

1 Sun House - 1911

Designed by Grace and John Hudson with San Francisco architect George Wilcox, the Sun House is a charming example of the Craftsman style. Artist Grace Hudson gained national renown in the late 19th c. for her paintings of the native Pomo. Her anthropologist husband, Dr. John Hudson, gathered Pomo stories and objects, which, with Grace's paintings, form the core of the Hudson Museum collection.



Ukiah derives from "Yokaia," the American name for the valley's large Pomo village settlement, meaning "Deep Valley"

2 Carnegie Library - 1914

In 1911, industrialist Andrew Carnegie granted Ukiah \$8000 for library construction. Architect John Davis Hatch's design includes Classical decoration – dentils (tooth-shaped blocks) and egg and dart molding – beneath the cornice. Horizontal lines and square columns reflect a Prairie style influence. The library was relocated in 1972.



3 Emery's Millinery - 1905



Sisters Bertha and Mabel Emery opened their millinery in this typical early 20th c. storefront. Bertha Emery operated the store for almost 40 years, offering the latest in women's hat fashions. She also studied art with Grace Hudson and painted Mendocino scenes in oil and watercolor.

4 McKinley Building - 1908

Declared "a great improvement to the business section ... making a solid row of brick buildings," this structure reflects the Italianate style. Note the balustraded balcony and tall, narrow windows capped by segmented arches. Many shops have occupied the downstairs; upstairs housed a boarding house and hotel.



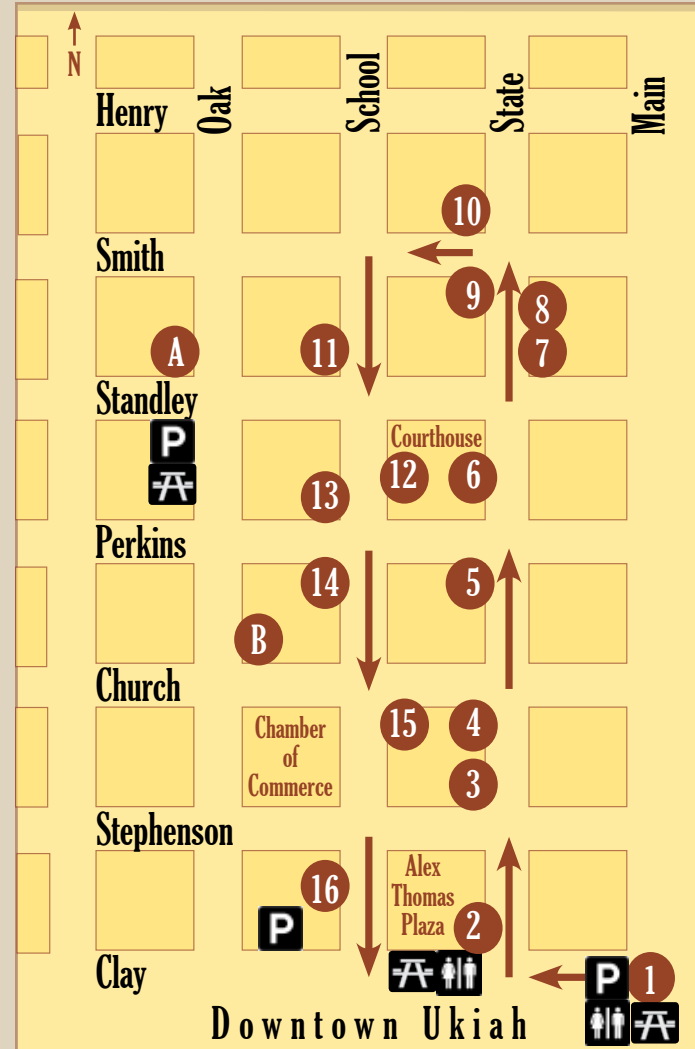
5 Marks Building - 1890

Henry Marks replaced the original turret on his building with this handsome dome after fire damage in 1917. Roofline details, such as finials and pediments, have been lost. Look for the small lion heads, decorative features that survive on the pilasters and cast iron columns. The Maple Café, founded by Greek immigrant brothers Paul and Tom Poulos, occupied this prime spot for 51 years before relocating nearby.



