Plaza. The Plaza further evolved into a park-like space with the installation of non-native landscaping, construction of a naturalistic duck pond, stone bridge, and other amenities. The planting of more than 200 trees of 45 different species was the result of the beautification efforts of the Sonoma Valley Women's Club beginning at the turn of the century.

Present appearance of Sonoma Plaza:

At the northeast corner, there are two Bear Flag Monuments: a small rough shaped stone with a plaque with the legend: "Bear Flag/raised/June 14, 1846/erected/July 4, 1907/S.V.W.C." Nearby, to the southwest is a large boulder-shaped stone marker erected in 1913, which has on its face a large bronze plaque with a flag draped escutcheon with the seal of the State of

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California surmounted by a California bear. The plaque on the monument bears the legend: "This monument was erected by the Native Sons of the Golden West and the State of California to commemorate the raising of the Bear Flag of the Freedom of California from Mexican rule. On July 9, 1846 the Bear flag was hauled down and the American flag here raised in its place by Lieutenant Joseph W. Revere, U.S.A. who was sent to Sonoma from San Francisco by Commander John B. Montgomery of the U.S. sloop of war "Portsmouth" following the raising of the American flag at Monterey July 7, 1846 by Commodore John Drake Sloat." At the back of the boulder is another bronze plaque illustrating the raising of the Bear Flag with the legend "The Raising of the Bear Flag June 14, 1846." The plaque is signed in the lower right, J. McQuarry, Sculptor and in the lower left, L. Derome, Founder. The boulder is surmounted by a life-size bronze male figure with a flag.

There are two large public buildings, the Town Hall and former library located in the center area of the Plaza. The buildings are surrounded by other civic improvements including mature vegetation, a children's playground, a duck pond, and an amphitheater.

10. 521 Broadway, the IOOF Building, built in 1911, is a Classic Revival style two story buff brick building with round arched 4-over-1 wood windows on the second level, corbelled cornice and original transom windows at first floor level. The letters IOOF are spelled out in darker brick raised above the surrounding lighter brick. There have been no significant alterations.
11. 526 Broadway is a one-story Italianate commercial building, built in 1870, with a false front with brackets, shiplap siding, and large windows.
12. 530 Broadway is a one-story Italianate commercial building built in the 1880s with shiplap siding, bracketed false front, and large 4-light windows flanking the center door.
13. 530 Broadway at the rear is a one-story vernacular industrial building, built about 1880-90. A former blacksmith shop, it has board and batten siding, and an asymmetrical gable roof with wood shingles and small 4-light windows.
14. 536 Broadway is a vernacular two-story commercial building, built in 1910, with tin siding formed to look like stone which covers all elevations. There is a pent roof over the second story balcony which has a railing.
15. 548 Broadway is a former residence built in 1870. It is one-story frame,

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- with shiplap siding, front facing gable with a round arch gable window. The entry is flanked by 6-over-6 double hung wood windows.
16. 578 Broadway is a two-story Queen Anne house built about 1880. It has a cross gable roof with front facing gable with fish scale and diamond point shingles and open work in gable, decorated verge boards, shiplap siding on lower portion, and a chamfered bay below the gable on the first level with a stained glass window. The hip roofed porch has turned porch columns with wall dormer above.
 17. 124 Church is a one-story bungalow with smooth stucco walls, Mission tile cross gable roof, with pointed arch openings at the porch, and 6 round tiles set in a triangular pattern in the front gable.
 18. 15 East Napa Street is a one-story Mission Revival commercial building built about 1915-20, with an L-plan and cross gable mission tile roof, sawn wood balustrade over recessed porch, large plate glass window with exposed wood lintel, and dark tile bulkhead.
 19. 25 East Napa Street is a one-story commercial building built 1910-15 with a mission tile pent roof and glazed white brick facade.
 20. 29 East Napa Street is a one-story Spanish Colonial Revival commercial building built about 1900. The later alterations, completed during the period of significance, include a mission tile pent roof supported by brackets, and decorated canopy supported by rods over storefront.
 21. 101-103 East Napa Street, the Boccoli Building, was built in 1896. It is a vernacular two-story rock-faced ashlar reddish stone commercial building, with large plate glass windows in the store fronts and prism glass transom at 103. The stone was locally quarried. The two second story bays are faced in molded tin to resemble stone; one is rounded, the other is slanted three-sided. There are double hung wood windows at the upper level and a wood door with a wood balconette.
 22. 107-109 East Napa Street, the Dal Pogetto Building, built in 1908, is a vernacular two-story commercial building. It has rock-faced ashlar walls with commercial store fronts with prism glass transoms at the first level, segmental arched openings at second level with double hung wood windows. The door at second level has a missing balconette.
 23. 111 A-B East Napa Street, the Dal Pogetto Building, built in 1908, is a two-story commercial building. It has rock-faced molded tin walls with 2 three-sided slant bay windows faced in molded tin to resemble stone. The

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first floor store fronts have prism glass transoms. The second story which was added during the period of significance, has at cornice the letters "19-C. DAL POGETTO'S-08."

24. 113-115 East Napa Street, the Dal Pogetto Building, built in 1908, is a two-story rock-faced ashlar commercial building. The store front has a slant bay recessed entry with prism glass transoms above. The entry to the second level is on the right. There are four segmental arched l-over-l wood windows on the second level and a wood door with a missing balconette.
25. 127 East Napa Street, the Andre Castex building, built in 1904, is a two-story commercial building. The rock-faced ashlar stone walls have a wide centered second floor entry flanked by narrow first floor doors with glazed transoms. The first floor square bay shop windows are surmounted by square bay wood windows with brackets. There is an iron balcony in front of a door at the second level, above is a stone inset with the words "A. Castex 18 June 04" in block capital letters above the door at the cornice level.
26. 139 East Napa Street, an Eastlake Style former residence, was built about 1880. It is one-story with clapboard siding, cross gable roof with wood cresting, double front facing gables over the bay window, and turned porch columns with wood trim.
27. 146-48 East Napa Street is a two-story former garage building, built about 1910, with a tin false front molded to look like stone. With a simple metal belt course and molded cornice. The first floor openings have been modified with large windows and recessed entries outside the period of significance. There are two small double hung wood windows at the second level.
28. 151-53-55 East Napa Street, a two-story frame house, was built about 1900, with original porch columns and trim, large front facing gable. The window and doors have been altered with modern replacements.
29. 156 East Napa Street, an Eastlake Style house, was built about 1880-90. It is one-story with cross gable and hipped roofs, imbricated shingle in gable pediment, a shed roof three-sided bay has multi-color flashed margin glass in the upper light of the double hung wood windows. There are brackets at the eaves. The porch has a gablet, turned columns and ornament with decorative work at the corners. The entry door has multi-color flashed margin glass.

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30. 161 East Napa Street, a Bungalow style house, built about 1910-15, is one and half story, with clapboard siding, single pane windows with multi-pane transoms, gable roof with shed dormer, exposed gable ends and open braces at the gable and dormer eaves. At the front of the lot to the east is a double car garage built outside the period of significance.
31. 168 East Napa Street, a vernacular house, built about 1910, is one-story frame with shiplap siding, hipped roof, symmetrical facade with 1-over-1 wood windows and panelled porch posts. The center entry has a glazed transom. To rear of the lot is a one story garage built outside the period of significance.
32. 180 East Napa Street, a vernacular house, built about 1870, is two-story frame with shiplap siding, hipped roof, center entry, with hipped porch roof and chamfered columns, with 6-over-6 wood windows on the first level and paired 1-over-1 wood windows at second level. The building has an older adobe portion incorporated into the structure.
33. 18 Spain Street, The Swiss Hotel, was built in 1850. It was constructed as a two-story adobe house in the Monterey Colonial style. Later clapboard siding was added to the east elevation. The adobe west elevation wall is out of alignment. There is a balcony at the second level which is supported by square columns at both levels. The supports on the first level do not match the placement of the supports on the second level. There is a line of sawn cusped wood ornament along the balcony edge. The westernmost bay has been infilled with paneling behind the balustrade and four 6-light windows above. It is not presently known when the wood ornament and balcony infill were added. The gable roof is shingled with a low chimney at the gable ridge.
34. 20 Spain Street, Toscano Hotel, was built in 1857-58. It is two-story frame, with a wood shake covered roof that extends over the sidewalk to form a two story porch with square columns. There are 12-light wood windows on the first level with two glazed double door entries; at the second level the windows are 4-light wood casements.
35. 20 Spain Street at the rear is the Toscano Hotel Kitchen, built in 1902. It is vernacular two-story frame, with wood shake roof, shiplap siding, and 4-over-4 double hung wood windows. The porch has square columns and a shed roof along west elevation.
36. 20 Spain Street at the rear is the Toscano Hotel Annex. It is a two-story frame building with open facing gable that extends over the two-story porch, with bracketed lintels at the door and the 4-over-4 double hung

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wood windows on the second level. The second floor was built in 1840. The 1840 portion was moved to its present site and the first floor added in 1903.

