

Edwin Langhart Museum
City of Healdsburg

PARTIALLY FUNDED BY
California State Office of Historic Preservation

Healdsburg Cultural
Resource Survey

FINAL REPORT

1983



HEALDSBURG CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
FINAL REPORT

conducted by
Edwin Langhart Museum
City of Healdsburg
Healdsburg, California
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funded in part by
California State Office of Historic Preservation

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STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This survey was initiated by the citizenry of Healdsburg and by instruction of the Healdsburg City Council to assess the quantity and quality of historic structures, objects, areas and sites in the Healdsburg community. This survey is a first step towards compliance with the Healdsburg General Policies Plan of 1978, which states the following:

"The city will undertake a survey to identify structures or areas of historic or cultural value and to take all necessary steps to conserve them" (Conservation and Open Space, Goal A-2)

"Special provisions should be made to allow historic structures to be utilized for occupancy by residents or businesses." (Conservation and Open Space, Goal A-2.1)

"Sites of ecological, archaeological and historical significance shall be preserved and protected." (Parks and Recreation, Goal C-2)

The scope of the survey will cover an approximately 48,000 acre area including and surrounding the City of Healdsburg. This survey area covers what is considered to be the "Healdsburg community" and coincides with historic boundaries of the Rancho Sotoyome Mexican land grant (1844).

The survey seeks to identify and record pre-1941 structures, objects, and sites, and to evaluate these for architectural, historical, or cultural significance according to the guidelines set forth for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES

Public awareness in regard to historic preservation in the Healdsburg community may be traced back to the establishment of an official Municipal historical archive by the City Manager, Edwin Langhart, in 1952.

These archives developed into a full local historical research library and public museum, which opened in 1976. In the same year, the Healdsburg Historical Society was established and various historical projects, such as the indexing of the local newspapers dating back to the the 1860's, and a local oral history project, were begun.

The 1960's had been a decade marked by the destruction of several local landmark structures, including the ornate 1886 Healdsburg City Hall. Throughout the 1970's a gradual awareness of the value of historic structures began to grow, and this awareness was strengthened and made concrete by the formation of the Healdsburg Historical Society, which quickly became the single largest organization in the area.

In December, 1980, an entire city block of cast iron-front brick commercial buildings were demolished. These buildings represented the original core of the commercial downtown area. Although there was not enough active support to halt the process of demolition, a process which in fact dated back at least a decade, the final demolition had a profound effect on local residents, including the local media.

In March, 1981, several citizens sent letters petitioning the City Council to adopt an Architectural Heritage Preservation Ordinance. Some of these letters included copies of preservation ordinances from nearby cities. The Council, although cautious, requested City Staff to investigate the effectiveness of various local preservation ordinances and present a report to them. The Museum curator made that investigation and reported to the Council on March 22, 1981, with the following recommendations in summary:

1. urged execution of a Cultural Resource Survey.
2. appointment of an official City Preservation Commission.

The City Council directed staff to attend the State Preservation Conference in April, 1981, and report to the Council regarding a practical means for conducting such a survey.

Meanwhile, the process of the move towards a historic preservation ordinance received front page coverage in the Healdsburg Tribune on March 25 and April 22, 1983.

On April 26, 1981, the Historical Society sponsored a quickly organized walking tour of historic buildings. Over 100 local residents attended.

On May 4, 1981, the City Council held a work session to view a slide show of historic local structures narrated by City Staff. Staff again recommended that a comprehensive survey of historic sites be conducted and suggested that interested citizens apply for a grant from the State Office of Historic Preservation. City Council asked Staff to apply for such a grant, and approved the completed application by resolution on October 5, 1981.

The slide show regarding local historic structures was presented to local community groups and the public-at-large from May 20, 1981 to the present.

On September 26, 1982, the City received notification of a grant of \$14,000 in matching funds from the State Office of Historic Preservation. The survey was begun in July, 1982.

During the course of the survey the City has officially adopted the State Historic Building Code for historic structures. City of Healdsburg Ordinance No. 718 states that buildings that are listed as architecturally or historically significant, a result of the survey-in-progress, will be subject to this revised building code. The building code ordinance adopted prior to the receipt of the final survey results in order to facilitate several local restoration projects of potentially significant historic structures. A 10 member Cultural Resource Survey Committee was appointed by the City Council to monitor the survey project. Since March, 1981, there has been a marked increase in restoration of older residential structures and owners of local historic structures have increasingly made use of museum research facilities to conduct research on their properties.

One major commercial restoration is currently in planning on the downtown Plaza. This is a major \$400,000 restoration on an 1884 two-story brick commercial structure. The restoration was proposed and given final approval by the Planning Commission in January, 1983, but reconstruction has been delayed. The project is being directed by Dan Peterson, A.I.A., and Associates.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Prehistoric Period: Native American

The Healdsburg area has been noted by early California ethnographers, Powers, Barrett, and Kroeber, as the center of an unusually large concentration of Southern Pomo village sites that were abandoned or in ruins due to Euro-American contact. The Southern Pomo (meaning "people") occupied the lands of the Russian River drainage south of what is now the Mendocino-Sonoma County line. To the east of the Southern Pomo, in the north-eastern section of the survey area, were the Wappo (from the Spanish "Guapo" meaning good looking or brave).

The Southern Pomo were divided into tribelets which encompassed a number of villages. Ethnographic sources indicate at least 23 village sites in the immediate vicinity of the present town of Healdsburg. Powers recorded the tribelet in the Healdsburg area as the "Gal-li-no-me'-ro", derived from the Spanish word for a cock, "gallina", a name given to one of the chiefs (Powers 1877). Barrett recorded the same tribelet with the name "Kainom'ro", a name given by the Spaniards at the San Rafael Mission (Barrett 1908). Kroeber also reported an unusually dense concentration of old village sites in the area just south of the present town site.

Later ethnographers noted the "Kataitecmi" (water people) tribelet as having occupied both banks of the Russian River from Healdsburg to Guerneville. The principal village of this tribelet was "Kal'e" (water place). Barrett lists Kale as an old village once occupying the present site of the downtown Healdsburg plaza. Other village sites of this tribelet that have been identified include "Amati-o" on Mill Creek and "Kukakot-Kali" at the foot of Fitch Mountain (Barrett 1908). A mile northeast of the present downtown plaza was the village "Wotoakka'ton" (lake), the home of a prominent chief, Soto. The entire region of Fitch Mountain was called "Sotoyomi" (home of Soto) from which derives the name of the original land grant that forms this survey's boundaries. These and other identified sites are on record at the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University.

As previously stated, in the eastern portion of the survey area, roughly corresponding to the geographic boundaries of the Alexander Valley, were the Wappo. Powers (1877) called this group "Asho-chemmi". Some ethnographers believe the Wappo to be descendants of the first California settlers, settling first around Clear Lake but having been pushed southward by the ancestral Pomo about 5,000 years ago. About 1500 B.C. the Pomo also moved to the Russian River area near Ukiah from Clear Lake, and

later still, about 500 A.D., moved southward into Sonoma County, pushing the Wappo east to their present recorded location in Alexander Valley.

Prehistoric Pomo groups and their neighbors interacted by means of ritual gatherings, marriage, trade, and conflict (Bean and Hirtle 1974). Major trail systems linked cultures of the inland valleys, Clear Lake, and the coast. Portions of these trail systems are still intact and identifiable (Baumhoff 1976).

Figures for the indigenous pre-contact population are non-existent, but General Vallejo's accounts in the 1830's would indicate between 5,000 and 10,000 in this survey area. A local resident claimed that 2,000 Indians were living around the Sotoyome Rancho in 1849. (Tuomey 1926)

Historic Period: Native American

Perhaps the first disruptions to the Native American culture and settlement patterns in the Healdsburg area came with the establishment of Mission San Rafael in 1817. Indians from as far away as the Healdsburg area were recruited to work at the mission and disease had already begun to reduce the population before the establishment of the Mexican military attachment in Sonoma in 1823. However, the greatest blows to the Indian population in the survey area came in 1837-38 and in the early 1850's when two smallpox epidemics decimated and virtually depopulated most of the village sites. To further compound matters General Mariano Vallejo and his troops led continuous military campaigns against the "Satiyomes" between 1830 and 1850, and the early Euro-American settlers attacked the remaining population, driving them into marginal areas surrounding Healdsburg (Digger's Bend). In 1838 a dispute over acorns caused the Wappo to invade Sotoyomi territory in the western portion of Alexander Valley and they established three villages at Lytton.

Before the inflowing tide of immigration the native population retreated to the surrounding hills. Those who remained became subject to the avarice, violence, and contempt of the whites. In an attempt to protect the native population the federal government established two reservations, one at the mouth of the Noyo River in Mendocino County in 1856, and the other the Nome Cult Indian Farm in Round Valley in 1867. The former was abandoned in a few years due to the white encroachment. Most of the remaining Russian River Valley Indians eventually returned to

their homelands, subsisting on the outskirts of the white communities.

Census figures for 1903 indicate that there were a total of 75 Wappo or Pomo Indians living in the survey area (Bean and Hirtle 1974).* The Dry Creek Rancheria, established in 1915 (outside of survey area), the Lytton Rancheria, established in 1916, and the Alexander Valley Rancheria, established in the early 1920's, were results of federal land purchases and contained remnants of both the Wappo and Pomo populations. The Alexander Valley Rancheria is the sole remaining reservation currently occupied in or near the survey area.

Photographic evidence at the Langhart Museum, Healdsburg, indicates that the indigenous population abandoned traditional dwellings long before 1870, and it is uncertain when traditional ceremonial structures, such as sweat houses, ceased to be built in the area, as there are no existing photographs of such structures in the survey area. A circa 1900 photographic collection shows tent-like dwellings of canvas and wood, or small dwellings identical to farm outbuildings or very small cabins of that era. This similarity to ranch outbuildings has made it impossible to identify post-contact native dwellings for this survey.

*Analysis of 1900 census data of the survey area for this survey would indicate that this number is probably too low.

EARLY SETTLEMENT: Rancho Development

Secondary colonization of the survey area began in 1840 when Cyrus Alexander, a Rocky Mountain fur trapper, was sent to scout the lands north of San Francisco by San Diego sea captain, Henry Delano Fitch. Fitch, a native of New Bedford, Massachusetts, had first come to California in 1826 as master of the Mexican brigantine, Maria Ester. Having married Josefa Carrillo of San Diego in 1829, Fitch became baptized in the Catholic Church and changed his name legally to Enrique Domingo Fitch. As early as 1832, Fitch began to apply to the Mexican government for grants of land north of San Francisco, applied for Mexican citizenship in 1833, and had his citizenship confirmed in 1840.

Cyrus Alexander, a native of Illinois, had gone west in 1831, spending time in the Rocky Mountains trapping for the Sublette Fur Company. He arrived in San Diego in 1833, where he was befriended by Captain Fitch. Alexander received Mexican naturalization papers in 1837 and three years later, embarked on the scouting expedition for Fitch that brought him to the survey area.

Alexander picked out a suitable tract of land for a cattle ranch, naming it Rancho Sotoyome for the local Indian tribe. The land was granted to Fitch in an 8 league (approximately 35,000 acre) and a 3 league (approximately 13,300 acre) tract in 1841 and 1844 respectively. The nearly 49,000 acre Rancho Sotoyome was but one of Capt. Fitch's many business enterprises directed from his San Diego base. Cyrus Alexander served as a ranch manager under a four year agreement from 1840 to 1844, when he was to receive two leagues of land and part of the ranch stock.

During his term as foreman, Alexander built a large one-story adobe dwelling, several outbuildings, a tannery, grist mill, and cigarette factory for Fitch at the southern slope of Fitch Mountain. He utilized the local Pomo Indians for most labor needs on the Rancho. Franklin Bedwell, also a trapper, joined Alexander on the Rancho under a land payment schedule (Bedwell was granted 500 acres by Alexander in 1845) in 1841 or 1842. In 1845, Alexander turned the management of the Sotoyome Rancho over to Mose Carson, brother of "Kit" Carson, and settled on his own 2 league tract in Alexander Valley. He then began construction of an adobe dwelling and outbuildings, on the east side of the Russian River.

Rancho activity from 1840 to 1850 at this time centered around cattle raising, (cattle purchased from Capt. John Sutter), and grain crops (Chilean wheat supplied by Capt. Fitch). Alexander introduced fruit crops and grape vines to the survey area, procured from the recently vacated Russian Fort Ross in 1843. These cuttings and seeds became the nucleus for nearly all of the early fruit orchards in Sonoma County. The Sotoyome Grist Mill was one of three milling centers in the Napa/Sonoma County area in the

1840's, the other two being those at Petaluma and Bale's Mill near Calistoga. Rancho owners still utilized the local Indian population to accomplish most of the hard labor on their farms and in their industries until 1850.

EARLY SETTLEMENT: Land Disputes and Subdivision

In 1846, the Euro-American population of the Russian River Valley survey area still consisted of the Alexander, Bedwell, and Mose Carson families. Lindsay Carson, another brother of Kit Carson, settled in the southern portion of the survey area in 1848, building the third adobe in the survey area in 1849. When dissatisfaction with the Mexican government reached a crisis in 1846, Sotoyome Rancho activities became disrupted. Franklin Bedwell, one of the party to hoist the Bear Flag in Sonoma in 1846, and the others, experienced severe Indian depredation, the native population having been emboldened by dissension among the whites. Rancho families were removed to Sutter's Fort or to the garrison at Sonoma, and, while untended, most Rancho horses and stock that were not commandeered by the United States government, were dispersed.

When the Rancho families returned in 1849, they were greeted by the first wave of unlanded immigrants, including W. J. March, who had established one of the first saw mills in the county on Mill Creek in 1849. During the early settlement years, roughly 1848 to 1855, squatters on the Sotoyome Rancho were, for the most part, ignored by Mexican government grantees. In 1849, Josefa Carrillo Fitch and her children, (her husband, grant-owner Capt. Henry Fitch having died in San Diego earlier that year), came to live on the Sotoyome Rancho and actively began to seek legal title to their land. Their claim was not made official by the United States government until 1857.

Squatters who managed a crop of grains, beans, or other produce and livestock, made large profits by selling to the gold miners in the north. Rancho owners stopped tanning activities and delivered their herds directly to the mines, selling them for highly inflated prices.

Although many settlers merely squatted on the land, others were quickly buying up low-priced subdivided parcels from Rancho owners, who were selling their lands despite the fact that

title was not yet legally cleared by the United States Government. Although Josefa Fitch offered Sotoyome Rancho lands at public sale for \$1.50 an acre in 1852, few squatters chose to legalize their occupancy. Other public land sales were held throughout the early 1850's, at least one of these held by the County to pay off the back taxes of the widow Fitch.

Unofficial notice of the court decision to affirm the Sotoyome grant in 1855 generated a flurry of legal land purchases. However, a growing crisis regarding the squatters who refused to buy or vacate their land, led to a long and violent series of battles, especially in the Westside Road area (southwestern survey area) between 1855 and 1860. These battles were known as the "Healdsburg Wars", or the "Westside Wars". Unlike similar disputes in other parts of Sonoma County, these battles became severe enough to require the intervention of the State Militia. Also unlike squatter disputes in the rest of the county, all disputes were eventually resolved in favor of the legal grantee, due to the eccentric, but effective, tactics of a pioneer lawyer retained by the Fitch heirs, Colonel L. A. Norton.

DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCE: The Towns and Communities

During the 1850's, most of the land in the survey area was subdivided and settled, whether legally or illegally. The fertile lands and abundant water attracted both homeseekers and weary ex-goldminers. The first commercial store in the survey area was opened in the old Lindsay Carson adobe south of the present town site by E. Harrison Barnes and William Potter. One of the many settlers during this period was Harmon Heald, a native of Ohio, who had come to the northern gold mines with his brothers in 1849. In 1850, the Heald brothers joined yet another brother, Samuel, who had come to the Russian River to help William J. March build his sawmill on Mill Creek in 1849.

Harmon Heald noted the advantageous location of parts of the Sotoyome Rancho bordering the well-beaten trail between San Francisco and the northern gold mines. Heald built a cabin along this route in 1851 (on Healdsburg Avenue across from the downtown plaza) and opened a small store in 1852. "Heald's Store", as the area became known, catered to the surrounding ranchers, Indians, and travelers north, and was a great suc-

cess, regularly selling out its entire stock in busy months. Heald established a post office in 1854, and built a larger store in 1857. Meanwhile, he was buying up cheap Sotoyome Rancho land at public land sales and making unofficial sales of subdivided parcels to other tradesmen and businessmen who joined him during the 1850's. As soon as the widow Fitch received official title to her original grant, Heald officially subdivided and laid out an 8+ acre area of his land, named it "Healdsburg," and filed it at the County Courthouse in March, 1857. (See Map A, pg. 22) He laid out the town on a north/south axis around a central park and donated that park, as well as lots for a school, cemetery, and churches, to the community. The remaining lots were sold for \$15.00 apiece. Heald built a larger store and post office that same year, but died at the age of 34 two years later.

The old Spanish and Indian trails were becoming roads. The County took over the road from Russian River Valley to Upper Dry Creek in 1854, and two years later extended the Healdsburg road to Cloverdale and built a road from Healdsburg to March's Mill on Mill Creek (Westside Road).

Meanwhile, several small communities were springing up near the survey area: Geyserville and Cloverdale to the north, and "Poor Man's Flat" (later known as Windsor) to the south. The densest concentration of early settlers and their families were along the southern half of Dry Creek Valley, as evidenced by the founding of the first schoolhouse (Washington School, later named the Manzanita School) in the lower portion of Dry Creek Valley (northwest portion of the survey area) in 1854. But farm houses and one-room schoolhouses increased steadily in the areas surrounding Healdsburg. As might be expected, these farm houses and schools generally were built close to waterways - the Russian River, Mill Creek, Felta Creek, Dry Creek, and Sausal Creek. The roads also tended to follow the waterways with the exception of the Alexander Valley area, which, due to the flat terrain, contains one of the only straight rural roads (Highway 128 and Alexander Valley Road) in the survey area.

The town which serviced these farmers also grew from a reported population of 300 when the town was laid out in 1857, to 1600 in 1869. During this same period, there were four large additions to the City limits and a fifth addition before 1877 (see Map C, pg. 24). The usual increasing number of business houses, hotels, churches, and lodges accompanied this growth. In 1867 the town was incorporated under State law and the first City Council meeting was held.

The core of the earliest commercial section developed, as planned by Heald, around the downtown plaza, which until the

early 1870's, served as a central parking lot for horses and wagons. The earliest industrial complexes, such as a tannery, brewery, and cream of tartar factory, tended to be scattered on the outskirts of the original town. For many years the area north of Piper Street along Healdsburg Avenue (West Street) was known as "North Healdsburg." For at least a decade following Heald's 1857 subdivision, this area competed with the plaza area as a commercial center. W.G. McManus, who purchased the first store started in the Carson adobe mentioned previously, moved his general store here from the Eastside Road area in 1856. The two earliest, albeit short lived, hotels (one of these hotel structures "The Ohio House" was discovered intact during this survey) were built in this area as well as the first brewery, church, livery stable, and the main attraction, three saloons. However, saloons of various sorts sprang up in all outlying areas of the Rancho. But, by 1867, the commercial preeminence of the plaza area was undisputed. It is interesting to note that the major commercial competition to the present downtown area exists on that same northern part of Healdsburg Avenue at the intersection of Dry Creek Road.

The earliest residential section (1850 to 1870) developed close to the commercial core area along North Street (200 and 300 block); Matheson (South) Street (200 to 400 block); Tucker Street (200 and 300 block); Haydon Street (100 to 300 block); the south side of Mason Street, University Street (100 to 300 block); Fitch Street (300 block); East Street (200 and 300 block); and Center Street (200 and 300 block). A string of residences also developed very early along the west side of Healdsburg Avenue (West Street) north of Piper Street. Of these early residential sections, the southern end of Center Street appears to be the oldest (1850 to 1860).

Other early residences were scattered on larger lots in the area known as "Knaack's Addition" or, as mentioned, "North Healdsburg," between Piper Street and Powell Avenue, and Healdsburg Avenue to Brown Street.

In Alexander Valley, the population increased steadily enough to warrant the operation of a general store and saloon, the former operated by Fred G. Wentworth at the junction of East Soda Rock Lane and Highway 128, by 1869. A post office was established here in 1869. With the exception of this store in Alexander Valley, however, and the Dry Creek Store established in the 1890's (outside of survey area), Healdsburg offered the closest source of supplies and entertainment.

In an area along the main wagon road between Geyserville and Healdsburg, known on old maps as "The Plainses," there developed a small community centered around a hot springs resort established by Capt. W. H. Litton. The Litton Hot Spring

Resort was developed in 1875 and remained a health resort under various ownerships until it was donated to the Salvation Army in 1904. The Army ran a boarding school there for orphans until the 1950's when it became a recycled goods and alcohol rehabilitation center. A Northwestern Pacific Railroad station and a one-room school were established at Litton (later spelled "Lytton") in about 1895.

MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT

Municipal growth, both in geographic area and population, stabilized at the end of the settlement era circa 1880. Although the extension of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad from Santa Rosa to Healdsburg in 1871, and from Healdsburg to Cloverdale in 1872, greatly effected the agriculture and industries of the area (See "Agriculture and Industries"), it did not greatly effect the size and shape of the town itself.

Healdsburg's population remained at approximately 2,000 from 1880 to 1940. (A modest trend toward population increase in the pre-prohibition years was reversed by 1925.) (See population chart, pg.26).

By 1870, two hotels had been established facing the plaza 300 block of Healdsburg Avenue (West Street) and this block became the major commercial focus of the downtown core. At this point, wood frame construction began making a transition to brick.

