

560

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL
REGISTER

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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1. Name of Property

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historic name: Mariposa Town Historic District

other name/site number: N/A

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2. Location

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street & number: Roughly Highway 140 (Charles St) to Jones Street, 4th
Street through 11th Street

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Mariposa

vicinity: NA

state: CA county: Mariposa code: 043 zip code: 95338

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3. Classification

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Ownership of Property: Private & Public-Local

Category of Property: District

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
63	38	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
63	38	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 1

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official: Stead R. Craig Date: March 28, 1991

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.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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 Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

- Historic: Domestic Commerce/Trade Government Sub: Single Dwelling, Hotel Business, Department Store Courthouse, Jail
Current: Domestic Commerce/Trade Government Sub: Single Dwelling, Hotel Business, Department Store Courthouse, Jail

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7. Description
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Architectural Classification:

Greek Revival
Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials: foundation: stone roof: shingles
 walls: wood, metal other: brick

Describe present and historic physical appearance:

Mariposa, which lies along a gentle slope bordering Mariposa Creek, is characterized by an assemblage of commercial and residential buildings that retain integrity and represent the architecture of a mining town from the mid-nineteenth century to about 1940. (See continuation sheet)

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8. Statement of Significance
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Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: statewide.

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, B, C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : N/A

Areas of Significance: Commerce
 Industry
 Politics/Government
 Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: 1850-1940
Significant Dates : N/A
Significant Person(s): Fremont, John Charles
Cultural Affiliation: N/A
Architect/Builder: Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above:

The Mariposa Town District is significant under criterion A for its association with the development of mining, industry and commerce in Mariposa. It is eligible under criterion B for its association and past ownership by John C. Fremont, a major figure in the exploration of the West and a prominent figure in local and state politics. The district is eligible under criterion C as Mariposa's remaining assemblage of historic buildings. Many buildings within the district are among the oldest in the state, and are good examples of Gold Rush era architecture. (See continuation sheet)

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9. Major Bibliographical References
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X See continuation sheet.

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
X recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #1528 (Fremont Adobe)
_ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- _ State historic preservation office
_ Other state agency
_ Federal agency
_ Local government
_ University
X Other -- Specify Repository: Mariposa Museum and History Center, Inc.,
P.O. Box 606, Mariposa, CA 95338

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property: 120 acres

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
A 11 237600 4153140 B 11 237720 4153220
C 11 237990 4152460 D 11 238060 4152540

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: ___ See continuation sheet.

Please see attached scale map.

Boundary Justification: The district encompasses the properties that comprise the old town site of Mariposa. Boundaries are drawn to exclude non-contributing properties and modern development outside the town core.

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11. Form Prepared By
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Name/Title: Dana Supernowicz, Historical Consultant

Organization: Mariposa Museum & History Center Date: 12/3/90

Street & Number: P.O. Box 606 Telephone: (209) 966-2924

City or Town: Mariposa State: CA ZIP: 95338

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 2
=====

The commercial district, located along both sides of Charles/Main/Highway 49/140, represents an eclectic mixture of vernacular styles of adobe, brick, and Victorian false front designs of the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. The residential district, framed by 4th through 11th Streets and Bullion and Jones Streets, is characterized by a variety of vernacular and traditional architectural styles of the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century.

COMMERCIAL AREA

The historic commercial district of Mariposa is bordered on the south by 4th Street, and on the north by 6th Street. Beyond 4th Street, Charles Street intersects with Highway 49 and 140, and to the north beyond 6th Street there are fewer buildings, many of them extensively remodeled. All the commercial buildings along the west side of Charles Street are terraced into the slope of the hill, and as such are 1-1/2-2 1/2 stories in height, containing lower floor basements, cellars, and stores. Many of the commercial buildings still contain the original iron shutters placed upon the buildings to protect them from fire and theft. During the 1930s and 1940s, in part to protect the brick surfaces, several of the commercial buildings were refaced, which meant applying a coat of stucco to the surface.

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

The commercial portion of Mariposa is comprised of various retail businesses, including antique stores, restaurants, boutiques, hotels, several residences and numerous other businesses. The topography of the townsite affected building location and design. Commercial structures along the west side of Highway 140 (Charles/Main Street) included basements or cellars in the building design, such as in the Stolder Building, Trabucco Warehouse, and Fremont's Store/Adobe. The majority of commercial buildings vary from one to two stories in height and exhibit characteristics particular to commercial vernacular architectural design of the southern Mother Lode, such as the Trabucco Warehouse and Fremont Adobe. Late nineteenth century false-front commercial building design is exhibited by the Stolder Building and the Trabucco Store. Examples of mid-nineteenth century flat roof commercial design include Bogan's Store, the I.O.O.F. Hall, and the Schlageter Hotel. Most of the district's commercial buildings were constructed of brick, due to its local availability and protection from fire. Many of the commercial

See Continuation Sheet x

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 3
=====

buildings include forged iron, fireproof doors and shutters, such as those found on the Trabucco Warehouse and the I.O.O.F. Hall.

