

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name: Parish/Paugh House

other names/site number: N/A

**2. Location**

street & number: 406 Pitt Street  not for publication

city or town: Jackson vicinity: N/A

state: California code: CA county: Amador code: 0\*\* zip code: 95642-2441

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally.  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

California Office of Historic Preservation  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain): _____	_____	_____

Parish/Paugh House  
Name of Property

Amador, California  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: Domestic

Subcategory: Single Dwelling

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**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: Domestic

Subcategory: Single Dwelling

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Carpenter Gothic

Gothic Revival

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**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: stone, concrete (perimeter), wood, post & pier

roof: asphalt shingle

walls: wood/lath and plaster

other: chimney, brick

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## 8. Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

The Parish/Paugh House is a 1½ story, Gothic Revival wood-frame private residence. The house, constructed in 1860 and designed by Charles L. Parish, a builder, architect, and artist, exhibits all the classic elements emblematic of Carpenter Gothic design in America. Parish was reportedly trained in New Haven, Connecticut, although he is best known for his renderings of Gold Rush towns, a dozen of which were published by notable San Francisco lithographers. Parish is credited with other homes in Amador County and Calaveras County, including the Jackson City Jail, a Greek-Revival wood-frame residence at the present-day crossing of the Mokelumne River along State Highway 49, and an imposing brick three-story Gothic Revival residence in San Andreas, referred to as the Thorn Mansion, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The cruciform design, steep cross-gable roof, lancet gothic windows with tracery, French doors with transoms, decorative vergeboards with finials, crenellations or battlements atop the porch roof, multiple Gothic bay windows, chimney pots, roof tracery, and tracery fret-sawn porch columns combine to enhance the Parish/Paugh House's striking Gothic appearance. The exterior walls of the residence are finished with 1" x 6" and 1" x 8" horizontal clapboard. The house was constructed using mortise and tenon joinery, all horizontal beams having square mortises chiseled into them. Each stud has a corresponding tenon that fits into the beam's mortise. Studs are placed from 13 inches to 17½ inches apart. The house rests upon a poured concrete perimeter, with a partial brick, and post and pier foundation of wood and native stones. The interior retains its original floor plan, detailing, and most of its original materials.

Behind and to the left side of the house, if one were facing south, is a detached non-contributing, modern, but sympathetically designed, combination kitchen and dining room. In the 1920s, a larger kitchen was added to the right or west rear elevation of the home. The original kitchen was in the rear central part of the residence. In 2004, in order to bring the house back to its period of significance, namely 1860-1870, the 1920s kitchen addition was removed. The house's setting remains essentially the same, although the lot was divided in half around 1895 and a Late Victorian rowhouse was built on the east half of the original parcel around 1897. The stately Parish/Paugh house fronts State Highway 88 and Jackson Creek, overlooking Jackson's historic downtown National Register District. Surrounding properties date from the early 1850s through the 1930s.

## Landscape and Setting

The Parish/paugh house is situated in the rear or southern portion of a narrow rectangular lot measuring approximately 80' x 150' that faces State Route 88 and Jackson Creek. To the east is a Late Victorian row house retaining all of its original design and materials and to the west is one of Jackson's oldest homes, reportedly built in 1854 in the Greek Revival style. The Parish/paugh house, accessed from Center Street, opens into a patio area and a large front lawn. A narrow driveway in the rear provides access parking. At the end of the driveway is a corrugated metal sided building on the adjacent parcel, which was reportedly part of the Zeile Gold quartz mine.

## Exterior

The wood-frame house's massing forms a classic cruciform design, accentuated by a steep cross-gable roof clad with asphalt or composition shingles in a "fish-scale" design. Atop the roof are a brick chimney, several chimney vents, copper chimney pots, and wooden roof cresting. The copper chimney pots and roof cresting were reproduced from an 1867 historic photograph of the house and physical evidence found atop the roof and in the attic of the original fabric. The brick chimney is centered on the central north-south facing gable, where the roof breaks to form a second, but lower, gable that continues to the south end of the house.