A small public school was built circa 1860 on a lot facing Fitch, on the corner of Tucker and Fitch Streets. A lot bounded by Fitch, East, Matheson (South), and Tucker had been donated by Heald for the purpose of churches and schools at the southern end of University Street, in 1857. A private academy, established in 1859, provided the only quality education, however, and this academy was available only to more affluent families. A large free public school was finally built on the old public school lot in 1871. The building of the public school, which required a large community investment, indicated the development of a substantial core of permanent residents. In fact, a substantial number of residences were built between 1860 and 1890 in the area between the public

school fronting Tucker Street and the private Alexander Academy on the southern end of University Street. (See Tucker Street District) This area had the most dense clustering of residences as shown on an 1884 lithograph, owing no doubt to the location of the schools.

The private Alexander Academy evolved into a college, one of the few in northern California, after the popularity of the new high-quality public school diminished enrollment. The Healdsburg Institute, as the Academy was renamed, built a large new building on a lot at the eastern end of Plaza Street in 1877. Financial reverses caused the sale of the Institute to the Seventh-day Adventist Church in 1882, which established a college, known as Healdsburg College, that operated from 1882 until 1908, when the college, renamed Pacific Union College, was moved to Angwin, California. This college is still in operation.

The major effect of the NWP railroad to the physical shape of the town was the creation of an artificial "boundary" around the southern and western portions of Healdsburg. At the time the track was laid and the railroad bridge over the Russian River was built (1871), it followed the actual incorporated boundary. With a single exception, all of the seven small tracts incorporated from 1870 until the post-World War II era, were to the south and west of the tracks. All seven tracts were incorporated between 1872 and 1896. These additions, especially those south of the railroad tracks, became residential areas for incoming immigrants or light industrial areas. The next addition to the city did not occur until 1947.

The remarkable stability of the size and population of Healdsburg between 1880 and 1940 accounts for the well-preserved condition of the residential areas, and, until recently, the altered, but original, commercial core area. By the late nineteenth century, Healdsburg had reached an optimum level in supporting both itself and the outlying agricultural community, the former being largely a part of, or dependent on, the latter.

The change from a settlement town to a stable municipality was also evidenced by the landscaping of the central plaza in 1873. As was the case with the public school lot mentioned previously, the lot for this plaza/park had been donated by Harmon Heald in 1857. It served as a rather dusty/muddy parking lot, depending on the season, for the first two decades of its existence. Historical accounts indicate that the plaza was originally low at its center so as to form a lake in the winter months, which coincides with data extrapolated regarding the pre-historic settlement period. (See Prehistoric period: Native Americans)

As a striking analogy of the progression of historic style and cultural development, the plaza is thus summarized.

In 1873, pressure from local citizens caused the clearing of the native oak and madrone vegetation, fill and grading, perimeter fencing, star-shaped walkways, and the planting of pine, firs and eucalyptus "at random." In 1878, a belltower and bandstand were built and all previous vegetation cleared to make way for a meticulously maintained Italianate (mushroom-shaped trees and shrubs) plaza. In the mid 1890's, the belltower was razed for the construction of an ornate gazebo, and in 1896, the mushroom shaped trees were also eliminated. But, by 1900, the gazebo was replaced by a granite drinking fountain and a bandstand, and a more relaxed atmosphere was created by planting Kentucky blue grass, rose bushes, citrus trees, and palms.

The bandstand and the plaza under its various manifestations was the central gathering point for community festivals (which by photographic evidence reached surreal proportions), political orations, weekend commercial and musical events, and casual social interaction from 1880 until approximately 1942, when the last Saturday evening band concert was held.

The band concerts were discontinued after World War II. In 1960, the fountain and bandstand were replaced by a low concrete and mosaic fountain. Recently, much public discussion has revived interest in the Plaza as a center of community activity. Moves to revitalize the downtown commercial area have precipitated this interest.

Municipal gas mains, initially utilizing rosin and fish oils, then petroleum, and later Sydney coal, were laid in the city streets in 1875. The Healdsburg Gas Company, which precipitated this innovation, was privately owned.

By 1886, Healdsburg could afford, and had the motivation, to build an ornate, two and one-half story brick City Hall replete with belltowers, on the southeast corner of the plaza. It housed the fire department, jail, post office, public library, and soon after, a municipal court and police department. This structure was razed and the present City Hall built in 1960.

Water mains were first laid into the City by private franchise in 1876. Hydro-electric power was first generated by Baron Von Schilling, a local grape must producer who sold electricity as a sideline, in 1893. This plant was the forerunner of the Healdsburg Municipal Light Company, which was finally established in 1900 after much litigation with private producers.

Utilities have remained under Municipal supervision since that time.

For a few years after electricity was first installed and emanated from the City Corporation yard at the east end of Matheson Street, only the downtown Plaza area and the Johnson Street area, which was the first residential section of the city to install electrical lights, had electricity. During that period, Johnson Street was known as "Electric Avenue."

Sewage disposal systems were installed in 1900.

Between 1880 and 1906, construction of both commercial and residential structures was slow, but steady. The downtown core began to take on a uniform appearance with earlier wood frame buildings increasingly being replaced by brick. The residential area in the northeast portion of the city (Knaack's Addition) became more densely populated. A small area west of Healdsburg Avenue, known as West Grant and Grove Street, was subdivided and residences built, although the area remains unincorporated.

It was not uncommon during this period and later for farm families with residences in outlying agricultural areas to build residences in town. This interesting pattern allowed school age children to attend the public school, especially the high school established in 1888. It also allowed senior family members to retire to a more convenient and social environment.

The areas that were subdivided and incorporated into the City between 1872 and 1896 to the south of the NWP tracks, mentioned previously, were developed between 1880 and 1890. The houses that were built here are nearly identical single-story Italianates. One of these additions in the Ward Street area (See Ward Street District) became the focal point of a completely homogenous Italian immigrant neighborhood, called "Bujinosca" (phonetic spelling). This name was reportedly derived from the name of the town in Italy where many of the first immigrants were born.

Beginning in the late 1870's and ending with Prohibition, these Italian immigrants came with the intent to buy agricultural land, but first resided in this homogenous and physically enclosed ethnic community. Ward Street residents generally worked small vegetable farms on nearby land parcels, selling their produce by horse and wagon in neighboring communities. Ward Street families later purchased outlying agricultural land, eventually residing there as they became more

affluent. The move from vegetable farming to fruit and vineyard crops was swift in the 1890's in this community. By World War II, Ward Street was no longer predominantly Italian-American, and this segment of the community was fully integrated.

This area is currently predominantly Mexican-American.

The 1906 earthquake destroyed or significantly damaged approximately one-fourth of the buildings in the downtown area. The boom in commercial construction from 1908 to 1912 was directly attributable to this damage and to the general local prosperity of that time.

In 1911, a free public Carnegie Library was constructed.

This period also saw an increase in recreational and residential development catering to tourists and seasonal residents in proximity to the Russian River. Beginning in 1905 with the construction of three resorts on Fitch Mountain and the construction of roads on its eastern face, this trend continued until after World War II.

Although tourist and health resorts capitalizing on the River and nearby hot springs had existed in the survey area since the 1870's, it was the advent of the automobile that sparked the marked increase in beach-front development, bungalow-style motel construction, and construction of summer cabins on Fitch Mountain. It was also due to automotive improvements that tourist/recreational development declined in the post-World War II era. The ease of automobile travel made larger and more scenic California recreation areas more accessible to the short-stay tourist.

The first major subdivision of Fitch Mountain occurred in the late 1920's in the Del Rio Woods area (northeast face of Fitch Mountain). By 1930, all of the Del Rio Woods subdivision lots had been sold, and a store and roller-skating rink had been constructed.

One of the Fitch Mountain resorts was the Villa Chanticleer (See 002-400-20) located at the summit. Established in 1910, it was the leading French resort of its day. The original main hall burned and was rebuilt in the 1940's, and was purchased by the City of Healdsburg as a recreation facility in 1955.

An increase in commercial and residential construction also occurred between 1919 and 1923, following World War I. However, a devastating depression in the local wine and hops industries caused by the slightly delayed effects of Prohibi-

tion, followed by the national economic depression of the 1930's, brought commercial construction to a virtual standstill until after World War II.

The post-war years in Healdsburg, like most other areas in California, was a period of relatively rapid growth. Population figures increased by 30% from 1940 to 1950, and by another 22% from 1950 to 1960. The population growth trend slowed to a 12% increase between 1960 and 1970, and a 17% increase between 1970 and 1980. (See Population chart pg.26)

This population growth within the City Limits is partially attributable to increased municipal subdivision and annexation. Between 1947 and 1983 there were 46 separate subdivisions and additions. With only a few exceptions, these annexations were located to the north and east of the original town.

These subdivisions followed formation of the first city planning commission in 1946.

Commercial growth between 1945 and the present has tended to be focused in areas other than the original downtown plaza. The most pronounced growth area has been the area north of downtown of Healdsburg Avenue. Recent building condemnations brought about the demolition of the 300 block of Healdsburg Avenue in 1980 (the original commercial core). Since that time the city has formed a Redevelopment Agency and has itself purchased a large portion of this vacant property to facilitate redevelopment.

A freeway was extended from Santa Rosa to Cloverdale (Highway 101) in 1964. This made Healdsburg's recreation areas more accessible to urban centers, but at the same time, made nearby urban areas more accessible to local residents. The latter has changed the purchasing pattern of the entire survey area and, in general, has had a negative effect on the established local businesses.

The completion of the Warm Springs Dam by the U. S. Army Corp of Engineers in 1983 (just outside the northwest boundary of the survey area) will most likely have a significant effect on the entire survey area. Although recreation facilities have not yet been installed at the dam, an increased transitory and permanent population will undoubtedly create construction pressures in and around it. One motel has already been planned just north of the City Limits on Dry Creek Road, and a 40-60 room hotel is planned on the west side of the downtown Plaza. This move toward increased transitory population has also increased the conversion of older homes to bed and breakfast inns.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES: an Economic Base

As stated in previous sections, the earliest ranchers in the area planted grain crops, especially wheat. Chilean wheat was planted in the survey area in 1840. Fruit seeds and cuttings and grape vines had been planted by 1843.

Grain remained the main crop planted by the early settlers, and it continued to be the mainstay of agriculture until well into the 1870's. This crop stimulated the establishment of related industries, such as grist mills.

Cattle-raising, another early pursuit of settlement era ranchers, brought about the establishment of several tanning factories and a slaughter-house in the survey area. Although a statewide drought in the 1850's curtailed the cattle industry, evidence shows that at least two glove-tanning factories and a soap factory persisted into the 1870's, and one glove-tanning factory was still in operation in 1901.

Lumber mills, as previously described, were established in the survey area as early as 1849, and a sawmill was in existence on Mill Creek until the 1920's, and at Lytton until the 1960's.

Mining was a significant local industry although various reports of gold being found in the Russian River never panned out. The Russian River area did have a respectable amount of sulphate of mercury, otherwise known as cinnabar, however. Until 1868, local quicksilver was in demand for Placer County gold and quartz mining, but from 1868 to 1874, the industry went into a slump as the high grade lump ore began to give out. Industry innovations, allowing lower grades of ore to be used, caused another surge in mining until an injunction was placed against hydraulic mining in 1884. With the exception of modest booms during both world wars, cinnabar mining slowly diminished and ceased altogether by the mid-1940's.

By 1880, fruit orchards, including apple, cherry, citrus, olive, peach, pear, prune, and walnut trees were being experimented with as a cash crop. Before that time, most homesteads had a family orchard, but large-scale production did not occur until the 1870's. Prune, apple, and peach trees soon gained pre-eminence, and by the early 1900's, prunes were the largest orchard crop in the survey area.

Grape vineyards became common in the survey area by 1860. The introduction of foreign grape varieties and legislation beneficial to the industry, caused an upsurge in wine-making statewide in the post-Civil War years. The first wineries in the Healdsburg area were established during the late 1860's and early 1870's (Chambaud Winery at Front and Hudson Streets).

This era also brought an influx of new grape vineyardists. These early vineyardists often made their own wine on a small scale, which, it is said, was of a lesser quality. In 1879, however, these vineyardists were hit with the beginning of the plague of root lice that destroyed the vines, known as Phylloxera.

Phylloxera had spread throughout the state by the mid 1880's. The pest seemed to have originated in Sonoma County, but this may have been due to the fact that by this time, Sonoma County was the premier grape-growing region in California. Sonoma County vineyardists were not hit so hard as those in Southern California, who were virtually wiped out by the plague. Some attribute this fact to the difference in soil composition.

Phylloxera was eventually suppressed by grafting wild native vines from the eastern and midwestern United States, which were resistant to the lice, to European vines. Many of these California hybrids were, in fact, exported to Europe which was also infested.

By 1890, the California wine industry had cut into the European market and there was a marked increase in immigration of European winemakers, especially Italian, to the survey area.

Although the lucrativeness of the grape industry fluctuated, locally (1888 newspaper editorials plead with growers not to rip out their vines) there was a steady increase in production. By 1900, there were an estimated 25,000 acres of grapes planted in Sonoma County yielding close to 10 million gallons of wine.

From the 1880's until Prohibition, Sonoma County, and especially the Russian River area and Sonoma Valley, had the largest number of wineries in the state.

It might be mentioned that the number of private labels in Sonoma County as a whole, was lessened due to the influence of the large California Wine Association, a cooperative in the Healdsburg area. Private labels flourished in Napa County, where there was no such cooperative.

As early as 1908, Healdsburg vintners were organizing to fight the growing Prohibition movement. When Prohibition was enacted in 1919, the wineries suffered immediately, but the grapegrowers actually benefited by shipping their fruit by rail through the Pacific Fruit Exchange from 1920 to 1924. But, by 1927, their market began to plummet. Most of the wineries essentially shut down during this period. Others managed to keep running by selling wine for sacramental purposes, although one should not underestimate the amount of covert winemaking and selling that went on in the survey area. Bootlegging was a widespread fact,

was practiced almost openly, and sustained some wineries totally until prohibition was lifted in 1933. Many of the smaller wineries disappeared during this era, however, despite bootlegging.

In 1936, Sonoma County still produced more dry wine than any other county in the nation and had 101 bonded wineries (compared to the next 64 in Santa Clara, and 54 in Napa). By 1939, the grape acreage in the county was about 21,000 (less than in 1900), and the price per ton was \$16 (the same as in 1900).

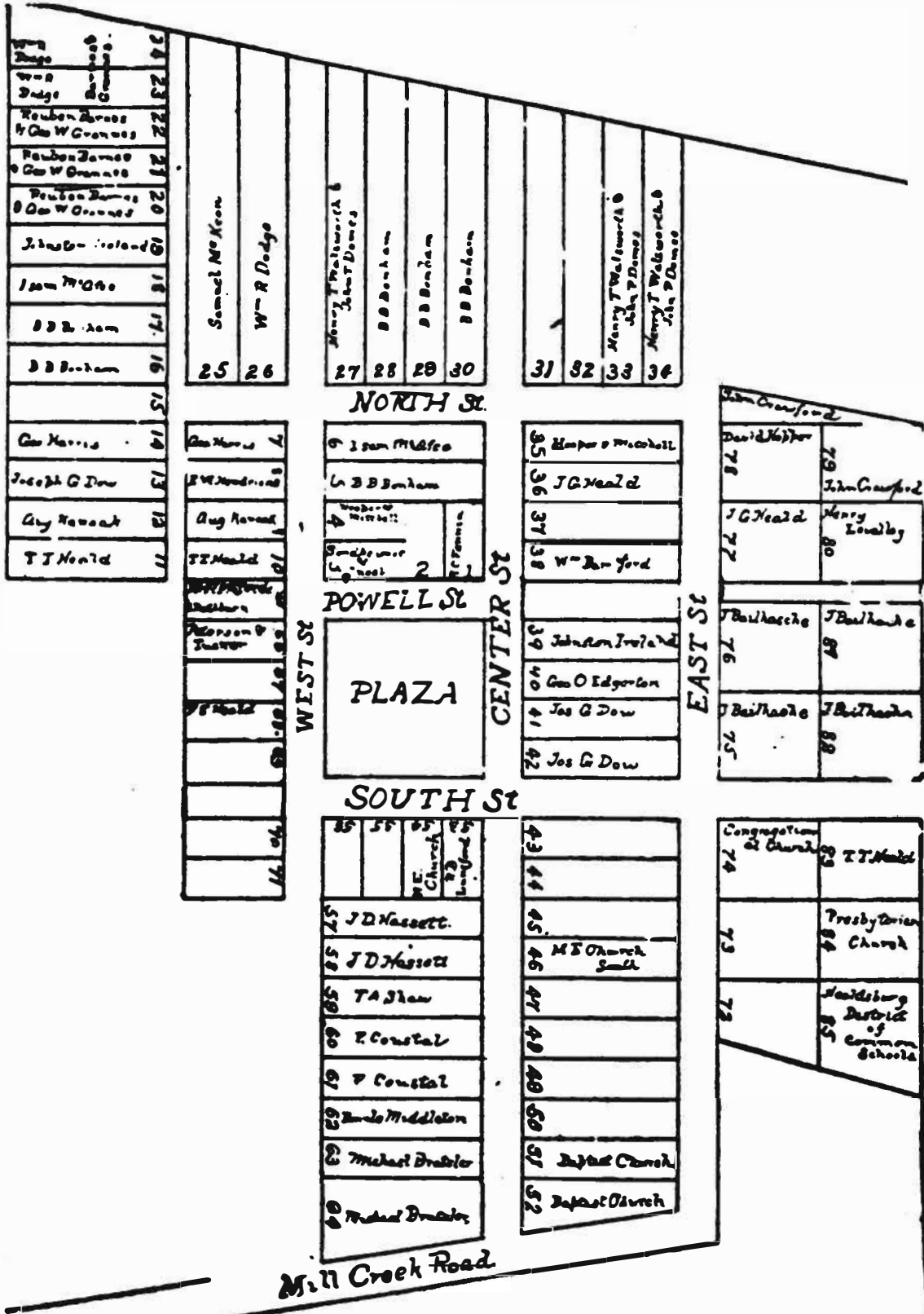
Contrary to popular opinion, the wine industry in Sonoma County did not fully recover from the effects of Prohibition until the 1970's. Figures for 1968 show a drastic decrease in grape acreage, only 12,764 bearing acres. This decrease is understandable considering the market price per ton (about \$133 in 1968), and the highly inflated price of land by this time.

Another large cash crop that was crippled by Prohibition was hops. Hops were first planted in Sonoma County in the 1860's. By 1900, approximately 2,000 acres were planted in hops. By 1913, Sonoma County was responsible for nearly one-half of all the hops grown in California, about 5,000 acres. One-third of the hops grown in the county were grown in the vicinity of Healdsburg.

Three separate breweries had been established in Healdsburg during this time span, one was established prior to 1867. The largest and most well-known of these was the F. O. Brandt Brewery, established in 1895. It was crippled by Prohibition, and although it attempted to operate thereafter as an ice plant and creamery, it was completely dismantled by 1935. There was no market for bootleg beer, as beer is easily made at home, with no special equipment. The hop-growing industry was further injured by the appearance of a mysterious fungus in the mid-1940's called the "Downie Mildew", which, in effect, rotted the hops. By this time, Oregon had taken most of the hop market, and the Russian River hop industry withered and died.

The crop that kept the survey area agriculturally, and therefore economically, sound from 1923 to 1970 was prunes. It was mentioned earlier that orchard produce became a major cash crop in the late 19th century. After prohibition, local grape-growers ripped out hundreds of acres of vines and replaced them with prune orchards. In 1947, 13,500 tons of prunes were produced in the Healdsburg area alone. Packing plants, which had been in existence since the 1870's, expanded and in some cases became large cooperatives. A City publication in 1967 states plainly that prunes were by far the most important industry in Healdsburg, and it was only in the last decade that the City of Healdsburg changed its official logo: "Healdsburg - the Buckle of the Prune Belt".

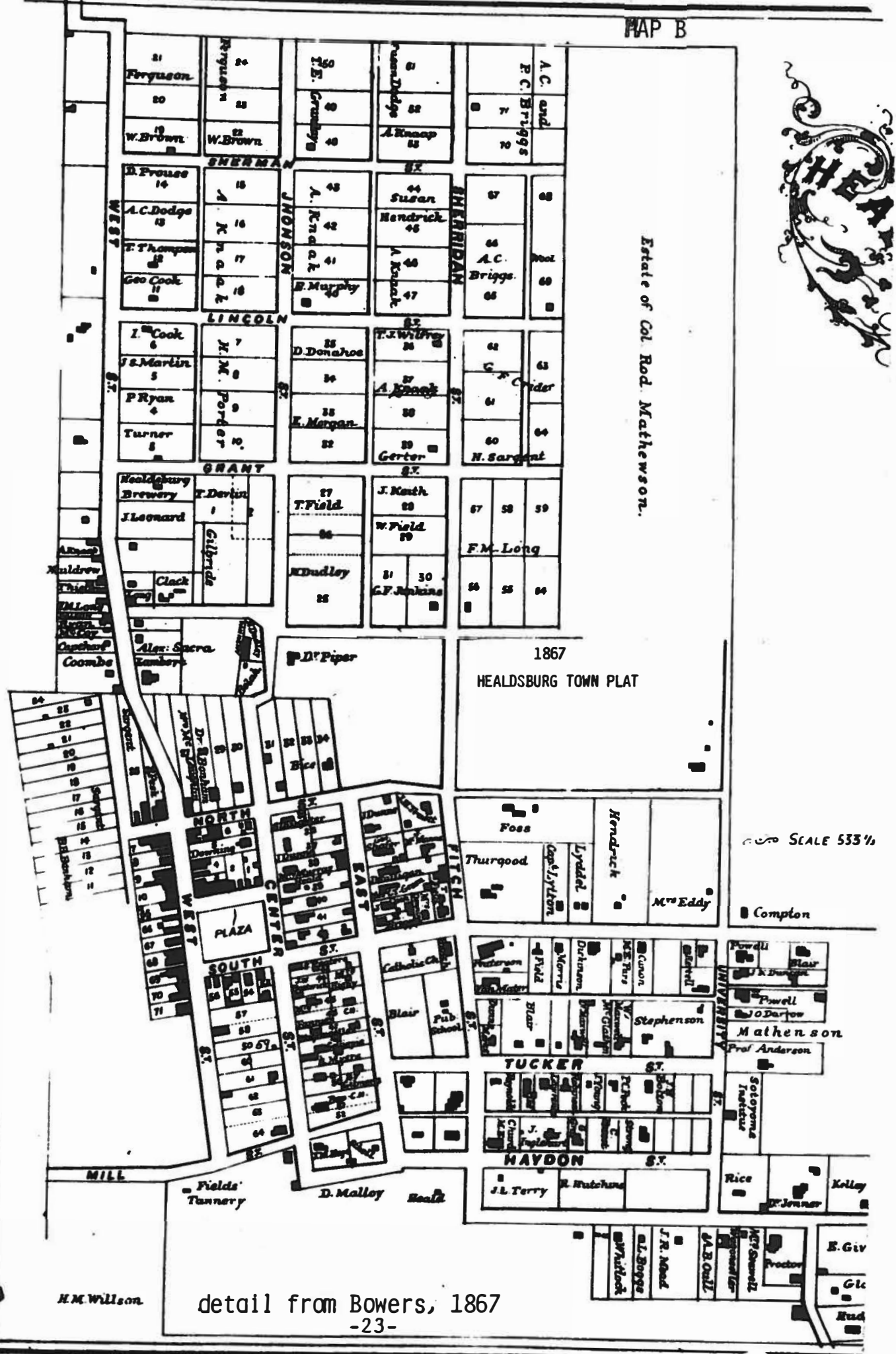
The recent explosion of the Sonoma County wine industry reverses exactly the trend seen following Prohibition. In 1981, there were 28,469 acres of grapes in Sonoma County, but this seemingly modest acreage represented an almost 48 million dollar wine industry. As might be expected, since 1970 hundreds of acres of prune orchards have reverted to vineyards in the survey area, and the trend continues.