During the mid-nineteenth century the commercial district of Mariposa suffered two devastating fires, the first in 1858, followed by another in 1866. After both fires, merchants replaced their older, stick-frame buildings with fireproof buildings. After 1900 a number of commercial buildings were remodeled to meet the changing needs of the community. Similar changes occurred in the 1920s and 1930s. Several examples include Fremont's Office/Adobe, the Stolder Building, Western Auto Store, and the Hull House.

RESIDENTIAL AREA

From Charles/140 (Main Street) the historic residential neighborhood fans out in a rectangular grid pattern beginning in the south by 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th streets. Beyond 11th Street, with a few exceptions, most of the buildings were built during the latter half of the twentieth century, the majority between 1940 and 1950. Running parallel with Charles Street from the west are Jessie Street, Bullion Street, Jones Street, and Old Highway 140. The residences within the old historic neighborhood display a variety of architectural styles representative of unique vernacular designs typical of Gold Rush architecture, as well as more traditional and popular architecture.

Historically, Mariposa's townsite was designed in a rectangular grid pattern of dedicated 50 foot easements. These easements were created by Fremont and the Mariposa Mining Company, and superimposed on terrain unsuitable for this type of street design (Mariposa Town Planning Area and Specific Plan, March 17, 1981: 13). Local citizen concern and interest in historic preservation is evidenced by the formation of a Historic Site's Commission, the completion of a county-wide historic resources inventory, and the ongoing work of the Mariposa Museum and History Center, Inc. In 1981, as part of the Mariposa Town Planning Area and Specific Plan and Final Environmental Impact Report, prepared by the Mariposa Town Planning Office, an "Historic Preservation District" was proposed encompassing much of the old townsite of Mariposa (Mariposa TPA 1981: 33). According to the plan: "Historic Preservation is a central portion of the development of standards and policies in the community of Mariposa" (Mariposa TPA 1981: 34-38). The plan outlined a set of

See Continuation Sheet x

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 4

comprehensive "historic preservation goals and objectives," which called for explicit means to maintain the historic fabric of the proposed Mariposa Historic District. In 1990 the County adopted architectural standards for the entire Mariposa T.P.A. and strict architectural standards for the historic district. Plans for new, remodeling of buildings and signs must be approved by an architectural review commission appointed by the Board of Supervisors and under the direction of the Planning Department.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

The residential neighborhood, which includes most of the original townsite, lies east of Highway 49 along Bullion, Jones, and 2nd-11th Streets. The residences exhibit an eclectic mixture of vernacular styles typical of Gold Rush settlements and twentieth century architecture characterized by Craftsman, Bungalow, Mission, and Revival designs.

The Mariposa historic residential district is characterized by a variety of building designs reminiscent of popular and vernacular architecture of the period between 1850 and 1940. Continuity among residences is exhibited by the majority of single-story and split level designs with long, low roof lines and full porches. Many of these residences include basements or rock-lined cellars, once used for cold storage and additional living accommodations, and many are built of single wall or balloon type construction. Architectural features commonly found on pre-1900 residences include multi-paned wood mullion windows, clapboard siding, square verandas, boxed cornices, and moderately steep gable roofs. Residences built between 1900 and 1920 exhibit architectural characteristics found in popular building designs of this period, such as "Bungalow," "Craftsman," and "Cottage" (McAlester et. al. 1984; Gottfried and Jennings 1988; Woodbridge 1988). Other styles reflect more vernacular design elements found in "shotgun" and "folk cottage designs" (Noble 1984). The last period representative of Mariposa's historic architecture, 1920-1940, is a continuance of the "Bungalow" and "Spanish Revival." Several of these pre-modern buildings incorporated stone cobbles and stucco as dressing on exterior walls. With several exceptions, most of the residential buildings built between 1920-1940 were single-story gable-roof buildings, many with front and side porches to shed rain and protect from heat.

PUBLIC - ORGANIZATION BUILDINGS

On Bullion Street between 9th and 10th Street is the Mariposa County

See Continuation Sheet x

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 5
=====

Courthouse constructed in 1854. The two story building is the oldest courthouse in continuous use in California and west of the Mississippi River. The original courtroom, still the seat of justice, is the source for a great deal of California and United States mining law. Constructed from local timber with wooden pegs, its cupola holds a four-faced clock shipped from England around the Horn (California Travel Planning Guide 1989: 119). The courthouse is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and during the past ten years has undergone extensive renovation by skilled historic architects and craftsmen. Further down the street from the courthouse is the County Jail, built in 1858. The jail is two-stories, built of faced rectangular ashlar hand-split granite stone. The blocks of the base are roughly 5' X 20" X 12" and become progressively thinner and shorter with height. The jail is a rectangular gable plan, which once had a flat roof that burned in 1892. A single fireproof iron door provides security and protection at the entrance. Directly overhead is a large window barred with iron rods and slats and a perforated plate door. An identical window is placed in the rear. The ceilings in the jail cells were built of large slabs of hand-cut granite 8' or more in length. Although interior remodeling has occurred, the exterior is original. The Mariposa jail is one of the oldest surviving jails in the Mother Lode and was only abandoned for regular use in the 1960s.