37. 20 Spain Street, the water tower was built about 1900. It is a vernacular small two-story frame building with shiplap siding, hipped roof, and 6-over-6 double hung wood windows. The entry door has a shed roof over it. There is an exterior stair on the west side.
38. 30 Spain Street, the Cuneo (Sebastiani) Apartments, were built about 1938, in a Mission Revival style. It is three-story painted brick with round arched openings. There are large plate glass store front windows at the first level with round arched entries to the stores and to the apartments. There is a wood balcony with a shed roof at the second level. The three large windows at the third level have decorative metal balconies. The windows have aluminum sash. At the roofline is a balustrade with a raised central pavilion with round arch openings and tile roof.
39. 38-100 Spain Street, is a Mission Revival style, one-story, former bus depot and commercial building, built in 1939 with smooth stucco walls, round arched openings, low pitch cross gable mission tile roof. The large arched opening to the east was the bus entrance and has been infilled.
40. 114 East Spain Street. San Francisco Solano de Sonoma Church. The original mission chapel, built in 1824, was of palizado construction covered with mud stucco with a tule thatch roof. The chapel was part of a complex of eight buildings with the larger adobe Mission church located on the other side of the convento to the east. By 1834 the chapel had changed in use to a granary and subsequently fell into disrepair. About 1840 it was substantially rebuilt, using some salvaged material from the original mission church, to serve as a parish church. In 1857 the cross on the roof was replaced by a square cupola with round arched louvered openings; the roof was shingled. About 1860 the flat arched window and door openings were changed to round arched and a brick veneer was added. By the 1880s the church was once more abandoned and had fallen into disrepair. The church and convento were rehabilitated beginning in 1903 when a non-historic restoration was begun. At this time the church was again altered when the round arched windows and entry door were changed to flat arched with large exposed wood lintels extending beyond the openings. In addition, the cupola was removed and replaced with a cross at the apex of the gable over the entry. The area around the entry was rebuilt with brick to repair damage from the 1906 earthquake. The brick remained exposed until 1944 when a finish coat of smooth stucco was added. Between 1910 and 1912 the shingle roof was replaced with a mission tile roof. The

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area around the church and convento has been partially excavated by the current owner but there still remains the potential for additional archaeological investigation throughout the complex.

41. 114 East Spain Street. The convento wing to the east of the church was built about 1824. At that time it was a small four room adobe building, which was further enlarged in 1827. By 1884 it had been converted to a winery. It was damaged in the 1906 earthquake. When the convento was rebuilt, beginning in 1903, it was rebuilt as a one story adobe building, approximately 120' in length with the gable roof extending over the south elevation to form a covered walkway along the length of the elevation. The historic photographs and drawings show that the building had been separated from the church structure at the west end by an open space with a vertical board gate between the two buildings. The reconstruction work of 1911-13 apparently closed this gap between the two structures with a wall and roof connecting the convento and church. The building has been substantially rebuilt with some of the original interior walls and portions of the exterior walls remaining. The area has been partially excavated by the current owner but there still remains the potential for additional archaeological investigation.
42. 130 East Spain Street, a residence, was built in 1886. It is one-story with a hipped roof; the original double hung wood windows and surrounds remain.
43. 133-135 East Spain Street. The Blue Wing Inn was built in 1835-36 and enlarged in 1849. Originally it was a one-story two room adobe building. The adobe second story and hipped roof give it the characteristic Monterey Colonial style. The hipped roof extends over the balcony with a break in the roof pitch. The balcony is supported on square chamfered columns which extend to the sidewalk edge on the north elevation. The windows and the doors on both levels are assymmetrically spaced. There are large brick chimneys located at the east and west ends.
44. 146 East Spain Street, a house built in 1886, is one-story with a hipped roof; the original double hung wood windows and surrounds remain.
45. 147-49 East Spain Street is a vernacular one-story former residence, built in 1906 with exposed rubble stone which was previously stuccoed. It has segmental arch openings, 2-over-2 double hung wood windows, and a hipped roof with a single dormer with louvered opening.
46. 165 East Spain Street, a Bungalow Style house, was built in 1922. It is one-story, with a low pitched cross gable roof with rough stucco walls

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- with embedded mica chips, exposed rafter ends at the eaves and over the porch. There is a non-contributing garage built outside the period of significance at the rear of the lot to the south.
47. 196 East Spain Street, a Queen Style house, was built c. 1890. It is two-story with clapboard siding on the first floor and shingles on the second story, and a chamfered first floor bay. There are 1-over-1 wood double hung windows at both levels. The side gambrel roof section has a front facing pedimented gable window. The field adjacent to the house was part of the Castagnasso farm and part of the original area of the Mission complex. It is a large open field with a slight roll topographically with a rise toward the north and Schocken Hill.
 48. 196 East Spain Street, at the rear, is a two-story board and batten barn with gambrel roof, built about 1890-1900, with a one-story shed roof addition.
 49. 196 East Spain Street, at the rear, is a vernacular one and half story wood barn with gable roof, built about 1900.
 50. 205 East Spain Street. The Ray-Adler Adobe was built of wood in 1848 with shiplap siding as a one and a half story house. In 1851 a two-story adobe portion was added to the west elevation, giving it a somewhat Monterey Colonial style look. The wood shingle gabled roof extends beyond the west and north elevations to form a covered two story porch. The roof has a low brick chimney centered on the gable ridge. There is a break in the roof pitch over the porch section which has slim chamfered columns set on a high square pedestal base. Between the columns at the sidewalk edge is a white picket fence with a picket entry gate at the entrance. The windows are 6-over-6 double hung wood sash.
 51. 206 East Spain Street, a Classic Revival house was built in 1911. It is one and half stories with chamfered square porch columns, double hung wood windows, and a hipped roof with a small gabled dormer with diamond pointed shingles on each side of the roof. There is a one story non-contributing garage to the north at the property line.
 52. 220 East Spain Street is a Bungalow Style house, built in 1911. It is one and half stories, with narrow horizontal siding and Tudor arched openings between the red brick porch piers. The porch openings are now glazed. There is a large open facing gabled dormer with 3 12-over-1 double hung wood windows and exposed rafter ends at the gable eaves. There are large shaped open brackets at the roof. The building incorporates an earlier one-story adobe structure. At the front of the property between the

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sidewalk and front lawn is a low rock-faced random laid stone retaining wall. This locally quarried stone is the same used for other stone buildings, trim, and sidewalks in other parts of the district.

53. 220 East Spain Street. At the rear of the lot, towards the northeast, is a large one-story garage with detailing matching the main house, including narrow wood siding, large shaped open brackets and original wood doors.
54. 227 East Spain Street, a house, built c. 1900, is two-stories with a gabled roof, shed roof porch, shiplap siding, and imbricated shingles in front facing gable.
55. 245 East Spain Street, the Cooke House, was built circa 1852-57. It is a one-story frame house with a gable roof with a break that extends to form a porch over the 5-light wood casement windows on the north elevation. It was enlarged in the 1940s during the period of significance.
56. 256 East Spain Street, the Castagnasso House, is a vernacular style frame house. The first floor was built in 1849; a second story was added in 1878. The entry door has a glazed transom and sidelights. The building was first moved in 1856 and then again to its present site in 1902.
57. 110 West Spain Street, the Sonoma Hotel, built in 1872, is a vernacular two and half story stuccoed building with commercial storefronts on the first level. The six gabled wall dormers at the roof line were added in 1922. The second story windows on the south and east elevations have truncated shed roofs. The windows are 2-over-2 double hung wood sash.
58. 1 The Plaza. The Sonoma City Hall, designed by A. C. Lutgens, was built in 1906-08 in the Mission Revival style. Each two-story rock-faced ashlar elevation is virtually identical, with round arched openings with 1-over-1 double hung sash wood windows, pan tile hipped roof, mixtilinear espadaña at the roofline, and pan tile roof over the end pavilions. There is a cupola with round arch openings at the apex of the roof. The interior has been altered but the exterior is virtually unaltered.
59. 400 First Street East is a Mission Revival style two-story commercial building built in 1930. It has rough stucco finish walls, round arched windows, false second floor with ocular windows in the mixtiliner gables which rise above the first level mission tile pent roof.
60. 408 First Street East is a vernacular one-story commercial building, built in 1891 by Italian stone worker Augustino Pinelli, a Sonoma resident. It has reddish color stone rock-faced ashlar walls and original prism glass

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transom over the recessed entry. The stone was locally quarried.