ORIGINAL TOWN PLAT OF HEALDSBURG
March, 1857



Estate of Col. Rod. Mathewson.

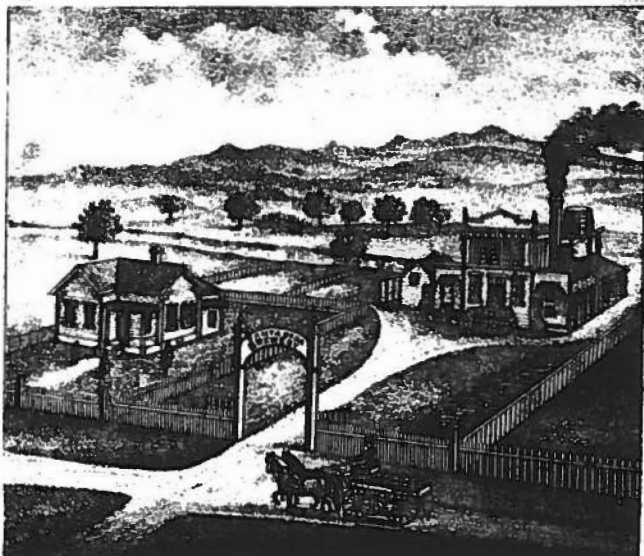


SCALE 533 1/2

Compton

H.M. Willson

detail from Bowers, 1867
-23-



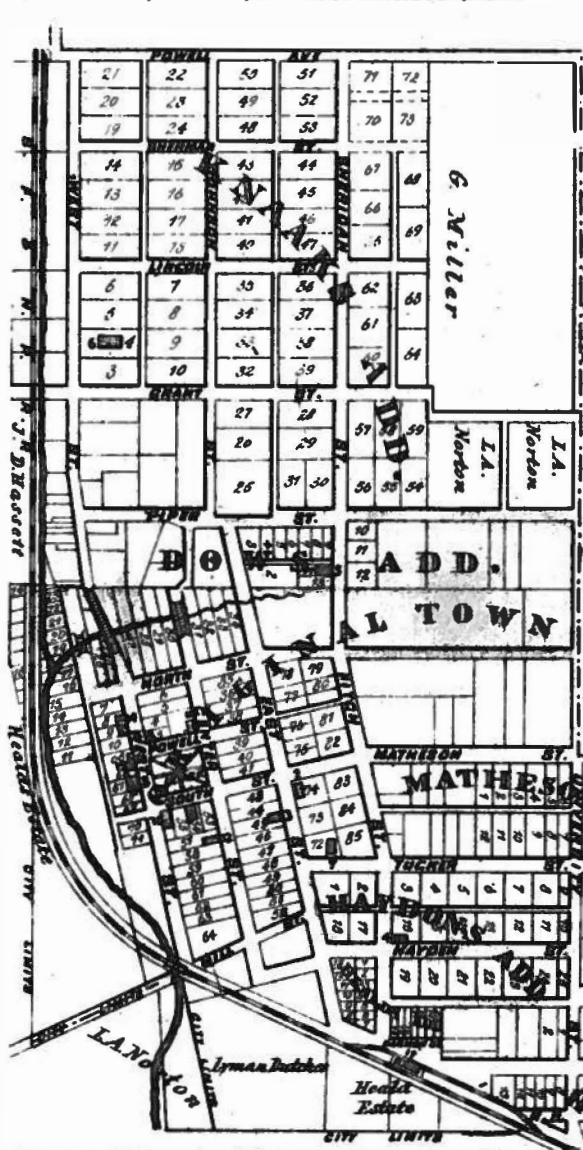
SANTA ROSA BREWERY, SANTA ROSA, CAL. JOOST & METZGER, PROPRIETORS



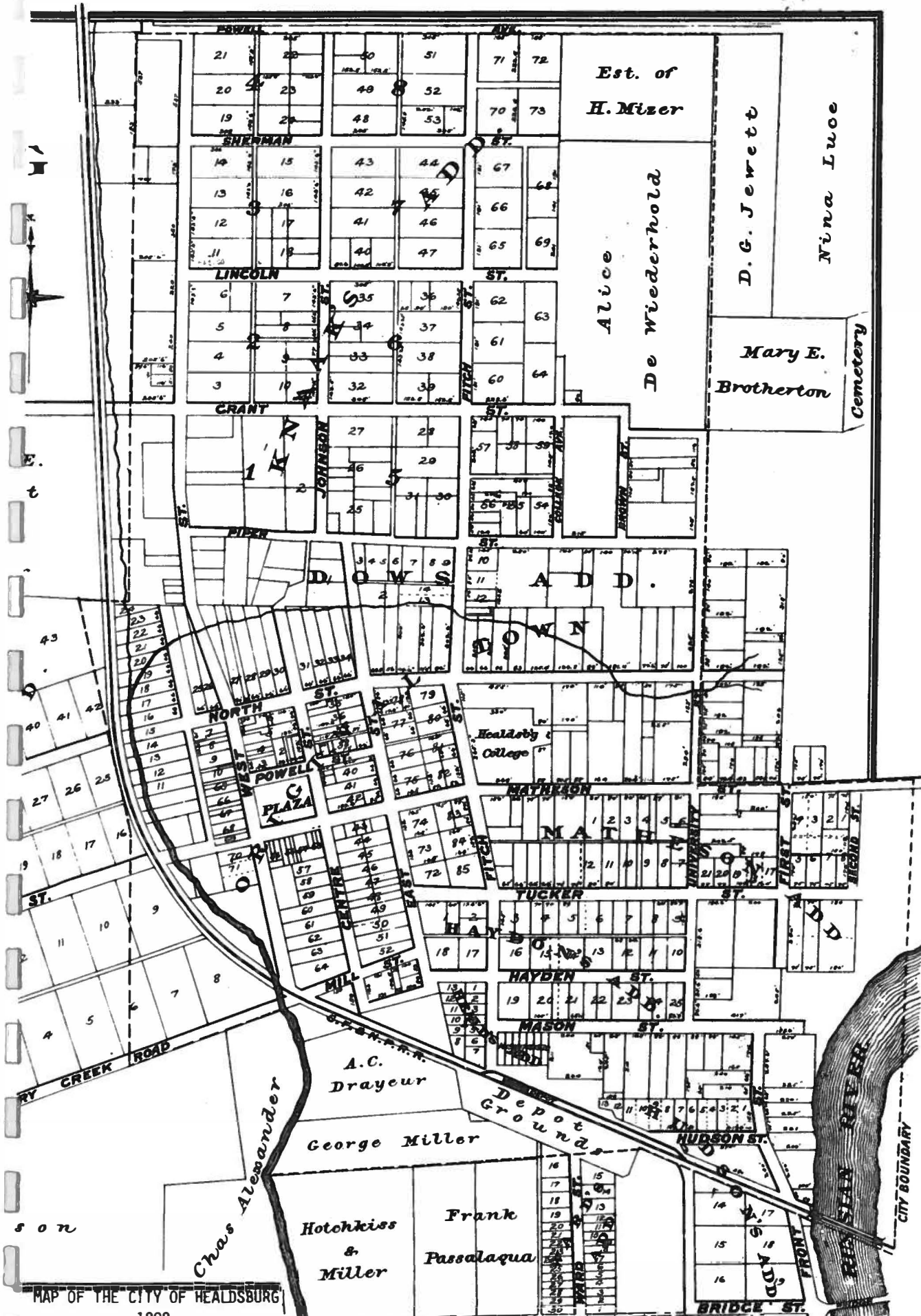
MAP OF THE CITY
OF
HEALDSBURG
SONOMA CO. CAL.
1877.

Scale, 600 feet to an inch

Thompson's
Historical Atlas
Map of Sonoma
County, 1877



| PROMINENT BUILDINGS | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Presbyterian Church |
| 2 | Catholic Church |
| 3 | Methodist Church |
| 4 | Meth. Episcopal Church |
| 5 | Baptist Church |
| 6 | Christian Church |
| 7 | Public School |
| 8 | Post Office |
| 9 | Masonic Building |
| 10 | Odd Fellows Hall |
| 11 | Grangers Hall |
| 12 | Powers Theater |
| 13 | Healdsburg Bank |
| 14 | Soderfoms House |
| 15 | Union Hotel |
| 16 | |
| 17 | Freight & Passenger Depot |



MAP OF THE CITY OF HEALDSBURG
1898

Illustrated Atlas of Sonoma County

Keynolds & Proctor, Santa Rosa, CA

FIGURE 1
HEALDSBURG POPULATION GROWTH

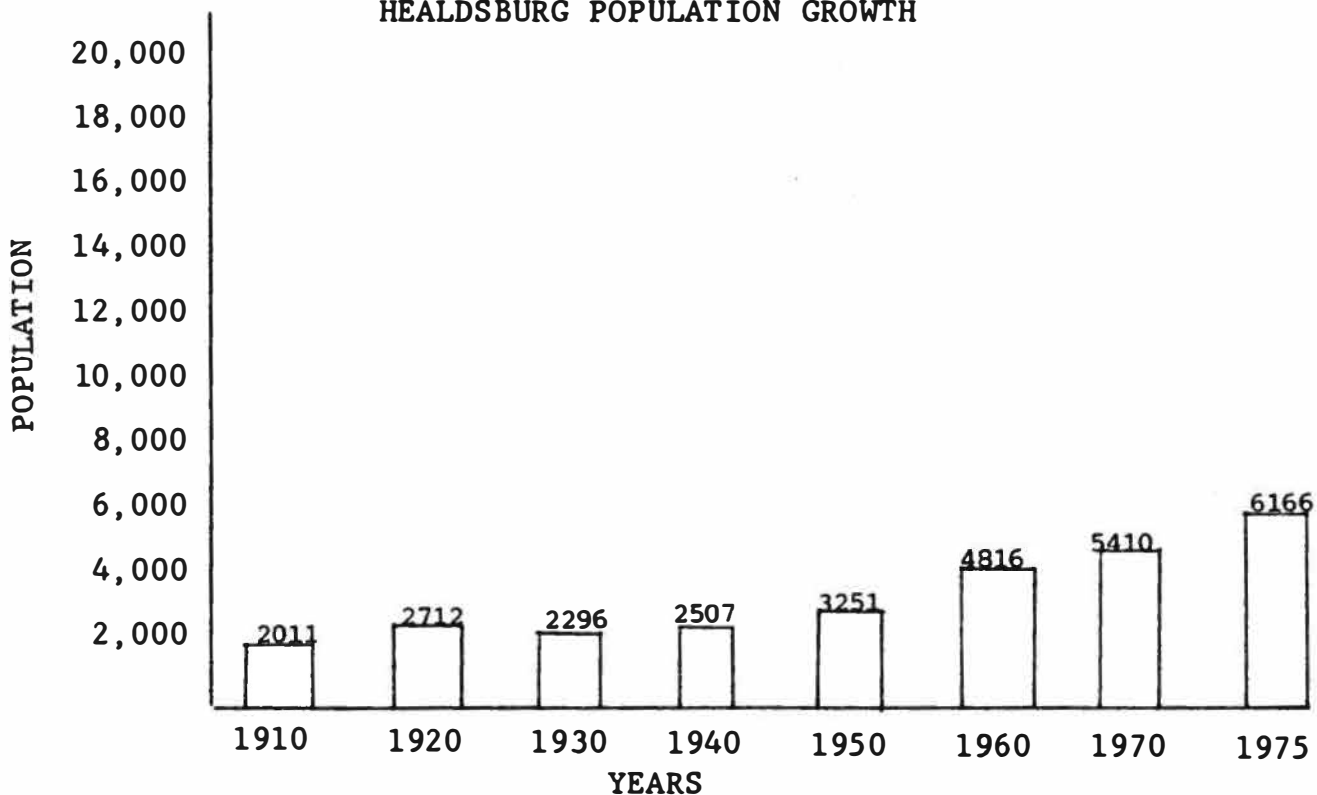
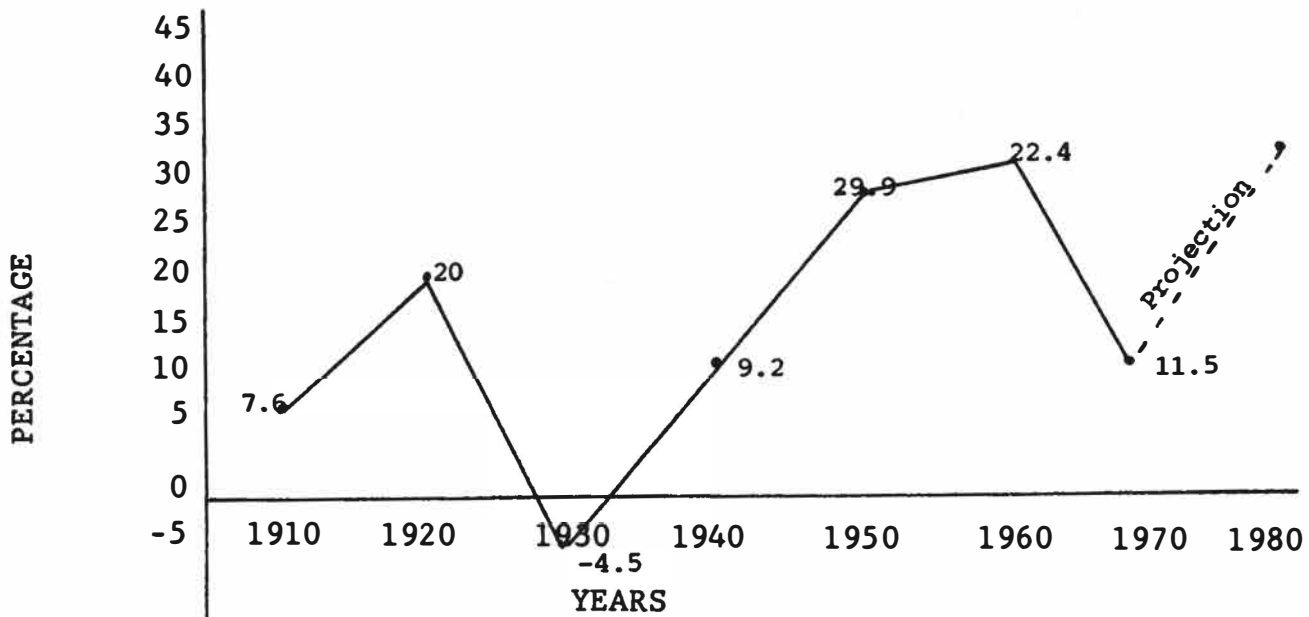


FIGURE 7
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN
HEALDSBURG POPULATION



ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

residential

The architecture of Healdsburg and the surrounding rural areas reflects both the history and character of the community. The survey has identified examples of all significant architectural styles built in and around Healdsburg, which serve as present-day links to the area's past, and when viewed from current perspective, provide a number of insights into the nature of the community.

The first structures built by Euro-American settlers were residences and outbuildings of split-log redwood. No example remains of these early, temporary structures. The first permanent structures were made of adobe, utilizing native clay and local Indian labor. All substantial residences in the survey area were built of adobe between 1840 and 1848 when the first sawmill was established. All three of these adobe residences were destroyed or severely damaged in the 1906 earthquake, with the exception of one adobe outbuilding which has been recently restored and still stands at 8644 Highway 128 (see 132-020-14).

As more settlers came to the survey area in the 1850's, simple wood frame "homestead" style structures were built. The earliest homestead houses were small single-story, single-gable structures built to shelter the settlers, most of whom were without families. The fact that sawn lumber was still at a premium and nails had to be hand-forged were additional reasons of the relatively small scale of these early buildings. An example of an early (1853) homestead exists at 239 Center Street (see 002-242-13).

In the late 1850's and 1860's homestead style houses became larger in order to accommodate larger families and because sawn lumber and nails were becoming more readily available, the latter being mass-produced. Simplicity, and design based on function rather than ornamentation, were still the dominant characteristics during this period, reflecting the agricultural emphasis of the survey area and the need to devote available time, energy, and resources to agricultural pursuits.

The earliest homesteads were, of course, built by the settlers themselves, but soon professional carpenters came to the area. Interestingly, an 1860 census of Healdsburg shows that "carpenter" was the most common occupation listed next to "farmer". Many of these carpenters were no doubt drafted into service to provide housing for the influx of settlers. Many of these homestead style houses, and perhaps some later Italianates, were built by architect and carpenter, Joseph Albertson. Albertson lived and worked in Healdsburg from 1849 to 1875 when he moved to Ukiah to become one of the most prominent architects of that city. Although Albertson cannot be tied conclusively to any one structure, the

more elaborate residences from that era are undoubtedly of his design.

Examples of basic later homestead houses are at 815 Johnson Street (see 002-031-12), 317 Tucker Street (see 002-231-33), 412 North Street (see 002-201-29), and 226 Lincoln Street (see 002-082-03). Examples of larger homesteads, some with superficial alterations, are at 340 East Street (see 002-192-04), 447 Piper Street (see 002-132-19), 230 Center Street (see 002-241-06), and 1710 Westside Road (see 110-150-03).

By what is considered to be the late settlement era (1870 - 1880), the prosperity of businesses and farms began to be reflected in more elaborate local architecture. Several Italianate mansions and larger homes were constructed during this time which incorporated far more ornate features such as balconies, brackets, and grillwork. One of the area's first documented carpenter/contractors, James W. Terry, built several of these large Italianates which are similar in design and probably based on architectural plan books.

Examples of large Italianates are at 211 North Street (see 002-161-25), 619 Johnson Street (see 002-091-09), 14891 Grove Street (see 089-120-69), and 14851 Grove Street (see 089-120-71).

A significant number of more modest Italianate homes were constructed following this period, which served as middle class housing. A collection of these single-story Italianates are seen in the Italian community south of the railroad tracks in what is known on this survey as the Ward Street District "H". These houses are essentially identical and serve as examples of the earliest row or tract housing in the survey area.

As the population of the survey area increased toward the end of the 19th Century, a substantial middle class developed and a large number of moderately-sized homes were built. Owing to Eastern influence, the vast majority of these homes were cottages in the Queen Anne style. Even though relatively small, these homes were embellished with verandahs, circular bays, multi-gabled roofs and other features characteristic of this style. An exemplary Queen Anne cottage is at 403 Matheson Street (see 002-201-46). Many of these homes were actually second residences following a local pattern for more affluent ranch families to maintain both town and country homes.

Several Queen Anne mansions, both in town and the surrounding countryside, were built during this period characterizing the visual exuberance of that style. An exemplary Queen Anne mansion identified in the survey is the Swisher Mansion at 642 Johnson Street (see 002-083-07). Another mansion typical of that style is at 4785 Westside Road (see 110-110-04).

By the turn of the century the population had stabilized and this era witnessed slow, but steady, new residential construction of a number of Transitional style homes showing the influences of both Queen Anne and the Bungalow style to follow. Like the earlier Homestead, the Transitional style involved less ornamentation, but still utilized such features as oversized gables and sawn shingles for their decorative effect. Exemplary transitional Queen Annes are at 326 Matheson Street (see 002-231-09), 321 Hayden Street (see 002-271-28), and 2476 Westside Road (see 110-130-30).

A local contractor, William H. Chaney, built many of these late Queen Anne residences. Utilizing such unusual features as octagonal towers and quatrafoil windows, Chaney built his most distinctive houses between 1890 and 1910, one of which is at 423 Matheson Street (see 002-201-42). Chaney was succeeded by his son, William "Chick" Chaney, who built many Healdsburg residences of a later era.

The Transitional style, while maintaining some of the ornamentation which preceded it, indicated a definite movement toward a more subdued approach. Between 1900 and 1925, two styles of bungalow became characteristic of the movement away from, and a reaction against, the excesses of Victorian architecture; the California bungalow style and the locally popular Craftsman bungalow style. Both provided housing for the middle class population, superceding the function of the Queen Anne cottage, and both involved an effort to integrate indoor and outdoor living spaces with the use of sleeping porches, natural wood, etc. The more prevalent Craftsman homes, with their broad-based pillars, overhanging eaves, and exposed beams, made use of somewhat more prominent design features than the simpler bungalow.

An exemplary California bungalow can be seen at 214 Center Street (see 002-241-29). Variations of the Craftsman style can be seen at 538 Tucker Street (see 002-281-08), 328 Grant Street (see 002-121-13), and 439 Matheson Street (see 002-201-40).

Another local contractor, George Day, built many of the bungalows of both styles seen in the survey area.