The front or northwest facing elevation of the house features a wrap-around porch supported by six fret-sawn porch columns. The detailed columns were duplicated in 2005 from the original 1860s lithograph of the house, a photograph taken of the house in circa 1867, as well as architectural detailing left from the previous owners. The unique porch columns feature two open work cross-braces and central circular scroll-sawn cut-outs emulating a Gothic inspired rose window design. A similar rose window fret sawn design rests above the column bracket. On either side of the column cross-bracing is a fret-sawn pattern, which is shaped like a pointing arrow or perhaps a pine tree. The porch columns are linked to each other by an elegant milled brace, which is attached to the top of the column brackets.

Above the columns are two bands of molding, which terminate below an unusual frieze, featuring a Gothic inspired arch design.

Above the decorative frieze is a bold castellated porch parapet of vertical fret sawn boards with simple caps. The gable ends of the entire house feature fret sawn Gothic inspired vergeboards or gable trim without cross-bracing. A wood finial with a pendant rises vertically at each gable end. The fenestration on the north or main gable is symmetrical and includes the original hand-made primary entrance door to the right of the gable, featuring three vertical Gothic inspired panels; French doors on three sides of the main north facing gable with their original thin mullions and wavy glass; and a fourth French door to the left side of the primary gable. Above each door are decorative Gothic inspired crowns. One of the French doors was reproduced and one door is a faux door that acts as a shutter. The front entrance door also features a transom window. The porch floor is constructed of 1" x 6" boards and is finished with a plain cap board. A set of two wooden stairs access the porch from the north and the west. A new brick planter bed accents the front of the house.

The east elevation features a first floor Gothic bay window with two lancet arches in the front and two similar lancet arches on either side. The windows, which contain their original wavy glass, are divided by three thin mullions. Below the windows are Gothic inspired friezes, and above the windows are ogee molding and the arched pattern frieze like that found on the front façade. Battlements sit atop the bay roof. The gently pitched roof of the bay is clad with composition shingles and underneath the bay is the continuous brick foundation for the house. Above the bay on the second story is a double lancet Gothic inspired window with an elaborate Gothic patterned false shaping or window surround. A plain frieze runs underneath the gable end and the eaves are boxed like the remainder of the house.

The east elevation forms a perpendicular or cross gable running north to south, characterized by three six-over-six light wood-frame double-hung windows with their original wavy glass, one of which is replaced; a hand-made three vertical paneled wood side entrance door; a modern wood screen door; and a modern gablet over the door, along with a modern shed-roofed porch providing shelter on the south facing wall of the east to west facing gable. A new concrete slab forms the porch floor, a wood plank walkway provides access to the rear of the house, and the recently constructed Gothic inspired detached kitchen is situated to the left or east of the house. The kitchen, which measures approximately 12' x 25', features a sympathetic Gothic bay window and horizontal lap siding.

The rear of the house, which was originally the back porch and kitchen, has been enclosed and now is a sleeping porch with a small bathroom. The south facing wall includes two six pane wood-sash windows and a circa 1930s single French style door. Above the composition shingle roof is a single Gothic inspired lancet double-hung window with false shaping.

The west elevation of the house features a pair of older six light wood-sash windows and two original double-hung wood-sash six over six light windows with simple crowns. A three panel wood entrance door leads into this section of the house. A modern open-truss porch overhangs the concrete patio and is attached to the house above the windows. A Gothic inspired vergeboard traverses the roof eave along this west elevation. The west elevation of the east to west facing cruciform gable is identical to the east elevation, featuring a bay window on the first floor and a double lancet Gothic window on the second floor.

## **Interior**

The Parish/Paugh House, unlike many other Carpenter Gothic houses, is entered from the right or west side rather than the front gable. The house's foyer includes a turned octagonal mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century mahogany staircase, which terminates at a landing with large Gothic windows repeated on both the east and west elevation of the second-story. A hallway leads to two bedrooms and one bathroom. All the second-story interior doors appear to be hand or custom made with three vertical panels, double-butt period iron hinges, and white porcelain knobs.