Several other public or organizational buildings lie within the district. They include the Masonic Lodge and Senior Citizens Center built in 1917 and the Odd Fellow Hall built in 1867. The Masonic Lodge is a rectangular gable, symmetrical white building, with square parapets and a triangular pediment. The lodge exhibits excellent integrity. The I.O.O.F. or Odd Fellow Hall is a two-story, symmetric brick building located at the corner of Charles and 6th Streets. The Hall is characterized by a full parapet, a name plate, a decorative frieze, pilasters with decorative cornices, arched and rectangular lintels or pediments over the 2nd story windows, and three fireproof iron doors with protruding plain lintels of plaster over brick on the 1st story facing 6th Street. The hall itself is located on the 2nd story and is characterized by decorative tin paneling on the walls and the ceiling. Throughout the hall are mementos and furniture of the organization's past 130 years in Mariposa.

See Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 6
=====

CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Within the boundaries of the Mariposa Town Historic District are 101 buildings. Of these, 63 are considered to be contributing and the remaining 38 are non-contributing. (The resource numbers do not correspond exactly because of a recent demolition of building #43.) Contributing resources within the district are significant as discussed in Section 8, were constructed within the period of significance, 1850-1940, and possess structural integrity. Non-contributing resources lack integrity because of extensive alterations, or were constructed after the period of significance.

The following is a list of contributing and non-contributing buildings in Mariposa, followed by brief descriptions of each. (Refer to attached historic district map.)

1. Bondshu Rental Residence 1. 5100 Jones Street. Circa 1920s. story, side-gable Craftsman influenced cottage bungalow. The residence exhibits exposed rafter ends, a gabled extended front with square columns. The building has 6" shiplap siding and a composition roof. (Contributing)
2. Bondshu Rental Residence 1, Detached Garage. 5100 Jones Street. Circa 1930s. Single story, board and batten, gable and shed roofed garage with a metal roof. (Contributing)

See Continuation Sheet x

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 7
=====

3. **Bondshu Rental 2.** 5096 A Jones Street. Circa late 1920s. Single story Craftsman Cottage, front gable rectangular plan with an asymmetric extended gable front porch, with truncated wooden columns and brick shoes. The building has narrow shiplap siding, a picket fence, and a shingle roof. (Contributing)
4. **Bondshu Rental 3.** 5096 B Jones Street. Circa 1930s. Eclectic Cottage with asymmetric front gable rectangular shape, an angled front entrance doorway, front and side porch, narrow shiplap siding, and 1/1 light wood mullion windows. (Contributing)
5. **Thorn/May Kleiman House.** 5092 Jones Street. Circa 1896. Flat hipped roof cottage with single story rectangular plan, and channel siding, front and side verandas, a vertical wood skirt, plain boxed cornices, and a concreted foundation. The house retains its historic style and massing. Alterations include replacement of old windows with aluminum windows, and replacement of porch columns and railing with decorative iron railing and porch columns. The Thorn House, like several other residences in Mariposa, was moved from the Whitlock Mining District in 1902 or 1903. The house was removed board by board and reassembled in Mariposa. Mr. Thorn operated a men's clothing store in Mariposa. (Contributing)
6. **Rivers House.** 5090 Jones Street. California Ranch design with cross-gable asymmetric design. (Non-Contributing)
7. **Schroeder House.** 5084 Jones Street. Circa 1940s. Single story cottage residence. (Non-Contributing)
8. **Udell Rentals.** 5080 Jones Street. Circa 1940s-1950s. Single story, hipped roof cement-brick rentals. (Non-Contributing)
9. **Judge J. J. Trabucco House.** 5074 Jones Street. Circa 1901. Builder: L. B. Chenowith. Queen Anne two story with turret and belvedere, channel siding, front and side circular veranda with decorative frieze or spindle-work, stained glass windows, fishscale shingles under the front facing gable topped with a frieze and a boxed cornice. Windows are double-hung wood mullion with single lights. A one story addition was added to the rear of the house using the same siding and massing as the front plan. On the same lot

See Continuation Sheet x

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 8
=====

as the house is a garage and shed clad with channel siding and painted white like the house. The front of the house is attractively landscaped and highlighted by a white wood picket fence. Judge J. J. Trabucco occupied the house while he served as the second Superior Court Judge of Mariposa County, and his home was considered one of the finest in Mariposa. At one time the house was being considered as the site for the Mariposa County Museum. (Contributing)

10 **Stolder House.** 4971 8th Street. Circa 1880. A symmetrical square building of 6" clapboard siding up to 4-8" rows of thin wood shingles. A porch covers the front and one-third of the east side to a door with an angled pediment. At the front is a centrally placed front door with two 6-pane double-hung windows, with all three having angled pediments over them. The porch has 5-8" X 8" wood columns with simple square bases and tops. There is a hip roof of asphalt shingles and a dormer with vent in the front only. At the back is a later addition and screened porch. The hip roof leads directly into the sloped porch roof. The house has been jacked up and placed on a concrete foundation. There is a separate clapboard garage with a front rooflet of shingle and a single gable to the back of corrugated tin. (Contributing)