Numerous examples of both styles of bungalow can be seen in the survey area owing to the healthy overall economic climate of that period due mainly to prosperous vineyard, hop, and orchard activity. The slightly delayed effects of prohibition brought about a severe depression in the local hop and vineyard industries, and by the mid-1920's this depression severely curtailed residential construction. The combined effects of the local and then national depression, in fact, obstructed building of all types until after World War II.

Consequently, very few examples exist of architectural styles prevalent in other parts of the country during this time, such as the Prairie style, which was very popular in the nearby San Francisco Bay area. Usually characterized by a center portion rising slightly above the flanking wings, low-pitched roof with eaves extending well beyond the walls, and stucco siding, only a few examples can be seen in Healdsburg, one of which is at 744 Healdsburg Avenue (see 002-042-05).

Another style of that era seldom seen in Healdsburg proper but common in the Fitch Mountain resort area, is the Vernacular cottage, in this case characterized by board and batten siding, natural materials, and an overall rustic appearance. Most were built as vacation homes in this predominantly seasonal residential area. Examples of these residences can be seen at 1610 South Fitch Mountain Road (see 087-213-1), and 1616 South Fitch Mountain Road (see 087-213-99).

Some homes in the Mediterranean and Spanish or Mission style were constructed in the survey area. The construction dates of these homes generally fall between 1930 and 1945, and they exhibit characteristic arches, red tile roofs, and brick walls finished in stucco. Many very modest Mission style stucco homes were built by local contractor Amedeo Pordon, who also built several fine Tudor style residences in the 1920's.

commercial

Unlike residential buildings in the survey area, which have been left largely intact, many non-residential buildings have either been destroyed or modified to the point that there are relatively few remaining examples of the early commercial styles that characterized Healdsburg. Several reasons account for this. The 1906 earthquake resulted in substantial damage to Healdsburg's commercial core, particularly those buildings made of relatively poor quality local brick. Several were destroyed and many others required substantial repair. Also the use of commercial structures is such that frequent changes and modifications are made as commercial needs change. As a result many buildings have been modified or enlarged so that their original style is indistinguishable.

Finally, and particularly in relation to the earliest structures,

the quality and type of construction was such that later attempts to modify or remodel them were considered to be economically unfeasible. Often, the solution was to raze the building to make way for more "modern" structures. These are, however, examples of most of the early commercial architectural styles in various parts of the city. With the recent heightened interest in preservation, several of these buildings are in the process of rehabilitation.

The earliest commercial buildings were simple single-gable structures covered with a wooden false front. They were one or two-story wooden structures first located on Healdsburg Avenue and around the downtown plaza park. There are no remaining examples of the early wooden false fronts structures, but a simple red-wood commercial building still exists, albeit covered with stucco, at 318 Center Street (see 002-194-06). A building similar in style to the early false fronts can be seen at 200 Lytton Springs Road (see 091-100-12) where a later bathhouse copied an earlier style. A building once utilized for a time as a commercial false front, but which has since had its front removed, can be seen at 20 West Grant (see 003-040-04).

In the late 1850's several two-story, brick buildings were constructed using brick from a local yard. An example of one of these can be seen at 340 Healdsburg Avenue. This circa 1858 structure was built by E. Rathburn, the town's earliest documented bricklayer. The early brick structures, while generally larger than their wooden counterparts, were often simple one-story storefronts. Later, in the mid-1870's, several larger brick buildings were constructed by the Burgett Brothers, local brick masons whose buildings include the Kruse Building at 112 Matheson Street (see 002-242-10).

By the late 1880's cast iron fronts from foundries in San Francisco began to be added to commercial buildings in Healdsburg. The Kruse Buildings at 112 Matheson Street, mentioned previously, and the Koenig Building at 330 Healdsburg Avenue (see 002-181-03) are exposed examples of this feature (the cast iron fronts have been exposed since this photo was taken). The rehabilitation of the Gobbi building at 312 Center Street (see 002-194-05) will involve the uncovering of the cast iron front of this building and it is hoped that other, as yet unidentified, examples will be uncovered in the future.

As mentioned above, the 1906 earthquake resulted in substantial damage to Healdsburg's business district. Four brick buildings received devastating damage and the front of the Gobbi building, mentioned previously, literally fell into the street. While this did not halt the use of brick in commercial construction, it did result in a shift toward higher-quality brick from near-

by localities.

The use of reinforced concrete was introduced to commercial construction after the earthquake and several examples of this type of construction remain today. The Odd Fellows building is a perfect example of the effects of the 1906 earthquake on local commercial construction. This structure is actually two separate buildings, facing two different streets. One building at 240 Healdsburg Avenue (see 002-242-07) was built of local brick just prior to the quake. The other part, at 100 Matheson Street (see 002-242-08), was originally identical to the first, but was demolished in the earthquake. It was rebuilt soon after by the same contractor, but utilized reinforced concrete and a design suited to that building material. Thus the two components of one building aptly illustrate the architectural trauma and readjustment after 1906. Other examples include the Farmers and Mechanics Bank at 119 Plaza Street (see 002-181-20) and the Masonic Temple at 322 Center Street (see 002-193-12).

These buildings also serve as examples of post earthquake trend towards bringing in architects from outside the local area, particularly for larger projects. The Farmers and Mechanics Bank was designed by Frank Sullivan from Santa Rosa, and the Masonic Temple by Stanley and Handers of Santa Rosa. The Healdsburg National Bank (Bank of America) building at 320 Healdsburg Avenue (see 002-181-07) is an example of later brick construction. Designed by San Francisco architect Frederick Meyer, in 1920, this building incorporated high quality masonry and terra cotta to achieve a "modern" look.

The two banks also serve as examples of the Neo-Classic style, with their stone columns and porticos common at that time (1900-1920).

Due to the economic conditions mentioned earlier there are very few examples of commercial architecture constructed between 1925 and 1945. There are only two existing examples of the Moderne style, one of which was built in 1939 at 301 East Street (see 002-194-15). The persistence of the tourist industry motivated the construction of a bungalow motel (circa 1930) at 904 Healdsburg Avenue (see 002-471-31). Like other such motels throughout California, this motel was composed of several small single-story units built around a courtyard.

Post World War II commercial construction tended to be of a much smaller scale and appears, with current perspective, to be of a lesser quality. Innovations in construction techniques, as well as altered sociological patterns, brought about the demise of two-story commercial architecture.

civic

The first substantial public buildings in the survey area were the two or three story, single gable, wood frame public school buildings. The smaller one room schoolhouses built in outlying rural areas were generally of the simplest possible construction of their particular era. Examples of settlement era schoolhouses are at 8644 Highway 128 (see 132-020-14), and at 18899 Independence Lane (see 140-020-18). Examples of late 19th Century schoolhouses can be seen at 795 Dry Creek Road (see 089-090-42), and at 12840 Grant School Road (see 086-110-19).

The most distinguished civic building ever constructed in the survey area was the three story brick Romanesque Healdsburg City Hall, built in 1886. Unfortunately, this building was razed in 1960.

Following the trend to utilize masonry in public buildings, a landmark cobblestone grammar school was built in 1906 (razed in 1936). In the same year an exceptional Craftsman style schoolhouse was built at 1201 Felta Road (see 110-070-03). These two schools represented new directions in civic architecture.

Among the most notable neo-classic buildings in Healdsburg is the Carnegie Library, built in 1911, at 221 Matheson Street (see 002-191-07). This building, along with the 1913 residence at 726 Fitch Street (see 002-051-11) were designed by the locally well known architect, Brainerd Jones, who made use of classic columns during this era and is said to have started the trend locally of adding these columns to existing structures of earlier styles.

Two of the very few commercial or civic buildings built between 1925 and 1945 are the Mediterranean style Chamber of Commerce building, built by the W.P.A. in 1930 at 146 Healdsburg Avenue (see 002-262-11), and the Mission Revival Healdsburg Elementary School, built in 1935 at 400 First Street (see 002-141-02). Because of adverse economic conditions these two civic buildings are the best examples of these styles in the survey area.

Industrial

Early industrial buildings resembled agricultural outbuildings. Some "unexpected" settlement era industries, such as glove tanneries and cream of tartar and must factories, utilized basic barn-like structures, and were short-lived.

By 1880 nearly all industrial buildings were exclusively related to agriculture. Among the oldest is the Fenton Hop Kilns

at 6050 Westside Road (see 110-160-02). This distinctive wooden structure typifies industrial architecture in its functional design. A large tower for drying hops dominates one end of the building, made from massive redwood beams taken from nearby forests.

Stone brought to the area from Mt. St. Helena was also somewhat common in agricultural buildings in the late 1800's. The old Simi Winery at 433 Hudson Street (see 002-291-21), the Nervo Winery at 19585 South Geyserville Road, and the abandoned Gaddini Winery at 11455 Old Redwood Highway (see 140-050-10 and 140-050-02) are examples of this type of stone industrial building.

As the agricultural/industrial complex became established and more prosperous, the buildings followed their residential and commercial counterparts by incorporating more elaborate design features and a larger scale such as the Simi Winery building at 16275 Healdsburg Avenue (see 089-010-22). Because of the European roots of the early winemakers the style and ornamentation of these buildings were reminiscent of European industrial buildings.

The Miller Packing Plant at 55 West Grant Street and the Rosenberg Packing Shed at 3 North Street (see 002-173-22), both substantial industrial buildings, illustrate the importance and prosperous nature of the prune packing industry in Healdsburg from 1920 to 1970.

The shift from prune & hop orchards to vineyards as an economic base after 1970 is aptly shown in recent industrial architecture. Ironically, Souverain Winery at 400 Souverain Road (see 140-03-26), built in 1973, copies the appearance of the early hop kilns. The chateau style Jordan Winery at 1474 Alexander Valley Road (see 091-030-25) is again reminiscent of European architecture.

conclusions

The architecture of Healdsburg reflects architectural and sociological evidence that is both idiosyncratic and reflective of larger trends.

Early residential architecture is consistent with that of the state as a whole, representing extremely rapid population expansion from 1850 to 1880. However, the stability of Healdsburg's population from 1890 until 1940, has inadvertently resulted in

both the preservation of a relatively large segment of existing settlement-era housing, and a very consistent representation of residential architectural styles from 1890 until 1940.

Historic commercial architecture in Healdsburg reflects numerous attempts by local entrepreneurs to readjust to fluctuating economic atmospheres. Consequently there are few unaltered examples of early commercial styles of architecture. Although two major commercial restorations are planned, the bulk of these structures have been drastically altered or demolished. It is hoped that several of the yet existing brick commercial buildings can be preserved and rehabilitated.

The civic buildings of the survey area have suffered as high an attrition rate as the commercial structures. The regrettable loss of one of the most architecturally distinguished buildings in Sonoma County, the 1886 Healdsburg City Hall, in 1960 has sharpened local sensibilities to the potential importance of local architecture.

Industrial architecture, represented almost exclusively by agriculturally related activities, enjoys a wide variety of existing examples in the survey area. A recent upsurge in the vineyard/winery industrial complex has created a local renaissance in modern winery related architecture.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology of this survey can be divided into two overlapping, yet distinct, phases. Originally, the survey methodology was organized and designed by a hired professional consultant, Dan Peterson, A.I.A., and Associates. The professional consultant, in turn, hired as sub-contractor, an overall Project Supervisor, Dennis Harris, Phd., Professor of History at Sonoma State University.

The Healdsburg Museum curator, and paid city staff person, Hannah Clayborn, was in charge of the historic research volunteers who were responsible for conducting historical research for the survey under the direction of the Project Supervisor. City Staff appointed two volunteer coordinators, Frances Etchell and Dorothy Walters, local residents, to recruit volunteers and manage volunteer time sheets. To date, no information has been received from the Consultant or the Project Supervisor regarding the methodology they used to conduct the survey. The following is a description of the survey methodology as we perceived it.

The Project Supervisor instructed the volunteer researchers the initial task of computerization of heads of household on the 1870, 1880, 1900, and 1910 censuses for the survey area. The volunteers were instructed to begin with the 1900 census. This work was begun by the volunteers on July 29, 1982, following an orientation meeting with both the Primary Consultant and the Project Supervisor. This was the only contact during the survey between the historic research volunteers and the Primary Consultant. At this time, the Project Supervisor outlined methods for conducting oral history and described various sources of documentary historical information including newspapers, governmental records, etc. Specific methods for eliciting this documentary information was left to city staff. Other research was to be completed following the census completion. As the computerization of the 1900 census continued, City Staff and the volunteer coordinators began to organize long-time local residents to serve as oral informants in order to elicit both general and specific information regarding the survey area on a general and site-specific basis. Although the Project Supervisor instructed that the computerization of the census be completed first, several of the fourteen research volunteers who began the computerization of the census, asked to be transferred to other research activities due to the repetitive and tedious nature of filling out the computer forms. Throughout the course of this census computerization from July, 1982 to March, 1983, a higher than anticipated attrition rate of volunteer workers was observed. Although many practical reasons were given, volunteers tended to complain about the nature of the computerization task.

Group oral history sessions were developed and conducted by City Staff in October and November. City Staff requested that the Project coordinator outline a series of questions for individual oral history interviews, and also requested that an orientation meeting be given the interviewers. This was done and individual volunteers began recording individual informants according to the Project Supervisor's instructions in October, 1982. The Project Supervisor's methods for oral history consisted of tape recorded initial interview concerning general subjects and personal history and then tape recorded sessions of "walking" the informant through volumes of draft resource inventory forms, and later typed transcriptions of these taped interviews, and finally, transferral of this typed information. This methodology was abandoned by City Staff in January, 1983, after it was discovered that enormous amounts of volunteer hours were being expended in taped interviews and transcription to produce relatively little usable information.

The Museum Director thereafter instructed informants' oral information to be transferred directly to the draft forms in written note form by the interviewers following an initial hour-long taped general and personal interview.

Using information gained from group oral history sessions, the volunteer researchers isolated several informants with particular areas of knowledge and used them for those particular portions of the survey area. Volunteer researchers also organized a group of four very knowledgeable informants that met weekly to give information regarding draft forms as they were received by the historic researchers. This group also served as a check on information received from other informants. A total of 45 residents were interviewed either in group or individual sessions.

Two other tasks were assigned by the Project coordinator. The first was comparison of two geological survey maps done of the survey area at different times. The volunteers circled those structures on the later map that also appeared on the earlier map. We do not know if this information was ever utilized by the consultant. The other task was to make index cards of illustrations in the 1877 Atlas. These cards showed the name given to the structure in the Atlas, the name of the owner, and the page number of the illustration. Since the majority of the illustrations gave only very general information regarding the location of these sites, these cards were found to be unusable for historic research.

In February, 1983, a computer letter was generated and sent to some property owners requesting information. This letter was found to elicit much usable information, and was by far the most productive part of the consultant's methodology.

The computerization of the 1900 census, including rechecks of

all computer forms against photostats of census sheets, referral to microfilm for checking of illegible entries, transferal of telephone directory information to the non-alphabetical list of names, and ordering of the final sheets for the computer (all tasks assigned by Project Supervisor) required a total of 1,089 volunteer and paid City Staff hours and was not completed until March 15, 1983.

At this point, the Museum Director instructed that no further census work be conducted. Unfortunately, the final alphabetical list of names generated by the Project Supervisor from this work, was found to be missing a large majority of the names relating to historic properties that were known, from other documentary information, to have resided in or near Healdsburg, in 1900. Computer analysis of the 1900 population utilizing the census information that was to be done by the Project Supervisor for the historical overviews was never received by the historic researchers.

The draft resource inventory forms were received from the consultant between August, 1982 and May 20, 1983. Fully one-third of the entire volume of draft forms were received by the researchers after March 1, 1983.

Beginning March 15, 1983, after the completion of the 1900 census, all volunteers began intensive follow-up research on draft forms, utilizing oral history information as clues. For properties within the city limits, the local newspapers (previously indexed to 1930 by museum volunteers), various published and unpublished histories, and 1885 and 1911 to 1945 sets of Sandborn insurance maps proved to be the most effective sources of information. For areas outside the city limits, a method was developed whereby researchers would locate properties on current assessor's parcel maps, and transfer by location to the 1877 and 1898 County Atlases. The names listed on the Atlases were then researched in historical documentary sources. The above system allowed the volunteers to research approximately 1,500 properties fairly thoroughly between March 15, and June 15, 1983.

During the months of May and June, several telephone and in-person conferences were held as problems had arisen between the Consultant and the City of Healdsburg. At the end of each meeting, an agreement had apparently been reached between both parties, yet after each meeting the Consultant would disavow prior agreements. Don Napoli, historian from the State Office of Historic Preservation was involved in two of these conferences.

As the May 30, 1983 deadline for submittal of the final report to the City approached, written communication, mostly from the Consultant, increased. The May 30th deadline was not met by the Consultant.

Written and oral information supplied by the consultant lead the City to believe that an acceptable product would be delivered before June 23, 1983.

Meanwhile, thorough historical research, begun after the computerization of the 1900 census was completed on March 15, 1983, was conducted on the over 500 draft inventory forms received from the consultant between March 1, 1983 and May 15, 1983. The last installment of this research was completed and delivered to the consultant on June 15, 1983.

The City received loose DPR 523's and encoding sheets in a cardboard box on June 24, 1983. Initial examination of this material by City Staff indicated that the material was not in the format required by the State in its published workbook, that it was not comprehensive, and would therefore be unacceptable to the State. This judgement was confirmed in person by Don Napoli of the State Office of Historic Preservation on July 7, 1983. Thus ended phase one of survey methodology.

City Staff was faced with the following deficiencies regarding the survey project received from the consultant:

- 1) incorrectly computed UTM's
- 2) lack of approximately 150 individual DPR 523's
- 3) incorrectly executed historical districts
- 4) lack of sketch maps for individual DPR 523's
- 5) lack of acceptable architectural or historical significance statements for individual or district DPR 523's
- 6) partially filled in Encoding Sheets for DPR 523's received
- 7) lack of, or inadequate photographs on individual DPR 523's.

It was later discovered by survey workers that the product had additional deficiencies as follows:

- 1) lack of, or incorrect, addresses and Assessor's parcel numbers
- 2) inaccuracies in physical descriptions on individual DPR 523's
- 3) a significant number of eligible properties not surveyed at all
- 4) lack of any architectural, methodological, or analytical information to complete the final report.

Hiring James Byrd, a local restoration craftsman, to edit and/or complete architectural descriptions or analysis not completed by the consultant, City Staff organized volunteer workers to redo

the survey. Work was commenced on or about July 1, 1983, and was completed in total September 6, 1983.

Several crucial items were withheld from the City by the consultant including: information held in consultant's computer regarding survey, assessor's parcel maps and computer list of owner's names purchased previously by the City, but in the possession of the consultant, photographic negatives of individual properties and districts.

The City was instructed by the Consultant to use photographic film and frame numbers put on draft inventory forms by the Project Supervisor to order needed photographs. When this was done by the City it yielded photographs, approximately 75% of which were undesired images. The City thereafter hired a local photographer to retake needed photos.

The methodology used to redo the survey in approximately two months time involved the following:

- 1) division of survey tasks into groups
- 2) assignment of various survey tasks to various individuals and groups, each individual or group being responsible for that phase, so that several different jobs could be conducted simultaneously
- 3) request of considerable amount of hours from volunteers (up to 200 hours per month)
- 4) considerable overtime by City Staff to supervise project (up to 80 overtime hours per month)
- 5) hiring of professionals to complete: architectural analysis, photography, and the bulk of typing.

CULTURAL RESOURCE REVIEW COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE OF THE HEALDSBURG CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

General

1. The information from this survey should be used to develop a self-guided walking tour booklet for the area within the City Limits of Healdsburg. This booklet would contain historical information, photographs, and a simple mapping system to guide visitors and residents. This booklet should be published by the City.
2. The information should be used to develop a marked historical map to guide visitors through historic areas outside of the City Limits within the survey area. This map may be a joint venture between the City and County.
3. The information should eventually be developed into a published book concerning the historic architecture of Healdsburg.
4. A resource library will be developed containing books, pamphlets, etc. regarding historic preservation, historic building restoration, tax advantages for owners of historic buildings, etc. This resource library will be located at the Langhart Museum and this information will be available to the public.
5. The slide show program concerning Healdsburg's historic architecture, developed for this survey, will be expanded using information from this completed survey, and be made available to the public.

Planning

1. The final Master List of historic structures and sites shall be used in the implementation of the State Historic Building Code Ordinance (City of Healdsburg Ordinance No. 718).
2. The City shall adopt an HD Combining Zone District for individual historically and architecturally significant structures and sites and districts identified by this survey.
3. The final Master List of historic structures, sites, and districts shall be used by City Staff to flag all historic properties and properties within an historic district for referral to the Planning Commission or Design Review Commission. The Planning Commission shall pay particular attention to historic properties with a commercial or multi-family use, that said use be compatible with its character, integrity, and historic importance. The Planning Commission may also make exceptions in the case of historic properties in regard to parking requirements.
4. The Planning Commission shall refer all historic properties with a commercial or multi-family use to the Design Review Commission.

5. The Design Review Commission shall adopt "The Secretary of the Interior's Standard for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings" as a guideline for reviewing historic properties referred to them by the Planning Commission. The Design Review Commission shall pay particular attention to the following:
 - a. that exterior alterations and additions do not compromise the historic character and integrity of the structure or site.
 - b. that signing, exterior color, site planning, landscaping, and lighting be compatible with the historic character of the structure or site.
6. The Planning Commission and Design Review Commission shall encourage owners of historic properties to rehabilitate their structures and make use of tax advantages and rehabilitation grants and loans offered by the federal, state, and county governments.

These recommendations were approved by the Cultural Resource Survey Review Committee June 29, 1983.



Michael Rubenstein, A.I.A.
chairman

CONCLUSIONS

The two major successes of this survey are the completion of what City of Healdsburg personnel consider to be an excellent product, and the raising of very pertinent questions regarding established survey methodology.