On the first floor, the foyer connects to a double parlor facing north/south, characterized by a Gothic inspired fireplace mantle on the end of the south parlor with a replaced marble fireplace surround. The same Gothic design is repeated on the opposite wall, which forms the present dining room. The opposing parlor, which is divided by a replaced pocket style door, is characterized by three French doors that exit out to the front porch or veranda. A wood paneled pantry door provides storage space under the stairway. All the door surrounds are custom millwork, consisting of a flat surround capped with another smaller board, forming a stepped pattern. Every door in the front parlor is surmounted by a Gothic inspired arch design. The first-story has 11' high ceilings, the dining room has 10' ceilings, and the second story has approximately 8.5' ceilings. The interior floors are 8 inch tongue and groove planks made from yellow or sugar pine lumber, having no sub-floor. The upstairs floors are random planks of yellow or sugar pine varying from 8 inches to 16 inches in width.

In summary, the exterior and interior design, workmanship, and materials used in the Parish/Paugh House reflect the work of a

trained carpenter and skilled craftsman. The house reflects the most significant elements of Carpenter Gothic design of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century, a building style which is extremely rare in the Mother Lode region, as compared to other mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century designs, such as Greek Revival. The earlier 20<sup>th</sup> Century alterations to the house, fortunately, were not so substantial that, through the use of historical documents and photographs, the original millwork, where missing, and other important interior and exterior features, could not be recreated. In the attic of the house were some of the original doors, millwork, fret-carving, and other ornamental objects that assisted in the restoration process.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

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### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

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### Period of Significance

1860-1870

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### Significant Dates

1860 - Construction Completed and Parish takes possession

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1861 - Parish auctions house with Amador County Sheriff William J. Paugh winning the lottery

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### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Charles L. Parish

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### Cultural Affiliation

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### Architect/Builder

Charles L. Parish

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**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

The Parish/Paugh House is the most prominent and sophisticated example of Carpenter Gothic design in the Southern Mother Lode region, and clearly the most important example of Gothic Revival Architecture in Amador County. The residence exhibits all the hallmark design elements espoused by America's leading Gothic architects of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century, such as Alexander Jackson Davis, Charles Vaux, and Andrew Jackson Downing. After a meticulous restoration, the house once again looks much the way it did when it was constructed in 1860. The residence meets National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture as the best example of Carpenter Gothic design in the Southern Mother Lode region of California.

Under NRHP Criterion B, the property is also significant for its association with Charles L. Parish, Gold Rush Era architect, builder, carpenter, and illustrator. Parish not only designed and constructed Gothic inspired houses, he also contributed some of the earliest artistic renditions of Gold Rush camps. Charles L. Parish reportedly studied architecture in New Haven, Connecticut, and arrived in Jackson around 1852 or 1853 (Larry Cenotta \*\*\*\*\*). In 1854, the *Jackson Sentinel* described Parish as a "self-styled architect," who was living in the American Hotel. He was responsible for illustrating Jackson, Volcano, and Mokelumne Hill, which today form a significant group of the earliest renderings of these important Mother Lode Gold Rush Era camps. his biography appears in the book "California Pictorial", which also includes a picture of his view of Jackson and a hanging in 1854

Parish reportedly left New York and came west in 1850 at the age of 23. He embarked aboard the *Jonathan*, a two-masted square rigger and came around Cape Horn, reaching San Francisco in 1851. One year later, Parish arrived in Jackson, after attempting a brief stint at gold mining. He reportedly opened up a millwork or carpentry shop on Water Street in Jackson ( ). Parish returned several times to New York, one trip with his wife Delia. In 1855, Parish designed the new Amador County jail. He invested and likely helped construct the toll bridge and toll house at Big Bar on the Mokelumne River. As noted earlier, Parish is also credited with the design of an estate style three-story brick Gothic Revival House in San Andreas, owned by Benjamin Thorn, sheriff of Calaveras County, who was instrumental in the capture of the notorious outlaw, Black Bart.