11 **Counts House.** 5064 Jones Street. Circa 1865. Vernacular Greek Revival 1-1/2 story white clapboard sided house with intersecting gables. The central gable has a boxed cornice, a pediment with a partial return, pilasters, and a plain frieze. At the center of the gable is an unusual rosette opening with a trifoil pattern at the center. A similar rosette is found on the Mariposa County Courthouse. Windows are double-hung, wood mullion with six lights per sash. A small porch with a wooden mock balcony on the roof covers the front entrance at the left and a similar balcony with a crossed wooden pattern sits on the carport roof. The lower story, accessed through the carport, has two small six light windows. The house sits on a concrete foundation. The home has had no major alterations. The property was originally owned by R. S. Miller, who sold it to A. F. Shriver. Shriver, who built the Mariposa County Courthouse, and during the 1860s owned a lumberyard at 7th and Bullion Streets, sold it in 1877 to Counts. George and son, Samuel Counts both served as County Treasurer. (Contributing)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 9
=====

- 12 **Lawrence-Prouty House.** 5038 Jones Street. Circa 1860s. Side-gable vernacular cottage. Symmetric rectangular plan, clad with shingles, corrugated metal roof, front porch with plain square columns, a screened in rear porch, multiple light wood mullion windows, decorative circular gable vents similar to that found on the Mariposa County Courthouse, believed to have been designed by the same architect and builder, and a concrete foundation. The front door is highlighted with glass sidelights and a transom window overhead. James Lawrence, who occupied the house in the 1860s was owner of the Mariposa Free Press. Robert Prouty, who occupied the house in the 1890s was a sheriff. (Contributing)
13. **County Motor Pool.** 4975 Jones Street. Rectangular metal shed modern storage building and parking lot. (Non-Contributing)
14. **Stewart-Greenameyer House.** 5101 Jones Street. Circa 1930s. Single-story "U" shaped gable building with walls built of flagstone and other local rock. A symmetrical design, the house has 6/1 light windows and several modern aluminum windows. The garage has been converted into an office space. Earl Savage was the stone mason who laid the rock on the walls. Savage, who also laid the rock walls at the Grammar and High School, was employed by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in the 1930s. The building has two ground floor entrances, the main entrance located on Jones Street and the basement entrance in the rear. (Contributing)
15. **Bondshu House.** 4978 10th Street. Circa 1940s. Spanish Revival clad with stucco. Cross-gable design with metal windows and composition roof. (Non-Contributing)
16. **Helm House.** 4980 10th Street. Circa 1937. Builder: Everett Bagby. Single-story white wood frame clapboard house with a "water tower" in back. Lathe and plaster walls within. The building has a moderate gable roof and a small gabled open entry. Windows are 1/1 lights wood mullion. The house has a cement foundation and an extensive rose garden in back. (Contributing)
17. **District Attorney's Office.** 5700 Bullion Street. Circa 1930s. Extensively remodeled single-story residence. (Non-Contributing)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 10
=====

18. **Mariposa County Hall of Records.** 4982 Bullion Street. Cement brick 1-1/2 story modern design with a gabled hip roof. (Non-Contributing)
19. **Mariposa County Courthouse.** 5088 Bullion Street (Courthouse Square). Circa 1854. Builder: P. V. Fox and A. F. Shriver. Listed on National Register of Historic Places. Two-story symmetrical Greek Revival gable building characterized by square clock tower with battlements atop the tower, which was added in 1866. The front facade is characterized by corbeled pediments and a closed pediment with decorative circular vent in the center. Windows are double-hung 6 over 6 lights with plain architraves and narrow shutters. Recently, the entire building was renovated, using the guidelines established by the Interior Department, National Park Service. The building is reported to be the oldest surviving county courthouse in the Mother Lode and a cornerpiece of the historic architectural tradition of Mariposa. (Contributing)
20. **Mariposa Gazette Office.** 5081 Jones Street. Single-story modular metal gable building. (Non-Contributing)
21. **Business Images Graphic Print Shop.** 5077 Jones Street. Single-story, false-front warehouse with a recently stuccoed front facade. (Non-Contributing)
22. **Old Mariposa Gazette Office.** 5077 Jones Street. Circa 1850s. Single-story vernacular cottage with rectangular plan, clapboard siding, and a front and side porch. Front cornices are boxed and the roof is clad with shakes. Windows are double-hung, wood mullion with each sash having six lights. The building rests on a concrete foundation and was moved approximately 50 feet from its original site to its present location. (Contributing)
23. **Adair-Castagnetto Garage.** 5073 Jones Street. Circa 1920s. Single-story board and batten two door front gabled garage with composition roof. (Contributing)
24. **Adair-Castagnetto House.** 5073 Jones Street. Circa 1896. Rectangular gable cottage. Single-story white stick frame house with horizontal channel siding, a plain frieze and boxed cornices, and front and side verandas. The rear portion of the house has a cross-gable and windows on the house are double-hung wood mullion. The front of the house is

See Continuation Sheet x

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 11
=====

attractively landscaped with four incense cedars and a white picket fence. The house was built for Joe Adair, who was District Attorney from 1892-1894 and 1902-1910. (Contributing)

