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

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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 Paugh, William J., House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 406 Pitt Street not for publication N/A
city or town Jackson vicinity N/A
state California code CA county Amador code 005
zip code 95642

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this XX 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 XX meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide XX locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Stephen D. Nuttall DSHPO 4/25/07
Signature of certifying official Date

State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

JAN 05 2007

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 ___ See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 ___ See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edgar H. Beall 6.5.07

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:

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions):

Cat: DOMESTIC

Sub: Single Dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions):

Cat: DOMESTIC

Sub: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions):

GOTHIC
OTHER: CARPENTER GOTHIC

Materials (Enter categories from instructions):

foundation: STONE
CONCRETE (Perimeter)
WOOD
roof: ASPHALT: Shingle
walls: WOOD: Lath and Plaster
other: BRICK (Chimney)

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

8. Statement of Significance

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.)

- 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

Period of Significance

1860

Significant Dates

1860, 1861

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Parish, Charles L.

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

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 # 947.28 (April 1934)
- 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; University of California, Berkeley (Bancroft Library)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: .45 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet):

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1)	<u>10</u>	<u>694814</u>	<u>4246958</u>	3)	_____	_____	_____
2)	_____	_____	_____	4)	_____	_____	_____

_____ See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dana E. Supernowicz (Principal/Architectural Historian) and Barbara Irvine (Research Associate)
organization Historic Resource Associates date December 2006
street & number 2001 Sheffield Drive telephone 916-941-1864
city or town El Dorado Hills state CA zip code 95762

Additional Documentation

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)

Property Owner

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

name Gerald and 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.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

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 Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street NW, Washington, DC 20240

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

**Paugh, William J., House
Amador County, California**

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The William J. Paugh House is a 1½ story wood-frame private residence designed by architect Charles L. Parish in the Gothic Revival or Carpenter Gothic style of architecture. The house is situated on a gently sloping rectangular parcel (80' x 180') facing the north and bounded on the south by Pitt Street and on the north by State Highway 88 and Jackson Creek. The 1860 residence has a cruciform plan containing approximately 2,400 square feet of living space, not including a finished attic and a partial basement. Immediately to the east off the dining room is a modern detached kitchen. Further east, on the adjacent lot, is a circa 1890s Queen Anne residence, and across Pitt Street to the west is a circa 1854 Greek Revival residence, reportedly the earliest surviving residential home in Jackson. The William J. Paugh House is surrounded by contemporary brick and concrete walkways, planting beds, a lawn, and concrete patio with a modern wooden pergola. Today, the William J. Paugh House looks virtually identical to the 1859 rendering of the house executed by illustrators Charles and Arthur Nahl.

Exterior

Between 1900-1940, portions of the William J. Paugh House were remodeled. The front door and steps were relocated to the center of the house, and the original second-story north elevation lancet Gothic window was removed and replaced with a pair of wood-sash double-hung windows. Fortunately, the original lancet window was saved and stored with the house. It subsequently has been placed back in its original location on the second-story. A kitchen was added to the right or west elevation of the residence, although most of the home's original fabric along the west elevation was left intact. In 2004, in order to bring the house back to its period of significance, namely 1860, the 1920s kitchen addition was removed, revealing original siding and bargeboard trim. In addition to the restoration of the home itself, a detached Gothic Revival style kitchen was built in 2005 behind and to the left side of the house, if one were facing south. Adjacent to the front parlor, on the east elevation, a bedroom and bathroom were added in the 1930s. That addition was removed in 2004 in order to reveal the original porch detail, siding, and false door leading into an original first floor bedroom. The circa 1910 porch was removed and reconstructed in 2004 atop the original brick foundation for the 1860 porch. In the rear or south elevation of the house a second-story circa 1910 enclosure was removed in 2004 revealing the original exterior wall and barge boards.

Architectural features of the 1860 William J. Paugh House include a 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 wood-sash bay windows, chimney pots, roof tracery, and tracery fret-sawn porch columns. 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.

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**Paugh, William J., House
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The home's cruciform design is accentuated by a steep cross-gable roof clad with asphalt or composition shingles in a "fish-scale" design. Atop the roof is a brick chimney and several chimney vents. The rooftop copper chimney pots and wooden roof cresting were reproduced from a 1860s photograph of the house and from physical evidence found atop the roof and in the attic, which included part of the roof crest. The brick chimney is centered on the central north-south facing gable, where the roof breaks to form a second, but lower, gable, which 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, which was meticulously reproduced from the originals. Above each door are decorative Gothic inspired crowns. 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 provide access to 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 is 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 runs a continuous brick and concrete post and pier 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.

