

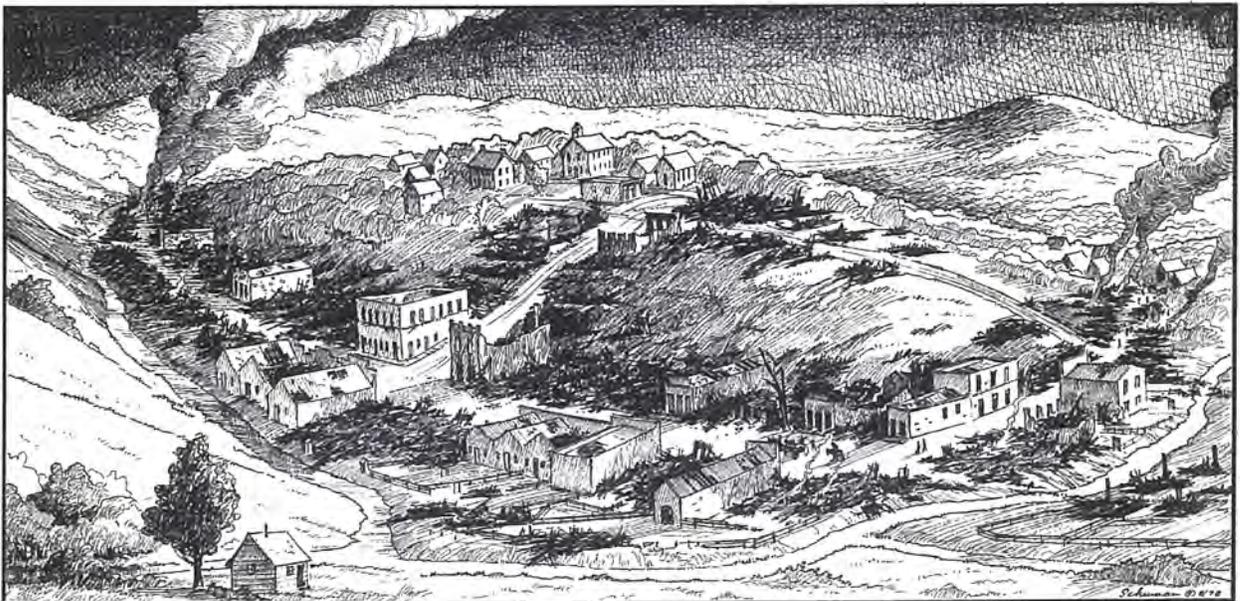
Downtown Jackson Historic District

Compiled by Jerry Chaix for the Amador County Historical Society

Text provided by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, from an application prepared by Donald S. Napoli, April 26th, 1999, and by Larry Cenotto in his 1983 Jackson Historic American Buildings Survey.

Photos Jerry Chaix, 2008-2009

Vintage photos courtesy of the Amador County Archives



DESCRIPTION

The Jackson Downtown Historic District retains much of its historic appearance and function. The district contains seventy-five buildings constructed during the past 145 years along Main, Water, Court, Summit and California Streets. Only seven buildings date from after 1949. Most are in retail use, although major governmental buildings and social halls are included as well. Size varies considerably, but no structure tops four stories. Nearly all the buildings are built out to the lot lines in front, and most have no separation from the structures on adjoining parcels. Brick is by far the most common construction material, though it is often covered with stucco. The district has only a few examples of architectural styles. Most buildings were designed merely to be functional or have lost stylistic coherence because of alterations. Often the alterations predate 1949 or are limited to storefronts. The district includes fifty-eight buildings that contribute to its historic character, seventeen that do not contribute, one noncontributing park, two parking lots on separate parcels, and two empty parcels. The district's integrity is high due to the concentration of resources, the proportion, size, and importance of the contributors, and the relative inconspicuousness of non-contributors.

Main Street is the district's major thoroughfare. It extends, curving slightly, two blocks southeast from California Street before dead-ending at Water Street. About three quarters of the district's buildings front Main Street. Of the remaining buildings fifteen are located on intersecting streets-nine on Water, four on Court, two on California- and four on a parallel street, Summit. Three buildings are in the rear of parcels and one is on a parcel that does not border a street. The arrangement of the buildings is slightly askew. Streets do not quite meet at right angles; parcels are trapezoidal rather than rectangular. No lot is the same size as any other. The terrain is hilly, dropping some forty feet from the corner of Court and Summit to Main and Water Streets. The slope continues down to the north and middle forks of Jackson Creek, which help define the northwest and east boundaries. The district has no landscaping.

Retailing provides the main use of buildings in the district. About 90 percent have storefronts on the ground floor. Those with upper stories mix retail use on the first floor with another use, usually offices or residential units, above. Only a few storefronts are vacant. The remaining structures are government or office buildings.

The district's most important visual characteristic is its compact collection of commercial buildings, especially on Main Street. Nearly all the buildings were designed to attract customers on foot. Storefronts typically present central entrances and flanking display windows. Most buildings are of brick construction, though some roofs are flat and some gabled. The use of parapets, usually flat or stepped, adds an element of uniformity to the facades. Most of the district's buildings are small scale. All but four have fewer than three stories; those with one story slightly outnumber those with two. Only one building rises above three stories. Buildings vary considerably in width but tend to be quite narrow. Nearly half are less than twenty-five feet across. The slope of the terrain accounts for the existence of rear basements on most buildings on the southwest side of Main Street between Court and Water Streets. Meanwhile, the backs of buildings sport oddly shaped additions with corrugated metal roofs or siding.

The district has few clear examples of architectural styles. In general, the single-story buildings never had any stylistic aspirations. The storefronts were functional, while the parapets above seldom sported more than dentil courses. Taller buildings from the nineteenth century were inspired by the Greek Revival and later the Italianate. They displayed classical details on the upper stories. Windows were often arched or topped by prominent hoods, while cornices usually

had corbels or brackets. Much of this detailing remains today, although storefront changes have left facades without stylistic coherence. Multistory buildings from the turn of the century have undergone fewer alterations and provide the district with several examples of the Neo-Classical Revival. Also represented are architectural trends from later in the century, including the Mediterranean Revival and Streamline styles.

The district changed its appearance between 1854 and 1949. Commercial activity in the district began in 1850. In 1854 brick buildings began to replace the early, flimsily constructed canvas and log structures. They were joined over the next few years by about fifty other commercial buildings, some of brick construction and most on Main Street southeast of Court. The district initially extended farther southeast across the creek on Broadway, but flooding took out the buildings in the early 1860s. A disastrous fire in 1862 led to reconstruction of much of the district in brick. Twenty buildings, including the courthouse, remain from this intense period of construction. Remaining vulnerable to fire and flood was Jackson's Chinatown, a collection of small, wood-frame buildings on the southwest side of Main northwest of Court. Other frame structures remained across the street. Few new buildings appeared in the district until the 1890s, when the block between Court and California began to be filled in with masonry buildings. The new construction had replaced most of the remnants of Chinatown by 1910 and most wood-frame buildings by 1930. The district grew up as well as out, with several buildings adding upper stories around the turn of the century. Other changes altered the look of the district. Gas lamps arrived in the 1880s and gave way to electric lights around 1905. Sidewalks of wooden plank gave way to concrete about the same time. Telephone poles went in a little later. All the streets were not paved until the 1920s. Replacement of buildings continued slowly through 1949.

The appearance of the district remains much as it was fifty years ago. A small group of buildings on Water Street has disappeared, including a gas station at the corner of Broadway that is now the site of a small park. Several commercial buildings on Main Street have been replaced by newer structures or parking lots. One parcel, the site of a theater recently destroyed by fire, stands empty. Also gone are telephone poles and a few ancillary structures that served buildings on Main. New construction matches the scale of existing buildings and employs compatible design elements, such as a brick facing or a second-story balcony. The ambience of the district has changed more dramatically. The closing of Jackson's brothels and gambling halls in the 1950s cut night life substantially. Later strip commercial development along State Route 49 altered the mix of business establishments. Groceries have moved outside the district, as have businesses selling "big ticket" items. Many of the remaining small-scale businesses now successfully appeal to tourists. Car and foot traffic are both fairly brisk. Only a few storefronts are vacant.

Many buildings have undergone alterations over the years. A number added second or even third stories. A few were combined with adjacent buildings. First-story porches, which originally covered much of the sidewalk along Main Street, began to disappear in the 1920s. Nearly all were gone by 1949. Second-story balconies, however, remain on several buildings. Nearly all original storefronts have been modernized over the years. The new treatments used materials popular at the times of the renovations. Stucco resurfacing, however, has been popular for more than a century. In the past twenty years some earlier alterations have been reversed, revealing original materials for the first time. In many years.

The district's contributors retain historic materials and design elements above the storefront. These are usually original, although sometimes they represent alterations made before 1949. Contributors are larger and more conspicuous than non-contributors. Of the district's four buildings that rise over two stories, all contribute to its historic character. Of the two-story buildings twenty-eight of thirty are contributors. Only five structures in the district date from after 1949. So noncontributors are usually severely altered old buildings that share scale and massing with contributors.

The district has major contributors distributed throughout. At the foot of Main Street is the three-story National Hotel (1863), which has been serving visitors since its reconstruction after the 1862 fire. Nearby on Main is the Oddfellows' Hall (1863) with its unusually tall third story, which was added in 1904. Across the street are two buildings, remodeled in 1898, which share an elaborate classical entablature. On the corner of Court Street is the former Globe Hotel (1858), which received its ornamented third story at the turn of the century. At Main and California is the district's tallest structure, the four-story Krabbenhoft Building (1931). On the steep hill between Main and the Amador County Courthouse is a quartet of well preserved Neo-Classical Revival buildings (ca. 1894 1901). Overlooking Court Street is the courthouse (1863, remodeled 1940). Despite its construction date, it is a striking example of the Moderne style. Next door, the former county library (1933) offers an unaltered example of the Mediterranean Revival.

The boundaries of the district are very clear. To the northwest is a residential area dominated by single-family housing. To the northeast is State Route 49. On the east, across the creek, are a parking garage and other recent construction. The area to the northeast includes houses, churches, and schools buildings. Helping to define the boundaries on northwest and east and the middle and south forks of Jackson Creek. The boundaries follow (with two exceptions) contiguous parcel lines.

The district retains a high degree of integrity. Contributing to the feeling of a traditional downtown are the arrangement of the buildings, which are immediately contiguous and front the sidewalk, and the predominance of retail uses along Main Street, the uniformity of scale, and the retention of historic design and fabric, especially above the storefronts. Despite substantial remodeling to several buildings and the replacement of a few others, the district has maintained its historic character.

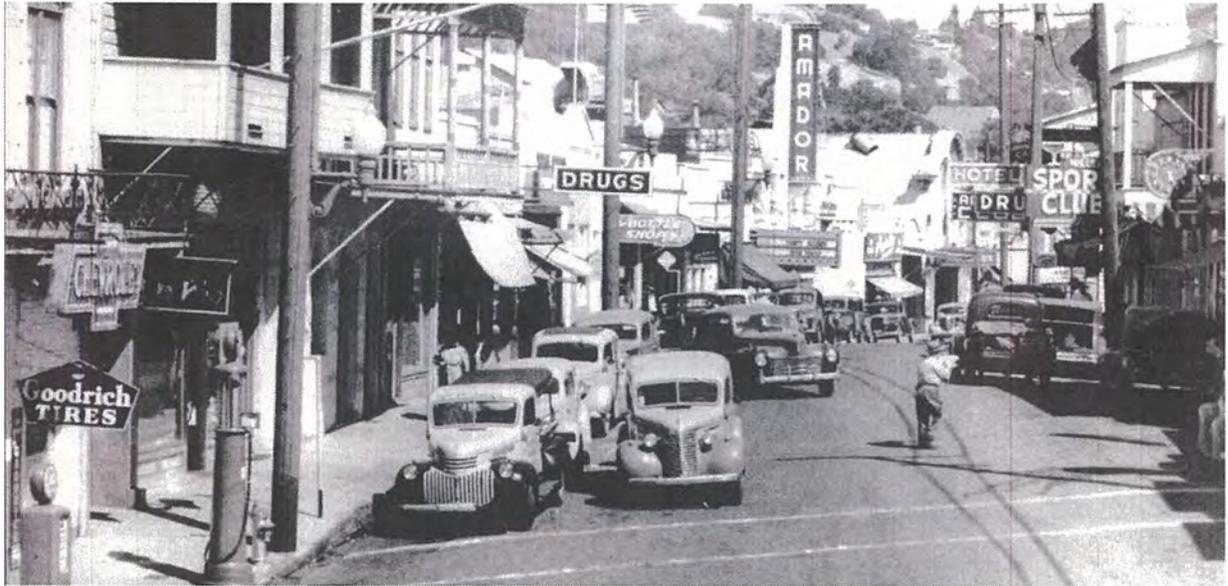
On the following pages are detailed descriptions of the elements in the district.



Main St. looking North - 1947



Main St. looking South - 1947



Main St. Looking North - 1944



Main St. Looking North - 1924



Main Street Looking North – 1889



Main Street Looking South

Descriptive text in black is from the 2000 application to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Text in red is from the 1983 Historic American Buildings survey for Jackson. Text in blue is comments by Larry enotto taken from the Jackson Downtown Historic District slide show.

75 California Street (APN 20241 001 00) Contributing Building, ca. 1955

This single-story brick building is the longtime home of the Jackson Fire Department. The front elevation is divided into two parts. The one on the right, which holds the fire engines, has three wood garage doors with multi-paned windows. Fluted panels separate the doors. The other part, which houses offices, is slightly lower. It has metal sided casement windows and a plain door. Both parts have flat roofs with cornice bands. In front is a flag pole with a rock base. The building appears unaltered and contributes to the historic character of the district.





Mitchell's Saloon (175 Main) with Firehouse on right (facing Main St).

6 -8 Court Street (APN 2024702400) Contributing Building, 1901

This brick building has one story and a raised basement. A flat parapet with an arched corbel table caps the front elevation. Centered above the parapet is a sign board with an engraved plaster plaque that says "Marelia Block 1863 1901." Below the parapet is a dentil course. Pilasters divide the facade into three bays and rise through the cornice and parapet. Between the two central pilasters is an open doorway with an round-arched transom window. On each side is a pair of one-over-one windows separated by a colonette. Two raised bands appear below the windows. The basement on the sloping grade is higher on the right, where it has a plain door, than the left, where it has a multipaned window. A diagonal wall, ornamented like the facade, is on the building's north corner. The basement door is not original, but otherwise no alterations are apparent. The building contributes to the historic character of the district.

6 - 8 Court Street, Lot 16 block 7, built 1901

Historic Name: Marelia Block

Original use: Warehouse, store

Architectural style: Vernacular Beaux Arts Classical Revival

This one-story and raised basement brick building fronts Court Street abutting the drug store on the west, and an alley east. Behind and attached is a brick addition used as a warehouse, also completed around the turn of the century. It has a flat, parapet roof and composition roofing. Built on a sidehill, the wall is taller as you go from left to right. The parapet-banded wall is intersected by brick columns with rounded tops that stop at wall's top. Two more such columns go from sidewalk to above the wall. Between them is a name plate. It has a cornice and horizontal concrete bands tie into corner and doorside columns. There is corbeling between top bands, across front.. Centrally located with two middle columns is the entrance opening, deeply recessed. The opening has wood pilasters on each side.

At the end of direct stairs are four doors to raised first or second floor shops. Topping the opening is an arched glass transom with four triangle-shaped panes and triple headers. Flanking the central door are large double windows with wide, wooden carved columns between each pair of double-hung and sashed windows. Atop the windows are giant lintels with two flat rows of headers. Brickwork is common bond. Below right is a flat door opening and "hinge" holders for iron shutter doors. Lower left is a flat, two-sash, eight-paned window. The easterly wall is partially supported by two railroad tracks anchored in the ground.

Adjoining part of building fronting on Main Street (see Rexall Drug).

The inscription on the brick building at 6 Court Street says: "Marelia Block, 1863-1901". The building itself was completed in 1901, whence that date and the adjoining building fronting on Main was built by Charles Stechler in 1863.

Later Chris Marelia bought the property from Charles Stechler and by 1901, completed this building fronting on Court Street. It was two-story adjoining the older building and one-story and basement at the eastern or alley end, as it is now.



10 -12 Court Street (APN 20247001 00) Contributing Building, ca. 1897

This brick building has two stories. Atop the front elevation is a flat parapet with corbels. On the second story are three one-over-one windows with segmentally arched openings capped by projecting hoods. A shed-roofed metal awning tops the first story, which has a doorway with a glass-paneled door on the left. To its right is a storefront with recessed door and flanking display windows. Above the doors and windows are tall transom windows with flash glass. The fronting sidewalk has stairs on the right. Except perhaps for the awning, the building appears unaltered and contributes to the historic character of the district.



16 -18 Court Street (APN 20 247 003 00) Contributing Building, 1898

This brick building has two stories and a front-facing gable roof. A flat parapet with corbels caps the front elevation but does not quite hide the gable. Below are three openings, which like those on the first story are topped by segmental arches. The ones on the left and right contain two-over-two windows. The one in the center originally had a door but now contains a two-paned window with boards below and transom window above. The first story has two doors with transoms on the left and a pair of two-over-two windows on the right. The fronting sidewalk has stairs on the right. The altered upper doorway indicates that the building has lost a second-story balcony. Despite the changes the building contributes to the historic character of the district.

16 - 18 Court Street, Lot 18, block 7, built 1898

Historic Name: Old Jail Lot

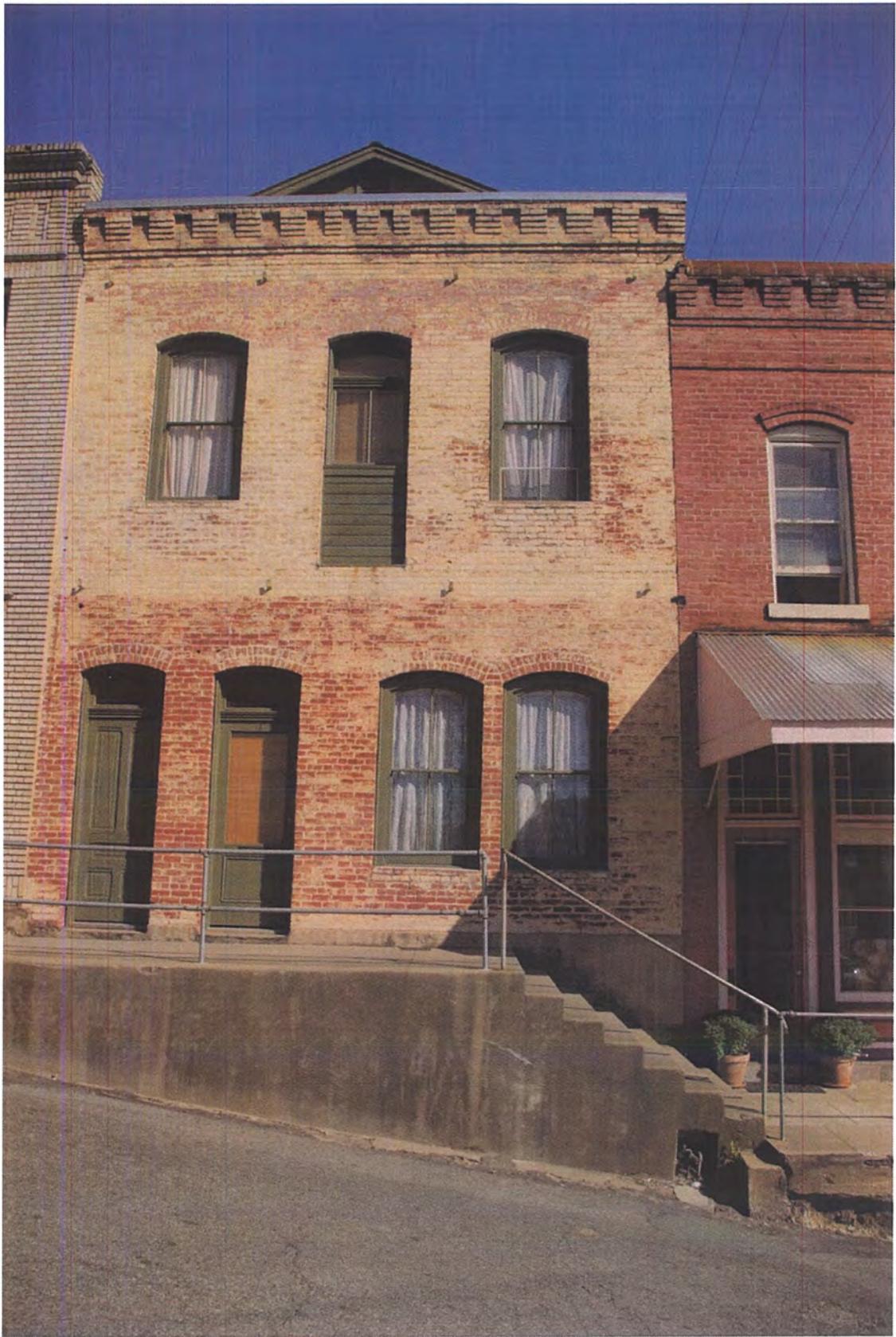
Original Use: Offices

Alterations: Balconies removed, story added, brick-over-brick' façade

Architectural style: Brick Classical Revival

It earlier had a flat roof and front balcony, but this two-story brick now has a gabled, metal roof and no balcony. The wall is parapet, and this store, abutting two-story buildings on both sides, faces northerly on Court Street. The gabled roof rises above the facade wall, its top decorated with vertical brick projections and a header, horizontal band. There are five facade arched or segmental openings, with top detail of two rows of radiating headers, two-sash, 4-paned windows and wooden slipsills. The top central door is barricaded. Two arched door openings on first floor have half-elliptical fixed transoms. Two first floor windows, right, have arched openings, double header radiating top detail, arched glass in top frames, two-sash, two-lights per sash. The rear wall has a balcony with corrugated metal roofing, arched windows, double sash with two lights each, the top pair having an arched top edge. Doors are transomed, windows have header lug sill and slipsill. Foundations are concrete.

The first Calaveras County jail, a log building, was here in 1851 when Jackson was county seat. After a Courthouse and jail were built in 1854-55, when Jackson was the seat of the new Amador County (June 14,1854), the county sold the old jail and lot to Armstead C. Brown, in 1856. Brown built a wooden one-story building and rebuilt it after the 1862 fire and used it for offices. The present brick building was erected in 1898 by Brown. It had a balcony since removed. The telegraph office was here from 1912 to 1919, or after.



16 -18 (rear) Court Street (APN 2024700200) Contributing Building, ca. 1925

This small storage building has walls of corrugated metal. It has a gable roof with a wide double door below.



20 Court Street (APN 20 247 004 00) Contributing Building, ca. 1894, 1915

This brick fraternal building, the Native Sons hall, has two stories, the second of which was added in 1915. A flat parapet with a projecting cornice caps the symmetrical front elevation. Below the cornice are "NSGW" and "No 31" in raised letters. Three second-story openings contain metal sided casements with transom windows above. The first story has a recessed entrance and large single-pane windows on each side. The facade treatment probably dates to 1915. The building lost a second-story balcony at some point. No other alterations are apparent. The building contributes to the historic character of the district.

20 Court Street, Lot 19. Block 7, built 1915

Native Sons' Hall

Builder: John Gubbins

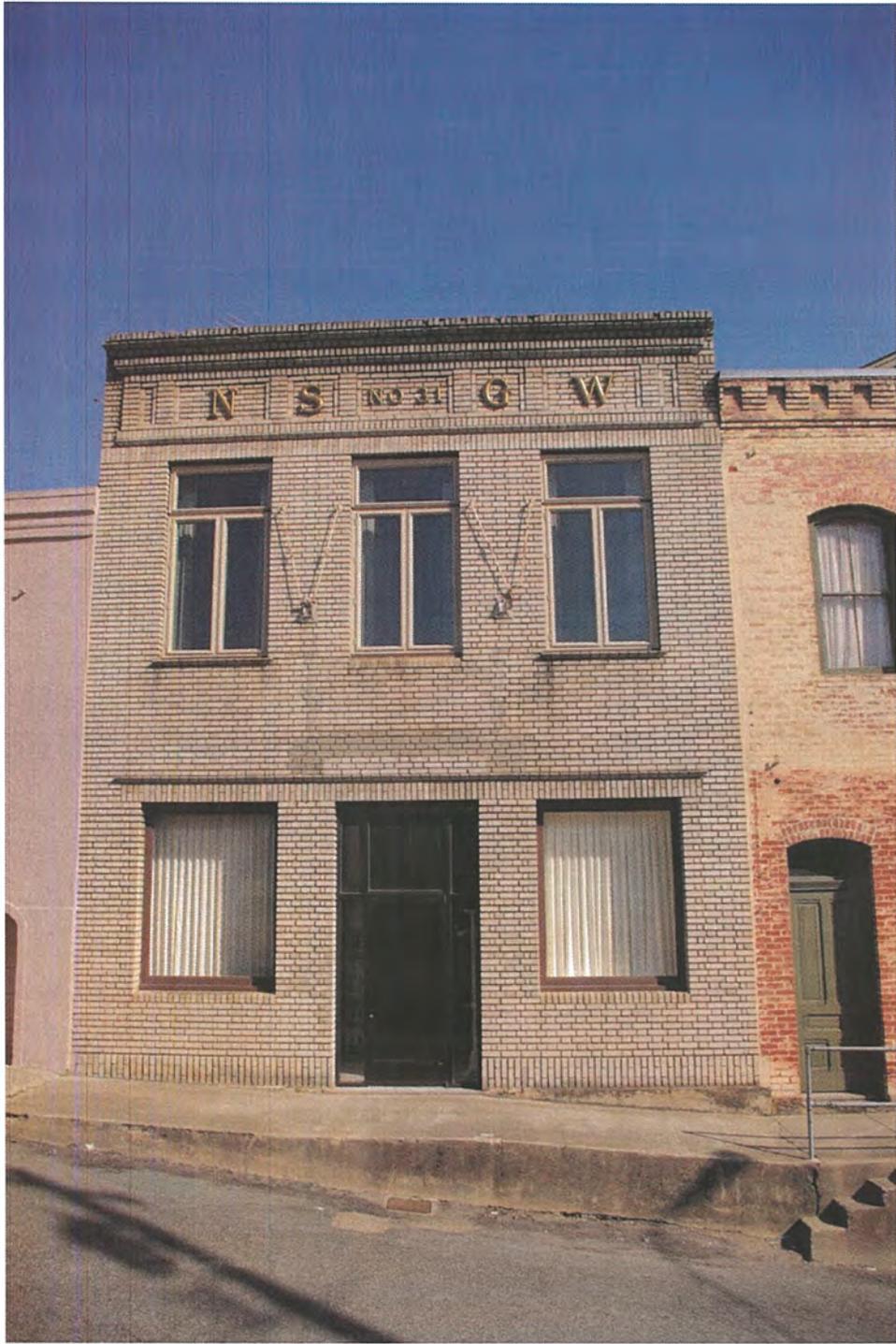
Alterations: Story added, second story porch removed.

The two-story brick hall fronts on the south side of Court Street, with the shorter side of this rectangular building fronting northerly on Court. It partially abuts the Woman's Club building on the east and fully abuts the Chisholm building on the west. It has a parapet wall with higher facade and a gabled, composition roof. The brick is plastered rear and east side and is faced with brown brick on the facade. The facade frieze carries the letters, "NS NO GW". Continuous

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horizontal bands or lintel top the symmetrical three top windows, two bottom windows and center door. All openings in older first and second floors are flat and recessed, plaster hiding the trim. Facade windows, top have one pane, rectangular transoms and apparent French doors with a single pane each. Two flag poles are secured to the facade. A small brick balcony without roof has been removed from between stories. The first story facade has a deeply recessed entry and big single pane windows with lintel bars and a wood slipsill below. There is a brick belt course banding the front above the window and entrance line.

Excelsior Parlor No. 31, Native Sons of the Golden West, organized in 1884 in Jackson, purchased the site and a one-story brick building in 1901, and in 1915, erected the present two-story brick lodge hall. This was the site of See & Marshall's circus lot in 1851, the Fireman's Hall in 1850 through 1862, and Mat Ryan's Saloon after that. Chris Marelia erected the one-story brick in 1894.



20 Court St. (rear), Lot 22, Block 7, Erected circa 1915

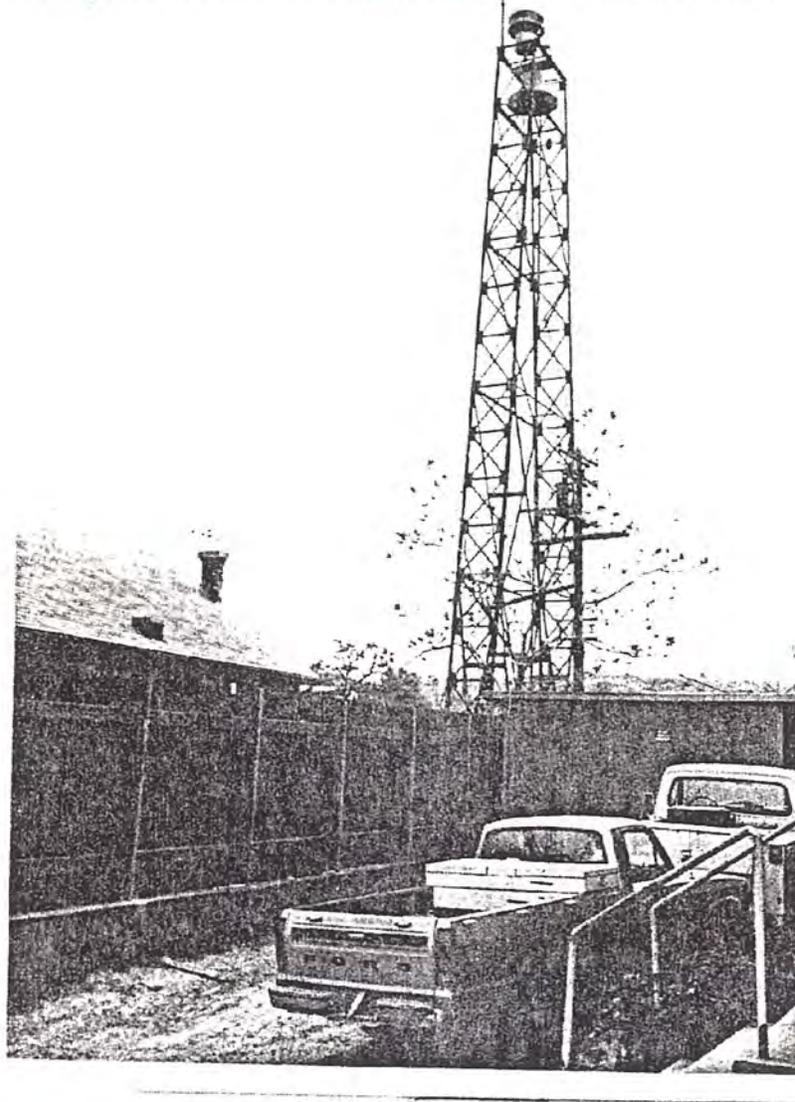
Historic name: Fire Alarm Signal Station

Original use: Fire alarm

City rents or leases Chisholm property for site of fire alarm tower, about 25' tall.

Erected circa 1915

The City of Jackson erected this 30' high steel tower circa 1915 to hold siren and tell fire alarms for the City. It is the only one in use. The City now and always has had a volunteer fire department. A previous tower was atop the fire station on Main Street where the fire station is now.



103 Court Street, built 1860, Lot 2 block 6
Historic Name: Hubbard & Fry's Law Office
Original Use: Law office

Alterations: Remodeled from plain, gable front to flat-roof

Architectural style: Greek Revival

Originally this southerly facing rectangular box was unplastered brick with a gabled shingle roof atop a parapet wall. Circa 1920, attorney W. Snyder remodeled it into the present parapet-walled, flat roofed, colonnaded veranda porch. The brick is now plastered, including a horizontal header band across the top facade. The open porch's stringers, in pairs, are shaped at ends as are pairs of cross supports projecting beyond surface. Four rounded columns support the porch. Flat openings hold two windows and one door even with surface. Windows are French with three vertical panes each, with lug sills beneath. Door has wooden shelf at top with a custom design and raised trim moulding on sides. Has large platform straight stairs. Easterly and westerly sides and back had a window each but back now has a small wooden addition. A plaque by doorside has information about the building, some of which is incorrect.