25. **Tiscornia-Ivers Mariposa Funeral Home.** 4981 9th Street. Circa 1935. Unusual two-bay, side-by-side front gable vernacular cottage, with circular gable vents, channel siding, a full front porch with seven boxed columns, boxed cornices, wood mullion windows with 6/1 lights, and a wooden double door in one bay and a single door in the second bay. George Tiscornia had the building constructed for himself in 1935. The builder was Frank Greeley. A second bay and small addition were added in 1932. (Contributing)
26. **Mariposa County Title Company.** 5080/82 Bullion Street. Modern single-story concrete block gable design with picture windows, two bays, and a front porch. (Non-Contributing)
27. **Johnston Building.** 5078 Bullion Street. Modern Neo-Victorian, two-story with bay windows, multi-paned windows and decorative shingles. (Non-Contributing)
28. **Mariposa Physical Therapy Building.** 5072 Bullion Street. Circa 1960s. Traditional single-story gable design with board and batten siding. (Non-Contributing)
29. **The Corner Store.** 5069 Jones Street. Circa 1930-31. Wood frame, false-front, gabled building with weatherboard siding. The store was built by Mrs. Erway of Mariposa, who built the Mother Lode Apartments next door. (Contributing)
30. **Mother Lode Apartments.** 5069 Jones Street. Circa 1930s. Mission Revival eclectic. Five single-story stucco rental units with flat roofs and four distinctive square parapets, 1/1 light wood mullion windows, and arched porch entrances to each unit. The five units represent the last surviving intact auto court in Mariposa, indicative of the development of the California State Highway System and Depression Era construction. The apartments were once owned and operated by Mrs. Erway of Mariposa. (Contributing)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 12
=====

- 31. **Farnsworth House.** 5068 Bullion Street. Circa 1890. Front gabled vernacular cottage. Rectangular 1-1/2 story plan with exposed rafters, narrow shiplap siding, and enclosed front and rear porches. The house sits on a brick foundation. Windows are 1/1 lights and on the sides are arranged in pairs of three. In the rear is a water tower with the original tank built in 1895. The Farnsworth family arrived in Mariposa County in 1854. (Contributing)
- 32. **Evans Rental Property.** 5067 A Jones Street. Modern mobile home. (Non-Contributing)
- 33. **Evans Rental Property.** 5067 B Jones Street. Remodeled plywood sided older residence. (Non-Contributing)
- 34. **Mariposa Family Medicine Associates Building.** 5070 Bullion Street. Single-story Contemporary design with plywood siding and a moderate gable roof. (Non-Contributing)
- 35. **F. A. Bondshu House.** 5060 Bullion Street. Circa 1930s. Single-story stucco intersecting gable house with wood mullion windows and a front porch. (Contributing)
- 36. **C. G. Lind House.** 5058 Bullion Street. Circa 1870s. Vernacular stick-frame cottage. The Lind House is a single-story, ell shaped cross-gable building. In the 1930s stucco was layered over the original channel siding. The house retains it's original shape and motifs, with boxed cornices, a frieze and filigree on the eaves. The porch in the rear and on the south side have been enclosed. The old foundation has been replaced with cement piers. (Non-Contributing)
- 37. **Plaskett-Spriggs-Fellows House.** 5057 Jones Street. Circa 1930s. Spanish eclectic single-story ell shaped stucco sided home with multi-pane windows, and three distinctive arches on the front porch entry. (Contributing)
- 38. **Jones-McElligott House Garage.** 5092 Jones Street. Circa 1920-30. Single-story wood frame board and batten garage. (Contributing)
- 39. **Jones-McElligott Shed.** 5092 Jones Street. Circa 1920-30. Board and batten shed. (Contributing)

See Continuation Sheet x

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 13
=====

40. Jones-McElligott House. 5092 Jones Street. Circa 1858. Gabled vernacular cottage. Single-story rectangular plan with verandas on four sides, horizontal channel siding, double-hung, wood mullion windows. The property, one of the oldest residences in Mariposa, sits on a long lot that extends to Bullion Street. On the lot are rock retaining walls, an enclosed rock springhouse, a white board and batten garage, fruit trees, and several sheds. The only major modification to the house is the front veranda's replacement with an enclosed porch. The house was reported to have been enlarged in 1862. The home was built for District Judge E. Burke, who sold the property in 1863 to Fuller Jones for \$1,000. The Jones family kept the property until 1915, when they sold it to Jim McElligott, who served as Deputy County Clerk, Deputy County Coroner, and Probation Officer. (Contributing)
41. Jones-McElligott Shed-Garage. 5092 Jones Street. Circa 1920-30. Board and Batten shed-garage. (Contributing)
42. McElligott-Davanay Garage. 4086 7th Street. Circa 1920s. Single-story two-car gabled stucco garage, designed with the same motif as the house. (Contributing)
43. McElligott-Davanay House. 4086 7th Street. Circa 1870. Attractive bungalow on a hill at the NE corner of 7th and Bullion. It is a small gabled house with roofed porches on four sides, giving a low gable appearance. The siding and roof are cedar shakes and the windows are 6 X 6. The roof is essentially unaltered, as are the dirt cellar and fireplace. The walls are single wall construction. The stone work outside was done in the 1920s by Maynard McElligott. The house was demolished this year.
44. Judge Schottky House. 5054 Bullion Street. Circa 1930s. Single-story Spanish Revival with stucco siding, intersecting gables and large picture windows. The house was built by Plaskett and sold to Judge Schottky, who was the third Superior Court Judge of Mariposa County. Judge Dean Lauritzen, the fifth Mariposa County Judge now owns and resides in the house. (Contributing)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 14
=====