The Carpenter Gothic design is emblematic of this country's desire to create architecture that was not only practical, but also elegant and indicative of wealth and prestige. The Parish/Paugh House clearly illustrates the philosophy of this nation's most prominent Gothic architects and the skills and knowledge brought to California by architect and builder, Charles L. Parish. Parish understood the geometry and detailing necessary to convey the most pure design elements of Gothic Revival houses.

The Gothic Revival styles of the 1850s and 1860s were seen as most suitable for rural areas. Architects of the day believed that lofty ecclesiastical houses and the quaint cottages should be set in a natural landscape of rolling green lawns and profuse foliage. The Parish/Paugh House reflects a dramatic shift from the hastily built Greek Revival homes, erected throughout the Mother Lode Region between 1849 and 1860. Jackson, like other Gold Rush Era towns, had its share of Greek Revival homes, although only a small portion exist today. The Parish/Paugh House was a departure from the ubiquitous architecture found in Jackson in 1860 and exhibited a vastly different style, which, although quite popular in the Eastern United States, was a rarely pursued in California.

The Parish/Paugh House was influenced by the designs in Rural Residences, published in 1837 by Alexander Jackson Davis. His design for Lyndhurst, an imposing country estate in Tarrytown, New York, became a showplace for the Gothic Revival style. Davis' colleague and fellow architect, Andrew Jackson Downing, also promoted the Gothic Revival in his books on *cottage villas* published in the 1840s. The Hudson River Valley, where Downing lived, was the ideal setting for the kind of picturesque, rambling irregular designs he endorsed. It was chiefly Downing's book which led to the expansion throughout rural America of "Carpenter" Gothic architecture. Downing partnered with English immigrant Calvert Vaux who, after Downing's tragic drowning, partnered with Frederick Law Olmstead. Another major influence in the design of this house seems to have been William Ranlett, publisher of "the Architect" periodical and designer of the Hermitage in New Jersey.

Parish was born in Isle Perrot (Perrault) Canada, near upstate New York in 1827 and undoubtedly admired the Gothic Revival houses in and around his boyhood home, inspired by the writings of Davis, Downing and Vaux. Charles L. Parish died in Lawrence, New York on April 6, 1902, and is buried in Oakland, Alameda County, California.

Over the past 145 years the Parish/Paugh house has changed hands numerous times. The house's social history is unique in that designer and builder, Charles L. Parish, raffled it off soon after its completion in 1860. Historic documents verify that the house at 406 Pitt Street was under construction by 1859, and was completed sometime before December 1860. Between December 1860

and March 1861, the *Amador Ledger-Dispatch* and the Sacramento Union ran an advertisement promoting the *Charles L. Parish Gift and Musical Entertainment Raffle*, which offered the Pitt Street house as first prize. Parish reportedly sold 8,650 tickets at \$1.00 each (\*\*\*\*\*). William J. Paugh, the Sheriff of Amador County, won the raffle, and on April 4, 1861, Parish granted title to the Pitt Street house to William J. and Ruth Paugh (Amador County Deed Book D, Page 770). It is assumed that Parish resided in the house following its completion. As the raffle ad certifies that the house was built for his own use, until the time it was relinquished to the Paughs. The ads describe each room in the house and attest its quality by the leading builders and architects in the area at that time. The raffle ads and others giving a postponement of the drawing and later the winners were found in the California State Library and copies are in possession of the owners. Between 1860 and 1861, Parish is believed to have engaged in designing and building another large Gothic home in San Andreas, the future home of Calaveras County Sheriff and Tax Collector, Benjamin Thorn. In contrast to the wood construction of the Parish/Paugh house, the Thorn Mansion was built of brick and is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

William J. Paugh retained the Pitt Street house until 1870, when it was sold to George Snowden Andrews, Jackson Wells Fargo Agent from 1857 to 1875 (Amador County Deed Book O, Page 17). On March 23, 1872 County Judge Pawling officially issued the original deed to the property to George S. Andrews and wife (Amador County Deed Book 1, Town Lot Deeds, Page 346).

On May 18, 1874 George S. Andrews and wife conveyed the property to James B. Stevens, Amador County Clerk from 1873-1874, and long time secretary of the Napa state Asylum for the Insane. His biography appears in "**The History of Northern California**", published by Lewis Publishing Co, Chicago, Ill, 1891". (Amador County Deed Book O, Page 31).