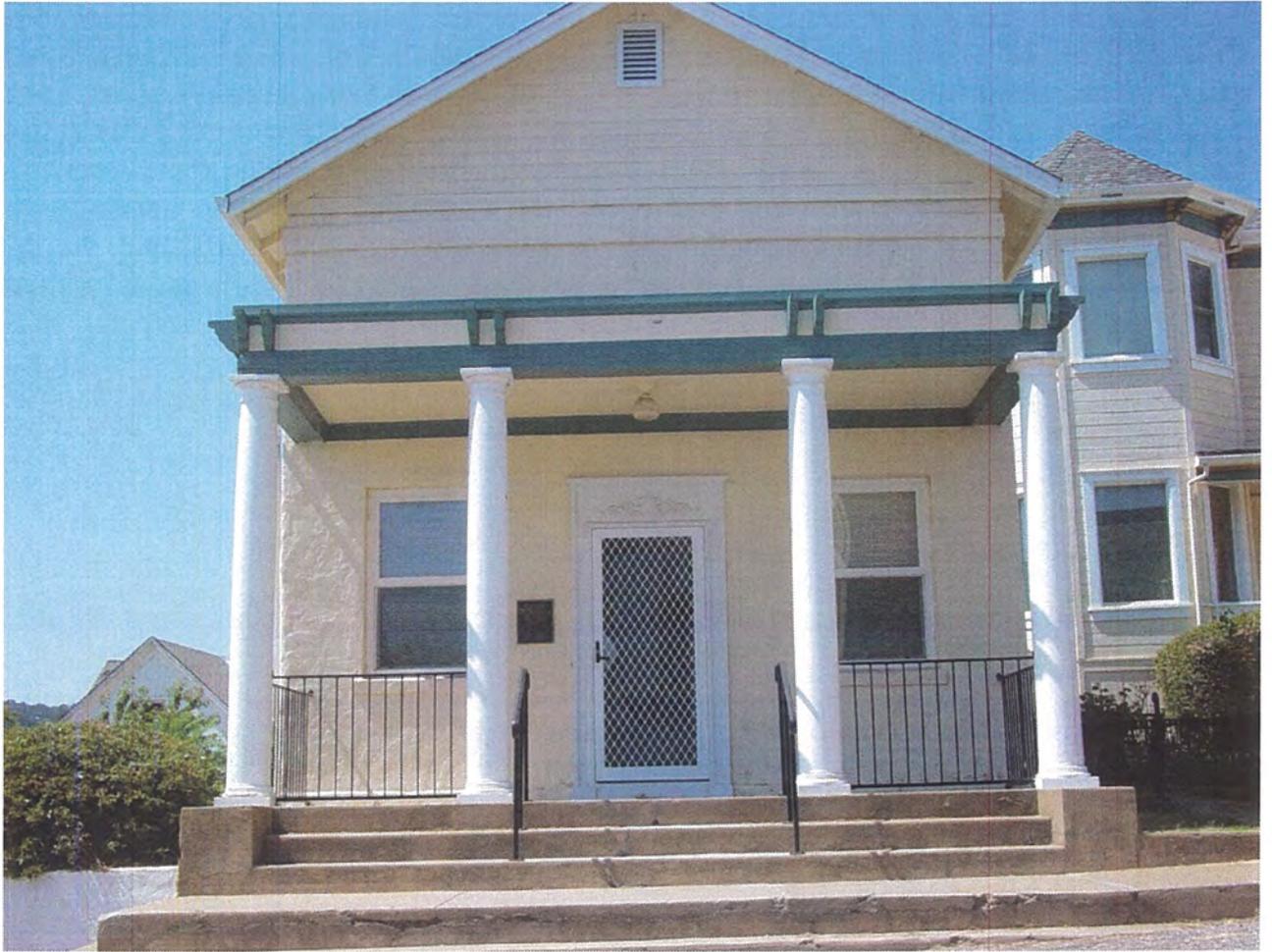
A pioneer Jackson Justice of the Peace, Wm. McDowell, is supposed to be buried behind the building (North side).

This is another of the dozen or so brick buildings which survived the 1862 fire. But it played a historic role in the conflagration. County employees, as the quick-spreading flames headed for the Courthouse, gathered up the county records and rushed them into Hubbard & Fry's. The building survived the fire and with it, eight years of county records.

The building is also historic by virtue of the attorneys who have either owned it and/or practiced law in it. These include Anthony Caminetti, Sr., Commissioner of Immigration in the Wilson Administration, and James T. Farley, U. S. Senator from California, 1879-1885.

Attorney James F. Hubbard bought the lot in 1860 and built the present building. Farley owned it from 1872 till his death in 1886. Dedicated by Ursula Parlor No.1, Native Daughters of the Golden West on May 18, 1969. Information on the plaque is partially incorrect.

103 Court St.



108 Court Street (APN 20 243 009 00) Contributing Building, 1863, 1940

This brick building, the County Courthouse, has two stories, a stucco finish, and a narrow cornice band with dentils on the street elevations. Pairs of first- and second-story metal-sashed casement windows share projecting frames and are separated by decorative panels. The entrance takes up the left third of the front elevation. Two smooth vertical bands flank the doorway and rise through the cornice. Between the columns are a clock and the words "Court House Amador County" in raised letters. The two doors and windows above have original metal sash. Intervening sash is anodized aluminum. A short stairway with a rounded case fronts the entrance. The rear of the building has a rounded corner and two bands of windows. The building's present design combines two earlier structures, the courthouse and hall of records. It reflects an unusually thorough renovation from 1940. Some window sash has been replaced since then, but otherwise the building appears unaltered. The building contributes to the historic character of the district.

108 Court St.

This was the first building the County built for a County Library. It was dedicated on May 24, 1933. Private dwellings had been on the site from at least 1890 to 1920.

In 1980, the County converted the old library into the courtroom of the Amador Judicial District, its present tenant.

Architectural style: Art Moderne

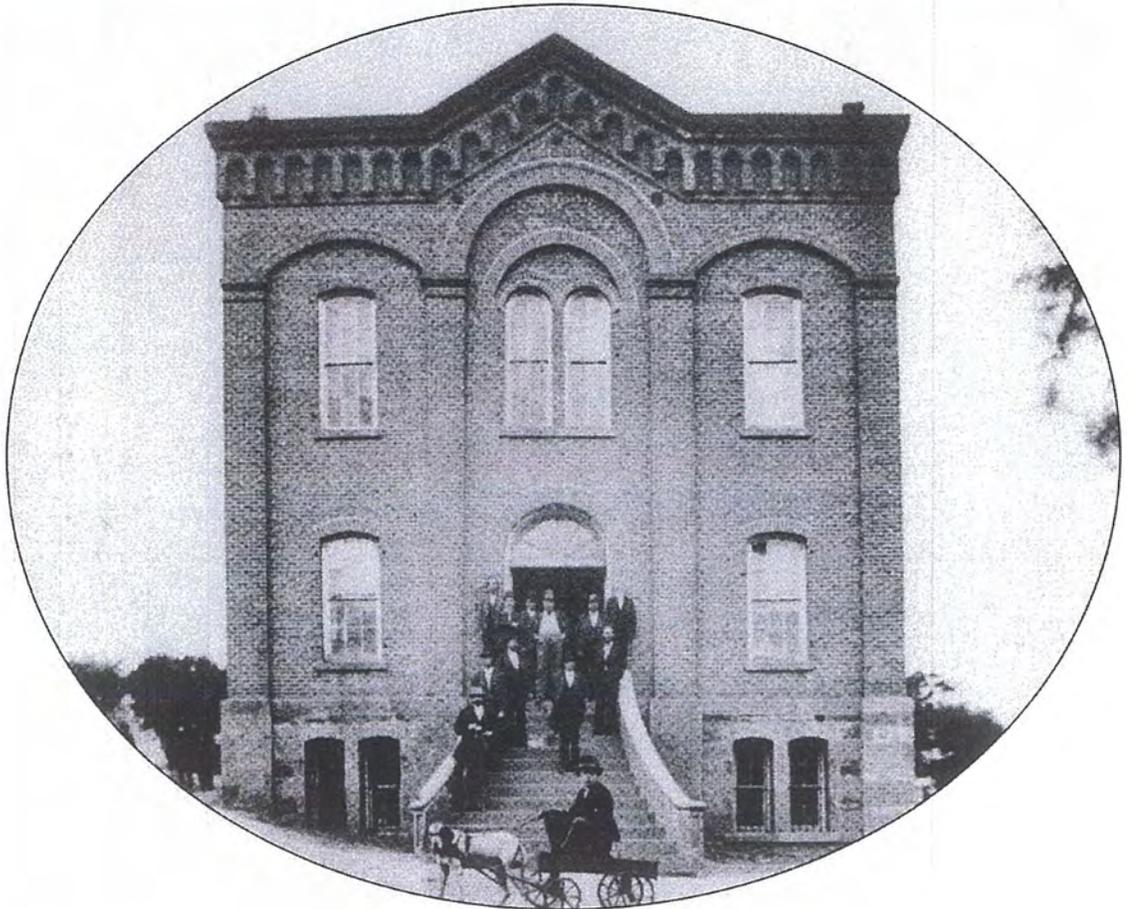
Almost square except for a sweeping semi-circular section in the rear, the two-story Courthouse has parapeted walls, composition shingle roof, with pedestal flagpole. The entry is raised, with basement windows showing above ground.

Despite the height of the buildings enclosed or sheathed, the architecture emphasizes vertical lines to make the buildings seem even taller. But its design was dictated by the design and openings of the buildings enclosed. On front and both sides, vertical bands enclose windows and design motif blocks. Each section has fixed, vertical, curved "wings" on each side of each band. The facade also has two other vertical curving surfaces which extend from above roof to ground level. A vertical block from roof to mid-building has a large clock and "COURTHOUSE - AMADOR COUNTY". Below is a massive glass area about half the facade's height, with exit and egress glass doors in lower corners. There are four vertical window bands on south side and three on north side.

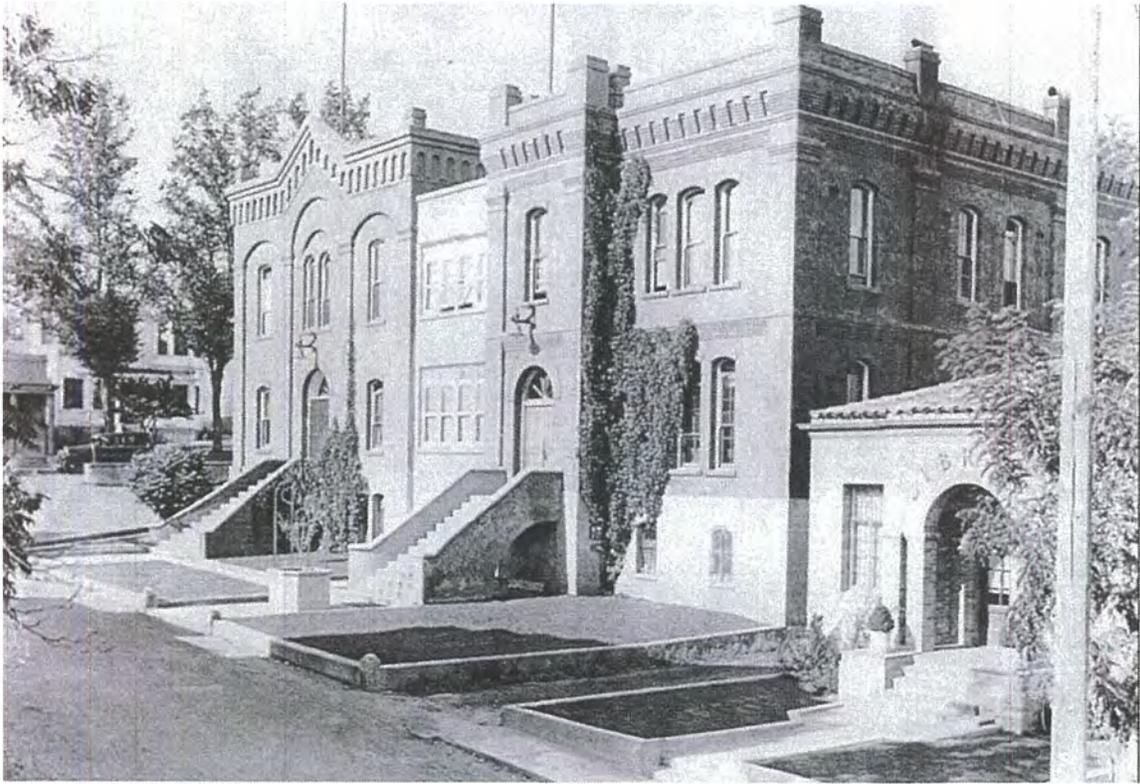
A decorated band is along the top of the walls. The new jail extension (1940) extends on the easterly side in a grand curving sweep with two horizontal bands of windows.

The rear extension is off the ground and supported by pillars.

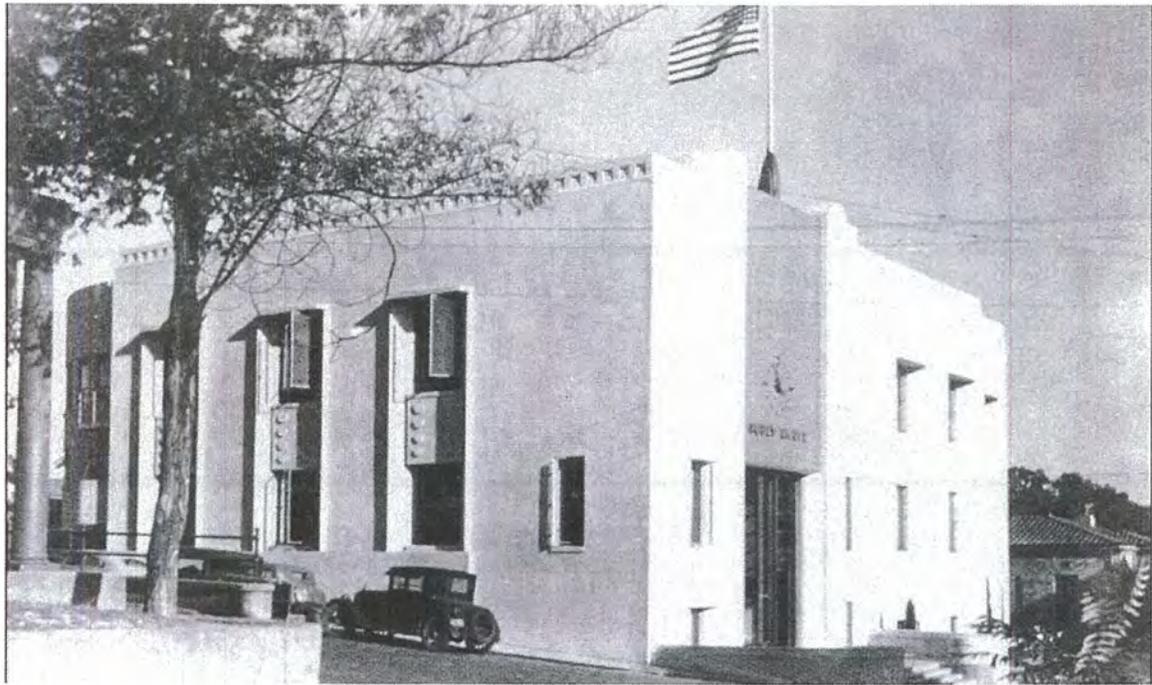
Ed. Note: See the building's evolution, below



Court House after 1862



Court House and Hall of Records after 1920



The two buildings enclosed, after 1939

2 Main Street (APN 20 247 012 00) Contributing Building, 1856

This brick building has four sections, which were constructed over forty years. The oldest, on the corner of Main and Water, has one story and a flat parapet above a guyed awning. A concave corner entrance contains a plain door and flanking windows of glass brick. To its right is a two-story section with a shed-roofed balcony across the second story. Five doors open onto the balcony, which has chamfered posts and a turned balustrade. On the first story is a recessed doorway with single-pane windows on each side. The next section, further right, has a flat parapet, two square windows on the second story, and a recessed doorway on the first. An awning, aligned with the bottom of the balcony on the left, carries across the section and the one on the right. The fourth section has one story and a flat parapet atop a set of recessed panels. Pilasters divide the facade into three bays, the center of which has a segmentally arched doorway. On its left is a narrower doorway, also segmentally arched, containing a paneled door topped by a transom window. Most first story door and window openings have been changed over the years. Nevertheless, the building retains enough of its historic appearance to contribute to the historic character of the district.

Architectural style: Brick Classical Revival, 1862, 1898, 1903

Historic names: J Courassi's Store; Miner's Drugs; E: Bruno & Co.; Ginocchio Bros.

Lot 1 and Lot 28, Block 7

This building exhibits brickwork in Jackson in 1856, 1858-62, 1898-03, and early 1900's. Its history is also a mini-history of Italian merchants from 1851 to 1955.

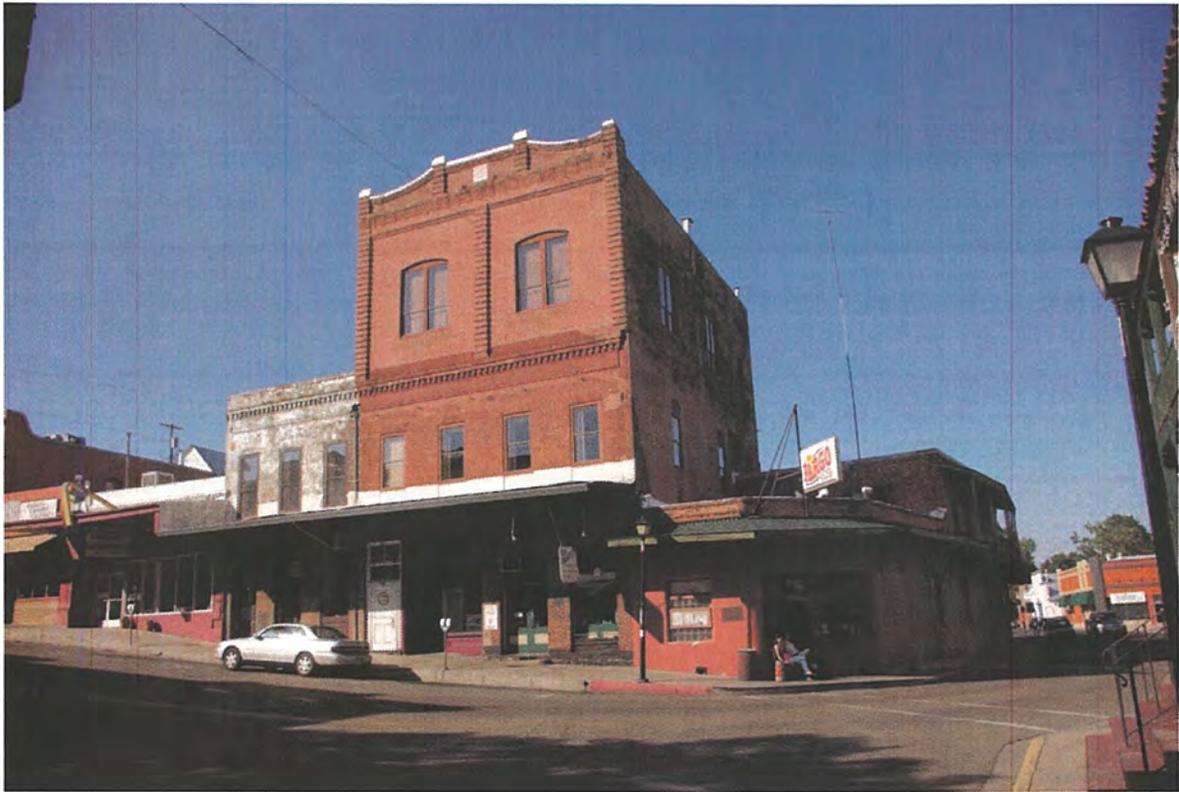
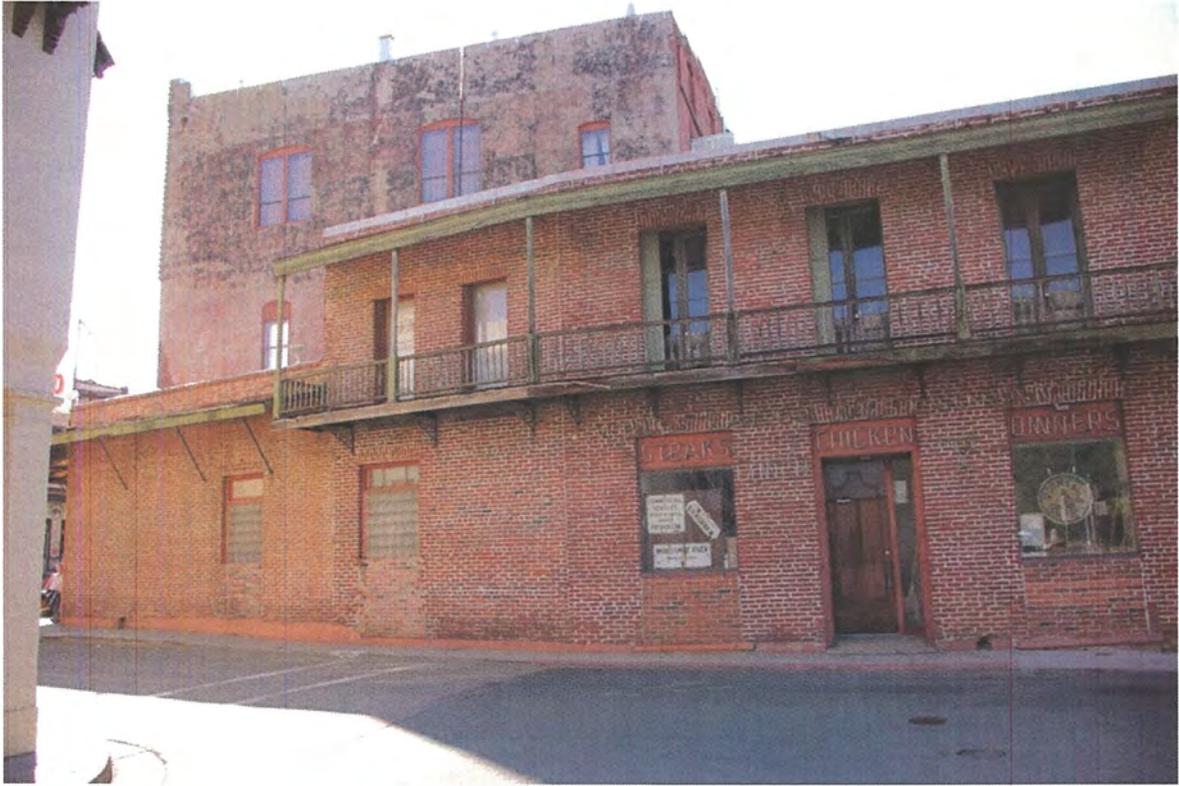
Courassi's store was first building on the site in 1851. The present brick building fronting on Main and extending about 50 feet on Water Street was constructed in four sections at different times. Wm. Sharp built the one-story drug store portion in 1856, which included the Italian store. In 1858, E. Bruno & Co. built a two-story 18' warehouse section not contiguous to the first. After the fire of 1862, the Italian Company erected another two-story 31.5 foot section between drug store and warehouse and in 1898-03, another 35' one-story section was built. Another 10' section was added later. Wells Fargo Express was in the drug store portion in 1857 and 1858.

Alterations: Two or three brick extensions; openings changed.

This is a one and two story corner brick building fronting on both Main and Water Streets. Built in at least four sections between 1857 and post 1919.

First section, with a corner, recessed doorway on Main, has a parapet wall, flat composition roof and two course brick projection below roof line. It has a shingled awning supported by metal bars. The entrance is concave and recessed and the front plastered. 1857 brickwork is all stretchers. A door opening, now partially filled, has flat opening with almost vertical rows of header-stretcher, stretcher-header with iron bar support on lintel.

The second section, is two-story brick with parapet wall, and flat composition roofing, and beginning of roofed (shingle) balcony which spans this and the next 1858-1863 sections of the store. There is only one flat window opening on westerly side, second story. It has a metal bar lintel, almost vertical row stretchers as top trim and iron shutters. Along southerly side, the balcony has balustrade with turned balusters, and shaped posts. There are five door-window flat openings, recessed, three with shutters, all topped by lintel bars and an almost vertical row of stretchers. Metal brackets support the balcony. The first floor has four openings with lintel bars and header-stretcher, stretcher-header as top trim. One opening has a three-light rectangular transom; three are filled in to Window size. Common bond brickwork.



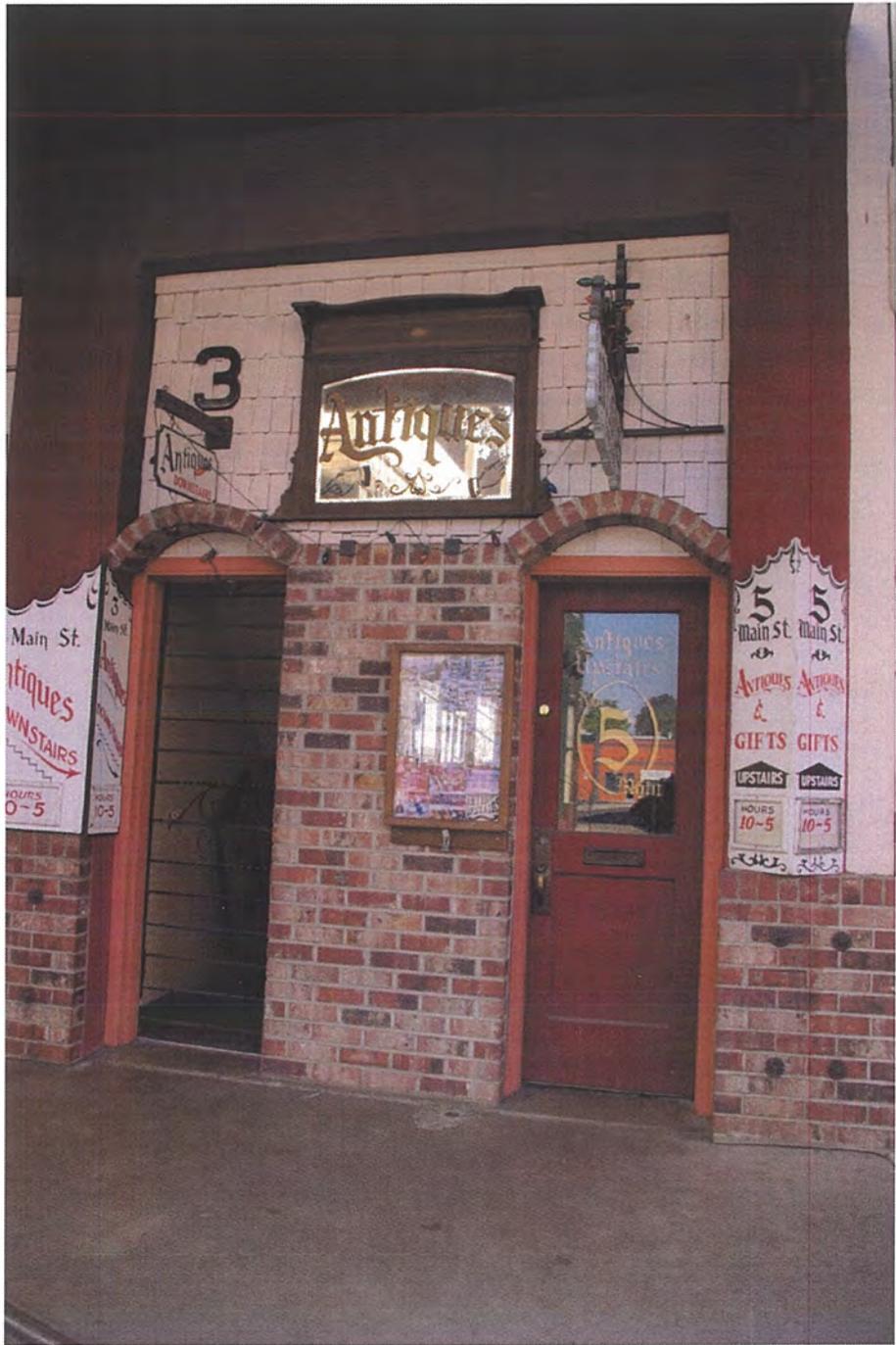


Wells Fargo Bldg, ca. 1934

3 - 5 Main Street (APN 20 262 005 00) Contributing Building, ca. 1925

This two-story building has a front-facing gable roof and a stucco finish. A plain, wide board marks the cornice on the front elevation. Within the gable is a curved indented panel. Centered on the second story is a quintet of narrow, semi-circular arched multipaned windows separated by spiral fluted engaged columns. On each side is a pair of similar windows separated by similar engaged columns. Below the windows is a plain band. A guyed awning tops the storefront, which has three doorways and two display windows. The southeast elevation has two tiers of multipaned windows. The building, originally the National Garage, received its present storefront treatment when it was converted to retail use, probably in the 1960s. Despite this alteration, the building contributes to the historic character of the district.





4 -10 Main Street (APN 2024701000) Contributing Building, 1863, 1904

This brick building, the Oddfellows Hall, has three stories. An irregularly shaped parapet caps the front elevation. Vertical brick bands divide the third story into two nearly square-shaped sections, each with a segmentally arched window opening containing two tall one-over-one windows. A dentil course tops the second story, which has four evenly spaced one-over-one windows with deep reveals. A metal awning covers the first story, which has a paneled door with two transom windows on the left and two storefronts, each with band of transom windows, on the right. The awning continues across the building on the left. The third story was added in 1904. The storefront treatment may date from the same time, though the awning is more recent. The building contributes to the historic character of the district.

4, 8, 10, 14 Main Street

Historic Name: Union Hotel

Lots 2 and 3, Block 7

Original use: Union Hotel

Alterations: Major, see below. 1863 balcony removed.

Architectural style: Brick Classical Revival with 1904 Brick Third Story

This building is located on two lots; the northern half of the building is two-story white painted brick and the southern half is three-story unpainted brick. The first two stories of both were constructed as one building in 1863. The third floor of the southerly building was added in 1904. The original two-story structure had a parapet roof with cornice cap or band, and a horizontal shelf and supports across the entire front. The balcony is gone. There were eight doors with slightly segmented openings, and radiating header-stretcher, stretcher-header top trim supported by iron bars. All but one of the original openings have been shortened and made windows. The one still door length but now a window, has eight lights. A corrugated metal awning is held up by metal braces anchored to the facade.- Side windows have segmental openings.

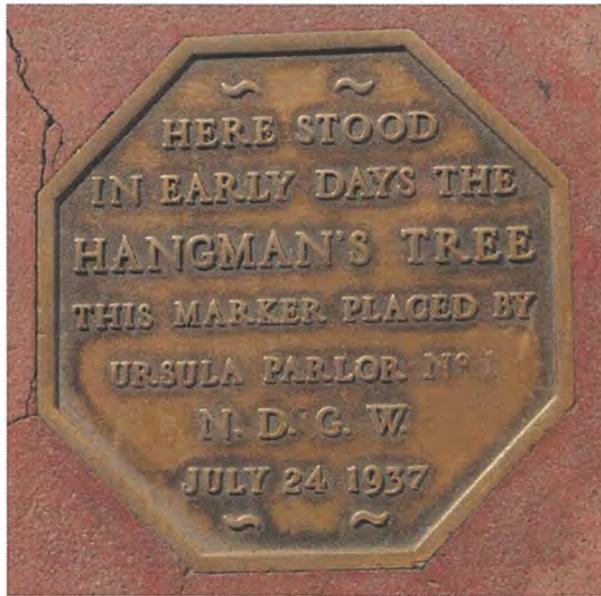
The lower facade has been remodeled extensively. All but one of the original flat door openings are there but have been made into windows or otherwise modified. The third story has parapet wall, gabled metal roof and facade that features two segmental openings, radiating brick top trim and two double sash windows within each opening. Sides have pairs of double windows, too. Facade has projecting vertical brickwork top to bottom and down the center from horizontal shelving or belt course across the top. The top is a straight center section with curving sections to the corners. "Caps" top each vertical ??? and the back has ??? segmental openings, for windows, with two sash and two rows of headers topping the opening. The back wall has a stepped parapet, and there is a narrow, two-story brick extension at the rear of the Odd Fellows portion of the building.

Various frame buildings here were destroyed in the August 1862 fire, including one housing the AMADOR SENTINEL. It was the paper's second office. That fire also destroyed "Col. Allen's Union House" across the street. Allen bought Lot 3 and reached agreement with A. C. Brown, Lot 2 owner, and erected his two-story brick Union House on the lots' 52 feet of frontage. The hotel was gutted in 1868 fire but not destroyed.

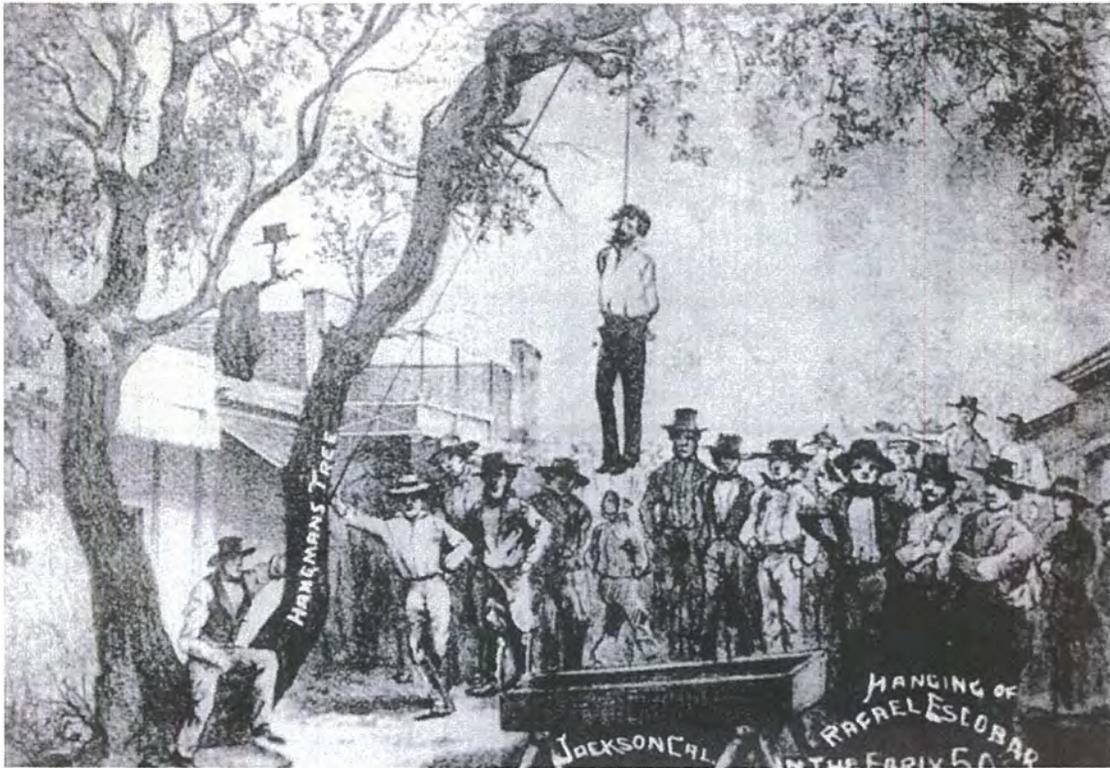
In 1873 the Odd Fellows Lodge bought the hotel, but only the wider, or Lot 2 portion. In 1904, the Lodge added the third story.