45. **Doug McElligott House.** 4979 7th Street. Circa 1930s. Single-story cross-gable Craftsman Cottage with asymmetric plan of stucco and wood. The building has a full porch along the side-gable, with multi-pane wood mullion windows with 6/6 lights and 4/4 lights, a bullet window, and multi-paned wood doors. (Contributing)
46. **O'Rorke House.** 4985 6th Street. Circa 1940s. Extensively remodeled 1-1/2 story residence. (Non-Contributing)
47. **Campbell House.** 5035 Jones Street. Remodeled residence. (Non-Contributing)
48. **Yaley House.** 4983 7th Street. Multi-level remodeled stucco residence. (Non-Contributing)
49. **Miller House.** 4987 7th Street. Mobile home. (Non-Contributing)
50. **Schlageter House.** 5038 Bullion Street. Circa 1901. Builder: F. W. Schlageter. Queen Anne Vernacular Cottage. The Schlageter house is perhaps the most ornate of Mariposa's residences. The house is an asymmetric single-story ell with front and side porches, turned posts, a decorative frieze, brackets, a square pattern balustrade, and a front facing clipped gable. The gable ends have decorative shingles and an ornate bargeboard, and the siding is wide channel. An old well is located on the property. The building survived the fire of 1916, which destroyed the adjacent opera house. The front portion of the house is thought to date to 1860, but most of the residence was redesigned and built by Fred Schlageter in 1901. Schlageter was County Assessor from 1894 to 1902, and Undersheriff and Postmaster in Yosemite Valley. His brother, Charles, ran the Schlageter Hotel. The house is now a bed and breakfast inn, owned by Fred's grandson. (Contributing)
51. **John Trabucco House.** 5028 Bullion Street. Circa mid-1930s. Built by Cameron and Son, builders from Merced. Multi-gable two-story Spanish Revival with a tile roof, exterior brick fireplace, decorative exterior shutters, and highlighted by two palms, ashlar rock retaining walls, a gazebo, and various pines and cedars. John Trabucco was a leading merchant in Mariposa. (Contributing)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 15
=====

52. **Obarr House.** 5026 Bullion Street. Circa 1896. Builder: Obarr. Single-story board and batten sided ell shaped vernacular gabled cottage with a stone and post foundation and single wall construction. The house is reputed to have been moved in 1900 from the mining camp of Whitlock. (Contributing)
53. **Emile Trabucco House.** 5024 Jones Street. Circa 1932. Builder: Cameron and Son (Merced). Spanish eclectic two-story irregular gable plan with mission tile roof, stucco siding, wood shutters, truncated exterior stucco fireplace with decorative top, double-hung wood mullion windows with one light per sash, angled enclosed balcony with vertical wood rails, and elaborate landscaping highlighted by Italian cypresses. The home is reported to have been copied from a similar home in San Jose built by Clyde Alexander. Emile Trabucco, son of John Trabucco, was a leading merchant in Mariposa during the 1930s-1950s. Rock used in landscaping came from the LeGrand Sandstone quarry, and the work was done by Mr. Savage of Bootjack. The property also includes a below ground swimming pool and a garage. (Contributing)
54. **Emile Trabucco Garage.** 5024 Jones Street. Circa 1932. Single-story, gabled two-car stucco-sided garage. (Contributing)
55. **Enrico House.** 5019 Jones Street. Two-story new Country-Victorian Revival. (Non-Contributing)
56. **Mariposa County Jail.** 5012 Bullion Street. Circa 1858. Builder: J. O. Lovejoy. Vernacular warehouse style two-story gabled rectangular ashlar building constructed of hand split granodiorite stone quarried locally. One of the oldest standing jails in the Mother Lode. A symmetrical building, the structure has a corrugated metal roof, its entry enclosed by a single iron door with a "D" ring handle and latch. Directly overhead on the second story is a large window barred with iron rods and slats and perforated plate door. An identical window is found in the rear. The square side windows are sealed tightly with a 1/2" iron perforated iron plate. The sheathing on the roof and frieze is pine. The ceilings in the jail cells were of large slabs of granite 8' or more in length. The interior was extensively remodeled in 1949, although the exterior has excellent integrity. In February 1858, Richard Thomas and Gardner Green submitted plans for the jail, and in March 1858, the contract was awarded to Judge J. O. Lovejoy for \$14,774.00. The plans

See Continuation Sheet x

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 16
=====

called for a structure 18' high, 33' long, and 26' wide, with walls tapering slightly in thickness from 18" to 2'. The granite blocks were fastened in place with metal dowels in each block and lime mortar. In 1879 the jail was the site of Henry Ivy's execution. The jail was also the scene of several escape attempts, often via the roof. On August 31, 1892, the jail interior and roof burned, killing Thomas Truitt, a prisoner. Repairs were carried out and a metal roof replaced the wood roof. Later a second roof was put on to reduce the intense heat inside the cells during the summer. (Contributing)