61. 412-14-16 First Street East is a vernacular two-story commercial building, built in 1891 by Italian stone worker Augustino Pinelli. It has the local reddish colored stone rock-faced ashlar walls with round arched windows on the first level, segmental arched windows on second level, both with red brick sills. The windows have 1-over-1 wood double hung sash. To the rear are a two story and a one story red brick addition with segmental arch doors and windows. The additions give the building a U plan. There is a prism glass transom over the recessed store front entry, and a denticulated sheet metal cornice with brackets at the roof-line and a sheet metal cornice at the second floor level. Large smooth random laid slabs of the same local stone form the sidewalk in front of the building.
62. 420 First Street East is a vernacular two-story painted brick commercial building, built in 1912. The first floor store front has been altered. There are 4 segmental arched 1-over-1 double hung wood windows at the second level and a corbelled brick cornice.
63. 453 First Street East is the former Carnegie Library, built in 1913. It is a Classic Revival style one-story buff brick building on raised foundation, with round arched windows and corbelled lintels, brick keystones, and a denticulated cornice. A pedimented pavilion over the entry is flanked by Tuscan columns in antis. Above the entry is a stone inset with the letters "Public Library" in block capital letters.
64. 466 First Street East is a Sullivanesque style commercial building, built in 1911. It is one-story stucco and brick with a pantile roof; the entry marquee is supported by rods at a wall dormer with a bear's head. There is molded ornament around the flat arched wood windows.
65. 482 First Street East is the Spanish Colonial Revival style Sebastiani Theater and large commercial building, built in 1933. It is the largest building in the district and has an asymmetrical facade with round, segmental and flat arched window openings. There is a balustrade at the roofline with two towers flanking a scrolled pediment. The theater entry is marked by an Art Deco style sheet metal marquee with neon lettering and trim and neon lighting in the arched arcade entrance to the theater.
66. 484 First Street East is a two-story commercial building, built about 1900. It is stucco with commercial store fronts at the first level and 6 flat arched wood windows above and a raised and curved section at the south end of the roof level parapet.

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67. 521 First Street East is a one-story vernacular frame residential scale commercial building, built about 1900. It has an opening facing gable with a 6-light window, clapboard siding. 6-over-6 double hung sash flank the recessed entry, with a shingled pent roof across the east elevation.
68. 525 First Street East is one-story vernacular frame residential scale commercial building, built in 1900, with shiplap siding. The open facing gable has fish scale shingles and a louvered opening. There is a shingled pent roof across the east elevation. The entry door is flanked by 6-over-6 wood windows.
69. 542 First Street East, the Ames Chapel (Baptist Church), was built in the early 1850's. It was originally located on Napa Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets and was moved to this site in 1868. The steeple was added at that time. The Gothic Revival wood frame church has clapboard siding and wood lancet windows on the north and south elevations. The west elevation has a panelled wood double door entry with wall arch above, the large stained glass lancet window is flanked by two smaller lancet windows set in frame wall arches. The open facing gable roof has a square tower with louvered vents, and gablets with octagonal base supporting a tall conical spire.
70. 564 First Street East. The Julius Poppe House is a one and a half story board and batten cottage built in 1847 and probably remodelled in the 1850s. The west elevation is symmetrical with a center entry with glazed transom and side lights. There is a single 2-over-2 double hung wood window on each side of the entry. Both windows have louvered shutters. The porch has open cut corner columns with saw cut ornament at the corners. Along the eave line there is saw cut cusped wood ornament which continues along the gable ends at both the north and south elevations. At the apex of the gable there is saw cut open work ornament and tie beam with a square finial and drop pendant. There is a small pointed arch louvered vent centered in both the north and south gables. At the eave level of the north and south gables there is a course of wood molding with a round arch above each batten. The rear is similarly detailed.
71. 567 First Street East is a Shingle style house, built about 1910-20, with simple details, 1-over-1 double hung wood windows, covered porch, and flat brackets at the cornice.
72. 435-9 First Street West, the Aguillon-Ruggles Building, built c. 1875, is a vernacular frame building with false front with brackets in front of the gable roof. There are 4-light commercial store front wood windows with multi-light transoms above, and paired 4-over-4 double hung wood windows

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at the second level with a louvered vent centered above.

73. 447 First Street West is a vernacular former residence built c. 1860. It is a two-story frame building with front facing low pitch gable roof, a porch with chamfered square posts, shiplap siding, and a center entry with later store front windows on the first level. The second level has a door flanked by 6-over-6 wood windows.
74. 457 First Street West, the Batto Building, built in 1912, is a Classic Revival style commercial building with white glazed brick and red mortar joints with round arched openings and corbelled lintels. The northernmost bay has a recessed round arch entry with flanking grey marble columns. The cornice has decorative ornament over a paneled center parapet flanked by paneled piers surmounted by spheres, which are also located at the ends of the parapet. The balusters at the balustrade on either side of the parapet have been removed.
75. 465 First Street West, the Temple Masonic Lodge, built in 1909, is a Classic Revival two-story brick building with large plate glass store front windows, recessed entry, and gauged brick pilasters at the first level. At the second level there are gauged brick pilasters flanking 4 corbelled segmental arched openings with 1-over-1 double hung wood windows with keystones and transoms and a plain parapet. Simple letters spell "Temple Lodge F & AM" just below the parapet cornice.
76. 481 First Street West is a simple Italianate commercial building, built about 1890, with a false front with brackets and a porch with a shed roof which extends to the south in front of the building at 481A.
77. 483 First Street West is an Italianate commercial building, built about 1890, with a false front with brackets, original entry with 4-light wood store windows and 2-light wood double doors with transom, and panelled bulkheads.
78. 531 Second Street East, the Johann Frederick Clewe House was built in 1880-81. It is a classic two-story frame Italianate house with shiplap siding, segmental arched 2-over-2 double hung wood windows, two-story five sided bay with pipestem colonettes, and bracketed cornice with metal roof cresting.
79. 532 Second Street East, the Duhring House was built about 1860, with the west wing added in the 1890s. It was remodelled by the San Francisco architectural firm of Bliss and Faville in 1928. It is a two-story frame clapboard, Colonial Revival style house. It has an assymetrical facade,

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fluted Doric columns at the porch, an open facing gable, 6-over-9 double hung wood windows with louvered shutters on the first level and 6-over-6 on the second level. A semi-circular one-story bay on the west elevation has 12-over-1 double hung wood windows.

80. 553 Second Street East, the William Clewe House, built about 1915, is a one and a half story frame shingled bungalow, with a gable roof with shed roof dormer with 4-light clathri style wood windows. The recessed porch has a wood entry door with sidelights. The foundation, entry steps and chimney are dark red brick. The three first floor wood windows are grouped and have smaller paned transoms.
81. 558 Second Street East, built in 1910, is a one-story shingled bungalow with hipped roof with hipped dormer with diaper paned wood sash. The first floor recessed porch has round columns and Tudor arched openings.
82. Second Street East and East Napa Street, at Nathanson Creek is a rock-faced stone retaining wall with simple pipe railing along Second Street and a segmental arched rock-faced stone bridge with simple pipe railing on top.

NATIONAL REGISTER NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

Buildings were determined not to contribute to the district if they were constructed after the end of the period of significance, 1944; or if they were altered out of their original architectural character; or if they were moved after the end of the period of significance. Vacant lots were considered to be non-contributing; however, the open fields along Spain Street between First Street East and Second Street East are considered to be contributing because they are part of the Mission complex which has not been completely surveyed and evaluated for the historic archaeological information they can yield. There are 52 buildings, 3 vacant lots and one parking lot which do not contribute to the District.

83. 500 Broadway, a commercial building, was built in 1890 and altered in 1906 and 1949. The building was altered outside the period of significance.
84. 501 Broadway is a commercial bank building built outside the period of significance.
85. 520-22 Broadway is a one-story commercial building altered outside the period of significance.

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86. 524 Broadway is a one-story commercial building which has been altered with no distinguishing characteristics remaining.
87. 542-546 Broadway is a one-story commercial building built outside period of significance.
88. 552 Broadway is a one-story commercial building built outside the period of significance.
89. 568 Broadway is a one-story commercial building built outside the period of significance.
90. 116 Church Street is a former residence built outside the period of significance.
91. 134 Church Street is a residence built outside the period of significance.
92. 141 Church Street is a residence built outside the period of significance.
93. 148 Church Street is a residence built outside the period of significance.
94. 5 East Napa Street is a one-story commercial building, built outside the period of significance.
95. 9 East Napa Street is a one-story commercial building built outside the period of significance.
96. 17 East Napa Street is a commercial facade; however the building behind the facade has been demolished.
97. 31-35 East Napa Street is a commercial building built in 1903 with random ashlar stone walls. The main elevation was altered out of character outside the period of significance in the early 1980s.
98. 117 East Napa Street is a commercial building altered out of character.
99. 122-24-26 East Napa Street is a commercial building built outside the period of significance.
100. 130 East Napa Street is a commercial building built outside the period of significance.
101. 133 East Napa Street is a commercial building altered out of character.