From 1870 to circa 1919, Wells Fargo, telegraph (1873) and water company were in a street-level store on Lot 2. The Post Office was in that building between 1895 and 1898. Has Wells Fargo plaque on building. The date stone on Lot 2 building denotes year Lodge was established (1855). Water company has been at this site most years since 1854.





In front of no. 10 Main St.





Oddfellows Hall, photo 1934



Main and Water St. Ginocchio Estate
Photo from 1934 Habs



10 Main

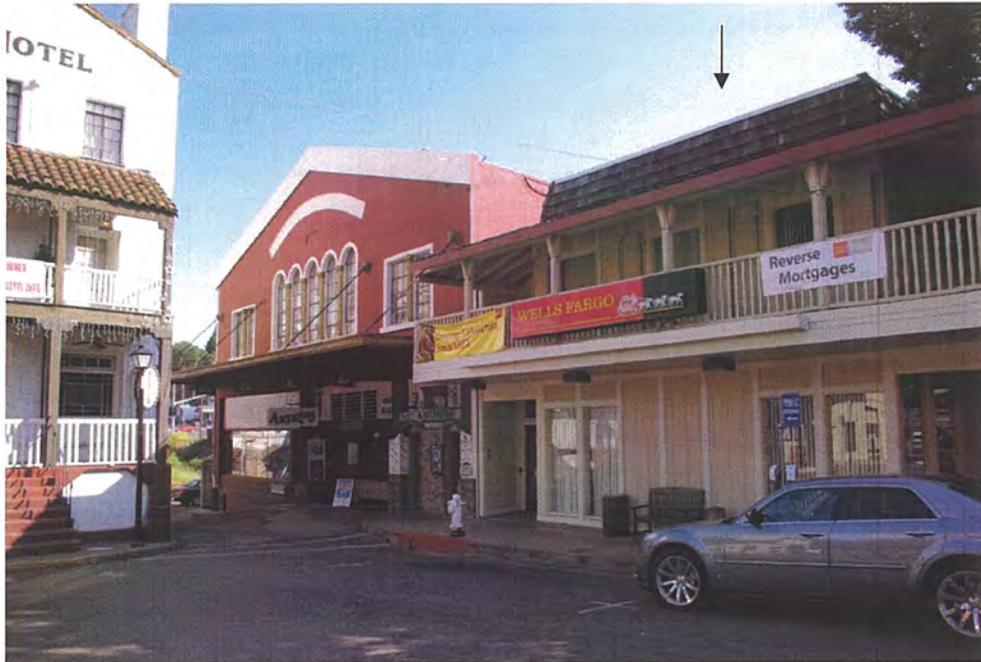
8 Main

6 Main

4 Main

11 Main Street (APN 2026200600) Noncontributing Building, ca. 1985

This building has two stories and a low mansard roof with shingled sides. A second-story balcony extends across the front and west elevations. The balcony has a hipped roof, posts with tapering capitals, and a stick balustrade. The first story has storefronts with wood framed doors and windows facing the street and the parking lot on the west. The building was constructed too recently to contribute to the historic character of the district.



The Bank of Amador (left) previously on this site. Webb Bldg on right

13 -17 Main Street (APN 2026200200) Contributing Building, 1898

This two-story brick building was constructed to match the building on its right. Capping its front elevation is a flat parapet with a full entablature including curved brackets and a bead and billet course. An empty sign sided by heavy stone posts tops the parapet. On the second story are three openings with raised surrounds that include a keystone and quoins. Within two of the openings are pairs of one-over-one windows. The other opening, on the right, has a single similar window. A narrow balcony with a filigreed railing stretches across the second story and continues across the building on the right. The first story, framed by cast iron pilasters, has a double door with high transom window on the right. Vertical boards divide the storefront on the left, which has two cast iron columns, a double door, and narrow display windows. The storefront was remodeled ca. 1975. Despite this alteration the building contributes to the historic character of the district. The building was built in 1898 by Richard Webb, Amador Ledger owner and editor. The arched area on the right was originally Frank Hoffman's Livery Stable.

Historic names: Hoffman's Livery, Iowa House, Magnolia House, Astor House, Western Exchange
15, 17, 19 Main Street

Lot 6, Block 10

Frontage 70, depth 225

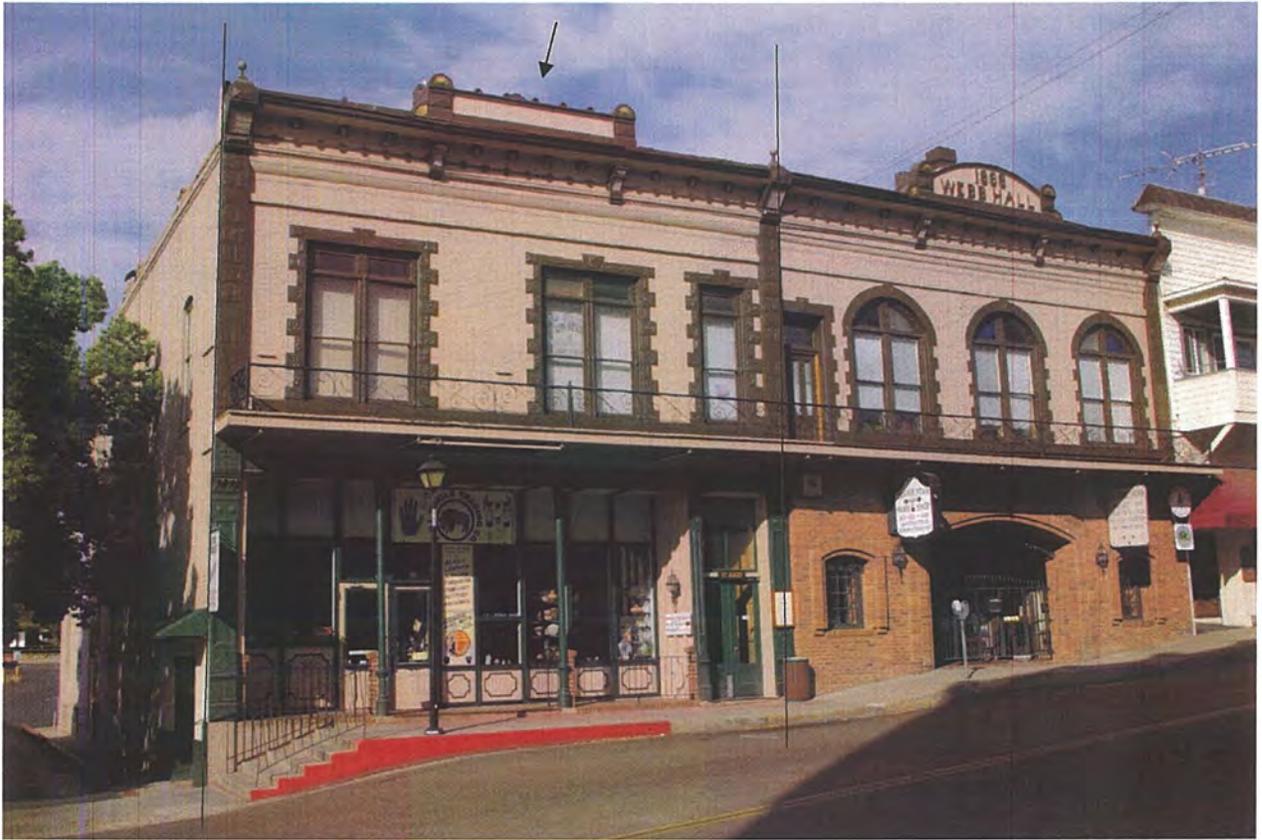
Original architect unknown, 1977 remodel architect Gordon Fisk

Architectural style: English Renaissance with Italianate features

The two-story brick Webb Building was extensively remodeled internally to house Security Pacific Bank, and the northern half of the lower facade was remodeled and modernized. Architect, Gordon Fisk echoed the arch motif of the existing second floor when he designed a quasi-arch recessed entrance for the new bank in 1977. His arch succeeds the arch entryway of the livery, there from 1857 and 1860 on. The facade of the lower south half has been remodeled for the El Dorado Savings and Loan, but the top half of both north and south facades are unchanged. South, two windows and one door have trim of quoin blocks, keystone lintel, transoms and double sash windows. The north facade has a rectangular door with keystone lintel, but three arched windows, transomed and trimmed with quoin stones inside and radiating quoins on top. Wrought iron balustrade tops a small balcony across the front. The south wall has a slight cornice overhang and basement windows above ground level. It has, elliptical windows with segmental openings. Gabled roof with composition roofing. Cornices are sheet metal. Pilasters, window surrounds are of cast metal.

Alterations: North half, street level, converted from garage into bank; South half remodeled downstairs for bank.

The Webb Building was long time (about 60 years) home of The Amador Ledger, which Englishman Richard Webb, owned and edited. Owner Webb erected the building in 1898. The southerly half rose from the ground up, the northerly second story (Webb Hall) was built atop the existing Peek and Newman Livery. The livery dated from 1860 when Frank Hoffman opened his new brick stables. The stable's southerly wall had been part of earlier 1856 brick stable. The bank in 1977 leased the old livery and garage space. Architect Gordon Fisk of Walnut Creek designed the bank quarters with those walls and extended walls. Once site of Wells Fargo Express, circa late 1857-1870. Fire in 1869 destroyed frame buildings south of brick stable. Also, was telegraph office in 1861.



14 -16 Main Street (APN 20247013 00) Contributing Building, 1863

This brick building has two stories. A flat parapet caps the front elevation, which has a dentil course above the second story and an awning above the first, both of which continue similar features on the Oddfellows Hall on the right. The second story has three one-over-one windows with recently installed sash. The first story has two doorways with double doors and a window, all topped by transom windows. The building has remained substantially unaltered since 1949 and contributes to the historic character of the district.



18 Main Street (APN 20 247 014 00) Noncontributing Building, ca. 1863

This brick building has one story. Capping the front elevation is a flat parapet with a dentil course below. A nearly flat board awning tops the storefront, which has a door on the left and a set of single-paned windows to its left. All are framed in anodized aluminum. Half fluted pilasters of cast iron frame the storefront. The awning was added ca. 1940, but the storefront appears to date from ca. 1955 and the present display windows from the 1980s. The building is too altered to contribute to the historic character of the district.

18 Main St., built 1863

Newman's or Levinsky's

Lot 4, Block 7

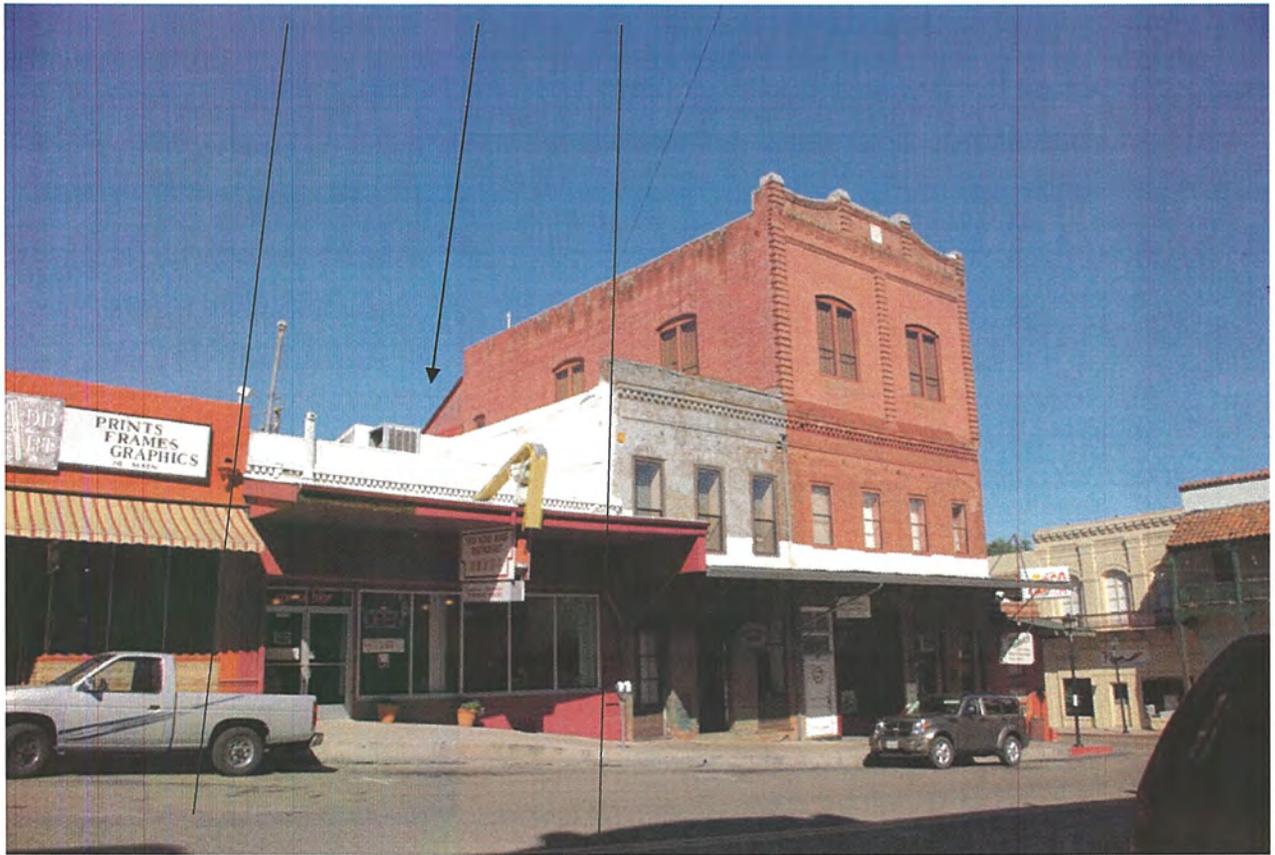
Original Use: Dry goods, clothing

Architectural style: Moderne Facade covering Brick Classical Revival

Fronting Main Street's East side, this one-story (some two-story) rectangular building has a parapet wall and a slightly sloping composition roof. The upper facade is plain and has a horizontal shelf or belt course across the front. The marquee or awning is roofed with corrugated metal. Below that is wooden sheathing to the window line. Two pilasters are vertical features in lower facade, which has been completely remodeled.

Alterations: Added partial second floor in existing building, exploiting 17' ceiling; façade

Reed and Harriman's Store here in 1852. Sold that year to Levinsky and Levy. Established clothing store. Levy sold to Levinsky in 1855. Firm built brick store circa 1857, but that was destroyed and its walls pulled down after the 1862 fire. Presumably rebuilt by 1863, but no proof. Has been general store and dry goods and clothing before becoming a restaurant for the last 25 years or more.



19 Main Street (APN 20262001 00) Contributing Building, ca. 1865, 1898

This two-story building is of brick construction. Centered atop the flat parapet on the front elevation is a sign in raised letters saying "1898 Webb Hall." Below it is a full entablature that includes curved brackets and a bead and billet course. On the second story are three semi-circular arched openings with raised surrounds including keystones and quoins. Within each opening are two one-over-one windows. A paneled door on the left opens onto a narrow balcony that stretches across the second story. A filigreed railing fronts the balcony. A large segmentally arched entrance with a raised architrave dominates the first story. The entrance contains a recessed door and flanking windows. On each side of the arch are two small, similarly configured windows. The building was a livery stable before a second story was added in 1898. The first story was remodeled in 1977. Despite this alteration, the building contributes to the historic character of the district.



This single-story brick building has a flat parapet wall with a stucco finish. Two half fluted cast-iron pilasters side the storefront, which is topped by a fabric awning that swings in and out. On the left is a double door with glass panels and a transom window above. On its right are tall single-pane windows atop a wall faced narrow brick. The windows are replacements. Otherwise, the building has not changed much in the past fifty years and contributes to the historic character of the district.

20 Main Street, built 1863

Historic name: Freeman's Saddlery

Lot 5, Block 7

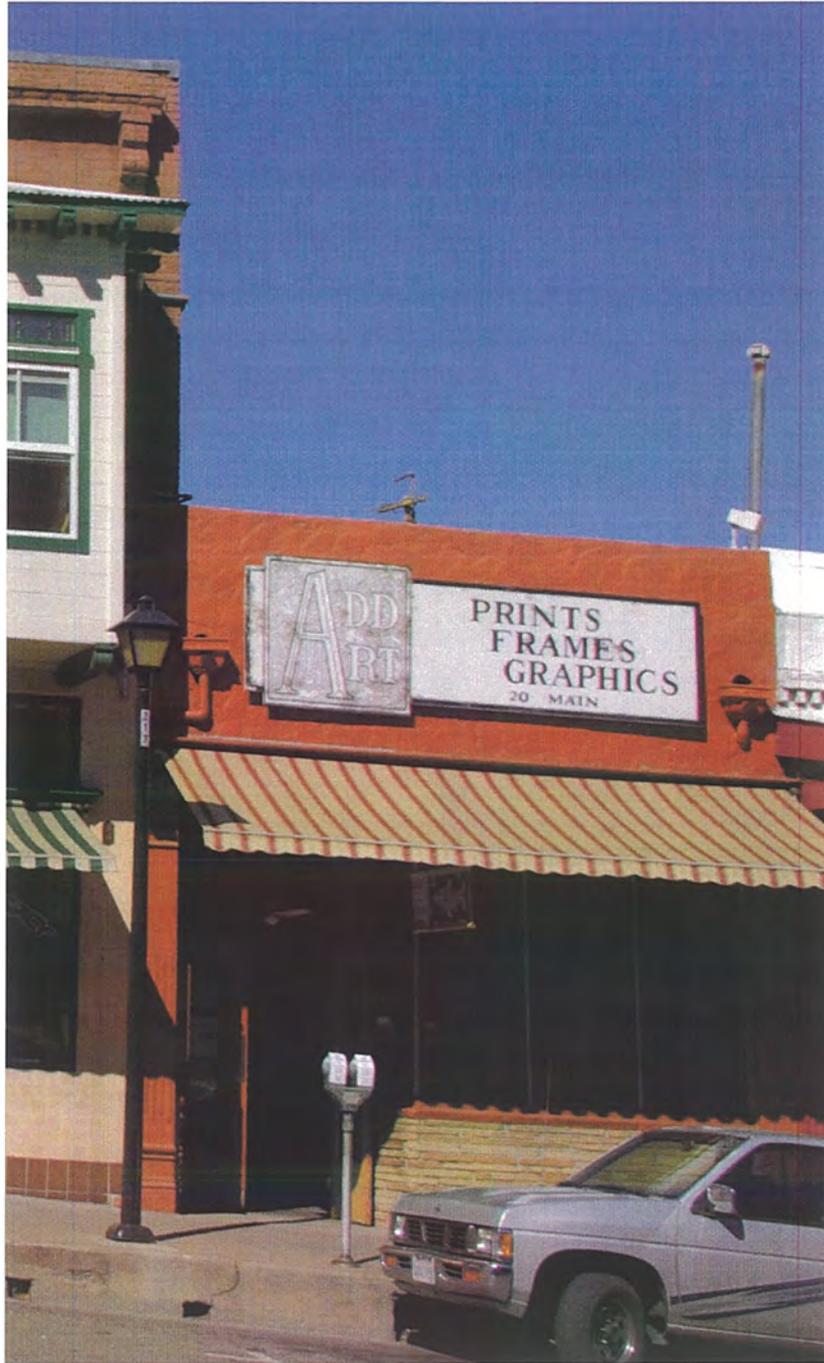
Original Use: Saddlery

Architectural style: Moderne Facade covering Brick Classical Revival

Alterations: Extensions, brick and wood; facade

This one-story brick building sits between brick buildings on Main Street's east side, with a 2' above roof parapet wall and higher front parapet wall. The upper facade is plain and plastered but it once had a horizontal design or shelf with supports across the building. Lower facade has been remodeled, adding two fancy pilasters at each edge, and a recessed door and much glass. The roof is gabled and has corrugated metal roofing.

E. G. Freeman's saddlery burned to ground in August, 1862 fire. He bought the lot and rebuilt with brick and reopened by February 1863. Was half of "Tremont House" building, 1852-1862. Brick addition to back in 1880. Another brick and partially concrete addition and corrugated metal covered frame added before 1919.



22 -24 Main Street (APN 20 247 016 00, 20247 017 00) Contributing Building, 1863

This two-story building is of brick construction. A stepped parapet with a bracketed cornice caps the stuccoed front elevation. Below it are two second-story wood-frame box windows, added ca. 1915. Each has a shallow hipped roof, exposed purlins, and two front-facing one-over-one windows framed by narrow smooth pilasters with plain capitals. A balustrade with curved balusters connects the windows. They rest on a platform, also supported by purlins, that acts as an awning for the right half of the first story. Centered on the first floor is a narrow, elliptically arched doorway. On its right is a storefront topped by a fabric awning that swings in and out. The storefront has a glass-paneled door, flanking display window, and clerestory band above. On the left is a continuation of the storefront on the building on the left, which has two large windows with a rock facing below. Except for this alteration, the building looks much as it did fifty years ago and contributes to the historic character of the district.

22 and 24 Main Street, Lots 7 and 6, block 7, built 1863

Historic Name: Tremont Building, Freeman's Saddlery

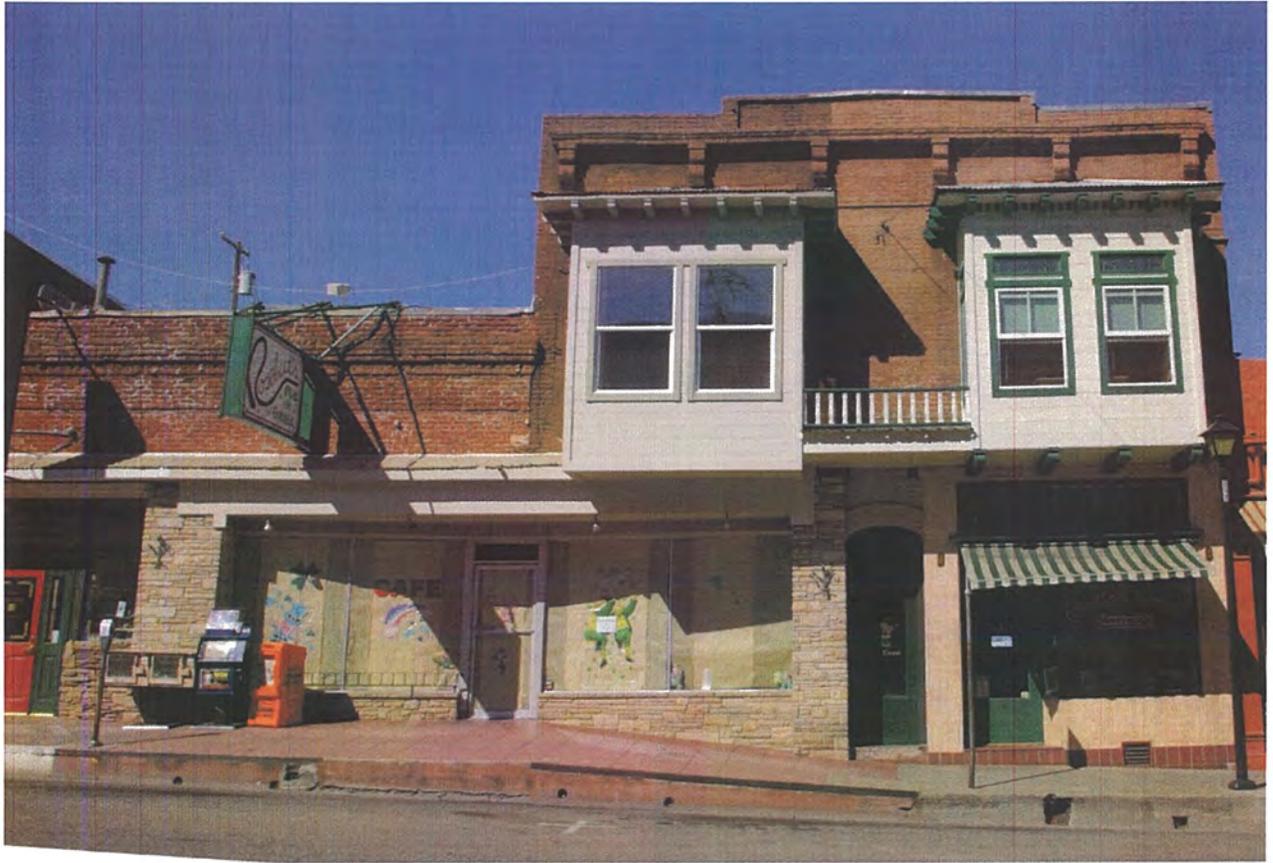
Original use: Telegraph and new depot, photography

Alterations: Remodel lower facade, add story, balcony, replace balcony with bays

Architectural style: Brick Classical Revival with Bungalow bays and moderne lower story

This two-story brick with balcony and bays sits on the east side of Main Street between buildings. It has a parapet wall with cornice band. The side wall curves up two feet to the front wall which has a gable-like central step. A horizontal shelf with supports bands the whole front. The 1880 second floor facade included a roofed balcony and ground post supports. That was changed circa 1915 when the balcony became two separate double-window wooden bays and an unroofed balcony with wooden balustrade. At the curves of the bays are projecting "columns". The bays' cornice has exposed, shaped beams with decorated frieze. The first story has been extensively remodeled. A central, segmental door opening with transomed and radiating brick top trim leads upstairs. The roof is gabled and has corrugated metal roofing.

First post office was located on Lot 6 in 1851. Fire of 1862 destroyed wooden stores on both lots. Owners Charles H. Ingall (7) and Wallace Kay (6) agreed to erect brick, two-story building together. Brickwork completed in September 1863. Lot 6 had been part of Lot 5 until after fire when M. Silver split old Tremont lot apart. Fayette Mace bought Lot 7 from Ingalls in 1867. Mace erected a second story over both buildings in 1880. Other owners, circa 1915, added bay projection. A barber shop has been in Lot 6 portion downstairs since circa 1910. Fire in 1913 destroyed frame back buildings. Rebuilt of reinforced concrete.



25 -27 Main Street (APN 20241 02300) Contributing Building, 1878

This is a two-story building; the first is brick and the second frame. Topping the front elevation is a flat parapet with a shingled cornice and bracketed frieze. Below it a second story balcony extends across the facade. The balcony has a shallow hipped roof, plain posts, and a three-foot wall. The wall, like the siding on the second story, is horizontal board. On the left edge of the first story is a recessed doorway with two doors. To its right is a storefront with glass-paneled door in the center and display windows on each side. Transom windows top the storefront. Oblong panels form the kickplate beneath the display windows. The balcony treatment appears to date from ca. 1920. Aluminum framed second-story windows are the most conspicuous alteration of the past fifty years. The building contributes to the historic character of the district.

21,25,27 Main St, 1878-1879

Lot 7, block 10

Historic name: Central Hotel, Astor House, Union House, McKim's Building

Alterations: Lower façade altered

Architectural style: False-front commercial frame building with brick Lower story

This rectangular, two-story brick and wooden building has a tall, corniced false front which hides a low gable roof. It sits between other buildings fronting easterly on Main Street. It has no basement. The first story is brick and has four identical openings. The second story likewise had four identical vertical openings for windows and doors. There was a time when the building had no balcony, but a double-columned, turned baluster, shingle roof was added. The balcony has a corrugated metal roof and a solid balustrade. The first story of the facade has been remodeled and has no resemblance to original.

May be town's only two-story building with one story brick, the other wood.

One of town's earliest buildings (1850-54), Astor House, made of logs located on this site, as was W. L. McKim's Ohio House, and his two-story brick building in 1858.

In 1878, Richard Lory, after demolishing the existing building(s), erected a one story brick building for a hotel, and added a wooden second story in 1879. Rev. Isaac Fish of Methodist Episcopal Church preached in Astor House here in 1852 and 1853, before Jackson Church established. Now, top floor has room rentals or office, and bottom has retail stores.



26 Main Street (APN 2024701800) Contributing Building, 1863 ???

This brick building has one story. A flat parapet caps the front elevation, which has two storefronts separated by a narrow wall faced in rock. The storefront on the right, which extends across part of the neighboring building, has a door and single-pane windows framed in brushed aluminum. The other storefront has a neon sign board covering a clerestory band, a wood-framed double door, and small flanking windows with fluted surrounds. Ceramic tile frames the storefront. The area above the transom is boarded over. Despite changes, the building displays enough historic fabric to contribute to the historic character of the district.

26 and 28 Main, Lot 8, block 7, built 1863

Historic Name: Tellier's Saloon

Original use: Bar, Restaurant and Lodging

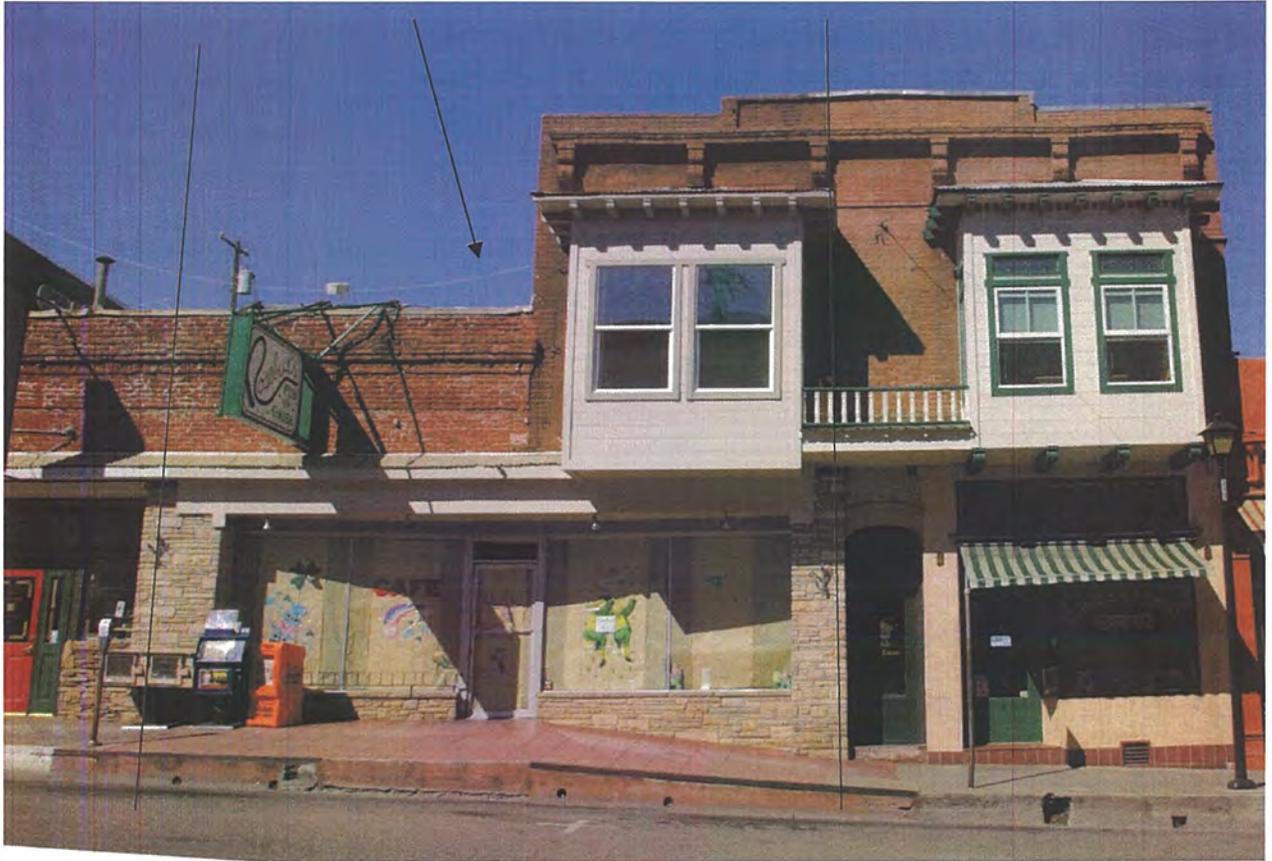
Architectural style: Classical Revival Brick with Moderne facade

Front facade; marquee added; plastered; plaster removed

This bar and two-thirds of the restaurant are in a one-story rectangular brick building, between others on the east side of Main. It has a parapet wall and a corrugated metal roof. The new owner recently (1982) removed the plaster from the upper facade to reveal an earlier, perhaps original, brickwork with a band (with supports) across the building below the top of the wall. A flat marquee or awning is supported by cables from the facade. Below the marquee, the facade has been totally remodeled. The last or southerly third of the restaurant is in the next building.