A careful reading of the methodology section of this final report raises the following questions:

- 1) Are professional architectural consultants necessary in the local survey process, and is their contribution to the survey worth the percentage of the survey grant money that they receive? What are the consultant's motivations in conducting such a survey and do these motives coincide with or benefit the survey?
- 2) Are the demands made by the State Office of Historic Preservation regarding these local surveys reasonable within the time allowed by that office?
- 3) What criteria are used to judge the quality of the final product of these local surveys? What criteria have been used in the past?
- 4) How much follow-up is done by SHPO after a survey is completed regarding how that survey was actually conducted?

In the particular case of this survey, the major constraint on both money and time, as well as performance, was directly attributable to the actions and cost of the professional architectural consultant, Dan Peterson, A.I.A., and Associates. Much valuable time and energy was wasted in dealing with written and oral demands and accusations made by the consultant, and in working out agreements that were later ignored by the consultant. Written work progress reports from the consultant tended to be inaccurate, minimizing the delays in the survey schedule, and therefore making timely reparative actions on the part of volunteers difficult and/or impossible. The Consultant's sub-contractor, Dennis Harris, Phd., caused a considerable delay in available time for historic research by instructing volunteers to carry out a laborious census computerization task that proved to be of little value to this survey. This computerization did, however, coincidentally benefit an unrelated private project being concurrently carried out by the sub-contractor.

AREAS FOR FUTURE SURVEY

It has been ascertained that one area not with survey boundaries, the northern Dry Creek Valley northwest of Rancho Sotoyome boundaries, should be surveyed. At the time the proposal for this survey was submitted, it was believed that historical sites in this area, adjacent to the recently-constructed Lake Sonoma/Warm Springs Dam site, had been recorded in some manner during the lengthy environmental impact report process. Later investigation showed that, although prehistoric sites were fully recorded in this area, historic structures and sites were not. Like other outlying areas in the survey (ie. Alexander Valley, Lytton Springs, Westside Road), the Dry Creek Valley is both economically and by cultural perception, part of the larger Healdsburg community which this survey sought to document. Being much smaller in area than this 76 square mile survey area, the upper Dry Creek Valley is a prime candidate for a survey in the near future, drawing on local expertise developed during this survey.

The upper Dry Creek Valley is a rich historical area having, among other historical resources, the only intact adobe residence in northern Sonoma County, built by Jose Pena in the 1840's. The cost of conducting this survey would be relatively small and might be funded by the State Office of Historic Preservation.

The most positive products of this survey are the large volume of accurate data now available regarding the historic resources of the survey area, and the considerable amount of awareness and interest that has been aroused in the local population regarding these resources. Although the above-mentioned survey products have required considerable expenditures to time, energy, and money on the part of the local community, they will be of lasting value towards the goal of well-designed and cogent historic preservation.

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HEALDSBURG CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MASTER LIST OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES
LEGEND

Column A: Registration Status of each property evaluated

- 1 - individually listed on the National Register
- 1D - listed on the National Register as part of a district
- 2 - determined individually eligible to the Register by the U.S. Department of the Interior
- 2D - determined eligible only as part of a district
- 3 - appears eligible for individual listing
- 3D - appears eligible for listing only as a contributor to a potential National Register district
- 4 - may become eligible for listing on the National Register
- 4D - may become eligible for listing on the National Register only as a contributor to a district
- 5 - is listed or is eligible for listing under a local preservation or landmark ordinance
- 5D - is listed or is eligible for listing as a contributor to a locally designated historic district or preservation area
- 6 - none of the above
- 7 - undetermined

Column B: District Designation, letter denotes the district form which includes the individual property.

**HEALDSBURG CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
1983 MASTER LIST OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES**

| PARCEL NO. | STREET ADDRESS | ARCHITECTURAL STYLE | CONST. DATE | | A | B |
|------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|------|----|---|
| | | | Est. | Fac. | | |
| 002-013-03 | 403 Sherman St. | Period Revival | | 1936 | 5 | |
| 002-022-13 | 837 Fitch St. | Gabled House w/Italianate fea. | | 1887 | 3 | |
| 002-023-18 | 820 Johnson St. | Craftsman Bungalow | 1920 | | 3D | b |
| 002-031-12 | 815 Johnson St. | Homestead Cottage | 1870 | | 3 | b |
| 002-032-06 | 816 Healdsburg Ave. | Queen Anne Cottage | | 1901 | 3 | |
| 002-033-17 | 845 Healdsburg Ave. | Commercial Winery | | 1902 | 3 | |
| 002-042-05 | 744 Healdsburg Ave. | Prairie Bungalow | | 1924 | 5 | |
| 002-042-27 | 115 Lincoln St. | Craftsman Style house | | 1909 | 3 | |
| 002-043-08 | 709 Healdsburg Ave. | Queen Anne Cottage | 1885 | | 4 | |
| 002-051-11 | 726 Fitch St. | Neo-Classical Revival | | 1914 | 3 | |
| 002-052-01 | 225 Lincoln St. | Queen Anne | 1880 | | 4 | |
| 002-052-06 | 739 Fitch St. | Brick Italianate Cottage | | 1884 | 3 | |
| 002-052-07 | 725 Fitch St. | Craftsman Bungalow | | 1926 | 4 | |
| 002-052-12 | 233 Lincoln St. | Non-Specific Cottage | | 1914 | 5 | |
| 002-053-08 | 730 Johnson St. | Craftsman | | 1915 | 3 | b |
| 002-053-25 | 702 Johnson St. | Tudor Revival | | 1934 | 3D | b |
| 002-061-19 | 702 University St. | Non-Specific Victorian | 1880 | | 4 | |
| 002-062-01 | 702 Brown St. | Queen Anne Cottage | 1890 | | 3 | |
| 002-062-14 | 709 University St. | Queen Anne | 1895 | | 4 | |
| 002-062-22 | 734 Brown St. | Queen Anne | | 1898 | 3 | |
| 002-063-27 | 401 Lincoln St. | Gabled Homestead Cottage | 1860 | | 4 | |
| 002-073-01 | 425 Grant St. | Queen Anne | 1890 | | 3 | |
| 002-073-04 | 626 Brown St. | Queen Anne Cottage | 1885 | | 3 | |
| 002-073-19 | 435 Grant St. | Non-Specific Cottage | 1880 | | 4 | |
| 002-073-20 | 431 Grant St. | Queen Anne Cottage | 1880 | | 4 | |
| 002-074-02 | 606 College St. | Non-Specific | | 1888 | 3 | |
| 002-082-03 | 226 Lincoln St. | Homestead Cottage | | 1871 | 4 | |
| 002-083-05 | 632 Johnson St. | Queen Anne | 1890 | | 3 | b |
| 002-083-07 | 642 Johnson St. | Queen Anne | | 1893 | 3 | b |
| 002-083-13 | 221 Grant St. | Queen Anne | 1890 | | 3 | |
| 002-083-19 | 606 Johnson St. | Italianate Cottage | | 1878 | 3 | b |
| 002-083-21 | 614 Johnson St. | Italianate w/Craftsman Porch | 1875 | | 4 | b |
| 002-084-01 | 315 Grant St. | Spanish Revival | | 1935 | 3 | |
| 002-091-09 | 619 Johnson St. | Italianate | | 1885 | 3 | b |
| 002-091-10 | 613 Johnson St. | Queen Anne Cottage | | 1895 | 3 | b |
| 002-091-11 | 607 Johnson St. | Gabled Italianate | | 1886 | 3 | b |
| 002-091-12 | 131 Grant St. | Queen Anne | | 1889 | 4 | |
| 002-091-15 | 639 Johnson St. | Non-Specific w/Gothic Details | | 1910 | 3 | b |
| 002-092-01 | 602 Healdsburg Ave. | Commercial False Frnt | 1920 | | 5 | |
| 002-092-09 | 122 Lincoln St. | Queen Anne | | 1888 | 3 | |
| 002-093-10 | 641 Healdsburg Ave. | Gabled Homestead House | 1855 | | 3 | |
| 002-101-01 | 25 W. Grant St. | Queen Anne Cottage | | 1913 | 3 | |
| 002-101-07 | 55 W. Grant St. | Industrial | | 1913 | 3 | |
| 002-111-08 | 525 Johnson St. | Queen Anne | 1885 | | 3D | b |
| 002-111-09 | 529 Johnson St. | Queen Anne | 1885 | | 3D | b |
| 002-111-10 | 533 Johnson St. | Queen Anne | 1885 | | 3D | b |
| 002-111-11 | 539 Johnson St. | Queen Anne | 1890 | | 3 | b |
| 002-112-08 | 540 Healdsburg Ave. | Homestead Cottage | 1900 | | 5 | |
| 002-112-27 | 110 Grant St. | Non-Specific | 1915 | | 4 | |
| 002-113-06 | 467 Healdsburg Ave. | Queen Anne | 1893 | | 3 | |
| 002-121-08 | 302 Grant St. | Queen Anne | 1885 | | 3 | |

APPENDIX 1

| PARCEL NO. | STREET ADDRESS | ARCHITECTURAL STYLE | CONST. DATE | | A | B |
|------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|---------|----|---|
| | | | Est. | Fac. | | |
| 002-121-13 | 328 Grant St. | Craftsman Bungalow | 1910 | | 3 | |
| 002-121-26 | 528 Fitch St. | Italianate | | 1871 | 3 | |
| 002-121-28 | 518 Fitch St. | Queen Anne Cottage | 1885 | | 4 | |
| 002-122-01 | 225 Piper St. | Queen Anne Cottage | 1882 | | 3D | c |
| 002-122-03 | 518 Prince St. | Queen Anne | 1893 | | 3 | |
| 002-122-08 | 535 Fitch St. | Transitional Bungalow | 1910 | | 3 | |
| 002-122-09 | 529 Fitch St. | Homestead Cottage | | 1870 | 4 | |
| 002-122-10 | 523 Fitch St. | Transitional Bungalow | | 1916 | 3 | |
| 002-122-13 | 241 Piper St. | Gabled Church | | 1870 | 3 | c |
| 002-123-01 | 201 Piper St. | Queen Anne Cottage | 1890 | | 3D | c |
| 002-123-08 | 542 Johnson St. | Italianate Cottage | 1880 | | 3D | b |
| 002-123-09 | 210 Grant St. | Italianate Cottage | 1880 | | 4 | |
| 002-123-10 | 216 Grant St. | Homestead Cottage | 1870 | | 4 | |
| 002-123-14 | 515 Prince St. | Homestead Cottage | 1870 | | 5 | |
| 001-123-15 | 511 Prince St. | Queen Anne Cottage | 1885 | | 3 | |
| 002-123-16 | 219 Piper St. | Queen Anne | | 1893 | 3 | c |
| 002-123-21 | 518 Johnson St. | Queen Anne Cottage | 1885 | | 3 | b |
| 002-131-03 | 500 University St. | Baseball Park | | 1923 | 5 | |
| 002-132-19 | 447 Piper St. | Homestead | 1875 | | 4 | |
| 002-133-01 | 401 Piper St. | Craftsman Bungalow | 1910 | | 4 | |
| 002-133-22 | 407 Piper St. | Queen Anne | 1890 | | 3 | |
| 002-133-28 | 402 Grant St. | Queen Anne | 1885 | | 4 | |
| 002-141-02 | 400 First St. | Mission Revival | | 1935 | 3 | |
| 002-142-10 | 443 First St. | Non-Specific | 1885 | | 4 | |
| 002-151-01 | 301 North St. | Provincial Style | | 1920 | 3 | d |
| 002-151-06 | 430 Fitch St. | Neo-Classic | | 1906 | 3 | |
| 001-151-16 | 402 Piper St. | Queen Anne Cottage | 1890 | | 3 | |
| 002-151-36 | 445 North St. | Transitional Bungalow | 1910 | | 3D | d |
| 002-151-38 | 433 North St. | Queen Anne | 1890 | | 4 | d |
| 002-161-03 | 434 East St. | Queen Anne Cottage | | 1901 | 3 | |
| 002-161-04 | 430 East St. | Queen Anne Cottage | | 1901 | 3 | |
| 002-161-10 | 201 North St. | Homestead Cott. w/add. Millwork | | 1874 | 3 | d |
| 002-161-11 | 207 North St. | Queen Anne Cottage | | 1882 | 3 | d |
| 002-161-13 | 219 North St. | Italianate | | 1876 | 3 | d |
| 002-161-14 | 227 North St. | Greek Revival Bracketed | | 1871 | 3 | d |
| 002-161-16 | 431 Fitch St. | Greek and Gothic Revival | 1868/1908 | | 3 | |
| 002-161-18 | 439 Fitch St. | Craftsman Church | | 1921 | 3 | |
| 002-161-19 | 226 Piper St. | Queen Anne | | 1875 | 4 | c |
| 002-161-21 | 216 Piper St. | Non-Specific Cottage | | 1869 | 3 | c |
| 002-161-25 | 211 North St. | Italianate | | 1871 | 3 | d |
| 002-163-09 | 144 Piper St. | Homestead | | 1872 | 3D | c |
| 002-163-11 | 152 Piper St. | Queen Anne | 1890 | | 3 | c |
| 002-163-28 | 141 North St. | Neo-Classic | | 1910 | 3 | d |
| 002-171-14 | 452 Healdsburg Ave. | Non-Specific Commercial | | 1909 | 3 | |
| 002-172-02 | 417 & 419 Healdsburg Ave. | Non-Specific Commercial | | 1913 | 5 | |
| 002-173-19 | 423 Foss St. | Homestead Cottage | 1870 | | 3 | |
| 002-173-19 | 429 Foss St. | Non-Specific | 1870 | | 4 | |
| 002-173-21 | 3 North St. | False Front Commercial | | 1922 | 3 | |
| 002-173-22 | 411 Foss St. | Homestead | 1870 | | 4 | |
| 002-181-00 | 300 Healdsburg Ave. | Plaza | | 1857 | 3 | e |
| 002-181-01 | 338 Healdsburg Ave. | Non-Specific | | 1858-60 | 4 | e |
| 002-181-03 | 330 Healdsburg Ave. | Italianate | 1884 | | 4 | e |
| 002-181-07 | 320 Healdsburg Ave. | Second Renaissance Revival | | 1920 | 3 | e |
| 002-181-17 | 113 Plaza St. | Non-Specific Victorian Comm. | 1880 | | 4 | e |
| 002-181-20 | 119 Plaza St. | Greek Revival | | 1908 | 3 | e |

| PARCEL NO. | STREET ADDRESS | ARCHITECTURAL STYLE | CONST. DATE | | A | B |
|------------|------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|------|----|---|
| | | | Est. | Fac. | | |
| 002-181-21 | 117 Plaza St. | Non-Specific Commercial | | 1908 | 4 | e |
| 002-191-01 | 209 Matheson St. | Gothic Revival | | 1888 | 3 | f |
| 002-191-07 | 221 Matheson St. | Neo-Classic Revival | | 1911 | 3 | f |
| 002-191-12 | 315 Fitch St. | Bungalow | | 1920 | 3 | |
| 002-192-04 | 340 East St. | Homestead | 1880 | | 4 | d |
| 002-192-08 | 226 North St. | Queen Anne | | 1900 | 3D | d |
| 002-192-09 | 325 Fitch St. | Queen Anne Cottage | | 1903 | 4 | |
| 002-192-10 | 321 Fitch St. | Queen Anne | | 1890 | 4 | |
| 002-193-01 | 321 East St. | Modified Gothic Revival | | 1892 | 3 | |
| 002-193-04 | 328 Center St. | Cast Block Commercial | | 1919 | 3D | e |
| 002-193-08 | 134 North St. | Queen Anne | | 1899 | 4 | |
| 002-193-12 | 322 Center St. | Neo-Classic | | 1914 | 4 | e |
| 002-194-05 | 312 Center St. | Commercial False Front | | 1885 | 4 | e |
| 002-194-06 | 318 Center St. | Non-Specific Victorian Comm. | 1880 | | 4 | e |
| 002-194-15 | 301 East St. | Modern | | 1939 | 5 | |
| 002-201-03 | 304 Plaza St. | Queen Anne Cottage | 1890 | | 5 | |
| 002-201-16 | 301 Plaza St. | Prairie Style | | 1924 | 3 | |
| 002-201-29 | 412 North St. | Homestead | 1875 | | 3D | d |
| 002-201-40 | 439 Matheson St. | Craftsman | | 1920 | 3 | f |
| 002-201-42 | 423 Matheson St. | Queen Anne | | 1905 | 3 | f |
| 002-201-45 | 407 Matheson St. | Craftsman Bungalow | | 1903 | 3 | f |
| 002-201-46 | 403 Matheson St. | Queen Anne | | 1895 | 3 | f |
| 002-201-47 | 337 Matheson St. | Craftsman | | 1912 | 3D | f |
| 002-201-48 | 329 Matheson St. | Italianate w/Period Addition | | 1886 | 4 | f |
| 002-201-55 | 427 Matheson St. | Queen Anne Cottage | | 1895 | 3 | f |
| 002-220-12 | 554 Matheson St. | Queen Anne | | 1900 | 3D | f |
| 002-221-09 | 204 Second St. | Italianate | | 1885 | 3 | g |
| 002-222-12 | 551 Tucker St. | Public Park | | | 3D | g |
| 002-222-13 | 539 Tucker St. | Italianate w/Period Modification | | 1885 | 4 | g |
| 002-223-05 | 504 Matheson St. | Mission Revival | | 1904 | 3 | f |
| 002-223-12 | 515 Tucker St. | Queen Anne | | 1889 | 3 | g |
| 002-231-04 | 216 Fitch St. | Homestead Cottage | 1860 | | 4 | |
| 002-231-06 | 228 Fitch St. | Homestead Cottage w/Period Mod. | | 1859 | 4 | |
| 002-231-07 | 314 Matheson St. | Queen Anne | | 1889 | 4 | f |
| 002-231-08 | 320 Matheson St. | Queen Anne | 1860 | | 3 | f |
| 002-231-09 | 326 Matheson St. | Transitional Queen Anne | | 1903 | 3 | f |
| 002-231-11 | 410 Matheson St. | Non-Specific w/Neo-Classic fea. | | 1921 | 3 | f |
| 002-231-16 | 438 Matheson St. | Craftsman | | 1914 | 3 | f |
| 002-231-24 | 425 Tucker St. | Craftsman Bungalow | 1920 | | 4 | a |
| 002-231-25 | 419 Tucker St. | Queen Anne Cottage | | 1895 | 3 | g |
| 002-231-28 | 405 Tucker St. | Craftsman | | 1919 | 4 | g |
| 002-231-32 | 323 Tucker St. | Queen Anne | 1890 | | 4 | g |
| 002-231-33 | 317 Tucker St. | Homestead | 1860 | | 3D | g |
| 002-231-34 | 313 Tucker St. | Queen Anne | 1900 | | 3 | g |
| 002-231-41 | 411 Tucker St. | Queen Anne Cottage | | 1895 | 3 | g |
| 002-232-05 | 227 Fitch St. | Queen Anne Cottage | 1890 | | 3 | |
| 002-232-06 | 217 Fitch St. | Non-Specific | | 1901 | 4 | |
| 002-232-12 | 212 Tucker St. | Renaissance Revival | | 1924 | 5 | |
| 002-241-01 | 204 Center St. | Carpenter Gothic | | 1875 | 3 | e |
| 002-241-03 | 218 Center St. | Victorian Cottage | 1865 | | 3 | e |
| 002-241-05 | 226 Center St. | Queen Anne Cottage | 1890 | | 3D | e |
| 002-241-06 | 230 Center St. | Homestead | 1870 | | 4 | e |
| 002-241-24 | 217 East St. | Italianate Cottage | 1888 | | 5 | |
| 002-241-29 | 214 Center St. | Bungalow Cottage | 1920 | | 4 | e |
| 002-241-29 | 214A Center St. | Homestead Cottage | 1865 | | 3 | e |