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102. 140 East Napa Street is a commercial building built outside the period of significance.
103. 141-45 East Napa Street is a former residence altered out of character.
104. 11 West Napa Street is a commercial building built outside the period of significance.
105. 19 West Napa Street is a commercial building built outside the period of significance.
106. 35 West Napa Street is a commercial building built outside the period of significance.
107. 103-05 West Napa Street is a commercial building altered out of character.
108. 2 Spain Street is a commercial building built in 1945 outside the period of significance.
109. 8 Spain Street is a commercial building built in 1987 outside the period of significance.
110. 20 Spain Street, at the rear, are gable and shed roof buildings built outside the period of significance.
111. 20 Spain Street at the rear is a restroom building built outside the period of significance.
112. 121 East Spain Street is a commercial building built outside the period of significance.
113. 138 East Spain Street is a house built in 1886. It is one-story with hipped roof and altered with all historic features removed.
114. 141 East Spain Street is a commercial building built outside the period of significance.
115. 175 East Spain Street is a house built outside the period of significance.
116. 236-38 East Spain Street is a one-story house built outside the period of significance.
117. 414 First Street East, at the rear, is the Vasquez House, a vernacular frame house built in 1851. In 1973 the building was moved from 535 First

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- Street West and reoriented, suffering a loss of both its orientation and setting. The building was moved outside the period of significance.
118. 428 First Street East is a commercial building built outside the period of significance.
119. 430 First Street East is a commercial building built outside the period of significance.
120. 452 A-F First Street East is a commercial building altered outside the period of significance with all historic architectural features removed.
121. 460 First Street East is a commercial building built outside the period of significance.
122. 462 First Street East is a commercial building built outside the period of significance.
123. 464 A-D First Street East is a commercial building built outside the period of significance.
124. 464 E-H First Street East is a commercial building built outside the period of significance.
125. 466 A First Street East, rear, is a commercial building built outside the period of significance.
126. 492-98 First Street East is the site of a one-story red brick commercial building built in 1891 which burned in 1990. Part of the brick wall on First Street is being retained in the reconstruction of the building.
127. 560 First Street East is a one-story building built outside the period of significance.
128. 403-07 First Street West, the El Dorado Hotel, was built in 1843 as a one-story adobe house. It was remodelled in 1866 when a frame second story with a front facing gable was added. It is an L-shaped structure with a cross gable roof over the front portion and single gable over the lower, rear portion of the west. The building has been so substantially altered recently that few historic features remain.
129. 475 First Street West, a commercial building, was built outside of the period of significance.

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130. 481 A First Street West, a commercial building, was built outside of the period of significance.
131. 497 First Street West, two-story commercial building, built about 1970. Building was built outside of the period of significance.
132. 519-29 First Street West, a commercial building, was built outside of the period of significance.
133. 378 Second Street East, a house, was built outside of the period of significance.
134. 405 Second Street East, a house, built about 1960 outside of the period of significance.

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Section No. 8 Significance: Sonoma Plaza Boundary Increase

SONOMA PLAZA NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY INCREASE

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1823-1944 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: STATE AND LOCAL

SUMMARY

Sonoma Plaza Historic District meets National Register criteria A, B, and C. The Sonoma Plaza Historic District illustrates important State and local historical and architectural values. The District is significant in exploration and settlement because it was the last and northernmost area of settlement North of San Francisco Bay by the Mexican government during the period 1823-1846. The District is significant in its association with General Mariano Vallejo, founder and planner of the Sonoma pueblo and leading citizen from 1835-1851. It is significant in town planning because it was the last town in North America designed under the Laws of the Indies and still retains its integrity to that plan. It is significant in commerce because it is the first location for successful commercial vineyards in California and because of the high quality of design and the integrity of the structures that were built between 1835 and 1944 as a result of the vineyards and other commercial activity.

STATEMENT

The District is significant for its importance in the exploration and settlement of Northern California and the historic archaeological record of this settlement. When the Mexican government dissolved the Mission system and sought to reaffirm its claim to California it established the Sonoma Pueblo as the northernmost settlement of the Mexican government.

It is significant for its association with General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, founder and a leading citizen of the city of Sonoma. Vallejo laid out the town in 1835, brought in the earliest settlers, supervised the dissolution of Mission San Francisco Solano, and continued to provide community support into the American period until 1851.

It is significant for its importance in the history of town planning in California. It was the last town under Hispanic control laid out under the Laws of the Indies and still retains its integrity to this plan with the size and location of the Plaza, orientation of the buildings, and the grid pattern of streets surrounding the Plaza.

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It is significant in commerce with the introduction of wine-making to California. The earliest commercially successful wineries were established within the early city boundaries. The city grew and prospered as a result of this industry and others, including stone quarrying and fish ranching. The architecture of the city reflects this development of industry and commerce in its commercial and residential buildings.

It is significant for its architecture of Monterey style adobe buildings and the later American residential and commercial structures built in nineteenth and early twentieth century building styles. Many of the earliest adobe buildings retain their integrity and show the influence of the style even in this northernmost outpost. The later frame structures are textbook examples of subsequent buildings styles and periods of American architecture.

It is significant because the archaeological investigations of several of the sites have documented important information in the early history of the settlement. The Casa Grande site has provided information which has documented contact with the Hudson's Bay Company; the investigation of the Mission site has located the original placement of some of the buildings; and the investigation of a commercial site has documented an early blacksmith shop. Other sites, such as the Mission complex, other structures built by Vallejo family, the Plaza itself, and the commercial building sites have the potential for yielding additional information which will help understand the early history of Indian, Mexican, and American land use and foreign contacts in the District.

Please note that the numbers in parentheses below refer to the buildings listed in Section No. 7 Description and the district map.

EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1823-1835 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: STATE

The area around the present city of Sonoma was originally settled by the Chocuyens, a peaceful group of hunter-gatherers centered in the area near Petaluma and led by the chief, Marin de Licatiut. The area was abundant with wild life, springs, and mild weather so that it was very hospitable to human habitation. It was these qualities also which attracted others.

Such was the case in 1823, when an expedition of soldiers and civilians led by Father Jose Altimira first explored the area as a possible site for a new mission. After travelling north from San Francisco bay for seven days, he

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selected the Sonoma site, named it New San Francisco, and said a mass of consecration on July 7, 1823. Thus, the first Mexican settlement north of San Francisco Bay was established.

Altimira was a Spanish-born assistant at Mission San Francisco de Assis, which had been founded in 1776. The Mission was not altogether successful because of the poor living conditions for the Indians. Its sister mission, the hospital Mission of San Rafael, was also faltering. This mission had been established on the north side of San Francisco Bay in 1818 to serve the Indians who had fallen ill while living at Mission San Francisco. It was Altimira's idea to close these two missions on the Bay and move the Indians to a potentially more healthful and therefore more successful site north of San Francisco Bay.

Altimira had proceeded with his plans with the support of Governor Arguello but without the permission of his religious superiors in Mexico City. The relationship between the church and civil authorities had always been difficult. The Spanish mission system in North America had been established by Spain primarily as a temporary measure to bring a Spanish lifestyle to the Indians. To the church this meant the Roman Catholic faith; to the civil authorities this meant turning the Indians into model citizens who would embrace an agrarian lifestyle and thus ensure the establishment of the Spanish claim to the land through settlement. Governor Arguello, therefore, was most supportive of Altimira's settlement plan because it would support the Mexican claim to northern California land by providing a Mexican presence, albeit Indians and missionaries, as a check to the Russian settlements at Bodega Bay and Fort Ross.

Altimira's superiors were less supportive because it appeared to them that the authority of the church was being subordinated to the civil authorities in this cooperative exploration/settlement venture. They finally agreed to support Altimira with several conditions. The Missions of San Francisco and San Rafael would remain active missions. The "New San Francisco Mission" proposed by Altimira would be renamed San Francisco Solano, after the patron saint of Peru. In addition, there would be no additional missionaries sent from Mexico. Altimira would have to undertake the establishment of the settlement by himself. Because of the change in government that occurred with Mexican independence being established during this period, Mission San Francisco Solano is the only mission established under Mexican rule.

Mission San Francisco Solano was very prosperous from its beginning. By Passion Sunday, April 23, 1824, Father Altimira was able to say a formal mass of consecration in a palizada style chapel built on the site of the present church (40). The chapel was a small structure built of upright poles stuck in the ground, lashed with leather thongs, coated with mud, and whitewashed inside and

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out. The roof was tule reeds and the floor was trammed earth. In just a short period of time the land surrounding the small chapel was under cultivation producing wheat, corn, beans, peas, lima beans, and barley. Fruit trees and grapevines were also planted. In addition, a granary and seven palizada residences for the mission guards were constructed.

By the spring of 1824, a small convento (residence)(41) for Altimira had been constructed to the east of the Chapel, but he remained only a short time, leaving the Mission after an Indian uprising in 1827 and returning to his native Spain. He was replaced by Father Buenaventura Fortuny, a native Mexican, who caused the Mission to prosper further by considerably increasing both the number of converts and the number of adobe buildings. Under Fortuny's guidance the complex of adobe buildings (4) included a Mission church, sacristy, an enlarged convento, monjerio (girls' dormitory and weaving rooms), storehouses, workshops, molino (grist mill), major-domo's residence (43?), guardhouse, and two cemeteries. It was this expanded complex of buildings and resources which came under the control of Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo in 1835 (4, 40, 41, 42, 44, 113).

The convento (41) remains in its original location from 1824; however, the other buildings have been altered or have disappeared completely. The original Mission church has disappeared. The present church was originally built by Vallejo after 1835. After being abandoned in the 1880s it underwent a restoration process beginning in 1903. This process was apparently not based on an accurate reconstruction of missing features but was based more on conjecture. The areas to the rear of the Mission complex are several large open fields, which is much like their original appearance.