The town's first settler, Louis Tellier, set up his tent in the shade of a big live oak tree along the trail to the creek. Upon the tree, from 1851 to 1855, ten men were hanged (the 1862 fire forced its removal). This first "bar and hotel (rooms)" was the first or "pioneer" and consequently the name Pioneer has been associated with the property for over a century.

The existing building, brick and one-story, arose in 1863 after the 1862 fire. It had two shops or tenements. Part of today's restaurant extends south into the first story of the building on Lot 7. A 25' concrete addition was constructed circa 1913.



Tellier's Saloon, Photo 1931

29 -31 Main Street (APN 2024102200) Contributing Building, 1855, 1895

This brick building has two stories. Capping the front elevation is a pointed parapet with a dentiled cornice and flanking corbels. On the second story is a pair of narrow, round arched one-over-one windows. Between them is a third window, which has lost its arched top and now contains a metal-sided casement. At the right edge of the first story is a narrow multipaned door with an arched transom window above. To the left are a storefront door and flanking display window, both with brushed aluminum frames. The second story and arched entry were added in 1895. The storefront treatment dates from ca. 1960. A pointed wall above the building's parapet, perhaps added at the same time, joins the building to the one on the right. Despite changes to the storefront and the loss of a balcony, the building retains enough of its historic appearance to contribute to the historic character of the district.

Historic Name: Fixary & Co.

29, 31, 33 Main Street

Lots 8 and 9, Block 10)

Architectural style: Brick Classical Revival with Spanish Colonial awning

This building (actually two made into one) is two, two-story brick buildings facing easterly between other buildings on Main Street. Each has a gabled facade but both are enveloped in a larger gable that "unites" the two. The left half has a low sloped corniced gable, three symmetrically arched windows top, and arched, transomed entrance to upstairs and large square window and transomed glass entrance down , The north half facade has a similar shaped cornice line but with returns, three rectangular, transomed windows above a short slanting window shade and roof with Spanish tile, and five horizontal, transomed windows, an off-center south door with transom and horizontal panels to sidewalk. The buildings both had balconies with supporting posts or brackets but they were removed in the 1940's. Has corrugated metal gable roof, and basement. Some of the facade is plastered, some not.

Alterations: Several rebuildings, Removal of balcony 20th century.

First telephone in Jackson, at end of telephone line to Sutter Creek and Oneida Mine, was located upstairs in northerly half of building. Was office of AMADOR DISPATCH then.

First telephone in Jackson, at end of telephone line to Sutter Creek and Oneida Mine, was located upstairs in northerly half of building. Was office of AMADOR DISPATCH then.

First brick building in Jackson, two-story Fixary & Co. was built in March and April of 1854 on the southerly half of this lot. Fixary & Co. had frame building on northerly half. Fire of April 1855 stopped by 1854 brick building. Another fire on August 21, 1855, destroyed "most" of 1854 brick building right after new brick on northerly half erected. South half rebuilt 1855 as one-story. Fire of 1862 destroyed north half. Rebuilt 1862-63. Second stories added: north, 1893, south by 1895. Gable-shaped tops "tied" architecturally in 20th century.



30 -36 Main Street (APN 20 247 019 00, 20 247 020 00)

Contributing Building, 1862 -63, ca. 1905, 1912

This two-story building is of brick construction. Projecting from the nearly symmetrical front elevation are two wood-frame box windows with a balustraded balcony between. Opening onto the balcony are two segmentally arched doorways. The first story has a central doorway and storefronts on each side. Both storefronts have centered doors and flanking display windows. The one on the left also has tall transom windows and a vertical board kickplate. Glazed tile panels line the central doorway and the storefront on the right. The building, originally two structures, was unified ca. 1905 when the second story was extended from the building on the right to the one on the left. The box windows were added in 1912. The ceramic tile probably dates from the 1930s. The building has changed little in the past fifty years and contributes to the historic character of the district.

30 Main Street, built 1863, Lot 9, block 7, built 1863

Historic Name: Mentzel Bldg

Original Use: Cigar Store

Architectural style: Bunqalow Facade over Brick Classical Revival

On the east side of Main Street between buildings, this two-story rectangular brick building has been architecturally united with its neighbor north by a bay-balcony projection and a common upper facade. This building set the pattern, being two-story first. When its neighbor became two-story, the owner(s) worked out the architectural unit. This half shares the upper facade, balcony roof, three-window flat bay and half balcony. Upper door opening is segmental, with radiating brickwork, on top, and door is transomed. A street-level door in this part goes to apartments upstairs, and the bottom facade is mostly glass with transomed door and green tile facing or sheathing. The bay has open shaped beams and decorated frieze. Also, a gabled corrugated metal roof.

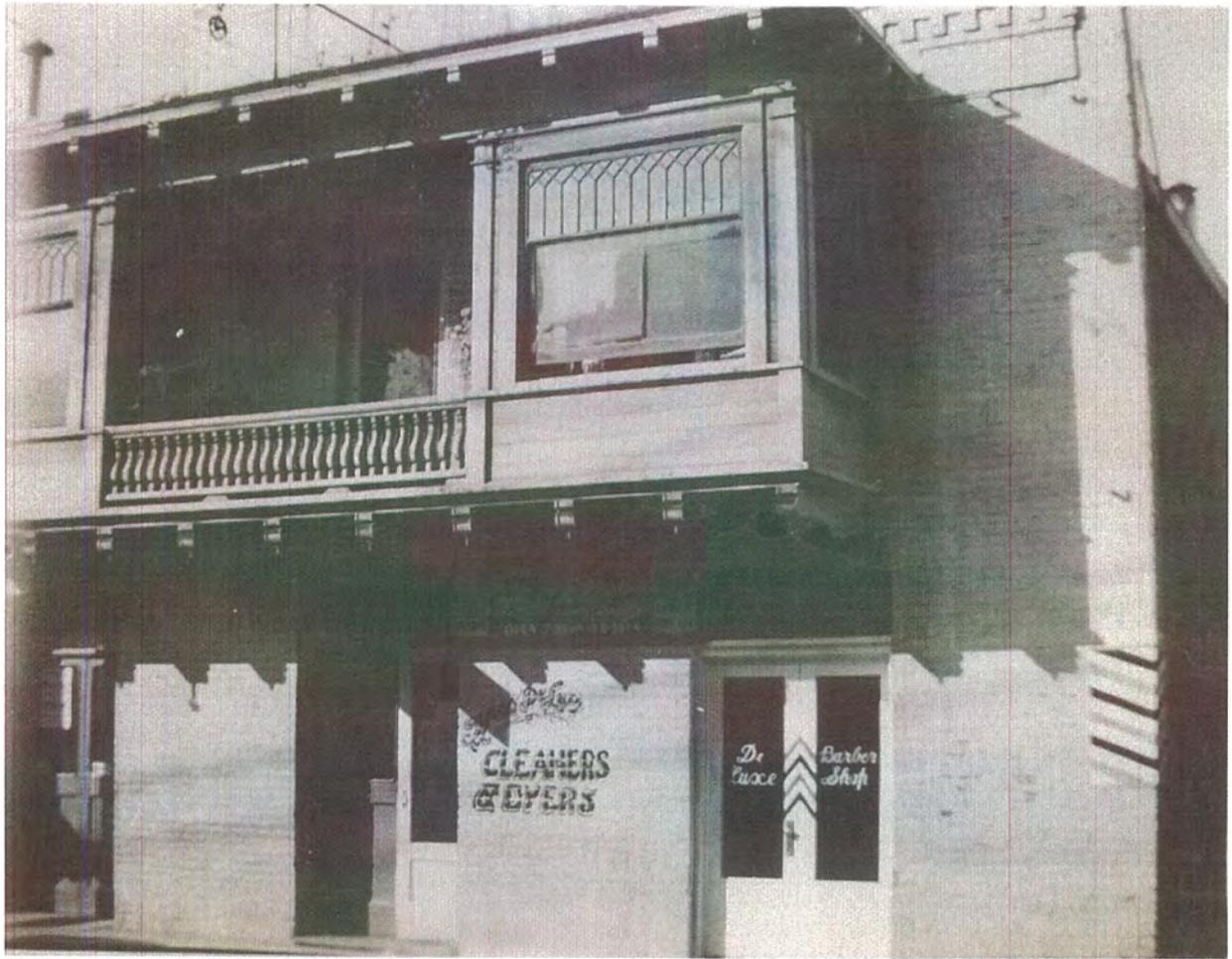
34, 36 Main St., Lot 10, Block 7, built: 1st story 1862, second story 1903-12

Historic Name: Express Office

Alterations: One-story to two; balcony to bay projections; lower façade

This was site of Hunter & Co., Adams & Co., Pacific Express agencies, 1852-1857 in Jackson. B. & P. Reichling rented A. C. Brown's wooden store here in later 1850's. Hot coals behind his store started epic fire of 1862. Owner Brown rebuilt in brick and lower floor of building dates from 1862. Between 1903 and 1912, owner added second story and a brick and reinforced concrete extension to rear. Also, was united with adjacent building to south.

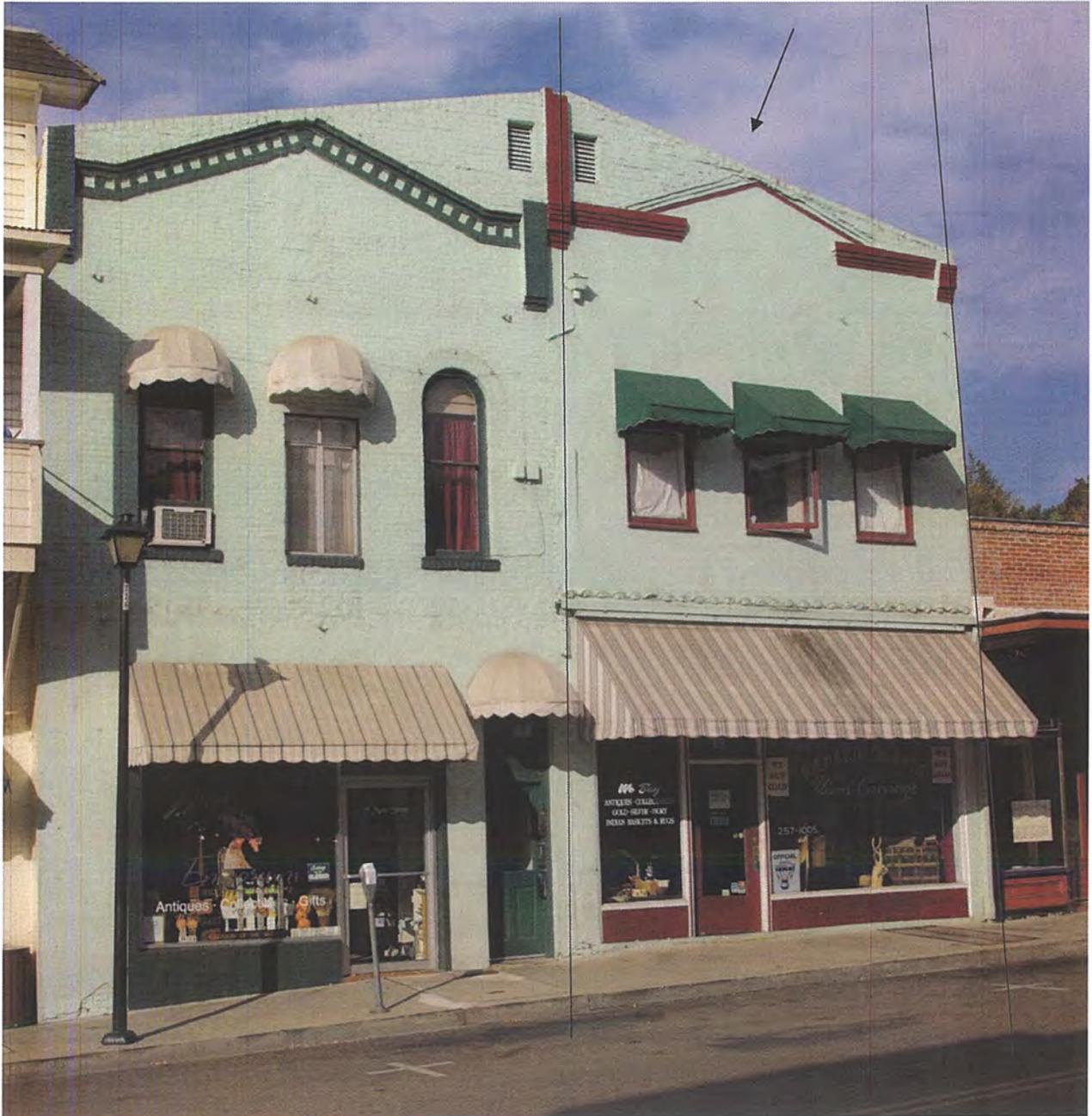




Similar Building Photo 1934

33 Main Street (APN 20241 021 00) Contributing Building, ca. 1863

This brick building has two stories and a stucco finish. A pedimented parapet with cornice return caps the front elevation. Below are three single-pane windows set back in deep reveals and topped by transom windows. The storefront has an off-center glass paneled door and flanking display windows, all topped by small-paned transom windows. The building got its second story in 1893 and its present storefront treatment about 1920. A pointed wall above the building's parapet joins the building to the one on the left. The building has lost a balcony but otherwise looks much as it did fifty years ago. It contributes to the historic character of the district.



35 Main Street (APN 20241 02000) Contributing Building, 1855

A flat parapet tops the symmetrical front elevation of this single-story brick building. A flat awning caps the storefront, which has a recessed glass-paneled door and flanking display windows below tall transom windows. Recessed panels appear beneath the display windows. The awning was added and a stucco finish removed in a 1981-82 remodeling. The storefront appears to date from ca. 1900, The building retains enough of its historic appearance to contribute to the historic character of the district.

35 Main Street, Lot 10,Block 10, built 1855

Historic name: Smith and Edwards Lot

Original use: "L. D. Herrick's tin, hardware, crockery"

Architectural style: Brick Classical Revival with compatible later storefront

This one-story brick building, rectangular, has short side facing easterly on Main Street. Has a parapet wall all around, with flat, composition roof.

In 1981-82, architect Gordon Fisk redesigned top of facade for owner Jake Strohm. The plaster was removed to reveal the brick, though 1855 brick projections are missing. He designed a wooden hood with metal supports.

Lower part of facade almost all windows. Original had three symmetrical openings with iron shutters.

Original owners, Smith & Edwards, had this lot and next northerly surveyed in 1851. 1855 fire swept west side of Main Street destroying wooden Herrick & Evans Store. They and owners of two other lots - this one was in the middle - cooperatively built three identical brick buildings. This and next north still survive. One of a dozen downtown buildings to survive 1862 fire. Was "E Le Jeune French Restaurant" in 1862.



37 Main Street (APN 20241 01900) Noncontributing Building, 1855

This building has one story, A flat parapet with a wall of vertical boards caps the front elevation, Below it is an awning supported by wrought iron brackets, The storefront, which is faced with large bricks, has a slightly off-center wood-framed door and flanking display windows, A wood portal, designed to resemble a mine entrance, fronts the door, The portal, door, awning, and parapet wall represent a ca. 1990 remodeling, but the display windows may date from the 1920s, The building is too altered to contribute to the historic character of the district.

37 Main St., Lot 11, Block 10, built 1855

Historic name: U. S. Bakery and Saloon

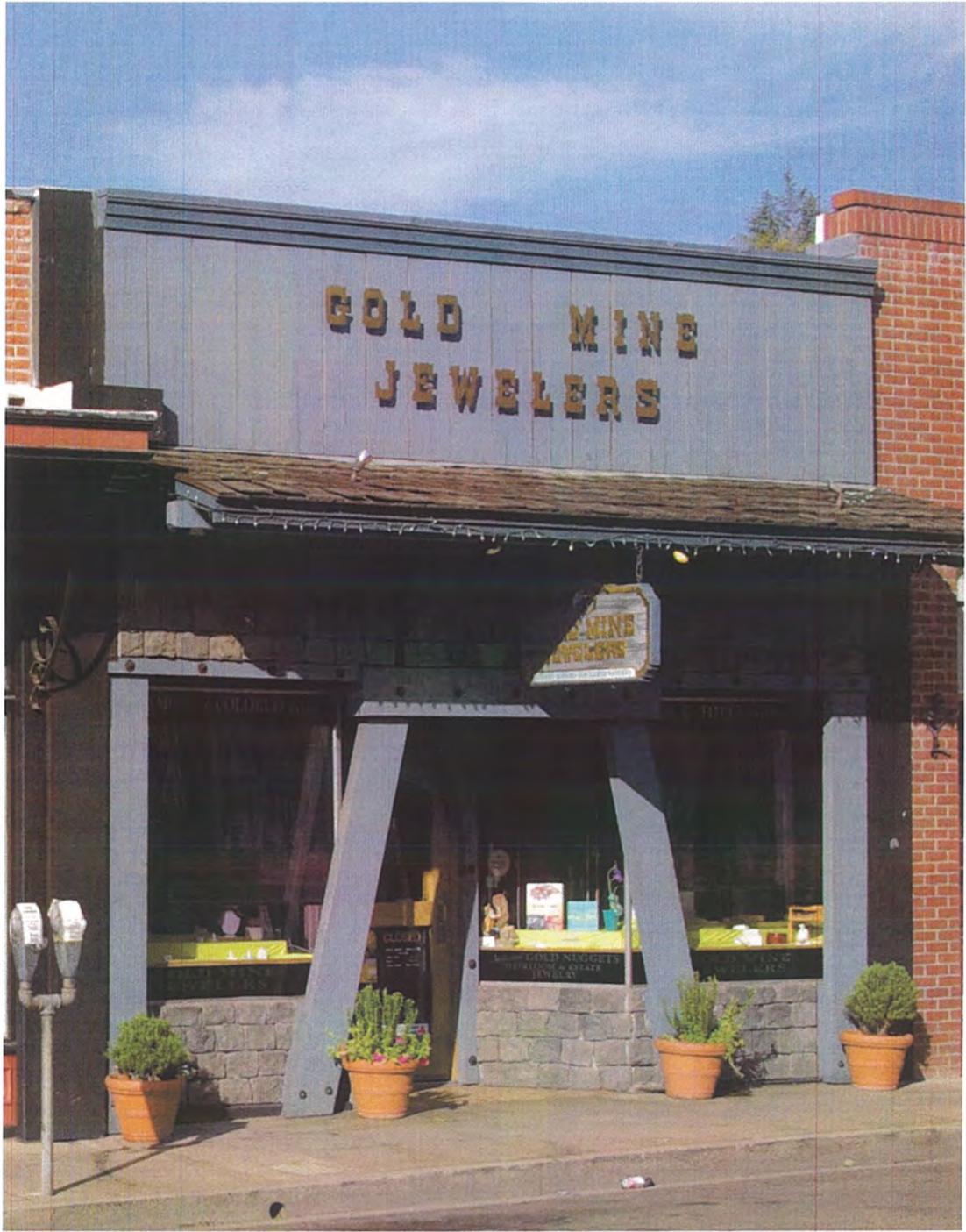
Original use: Bakery and saloon

Architectural style: Remodeled Classical Revival Brick Commercial with new facade

This rectangular, one-story building facing easterly between other buildings on Main is similar to its neighbor south, with which it has a common wall. Its parapeted roof is flat, and has composition roofing. It has an awning shading modernized windows, and a plastered top facade.

Originally it had projected brickwork on top of the facade, and three symmetrical, rectangular openings with vertical headers and iron bars above each opening. The plastered facade shows only a smooth surface today.

1. Alex Chauvin surveyed lot for Smith & Edwards in Sept, 1851.
2. The 1855 fire destroyed their wooden building on this lot.
3. Either they, or new owners, Schlachter & Dilger, rebuilt in brick, one of three matching stores, 1855.
4. One-story brick survived fire of 1862, named "Kress Bakery & Saloon". As copperhead, AMADOR DISPATCH was burned down. Wm. Penry, editor, immediately contacted owners to add a second floor for his paper. Completed by end of 1862.
5. In May, 1865, federal cavalry at dawn surrounded DISPATCH at this site, closed it down, arrested Penry and editor, L. P. Hall, and took them to Alcatraz. After about six weeks they returned and resumed publication.
6. In July 1865, an arsonist, no doubt a union sympathizer, set fire to building, destroying second story. Has been one story since 1865.



38 Main Street (APN 20247 021 00) Noncontributing Building, 1854

This building has one story and brick construction, A flat parapet caps the front elevation, which has a stucco finish, raised cornice, and a wood awning over the storefront. Nearly centered below are a rounded entrance with recessed door and flanking display windows framed in wide boards, The storefront dates from a 1981 remodeling, The building is too altered to contribute to the historic character of the district.

38 Main Street, Lot 11, Block 7, built 1854

Builder: L. F. Craft

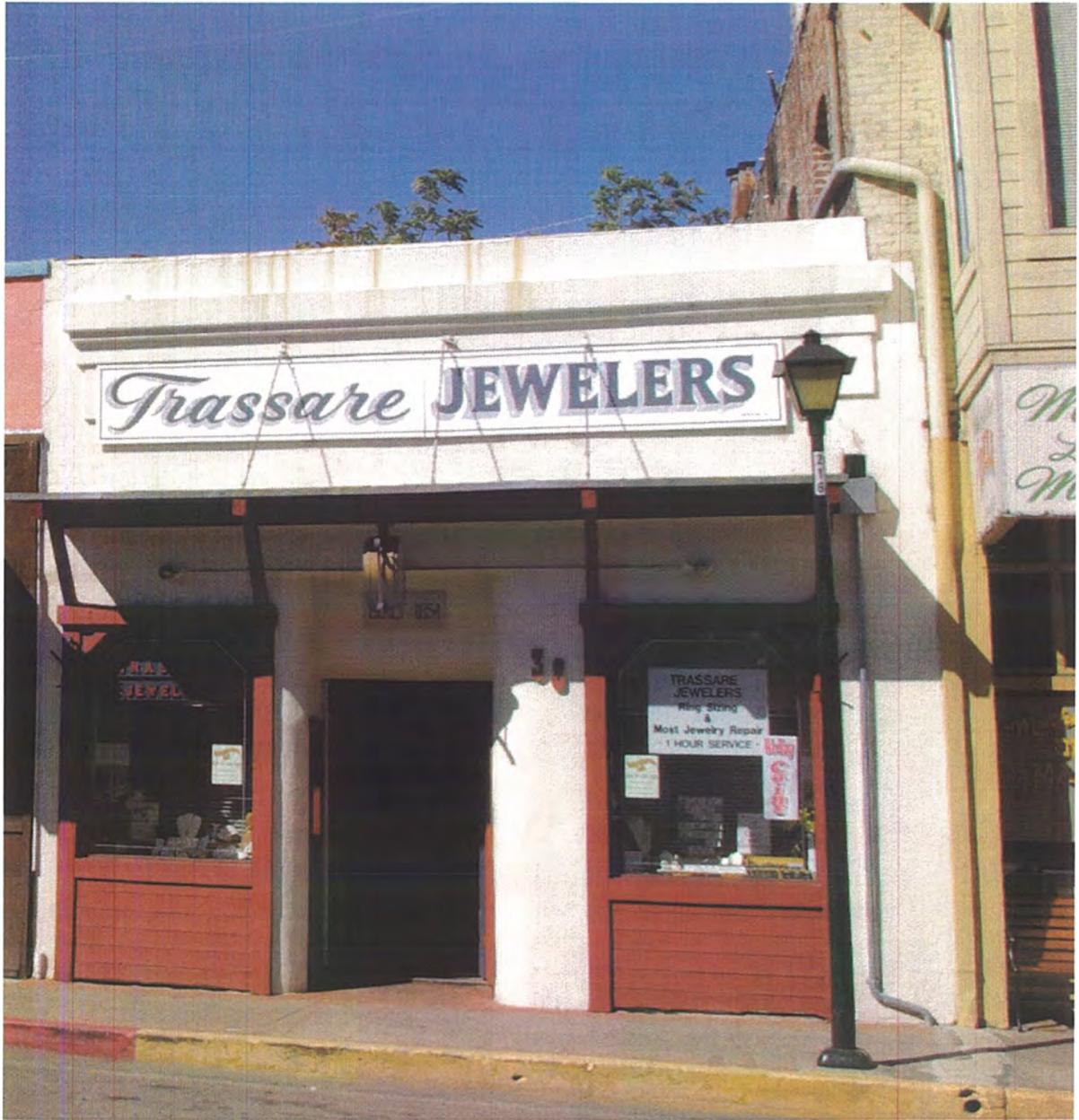
Original use: M. Harris Clothing/Dry Goods

Architectural style: Brick Classical Revival with new store front

A modern wooden false front was removed in 1981 by the present owner to reveal an earlier plastered upper facade . This one-story brick building has common walls with both neighbors on east side of Main Street. It has a parapet wall and flat, corrugated metal roof. The plastered facade design shows plain horizontal bands with supporting brickwork, and a new wooden sign hangs by chain from the last band. The bottom of the facade has a recessed entrance and modern display windows .

This one-story brick is among the oldest stores in Jackson. The brickwork for this store and one next north was laid in "21 days in November", 1854, by L. F. Craft Co., Joseph Oneil, employee. It was built for Marcus Harris (E. M. Harris) on this lot and M. Harris on next. Levy & Co. was occupant when 1862 fire destroyed most of town, but this brick survived. Was site of AMADOR DISPATCH in 1970's. Has common wall, 1854 vintage, with store north. A 15' brick extension was added between 1850-1890 and a 30' addition was erected between 1903-1912.

38 Main St.



S

39 Main Street (APN 20241 01800) Noncontributing Building, ca. 1925

This brick building has one story, An angular parapet caps the symmetrical front elevation, Beneath a tall parapet wall a clerestory band tops the storefront. Below are a central double door and flanking display windows. The present facade treatment, reminiscent of the original, dates from 1983. The building is too altered to contribute to the historic character of the district.

39 Main Street, Lot 12, Block 10

Historic Name: Hotel de France, Armory Hall, Congress Hall, Love's Hall Site

On the site now stands a one-story brick with brick facade, remodeled in 1983. It stands and abuts other store buildings.

In 1851, on this lot or site, Joseph & Julia Godfrey (and man named Duplex) built the Hotel de France, probably largest building in Jackson. While Jackson was county seat of Calaveras County, July 1851, to May 1852, the county government used this building as Court of Calaveras County. Thus, that building on this site could be considered first courthouse in what is now Amador County.

Later, on this site, after fire of 1865, the Jackson Guards, a State Militia Unit, erected a two-story brick building for Armory (and town) Hall in 1867. West of this building by north fork of Jackson Creek was the Chinese Bath House in late 1850's.



40 Main Street (APN 20 247 022 00) Noncontributing Building, ca. 1863

The brick building has one story, A pointed parapet with a stucco finish caps the front elevation. The storefront below is sided in vertical board. It has a flat awning, a recessed entry and narrow display windows. The storefront appears to date from the 1970s. The building is too altered to contribute to the historic character of the district.

40 Main Street, Lot 12, Block 7, built between 1862 and 1865

Historic name: Morris Abrams Clothing Emporium

Original Use: Barber shop -1853

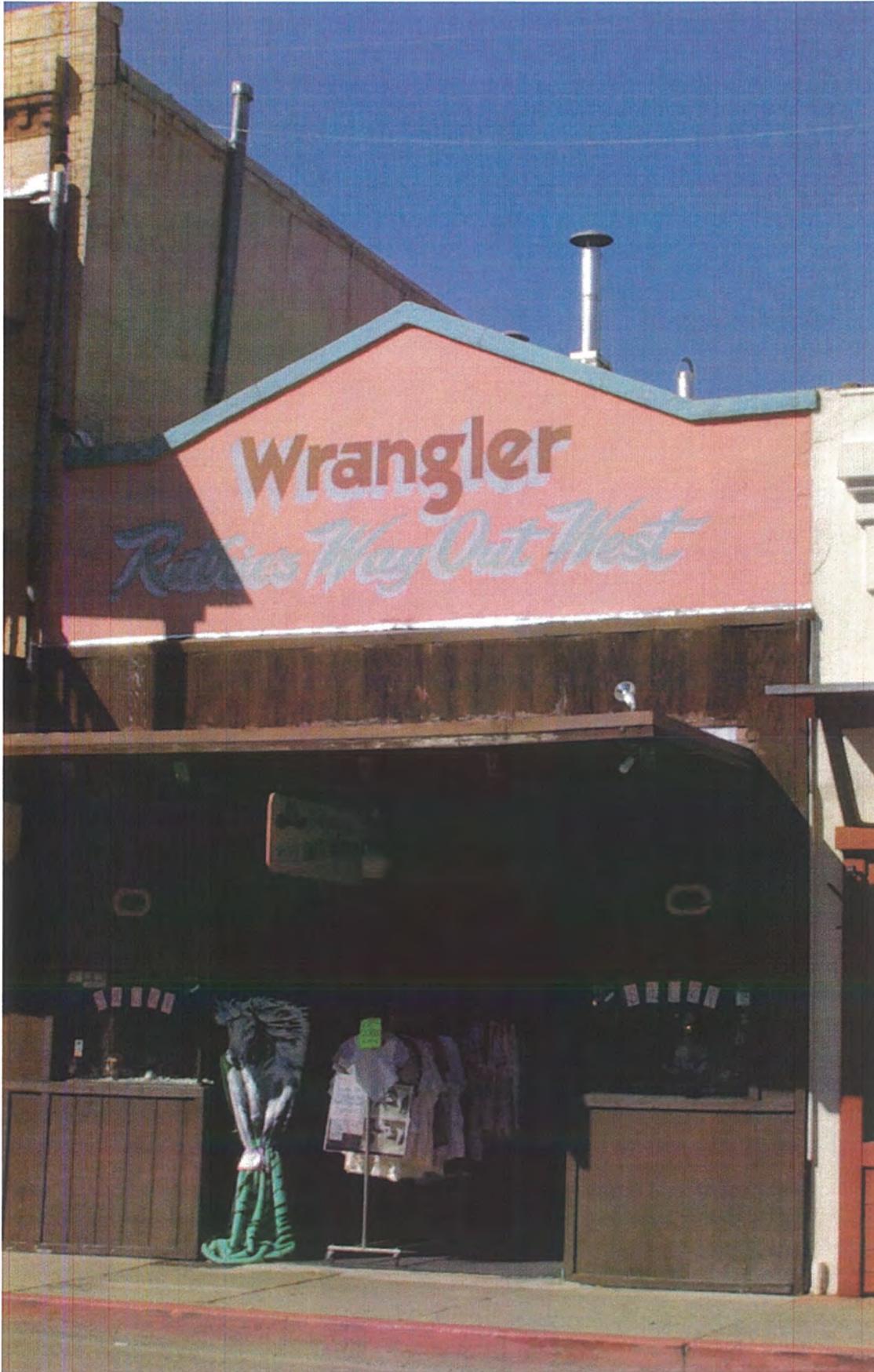
Architectural style: Modern facade over Brick Classical Revival

Alterations: Flat to gable roof and gabled facade

This one-story brick store with common walls both sides is shortest brick store on east side of Main. It has a short one-story wooden extension. Has a parapet wall. Roof was flat originally, but now is gabled with composition roofing. Wooden sheathing covers the whole facade.

Was a two-story brick, built in 1854, but was destroyed by the 1862 fire. Morris Abrams replaced it with a one-story brick, probably completed in 1862 or 63, but the only evidence is a deed mentioning a brick building in 1865. Was a clothing emporium in those days, but probably has been a jewelry store since 1890. Has common wall with stores each side.

40 Main Street



41 -43 Main Street (APN 20241 01700) Contributing Building, ca. 1940

This brick building has one story. A pedimented parapet caps the front elevation. Narrow bands of raised brick mark the bottom of the parapet and the top of the storefront. Below are a doorway on the left and a large three-part display window on the right, both having panes with anodized aluminum frames. Above the parapet a wall links the building to the one on the right. Although the door and windows are replacements, the building retains enough of its integrity to contribute to the historic character of the district.