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**Paugh, William J., House
Amador County, California**

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 wood paneled entrance door with three vertical panels; a Victorian style 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, features a shed roof extension that encloses a bedroom and 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 the 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 William J. 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-nineteenth century mahogany staircase, which terminates at a landing with a large Gothic lancet arched window, which is 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. Charles Parish had a carpentry shop across Jackson Creek and specialized in building doors and windows.

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.

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**Paugh, William J., House
Amador County, California**

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 William J. Paugh House reflect the work of a trained carpenter and skilled craftsman. The house contains most of the significant architectural details of Carpenter Gothic design of the mid-nineteenth century, a building style which is extremely rare in the Mother Lode region, as compared to other mid-nineteenth century designs, such as Greek Revival. The earlier twentieth century alterations to the house, fortunately, were not substantial, so that, through the use of historical documents and photographs, the original millwork, where missing, and other important interior and exterior features, could be recreated, as was done with the careful restoration of the front porch, second-story lancet window, and west elevation. In the attic of the house were some of the original doors, millwork, finials, fret-carving, and other ornamental objects that assisted in the restoration process.

In 2005, a detached kitchen was completed. The kitchen was placed on the east elevation of the parcel, set back approximately 5' from the doorway leading from the dining room to the side yard. The rectangular kitchen, measuring approximately 12' x 25', was designed in a manner that captured many of the architectural details of the main house, including the Gothic lancet windows, roof pitch, lap siding, and trim, albeit using modern materials in its construction.

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**Paugh, William J., House
Amador County, California**

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The William J. Paugh House, built in 1860 and designed by Charles L. Parish, is the most prominent and sophisticated example of Carpenter Gothic design in the Mother Lode region, and clearly the most important example of Gothic Revival Architecture in Amador County. The residence, being the only documented building designed by Parish and still standing, exhibits all the architectural elements espoused by America's leading Gothic architects, such as Alexander Jackson Davis, Calvert Vaux, and William Ranlett. As such, the residence embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction, and represents the work of a master architect or craftsman with a superior knowledge of Gothic Revival or Carpenter Gothic architectural design. Thus, the property is eligible for nomination under National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture at the local and regional level of significance.

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 William J. Paugh House clearly illustrates the philosophy of this nation's most prominent Gothic architects, as well as the skills and knowledge brought to California by architect and builder, Charles L. Parish. Charles L. Parish (1827-1902), Gold Rush Era architect, builder, carpenter, and illustrator 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 (personal communication: Larry Cenotto). 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. Parish's biography appears in the book *California Pictorial*, which also includes a picture of his view of Jackson and a hanging in 1854, and his illustrations, including a circa 1860s photograph of the William J. Paugh residence, are curated at the University of California, Berkeley, Bancroft Library.

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. 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, Ranlett, and Vaux.

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**Paugh, William J., House
Amador County, California**

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 traveled several times to New York, returning to Jackson on 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. 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 Thorn Mansion and the William J. Paugh House share a number of common design characteristics, such as their asymmetric fenestrations and stairwells.

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 William J. Paugh House reflects a dramatic shift from the hastily built Greek Revival homes, erected throughout the Mother Lode region between 1849 and 1860. Certainly the William J. 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 rarely pursued in California.

The design of the William J. Paugh House was likely influenced by *Rural Residences, consisting of Designs Original and Selected for Cottages, Farm Houses, Villas and Village Churches*, published in 1837 by Alexander Jackson Davis. Davis' colleague and fellow landscape architect, Andrew Jackson Downing, also promoted the Gothic Revival in his book *Cottage Residences; or a Series of Designs for Rural Cottages and Cottage Villas and their Gardens and Grounds adapted to North America*, originally published in 1842. 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 the Paugh house seems to have been William H. Ranlett, publisher of *The Architect* from 1847-1849 and designer of the Hermitage in New Jersey.

Two artist renderings of the William J. 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, designers of the California Bear Flag and the first Great Seal of California, and is one of the few remaining examples of their commercial art. The second rendition was published in 1881 in Thompson and West's *Memorial & Biographical History of Northern California – Illustrated*, when Judge George Moore owned the house. Both illustrations suggest that the house remained virtually unchanged through the 1880s.

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**Paugh, William J., House
Amador County, California**

A photograph of the house, believed to have been taken in circa 1867, provides clear evidence that the renderings of 1859 and 1880 were extremely accurate as to the home's architectural detail, particularly the south and east elevations depicting the elaborate fret sawn Gothic Revival porch columns, icicles below the roof eave, and lancet windows. 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, such as the porch.