6 Courthouse - 1859, 1872, 1950

The existing International style courthouse replaced the Classical 1872 building crowned with a magnificent dome. The domed edifice had replaced the original courthouse, a smaller, simpler brick structure. Note the photograph showing workers fencing the first courthouse, perhaps to keep out the pigs freely rooting in the dirt nearby.



Ukiah Heritage

Shortly after Anglo settlement in the 1850s, local Pomo peoples were forcibly removed to 2 county reservations. They soon returned to their homelands and moved onto ranches, becoming farm laborers and ranch hands. By the 1880s, some pooled their resources and purchased land



called rancherias, where they could live and reclaim their traditions. The most notable Pomo

tradition is superlative basketry, world-renowned for its technical mastery and sheer beauty.



Although relegated to living in a flood-prone quarter of town, members of the Chinese community operated or were employed in downtown businesses, primarily restaurants, markets, and laundries. Chef Lung Wong (L) started as a dishwasher and worked up to head chef, securing a contract to run the Palace Hotel restaurant. Sam (standing) and Low served as his staff.



Most Italians lived on vineyard land outside of town, but some were downtown businessmen.

Louis Colombini operated his grocery on the 100 block of W. Standley with sons, Fred and Albert. Cherubino Valentini ran the shoe store next door.

Cover Photographs

top (L-R) Nita Holzhauser, daughter of mill manager L.J. Holzhauser, James and Elinor Montgomery at Ukiah Flour Mill. The Ukiah Theater now occupies the mill site at the southwest corner of State and Mill Sts.
bottom – Coiled Pomo gift basket attributed to Rosa Peters Boston, 1894, Yokayo Rancheria, photo by Tom Liden Photography, Ukiah

Historic Photographs

Collection of the Grace Hudson Museum; the Robert J. Lee Photographic Collection of the Mendocino County Historical Society; Dora Eshleman

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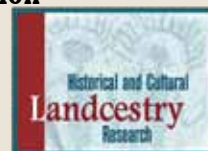
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Heart of Ukiah



Historic Downtown WALKING TOUR



7 First National Bank - 1875

100F Building - 1882

These two buildings are a study in contrast. The original bank building lost its 1909 Mission style features in a 1952 remodel. The 100F Lodge remains intact – a sterling example of Italianate design. Note the tall slender windows crowned by pediments. Remnants of old ads survive on the rear walls of this building. The International Order of Odd Fellows is a charitable fraternal organization established in 18th c. England.



8 Gillaspie Building - 1890

Gibson Hardware occupied the middle of this simple three-bay brick structure in the center of the block. Note the decorative pilasters separating the storefronts. This building style, typical of late 19th c. commercial architecture, also can be seen on the 100 blocks of W. Standley and W. Perkins Sts.



9 Palace Hotel - 1891

Considered the height of elegance upon opening, this three story Italianate hostelry became the center of Ukiah’s social scene and a tourist draw for over ninety years. At first, the Palace welcomed tourists arriving by train and later, those traveling by car on the Redwood Highway. The original structure was expanded in 1914 and 1929.



10 Eversole Building - 1905

With its large plate glass windows, this furniture emporium was considered a model of modern design. Owner J.W. Eversole also offered casket sales and funeral planning in the rear of the building, a business that his descendants continue in another part of town to this day.



11 Savings Bank of Mendocino County - 1917

The entryway is all that remains of this Classical Revival style building designed by prominent California architect William Weeks. Note the elaborate capitals on the fluted columns – scrolls, beading, and floral ornament recall Greek and Roman architecture. The Savings Bank was founded in 1903.



12 Courthouse Annex - 1928

Bay Area architect Walter Ratcliff, Jr. designed this addition in the Beaux Arts (“fine arts”) style. Based on Greek and Roman ruins, the Beaux Arts tradition developed in Paris, becoming popular in American government buildings after its introduction at the 1893 World’s Fair in Chicago. Structural symmetry, the use of stone, arched openings, and elaborate ornamentation exemplify this style.