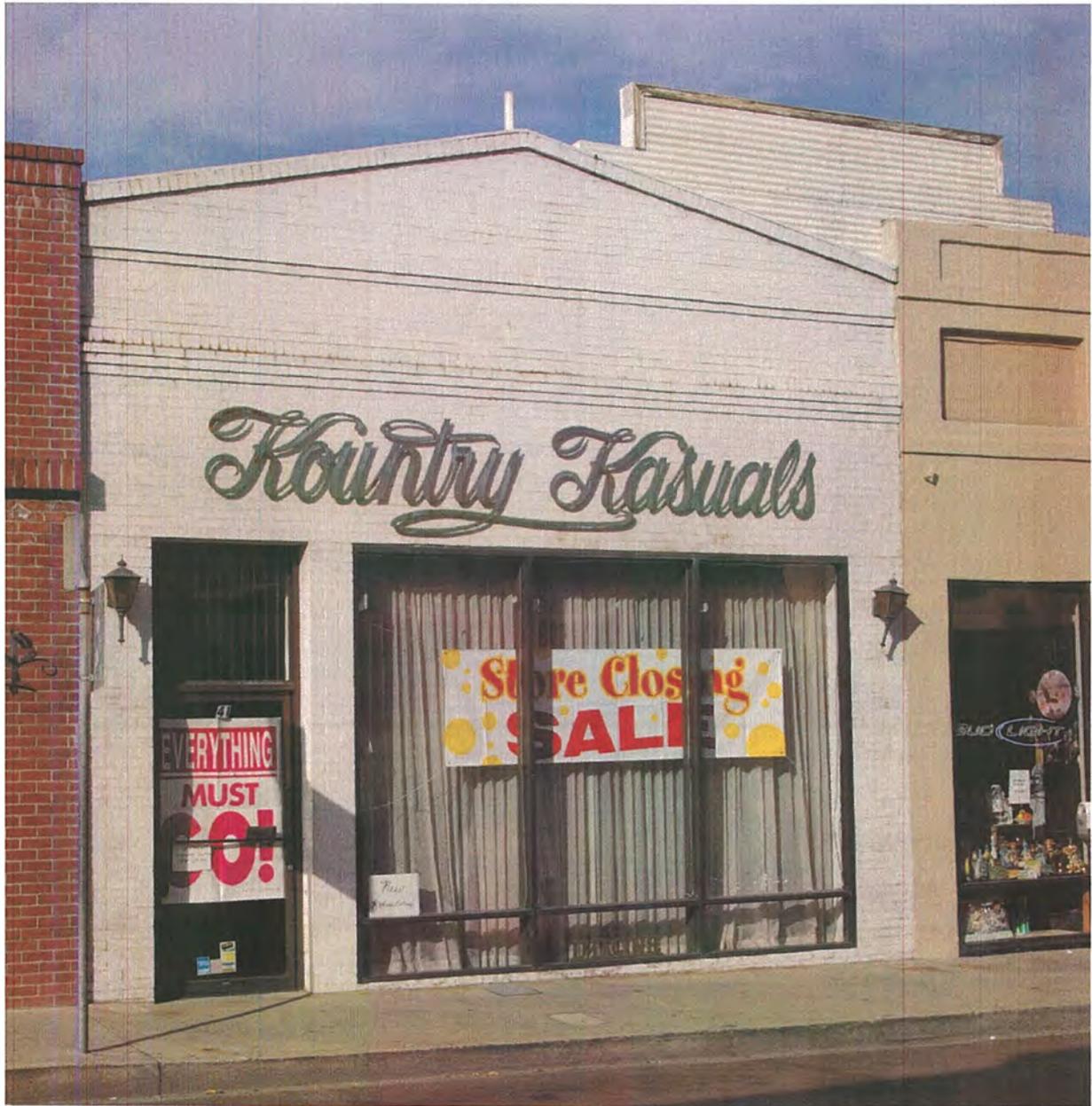


Photo 2009

42 Main Street (APN 20 247022 00) Contributing Building, 1863

This brick building has two stories and a flat parapet. A dentiled cornice extends across the front elevation. Below it is a second-story balcony with a shed roof and stick balustrade. Three paneled doors open onto the balcony. The ca. 1965 storefront below has a double-swinging door on the right and a large display window on the left. Both have brushed aluminum frames. Narrow stone faces the wall beneath the window. Despite the altered storefront, the building contributes to the historic character of the district.

42 Main Street, Lot 13, Block 7, built 1863

Historic Name: Soloman Harris' Clothing Store

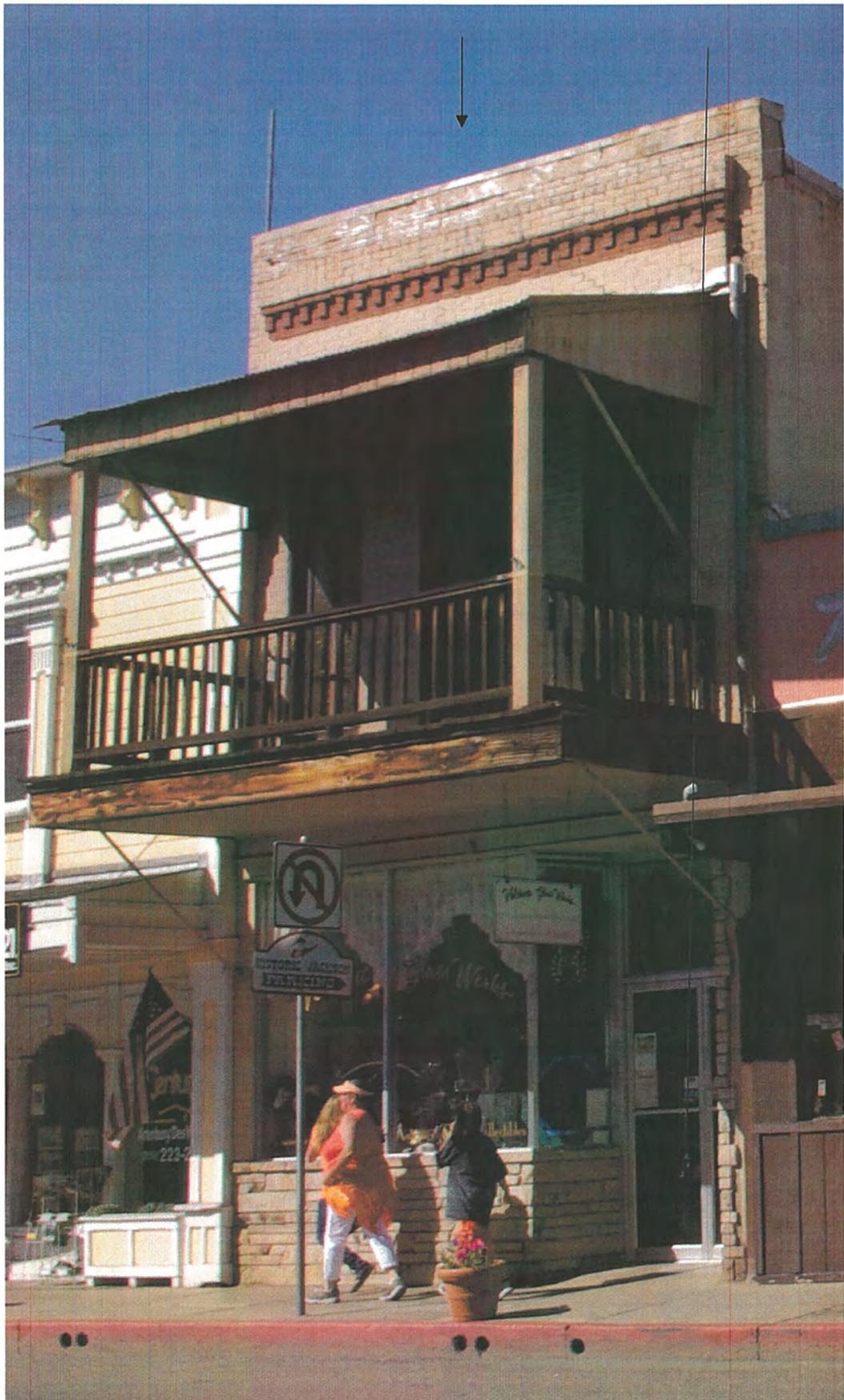
Original Use: Shoe, clothing store

Architectural style: Brick Classical Revival with modern lower story

Alterations: Street-level facade

A gabled, corrugated metal roof and parapeted walls top this two-story brick store and second-floor residence on Main Street's east side. A plain band tops the facade, beneath which is a large brick projection with supports. The balcony, topped by a corrugated metal roof, has square corner posts and balustrade with square balusters. Three flat rectangular openings in second floor have almost vertical bricks flat with the openings, and have iron shutters. The first floor probably two or three segmental openings in 1863, is modernized with stone sheathing and large windows. A two-story wooden extension and one-story wooden extension off that provide living quarters for the owner.

Was a corral in early 1850's. Morris Harris bought lot in 1853, and established a clothing store in a wooden building. That building succumbed to the town's epic fire in August 1862. A newspaper item tells us that S. Harris was either starting or finishing a two-story brick in June 1863; probably completing. Was the site of Abramofsky's cigar factory from 1882 on.



44 and 46 Main Street (APN 20 247 023 00)
Two Noncontributing Buildings, ca. 1863, ca. 1980

What appears to be a wide wood-framed two-story building is actually a pair of gable roofed single-story buildings hidden behind an elaborate false front (ca. 1980). Capping the symmetrical and highly ornamented front elevation is a flat parapet with a bracketed frieze. The second story of the false front has two pairs of one-over-one windows in decorative surrounds. A gabled awning tops the two storefronts, each of which has two arched display windows. The buildings have lost all the historic fabric on the front elevation and are too altered to contribute to the historic character of the district.



45 Main Street (APN 20241 01700) Contributing Building, 1863

This brick building has one story. Atop the stuccoed, symmetrical front elevation is a high, flat parapet with recessed panels. The storefront consists of three tall openings a center doorway and flanking windows with wide panes in anodized aluminum frames. The doorway has a tall, recessed doorway with glass panels. Folded into the walls are wood shutters. Above the parapet a wall links the building to the one on the left. Although windows have been replaced, the doorway appears original and is the district's clearest remnant of a storefront from the 1860s. The building contributes to the historic character of the district.

45 Main Street, ptn. Lot 13, Block 10, built 1863

Brumel's New York Bakery and Saloon

Original use: Saloon and bakery(?)

Architectural style: Classical Revival Brick

This plastered, one-story brick building with basement stands between buildings facing easterly on Main Street. Its facade more closely resembles the original than any other store building in Jackson. It has a corrugated metal gabled roof hidden by a false front. Its brick is plastered but has original projections and recesses of brickwork on facade. The three symmetrical rectangular flat openings are the same. All openings probably had iron shutters but only middle entrance does now. The three-light horizontal transom may not be original, nor its other swinging doors.

A corrugated metal and wooden awning, supported by metal brackets is gone. What were once side doors are now windows.

Building has basement foundation stone inscribed by masons, "Brum(e)l & Co. 1854". Brumel built new frame store that year. In 1855 fire, wooden store burned down. Rebuilt in 1855 of wood. Burned down in 1863. Rebuilt and opened as Brumel's by August 1863.

One of the few store buildings in Jackson which has not had its storefront modernized. Has one pair of original 1863 iron shutter fire doors.



Photo 2009

47 - 49 Main Street (APN 20241 01600) Contributing Building, ca. 1863, ca. 1925

This single-story building is of brick construction. A stepped parapet with tile coping tops the stuccoed, symmetrical front elevation. A tiled awning caps the storefront, which has a clerestory band, glass-paneled double door, and flanking display windows. The building reflects a ca. 1925 renovation. It has had no significant alterations in the past fifty years and contributes to the historic character of the district.

49 Main St., Lot 14, Block 10

Historic name: Margues' French Bakery

Architectural style: Spanish Colonial Revival over Classical Revival Brick

One story plastered brick with a one-step parapet false front hiding a composition, sloping roof. It has a wooden awning with Spanish tile roof and metal brackets. The lower facade is modern door and windows. Has basement - bakery oven here when building was in bakery use. Building fronts West side of Main Street, with common wall buildings on either side.

Erected probably in 1863, following 1862 fire. Owners were Cecile and Simon Marque. She owned in 1872. Was bakery site at least through 1895 or about 45 years. Oven was in basement. 1855 fire started here in bakery.

North fork Jackson Creek behind.



48 Main Street (APN 20 247 024 00) Contributing Building, 1863

This two-story brick building has a flat parapet and stucco finish. On the second story of the symmetrical front elevation are two recessed oblong panels atop two square shaped windows with three horizontal panes. A fabric awning tops the storefront, which has a small-paned clerestory band, a central double door with transom, flanking display windows, and a surrounding wall of weathered brick. Notable features on the Court Street elevation are three segmentally arched window openings, each with a pair of one-over-one windows. The front elevation was probably remodeled ca. 1940, though the brick facing dates to the 1980's. The building looks much as it did fifty years ago and contributes to the historic character of the district. (ed: The Marelia Bldg).

48 Main Street, Lot 16, Block 7, built 1863

Historic Name: Steckler & Co., Marelia & Co.

Original Use: Original use: General merchandise, Masonic Lodge

Architectural style: Moderne Facade over Brick Classical Revival

Alterations: Extension on rear, front facade; turret bay removed; pediment bay removed.

This two-story plastered brick building sets on the southeast corner of Main and Court Streets. It has a flat roof and 25 foot firewall, composition roofing. The 1863 facade was remodeled long ago. A second facade, featuring an overhanging turret bay and a pediment-topped bay, was also removed. The facade now has a Spanish tile awning with under supports, cloth awning and a recessed double door entrance, with typical display windows on either side. The north side has five second-story openings, with double windows in two and single windows in three. They are segmental openings with lug sill at bottom and a decorated vertical trim between double-hung, two pane windows. The back wall abuts another addition to the building, but done by another owner at another time. See Marelia Block 1863-1901.

When Jackson was County Seat of Calaveras County in 1851, County Clerk's "shanty" was on this site fronting Main Street. Fire of 1862 destroyed Steckles & Cos. two-story brick. Rebuilt by February 1863. Masonic Hall here 1854 to 1862, possibly till 1864. Extension to rear, two-story, built in 1873 and maybe 1874. Has been drug store since early 1910. Used by I.O.O.F. after 1862, before they purchased own building in late 1870's.

48 Main St.



1934 photo

104 -18 Main Street (APN 20 242 00300) Contributing Building, 1858

This brick building, for many years the Globe Hotel, has three stories and a hipped roof with a hipped dormer. A flat parapet with *closely* spaced corbels encircles the building. The third story of the front elevation has an off-center door and six windows, all topped by segmentally arched hood molding. The windows have aluminum sliders in the lower sash. A balcony with an Open roof extends across the second story. Five door openings with deep reveals overlook the balcony. The center opening has a door with a transom window. The others have aluminum sash surrounded by brick. Narrow shutters flank the openings. The first story has a central doorway and two storefronts, all with a rock facing. Despite storefront and window changes and the loss of the third-story balcony, the building retains its historic appearance and contributes to the historic character of the district.

104, 114, 118 Main Street, Lot 1, Block 8, built 1858-59, 1896

Original Names: Stamfly's Tent, Republic House, Panama House, Globe Hotel

Original Use: Hotel

Architectural style: Brick Classical Revival

Alterations: Roof, side balcony gone; most doors, window openings partially or wholly remodeled.

One of three, three-story Jackson buildings. This all brick corner building fronts west on Main Street and its south side flanks Court Street. Its flat roof and parapet walls were remodeled circa 1930 to the present pyramid roof with small gabled construction on its apex, and composition roofing.

The 1896 third story appears similar to the original; with a beveled edge and a horizontal band or shelf all around, with supports. There are 22 segmental openings in third floor, but not all have remained double-hung, two pane. Some are aluminum. Openings have segmental top trim, almost like an arched label. The openings for windows and doors in the first two stories have nearly all been modified, even if the original flat openings, iron lintel bars, and vertical brick (stretcher-header, header-stretcher) can still be seen. The front balcony has shingled roof, square posts, wrought iron balustrade and supports beneath. The original had double posts, turned balusters. The bottom facade has been greatly altered. Only three doors are where four narrow and one wide openings were in the original façade.

Henry Trueb tore down his two-story wooden Republic House, purchased a narrow adjacent lot north and constructed a two-story brick hotel in late 1858 and early 1859. This house was totally gutted but walls stood as it survived the 1862 fire. Owner, Paul Dwyer, extended building in 1878. Same owner. in 1896, added a third story.

Was Stamfly's tent and hotel, 1851-1856. Named Panama House briefly, then Republic House in 1856-58 and Globe Hotel by 1872.



105 Main Street (APN 20241 01500) Contributing Building, 1857

This brick building has one story. Capping the front elevation is a stepped parapet with a stucco finish and a wide cornice band. Below the parapet is another raised band. The storefront has two doors, no windows, and a facing of horizontal board. The storefront probably dates to ca. 1965, but the area above it may remain essentially unaltered. The building contributes to the historic character of the district.

105 Main St., Lot 15, Block 10, built 1857

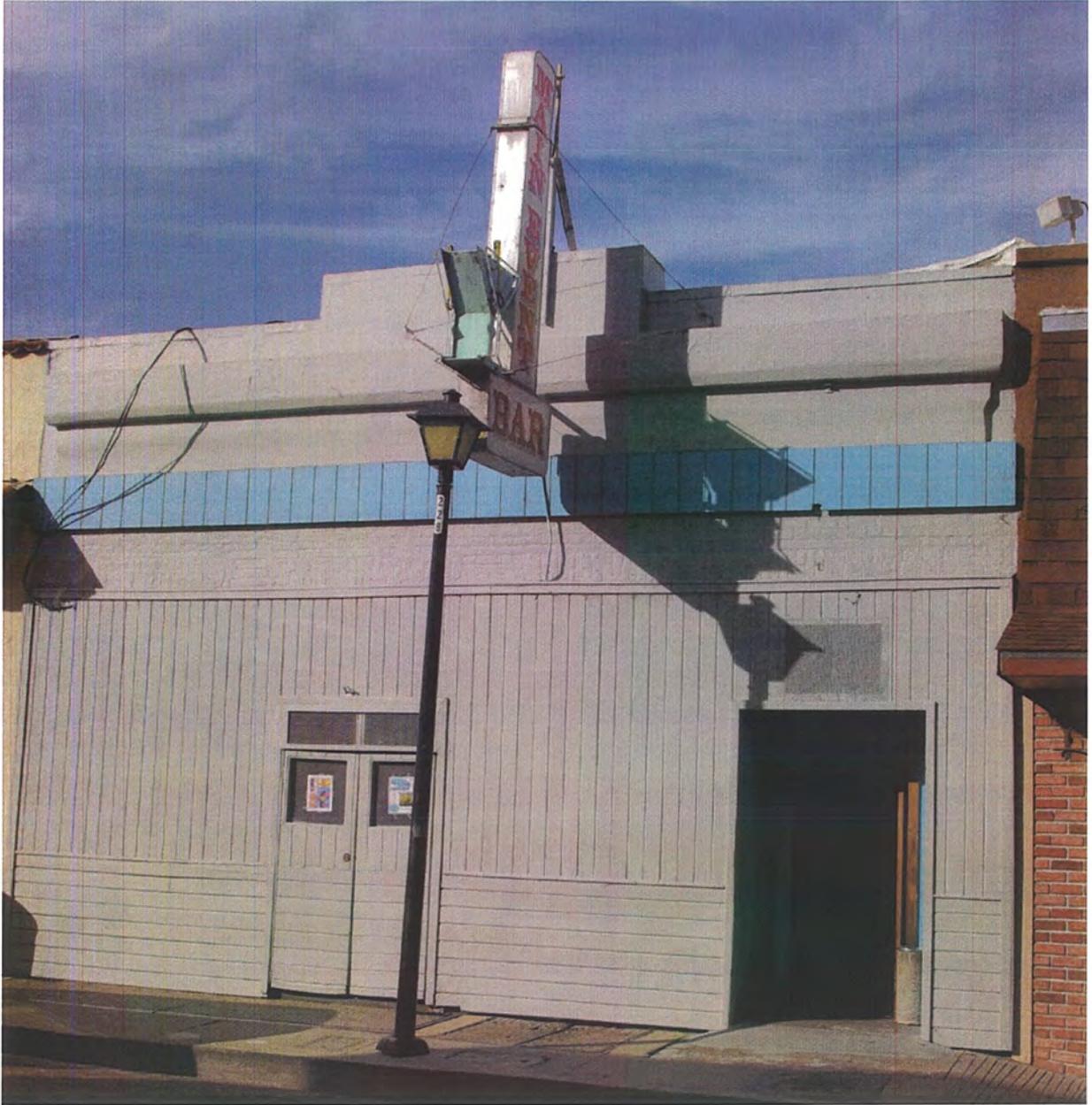
Historic Name: Levy & CO.

Original use: Clothing store

Architectural style: Stucco facade over Brick Classical Revival Brick

Building is one-story brick with basement, lower half facade covered by a wooden sheathing, an entrance door off-center right, and an outside open telephone booth off-center left. Except for the "Azure Club" vertical sign projecting from facade, top of facade is similar to the original look but is plastered. Were the sheathing removed, it might reveal most of the original four vertical openings in the facade. The wall's top is a one-step parapet with wall-top band, horizontal projection across the top and another band below, about where the awning was years ago. You can see bare bricks below the bands. It has a sloping flat roof with composition roofing. The top of the original flat wall openings can still be detected. They were topped with radiating brick in a stretcher, two header pattern. North fork Jackson Creek behind.

Erected probably in 1863, following 1862 fire. Owners were Cecile and Simon Marque. She owned in 1872. Was bakery site at least through 1895 or about 45 years. in basement. 1855 fire started here in bakery.





Formerly Paul Poggi's Barber shop. Photo 1934

111 Main Street (APN 20241 014 00) Noncontributing Building, 1855

This is one of two single-story brick buildings united by a stepped parapet. Below the parapet is a wide shingled panel that juts out to form an awning atop the storefront.

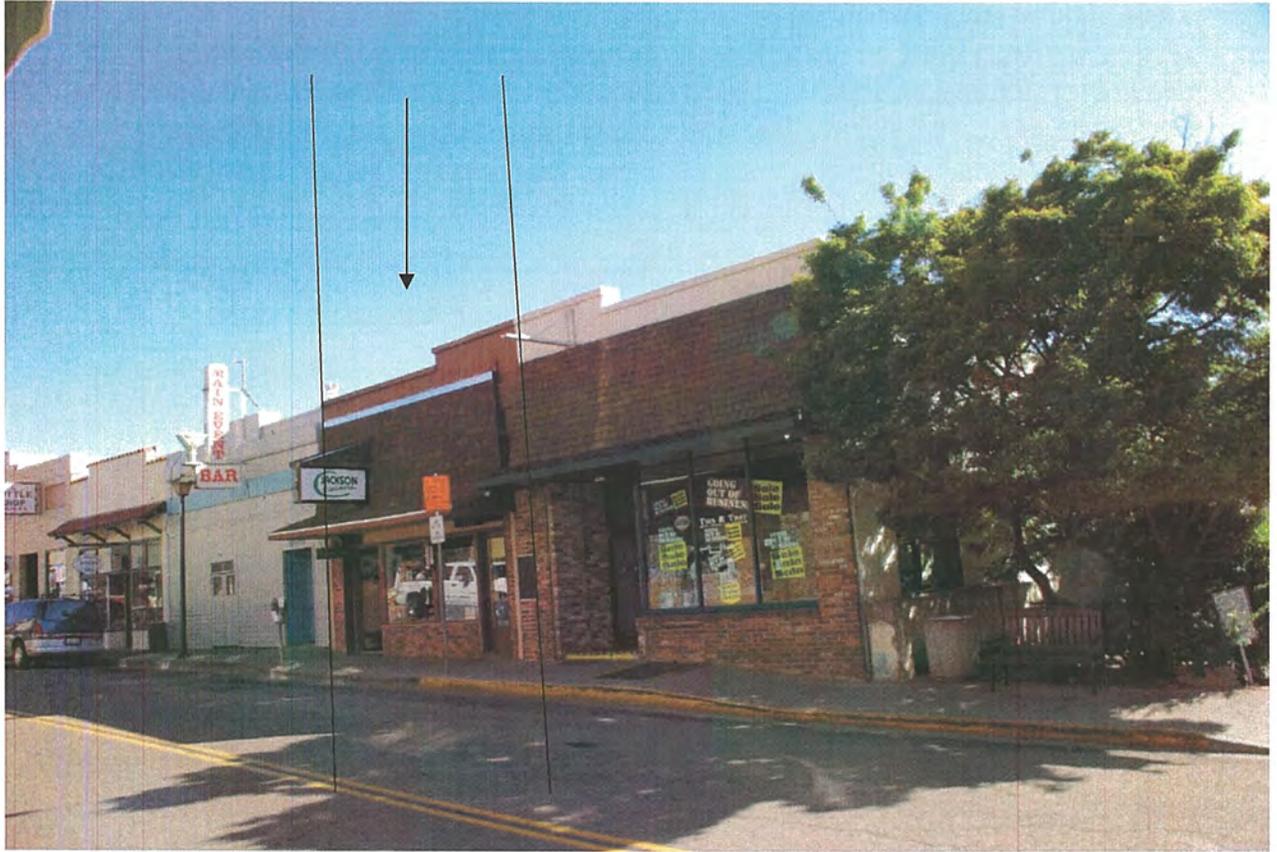
Weathered brick encases the storefront, which has a glass paneled door and flanking display window. Another door is on the left. The parapet appears to be a pre-1950 feature. Otherwise, the building is too altered to contribute to the historic character of the district.

111, 113, 115 Main Street, Lot 16, Block 10, built South Half 1855, North half 1855/1856
Weller's Hardware, Pioneer Hall

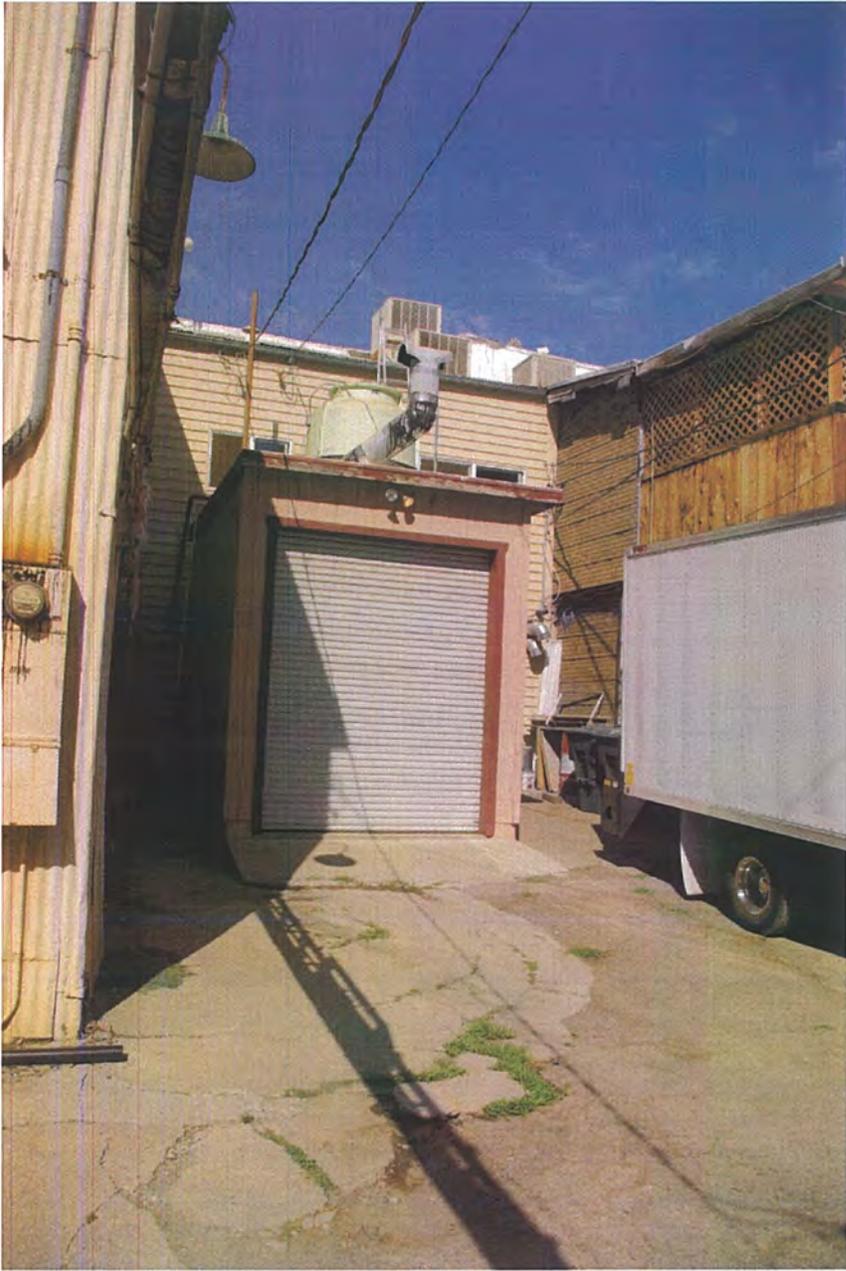
Architectural style: new crock and shingled facades over Brick Classical Revival
Was two buildings, separate facades; now one facade.

Owner Charles Weller architecturally unified two brick buildings into one. Though the unified facade has been remodeled, the high parapet fire walls reveal the buildings' ages. The roof is both corrugated metal and composition. Only the top of the one-step parapet wall is the same as in 1863. Otherwise, almost flat wooden shingle construction curving into awnings hide the original top facade on both stores in building and the bottom is modern doors and glass windows. The building sits at the northerly end of a long string of stores on the west side of Main Street. Consequently, its northerly wall should show its 1857-1863 brickwork. Parking lot northerly, covered creek behind.

Ursula Parlor No.1, Native Daughters of the Golden West was organized in the basement of the northerly half of this building in September, 1886. (Plaque on front wall of building) An owner of these buildings in 1850's was W. C. Bussey, who afterwards invented and patented a padlock. In early 1850's, stores on this site were Jenny Lynd (cq) Dance Hall and Jackson Creek Coffee House. Both burned down in 1855 fire. Bussey bought the southerly lot in 1855, the other in 1856. South half built by Bussey in 1855 or 1856, north half in 1856. South was gutted, north damaged in 1862 fire. Charles Weller after the 1862 fire, bought out Bussey and unified facade. Abramofsky's Cigar Factory here in 1880.



111 (rear) Main Street (APN 20241 01400) Contributing Building, ca. 1940
This single-story concrete block building serves as the steam plant for the dry cleaners in front. The building has a flat roof and two large doors hung on an overhead rail. The building appears unaltered and contributes to the historic character of the district.



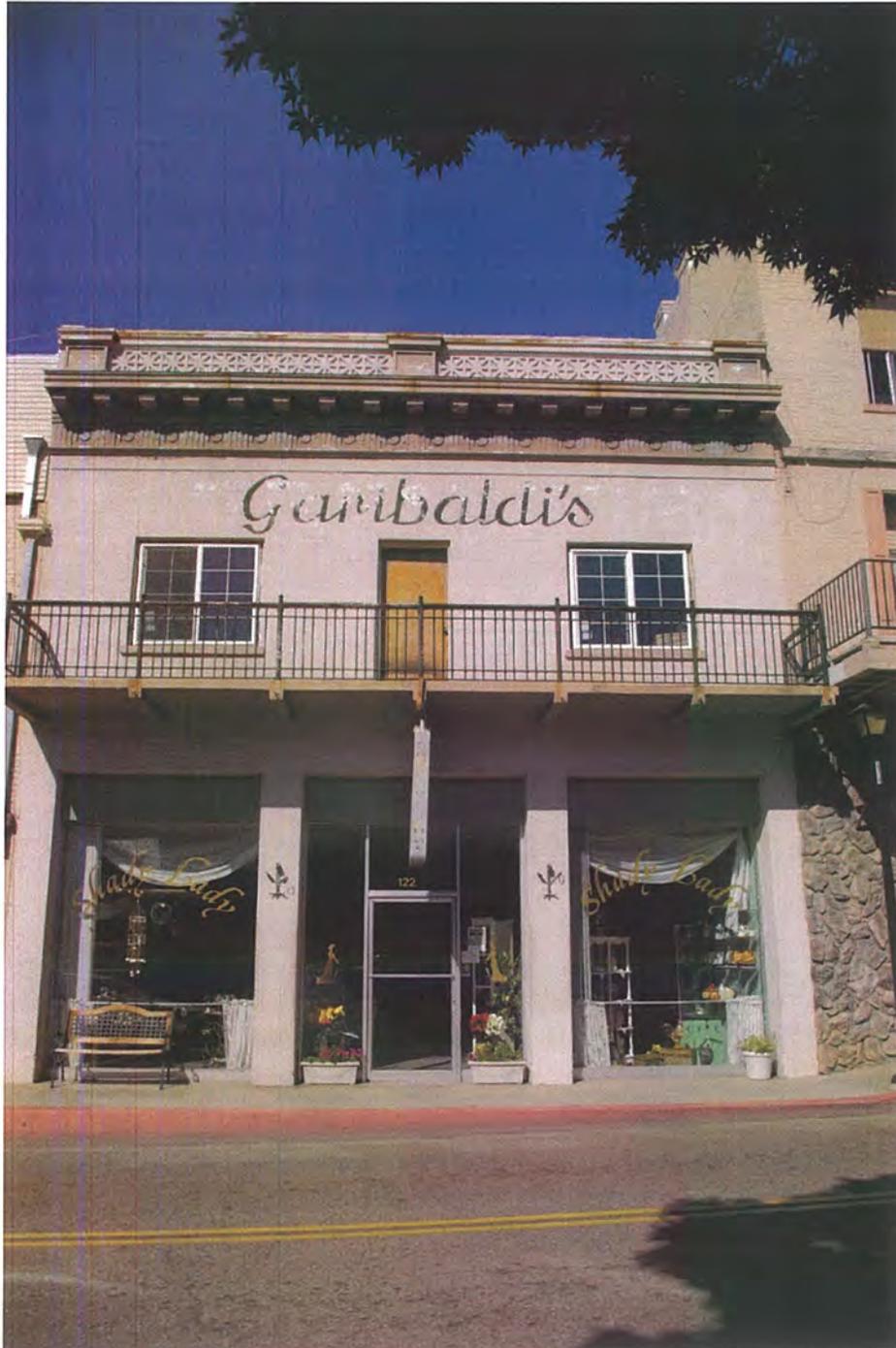
113 Main Street (APN 20241014 00) Noncontributing Building, 1855

This is one of two single-story brick buildings united by a stepped parapet. Below the parapet is a wide shingled panel that juts out to form an awning atop the storefront. Weathered brick encases the storefront, which has a glass paneled door and flanking display window. The parapet appears to be a pre-1950 feature. Otherwise, the building is too altered to contribute to the historic character of the district.