| PARCEL NO. | STREET ADDRESS | ARCHITECTURAL STYLE | CONST. DATE | | A | B |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|---------|----|---|
| | | | Est. | Fac. | | |
| 002-241-30 | 210 Center St. | Hip Roof Cottage | | 1880 | 3D | e |
| 002-242-07 | 240-250 Healdsburg Ave. | Mission Revival | | 1905 | 3 | e |
| 002-242-08 | 100-104 Matheson St. | Non-Specific | | 1906 | 4 | e |
| 002-242-10 | 112 Matheson St. | Italianate | | 1900 | 4 | e |
| 002-242-13 | 239 Center St. | Homestead Cottage | | 1853 | 3 | e |
| 002-242-19 | 219 Center St. | Homestead Cottage | 1858 | | 4 | e |
| 002-242-20 | 215 Center St. | Homestead Cottage | 1866 | | 3 | e |
| 002-242-21 | 116 Matheson St. | Non-Specific Commercial | | 1910 | 3D | e |
| 002-242-28 | 206 Healdsburg Ave. | Non-Specific Commercial | | 1924 | 5 | |
| 002-243-10 | 217 Healdsburg Ave. | Mediterranean | | 1936 | 3 | |
| 002-251-18 | 185 Healdsburg Ave. | Gas Station | 1930 | | 5 | |
| 002-251-20 | 44 Mill St. | Homestead | 1862 | | 4 | |
| 002-261-09 | 17 Fitch St. | Gabled Cottage | 1870 | | 5 | |
| 002-261-11 | 128 Mill St. | Industrial | | 1907-11 | 5 | |
| 002-262-11 | 146 Healdsburg Ave. | Mediterranean | | 1930 | 4 | |
| 002-271-05 | 308 Tucker St. | Gabled Homestead | | 1868 | 3 | g |
| 002-271-14 | 424 Tucker St. | Neo-Classic Bungalow | | 1896 | 3 | g |
| 002-271-15 | 428 Tucker St. | Tudor Revival | | 1932 | 4 | g |
| 002-271-23 | 417 Hayden St. | Neo-Classic Bungalow | 1900 | | 3 | |
| 002-271-26 | 401 Hayden St. | Neo-Classic Bungalow | 1900 | | 3 | |
| 002-271-28 | 321 Hayden St. | Transitional Queen Anne | | 1912 | 3 | |
| 002-272-01 | 104 East St. | Neo-Classic | | 1908 | 4 | |
| 002-272-13 | 105 Fitch St. | Homestead | 1865 | | 3 | |
| 002-281-08 | 538 Tucker St. | Craftsman | 1915 | | 3 | g |
| 002-281-22 | 552 Tucker St. | Dutch Colonial Cottage | | 1927 | 3 | g |
| 002-281-23 | 544 Tucker St. | Queen Anne | 1880 | | 3 | g |
| 002-281-27 | 541 Front St. | Gabled Victorian Homestead | 1873 | | 3 | |
| 002-282-03 | 14 University St. | Italianate Cottage | 1880 | | 3 | |
| 002-282-08 | 502 Tucker St. | Queen Anne | | 1901 | 3 | g |
| 002-282-09 | 506 Tucker St. | Queen Anne | | 1904 | 4 | g |
| 002-282-10 | 512 Tucker St. | Queen Anne | | 1903 | 3 | g |
| 002-282-18 | 523 Mason St. | Italianate | 1880 | | 4 | |
| 002-291-21 | 433 Hudson St. | Uncoursed Stone Winery | | 1881-95 | 4 | |
| 002-292-21 | 327 Mason St. | Homestead | 1860 | | 3 | |
| 002-301-04 | 34 Ward St. | Non-Specific | 1885 | | 3D | h |
| 002-301-06 | 52 Ward St. | Italianate | 1890 | | 3D | h |
| 002-301-07 | 316 Hudson St. | Hip Roof w/Period Influence | | 1928 | 3 | |
| 002-310-00 | Healdsburg Ave. | Landmark Palms | 1920 | | 5 | |
| 002-321-02 | 68 Front St. | Italianate w/modifications | 1895 | | 3 | |
| 002-322-03 | 420 Hudson St. | Brick and Metal Winery | 1895 | | 5 | |
| 002-361-04 | Matheson St. | Tayman Golf Course | | 1923 | 5 | |
| 002-400-20 | 1248 N. Fitch Mtn. Rd. | Western Stick | | 1947 | 5 | |
| 002-470-13 | 201 Powell St. | Homestead | 1870 | | 3 | |
| 002-470-35 | 121 Powell St. | Gabled Homestead | 1870 | | 4 | |
| 002-471-31 | 904 Healdsburg Ave. | Bungalow Motel | 1930 | | 4 | |
| 002-503-02 | 15286 Healdsburg Ave. | Craftsman | | 1920 | 4 | |
| 002-511-41 | 1081 S. Fitch Mtn. Rd. | Craftsman | 1915 | | 3 | |
| 002-591-02 | 97 Kennedy Lane | Queen Anne | | 1899 | 3 | |
| 002-640-07 | 1163 S. Fitch Mtn. Rd. | Transitional Bungalow | | 1912 | 3 | |
| 003-040-04 | 20 W. Grant St. | Homestead | | 1857 | 3 | |
| 003-040-29 | 26 W. Grant St. | Craftsman | | 1912 | 4 | |
| 065-310-14 | 11360 Old Redwood Hwy. | Queen Anne | 1890 | | 3 | |
| 065-310-16 | 10860 Old Redwood Hwy. | Non-Specific | | 1887 | 3 | |
| 066-320-25 | 11424 Eastside Rd. | Italianate Cottage | 1890 | | 5 | |
| 086-010-12 | 25 Grant Ave. | Craftsman Bungalow | | 1913 | 3 | |

| PARCEL NO. | STREET ADDRESS | ARCHITECTURAL STYLE | CONST. DATE | | A | B |
|------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|------|---|---|
| | | | Est. | Fac. | | |
| 086-020-02 | 425 Grant Ave. | Spanish Revival Influence | | | 3 | i |
| 086-020-02 | 425 Grant Ave. | Barn with Cupola | 1880 | | 3 | i |
| 086-020-04 | 521 Grant Ave. | Craftsman Bungalow | 1920 | | 3 | i |
| 086-020-05 | 589 Grant Ave. | Modified Italianate | | 1913 | 3 | i |
| 086-020-08 | 237 Grant Ave. | Non-Specific Cottage | 1890 | | 3 | i |
| 086-030-05 | 12829 Old Redwood Hwy. | Craftsman | | 1910 | 3 | |
| 086-030-09 | 12976 Old Redwood Hwy. | Period Revival | | 1928 | 4 | |
| 086-030-11 | 12910 Old Redwood Hwy. | Craftsman Bungalow | | 1910 | 3 | |
| 086-080-06 | 545 Limerick Lane | Prairie Style | | 1926 | 4 | |
| 086-110-17 | 12521 Old Redwood Hwy. | Gabled Homestead | | 1875 | 3 | |
| 086-110-19 | 12840 Grant School Rd. | Gabled School House | | 1898 | 3 | |
| 086-110-21 | 12781 Old Redwood Hwy. | Craftsman | | 1918 | 3 | |
| 086-110-22 | 12707 Old Redwood Hwy. | Gabled Homestead | | 1875 | 4 | |
| 086-110-22 | 12707 Old Redwood Hwy. | Non-Specific Industrial | | 1935 | 5 | |
| 086-120-02 | 12215 Old Redwood Hwy. | Bungalow | 1910 | | 5 | |
| 086-120-05 | 12051 Old Redwood Hwy. | Transitional Cottage | 1915 | | 4 | |
| 086-120-30 | 12297 Old Redwood Hwy. | Gabled Cottage w/Queen Anne fea. | 1890 | | 4 | |
| 086-120-47 | 11971 Old Redwood Hwy. | Gabled Farmhouse w/Italianate | | 1867 | 3 | |
| 086-130-06 | 735 Grant Ave. | Landmark-Redwoods | | | 5 | |
| 087-102-04 | 2795 N. Fitch Mtn. Rd. | Vernacular Cabin | | 1928 | 5 | |
| 087-103-03 | 2655 N. Fitch Mtn. Rd. | Vernacular | 1890/1929 | | 5 | |
| 087-213-02 | 1560 S. Fitch Mtn. Rd. | Vernacular Cabin | 1930 | | 4 | |
| 087-213-14 | 1610 S. Fitch Mtn. Rd. | Vernacular Cabin | 1930 | | 4 | |
| 087-213-99 | 1615 S. Fitch Mtn. Rd. | Vernacular Cabin | 1935 | | 4 | |
| 087-240-06 | 935 S. Fitch Mtn. Rd. | Queen Anne Cottage | 1890 | | 5 | |
| 088-090-10 | 1366 Healdsburg Ave. | Gravel Plant | | 1906 | 4 | |
| 088-100-04 | 1115 Bailhache Ave. | Transitional w/Queen Anne fea. | | 1908 | 4 | |
| 088-150-13 | Piper St. | Cemetery | | 1858 | 5 | |
| 088-150-22 | 751 S. Fitch Mtn. Rd. | Georgian | | 1856 | 3 | |
| 088-170-13 | Healdsburg Ave. | Memorial Beach | | 1946 | 5 | |
| 088-170-19 | 13604 Old Redwood Hwy. | Transitional | | 1914 | 3 | |
| 088-170-99 | Front St. | Railroad Bridge | | 1901 | 4 | |
| 088-170-99 | Healdsburg Ave. | Russian River Bridge | | 1921 | 5 | |
| 088-180-03 | 1320 Magnolia Dr. | Gabled Farmhouse w/Italianate fea. | | 1865 | 3 | |
| 088-180-12 | 1491 Magnolia Dr. | Queen Anne Cottage | | 1900 | 3 | |
| 088-180-29 | 1385 Magnolia Dr. | Stick Style Cottage | | 1895 | 3 | |
| 088-190-36 | 1905 Magnolia Dr. | Homestead Cottage | 1870 | | 5 | |
| 088-230-04 | 81 Moore Lane | Craftsman Bungalow | | 1910 | 3 | |
| 088-230-10 | 199 W. Matheson St. | Italianate Cottage | | 1879 | 4 | |
| 088-230-15 | 75 W. Matheson St. | Non-Specific Cottage | | 1900 | 5 | |
| 088-230-62 | 307 W. North St. | Queen Anne | 1890 | | 3 | |
| 088-240-15 | 4060 W. Soda Rock Ln. | Non-Specific | | 1897 | 3 | |
| 089-010-22 | 16275 Healdsburg Ave. | Stone Winery | | 1904 | 3 | |
| 089-030-12 | 1960 Dry Creek Rd. | Tin Winery | | 1900 | 5 | |
| 089-030-13 | 1950 Dry Creek Rd. | Gabled Homestead Cottage | 1865 | | 4 | |
| 089-030-15 | 1785 Dry Creek Rd. | Craftsman Bungalow | | 1906 | 3 | |
| 089-030-16 | 1830 Dry Creek Rd. | Queen Anne | | 1893 | 3 | |
| 089-040-02 | 1500 Dry Creek Rd. | Homestead | | 1874 | 3 | |
| 089-050-21 | 15701 Norton Rd. | Homestead | 1877 | | 4 | |
| 089-050-34 | 1221 Dry Creek Rd. | Homestead | | 1864 | 3 | |
| 089-050-38 | 941 Dry Creek Rd. | Transitional Bungalow | 1900 | | 4 | |
| 089-050-41 | 995 Dry Creek Rd. | Homestead | 1852-60 | | 4 | |
| 089-081-07 | 15105 Grove St. | Queen Anne | 1870 | | 4 | |
| 089-090-35 | 801 Dry Creek Rd. | Homestead | | 1888 | 3 | |
| 089-090-42 | 795 Dry Creek Rd. | Non-Specific Schoolhouse | 1890 | | 3 | |

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|------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|---------|----|---|
| | | | Est. | Fac. | | |
| 089-090-48 | 724 Dry Creek Rd. | Homestead | | 1852 | 3 | |
| 089-110-07 | 644 W. Grant St. | Queen Anne Cottage | | 1892 | 3 | |
| 089-110-08 | 602 W. Grant St. | Queen Anne | | 1894 | 3 | |
| 089-110-15 | 430 W. Grant St. | Queen Anne | 1895 | | 4 | |
| 089-120-04 | 14979 Grove St. | Queen Anne Cottage | | 1894 | 3 | |
| 089-120-69 | 14891 Grove St. | Italianate | | 1883 | 3 | |
| 089-120-71 | 14851 Grove St. | Italianate | 1880 | | 3 | |
| 089-120-75 | 14730 Grove St. | Winery Bldgs. | | 1890 | 5 | |
| 089-120-75 | 14730 Grove St. | Non-Specific | 1890 | | 4 | |
| 089-130-06 | 14601 Grove St. | Queen Anne | | 1898 | 3 | |
| 089-130-07 | 14629 Grove St. | Craftsman Bungalow | | 1914 | 3 | |
| 089-130-08 | 14645 Grove St. | Queen Anne Transitional | 1890 | | 4 | |
| 089-130-12 | 14636 Grove St. | Homestead | 1880 | | 4 | |
| 089-130-13 | 95 W. Grant St. | Non-Specific | | 1889 | 3 | |
| 089-130-21 | 94 W. Grant St. | Homestead | 1870 | | 4 | |
| 089-130-35 | 75 W. Grant St. | Neo-Classic Bungalow | | 1914 | 4 | |
| 089-150-08 | 435 W. Dry Creek Rd. | Gable Roof Winery | | 1870 | 3 | |
| 089-190-05 | 2065 W. Dry Creek Rd. | Gabled School House | 1890 | | 3 | |
| 089-190-08 | 1950 W. Dry Creek Rd. | Non-Specific | 1870 | | 4 | |
| 089-190-08 | 1950 W. Dry Creek Rd. | Carriage House | 1870 | | 4 | |
| 089-190-48 | 1955 W. Dry Creek Rd. | Non-Specific Cottage | 1877 | | 4 | |
| 089-210-27 | 2785 W. Dry Creek Rd. | Stick | | 1897 | 4 | |
| 091-010-01 | 18895 Hassett Ln. | Homestead | 1875 | | 5 | |
| 091-010-15 | 18850 Hassett Ln. | Queen Anne | 1890 | | 5 | |
| 091-030-04 | 2312 Alexander Vly. Rd. | Gabled Farmhouse | | 1871 | 3 | |
| 091-030-35 | 1474 Alexander Vly. Rd. | Modern French Chateau Winery | | 1976-80 | 4 | |
| 091-040-45 | 16276 Healdsburg Ave. | Italianate | 1890 | | 4 | |
| 091-100-12 | 200 Lytton Springs Rd. | Mission Style | | 1921 | 3 | a |
| 091-100-12 | 200 Lytton Springs Rd. | Non-Specific | | 1875-99 | 3 | a |
| 091-130-08 | 1010 Chiquita Rd. | Queen Anne | | 1882 | 5 | |
| 091-150-14 | 2470 Dry Creek Rd. | Italianate | 1870 | | 5 | |
| 091-160-22 | 2836 Dry Creek Rd. | Queen Anne | 1880 | | 4 | |
| 110-010-41 | 1001 Westside Rd. | Second Empire | 1870 | | 1 | |
| 110-010-41 | 1001 Westside Rd. | Second Empire | 1881 | | 1 | |
| 110-050-10 | 2845 Mill Creek Rd. | Craftsman | 1900 | | 3 | |
| 110-070-01 | 2651 Westside Rd. | Hip Roof Cottage | 1885 | | 5 | |
| 110-070-03 | 1201 Felta Rd. | Craftsman School | | 1906 | 3 | |
| 110-070-13 | 1194 Felta Rd. | Gabled Barn | 1900 | | 4 | |
| 110-080-21 | 3280 Westside Rd. | Gothic Revival | 1865 | | 3 | |
| 110-090-02 | 3500 Westside Rd. | Italianate | | 1895 | 3 | |
| 110-100-22 | 4296 Westside Rd. | Queen Anne | 1890 | | 3 | |
| 110-110-01 | 4377 Westside Rd. | Non-Specific Homestead | 1875 | | 4 | |
| 110-110-02 | 4598 Westside Rd. | Homestead w/Stick Detail | 1880 | | 3 | |
| 110-110-04 | 4785 Westside Rd. | Queen Anne | 1882 | | 3 | |
| 110-110-06 | 5055 Westside Rd. | Craftsman | | 1914 | 4 | |
| 110-120-09 | 5297 Westside Rd. | Provincial | | 1930 | 3 | |
| 110-130-30 | 2476 Westside Rd. | Queen Anne | 1895 | | 3 | |
| 110-130-33 | 581 Foreman Ln. | Mediterranean | | 1921 | 3 | |
| 110-150-03 | 1710 Westside Rd. | Homestead | 1880 | | 4 | |
| 110-160-02 | 6050 Westside Rd. | Italianate | 1870 | | 1D | |
| 110-160-02 | 6050 Westside Rd. | Stone Hop Kiln | 1890 | | 1D | |
| 131-050-04 | 3152 Hwy. 128 | Queen Anne | | 1902 | 4 | |
| 131-060-02 | 3740 Hwy. 128 | Gable Farmhouse w/Victorian fea. | | 1880 | 3 | |
| 131-060-07 | Wasson Ln. | Non-Specific Victorian Farmhouse | | 1890 | 4 | |
| 131-060-08 | 4687 Hwy. 128 | Craftsman Bungalow | 1928 | | 3 | |

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|------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|------|----|---|
| | | | Est. | Fac. | | |
| 131-060-14 | 3845 Hwy. 128 | Craftsman | 1920 | | 5 | |
| 131-060-20 | 1410 Geysers Rd. | Craftsman | | 1920 | 3 | |
| 131-070-03 | 2225 Wilson Rd. | Homestead Cottage | 1915 | | 4 | |
| 131-070-12 | 2305 Geysers Rd. | Craftsman | | 1923 | 6 | |
| 131-090-16 | 5200 Hwy. 128 | Cemetery | | 1855 | 5 | |
| 131-090-20 | 5376 Hwy. 128 | Transitional Bungalow | | 1901 | 5 | |
| 131-100-08 | 5653 Hwy. 128 | Craftsman | 1910 | | 4 | |
| 131-100-19 | 5797 Hwy. 128 | Queen Anne | | 1906 | 4 | |
| 131-110-04 | 5465 Red Winery Rd. | Queen Anne | 1890 | | 3 | |
| 131-110-04 | 5465 Red Winery Rd. | Barns | 1875 | | 4 | |
| 131-160-18 | 6476 Red Winery Rd. | Barn w/Cupola | 1885 | | 3 | |
| 131-170-09 | 3680 Pine Flat Rd. | Italianate | | 1879 | 3 | |
| 131-170-11 | 6640 Hwy. 128 | Victorian Church | | 1896 | 3 | |
| 131-170-25 | 6740 Hwy. 128 | Queen Anne | | 1900 | 3 | |
| 131-170-26 | 6706 Hwy. 128 | False Front Commercial | | 1893 | 4 | |
| 131-170-26 | 6738 Hwy. 128 | Queen Anne Cottage | | 1874 | 4 | |
| 131-170-27 | 6800 Hwy. 128 | Barns/Water Tower | 1880 | | 4 | |
| 131-180-09 | 6487 Hwy. 128 | Craftsman Commercial | 1920 | | 4 | |
| 131-190-14 | 6561 Alexander Vly. Rd. | Italianate | 1875 | | 4 | |
| 131-200-13 | 7301 Hwy. 128 | Transitional | | 1910 | 4 | |
| 131-210-11 | 7971 Hwy. 128 | Homestead | 1875 | | 4 | |
| 131-210-28 | 4420 W. Sausal Ln. | Non-Specific Cottage | | 1912 | 5 | |
| 131-210-28 | 4420 W. Sausal Ln. | Transitional Cottage | | 1879 | 5 | |
| 131-220-06 | 7752 Hwy. 128 | Homestead | | 1853 | 3 | |
| 131-220-07 | 7734 Hwy. 128 | Gablet Cottage | 1880 | | 5 | |
| 131-220-11 | 7394 Hwy. 128 | Gabled Homestead | | 1884 | 4 | |
| 131-240-01 | 5454 Hwy. 128 | Queen Anne | | 1906 | 5 | |
| 131-240-02 | 5512 Hwy. 128 | Craftsman | | 1923 | 5 | |
| 132-010-01 | 8015 Hwy. 128 | Transitional | | 1905 | 3 | |
| 132-010-01 | 8015 Hwy. 128 | False Front Commercial | | 1904 | 3 | |
| 132-010-02 | 8239 Hwy. 128 | Hip Roof Cottage | | 1889 | 4 | |
| 132-010-13 | 8755 Hwy. 128 | Gabled Homestead | | 1868 | 3 | |
| 132-010-16 | 8359 Hwy. 128 | Gabled Homestead | | 1868 | 4 | |
| 132-010-16 | 8359 Hwy. 128 | Single Gable Barn | | 1896 | 5 | |
| 132-020-14 | 8644 Hwy. 128 | Adobe | 1840 | | 1D | J |
| 132-020-14 | 8644 Hwy. 128 | School | | 1868 | 1D | J |
| 132-020-14 | 8644 Hwy. 128 | Gablet Roof Cottage w/Veranda | 1847-90 | | 1D | J |
| 132-020-14 | 8644 Hwy. 128 | Cemetery | | 1852 | 1D | J |
| 132-030-12 | 9455 Hwy. 128 | Barn | 1904 | | 5 | |
| 132-040-02 | 10075 Hwy. 128 | Cottage | | 1893 | 5 | |
| 132-080-12 | 14657 Chalk Hill Rd. | School | 1870 | | 4 | |
| 140-010-16 | 18605 Geyserville Ave. | Barn w/Cupola | 1880 | | 3 | |
| 140-020-08 | 18725 Independence Ln. | Cemetery | | 1883 | 5 | |
| 140-020-13 | 18605 Redwood Hwy. | Bungalow | 1925 | | 4 | |
| 140-020-13 | 18521 Redwood Hwy. | Bungalow | | 1917 | 5 | |
| 140-020-18 | 18899 Independence Ln. | Schoolhouse | 1865 | | 3 | |
| 140-030-10 | 19585 Geyserville Ave. | Non-Specific | | 1925 | 5 | |
| 140-030-15 | 19165 Geyserville Ave. | Italianate | | 1885 | 4 | |
| 140-030-17 | 19185 Geyserville Ave. | Hip Roof w/Stick Features | | 1890 | 5 | |
| 140-030-26 | 400 Souverain Rd. | Modern Hop Kiln Winery | | 1973 | 4 | |
| 140-050-02 | 11455 Old Redwood Hwy. | Stone Winery | 1900 | | 4 | |
| 140-050-02 | Geyserville Ave. | Gabled Homestead | | 1879 | 4 | |
| 140-050-10 | 19585 S. Geyserville Rd. | Stone Winery | | 1908 | 3 | |
| 140-060-04 | Geyserville Ave. | Homestead | | 1886 | 5 | |
| 140-250-04 | 1956 Hwy. 128 | Craftsman | 1915 | | 3 | |
| 140-260-01 | 2584 Hwy. 128 | Italianate | 1880 | | 5 | |
| 140-260-04 | 2650 Hwy. 128 | Queen Anne | | 1903 | 4 | |

**HEALDSBURG CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
1983 MASTER LIST OF CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES**

District A

| | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Lytton Springs | 200 Lytton Springs Rd. | 091-100-12 |
| School Gymnasium | 200 Lytton Springs Rd. | 091-100-12 |
| Hospital | 200 Lytton Springs Rd. | 091-100-12 |
| Boys' Residence Halls | 200 Lytton Springs Rd. | 091-100-12 |
| School Classroom Bldg. | 200 Lytton Springs Rd. | 091-100-12 |
| Spring House | 200 Lytton Springs Rd. | 091-100-12 |
| Teachers Residence | 200 Lytton Springs Rd. | 091-100-12 |
| Barns and Outbuildings | 200 Lytton Springs Rd. | 091-100-12 |
| School Cooler Bldg. | 200 Lytton Springs Rd. | 091-100-12 |