On March 20, 1876 James B. Stevens and wife sold the Pitt Street property to A.W. Kerr (Amador County Deed Book O, Page 663). A.W. Kerr and his wife were the first teachers at the first brick schoolhouse in Jackson. Their daughter Ida Bell Kerr married D.B. Spagnoli, ambassador to Italy.

On September 12, 1879 A.W. Kerr deeded the property to Superior Court Judge George Moore (Amador County Deed Book R, Page 471). George Moore, who was born in 1850 in Danville, Kentucky, attended Harvard College, and in 1877 immigrated to California. In 1883, Judge Moore was murdered or committed suicide in the parlor of the Parish/Paugh house. His death, and the crusade of his wife to prove it was not a suicide, were the subject of a series of articles in the S. F. Call newspaper in 1884. On September 7, 1885, his widow, Viola Moore sold the property to W.A. Nevills, who owned the Nevills (aka Mammoth) mine (Amador County Deed Book Z, Page 73). The story of Nevills and the Mammoth mine are in the 1926 "History of Amador County"

On May 9, 1885, W. A. Nevills sold the house to S. W. Griffith, Amador County Superior Court judge following Judge Moore.

On April 20<sup>th</sup>, 1892, Fannie J. Griffith, Judge Griffiths widow, sold to G.R. Breese, county clerk and auditor, 1891-1893

On April 20<sup>th</sup>, 1892, Fannie J. Griffith, Judge Griffiths widow, sold to G.R. Breese, county clerk and auditor, 1891-1893, who built a Victorian row house, which is still standing.

On July 15<sup>th</sup>, 1907, Mary Breese sold to Robert Ousby, et x. (Anne Ousby, his wife). According to his grandson, Robert was supervisor of the Kennedy Mine, 1907 to 1912

In Dec, 1910, (Bk 32, p. 604) Robert Ousby and Anne Ousby sell to T. T. Hocking, whose family owned the Hocking Mine. Susan Hocking dies Nov. 17<sup>th</sup>, 1918.

On June 25<sup>th</sup>, 1924, Tobias Hocking et al sells to W.K. McFarland. His wife is Catherine W. McFarland of Calaveras County.

Stuart Hocking and his wife Leoda of Stockton also sell.

On April 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1935 (3rd (4/DEC DIST 49), the property was split into thirds and inherited by the McFarland children: 1/3 each to brothers Floyd E. McFarland and G.C. McFarland, 1/3 to Sybil Cetko, sister

On Dec 23, 1940 (19/DR/45), Floyd E. McFarland, Sybil W. Cetko and Ottilia McFarland sold to J.W. Voss and Margaret T. Voss.

In 2001 Margaret Voss died at the age of 102. She lived in three centuries, 1899 - 2001, and lived in The house 61 years.

In 2002 Inheritors Jean Allured (Voss) and her two nieces, Christine Petersen-Chance and Sharon Petersen-Fine sell to Jerry and Jeanette Chaix

Photos are available of many of the houses owners.

Between 1900-1910, the Parish/Paugh house was remodeled, altering the front porch, the second-story front or north facing window, and the north facing French door on the first-floor. The front door and steps were relocated to the center of the house. A kitchen was also added to the right or west rear elevation of the house. This configuration remained in place until 2003, when Jerry and Jeanette Chaix, who purchased the house from the Voss family in 2002, began the restoration back to the 1860 design of the Carpenter Gothic envisioned by Charles L. Parish.

The Parish/Paugh House reflects the skills of a well-trained carpenter who had a familiarity with the designs inspired by Jackson, Downing, Vaux, and others. Unlike most of the homes constructed in Jackson and other nearby mining camps in the 1860s, Parish employed a design that would accent the importance of Jackson as a regional center of commerce in the Mother Lode. Parish chose a prominent lot that overlooked the town to the north and Jackson Creek, which flows east to west beside present-day State Highway 88. The house was constructed between 1859 and 1860 at a cost of approximately \$8,000.00, a princely sum for a mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century house in the gold country. All the millwork in the house dating from the 1860s was custom made, likely in Parish's carpentry shop along Water Street. Each and every design in the house appears to be original, although loosely adapted from plans of similar homes illustrated in published books and trade journals. From the fret sawn Gothic inspired porch to the vergeboards under the roof eave, lancet arched windows, French doors and chimney pots atop the roof, the house displayed a regal appearance.