122 -24 Main Street (APN 2024200400) Contributing Building, ca. 1925

This building has two stories. Capping the symmetrical front elevation is a flat parapet with a banded cornice and ornamented frieze. Below it is an entablature with its own banded cornice, modillions, and a paneled frieze. A balcony extends across the second story. Overlooking it are two pairs of multi-paned casement windows and a central door. The storefront below, a post-1949 modification, has three large openings. Those on the side hold display windows; the one in the middle contains a door and surrounding windows. Despite storefront changes, the building contributes to the historic character of the district.



126 -28 Main Street (APN 20 242 004 00) Contributing Building, 1863, ca. 1925

This brick building has two stories. Capping the front elevation are a flat parapet and a banded cornice. Beneath them are three second-story windows, of which the one on the left is about half the width of the other two. All contain one-over-one aluminum sash and are topped by detached hoods, banded to match the cornice. On the first story are a paneled door on the left and a storefront on the right. The storefront has a deeply recessed entrance and flanking display windows. The entire facade treatment appears to date from ca. 1925. The building contributes to the historic character of the district.

128 Main Street, Lot 4, Block 8, built 1863

Historic Name: Miners' Restaurant and Exchange

Original Use: restaurant, hotel

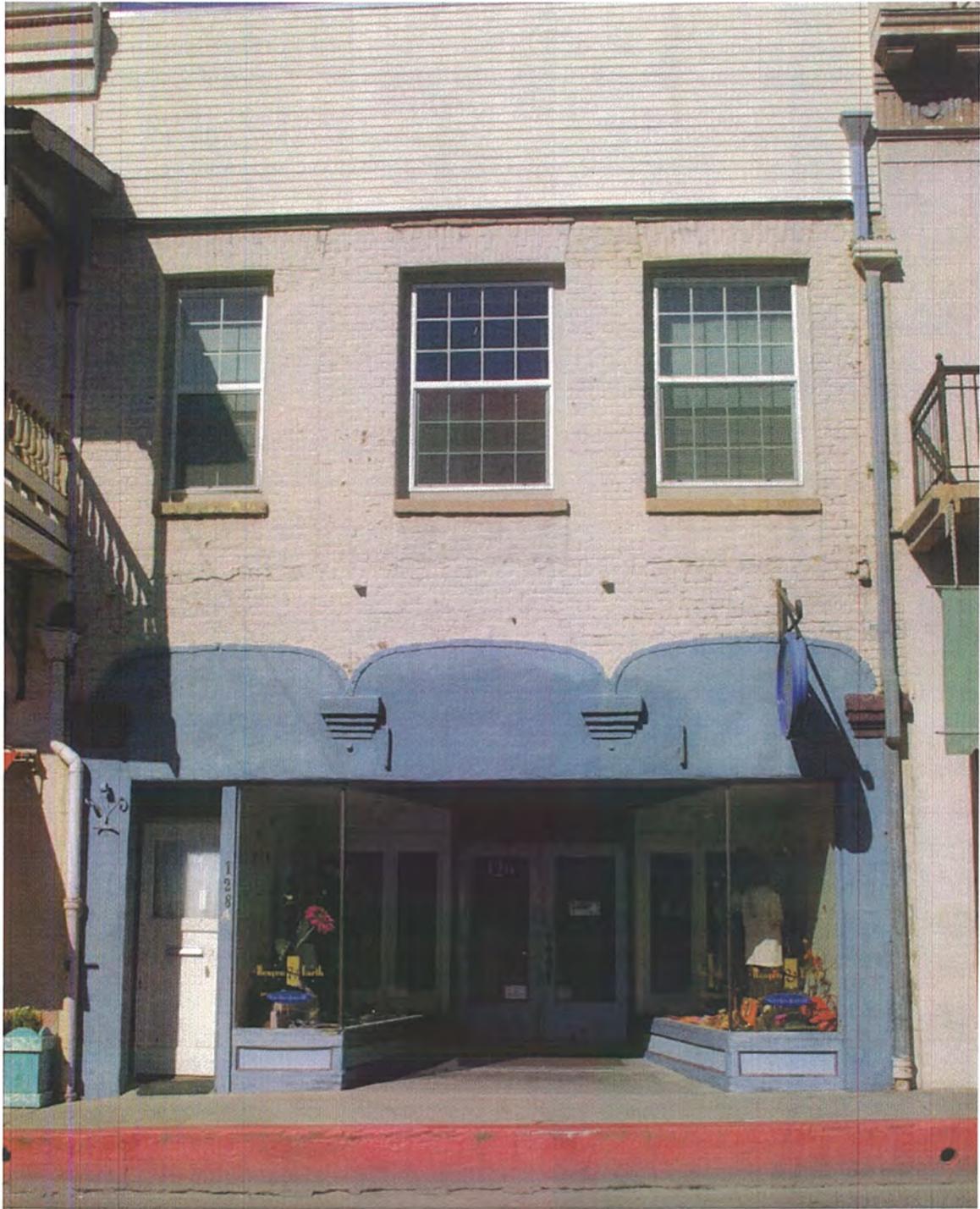
Alterations: Front elevation, balcony removed

Architectural style: Classical Revival Brick

This two-story brick stands between other buildings fronting on the east side of Main Street. It has a flat, composition roof with parapet wall and taller facade. Facade, top to bottom, has a horizontal brick band or shelf near top, three smaller shelves above slightly segmental window openings, topped with radiating header-stretchers, stretcher-header pattern and iron bar lintels. One opening has been shortened and narrowed, the others shortened. All were doors when building had a roofed balcony.

The first story of the facade has four brick shelves forming capital projections and raised arched trim, capital to capital. Originally the three vertical sections formed had door openings. Right below the capitals, the remodeled facade begins. On the building's north side you can see similar segmental openings at full size. There is a wooden addition to back at second story level .

Miners' Restaurant and Exchange burned down in 1862 fire and S. Brandt & Wittle erected this two story brick in 1863. Was renovated and overhauled in 1873. Sausage factory in 1898. Shoe store and upstairs apartment now.



134 - 140 Main Street (APN 20 2422 005 00) Contributing Building, 1869, ca. 1935

This wide, brick building has two stories on the left and a false front on the right. The front elevation has a stucco finish and is topped by a flat, banded parapet. A shed-roofed balcony supported by decorative iron brackets extends across the elevation. The balcony has turned posts and a turned balustrade. Six doorways capped by pseudo-three centered arches and containing paneled doors open onto the balcony. The three on the left lead to the second story, while the other three are part of the false front. The first story has three differently configured storefronts, all of which have been altered in the past fifty years. The false front went on in the 1930s, when what had been two separate buildings were made into one. Despite changes to the storefronts, the building contributes to the historic character of the district.

136-140 Main Street, Lots 5, 6, Block 8, built 1869, 1882

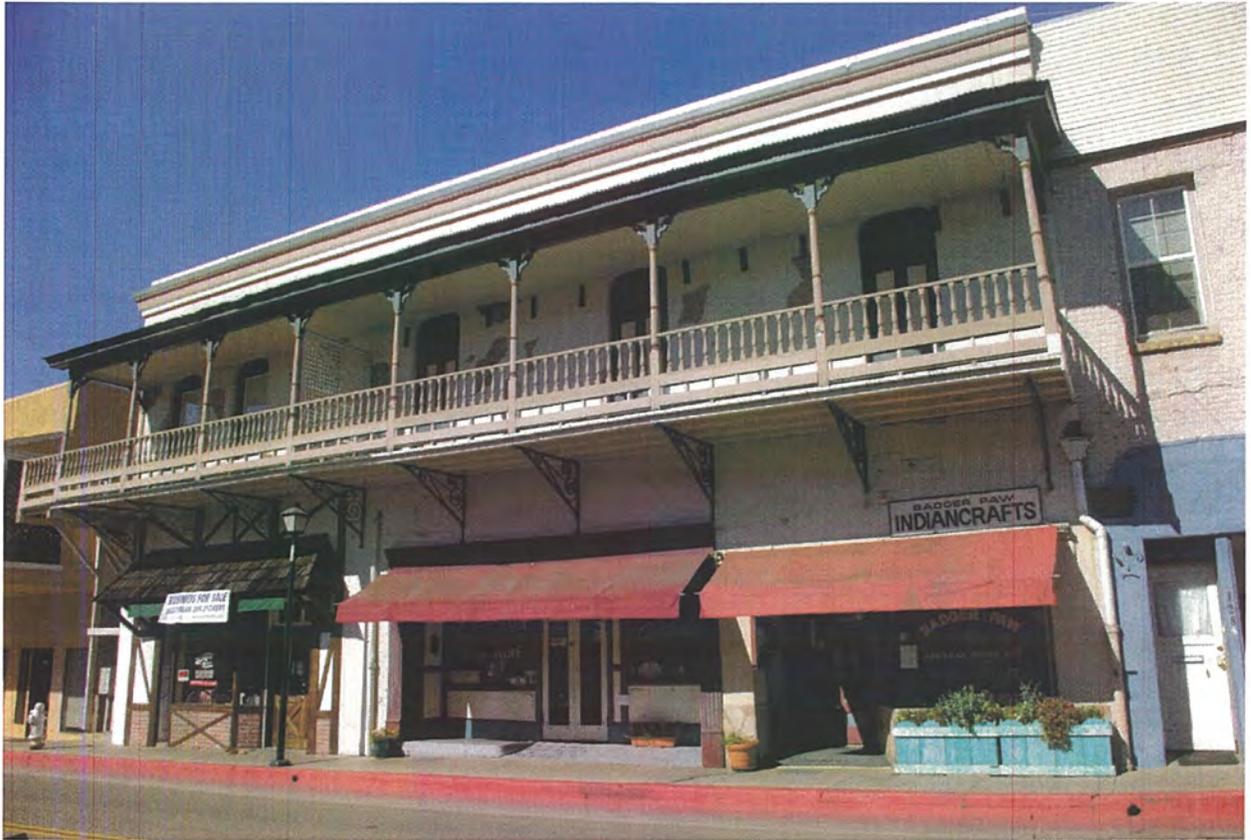
Historic Name: B. Sanguinetti & Co.

Original use: General merchandise, residence

Architectural style: Brick False-Front Commercial

Wide, one and two story brick building with corrugated metal, gabled roof. Fronts on east side of Main Street, first in row. Is flanked by Fletcher Alley on north. The upper facade is a unit with wide, decorated cornice, plastered brick, corrugated balcony metal roof, and segmental, recessed openings for windows and transomed doors. Round posts with 450 brackets support roof, and the balustrade has shaped balusters. Supporting the balcony from underneath are metal brackets. The lower facades are plastered brick but all door and window openings have been modernized. The north side wall has exposed brick with one segmental window opening on first floor and six on second story. Latter have iron shutters. Brickwork is common bond. Whole facade of second floor of southerly part of building is false front or wall.

Fires in 1862 and 1869 destroyed frames. Sanguinetti erected a one-story brick building on lots 5 and 6 in 1869 and added a second story in 1882, on north half of building only. Balconied since at least 1890. Bakery oven install in north portion of building between 1895-98. Candy factory established in one-story southerly section between 1895-98. Part of one story building candy store from 1895 to present. Southerly portion of building appears to be two stories but has a false front second-floor facade. Location of Etores and/or dwellings of Andrew Kehsler and Hugh B. Fletcher in early 1850's.



135 Main Street (APN 20241 02800) Noncontributing Building, ca. 1985

This brick building has one story and a slightly protruding corner section with an ornamented cornice and entries on the front and side elevations. On each elevation a metal awning tops an entryway of anodized aluminum door and windows. The right half of the front elevation has a flat parapet with a dentil course and three narrow windows. The design of the building tries to be compatible with its much older neighbors. The building does not contribute to the historic character of the district.





135 Main –Amador Theater, now a vacant lot (see above)

139 Main Street (APN 20 241 010 00) Noncontributing Building ca. 1870

This building has one story. A flat topped parapet wall of vertical board covers the upper half of the front elevation. Below it is an off-center double door with transom and wood architrave. Flanking the door are three large display windows, two on the right and one on the left. A rock facing frames the storefront. The door may date from the 1940's, but other features are more recent. The building is too altered to contribute to the historic character of the district.



143-45 Main Street (APN 2024100900) Contributing Building, ca. 1897, ca. 1941

This brick building has one story. An oddly shaped parapet tops the front elevation, which is finished in stucco. Centered on the elevation is a glass paneled door with an air conditioner above the transom. To the right is a display window. To the left is a narrow round-arched window with a keystone and a deep reveal. The door and display window may date from the 1940s. Later alterations are not apparent. The building contributes to the historic character of the district.



149 Main Street, Lot 19, Block 10), built 1911

Historic Name: Ratto Theater

Architect S. F. Dal Porto of Amador

Builder S. F. Dal Porto of Amador.

Original Use: Movie theater, boxing

Architectural style: **Beaux Arts Classical** (Currently - 2009 - a vacant lot: see right of photo above)

Alterations: Marquee, entrance, stage, gallery, sloping floor removed; entrance and window openings changed. (ed: Burned and razed in 1998).

This rectangular one to two story building was built as a theatre in 1911. The first two-thirds from the street is concrete, and the last one-third is wood sheathed with corrugated metal. A small extension is also so covered. The facade is very similar to the original, except that remodelers made a large window, surrounded by raised trim, with three symmetrical keystones at top, out of two arched and keystone windows and one central semi-elliptical recessed theatre entrance. Otherwise, the facade has a concave decorated cornice. Wall top starts flat at the corners and rises in arcs with a large arc in the roofline and three symmetrically placed circular windows are below the keystone one. There are quoin stones at the edges and cut stone in trim around the large window.

First theatre in county at which movies were shown. Plays, boxing matches also held there. It was constructed in 1911 of concrete and opened Christmas Eve that year. Since town's earliest days, this site has been located in the Chinese section. Either Chinese shops or dwellings were on site until theatre was built. Its architectural facade is unique in city. First play in 1911 was "Wildfire". Closed, at least as movie theatre, circa 1937, when another movie theatre opened nearby.



153 -55 (rear) Main Street (APN 20241 00700) Contributing Building, ca. 1930

This building has one story, corrugated metal siding, and two gable roofed sections. Trios of small double windows appears beneath the gables. Near the west corner of the building is the main entrance, a metal framed door. The door is the most significant alteration. The building contributes to the historic character of the district.



153 -55 Main Street (APN 20241 00700) Contributing Building, ca. 1927

This wide, brick building has one story and a flat roof. The front elevation has a narrow section on the right which contains a paneled garage door. To its left is an ornamented section capped by four widely spaced urns atop a terra cotta band. Below each urn is a narrow decorative panel. Another terra cotta band tops the storefront, which has three bays separated by pilasters, each of which is below an urn. The bays are of equal width and have clerestory bands across the top. The center bay contains two display windows. The side bays have double doors with wood architraves and transoms and are flanked by display windows. The building appears unaltered and contributes to the historic character of the district.



154 Main Street (APN 20 194 007 00) Contributing Building, ca. 1925

This building has one story and a stucco finish. A stepped parapet caps the front elevation. Below it is a gabled, shed-roofed awning with shingle siding. The storefront has two doorways in the center and oriel display windows on each side. The building is seriously altered but contributes to the historic character of the district, because its parapet matches the one on the building to the left.



144 -148 Main Street (APN 20 19400600) Noncontributing Building, 1859

This two-story brick building has a flat parapet and a stucco finish. A balcony with a shed roof and lattice railing extends across the second story. A sliding door opens onto the balcony. Below are a central doorway and flanking display windows. Doors and windows have metal frames and appear to date from ca. 1990. The building has lost nearly all of its historic detail and does not contribute to the historic character of the district. (ed. This description is in error, see below).

(ed. Note: The following description refers to the building that was on this site before the one described above. The building described below burned after 1983 and was replaced with the one described above).

148 Main St., Lot 7, Block 8, built ca. 1850-1861

Historic Names: Caminetti Store, Campi's Store

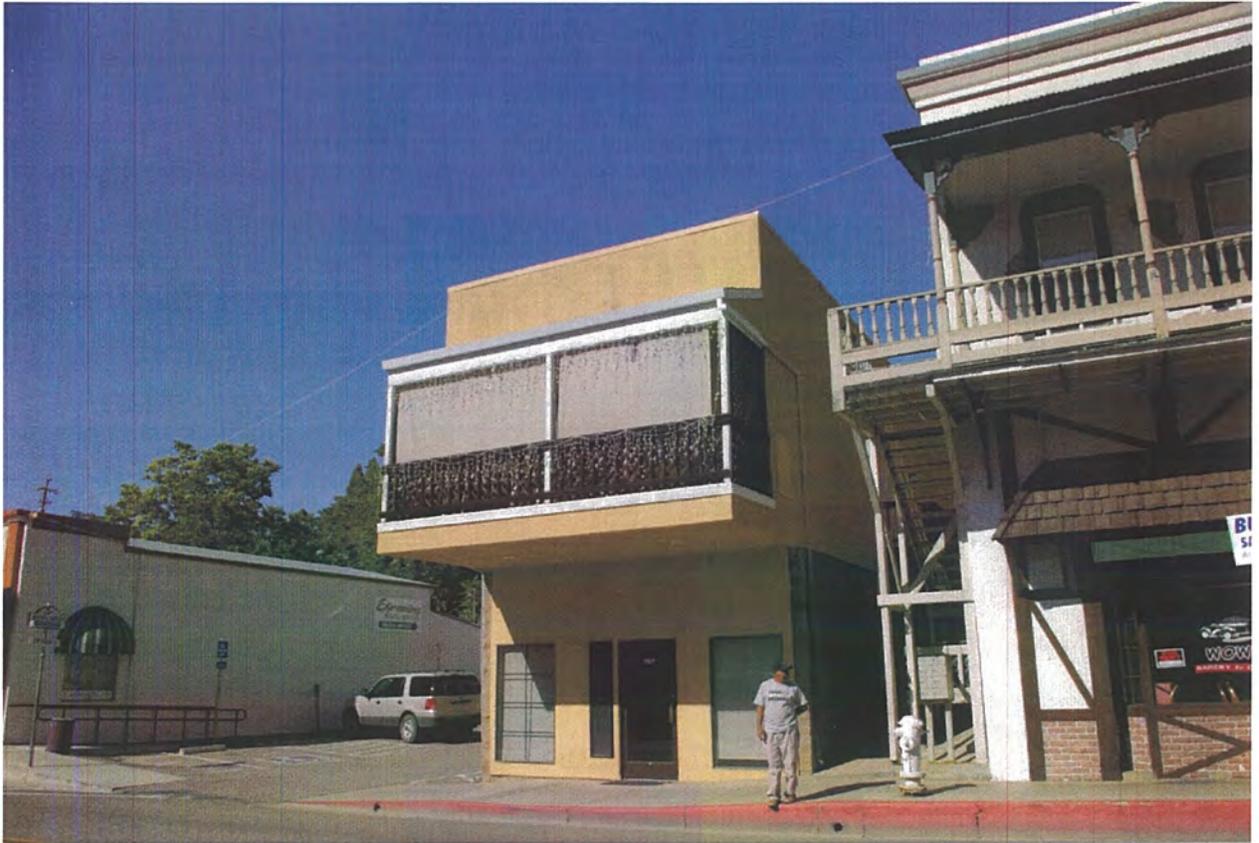
Architectural style: Brick and stucco facade over Classical Revival Stone

Alterations: Second story added, plastered.

This stone and brick rectangular store building faces westerly from the east side of Main Street. It has Fletcher Alley on its south, and a municipal parking lot on its north. It has a flat, parapet roof, with composition roofing. The south side of the building is gunitted, the front plastered and sheathed. The north side (first floor) original stone is exposed and the second brick floor and all sides of extension are plastered. Facade with modern windows and recessed entrance compares with two original flat rectangular openings with French doors. Second floor windows are deeply recessed and segmentally arched. Some sash is now aluminum. The extension's three windows, north side, are rectangular and have double hung wooden sash doors with two panes. Once had balcony with turned balusters and posts, and supporting posts to ground. Had a brick building flush to its north side years ago. Original store's first floor had parapet wall and higher facade.

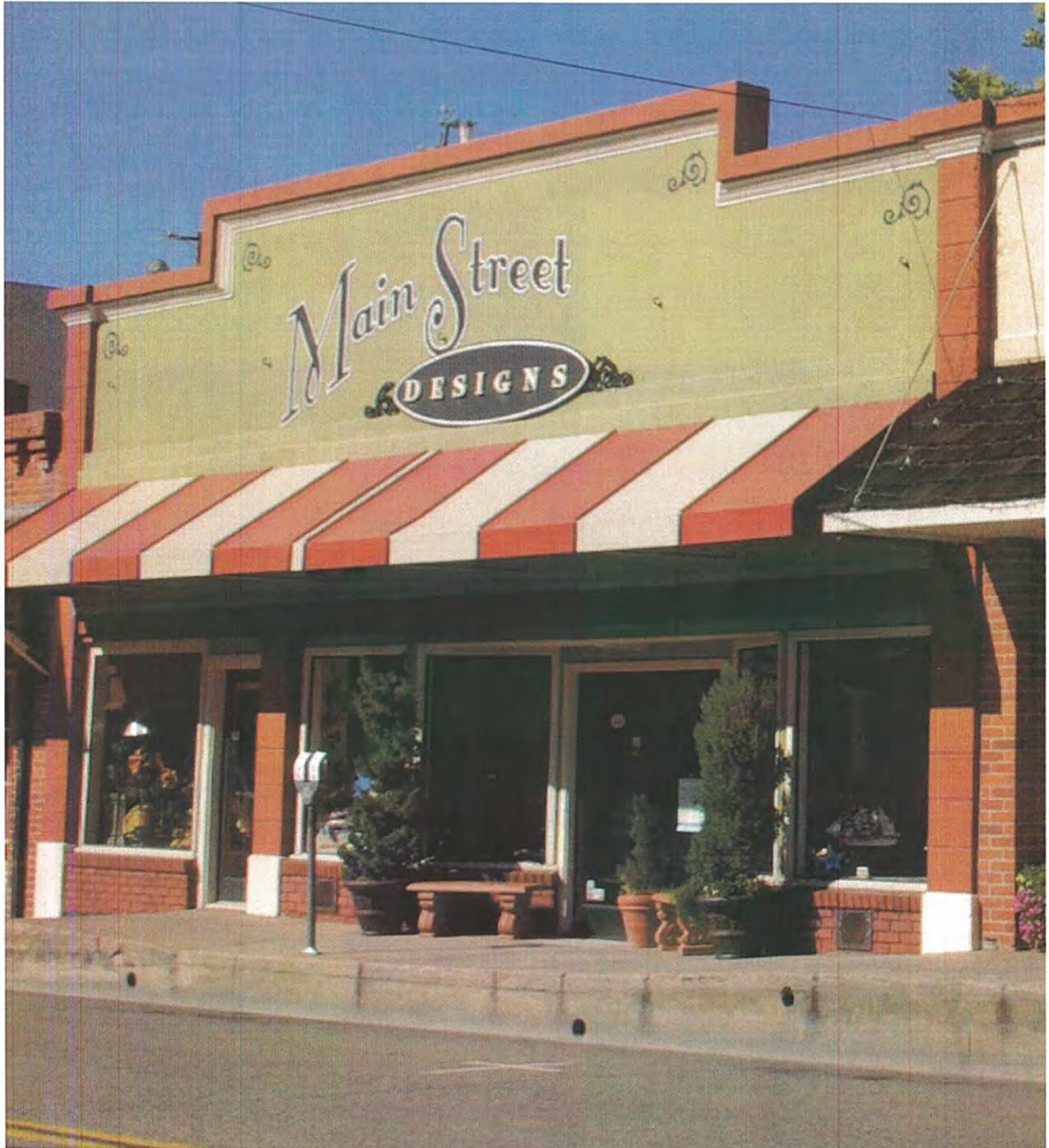
One of few stone buildings in city. Italian masons erected it between 1859 and 1862. Biaggio Caminetti bought lot in 1859 for \$300. It probably had a wooden building on it (at that price) but no stone building. Second story added before 1890. Owner of store 1859 into 60's was B. Caminetti. His nephew, Anthony Caminetti, worked in store. Later was an Assemblyman, District Attorney and U. S. Commissioner of Immigration in the Wilson Administration. In 1892, owner, Mrs. Campi, plastered building.

148 Main St.



156 Main Street (APN 20 19400800) Contributing Building, ca. 1925

This building has one story. A stepped parapet caps the front elevation. Below the parapet are a stuccoed wall and a flat, guyed awning atop the storefronts. The larger storefront, on the right, has a double entrance door and two flanking display windows on each side. A tiled floor at the entry, which spells out "Tam's," shows the location of the original door. The smaller storefront has a single door and a display window on the left. Scored pilasters line the elevation. The storefronts date from ca. 1975. Despite this change, the building contributes to the historic character of the district.



160 Main Street (APN 20 19400900) Noncontributing Building, 1979

This building has one story. Atop the symmetrical front elevation are a stepped parapet and a raised cornice supported by corbels. A shed-roofed awning tops the storefront, which has a recessed central doorway and flanking small-paned display windows. Both are capped by small-paned transom windows. The building, designed to look old, dates from 1979. It was constructed too recently to contribute to the historic character of the district.

160, 162, 164 Main Street, Lots 12 & 13, Block 8, Built ca. 1850, but building now gone.

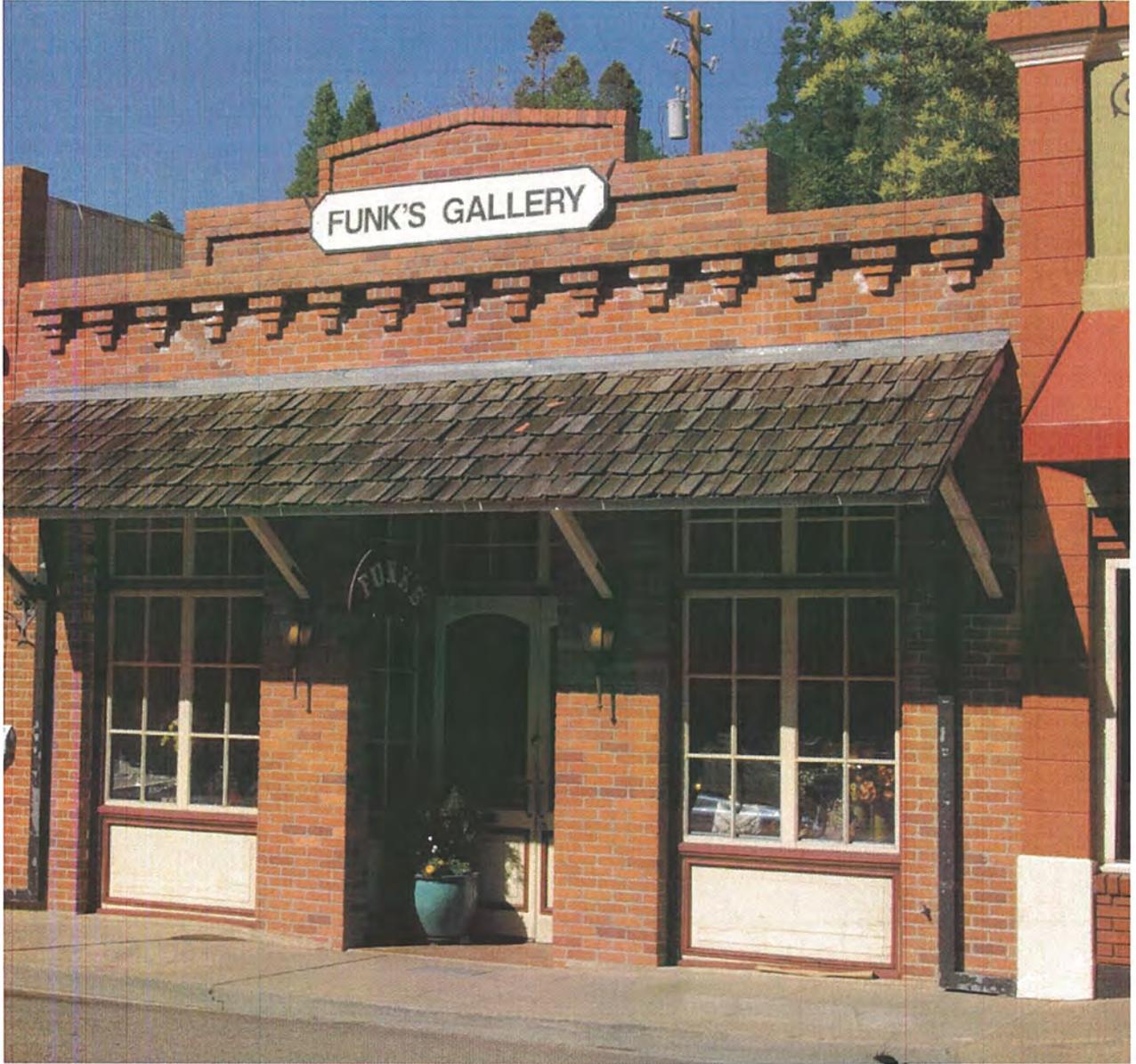
Original Use: Bowling alley saloon

Architectural style: Stone Wall

The old, ten-foot rubble wall now separates the stores at the above address. You enter 160 Main and walk by the wall to go to 162 Main, upstairs, a restaurant.

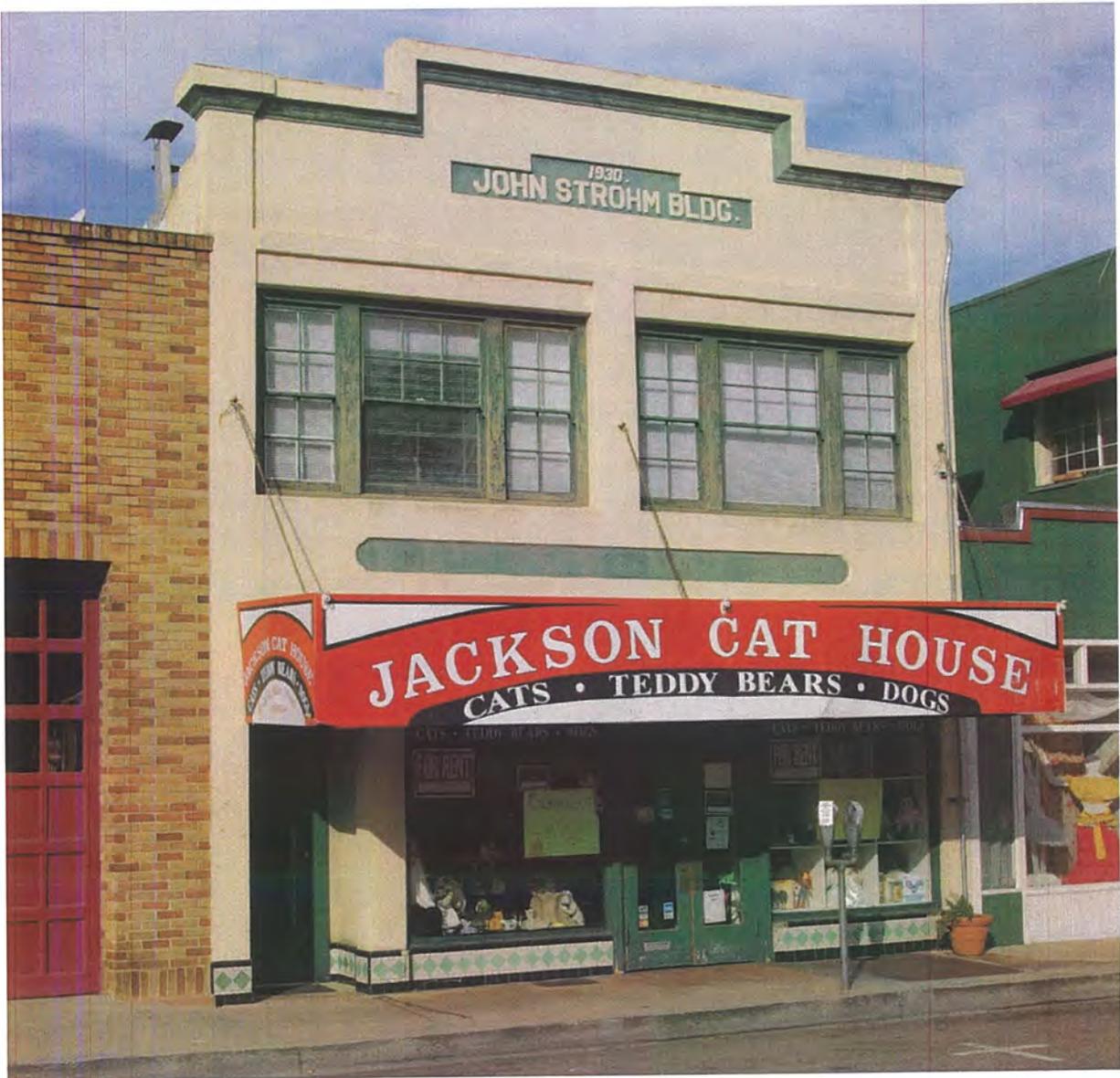
Alterations: Building gone but rock wall remains.

The owner in 1979 remodeled two old building, erecting a two-story brick facade in front of one, and a one-story brick facade in front of the other. The architect for the remodeling, Gordon Fisk of Walnut Creek~ recreated an early day brick facade with his design. Dividing the two old buildings and now the two remodeled ones, is a stone wall which dates from 1862 or 1863. It was the north wall of Neely's building in the 1860's. The stone wall now separates the two street-level stores in this building. The city's first newspaper, the 1852 JACKSON SENTINEL, was born here.