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 and mining in the Mother Lode. Parish chose a prominent lot that overlooked the town to the north. The house was constructed between 1859 and 1860, at a cost of approximately \$8,000.00, a princely sum for a mid-nineteenth century house in the Mother Lode region. All the millwork in the house dating from the 1860s was custom made of locally procured pine, 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 nineteenth-century books and trade journals. From the fret sawn Gothic inspired porch to the vergeboards under the roof eave to the lancet arched windows, French doors and chimney pots atop the roof, the house displays a stately appearance.

Social History

Over the past 145 years the William J. 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 a 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 advertisements 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 (*Sacramento Union*, March 1860).

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 advertisement certifies that the house was built for his own personal use. The advertisements describe each room in the house and attests to its quality by the leading builders and architects in the area at that time (California State Library, History Room, Sacramento, California). Between 1860 and 1861, Parish is believed to have engaged in designing and building the future home of Calaveras County Sheriff and Tax Collector, Benjamin Thorn. In contrast to the wood construction of the William J. Paugh House, the Thorn Mansion was built of brick.

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**Paugh, William J., House
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William J. Paugh was born in July 1824 in Indiana and died in Alameda, California on February 7, 1901 (*Oakland Tribune*). Paugh became Sheriff of Amador County in 1857 and subsequently married Ruth A. Alkire in Jackson on February 9, 1860 (*Sacramento Bee*, February 13, 1860). After his tenure as sheriff in 1860, Paugh was reportedly engaged in gold mining enterprises. Sheriff 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). After 1870 Paugh was engaged in Alameda as a physician and surgeon.

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 (Amador County Deed Book O, Page 31). Stevens' biography appears in *The History of Northern California*, published by Lewis Publishing Co, Chicago, Ill, 1891. 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 William J. 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 *San Francisco 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). On May 9, 1885, W. A. Nevills sold the house to S. W. Griffith, the Amador County Superior Court Judge, following Judge Moore. On April 20, 1892, Fannie J. Griffith, Judge Griffith's widow, sold to G.R. Breese, Jackson County Clerk and Auditor from 1891-1893, who built a Victorian row house, which is still standing.

On July 15, 1907, Mary Breese sold the property to Robert and Anne Ousby. According to his grandson, Robert Ousby was supervisor of the Kennedy Gold Mine from 1907 to 1912. In December 1910, Robert and Anne Ousby sold the property to T. T. Hocking, whose family owned the Hocking Mine (Amador County Deed Book 32, Page 604). It was during this period of ownership that portions of the house were likely remodeled, including the front porch and later kitchen addition, which has since been removed. Susan Hocking died on November 17, 1918.

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On June 25, 1924, Tobias Hocking sold his share of the property to W.K. McFarland and his wife, Catherine W. McFarland of Calaveras County. Stuart Hocking and his wife Leoda of Stockton also sold their share of the property. On April 3, 1935, the property was split into thirds and inherited by the McFarland children: 1/3 each to brothers Floyd E. McFarland and G.C. McFarland, and 1/3 to sister Sybil Cetko. On Dec 23, 1940, Floyd E. McFarland, Sybil W. Cetko and Otilia McFarland sold the property to J.W. Voss and Margaret T. Voss. In 2001 Margaret Voss died at the age of 102, having resided in the house for 61 years. In 2002, Jean Allured (nee Voss) and her two nieces, Christine Petersen-Chance and Sharon Petersen-Fine, sold the house to the current owners, Gerald and Jeanette Chaix.

In summary, the William J. Paugh House reflects the skills of a well-trained carpenter, who had a familiarity with the designs inspired by Jackson, Downing, Vaux, and others. 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 William J. 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-nineteenth century Carpenter Gothic Revival Architecture. From the cruciform shape of the residence to its fret sawn porch details and lancet arched bay windows, the William J. Paugh House embodies virtually all of the distinctive characteristics of text book Carpenter Gothic Architecture of the mid-nineteenth century and is one of the rarest nineteenth century house types in the Mother Lode region and Amador County.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The property boundary follows a north to south line beginning at State Highway 88, thence runs south along the east edge of Center Street for approximately 180 feet, thence east along the southern boundary of the property for 80 feet, thence north for approximately 180 feet to the edge of pavement along State Highway 88, thence west along the south edge or right of way of State Highway 88 and Pitt Street to the beginning point.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary is based upon the historical metes and bounds or description of the Lot provided in the Book of Deeds Book D, Page 770 (April 4, 1861), as modified by the lot split 1895, and again for the Center Street and Highway 88 realignments. The boundary encompasses the entirety of the historic structure and its surrounding landscape.

April 4, 1861 Boundary Description

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.

Paugh, William J., House
406 Pitt Street
Jackson, CA
Amador County