Two artist renderings of the Parish/Paugh house exist. The first is listed as the "Residence of C.L. Parish, Jackson, Amador Co. CAL" and is believed to date to 1859 (courtesy of Bancroft Library, Berkeley, California). This was the work of renowned gold rush artists Charles and Arthur Nahl, and is one of the few remaining examples of their commercial art. The second rendition was published in Thompson and West's History of Amador County, California in 1881, when Judge George Moore owned the home (refer to attachment \*\*). Both illustrations suggest that the house remained virtually unchanged through the 1880s. A photograph of the house, believed to have been taken in circa 1867, provides clear evidence that the renderings of 1859 and 1860 was extremely accurate as to the home's architectural detail. The 1867 photograph was also extremely useful in the restoration efforts, where either original fabric was so severely damaged it had to be replaced or architectural features were entirely missing and needed to be recreated. A photograph taken of the house today illustrates the meticulous work that went into the restoration (refer to Photographs \*\*\*\*). While not of national renown, Charles L. Parish was an important local artist, illustrator, and architect. Parish's contributions to art and architecture are significant, and the Parish/Paugh House represents the work of a master carpenter, whose vision went well beyond the ordinary Gold Rush Era home, capturing the essence of mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century Carpenter Gothic Revival Architecture.

Parish/Paugh House  
Name of Property

Amador, California  
County and State

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### 9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Amador County Recorder and Tax Collector's Office, Jackson, California.

Amador County Archives, Jackson, California

Amador Ledger, newspaper, Jackson, California

S.F. Daily Union, newspaper, Sacramento, California

California Pictorial, book

The History of Northern California, book, published by Lewis Publishing Co, Chicago, Ill, 1891

The History of Amador County, Thompson and West, book, Oakland, California, 1881

History of Amador County, book, 1926

#### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

#### Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Amador County Archives, Jackson, California

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**10. Geographical Data**

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**Acreage of Property :** \*\* acre

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	10	<u>694,814</u>	<u>4,246,958</u>	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—

See continuation sheet.

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

The property boundary, following a north to south line beginning at State Highway 88, thence running north along the east edge of Pitt Street for \*\*\* feet, thence east along the southern boundary for \*\* feet, thence north for \*\* feet to the edge of pavement along State Highway 88, thence west along the south edge or right of way of State Highway 88 to the beginning point.

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

The boundary is based upon the description of the Lot \*\*\*\* provided in the Book of Deeds \*\*\*\*\*. The boundary encompasses the entirety of the historic structure and its surrounding landscape.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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name/title: Dana E. Supernowicz and Barbara Irvine

organization: Historic Resource Associates date: 1/2/2006

street & number: 2001 Sheffield Drive telephone: 916-941-1864 (weekdays)

city or town: El Dorado Hills state: CA zip code: 95762-5905

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**Additional Documentation**

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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**Property Owner (Personal Property, not the Land)**

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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Parish/Paugh House  
Name of Property

Amador, California  
County and State

name: Gerald & Jeanette Chaix  
street & number: 105 Center Street telephone: 209-257-1120  
city or town: Jackson state: CA zip code: 95642

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

*All that portion of Lot No. Five (5) Block No. Two (2) of said town of Jackson, commencing at the North East corner of said lot, thence south one hundred, thirty five (135) feet, thence West fifty (50) feet, thence North one hundred, thirty five (135) feet, thence East fifty (50) feet, to the place of beginning. As shown on the official plat of the townsite of the town of Jackson, County of Amador, State of California, of record in the office of the County Recorder of said County and State aforesaid.*

### Geographic Map (see next page)

Jackson, CA

### Photographs

Attached on Continuation Sheets are Color Photographs.