157 -59 Main Street (APN 20241 00600) Contributing Building, 1930

This building has two stories and a stucco finish. A stepped parapet with a slightly protruding cornice caps the front elevation. Below the cornice "1930" and "John Strohm Building" appear in raised letters. Two three-part windows take up most of the facade's second story. The side panels of each window are four-over-four; the center panel is six-over-one. A wide guyed awning, which acts as a signboard, tops the storefront. Below it are a glass-paneled double door and flanking display windows. All have wood architraves. Below the windows is a ceramic tile kickplate with diamond-shaped decoration. The awning may originally have been thinner, but otherwise no alterations are apparent. The building contributes to the historic character of the district.



161 Main Street (APN 20 194 009 00)

Noncontributing Building ca. 1979

This narrow building has one story and a stepped parapet finished in stucco. Below it is a large display window topped and sided by narrow oblong panes. The display window and a wood-sided panel below it replaced the original doorway at some point. Since then the building has served as an annex to the building next door on the right. Despite the loss of the door, the building contributes to the historic character of the district.



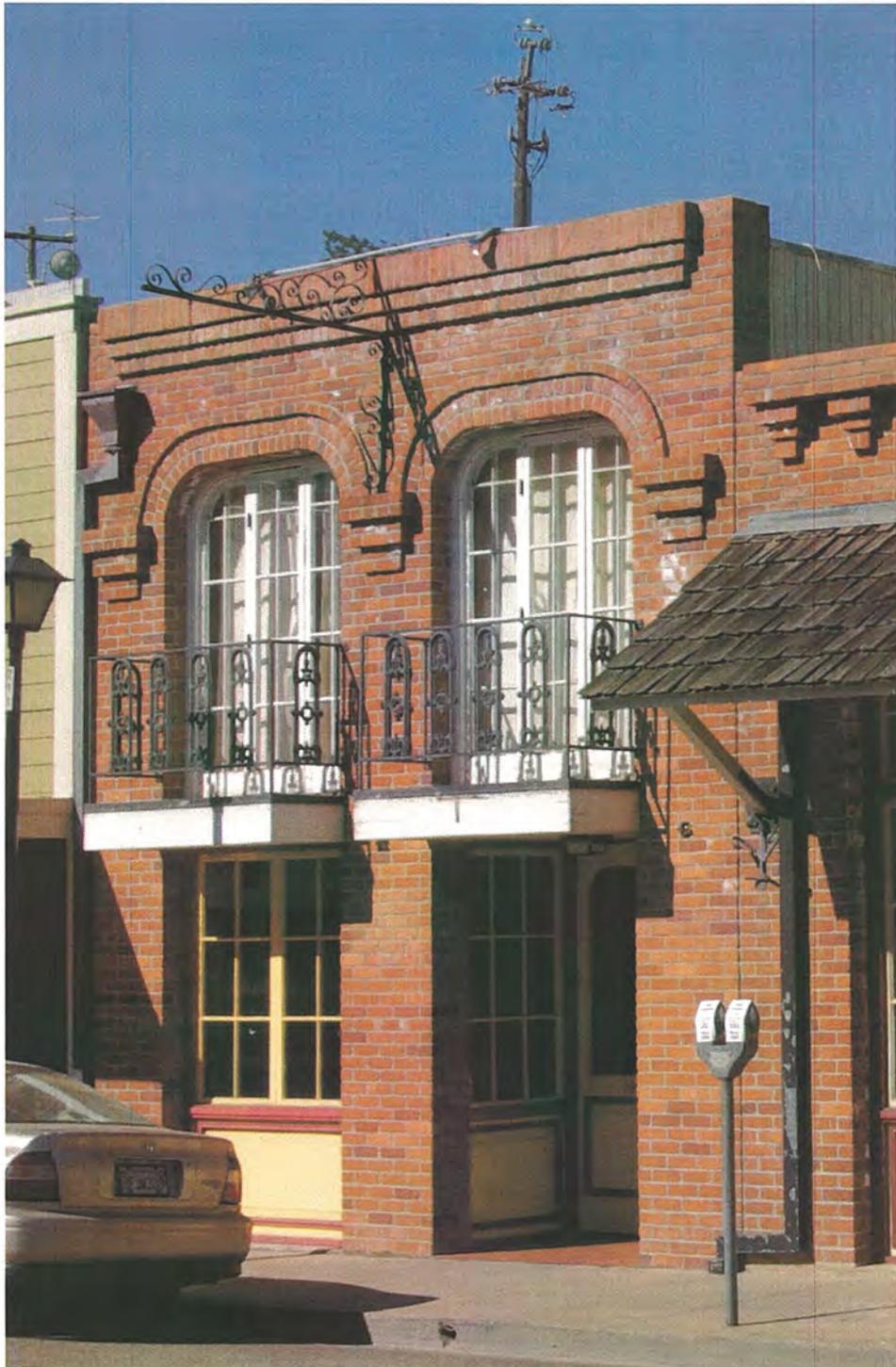
163 Main Street (APN 20 241 00500) Contributing Building, ca. 1925

This building has two stories and a stucco finish. A stepped parapet caps the front elevation. Beneath it a band of three windows stretches across the facade. Each window contains two multi paned casements. A metal awning masks a clerestory band at the top of the storefront. Nearly centered on the first floor is wood double door with glass panels and a transom. On each side is a large display window. On the far left is a single door, also with glass panel and transom, that leads to the second floor. Except for the awning the facade treatment appears to date from before 1949. The building contributes to the historic character of the district.



164 Main Street (APN 20 19400900) Noncontributing Building, 1979

This building has two stories. A flat parapet with a banded cornice caps the front elevation. On the second story two pseudo-three arched openings contains French doors that open onto small balconies with wrought iron railings. The floors of the balconies act as awnings for an entrance on the right and a multipaned display window on the left. Although designed to look old, the building dates from 1979. It was constructed too recently to contribute to the historic character of the district.

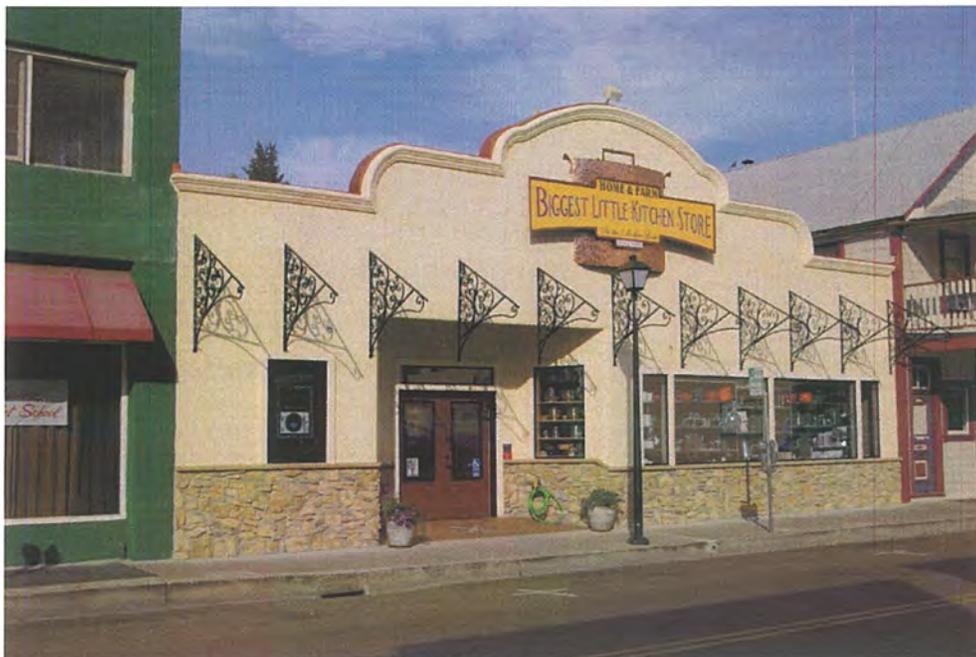


165 Main Street (APN 20241 00300) Noncontributing Building, ca. 1922

This building has one story. A stepped parapet with a stucco finish dominates the front elevation. Below it on the right is a recessed door flanked by four narrow display windows. On the left are two similar windows and a wall sided in horizontal board. The configuration of the parapet might be original, but the storefront treatment appears to date from the 1970s. The building is too altered to contribute to the historic character of the district.



Photo 2008



Remodeled - Photo 2009



After 1921

168 Main Street (APN 20 19401000) Contributing Building, ca. 1896

This building has one story and a front-facing gable roof. A parapet wall with a flat top and horizontal board siding takes up half the front elevation. Below is a flat awning atop a storefront that has a recessed center double door and flanking display windows with wood frames. Brick faces the wall below the windows. The brick facing is the only apparent alteration. The building contributes to the historic character of the district.



170 Main Street (APN 20194011 00) Contributing Building, ca. 1902

This single-story building has a front-facing gable roof and siding of corrugated metal sheets. A flat parapet caps the symmetrical front elevation. The parapet has a bracketed cornice and a wall of horizontal board. The storefront contains a recessed double door with glass panels and flanking display windows. Above them are boarded transom windows. Beneath the display windows are recessed oblong panels. The building appears unaltered and contributes to the historic character of the district.



175 (169) Main Street (APN 20241 00200) Contributing Building, ca. 1897

This two-story building has a front-facing gable roof and horizontal board siding. Windows are one-over-one in wood architraves. On the front elevation a sunburst tops the gable. Beneath it is a large vent. Further below, a shed-roofed balcony extends across the second story. The balcony has slender turned posts and a low wall capped by a curved metal guardrail. An off-center door and two flanking windows overlook the balcony. On the first story a paneled door topped by a transom leads to the second floor. To its left are a small single-pane window, a door opening into the building's main commercial space, and a large display window. The main door, display window, and metal guardrail are not original, but other alterations are not apparent. The building, originally a saloon, contributes to the historic character of the district.



176 Main Street (APN 20 194001 00) Contributing Building, ca. 1948

This wide auto repair shop has one story. The cornice on the front elevation steps down on the left. Below it is a wide band with horizontal fluting. At each edge of the elevation is an engaged fluted column with a banded cap. Below the band on the right is a shedroofed awning atop three vehicle stalls. To the left is an office with large windows. The building is fronted by an asphalt parking lot. The awning and the area below appear to date from ca. 1970. Despite the alteration the building contributes to the historic character of the district.



204 N. Main Street (APN 20 19300400) Contributing Building, 1931

This reinforced concrete building has four stories. A stepped parapet caps the symmetrical front elevation. Within the parapet wall are a diamond-shaped vent and a panel announcing "1931 Krabbenhoft Bldg." Four three-part windows of anodized aluminum line each of the three upper stories. Below are two storefronts, each with a recessed entrance and flanking display windows. Quoins of rough stucco mark the front corners. Some storefront fabric dates to the past fifty years; the windows were installed recently. Despite the changes the building contributes to the historic character of the district.



215 N. Main Street (APN 20 191 00600) Contributing Building, ca. 1948

This former gas station has one story and a stucco finish. A flat banded parapet masks a flat roof. Beneath the parapet is a wide belt course. The front elevation has a door and flanking display windows on the left and a former office on the right. The office door has a glass panel. On its right is a display window with a stack of wide panes. Fronting the office is a flat-roofed canopy topped by two low sign boards. Plain poles support the roof. More wide-paned windows line the west elevation. Missing are the gas pumps and original service bay doors. The building, which follows a standard model service stations in the 1940s, contributes to the historic character of the district.



41 - 45 Summit Street (APN 20 247 006 00) Contributing Building, 1889

This brick building has two stories and a stucco finish on the front and southeast walls. Capping the front elevation is a pointed parapet with several side steps. A shed-roofed porch extends across the second story. Supporting the porch are decorative iron brackets and plain posts that give the first story a porch. A central door with a transom window opens onto the balcony. On each side is a pair of four-over-four windows. On the first story are two doors, which like the door and windows above, appear in segmentally arched openings. Also on the first floor is a wide window on the left. This window, like the porch posts, may date from the past fifty years. The first story doors are recent replacements. Despite the alterations the building contributes to the historic character of the district.

41, 43 and 45 Summit Street, Lot 20, Block 7, built 1889, 1895-1898

Spagnoli Building

Original use: Law offices

Alterations: Same openings, shutters gone.

Architectural style: 1890's Brick Commercial

The Hill this building sits on, Courthouse Hill, in the early days was called corral Hill. Here, before the court house was built, the butchers corralled their sheep and cattle. The building has generally over the years been used for law offices.

The two-story brick Spagnoli Building abuts the one-story Woman's Club on its north and has an alley on its south where it stands on the west side of Summit Street, across from the Courthouse. It has a concrete foundation, parapet wall, flat composition roof and a false front stepped gable facade. The brick work is common bond and plastered front and southside. The front balcony has wood shingled roof, wrought iron balustrade and balusters. Top story openings seen (three on north side, five front, three on south side) are deeply recessed, arched and topped with two rows of flat radiating headers. Windows have lug sills. Windows are two sash, double hung with four lights per sash. Door has two light transom panel. Originally, the first story facade had five arched openings, but now has four. A large flat recessed window succeeds two window openings. The other openings, a central door, a window, and right side door are the same. Doors have two panel arched transoms. The other first story windows seen on the south side still have the holding pins for missing iron shutters. They are two-sash, four pane each with arched, recessed openings as well, with two header top trim and lug sills off headers. Also, there is a Native Son emblem on the top_of_the facade to suggest that group met here before buying their own building.

D. B. Spagnoli, an attorney and County Clerk in 1869 and 1870, bought half of lot 20 and lot 21, Block 7 (located across from the Courthouse) in 1888. His office with Robert Briggs, a District Attorney (1863-66) was in a wooden building on lot 21. In 1889, Spagnoli had erected a one-story brick on Lot 20, and by 1898, had added a second story, perhaps on his return from a trip to Italy. Spagnoli was U. S. Consul to Milan, 1895-98 and spoke several languages.

47 Summit Street (APN 20247 005 00) Contributing Building, 1861, ca. 1922

This brick building has one story, a stucco finish on the street elevations, and a banded cornice. A stepped parapet caps the front elevation. Three tall openings face the street. Each has a multipaned double-swinging door topped by a multipaned transom window. The doors date from the 1920s, when the building became the home of the Jackson Woman's Club. The northwest elevation has multi-paned casement windows with multipaned transom windows above. A small arched doorway opens on Court Street. The building has not been altered in over fifty years and contributes to the historic character of the district.

47 Summit Street Lot 20, Block 7, built 1861-63

Original use: Saloon

Architectural style: Brick Classical Revival

Alterations: Restores; exterior modifications: made North doors windows, awnings removed, door windows and transoms altered.

Next to the Spagnoli Building stands the building known historically as the Constitution Saloon. This venerable plastered stone and brick rectangle has its long side on Court Street. It abuts the Native Sons Hall rear, and the Spagnoli Building south. Its composition roof is flat with a 1-1/2' parapet wall. The facade is topped by a horizontal, paneled step-front and corniced bands span the facade and northerly side. Openings are flat and deeply recessed. Within three door openings are French doors with 10 lights each door, and tall, rectangular transoms of two rows of three lights. Three flat south side openings have been modified. Two door openings are now windows with the same six-light transoms and panel windows with each sash having 8 lights. They now match the narrower window near the back wall. There no longer are awnings.

An arched opening door off the descending sidewalk leads to a partial basement.

Pictures taken during the circa 1922 remodeling show that the circa 1860 saloon had iron lintel bars over each opening and vertical brick top trim, surrounded by rubble stone.

In either 1860 or 1861, Alma Courtright or William. J. Paugh built the new, stone Constitution Saloon. While apparently the 1862 fire destroyed it, the county nonetheless rented from its owners, Rogers & Raffo, "a room" for a District Court room and later, Judges Chambers. That "room" was probably in the ruins of the gutted Constitution Saloon.

In December 1863, an ad announced Rogers & Raffo had reopened their saloon. Either the County continued to rent it or they spent much 1863 restoring it.

The Jackson Woman's Club organized in 1910. In 1917, thanks to a \$1850 benefaction from W. F. Detert of San Francisco, the Club bought the old, deteriorated saloon. The Club then borrowed \$3,000 to restore and remodel the building. The first County Library was here in 1920 after much restoration work was done inside.

The Club House was dedicated On October 28, 1922 when the Women's Club owned it.

In recent years the building was sold to The Native Sons of The Golden West, with an agreement allowing the Woman's Club to use the downstairs for 20 years.



42 Summit Street (APN 20 243 001 00) Contributing Building, 1933

This brick building, originally the county library, has a hipped roof faced with tiles. It has one story in the front and a full basement in the rear. An entrance portico takes up the central third of the symmetrical front elevation. The portico has a semi-circular arch that rests on two pilasters. The front double door has small panes and is topped by a transom window. A short staircase fronts the portico. On each side is a large multipaned casement window. The building appears unaltered and contributes to the historic character of the district.

42 Summit St., Lot 12 block 4, built 1933

Historic Name: Old County Library

Original Use: County Library

Alterations: Internal

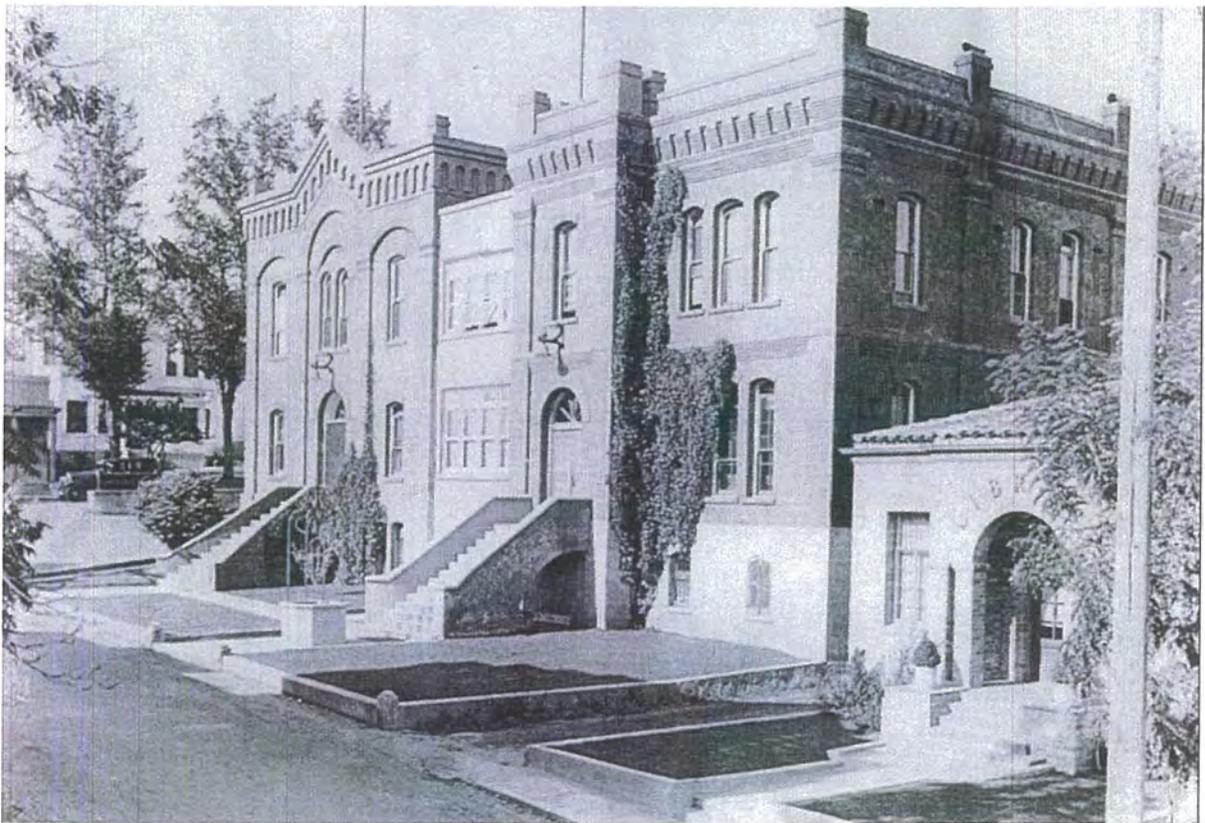
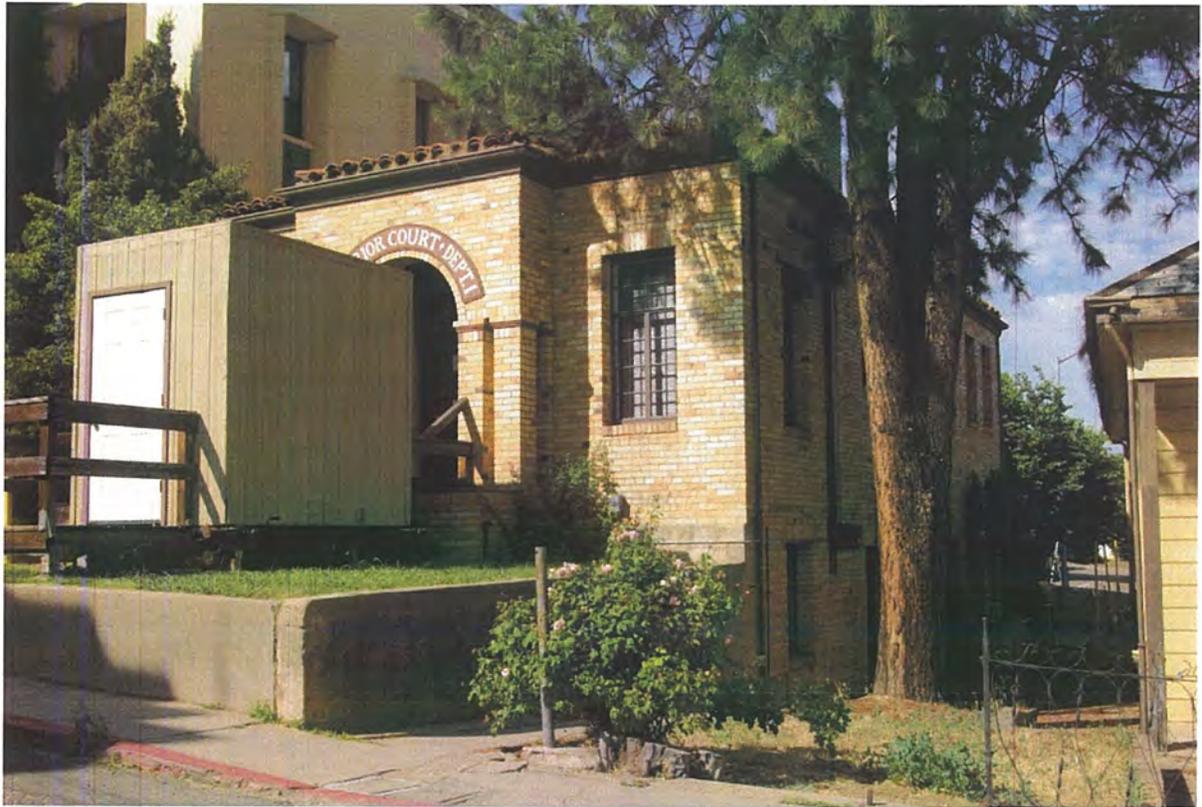
Architectural style: Mission Style

The two-story brick Judicial Court building is rectangular, with the short side fronting the street. It has a hip, Spanish tile roof, molded cornice and frieze, flat, rectangular window openings and recessed windows, vertical stretcher top trim, header slipsill, and fixed transoms with 8 lights. The facade entry is raised, with direct brick steps flanked by wide, solid brick railing. The entry is recessed and a short entrance vestibule is created by a projection of the facade. The entry opening is semicircular, with a row of radiating headers following the curve to pairs of square brick pillars on each side, and pillar projection at the wall. There are seven openings in each story of southerly wall and one door among lower seven. The opposite side has a door at far easterly end, five French windows in top half of wall and a larger window near the westerly end, bigger and lower than the rest.

Brickwork is common bond, and brick is a yellowish-brown color.

The first County Library was in the old Constitution Saloon building. When that would no longer do the County built this building.

This was the first building the County built for a County Library. It was dedicated on May 24, 1933. Private dwellings had been on the site from at least 1890 to 1920. In 1980, the County converted the old library into the courtroom of the Amador Judicial District, its present tenant.

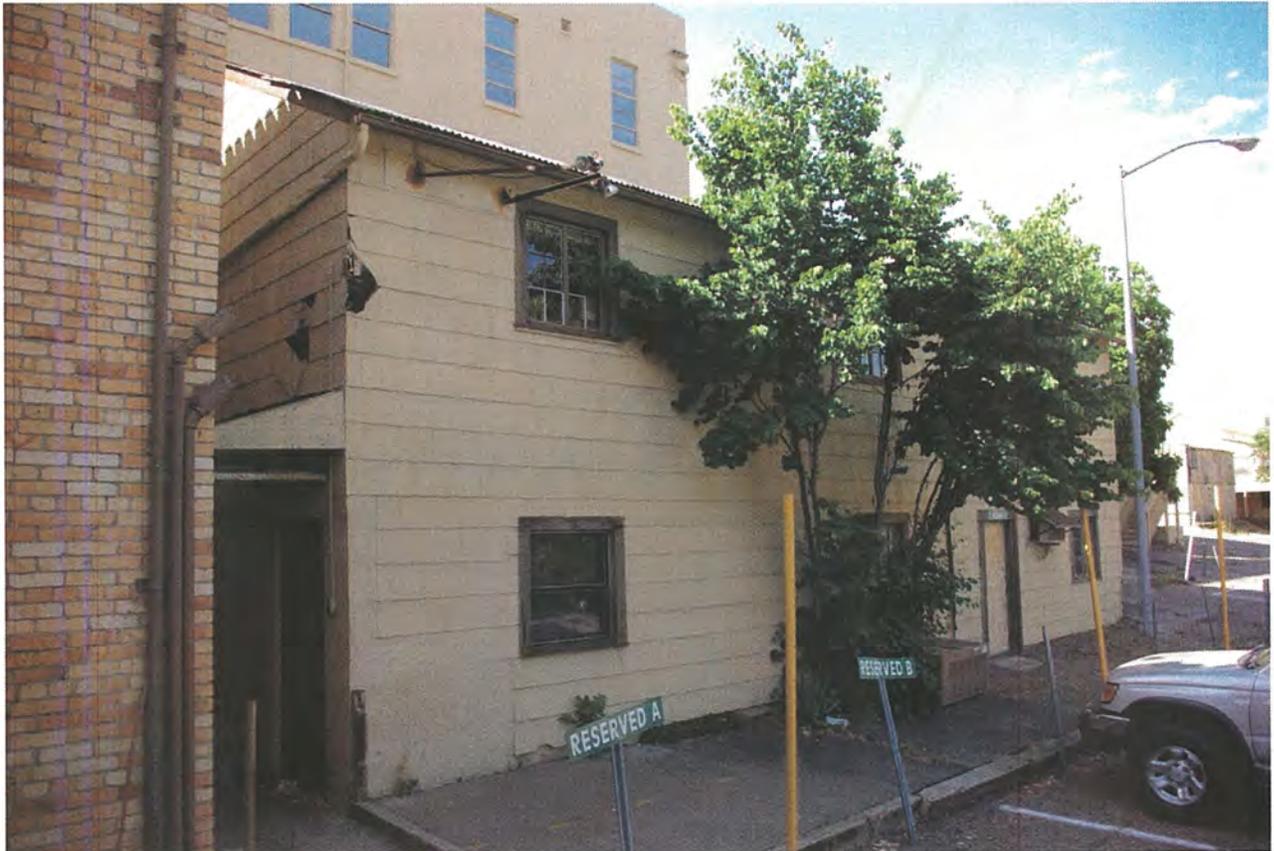


Library on right – after 1920, before 1940

42A Summit Street (APN 20243 001 00) Contributing Building, ca. 1948

Behind the library building and adjacent to the court house, the County built this building, probably because they needed more space.

This building has a side-facing gable roof and asphalt shingle siding. Built on a slope, it has one story on the northwest and two on the southeast. Windows are small and multipaned. The northwest elevation has a garage door and a smaller door, both on overhead rails. A door for pedestrians is near the building's south corner. The building appears unaltered and contributes to the historic character of the district.



47 Summit Street (APN 20247 005 00) Contributing Building, 1861, ca. 1922

This brick building has one story, a stucco finish on the street elevations, and a banded cornice. A stepped parapet caps the front elevation. Three tall openings face the street. Each has a multipaned double-swinging door topped by a multipaned transom window. The doors date from the 1920s, when the building became the home of the Jackson Woman's Club. The northwest elevation has multi-paned casement windows with multipaned transom windows above. A small arched doorway opens on Court Street. The building has not been altered in over fifty years and contributes to the historic character of the district.



see pg. 116

2 Water Street (APN 20 263 004 00) Contributing Building, 1863, 1927, ca. 1940

This brick building, the National Hotel, has three stories, a front-facing gable roof, and a stucco finish. The tiled cornice on the front elevation is cut off on the left by a stuccoed chimney. Four multi-paned casement windows are evenly spaced on the third story. Below them is the tiled shed roof of a two-story porch, which has plain posts and a balustrade with mostly turned balusters. Second-story windows are six-over-six and have deep reveals. The first story, reached by a wide flight of stairs, has a central double door and flanking windows, all topped by transom windows. Other doorways are on each side. The building has been remodeled several times over the years. The third story went on in 1927. The present Spanish look dates from ca. 1940 (ed. Note: based on the 1934 photo below, the alteration took place before 1934). Replaced window sash on the side elevation is the most conspicuous recent alteration. The building contributes to the historic character of the district. It was built on the site of the Louisiana Hotel, burned in the fire of 1862.

Architectural style: Spanish Colonial Revival over brick Classical Revival
Lot 15, Block 3

The National Hotel (three-story with basement front and four stories rear) is a rectangular brick building with its short sides front and back. A raised basement elevates the first floor several feet. The brick is plastered. The moderately sloped front gable hides the gable roof and is topped by a row of Spanish tile. Two plastered brick chimneys can be seen from the front; others from the side and rear.

The facade is dominated by a roofed balcony the width of the hotel and abutting building east, topped with Spanish tile. Huge beams and square posts, with wooden capitals support the balcony. Lórser square posts descend to the ground to support the balcony and form the veranda or porch the width of the building. All window openings and sash have been altered, but are recessed, rectangular and downstairs, transomed. There are double swinging doors in the center, with rectangular glass in the tops, stained glass in the transom above the doors and a geometric, stained glass window next to the doors.

Alterations: Changed parapet facade to gable, new window openings with segmented arch to rectangular, balcony with double columns, turned balusters, shutters, no transoms, three doors.

Owners added rooms, circa 1876, by building second floor over store adjacent east. New owners extended hotel in 1896 and 1927. Present owner asserts hotel in continuous use since 1862.

Building has E Clampus Vitus, J. W. Marshall Chapter, plaque on front exterior, 5/19/62:

"Ellis Evans came in 1850, established butcher shop by crossing of creek (middle fork). was partner with D. C. White and Armstrong Asley. They built two-story Louisiana House 1852-54, which burned down in 1862 fire. Evans and Asley rebuilt in 1862-63, erecting a two-story with basement hotel called Evans & Asley's Hotel in 1862, and then the National House".





Louisiana Hotel – early 1850's



National Hotel 1898



National Hotel 1920



National Hotel 1934

6 -10 Water Street (APN 2026300100) Contributing Building, 1863

This brick building has two stories and a stucco finish that has been overlaid with vertical board. A flat parapet with tiled coping tops the elevation. Below it is a two-story porch with a tiled shed roof, plain posts, and a stick balustrade. The roof and balustrade line up with those on the National Hotel on the right. Three doors with multipaned windows open onto the second story of the porch. Below them are three doorways united by a brick "wainscot." The building, like the hotel next door, appears to have gotten a Spanish-style remodeling ca. 1940 and a second renovation in a sort of Ranch Style ca. 1955. Despite alterations the building contributes to the historic character of the district.

Street address: 6, 8A, 8B, 10 Water Street
20-263-001 (Lot 14, Block 3)

This narrow, two-story brick building has brick or wooden sheathing covering bottom most of facade. Second floor, in 1876, was added as part of adjoining hotel on West, and its ornamentation and horizontal line are same as hotel. This portion, from roofline to street level has one slanted row of Spanish tile, a second floor balcony with Spanish roof, wooden square posts, capitals, and bigger posts from sidewalk up to support balcony.

Bottom front facade and openings have been changed. Original one-story building (2 story in rear) had a symmetrical, three-segmented opening facade with transoms and French door. Windows and back wall not changed.

In 1851, firm Barrett & Bro. located here and on lot east. In "1853, Barrett was Wells Fargo agent, so first Wells Fargo site in town was here. Barrett & Maujer built a one-story brick here, late in 1855, but it was destroyed in the August 1862 fire.

A. C. Brown rebuilt a one-story brick building in 1863. Owners of adjacent National Hotel built a second story on this building to expand lodging circa 1876.



12 Water Street (APN 2026300200) Contributing Building, 1863

This brick building has two stories. Capping the front elevation is a flat parapet with a course of closely spaced corbels. Below the parapet is a banded frieze with dentil course. The second story has three bays defined by pilasters. In each bay is a segmentally-arched doorway with French doors that open onto a balcony that has a turned balustrade. Iron brackets support the balcony. The balustrade may be a replacement. The storefront originally had three arched openings. The present treatment, probably dating from ca. 1970, assumes the look of a stepped parapet with vertical board siding. The front door is slightly off-center and has display windows on each side. Despite the recent storefront, the building contributes to the historic character of the district.