District B

| | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 511 Johnson St. | 002-111-05 |
| 530 Johnson St. | 002-123-24 |
| 536 Johnson St. | 002-123-07 |
| 707 Johnson St. | 002-041-12 |
| 713 Johnson St. | 002-041-11 |
| 719 Johnson St. | 002-041-10 |
| 727 Johnson St. | 002-041-09 |
| 735 Johnson St. | 002-041-07 |
| 743 Johnson St. | 002-041-31 |
| 808 Johnson St. | 002-023-12 |
| 827 Johnson St. | 002-031-20 |
| 828 Johnson St. | 002-023-06 |

District C

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| 148 Piper St. | 002-163-10 |
|---------------|------------|

District D

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| 212 North St. | 002-192-05 |
| 216 North St. | 002-192-06 |
| 220 North St. | 002-192-07 |
| 330 North St. | 002-201-24 |
| 404 North St. | 002-201-27 |
| 415 North St. | 002-151-42 |
| 416 North St. | 002-201-60 |
| 420 North St. | 002-201-31 |
| 432 North St. | 002-810-29 |
| 444 North St. | 002-201-35 |

District E

| | |
|---------------------|------------|
| 231 Center St. | 002-242-15 |
| 237 Center St. | 002-242-16 |
| 243 Center St. | 002-242-22 |
| 245 Center St. | 002-242-23 |
| 249 Center St. | 002-242-11 |
| 302 Center St. | 002-194-08 |
| 304 Center St. | 002-194-19 |
| 308 Center St. | 002-194-18 |
| 328 Center St. | 002-193-04 |
| 245 Healdsburg Ave. | 002-243-23 |

District E Continued

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| 324 Healdsburg Ave. | 002-181-06 |
| 326 Healdsburg Ave. | 002-181-05 |
| 328 Healdsburg Ave. | 002-181-04 |
| 336 Healdsburg Ave. | 002-181-15 |
| 106-110 Matheson St. | 002-242-36 |
| 130 Matheson St. | 002-241-10 |
| 128 Plaza | 002-194-16 |
| 136 Plaza | 002-194-17 |

District F

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| 214 Matheson St. | 002-232-02 |
| 217 Matheson St. | 002-191-08 |
| 224 Matheson St. | 002-232-04 |
| 313 Matheson St. | 002-201-38 |
| 338 Matheson St. | 002-231-10 |
| 411 Matheson St. | 002-201-73 |
| 418 Matheson St. | 002-231-12 |
| 428 Matheson St. | 002-231-14 |
| 430 Matheson St. | 002-231-15 |
| 509 Matheson St. | 002-212-22 |
| 513 Matheson St. | 002-212-21 |
| 517 Matheson St. | 002-212-20 |
| 527 Matheson St. | 002-212-18 |
| 532 Matheson St. | 002-222-19 |
| 533 Matheson St. | 002-211-01 |
| 540 Matheson St. | 002-222-07 |
| 544 Matheson St. | 002-222-08 |
| 545 Matheson St. | 002-211-14 |
| 555 Matheson St. | 002-211-13 |

District G

| | |
|----------------|------------|
| 301 Tucker St. | 002-231-01 |
| 307 Tucker St. | 002-231-36 |
| 314 Tucker St. | 002-271-33 |
| 317 Tucker St. | 002-231-33 |
| 398 Tucker St. | 002-271-08 |
| 402 Tucker St. | 002-271-09 |
| 407 Tucker St. | 002-231-42 |
| 408 Tucker St. | 002-271-10 |
| 415 Tucker St. | 002-231-26 |
| 418 Tucker St. | 002-271-12 |
| 434 Tucker St. | 002-271-16 |
| 436 Tucker St. | 002-271-17 |
| 507 Tucker St. | 002-223-13 |
| 522 Tucker St. | 002-282-13 |
| 527 Tucker St. | 002-223-17 |
| 532 Tucker St. | 002-281-07 |

District H

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| 46 Adeline | 002-302-29 |
| 38 Railroad Ave. | 002-302-21 |
| 46 Railroad Ave. | 002-302-11 |
| 1 Ward St. | 002-302-01 |
| 7 Ward St. | 002-302-02 |

District H Continued

| | |
|-------------|------------|
| 8 Ward St. | 002-301-01 |
| 11 Ward St. | 002-302-03 |
| 13 Ward St. | 002-302-04 |
| 16 Ward St. | 002-301-02 |
| 35 Ward St. | 002-302-08 |
| 41 Ward St. | 002-302-09 |

District I

| | | |
|------|----------------|------------|
| Barn | 237 Grant Ave. | 086-020-08 |
|------|----------------|------------|

District J

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------|
| Alexander Barn | 8644 Hwy. 128 | 132-020-14 |
|----------------|---------------|------------|

HEALDSBURG CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
1983 MASTER LIST OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES BY STREET ADDRESS

Alexander Valley Road

| | |
|------|------------|
| 1474 | 091-030-35 |
| 2312 | 091-030-04 |
| 6561 | 131-190-14 |

Bailhache Avenue

| | |
|------|------------|
| 1115 | 088-100-04 |
|------|------------|

Brown Street

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 626 | 002-073-04 |
| 702 | 002-062-01 |
| 734 | 002-062-22 |

Center Street

| | |
|-----------|------------|
| 204 | 002-241-01 |
| 210 | 002-241-30 |
| 214 | 002-241-29 |
| 214A | 002-241-29 |
| 215 | 002-242-20 |
| 218 | 002-241-03 |
| 219 | 002-242-19 |
| 226 | 002-241-05 |
| 230 | 002-241-06 |
| 239 | 002-242-13 |
| 312 | 002-194-05 |
| 318 & 320 | 002-194-06 |
| 322 | 002-193-12 |
| 328 | 002-193-04 |

Chalk Hill Road

| | |
|-------|------------|
| 14657 | 132-080-12 |
|-------|------------|

Chiquita Road

| | |
|------|------------|
| 1010 | 091-130-08 |
|------|------------|

College Street

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 606 | 002-074-02 |
|-----|------------|

Dry Creek Road

| | |
|------|------------|
| 724 | 089-090-48 |
| 795 | 089-090-42 |
| 801 | 089-090-35 |
| 941 | 089-050-38 |
| 995 | 089-050-41 |
| 1221 | 089-050-34 |
| 1500 | 089-040-02 |
| 1785 | 089-030-15 |
| 1830 | 089-030-16 |
| 1950 | 089-030-13 |

Dry Creek Road Cont.

| | |
|------|------------|
| 1960 | 089-030-12 |
| 2470 | 091-150-14 |
| 2836 | 091-160-22 |

East Street

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 104 | 002-272-01 |
| 217 | 002-241-24 |
| 301 | 002-194-15 |
| 321 | 002-193-01 |
| 340 | 002-192-04 |
| 430 | 002-161-04 |
| 434 | 002-161-03 |

Eastside Road

| | |
|-------|------------|
| 11424 | 066-320-25 |
|-------|------------|

Felta Road

| | |
|------|------------|
| 1194 | 110-070-13 |
| 1201 | 110-070-03 |

First Street

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 400 | 002-141-02 |
| 443 | 002-142-10 |

Fitch Street

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 17 | 002-261-09 |
| 105 | 002-272-13 |
| 216 | 002-231-04 |
| 217 | 002-232-06 |
| 227 | 002-232-05 |
| 228 | 002-231-06 |
| 315 | 002-191-12 |
| 321 | 002-192-10 |
| 325 | 002-192-09 |
| 430 | 002-151-06 |
| 431 | 002-161-16 |
| 439 | 002-161-18 |
| 518 | 002-121-28 |
| 523 | 002-122-10 |
| 528 | 002-121-26 |
| 529 | 002-122-09 |
| 535 | 002-122-08 |
| 725 | 002-052-07 |
| 726 | 002-051-11 |
| 739 | 002-052-06 |
| 837 | 002-022-13 |

Foreman Lane

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 581 | 110-130-33 |
|-----|------------|

APPENDIX 3

Foss Street

411 002-173-22
423 002-173-19
429 002-173-19

Front Street

68 002-321-02
541 002-281-27
Railroad Bridge 088-170-99

Geysers Road

1410 131-060-20
2305 131-070-12

Geyserville Avenue

18605 140-010-16
19165 140-030-15
19185 140-030-17
19585 140-030-10
140-050-02
140-060-04

Grant Avenue

25 086-010-12
237 086-020-08
425 086-020-02
425 086-020-02
521 086-020-04
589 086-020-05
735 086-130-06

Grant Street

110 002-112-27
131 002-091-12
210 002-123-09
216 002-123-10
221 002-083-13
302 002-121-08
315 002-084-01
328 002-121-13
402 002-133-28
425 002-073-01
431 002-073-20
435 002-073-19

Grant School Road

12840 086-110-19

Grove Street

14601 089-130-06
14629 089-130-07
14636 089-130-12
14645 089-130-08

Grove Street Cont.

14730 089-120-75
14730 089-120-75
14851 089-120-71
14891 089-120-69
14979 089-120-04
15105 089-081-07

Hassett Lane

18850 091-010-15
18895 091-010-01

Hayden Street

321 002-271-28
401 002-271-26
417 002-271-23

Healdsburg Avenue

Landmark Palms 002-310-00
146 002-262-11
185 002-251-18
206 002-242-28
217 002-243-10
240 - 250 002-242-07
300 002-181-00
320 002-181-07
330 002-181-03
338 - 340 002-181-01
417 - 419 002-172-02
452 002-171-14
467 002-113-06
540 002-112-08
602 002-092-01
641 002-093-10
709 002-043-08
744 002-042-05
816 002-032-06
845 002-033-17
904 002-471-31
1366 088-090-10
15286 002-503-02
16275 089-010-22
16276 091-040-45
Bridges 088-170-99
Trees 002-310-00
Memorial Beach 088-170-13

Highway 128

1956 140-250-04
2584 140-260-01
2650 140-260-04
3152 131-050-04
3740 131-060-02
3845 131-060-14
4687 131-060-08

Highway 128 Cont.

| | |
|-------|------------|
| 5200 | 131-090-16 |
| 5376 | 131-090-20 |
| 5454 | 131-240-01 |
| 5512 | 131-240-02 |
| 5653 | 131-100-08 |
| 5797 | 131-100-19 |
| 6487 | 131-180-09 |
| 6640 | 131-170-11 |
| 6706 | 131-170-26 |
| 6738 | 131-170-26 |
| 6740 | 131-170-25 |
| 6800 | 131-170-27 |
| 7301 | 131-200-13 |
| 7394 | 131-220-11 |
| 7734 | 131-220-07 |
| 7752 | 131-220-06 |
| 7971 | 131-210-11 |
| 8015 | 132-010-01 |
| 8015 | 132-010-01 |
| 8239 | 132-010-02 |
| 8359 | 132-010-16 |
| 8359 | 132-010-16 |
| 8644 | 132-020-14 |
| 8644 | 132-020-14 |
| 8644 | 132-020-14 |
| 8644 | 132-020-14 |
| 8755 | 132-010-13 |
| 9455 | 132-030-12 |
| 10075 | 132-040-02 |

Hudson Street

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 316 | 002-301-07 |
| 420 | 002-322-03 |
| 433 | 002-291-21 |

Independence Lane

| | |
|-------|------------|
| 18725 | 140-020-08 |
| 18899 | 140-020-18 |

Johnson Street

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 518 | 002-123-21 |
| 525 | 002-111-08 |
| 529 | 002-111-09 |
| 533 | 002-111-10 |
| 539 | 002-111-11 |
| 542 | 002-123-08 |
| 606 | 002-083-19 |
| 607 | 002-091-11 |
| 613 | 002-091-10 |
| 614 | 002-083-21 |
| 619 | 002-091-09 |
| 632 | 002-083-05 |
| 642 | 002-083-07 |
| 639 | 002-091-15 |

Johnson Street Cont.

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 702 | 002-053-25 |
| 730 | 002-053-08 |
| 815 | 002-031-12 |
| 820 | 002-023-18 |

Kennedy Lane

| | |
|----|------------|
| 97 | 002-591-02 |
|----|------------|

Limerick Lane

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 545 | 086-080-06 |
|-----|------------|

Lincoln Street

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 115 | 002-042-27 |
| 122 | 002-092-09 |
| 225 | 002-052-01 |
| 226 | 002-082-03 |
| 233 | 002-052-12 |
| 401 | 002-063-27 |

Lytton Springs Road

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 200 | 091-100-12 |
| 200 | 091-100-12 |

Magnolia

| | |
|------|------------|
| 1320 | 088-180-03 |
| 1385 | 088-180-29 |
| 1491 | 088-180-12 |
| 1905 | 088-190-36 |

Mason Street

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 327 | 002-292-21 |
| 523 | 002-282-18 |

Matheson Street

| | |
|-----------|------------|
| 100 - 104 | 002-242-08 |
| 112 | 002-242-10 |
| 116 | 002-242-21 |
| 209 | 002-191-01 |
| 221 | 002-191-07 |
| 314 | 002-231-07 |
| 320 | 002-231-08 |
| 326 | 002-231-09 |
| 329 | 002-201-48 |
| 337 | 002-201-47 |
| 403 | 002-201-46 |
| 407 | 002-201-45 |
| 410 | 002-231-11 |
| 423 | 002-201-42 |
| 427 | 002-201-55 |
| 438 | 002-231-16 |
| 439 | 002-201-40 |
| 504 | 002-223-05 |

Matheson Street Cont.

| | |
|-------------|------------|
| 554 | 002-220-12 |
| Golf Course | 002-361-04 |

Mill Creek Road

| | |
|------|------------|
| 2845 | 110-050-10 |
|------|------------|

Mill Street

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 44 | 002-251-20 |
| 128 | 002-261-11 |

Moore Lane

| | |
|----|-------------|
| 81 | 088-230-040 |
|----|-------------|

North Street

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 3 | 002-173-21 |
| 134 | 002-193-08 |
| 141 | 002-163-28 |
| 201 | 002-161-10 |
| 207 | 002-161-11 |
| 211 | 002-161-25 |
| 219 | 002-161-13 |
| 226 | 002-192-08 |
| 227 | 002-161-14 |
| 301 | 002-151-01 |
| 412 | 002-201-29 |
| 433 | 002-151-38 |
| 445 | 002-151-36 |

North Fitch Mountain Road

| | |
|------|------------|
| 1248 | 002-400-20 |
| 2655 | 087-103-03 |
| 2795 | 087-102-04 |

Norton Road

| | |
|-------|------------|
| 15701 | 089-050-21 |
|-------|------------|

Old Redwood Highway

| | |
|-------|------------|
| 10860 | 065-310-16 |
| 11360 | 065-310-14 |
| 11455 | 140-050-02 |
| 11971 | 086-120-47 |
| 12051 | 086-120-05 |
| 12215 | 086-120-02 |
| 12297 | 086-120-30 |
| 12521 | 086-110-17 |
| 12707 | 086-110-22 |
| 12707 | 086-110-22 |
| 12781 | 086-110-21 |
| 12829 | 086-030-05 |
| 12910 | 086-030-11 |
| 12976 | 086-030-09 |
| 13604 | 088-170-19 |

Pine Flat Road

| | |
|------|------------|
| 3680 | 131-170-09 |
|------|------------|

Piper Street

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 144 | 002-163-09 |
| 152 | 002-163-11 |
| 201 | 002-123-01 |
| 216 | 002-161-19 |
| 219 | 002-123-16 |
| 225 | 002-122-01 |
| 226 | 002-161-19 |
| 241 | 002-122-13 |
| 401 | 002-133-01 |
| 402 | 002-151-16 |
| 407 | 002-133-22 |
| 447 | 002-132-19 |

Plaza Street

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 113 | 002-181-17 |
| 117 | 002-181-21 |
| 119 | 002-181-20 |
| 301 | 002-201-16 |
| 304 | 002-201-03 |

Powell Avenue

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 121 | 002-470-35 |
| 201 | 002-470-13 |

Prince Street

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 511 | 002-123-15 |
| 515 | 002-123-14 |
| 518 | 002-122-03 |

Red Winery Road

| | |
|------|------------|
| 5465 | 131-110-04 |
| 5465 | 131-110-04 |
| 6476 | 131-160-18 |

Redwood Highway

| | |
|-------|------------|
| 18521 | 140-020-13 |
| 18605 | 140-020-13 |

Sherman Street

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 403 | 002-013-03 |
|-----|------------|

Second Street

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 204 | 002-221-09 |
|-----|------------|

South Fitch Mountain Road

| | |
|------|------------|
| 751 | 088-150-22 |
| 935 | 087-240-06 |
| 1081 | 002-511-41 |

South Fitch Mountain Road Cont.

| | |
|------|------------|
| 1163 | 002-640-07 |
| 1560 | 087-213-02 |
| 1610 | 087-213-14 |
| 1615 | 087-213-99 |

South Geyserville Road

| | |
|-------|------------|
| 19585 | 140-050-10 |
|-------|------------|

Souverain Road

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 400 | 140-030-26 |
|-----|------------|

Tucker Street

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 212 | 002-232-12 |
| 308 | 002-271-05 |
| 313 | 002-231-34 |
| 317 | 002-231-33 |
| 323 | 002-231-32 |
| 405 | 002-231-28 |
| 411 | 002-231-41 |
| 419 | 002-231-25 |
| 424 | 002-271-14 |
| 425 | 002-231-24 |
| 428 | 002-271-15 |
| 502 | 002-282-08 |
| 506 | 002-282-09 |
| 512 | 002-282-10 |
| 515 | 002-223-12 |
| 538 | 002-281-08 |
| 539 | 002-222-13 |
| 551 | 002-222-12 |
| 552 | 002-281-22 |
| 554 | 002-281-23 |

University Street

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 14 | 002-282-03 |
| 500 | 002-131-03 |
| 702 | 002-061-19 |
| 709 | 002-062-14 |

Ward Street

| | |
|----|------------|
| 34 | 002-301-04 |
| 52 | 002-301-06 |

Wasson Lane

| |
|------------|
| 131-060-07 |
|------------|

West Dry Creek Road

| | |
|------|------------|
| 435 | 089-150-08 |
| 1950 | 089-190-08 |
| 1950 | 089-190-08 |
| 1955 | 089-190-48 |
| 2065 | 089-190-05 |
| 2785 | 089-210-27 |

West Grant Street

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 20 | 003-040-04 |
| 25 | 002-101-01 |
| 26 | 003-040-29 |
| 55 | 002-101-07 |
| 75 | 089-130-35 |
| 94 | 089-130-21 |
| 95 | 089-130-13 |
| 430 | 089-110-15 |
| 449 | 089-110-07 |
| 602 | 089-110-08 |

West Matheson Street

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 75 | 088-230-15 |
| 199 | 088-230-10 |

West North Street

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 307 | 088-230-62 |
|-----|------------|

West Sausal Lane

| | |
|------|------------|
| 4420 | 131-210-28 |
| 4420 | 131-210-28 |

West Soda Rock Road

| | |
|------|------------|
| 4060 | 088-240-15 |
|------|------------|

Westside Road

| | |
|------|------------|
| 1001 | 110-010-41 |
| 1001 | 110-010-41 |
| 1710 | 110-150-03 |
| 2476 | 110-130-30 |
| 2651 | 110-070-01 |
| 3280 | 110-080-21 |
| 3500 | 110-090-02 |
| 4296 | 110-100-22 |
| 4377 | 110-110-01 |
| 4598 | 110-110-02 |
| 4785 | 110-110-04 |
| 5055 | 110-110-06 |
| 5297 | 110-120-09 |
| 6050 | 110-160-02 |
| 6050 | 110-160-02 |

Wilson Road

| | |
|------|------------|
| 2225 | 131-070-03 |
|------|------------|

HEALDSBURG CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY1983 MASTER LIST OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES BY HISTORICAL OCCUPANTS

| | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Abshire House | 1956 Highway 128 | 140-250-04 |
| Ackerman House | 328 Grant St. | 002-121-13 |
| Adams House | 428 Tucker St. | 002-271-15 |
| Adamson House | 815 Johnson St. | 002-031-12 |
| Alexander Adobe | 8644 Highway 128 | 132-020-14 |
| Alexander, Charles House | 7752 Highway 128 | 131-220-06 |
| Alexander, George House | 423 Matheson St. | 002-201-42 |
| Alexander, George House | 419 Tucker St. | 002-231-25 |
| Alexander, Joseph House | 3680 Pine Flat Rd. | 131-170-09 |
| Alexander, Rufena House | 8644 Highway 128 | 132-020-14 |
| Alexander, Thomas House | 8644 Highway 128 | 132-020-14 |
| Alexander Valley Community Hall | 5512 Highway 128 | 131-240-02 |
| Alexander Valley School | 8644 Highway 128 | 132-020-14 |
| Alexander Valley Store | 6487 Highway 128 | 131-080-09 |
| Algren House | 221 Grant St. | 002-083-13 |
| Ames House | 407 Piper St. | 002-133-22 |
| Anderson Building | 301 East St. | 002-194-15 |
| Athey House | 233 Lincoln St. | 002-052-12 |
| Auradou House | 1785 Dry Creek Rd. | 089-030-15 |
| | | |
| Babst House | 734 Brown St. | 002-062-22 |
| Bacchi House | 545 Limerick Ln. | 086-080-06 |
| Bacon House | 1500 Dry Creek Rd. | 089-040-02 |
| Bailey Ranch Hand Quarters | 4420 Sausal Ln. | 131-210-28 |
| Baker Barn | 14636 Grove St. | 089-130-12 |
| Baker House | 95 W. Grant St. | 089-130-13 |
| Barnes House | 427 Matheson St. | 002-201-55 |
| Beeson Cemetery | 5200 Highway 128 | 131-090-16 |
| Beeson, J.B. House | 216 Piper St. | 002-161-21 |
| Beeson, W.S. House | 5376 Highway 128 | 131-090-20 |
| Bell, Albert House | 1950 Dry Creek Rd. | 089-030-13 |
| Bell, William House | 521 Grant Ave. | 086-020-04 |
| Bennett House | 2845 Mill Creek Rd. | 110-050-10 |
| Bice House | 2651 Westside Rd. | 110-070-01 |
| Bice Ranch | 1194 Felta Rd. | 110-070-13 |
| Biddle House | 226 Piper St. | 002-161-19 |
| Bidwell Barn | 9455 Highway 128 | 132-030-12 |
| Blazer, Charles House & Orchard | 430 W. Grant St. | 089-110-15 |
| Blazer, Charles House | 26 W. Grant St. | 003-040-29 |
| Boss House | 506 Tucker St. | 002-282-09 |
| Bouton House | 19165 Geyserville Ave. | 140-030-15 |
| Bowles House | 14 University St. | 002-282-03 |
| Boyle House | 614 Johnson St. | 002-083-21 |
| Breiling House | 115 Lincoln St. | 002-042-27 |
| Briggs Barn and Watertower | 6800 Highway 128 | 131-170-27 |
| Briggs Mansion | 6740 Highway 128 | 131-170-25 |
| Brown, George House | 1491 Magnolia Dr. | 088-180-12 |
| Brown, Henry House | 207 North St. | 002-161-11 |
| Browne House | 304 Plaza St. | 002-201-03 |
| Brumfield, Summers House | 12215 Old Redwood Hwy. | 086-120-02 |
| Brumfield, Summers House | 12297 Old Redwood Hwy. | 186-120-03 |