ASSOCIATION WITH MARIANO GUADALUPE VALLEJO

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1835-1851 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: STATE

Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo (1808-1885), was born in Monterey, California, the son of Ignacio Vicente Ferrer Vallejo and Maria Antonia Lugo. He was educated in Monterey and began his career in the military service in 1823 as a cadet in Monterey. He served in the military around the Monterey region until 1830 when he was assigned to the San Francisco pueblo; in 1831, he was appointed comandante of the pueblo. He was sent, in 1833, to the northern California frontier to select a presidio site and inspect and report on the Russian settlements in the area. He was promoted to Lieutenant in 1834 and selected as comisionado to secularize Mission San Francisco Solano in the Sonoma region. He was also made the grantee of the nearby Petaluma rancho. In 1835 he founded and laid out the town of Sonoma.

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The secularization of the missions required the dispersal of the Indian residents and the distribution of the missions' assets, including herds of cows, horses, and all agricultural holdings. Vallejo was charged with carrying out the secularization of Mission San Francisco Solano and additionally with establishing a civil government at the site. By 1835 Vallejo was in such a powerful position in northern California that after the change in government in 1836 he was made Comandante General of California. In this dual role he was responsible for the founding of the Sonoma settlement and establishing and administering the Mexican military presence in northern California. The plan of the city of Sonoma, the Monterey Colonial style buildings and the Barracks building are some of the remaining features which relate to these areas of significance.

In his new position, Vallejo continued to promote the settlement of northern California, sometimes at his own expense. He was able to prevail upon the Mexican government to unite both civil and military commands in 1842. He then relinquished his command to Manuel Micheltorena to develop his own considerable holdings of 175,000 acres in the Sonoma region. From this time also he was at least passively supportive of American settlement. By early 1846 he was known to be friendly toward American immigration and was outspoken in his opposition to schemes for the establishment of a British protectorate. He was therefore important in the settlement of this area by bringing Mexican settlers to the farthest northern point of land under Mexican control and encouraging settlement by Americans.

With the construction of his adobe home (2) facing the Sonoma Plaza in 1835, his large adobe building in Petaluma in 1836, and the other family-built houses, he introduced the Monterey Style of architecture to northern California. Two of these family buildings and three other Monterey Style buildings still remain in Sonoma.

After the Bear Flag uprising was settled, Vallejo was made a U.S. Indian agent in 1847 and appointed legislative concllor. He was a member of the State constitutional convention in Monterey in 1849 and was a member of the first State Senate in 1850. While he was a member of the Senate he fought, unsuccessfully, for the civil rights of the Native Americans and ultimately had to acquiesce to their removal to Lake County. He was thus one of the first champions of Native American rights in the State, demonstrating his leadership on a controversial question.

General Vallejo continued to provide leadership and service to the Sonoma community after its incorporation as a city. On October 13, 1851, Vallejo, by then one of the leading citizens of the city, presented a petition to the City Council urging the leveling of the Plaza. The Plaza was pocked by large holes

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which had been dug out for the manufacturing of the adobe bricks for the structures surrounding the Plaza. In actuality this suggestion would bring the Plaza into further compliance with the Laws of the Indies by making the unkempt Plaza a developed public space, as originally intended. In 1853, a \$1,500 tax was appropriated for further improvements to the Plaza. These are the earliest attempts to change the Plaza from an undeveloped tract of open land into what would evolve into the cultivated town square which it is today. It was Vallejo who provided the first leadership in these changes.

He continued to provide service to the community, and served as mayor in 1859 and 1860; his residence on the Plaza served as the city council chambers. In 1873 he provided the first water supply to the town by means of 3-inch-bore redwood log pipes laid from the reservoir on his property, Lachryma Montis, to the city. The water was supplied to the streets immediately in the vicinity of the Plaza for both domestic use and irrigation purposes. This civic improvement increased the desirability and productivity of the area to newly arriving settlers. Thus Vallejo continued to make the area more attractive, a practice he had begun as early as the 1830s.

COMMUNITY PLANNING

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1835 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: STATE

The Sonoma pueblo, settled in 1835, was the only civil settlement in Alta California founded under Mexican authority. It became the City of Sonoma in 1850. When Vallejo developed the plan of the Sonoma pueblo, it was the last time that a complete Mexican town in California, as opposed to a plaza with a few scattered buildings on surrounding lots, which characterized other presidios, was laid out according to the Laws of the Indies proclaimed by Philip II of Spain in 1573. Vallejo, in following the Laws, was responding to the need to provide a full Mexican presence, i.e., a permanent settlement, to establish Mexican control. He also needed an administrative center for the dissolution of the Mission lands. He thus founded a settlement that combined the functions of both a presidio and a pueblo or villa.

The Laws of the Indies, which applied to pueblo types of settlement, established uniform standards and procedures for the planning of towns and their surrounding lands. Because of the relative inflexibility of Spanish colonial policy, the regulations remained virtually unchanged throughout the entire period of Spanish rule in the Western Hemisphere. These were the guiding rules in the planning of such North American towns as Santa Fe, New Mexico laid out in 1609, San Antonio, Texas laid out in 1730, Pensacola, Florida laid out in 1754, and

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Galvez, Louisiana laid out in 1778. These towns are cited as examples of pueblo plans based on the Laws of the Indies. Vallejo, then, was following a long and well established tradition, when he laid out the town of Sonoma.

In comparing Sonoma with these other towns it should be noted that the town plaza of Santa Fe has been reduced from its original size, and the surrounding buildings changed; although the restored governor's residence still retains its site integrity. In San Antonio, originally founded as the Pueblo of San Fernando, the plaza was reduced in size from the original plan and only half blocks of streets were laid out surrounding the plaza; however, the other Laws were followed. Pensacola departed even further from the Laws in combining a garrison community with a civil settlement, although its plan shows a regular grid of street around a central open space. Galvez was a short-lived community which departed from the Laws with a square plaza and a grid of surrounding streets with arcades. It was abandoned a few years after its settlement. Sonoma retains its original plan integrity with the size of the Plaza, street layout, and arrangement of buildings.

Sonoma has importance in the state of California for town planning. Its plan has not been compromised in comparison to those of Los Angeles or San Jose which were founded as villas. Although other Spanish settlements in California, such as Los Angeles and San Jose, had been laid out with an area designated as a plaza with adjacent lots, little presently remains to suggest that their plans may have originated in the Laws of the Indies. In comparison to other Mission pueblos, such as San Juan Bautista, that town plan is based on smaller blocks with a small plaza directly in front of the Mission. The Mission is the dominating element with only small scale residential buildings on the west side of the plaza. There are a few commercial building on the south side of the plaza and to the east are open fields. The San Juan Bautista plan differs greatly in other ways from the Sonoma plan. The San Juan Bautista plan does not have streets surrounding the plaza on all four sides, the streets do not extend from the corners of the plaza, and the grid does not extend in all four directions. The grid is actually located to the west of the Mission.

Vallejo laid out the Sonoma plan according to the Laws of the Indies, although he modified some of the requirements, which was not atypical, as already noted. Among the requirements, the Laws of the Indies required that the plaza be oblong with a street leading from the midpoint of each side of the plaza. Vallejo slightly modified this requirement by making the eight acre Sonoma Plaza square with only one street, La Calle Grande, now Broadway, laid out midpoint on the southern side of the Plaza.

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Most importantly though, Vallejo incorporated the existing Mission buildings (4) on the northeast corner in his plan, even though the plan of the Mission was slightly skewed from the strict orthogonal orientation of the rest of the plan. This arrangement acceded to the Laws which stated that the Church should not be on the main plaza but separate from other buildings in order to be seen from all sides. This requirement pertained to inland cities as opposed to port cities where the church should have a central location on the plaza to provide a stronghold in case of attack.

Vallejo followed the Laws even more closely by making the Plaza the center of the community, by orienting the plan to the cardinal directions, by providing for streets that encircled the Plaza on all four sides and by extending two streets from each corner and surrounding this basic layout with a grid of streets in all directions.

Vallejo's arrangement of the principal buildings (2, 3, 7, 8, 33, 40, 58), around the Plaza also followed the Spanish laws which specified that the public buildings should be assigned sites on the plaza with the remaining sites assigned to shops and dwellings of merchants. On the north side of the Plaza, Vallejo located his own two-story residence, the barracks (58), and the comandancia (33), all facing the Plaza to the south; the other lots surrounding the Plaza were built upon by his relatives, merchants, and others with one-story and two-story adobes. This array of adobes gave the settlement a planned permanent look which was often lacking in many other settlements, such as Los Angeles, San Diego, or even Monterey, the seat of government, which did not contain such a large number of buildings in such an arrangement. By 1845, there were 45 houses and a population of about 300 in the Sonoma pueblo.

The arrangement of the Plaza and the street pattern still remain virtually intact, as opposed to the current plans of Los Angeles or San Jose, which were founded earlier as pueblos. In addition, many of the structures (3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 50, and 43) associated with Vallejo and his control of the town, still retain site integrity and a great deal of architectural integrity to the period when Vallejo was the leading town citizen, 1835-1847.

During the later nineteenth century the Plaza changed from a town with a Spanish-Mexican Plaza into the town center of a typical Anglo-American settlement, which is its current appearance. The change signaled not only the change in use but also the change in the ethnic make up of the city in addition to reflecting prevailing town planning ideals.