Historic name: Rocco's (or Rocca's) Theatre

Architectural style: Classical Revival

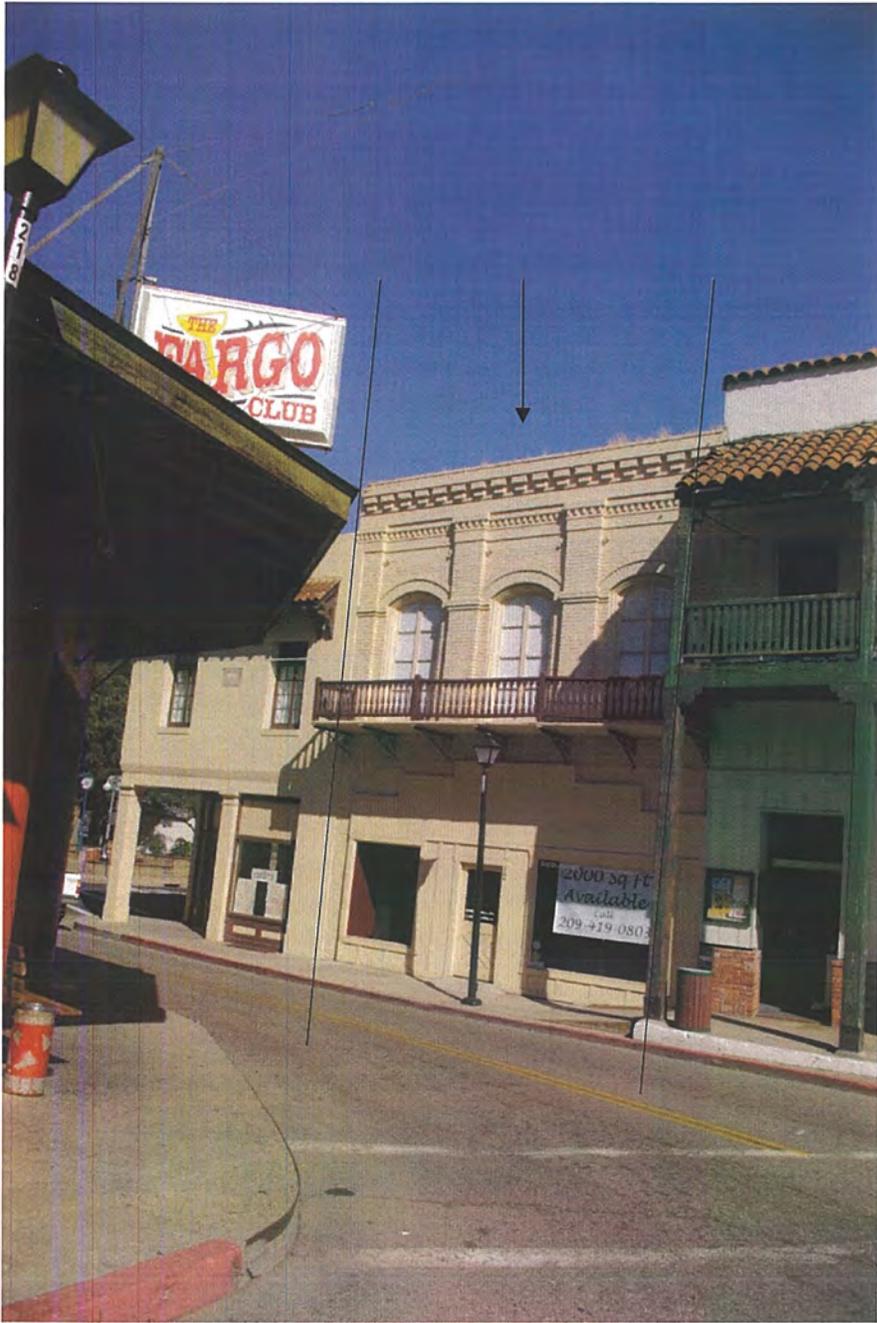
Builder: Epley and Elderkin

Frontage 26, depth 114

This rectangular brick building (with rear stone wall), basement and flat composition roof, faces northerly, abutted on both sides by other buildings. The second floor of facade is original but first floor has been remodeled and veneered or sheathed. The brickwork is fancy, with a unroofed balcony (with turned balusters) dividing the floors. The common bond brickwork is projected below the flat wall line as a cornice and further down as an ornamental band. Projected brick columns "support" the cornice and band, and the arches over the windows. The windows, three on top, have segmented openings and top arches formed by radiating rows of headers and stretchers; window sashes are left and right with four lights per sash. The lower front facade is modern, with center door. Jackson Creek flows behind building.

Alterations: : First floor facade has three. arched. vertical, symmetrical npenings, tile second floor.

About 1851, Barret & Co. established here as a general store. In late 1853, Barrett became the first Wells Fargo agent and the first agency was one door west, also owned by Barrett & Maujer. Probably wooden building in August 1862, when "great fire" destroyed Jackson. The present building was completed by Spring, 1863, as a theatre and purchased by Francisco Rocca from A. C. Brown. Uncertain how long used as theatre and theatre saloon. Masons own building and use second floor for lodge social events, first floor for retail shop.



14 Water Street (APN 20 263 003 00) Contributing Building, 1854, ca. 1922

This brick building, the Masonic Hall, has two stories, a flat parapet, and a stucco finish. Below the parapet on each of the street elevations is a shingled awning with exposed rafter tails and paired brackets. Second story windows are multi-paned casements with deep reveals. The corner entrance to the storefront is recessed behind a smooth pillar with plain capital and base. A matching pillar is on the right. The storefront has a glass paneled door and display windows. Transom windows above are boarded. A side entrance topped by a flat awning faces Broadway. The building was remodeled, probably in the 1920s, and has not changed much since. It contributes to the historic character of the district.

Common name: Masonic Hall, Historic name: Perry and Graham's Store

Lot 13, Block 3

Architectural style: Spanish Colonial Revival over brick, Classical Revival

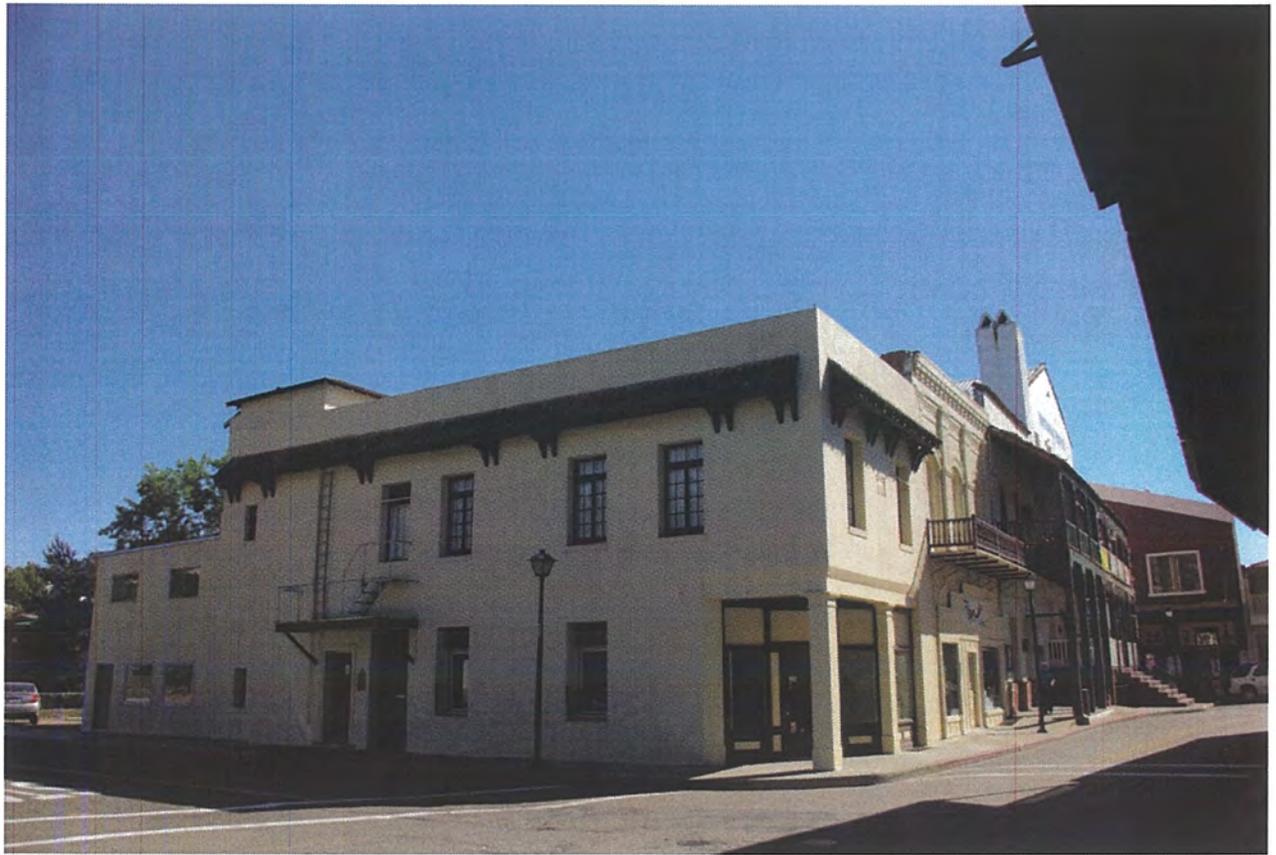
Alterations: Frame extensions on creekside, plastered walls, front, cornice work removed, first floor front modernized.

A northerly facing, rectangular, 2-story building with plastered, foot-thick brick walls. The flat roof has composition tile, parapet wall rising above it, and a small frame addition at the roof's rear. The six, large, vertical windows on the side and two in front are deeply recessed, and 'probably have flat, vertical brick and iron bar lintels and vertical bricks as lug sill. Three windows have rectangular transoms with four lights and french windows with eight light halves. At street level, a corner column holds up the second floor, allowing for a slanted, transomed opening to the retail shop. Off center side doors lead to upstairs and the shop. The chief Mission design feature is slanty awning overhangs, two feet or so below the wall top, almost the building's full length. They have Spanish tile supporting beams and concave wooden brackets. Over the years the brick has been plastered, outside stairs removed, front cornice work removed and slanted, modernized entrance added. Some windows have been changed, too. Has facade stone with date "1854".

Jackson Creek (Middle Fork) flows at rear of building.

One of two (possibly three) commercial stores in Jackson erected in 1854, the first year brick buildings were erected in the town. It was (John)"Godfrey's Store" before the lot was purchased by George Stevens. He mortgaged the property to A. C. Brown for \$800 in May 1854 and probably used money to tear down old tent or frame structure and erect the two-story brick building. Stevens then sold the lot and building to Charles L. Perry and James E. Graham in October for \$2,700.

Francisco Rocca owned building in 1862, when after the Courthouse was destroyed by fire, he sold the second floor to the Masons, who rented space for "a court and two jury rooms" to the County. New Courthouse ready in 1864.



Broadway at Water Street (APN 20264 016 00) Noncontributing Site, 1989

This site, Perkovich Park, is paved with concrete and brick and contains large planters of cut stone with brick coping. In the park are the fire bell from the city's old alarm tower, a fountain, and a restroom building with a gable roof, vertical board siding, and doorways at each end. Twelve street lamps, each with four globes and supports in the form of dragons, line the site. The park was laid out too recently to contribute to the historic character of the district.



19 Water Street (APN 20 247 011 00) Contributing Building, ca. 1932

This two-story building has a stucco finish and a flat parapet with a narrow cornice band. The facade has three sections. The one on the left, which extends to the sidewalk, has a set of small paned windows overlooking the street and a side-facing door in a wall of horizontal board. A shallow paved area fronts the other sections. The one in the center has several openings in a similar wall. The one on right also has several openings, including a display window. The board walls appear to have replaced large garage doors around 1975. The building has had few other changes and contributes to the historic character of the district.



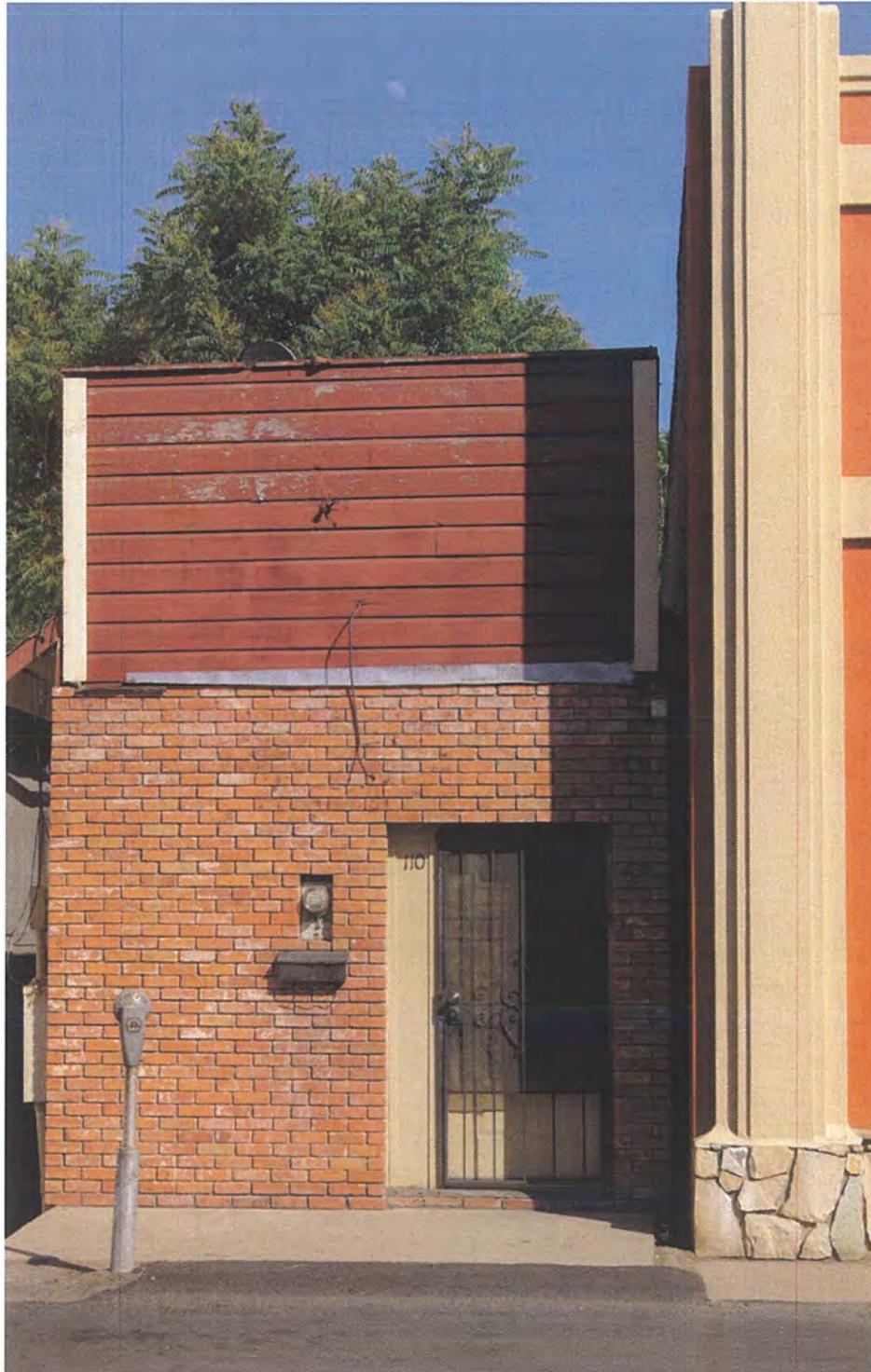
106 -108 Water Street (APN 202640200) Contributing Building, ca. 1946

This brick building, originally a Safeway grocery store, has one story and a curved roof. The front and southwest side elevations have a stucco finish and a flat parapet with a narrow, banded cornice. Wide bands appear below the cornice and atop the storefront. Rising through the cornice is a set of smooth, pointed pilasters. One marks each edge of the elevations, and two frame the main entrance. Display windows flank the entrance and a nearby side entry, which opens onto a parking lot. Curved fabric awnings top the storefronts. Rock facing forms a kickplate below the windows. The rock and awnings are recent modifications. The building is otherwise unaltered and contributes to the historic character of the district.



110 Water Street (APN 2026401700) Noncontributing Building, ca. 1948

This narrow single-story building has horizontal board siding and a front-facing gable roof masked by a flat parapet of horizontal board. Beneath the parapet is a brick wall cut out for a door on the right. The building, which appears to have received a facelift ca. 1970, is too altered to contribute to the historic character of the district.



112 Water Street (APN 2026401800) Contributing Building, ca. 1920

This building has one story and a front-facing gable roof. A false front is topped by a stepped parapet with a banded cornice and is faced with pressed metal. A sliding garage door is centered on the facade. Far to each side is a one-over-one window. The building appears essentially unaltered and contributes to the historic character of the district.



114 Water Street (APN 20 264 019 00) Contributing Building, ca. 1920

This single-story building has a front-facing gable roof. A stepped parapet with a banded cornice caps the front elevation, which is sided in metal sheets pressed to resemble brick. Other features of the facade are a band of small-paned windows on the left, a double door, a larger sliding garage door, and another small-paned window. The remainder of the building has vertical board siding. The building appears unaltered and contributes to the historic character of the district.



SIGNIFICANCE

The Jackson Downtown Historic District represents the development of commercial and civic activity from the 1850s, a few years after the founding of the town, to just after the end of the Second World War. The district primarily shows economic growth and changes in commercial enterprise, but it also displays the importance of civic groups and the expansion of government. During this time downtown Jackson served as the city's only important shopping district, the hub of government, and the site of many important community activities. Although the district is changed somewhat from its 1949 appearance, it retains a high degree of architectural integrity and maintains its associations to the developments of the historic period. Civic and commercial activity in the downtown area began with the construction of the first stores in 1850. The surrounding area, the foothills of the Sierra Nevada, was already drawing gold-seekers by the thousands. The stores' location, at a ford of Jackson Creek, proved convenient for nearby miners and those traveling to other mining sites in the region. Other businesses quickly followed. In the next few years the settlement grew to several hundred residents. The commercial district added about forty new businesses, including stores of various kinds as well as hotels, restaurants, gambling houses, and dance halls. Town leaders meanwhile saw government as an additional source of prosperity. They had Jackson named the seat of Calaveras County in 1850. When it lost this distinction two years later, they successfully campaigned to create a new county from the northern third of the old one. In 1854 Jackson became the county seat of Amador County, and a new courthouse went up. The town was also surveyed in 1854, although the new plat did not bring uniformity to streets and parcels. The downtown district also served as a center for organized civic and social activities. Fraternal groups formed. In 1855 the Masons became the first to put up their own building. Several other brick structures were constructed about the same time, as local businessmen committed themselves to the future of the town. Helping to regularize trade with distant markets were the establishment of a stagecoach line to Sacramento in 1853 and the coming of the telegraph a few years later.

By 1860 Jackson's downtown district was well established. Although the Gold Rush was over, the town maintained a population of about 1,000. Placer mining remained the foundation of local commerce. Nearby mines produced steadily, while those farther away relied on the district for supplies. Despite the dominant location of the courthouse, Jackson was anything but strait-laced. Businesses that provided venues for recreational activities, especially drinking, gambling, and prostitution, enjoyed popularity among the miners. The only threat to prosperity came from natural disasters. Fires and floods had hit the district in the 1850s and continued to do so in the 1860s. The most serious occurred in 1862, when a fire razed most of the downtown district. Undaunted, many local businessmen quickly rebuilt in brick. The courthouse, destroyed in the fire, was also replaced.

Business activity downtown experienced almost no growth from the mid-1860s to the late 1880s. While production from local placer mining declined, the output from hard rock mining increased. Several mines operated within a mile of the district. Chinese placer miners, who had usually worked marginal claims, left the area. Their departure sapped the vitality of Jackson's Chinatown, which had been located on Main Street since the early 1850s. Commercial uses in the district largely remained the same. Retail establishments were at the street level. Buildings with a second story had offices or sleeping rooms above. The governmental presence expanded, however, when the town's volunteer fire department erected a station house on Main

at what is now California Street. Organized social activities increased also. A Chinese Masonic lodge was formed in 1875 and met in the district. In 1886 some of Jackson's women formed the state's first chapter of the Native Daughters of the Golden West and set up a meeting hall on Main Street.

Economic stagnation came to an end with the intensification of hard rock mining in the area. The Kennedy Mine, about a mile north of the district, dug its first deep shaft in 1885. The nearby Argonaut Mine followed suit in the mid-1890s. Smaller hard rock mines also expanded. Gold production increased dramatically. The need for workers burgeoned too, as mines stayed open around the clock. As a result, the local population increased by a third between 1890 and 1900, and downtown businesses enjoyed sudden prosperity. Property owners responded with a spurt of new construction in the district. New buildings went up on Main and Court Streets. One was the town's first bank, the Bank of Amador, which opened in 1896. Several buildings were remodeled or received second stories. The district's two largest hotels, the National and the Globe, each added a third story and became the town's tallest buildings. County government, meanwhile, outgrew its facilities in the courthouse and erected an auxiliary building of nearly the same size, the Hall of Records, next door.

Gold mining kept the Jackson area prosperous until the start of the Second World War. The value of gold production in the county more than doubled between 1900 and 1912. After that the value fluctuated, hitting new highs in 1915 and 1939. Although local mines kept busy, the need for additional miners did not increase. Jackson's population stabilized, hitting 2,035 in 1910, dropping to 1,601 in 1920, then rebounding to 2,005 in 1930 and 2,024 in 1940. The downtown district kept up to date but did not expand. The major change of use arrived with the automobile, as livery stables gave way to gas stations and garages. Prohibition shut down the most popular type of business in the district. About half the twenty saloons there did not reopen when selling alcohol became legal again in 1933. Main Street still provided diversions, now including movies as well as gambling and prostitution. A few chain stores moved into the district, including a Safeway grocery and a Sprouse-Reitz dime store, but most businesses remained locally owned. New commercial buildings went in along Main. The largest was the four-story Krabbenhoft Building, constructed in 1931, which took its place as Jackson's tallest building.

Governmental activity grew within the district. Jackson incorporated as a city in 1905 and rented administrative facilities on Court Street. The new government did not build a city hall, but it did erect a tall fire alarm tower behind a building on Court. One of the county government's major projects during the period was the establishment of a library system with the main branch in Jackson. The impetus came from the Jackson Woman's Club, which was founded in 1910 in part to promote educational activities. The club obtained an old saloon across from the courthouse in 1917 and set up a library there. When the building was renovated for club use in the early 1920s, the library moved next door. Finally, in 1933 the county government constructed a new library building next to the Hall of Records. That building was merged into a remodeled courthouse in 1940.

Jackson's economy did not benefit from the Second World War. The federal government closed all the area's gold mines and encouraged workers to move into industries of more immediate value to the war effort. Many left for the docks and factories of the San Francisco area. They did not return after the war ended, nor did the major mines reopen. Lumbering provided some new jobs but not enough to return Jackson's economy to its prewar level. The

city's population dropped around 7 percent between 1940 and 1949. Moreover, in 1947 the state rerouted Highway 49, the main road through the Gold Country, around downtown. The move reduced the tourist trade without generating much business on the new route.

The district remained Jackson's commercial, governmental, and civic center. The major activity was still retailing, with Main Street offering a standard variety of goods and services to local customers. Gambling was an attractive draw for visitors. "Night clubs" provided roulette wheels, crap tables, card games, and slot machines for gamblers from Sacramento, Stockton, and other outlying areas. Brothels also operated quite openly. Meanwhile, nearly all of Jackson's civic organizations met in the district. Fraternal orders and their associated groups, women's societies, and labor union locals convened in four lodge halls and the Woman's Club building. Less formal groups often met in the National Hotel.

This district is able to convey a sense of significance because of its high level of overall integrity and its inclusion of nearly all the remaining buildings directly related to the commercial, governmental, and social development of Jackson during the historic period. Even so, a dozen buildings, although they still fit downtown in size and scale, have lost so much of their original detailing that they no longer convey their historic associations. Another seven buildings date from after the period of significance, although none is large enough to have a strong visual impact. In addition, many contributors have undergone storefront modifications out of keeping with their original designs.

The historical importance of the district is clear when compared with other areas of the city. Retail commerce was largely limited to the district during the period of significance. Stores and hotels sometimes operated along Broadway, however, while the only notable manufacturing concern in the vicinity, a brewery just northwest of the district, presumably sold products on the premises. The city now has two rival commercial areas, both nearby on State Route 49. They contain modern shopping centers with large buildings and fronting parking lots. The buildings there date from well after 1949 and have no historical significance. Several buildings related to governmental and social development, notably schools and the county hospital, were constructed outside the district before 1949. They are too scattered to have formed a district, however. The district's period of significance includes the time during which the developments discussed above occurred and from which resources remain. The opening date of 1857, which is a close approximation, represents the construction of the earliest building that has not been substantially altered. The closing date, fifty years ago in 1949, indicates that developments of the historic period have continued to the present time but have no exceptional significance. The district reflects the period through a large collection of contributing buildings that retain their architectural integrity and were constructed during the years between 1866 and 1949.

The Jackson Downtown Historic District is significant historically for the role it played in the commercial, governmental, and social development of the city. It maintains its association to the period from the 1850s to the 1940s. No other area of the city was nearly as important during the period or has the same historical associations.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary is shown as the broken line on the boundary map below.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the historic resources and their immediate setting.

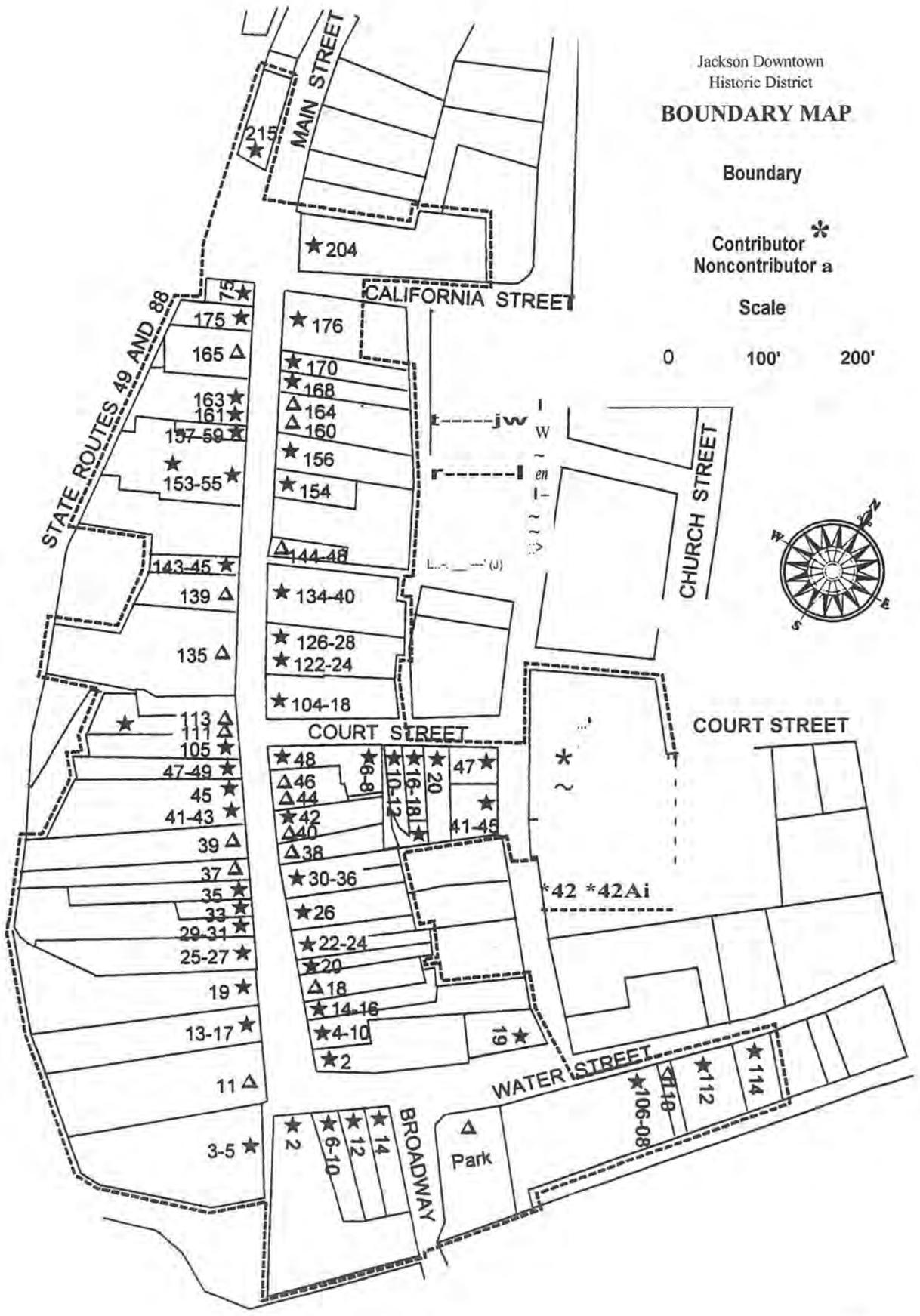
Jackson Downtown Historic District BOUNDARY MAP

Boundary

Contributor *
Noncontributor a

Scale

0 100' 200'



Handwritten notes: 2/10/06 12

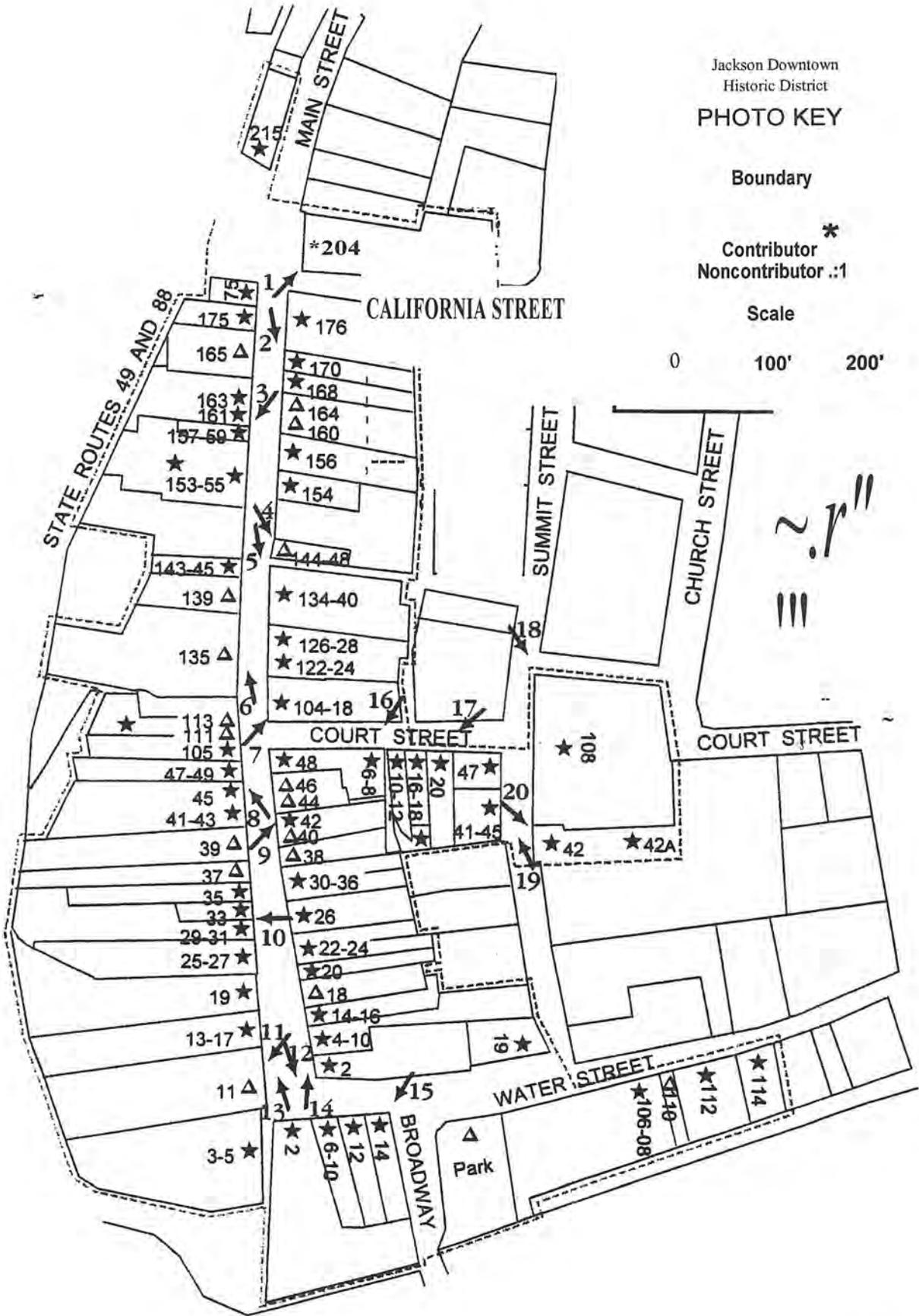
Jackson Downtown
Historic District
PHOTO KEY

Boundary

Contributor *
Noncontributor :1

Scale

0 100' 200'





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