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| Buffi Hotel | 146 Healdsburg Ave. | 002-262-11 |
| Bull House | 217 East St. | 002-241-24 |
| Burgett House | 739 Fitch St. | 002-052-06 |
| Bush House | 326 Matheson St. | 002-231-09 |
| Butcher Ranch | 14891 Grove St. | 089-120-69 |
| Butler House | 314 Matheson St. | 002-231-07 |
| | | |
| Candelot Building | 206 Healdsburg Ave. | 002-242-28 |
| Carnegie Library | 221 Matheson St. | 002-191-07 |
| Carson House | 641 Healdsburg Ave. | 002-093-10 |
| Cerri Bros. Warehouse | 3 North St. | 002-173-21 |
| Cerri House | 110 Grant St. | 002-112-27 |
| Cerri and Maggenti Grocery | 540 Healdsburg Ave. | 002-112-08 |
| Cerri and Maggenti Grocery | 417 - 419 Healdsburg Ave. | 002-172-02 |
| Chambaud/Simi Winery | 433 Hudson St. | 002-291-21 |
| Chitwood Place | 7734 Highway 128 | 131-220-07 |
| Christian Church | 321 East St. | 002-193-01 |
| Clack House | 411 Foss St. | 002-173-22 |
| Coffman House | 539 Tucker St. | 002-222-13 |
| Cohn, Samuel House | 2584 Highway 128 | 140-260-01 |
| Cole House | 204 Second St. | 002-221-09 |
| Condit House | 226 North St. | 002-192-08 |
| Cook Hardware | 318 - 320 Center St. | 002-194-06 |
| Cook, Israel House | 12521 Old Redwood Hwy. | 086-110-17 |
| Coustal House | 219 Center St. | 002-242-19 |
| Crocker Sanitarium | 504 Matheson St. | 002-223-05 |
| Cummings, Harry House | 613 Johnson St. | 002-091-10 |
| Cummings, William House | 17 Fitch St. | 002-261-09 |
| Cuneo Barn | 425 Grant Ave. | 086-020-02 |
| Cuneo, A.J. House | 589 Grant Ave. | 086-020-05 |
| Cuneo, G.A. House | 25 Grant Ave. | 086-010-12 |
| Cunningham House | 2476 Westside Rd. | 110-130-30 |
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| Delatour House | 68 Front St. | 002-321-02 |
| Dewey Bicycle Shop | 328 Center St. | 002-193-04 |
| De Wiederhold House | 425 Grant St. | 002-073-01 |
| Del Rio Woods Roller Rink | 2655 N. Fitch Mtn. Rd. | 087-103-03 |
| Del Rio Woods Store | 2795 N. Fitch Mtn. Rd. | 087-102-04 |
| Dudley House | 201 Piper St. | 002-123-01 |
| Dunn House | 226 Lincoln St. | 002-082-03 |
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| Ellis Property | 430 East St. | 002-161-04 |
| Ellis Property | 434 East St. | 002-161-03 |
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| Farmer's and Mechanics Bank | 119 Plaza St. | 002-181-20 |
| Farrar, Dr. M.C. House | 515 Tucker St. | 002-223-12 |
| Favour, John House | 523 Mason St. | 002-282-18 |
| Favour/Banks House | 15105 Grove St. | 089-081-07 |
| Felta School | 1201 Felta Rd. | 110-070-03 |
| Ferguson, George House | 502 Tucker St. | 002-282-08 |
| Ferguson, H.O. House | 424 Tucker St. | 002-271-14 |

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| Ferguson, John House | 6561 Alexander Vly. Rd. | 131-190-14 |
| Ferguson, Paris House | 512 Tucker St. | 002-282-10 |
| Ferguson, Russell House | Geyserville Ave. | 140-060-04 |
| Field, Suzie N. House | 11424 Eastside Rd. | 066-320-25 |
| Field House | 320 Matheson St. | 002-231-08 |
| First Baptist Church | 431 Fitch St. | 002-161-16 |
| Foppiano, Louis House | 12781 Old Redwood Hwy. | 086-110-21 |
| Foppiano, Giovanni House | 97 Kennedy Ln. | 002-591-02 |
| Foppiano Winery | 12707 Old Redwood Hwy. | 086-110-22 |
| Foreman House | 315 Fitch St. | 002-191-12 |
| Fredson, C.A. House | 18521 Old Redwood Hwy. | 140-020-13 |
| Fredson, Israel House | 11360 Old Redwood Hwy. | 065-310-14 |
| Frost Ranch | 4785 Westside Rd. | 110-110-04 |
| Gaddini Winery | 1960 Dry Creek Rd. | 089-030-12 |
| Gaddini Winery | 11455 Old Redwood Hwy. | 140-050-02 |
| Gagliardo, Gerolamo House | 237 Grant Ave. | 086-020-08 |
| Gagliardo, Joseph House | 13604 Old Redwood Hwy. | 088-170-19 |
| Gallaway House | 2470 Dry Creek Rd. | 091-150-14 |
| Garrett House | 403 Matheson St. | 002-201-46 |
| Gillis House | 14629 Grove St. | 089-130-07 |
| Gobbi Building | 312 Center St. | 002-194-05 |
| Gobbi House | 15286 Healdsburg Ave. | 002-503-02 |
| Goddard Ranch | 4296 Westside Rd. | 110-100-22 |
| Goodman House | corner Wasson & Beeson Ln. | 131-060-07 |
| Gotelli House | 709 University St. | 002-062-14 |
| Grainger House | 837 Fitch St. | 002-022-13 |
| Grant Gravel | 1366 Healdsburg Ave. | 088-090-10 |
| Grant, Henry House | 12910 Old Redwood Hwy. | 086-030-11 |
| Grant, John D. House | 12829 Old Redwood Hwy. | 086-030-05 |
| Grant, Ralph House | 12976 Old Redwood Hwy. | 086-030-09 |
| Grant School | 12840 Grant School Rd. | 086-110-19 |
| Grape Leaf Inn | 539 Johnson St. | 002-111-11 |
| Grater Carriage House | 144 Piper St. | 002-163-09 |
| Grater House | 152 Piper St. | 002-163-11 |
| Grove House | 602 W. Grant St. | 089-110-08 |
| Gum, Isaac Ranch | 1221 Dry Creek Rd. | 089-050-34 |
| Gunn, House | 518 Fitch St. | 002-121-28 |
| Haigh, G.W. Ranch | 14851 Grove St. | 089-120-71 |
| Haigh, G.W. House | 75 W. Grant St. | 089-130-35 |
| Hall, Clarence House | 340 East St. | 002-192-04 |
| Hall, W.H. House | 18850 Hassett Ln. | 091-010-15 |
| Hamilton House | 321 Fitch St. | 002-192-10 |
| Harmon Nursery | 1385 Magnolia Dr. | 088-180-29 |
| Hassett House | 239 Center St. | 002-242-13 |
| Hassett Ranch | 94 W. Grant St. | 089-130-21 |
| Hayes House | 430 Fitch St. | 002-151-06 |
| Heald, William House | 606 College St. | 002-074-02 |
| Healdsburg Chamber of Commerce | 217 Healdsburg Ave. | 002-243-10 |
| Healdsburg Country Club | Matheson St. | 002-361-04 |
| Healdsburg Elementary School | 400 First St. | 002-141-02 |

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| Healdsburg General Hospital | 639 Johnson St. | 002-091-15 |
| Healdsburg Grammar School Auditorium | 212 Tucker St. | 002-232-12 |
| Healdsburg Junior High School Gym | 315 Grant St. | 002-084-01 |
| Healdsburg Machine Shop | 452 Healdsburg Ave. | 002-171-14 |
| Healdsburg National Bank | 320 Healdsburg Ave. | 002-181-07 |
| Healdsburg Avenue Palm Trees | Healdsburg Ave. | 002-310-00 |
| Hilgerloh House | 709 Healdsburg Ave. | 002-043-08 |
| Hooten-Paxton Ranch/Madronna Knolls | 1001 Westside Rd. | 110-010-41 |
| Hooten Ranch/Walnut Grove | 199 W. Matheson St. | 088-230-10 |
| Hopper House | 1710 Westside Rd. | 110-150-03 |
| Hotchkiss Ranch | 18895 Hassett Ln. | 091-010-01 |
| Independence School | 18899 Independence Ln. | 140-020-18 |
| I.O.O.F. Hall | 100 - 104 Matheson St. | 002-242-08 |
| I.O.O.F. Hall | 240 - 245 Healdsburg Ave. | 002-242-07 |
| Jehle House | 16276 Healdsburg Ave. | 091-040-45 |
| Jenkins House | 529 Fitch St. | 002-122-09 |
| Jewitt House | 702 University St. | 002-061-19 |
| Jimtown Store | 6706 S. Highway 128 | 131-170-26 |
| Jordon Winery | 1474 Alexander Vly. Rd. | 091-030-35 |
| Kellogg House | 528 Fitch St. | 002-121-26 |
| Kelly, Capt. William House | 606 Johnson St. | 002-083-19 |
| King House | 619 Johnson St. | 002-091-09 |
| Koberg House | 134 North St. | 002-193-08 |
| Koberg Jewelry | 117 Plaza St. | 002-181-21 |
| Koenig Building | 330 Healdsburg Ave. | 002-181-03 |
| Knox House | 407 Matheson St. | 002-201-45 |
| Kruse Building | 112 Matheson St. | 002-242-10 |
| Laymance Homestead | 995 Dry Creek Rd. | 089-050-41 |
| Laymance Ranch | 15701 Norton Rd. | 089-050-21 |
| Leroux House | 3845 Highway 128 | 131-060-14 |
| Lewis House | 941 Dry Creek Rd. | 089-050-38 |
| Lewis, Jeremiah House | 801 Dry Creek Rd. | 089-090-35 |
| Long Family Cemetery | 1800 Old Redwood Hwy. | 140-020-08 |
| Long, John Barn | 18605 Geyserville Ave. | 140-010-16 |
| Lorenzini House | 816 Healdsburg Ave. | 002-032-06 |
| Low House | 2584 Highway 128 | 140-260-01 |
| Lytton Boy's & Girl's Home/School | 200 Lytton Springs Rd. | 091-100-12 |
| Lytton Springs Resort Bathhouse | 200 Lytton Springs Rd. | 091-100-12 |
| McClish House | 325 Fitch St. | 002-192-09 |
| McClish Ranch | 3500 Westside Rd. | 110-090-02 |
| McDonnell House | 75 W. Matheson St. | 088-230-15 |
| McManus Store | 338 - 340 Healdsburg Ave. | 002-181-01 |
| McMinn House | 19185 Geyserville Ave. | 140-030-17 |
| McPherson, Lycurgus House | 3152 Highway 128 | 131-050-04 |

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| McPherson Ranch | 2312 Alexander Vly. Rd. | 091-030-04 |
| Maacama School | 14657 Chalk Hill Rd. | 132-080-12 |
| Manzanita School | 795 Dry Creek Rd. | 089-090-42 |
| Marshall House | 227 North St. | 002-161-14 |
| Masonic Temple | 322 Center St. | 002-193-12 |
| Massoni, Eugene House | 744 Healdsburg Ave. | 002-042-05 |
| Massoni, Giuseppi House | 1010 Chiquita Rd. | 091-130-08 |
| Matheson House | 751 S. Fitch Mtn. Rd. | 088-150-22 |
| Matthews House | 4060 W. Soda Rock Ln. | 088-240-15 |
| Mead House | 327 Mason St. | 002-292-21 |
| Meek House | 8015 Highway 128 | 132-010-01 |
| Meek Winery | 8015 Highway 128 | 132-010-01 |
| Meisner House | 3740 Highway 128 | 131-060-02 |
| Melton Carriage House | 1950 W. Dry Creek Rd. | 089-190-08 |
| Melton House | 1950 W. Dry Creek Rd. | 089-190-08 |
| Memorial Beach | Healdsburg Ave. | 088-170-13 |
| Merchant House | 122 Lincoln St. | 002-092-09 |
| Meyer, Harry House | 18605 Old Redwood Hwy. | 140-020-03 |
| Meyer, Samuel House | 219 North St. | 002-161-13 |
| Meyer, Samuel House | 308 Tucker St. | 002-271-05 |
| Miller, James House | 724 Dry Creek Rd. | 089-090-48 |
| Miller, John House | 25 W. Grant St. | 002-101-01 |
| Miller, Joseph House | 337 Matheson St. | 002-201-47 |
| Miller Packing Co. | 55 W. Grant St. | 002-101-07 |
| Minaglia House | 1115 Bailhache Ave. | 088-100-04 |
| Moore Building | 116 Matheson St. | 002-242-21 |
| Morris Express Stop | 317 Tucker St. | 002-231-33 |
| Mulligan House | 6476 Red Winery Rd. | 131-160-18 |
| Mumma Ranch | 1163 S. Fitch Mtn. Rd. | 002-640-07 |
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| Nervo House | 19585 Geyserville Rd. | 140-030-10 |
| Nervo Winery | 19585 Geyserville Rd. | 140-050-10 |
| Northern Methodist Church | 241 Piper St. | 002-122-13 |
| Northwestern Pacific Railroad Depot | 316 Hudson St. | 002-301-07 |
| Norton, L.A. House | 44 Mill St. | 002-251-20 |
| Norton, Lewis House | 14601 Grove St. | 089-130-06 |
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| Oakmound Cemetery | Piper St. | 088-150-13 |
| Ohio House | 20 W. Grant St. | 003-040-04 |
| Olivetto Winery | 845 Healdsburg Ave. | 002-033-17 |
| Osborn Ranch | 10075 Highway 128 | 132-040-02 |
| Ottmer House | 467 Healdsburg Ave. | 002-113-06 |
| Overmohle's Vista Madrone Resort | 4420 N. Sausal Ln. | 131-210-28 |
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| Passalacqua, A.D. House | 321 Hayden St. | 002-271-28 |
| Passalacqua, Frank House | 726 Fitch St. | 002-051-11 |
| Passalacqua, Henry House | 403 Sherman St. | 002-013-03 |
| Passarino, John House | 34 Ward St. | 002-301-04 |
| Passarino, Sanator House | 52 Ward St. | 002-301-06 |
| Patchett House | 410 Matheson St. | 002-231-11 |
| Patrick, James House | 6738 Highway 128 | 131-170-26 |
| Patterson, Salomon House | 5454 Highway 128 | 131-240-01 |
| Patteson, Zeke House | 7301 Highway 128 | 131-200-13 |

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| Paxton-Hooten Ranch/Madronna Knolls | 1001 Westside Rd. | 110-101-41 |
| Paxton Ranch Stables | 1001 Westside Rd. | 110-010-41 |
| Peck, John House | 2836 Dry Creek Rd. | 091-160-22 |
| People's Church | 6640 Highway 128 | 131-170-11 |
| Peterson House | 228 Fitch St. | 002-231-06 |
| Petray, Frank House | 1081 S. Fitch Mtn. Rd. | 002-511-41 |
| Petray, James House | 730 Johnson St. | 002-053-08 |
| Petray, R.A. House | 11971 Old Redwood Hwy. | 086-120-47 |
| Pierce House | 2785 W. Dry Creek Rd. | 089-210-27 |
| Pimm House | 204 Center St. | 002-241-01 |
| Pine Ridge School | 2065 W. Dry Creek Rd. | 089-190-05 |
| Plaza | 300 Healdsburg Ave. | 002-181-00 |
| Pordon House | 702 Johnson St. | 002-053-25 |
| Powell Hardware | 113 Plaza St. | 002-181-17 |
| Powell Mansion | 211 North St. | 002-161-25 |
| Powell's Palace | 644 W. Grant St. | 089-110-07 |
| Presbyterian Church | 217 Fitch St. | 002-232-06 |
| Prince House | 225 Piper St. | 002-122-01 |
| Pyne House | 518 Prince St. | 002-122-03 |
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| Railroad Bridge | Front Street | 088-170-99 (SBE 19-853-49-10A) |
| Recreation Park | 500 University St. | 002-131-03 |
| Reiners House | 301 North St. | 002-151-01 |
| Riverdale House and Orchard | 1320 Magnolia Dr. | 088-180-03 |
| Riverside Farms Resort Cottage | 12707 Old Redwood Hwy. | 086-110-22 |
| Rodgers Ranch | 1830 Dry Creek Rd. | 089-030-16 |
| Roma Winery | 14730 Grove St. | 089-120-75 |
| Roma Winery | 128 Mill St. | 002-261-11 |
| Rosasco House | 1905 Magnolia Dr. | 088-190-36 |
| Rose, Mrs. P.E. House | 105 Fitch St. | 002-272-13 |
| Rosenberg House | 725 Fitch St. | 002-052-07 |
| Rosenberg Packing Co. | 3 North St. | 002-173-21 |
| Russian River Bridge | Healdsburg Ave. | 088-170-99 |
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| Saint Paul's Episcopal Church | 209 Matheson St. | 002-191-01 |
| Sargent House | 12015 Old Redwood Hwy. | 086-120-05 |
| Scatena House | 104 East St. | 002-272-01 |
| Scatena Winery | 14730 Grove St. | 089-120-75 |
| Schwab House | 425 Tucker St. | 002-231-24 |
| Seeman, Victor House | 5811 Highway 128 | 131-100-19 |
| Seventh-day Adventist Church | 439 Fitch St. | 002-161-18 |
| Seventh-day Adventist Church | 214A Center St. | 002-241-29 |
| Seventh-day Adventist Cookhouse | 218 Center St. | 002-241-03 |
| Shaffer House | 201 North St. | 002-161-10 |
| Sheriffs, Charles House | 439 Matheson St. | 002-201-40 |
| Sheriffs, George House | 81 Moore Ln. | 088-230-04 |
| Simi/French American Winery | 420 Hudson St. | 002-322-03 |
| Simi Winery | 16275 Healdsburg Ave. | 089-010-22 |
| Skinner Apartments | 141 North St. | 002-163-28 |
| Smith, Lou House | 5653 Highway 128 | 131-100-08 |
| Smith, W.T. House | 2650 Highway 128 | 140-260-04 |
| Snook Grove | 551 Tucker St. | 002-222-12 |

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| Soda Rock Winery | 8015 Highway 128 | 132-010-01 |
| Souverain Winery | 400 Souverain Rd. | 140-030-26 |
| Stevens House | 552 Tucker St. | 002-281-22 |
| Stone, Dr. J.S. House | 523 Fitch St. | 002-122-10 |
| Stone, Dr. J.S. House | 607 Johnson St. | 002-091-11 |
| Storey, Walter House | 438 Matheson St. | 002-231-16 |
| Storey Ranch | 4598 Westside Rd. | 110-110-02 |
| Sunsweet Packing Plant | 128 Mill St. | 002-261-11 |
| Swisher Mansion | 642 Johnson St. | 002-083-07 |
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| Tayman, Charles House | 935 Fitch Mtn. Rd. | 087-240-06 |
| Tayman Golf Course | Matheson St. | 002-361-04 |
| Texaco Gas Station | 185 Healdsburg Ave. | 002-251-18 |
| Thormann, August House | 7394 Highway 128 | 131-220-11 |
| Truitt, John House | 3280 Westside Rd. | 110-080-21 |
| Truitt, Roland House | 402 Piper St. | 002-151-16 |
| Tucker, J.S. House | 411 Tucker St. | 002-231-41 |
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| Van Alen House | 131 Grant St. | 002-091-12 |
| Villa Chanticleer | 1248 N. Fitch Mtn. Rd. | 002-400-20 |
| Von Grafen House | 581 Foreman Ln. | 110-130-33 |
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| Wagenseller House | 230 Center St. | 002-241-06 |
| Walker Resort | 541 Front St. | 002-281-27 |
| Walters Hop Kilns | 6050 Westside Rd. | 110-160-02 |
| Ward Ranch | 10860 Old Redwood Hwy. | 065-310-16 |
| Warner, A.L. Ranch | 4377 Westside Rd. | 110-110-01 |
| Warner, Fred House | 5055 Westside Rd. | 110-110-06 |
| Wasson House | 1410 Geysers Rd. | 131-060-20 |
| Watson Ranch | 14979 Grove St. | 089-120-04 |
| Weaver, C.W. House | 329 Matheson St. | 002-201-48 |
| White House | 201 Powell Ave. | 002-470-13 |
| White City Motel | 904 Healdsburg Ave. | 002-471-31 |
| White-O Ranch | 5297 Westside Rd. | 110-120-09 |
| Whitton House | 19185 Geyserville Ave. | 140-030-17 |
| Whitton Winery | 8359 Highway 128 | 132-010-16 |
| Wills House | 544 Tucker St. | 002-281-23 |
| Willson House | 215 Center St. | 002-242-20 |
| Wise Winery | 435 W. Dry Creek Rd. | 089-150-08 |
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| Young Barn | 5465 Red Winery Rd. | 131-110-04 |
| Young, Fred House | 301 Plaza St. | 002-201-16 |
| Young, Michael House | 5465 Red Winery Rd. | 131-110-04 |
| Young, R. House | 405 Tucker St. | 002-231-28 |
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| Zanzi House | 4687 Highway 128 | 131-060-08 |