57. Bertken House. 5018 Bullion Street. Circa 1901. Single-story, stick-frame square plan with channel siding, a gabled roof, and 6 over 6 light, double-hung windows. The house has four shed roof verandas. The rear veranda is enclosed and modernized. The foundation is post and pier on rock. George Bertken was a constable and ran a butcher shop for a while in a part of the Fremont Store on Charles Street. (Contributing)
58. Henry Garber Jr.-Pendola Shed. 5101 A Bullion Street. Rectangular board and batten shed. (Contributing)
59. Garber House. 5101 B Bullion Street. Circa 1861. Builder: Henry Garber. Single-story vernacular, rectangular gable with 6 over 6 light double-hung windows, clapboard siding, and screened-in front veranda. The rear of the house was removed in 1906 or 1907 and the front porch was remodeled in 1929. Henry Garber was an immigrant of Germany and was naturalized in Mariposa in 1859. Garber and his son were successful teamsters in Mariposa and owned and operated a livery stable. The original house was reported to have been twice the size of the existing home. The house still retains its original design elements and fabric, and adds to our understanding of vernacular home design in Nineteenth century Mariposa. (Contributing)
60. Moore House. 5101 C Bullion Street. Modern modular home. (Non-Contributing)
61. Henry Garber Jr.-Pendola House. 5101 A Bullion Street. Circa 1896. Builder: A. Walker. Single-story white stick frame, vernacular, rectangular gable with 2 over 2 light double-hung windows, wide channel siding, and front veranda. The lumber for the house was manufactured at

See Continuation Sheet x

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 17
=====

Clark's Mill(s). The home was built for Henry Garber Jr. for himself and his new bride, a Pendola. There was once an elevated walkway, which linked Henry Garber Jr. with his father next door at 5101 B Bullion Street. (Contributing)

62. **Milburn House.** 5091 Bullion Street. Circa 1898. Builder: Tom Lind. Queen Anne cottage, ell shape with cross gables, 1-1/2 story white, stick frame. The front facade is characterized by a half veranda, boxed cornices, a plain frieze, fish scale shingles decorate the gable along with a decorative scroll-work below the gable. There is a concrete cellar below the house and in the backyard there is an arrastre, several sheds, and a flagstone walkway leading from the closed-in rear porch to the sheds. The house now serves as the County Probation Office. The house was restored in 1990 to Department of Interior standards. (Contributing)
63. **George Lind House.** 5089 Bullion Street. Circa 1897. Builder: George Lind (brother of Thomas Lind). The Lind House borders the Milburn House, and was constructed one year earlier. The residence is a single-story, stick frame, square plan with a short ell, gable on hip roof clad with wood shingles. Siding is channel, windows are double-hung, and the cornices are boxed. The front facade is characterized by a pair of double-hung windows framing the front entrance door, and double-hung windows beneath a shed roof porch, offset by a white picket fence. The house is now owned by the County. (Contributing)
64. **Professional Building.** 5085 Bullion Street. Circa 1970s. Neo-Colonial professional offices with three bays and varying roof heights. (Non-Contributing)
65. **John Lind-Dexter Garage.** 4990 Bullion Street. Circa 1920s. Craftsman influenced, gabled garage with narrow weatherboard siding and multi-pane fixed windows. (Contributing)
66. **John Lind-Dexter House.** 4990 Bullion Street. Circa 1896. Builder: John Lind. The John Lind-Dexter House is a single-story white frame residence in the Victorian Queen Anne cottage style popular throughout the United States in the late Nineteenth century. It sits somewhat above the street to one side of a double city lot, behind a low wall of LeGrand Sandstone. Facing the street is a long porch, terminated by a projecting wing with a tall bay window facing the street. The wing's
See Continuation Sheet x

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 18
=====

gabled roof has a partial return. The entrance is at the middle of the house to a central hallway that connects the entry and the two front bedrooms to a large livingroom at the center of the house. The front facade of the house is the only original elevation remaining, as the right side, left side, and rear elevation have been altered by the addition of a bathroom and closets, a long sun porch, and a kitchen. The principal roof is a steep gable with the gable ends sided with fish scale shingles. The house has pendants from the brackets over the side bay panels. The siding is white 1" X 6" shiplap. (Contributing)

- 67. **Ellingham House-Villa Monte Bed and Breakfast.** 4990 8th Street. Circa 1930s. Two-story intersecting gable stucco Craftsman Bungalow building, with exposed rafters, square bays, flagstone and brick fireplace, warehouse-type casement windows with 8 lights and 4 side lights. The interior of the house is characterized by coved ceilings, plaster walls, a plaster fireplace mantle with an Art Deco motif, 3-panel doors with rosettes, a rear sun porch, and an Art Deco tile bathroom. In the rear of the home is an in-ground swimming pool, lanai, flagstone paths and stairs, decorative rock fountains and retaining walls. The front landscaping includes a 6' cobblestone retaining wall. The asymmetric house has a sloping offset gable porch, and stucco rectangular two-car gable garage with multi-light casement windows. The garage also dates from the 1930s. Recent modifications are minor, and include aluminum windows on the sun porch and metal awnings. A recent addition below the lanai, belonging to the same owner, is used as a rental, but is outside the district boundary. (Contributing)
- 68. **Ellingham Garage.** 4990 8th Street. Circa 1930s. Single-story Craftsman influenced rectangular gable garage with multi-pane windows and stucco siding. (Contributing)
- 69. **Doctor's Office-Offield-May Ballentyne House.** 4990 & 4990 A Bullion Street. Circa 1899. Single-story stick frame single wall construction with two side-by-side gables and porches on two sides. The home is characterized by 1" X 8" channel siding, 1 over 1 light, double-hung windows and a 10 light front door. The roof was originally a high, hipped gable, and in 1937 the rear porch was converted into a kitchen. Doctors Kylberg, Wright, Hicks, McDaniels, and Walker had offices at various times in the home, and later Mr. Offield, superintendent of schools (1914-1915), resided in the home. (Contributing)