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COMMERCE

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1848-1933 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: LOCAL

Sonoma began as an administrative center and civil settlement under Mexican control but changed with the American administration of the land newly annexed to the United States. The earliest settlement pattern for the city was on the streets facing the Plaza where there was located a tavern, a blacksmith, a laundry, a doctor's office, a bakery, a general store, and a butcher shop, serving the immediate needs of the residents. The outlying streets were sparsely settled with one and two story adobe residences and scattered frame houses. Farms and cattle ranches were located in the outlying open areas which abutted the streets adjacent to the Plaza.

One of the first events which affected the pueblo was the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in 1848. The subsequent Gold Rush in 1849 had an impact on Sonoma as it did all of Northern California. Initially, Sonoma was the staging and fitting out point for many of the expeditions which left for the gold fields. There was daily contact with the Yerba Buena (San Francisco) settlement by way of sailboats which left from the mouth of the Sonoma River south of Sonoma.

As the successful and unsuccessful miners returned, they had an impact on the local economies. In Sonoma, the initial beneficiaries were the merchants who provided the supplies (34), and then the land owners who sold land to the newly rich ex-miners who wanted to establish farms and businesses upon their return from the gold fields. It was about this time that the original plat of Vallejo was augmented by the additional platting of between 30 and 40 acres by the surveyor Jasper O'Farrell, who was also responsible for the platting of the South of Market section of San Francisco. He followed the original street pattern and block size established by Vallejo, thus retaining the integrity of the original plan.

Not surprisingly, one of the first industries established with the new prosperity was grape growing. The Mission fathers had first established viticulture at the Mission shortly after it was founded. With the arrival of the Vallejo family, both Mariano and Salvador began the growing of grapes. All of these early growers were dependent on irrigation methods, so vineyards were located in close proximity to water irrigation sources. The Mission had its own stream; the Vallejo's their own well at Lachryma Montis which produced 280,000 gallons per day. By 1849, Mariano Vallejo was earning \$6,000 in sales in San Francisco on the product of 3 acres of vines.

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However, it was a former Hungarian nobleman, Colonel Agoston Haraszthy, who brought a European experience to the industry. In 1856 he bought the Salvador Vallejo vineyards located behind the Vallejo adobe (7) and began a new method of cultivation which was not dependent on irrigation. By 1858 his method had proved successful. In 1858 he wrote a treatise on wine making, which was distributed by the State of California. As a Commissioner of the State, he visited wine making areas of Europe in 1861 and returned with 2,000 cuttings of 300 different varieties of grapevines which were planted throughout the State, thus firmly establishing the industry in the State. In 1863 he formed the Buena Vista Vini-cultural Society in Sonoma. By the mid-1870s this was the largest vineyard in California with six thousand acres of vines under cultivation on the outskirts of Sonoma. By 1879 it had produced 30,000 bottles of champagne. Haraszthy was also the first winemaker to use redwood for the manufacture of wine kegs.

There were five major grape growers within the immediate vicinity of Sonoma in 1879. Many of these growers augmented their grape crops with other crops including citrus fruits, plums, peaches, nuts, and persimmons. These agrarian efforts were also combined with dairying and cattle ranching. The open fields next to the house at 196 East Spain Street (47) with the two barns behind it are the remains of the Castagnasso farm and show the proximity to the Plaza of this rural farm land use.

After wineries and dairying, the largest industry in the 1880s and 1890s was stone quarrying worked at 7 sites on Schocken Hill just north of the Plaza. Several hundred men were employed in the quarries. Schocken Hill, visible from the Plaza at a height of 658 feet, was the site of the Solomon Schocken quarry. He established the quarry in 1880 and supplied paving blocks for the cities of San Francisco, San Jose, and Petaluma. Schocken's shop and residence were located in the former Barracks building (58), at the corner of Spain and First Street East, after it had ceased its military function. There are several buildings in the District on First Street East (60, 61) and East Napa Street (21-26) constructed with this distinctive reddish stone. It was also used for retaining walls, sidewalks, bridges, and for house trim (21-25, 52, 61, 82) both inside and outside the district. Despite his quarry and the availability of stone, Schocken built three frame houses located at 130, 138, and 146 East Spain Street (42, 44, 113). However, one of his workers named Pinni, built his own stone house at 147 East Spain Street (43) from quarry rubble.

In addition to these industries, Sonoma was the center for pisciculture in the State with the establishment of two fish farms for the propagation of both carp and trout by Julius A. Poppe and Alfred V. LaMotte. Poppe and his wife Catherine, whose house is located at 564 First Street East (70), brought 83 carp with them when they emigrated from Rhinefelt, Germany; however only 5 had sur-

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vived by the time they arrived in Sonoma in August, 1871. He established his fish farm outside the town with 6 ponds which contained 3,000 fish just a year after his arrival. By 1879 there were 7 fish farms in the vicinity of Sonoma with shipments going to Nevada, Hawaii, and Central America.

These efforts served to make Sonoma a thriving commercial center despite the fact that as early as 1854 it was replaced by Santa Rosa as the county seat. The changes in the building stock around the Plaza and the surrounding streets reflect this prosperity. The early one-story and two-story adobe structures were replaced or augmented with frame, stone, and brick buildings of two and three stories. By 1876 the Plaza was the site of 4 hotels, a bank, a post office and a telegraph agency in addition to the already existing commercial establishments. The Sonoma Valley Railroad was serving the farming and trading community of the Sonoma region with service onto the Plaza itself.

In addition to the early Mexican and American settlers, there was a mix of English, German, Irish, and later, Italian settlers. Many of the buildings reflect the religious, social, and cultural groups which these settlers formed. By 1879 there were three churches, Catholic, Methodist, and Congregational. The Catholic Church (40) was the church built in 1835 by Vallejo on the site of the former Mission sacristy and still remains at the corner of First Street East and East Spain Street. The Methodist Church (69), now owned by a Baptist congregation, is located in the District at 542 First Street East. The Temple Masonic Lodge No. 14 (75) was first established in 1851. Initially, meetings were held in a second floor room of the Ray-Adler adobe (50) on East Spain Street, but later moved to the upper floor of the Sonoma Valley Bank (83) at the corner of Broadway and East Napa Street. When this space was no longer available after the 1906 earthquake, they moved to their own building on First Street West, built in 1909. The IOOF was formed in 1854. After being burned out of buildings in 1859 and 1867 they erected a two-story concrete building in 1877. The current IOOF building (10) was erected in 1911 on Broadway.

Typical of the early settlers and entrepreneurs were the German-born immigrants Frederick and Dorothea Clewe Duhring. When they arrived penniless in Sonoma, they sold Mrs. Duhring's trousseau and began a clothing business which they established on the Plaza in an adobe built about 1849 at the corner of First Street East and East Napa Street. By 1875 Duhring had become a director of the Sonoma Valley Bank (83). His Duhring Clothing Store prospered so that in 1891 he commissioned architect A. C. Lutgens to design a new red brick commercial building to replace the adobe. This building (126) remained an important Sonoma landmark until it burned in 1990. Their house is located at 532 Second Street East (79). It too, reflects this escalation of prosperity. Originally a small Greek Revival style cottage, it was augmented with a second floor and west wing

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added in the early 1890s. It was their daughter who had it altered in 1928 to gave it its present Colonial Revival appearance.

The Italian community also left its mark on the structures of Sonoma. The Toscano Hotel (34) originally was a general store when it was erected by Dorothea Nathanson in the mid 1850s. In 1886 it was acquired by two Italians, Settimo Ciucci and his partner Leonido Quartaroli, and it became the Toscano Hotel, after their birthplace of Tuscany. They were quite prosperous. In 1902 they added a kitchen and dining room annex (35) to the rear of the main building and in 1903 bought a one story saloon located in front of the former Casa Grande servants quarters. They moved this building (36) to its present location and added it as a second story to a new first floor.

Other Italians made contributions to the look of the area around the Plaza. Augustino Pinelli, an Italian stone worker constructed the stone buildings at the north end of First Street East (60, 61). These buildings are complemented by the other stone commercial buildings on East Napa Street (22, 23, 24) which were built for Charles Dal Pagetto, who operated his barber shop in one of the buildings. The stone building (21) at the corner of this block was built for Peter Boccoli who operated a grocery store. He also added the second floor to the building.

One of the major buildings on the Plaza is the product of another commercially successful entrepreneur, Samuele Sebastiani, who arrived in Sonoma from Italy in 1895. He had learned winemaking in his native Tuscany. By 1904 he had purchased the stone building which was the first site for his business and added another building in 1913. The winery buildings are located at 389 4th Street East near the Plaza, outside the boundaries of the District. His business prospered and he had his Sebastiani Theater (65) building constructed in 1933-34. It is the largest building on the Plaza with a tower that dominates the other low rise buildings.

ARCHITECTURE

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1835-1944 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: LOCAL

Because of their origins in and strong familial connections with Monterey, the Vallejo family members, led by Mariano Vallejo, brought the Monterey Style of California residential architecture with them when they arrived in Sonoma in the early 1830s. The Monterey Style was the result of a combination of Hispanic masonry technology and American wood building traditions.