13 Ukiah Republican Press - 1928

Commercial Bank of Ukiah-1909

Glazed terracotta tiles, mimicking marble, sheathe this handsome newspaper building. Classical ornamentation includes acanthus leaves and shields. The Mission style brick building next door, finished in concrete, was hailed as “elaborate but still within the keeping of good taste.” Bank officer William Van Arsdale (who owned Ridgewood Ranch before Seabiscuit’s occupancy) had purchased the corner lot for the Commercial Bank in 1905. In 1926, the Bank of Italy – which soon became the Bank of America – bought the property and operated here until 1948. The original arched windows remain visible on W. Perkins.



14 Masonic Lodge - 1924

The Classical details of this brick building are found in its striking entryway a half block up W. Perkins. Highlighted by powder blue paint, the glass entry includes sidelights and a fanlight. Gaze upward to see several bands of egg and dart molding and acanthus leaves on the column capitals. This 1935 image shows the Commandery, a regional unit of the Knights Templar, a religious and fraternal organization that supports medical and educational causes.



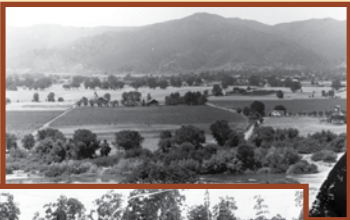
15 Ukiah City Hall - 1913

This corner building served as Ukiah’s second city hall since its 1876 incorporation. Prior to a 1940s remodel, the Mission style structure housed the fire department. Despite being stationed one block from the State St. fire of 1917, the crew couldn’t stop the conflagration. “A strong wind blowing from the northwest and the flames from the false front of the stable, lifting high above the street, made the latter untenable for the firemen until the stable had collapsed.” While the Marks and other buildings were saved, three-square blocks were damaged or destroyed, including 20 businesses and 11 homes.



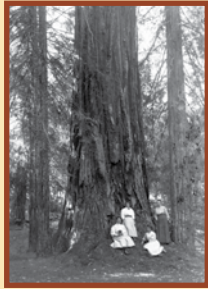
Agriculture

The Ukiah Valley, enriched by the Russian River, has supported many crops, the most successful being hops, grapes, and pears. Alfalfa, wheat and corn provided feed for livestock, mostly sheep and cattle. Farmers phased out hops in the 1950s and pears now are on the wane. Grape planting has expanded, particularly under organic management.



Timber and Tourism

Mendocino County’s majestic redwoods fueled two of its most notable industries. Logging began in the 1850s, feeding the growth of San Francisco and its Gold Rush population. Harvest of “red gold” continued apace until the 1980s, when decades of unsustainable practices took their toll, decimating many forestlands and the timber industry.



Redwood forests, fish-filled streams, and hot springs drew tourists northward from the cities. As an industry, tourism continues to thrive, especially with the public’s growing appreciation for nature and its open spaces. The Ukiah region still offers visitors access to redwoods, hot springs, rivers, oak woodlands, vineyards and wineries.

16 Charles Hofman House - 1889

Added to the National Register for Historic Places in 1993, the Hofman building reflects the Stick-Eastlake style of architecture. This Victorian style expressed the advances in carpentry during the mid-19th c. Note the elaborate truss work at the gable ends; the decorative brackets under the eaves; the spindle work on the porch frieze; and other detailed millwork.



Other Sites of Interest

US Post Office - 1937 (A)

This New Deal era building reflects Art Moderne architecture with its simplicity and restraint in design. The interior mural, “Resourcing the Soil” by Benjamin Cunningham, was part of a federal art program that took its inspiration from Mexican muralists who popularized public art in the 1920s and 30s.



Saturday Afternoon Club - 1885 (B)

First constructed with Gothic windows and bell tower by the Methodist Episcopal Church, this building was purchased by the Saturday Afternoon Club in 1927. The women’s social and literary society maintained it as a meeting center for 80 years.