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The first house in the style was the house constructed in Monterey between 1835-37 by Thomas O. and Rachel Larkin. Because of the lack of skilled labor and equipment which prevented the milling of lumber in sufficient quantities to meet construction needs, Larkin took advantage of the ready availability of adobe. Larkin introduced an innovation which improved the vulnerability of adobe to erosion by capping the walls of his house with 4-foot eaves. This gave the roof an exaggerated rake which became a characteristic of the style; in addition, his use of wood framing within the structure allowed for a two-story structure. He also introduced the use of American style (double hung sash) fenestration in his house. The Monterey style rapidly set the architectural pace in California and was adopted by both the other newly arriving Yankee settlers and many of the native Californians in Monterey.

Vallejo's house (2), his brother Salvador's house (7), his sister Rosalia and brother-in-law Jacob Leese's house and another sister, Josefa and brother-in-law, Henry Delano Fitch's house (8) all faced onto the Plaza. The Vallejo house was a large imposing two-story adobe with a three story tower which faced south with a view across the Plaza to the Calle Grande. Vallejo lived in the house until 1851 when he moved a short distance away to his Gothic Revival frame farmhouse, Lachryma Montis. The adobe had various subsequent uses until it burned in 1867. Vallejo's house and the other family-owned adobe houses introduced the Monterey Style of architecture to northern California so that Sonoma contained one of the earliest and largest concentrations of this style of house in any settlement in California by mid-century. These were two story adobe structures with pitched roofs with flaring eaves, a porch at the second floor and double hung sash windows.

Those of the Vallejo houses which still exist today (7, 8, 33) still convey the Monterey style. In addition, they were influential when the next generation of adobe structures were built or earlier adobes were modified to reflect the requirements of the style. Examples are the Blue Wing Inn at 133-135 East Spain Street (43) and the Ray-Adler adobe at 205 East Spain Street (50). The Blue Wing was a small, two room, one story adobe until it was enlarged with another room and a second story. The Ray-Adler adobe was enlarged to the west of the earlier frame portion with a two story adobe addition. There are other small one-story adobes which still retain their character from their construction date, such as the Green-Scott (Nash-Patton) adobe at 579 First Street East (6) and the restored Castanada-Jones Adobe at 143 West Spain Street (5). In addition, the buildings are important in understanding the small scale and the scattered nature of the settlement pattern during the early years of the period of significance, shortly after Statehood was achieved in 1850.

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After the close of the Mexican-American War in 1848, with California independent of Mexican administration, gold was discovered, leading to the admission of the State of California into the Union in 1850. These changes opened the State to further American settlement and the expansion of the already existing Mexican-American settlements. There are a substantial number of buildings which date from this early period through the turn of the century and which retain a great deal of integrity to their construction date. This makes the Sonoma Plaza Historic District significant because the district serves as a record for seeing and understanding the changes in building styles and tastes.

In 1850 the city of Sonoma was incorporated and from that time the area of Sonoma Plaza and its environs began to evolve into the look of a town square and center not unlike those found throughout the Midwest of the United States. This was a gradual change with frame houses (15, 73) supplementing the one and two story adobe buildings constructed earlier during the Mexican period. Typical of later development was the replacement of the mixed use of the structures facing the Plaza to one of predominantly commercial/public use later in the century. For example, the two Vallejo associated adobes (7, 8) on the west side of the Plaza changed in use from residential to institutional and then to mixed use commercial and residential. In addition, vacant lots were infilled with commercial buildings especially in the later nineteenth century. These buildings reflected the current architectural styles. Examples include the commercial buildings at 408-414 First Street East (60, 61, 62) and 457 First Street West (74) and the two fraternal buildings, the Temple Masonic Lodge at 465 First Street West (75) and the nearby IOOF Building at 531 Broadway (10). In addition, along the south side of East Napa Street is a collection of two story vernacular rock-faced ashlar stone commercial buildings with much of their original detailing remaining (21-25). This local stone was quarried at the nearby Schocken quarry and was also used to construct the retaining walls and street bridge at the intersection of East Napa and Second Street East, and the house at 147-49 East Spain Street (82).

There are several residential buildings which are excellent examples of architectural styles popular during the last quarter of the nineteenth century and which retain a great deal of stylistic integrity. They show the continued settlement of the city during the later years of the nineteenth century and into the early decades of the twentieth. Most notable of these is the remarkably intact Italianate house at 531 Second Street East (78) built in 1880-81 with a five-sided two-story bay window with segmental arched windows, pipestem colonettes, bracketed cornice, and elaborate roof cresting. It is a classic example of the style. At the other end of the scale is the Poppe house built in 1847 at 564 First Street East (70), a scaled down version of a cottage ornee, with board and batten siding, sawn-wood eave trim, and gables trimmed with finials, sawn-

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wood infill, and drop pendants. It shows the influence of A. J. Downing and its early construction date indicates that Sonoma was well aware of American architectural trends.

Other frame styles are represented as in the 1880s Eastlake style house at 156 East Napa Street (29) with imbricated shingle in the front facing gables, turned porch columns, and three-sided shed roof bay with flashed margin glass windows. Again, this house is an outstanding example of the style. There is a classic Queen Anne style house at 578 Broadway (16) with open facing main gable, imbricated shingles, decorated verge boards, decorative gable braces, shiplap siding and stained glass windows. Both houses and other commercial buildings (11, 12, 77) show the change in taste from adobe construction associated with the Mexican settlers to the balloon frame construction and wood frame styles favored by American settlers.

There are two notable bungalows reflecting the changes in building styles and life styles after the turn of the century. The bungalow built in 1911 at 220 East Spain Street (52) has a front facing gabled dormer with three 12-over-1 windows, shaped rafter ends and Tudor arched openings at the first floor porch. At 161 East Napa Street (30) is a shingled bungalow with shed roof dormer, shaped rafter ends and open brace brackets built about 1910. Both of these houses are excellent examples of the style and because they are so much intact are able to convey the change in housing styles from the period.

There are several buildings which reflect the Beaux-Arts Revival style popular as an adjunct to the City Beautiful movement. The former Carnegie Public Library (63) on the Plaza has buff colored brick walls with round arched windows and a round arched entry flanked by simple Tuscan columns in antis. On the other side of the Plaza is the Batto building of 1912 (74) which has white glazed brick walls, round arched openings and a panelled parapet. These buildings were constructed within ten years of Chicago's World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 and show how quickly and deeply the preference for the style permeated the country. In addition, by erecting these public buildings to enhance the Plaza and surrounding streets and complementing them with extensive plantings, the city was reflecting, on a vastly reduced scale, the City Beautiful Movement which swept the country after the construction of the "White City" at the Chicago Exposition.

A notable departure from this classicism is the small one-story building at 466 First Street East (64) with red tile roof setting off windows with Sullivan-esque style molded ornamental surrounds. Its construction date of 1911 shows that Sonoma was not far behind the architectural trends of the period.

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As a counterpoint to these revival styles, other buildings were constructed to complement the earliest adobe buildings. These Mission Revival and Spanish Colonial Revival buildings (9, 18, 19, 33, 38, 59, 65) reflect the romanticizing that the Spanish-Mexican period of California history had undergone since the turn of the century. One of the earliest manifestations of this idea was the "restoration" work undertaken on the church of San Francisco Solano (40) which began in 1903 and did not come to completion until 1944 with the stucco coating of the main elevation.

The Town Hall (9), built in 1906-08, is the first Mission Revival style building in the city. It was designed to reflect this Spanish-Mexican heritage. With its rock-faced stone walls it is a distinct departure from the typical smooth stucco-clad structures erected in the style in other parts of the State, although its other design elements are fairly typical of the style. Two other examples in this style are the Cuneo Apartments (38) at 30 West Spain Street, a large scale version, built about 1938, and the smaller commercial building at 400 First Street East (59), built in 1930, with its series of mixtelinear arches complete with mission bell in the opening over the entry.

The Sebastiani Building at 482 First Street East (65), is an excellent example of Spanish Colonial Revival, albeit with an Art Deco marquee over the theater entrance. It has a tower that rises above the main building mass which is characterized by baroque style plaster decoration and balusters at the cornice level. This building's style represents the full development of the movement which began as the Mission Revival and changed to Spanish Colonial Revival with the construction and influence of the buildings at the 1915 Panama-California International Exposition in San Diego. The late construction date of 1933 shows the popularity of the style in Sonoma, even after the Art Deco style had come to the forefront in other parts of the State; however, it also shows the desire to continue the earlier revival movement in Sonoma.

While all of these later buildings are very typical of the periods during which they were erected, most of them retain a great deal of integrity and skilled architectural design so that the district reads as a textbook of building styles from the earliest period of California architecture to the most recent historic period.

INFORMATION POTENTIAL

Although the area around the original Mission chapel and convento (40, 41) has been the subject of archaeological research to determine some of the original wall placements, the remaining areas of the Mission complex, such as the ceme-

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teries, storehouses, and workshops (4), have not. During its productive period of 1823-1833, the Mission was very prosperous. It can therefore be implied that a great deal of activity located at the Mission complex took place which would support and contribute to this prosperity.

The evidence for this activity can be found in the historic archaeological resources which have not been investigated. The cemetery burials have the potential for yielding important information about the diet and health of the Indians; the workshop sites have the potential for yielding information about the goods produced, decorative elements, and manufacturing methods. It is also possible that contact with both the Russians from Bodega Bay and the English from the Hudson's Bay Company, can be further established and the influence from these contacts can be determined. While contact with the Hudson's Bay Company has been established through archaeological investigation of the later Vallejo residence site (2) and the Barracks building (58), no such investigation has been made for the Mission complex, an earlier site. The contact with the Hudson's Bay Company and the nearby Russian settlements could be set at an earlier date based on archaeological investigation. Thus the full complex of the Mission still remains rich in historic archaeological deposits from this period which have not been fully located or analyzed.

It should be noted that although the site of Vallejo's residence has been investigated for archaeological information, the entire Vallejo complex of out-buildings, both those remaining and destroyed, in addition to the vineyards and orchards to the rear of his house, have not been fully investigated. This site, therefore, still contains potential archaeological remains which will further document the early years of Mexican-American settlement in Sonoma. The other Vallejo related sites (3, 7, 8) also have the potential for yielding important historic archaeological information in much the same way as the Vallejo residential site already has.

The area of the Plaza has not been investigated for archaeological information. Its long and complex use from undeveloped land to intense transportation and later public use has the potential for providing exact usage dates and changes, building sizes and locations, and the full and accurate history of its change in use.

The potential for yielding information has been discussed for many specific sites; however, it should be noted that other sites have also yielded information which indicate the potential for many other sites within the district. As an example of this potential, the area surrounding the commercial building at the rear of 530 Broadway (13) has been investigated for archaeological information and as a result it was determined that the original use of

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this simple board and batten building was a blacksmith shop. It had been most recently used as a plumbing shop and its original use was unknown. This investigation produced important historical information which aided in its preservation. This potential for information from archaeological investigation still remains throughout the district where buildings have been lost or have changed in use (1, 9, 63, 72, 73, 75).

9. Major Bibliographical References

 x See continuation sheet

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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:
National Park Service
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property Approximately 10-11 acres

UTM References

A	<u>1/0</u>	<u>5/4/7/1/9/0</u>	<u>4/2/3/8/3/1/0</u>	B	<u>1/0</u>	<u>5/4/7/5/6/0</u>	<u>4/2/3/8/4/0/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>1/0</u>	<u>5/4/8/0/1/0</u>	<u>4/2/3/8/3/0/0</u>	D	<u>1/0</u>	<u>5/4/7/5/4/0</u>	<u>4/2/3/7/9/9/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description: The Sonoma Plaza National Historic Landmark District extends from the four streets immediately surrounding the Plaza. The district encompasses all of the buildings fronting on the streets on the four sides of the Plaza and includes buildings along Spain Street on the west; on both sides of Spain Street to the East past Second Street East; both sides of Napa Street to the East past Second Street and along Broadway Street to the South.

Boundary Justification: The district boundaries include the sites and buildings historically associated with the declaration of the Bear Flag Republic and representative side streets which show the transformation of the settlement from a Mexican pueblo to an American town center.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title	<u>Michael F. Crowe, Architectural Historian</u>	Date:	<u>January 10, 1992</u>
Organization	<u>National Park Service</u>	Telephone:	<u>(415) 744-3988</u>
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City or town	<u>San Francisco</u>	ZIP:	<u>94107-1372</u>

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

Photographs: Sonoma Plaza National Historic Landmark District

1. Name: Sonoma Plaza National Historic Landmark District
2. Location: Sonoma, California
3. Photographer: Michael F. Crowe
4. Date: July and September, 1990
5. Location of negatives: National Park Service, Western Region Office, 600 Harrison Street, Suite 600, San Francisco, California 94107-1372

The above information is the same for all photographs.

6. View of the monument to the Bear Flag Republic, photographer facing southwest.
7. Photograph #1
6. View of the east side of Broadway, photographer facing southeast.
7. Photograph #2
6. View of the east side of First Street East, photographer facing northeast.
7. Photograph #3
6. View of the east side of First Street East, photographer facing southeast.
7. Photograph #4
6. View of the west side of First Street West, photographer facing northwest.
7. Photograph #5
6. View of the west side of First Street West, photographer facing northwest.
7. Photograph #6
6. View of the north side of West Spain Street, photographer facing north-east.
7. Photograph #7
6. View of the Sebastiani Building, photographer facing east.
7. Photograph #8
6. View of the north elevation, Clewe House, photographer facing south
7. Photograph #9
6. View of the Plaza, photographer facing northeast.
7. Photograph #10

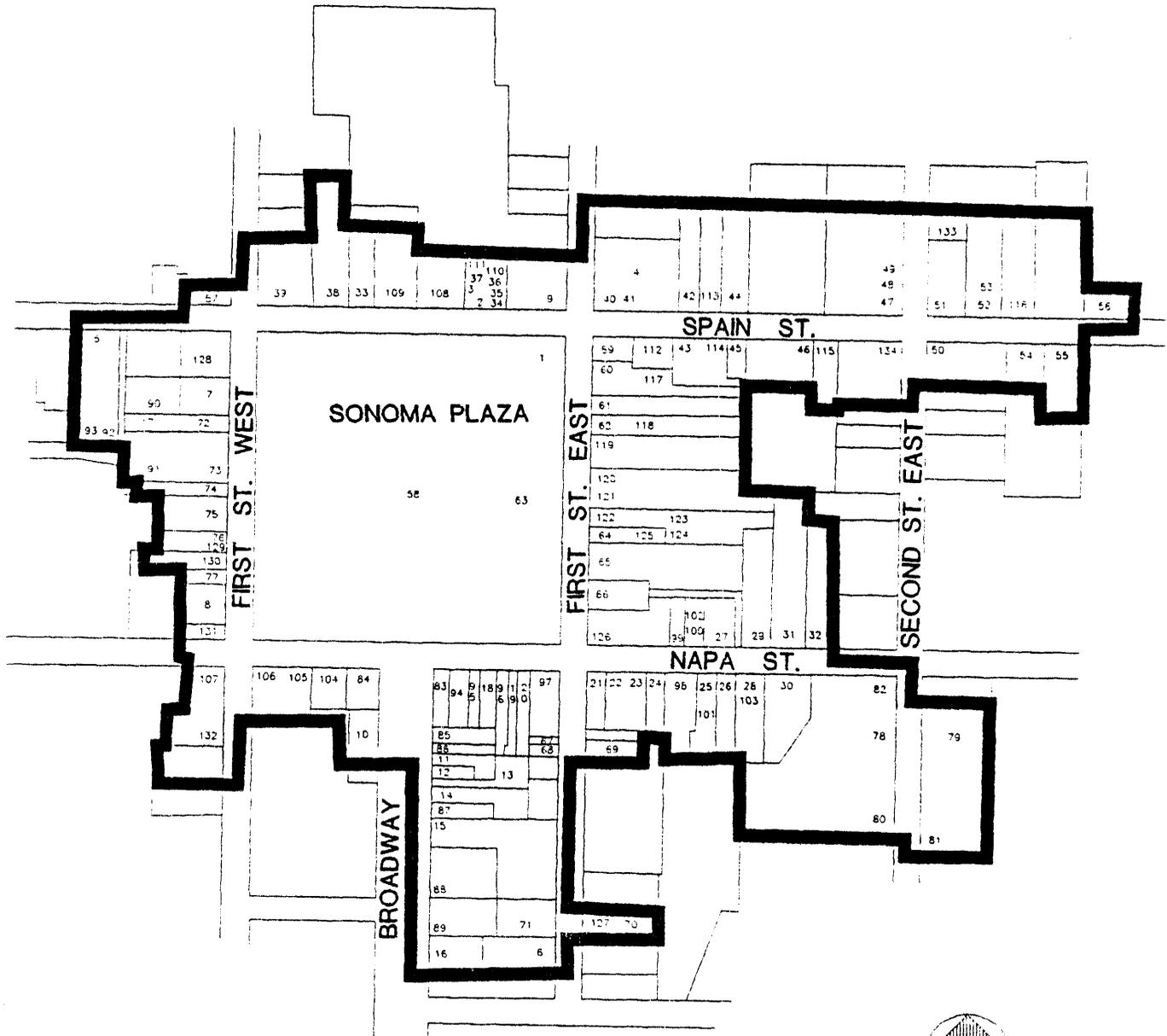
United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

Photographs: Sonoma Plaza National Historic Landmark District

6. View of the stone bridge over the duck pond in the Plaza, photographer facing northeast
7. Photograph #11

6. View of Second Street East with the stone bridge and retaining wall over Nathanson Creek and the Durhing House fence in the background, photographer facing southeast.
7. Photograph #12



SONOMA PLAZA NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK



- LEGEND**
- 1 - 9 National Historic Landmark Contributing
 - 10 - 82 National Register Contributing
 - 83 - 134 Non-Contributing

*Sonoma, CA
Sonoma County*