See Continuation Sheet x

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 19
=====

70. **Masonic Lodge and Senior Citizens Center.** 4994 6th Street. Circa 1917. Two-story rectangular plan with a moderate gable roof clad with corrugated metal. Front facade has 3" tongue and groove horizontal wood siding, four single pane, double hung wood mullion windows, recessed symmetrical front entrance with double wood doors, triangular pediment, two rectangular parapets, a boxed cornice supported by brackets and a single-floor belt course with dentils. Building absorbs almost the entire lot. (Contributing)
71. **Mariposa United Methodist Church.** 4991 6th Street. Single-story, steep gabled wood frame contemporary church. (Non-Contributing)
72. **Kemmer Building.** 4988/4990/4992 5th Street. Steep-gable 2-1/2 story contemporary A-frame design, remodeled in the 1960s and late 1980s. (Non-Contributing)
73. **Kemmer Rental.** 4994 5th Street. Cottage recently remodeled with new stucco, doors, and aluminum windows. (Non-Contributing)
74. **Kemmer Rental.** 4998 5th Street. Cottage recently remodeled with new stucco, doors, and aluminum windows. (Non-Contributing)
75. **Methodist Parish House.** 4993 6th Street. Circa 1920s. Single story Craftsman rectangular gable, single bay plan. The front facade is asymmetric with an unusual offset truncated brick exterior fireplace. Windows are 1/1 light, wood mullion. Siding is horizontal shiplap, and the rafters are exposed. (Contributing)
76. **IOOF-Odd Fellows Hall.** 5030 Charles Street. Circa 1867. Two-story brick, symmetrical rectangular plan with a flat roof. The building displays a number of unique architectural features unusual for brick commercial buildings in the Mother Lode. They include both triangular and segmented arched and rounded pediments above the upper floor windows enclosed with double hanging iron shutters, pilasters with overhanging lintels over the lower floor doors. Other architectural features include an arched parapet and nameplate "IOOF", a decorative frieze and belt course of bricks and double swinging iron doors on the street level. Alterations have occurred to the facade facing Charles Street, including new storefront windows. At the rear is a two-story addition built in 1931/32, which carries a similar, although less decorative,

See Continuation Sheet x

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 20
=====

design. On the side of the building facing 6th Street is a Native Daughter of the Golden West plaque. The interior of the building has 15' ceilings and ornamental tinplated walls and ceilings. (Contributing)

77. **Butterfly Market-Coast to Coast Hardware.** 5028 Highway 140. Circa pre-1900. Wooden two-bay false front commercial building, extensively remodeled in the 1950s. In the 1950s the building housed the Butterfly Market. During the 1920s the building housed C. J. Walker's auto garage and repair shop. Not much of the original facade is visible from the exterior of the building. The front has LeGrand sandstone beneath shop windows. There is a new over-hanging canopy and an added-on storeroom at the right. The original stepped down parapet false front has been plastered over. Inside, some of the capstone and gritty mortar can be seen above the shop goods on the south wall, but most has been plastered over to prevent sifting onto the supermarket goods. At the front, the old transom windows remain above the shop windows and doors, on the outside they are now obscured by the new canopy and covered parapet wall. Talc schist, or soapstone, was occasionally employed in its rough form in rubble walls of buildings; the Butterfly is a prominent example. The source of the stone are the hillslopes immediately east of the town. (Non-Contributing)
78. **Retail Stores.** 5026 Highway 140. Circa pre-1900s. Commercial false front with extensively remodeled front facade. (Non-Contributing)
79. **Jack's Market.** 5024 Highway 140. Circa pre-1900s. Single-story commercial false front building with extensively remodeled front facade. (Non-Contributing)
80. **Trabucco Store.** 5024 Charles Street. Circa 1896. Builder: William Lowrie. Two-story brick rectangular plan with a decorative false front with the Trabucco name plate adorned by a pineapple finial and two parapets designed as egg cups. A stamped metal ornamental pattern occupies the frieze between brackets under the parapets. Below the brackets are two centered windows with pediments. The windows are covered by pairs of iron shutters. Below the windows are several string courses of bricks and a protruding shelf followed by a veranda which covers the lower story, which is faced with large blocks of granite and three more recent store front windows. The blocks of granite were moved

See Continuation Sheet x

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 21
=====

from Cashman and Sullivan's Store once located between 3rd and 4th Streets. Inside the windows are flanked by green and black bifold iron doors. A wrought iron staircase leads to the upstairs. The first and second floors have 12' high ceilings covered with decorative stamped tin plates. (Contributing)

81. **Mariposa Hotel-Schlageter Hotel.** 5022 Highway 140. Circa 1866. Architect: James Snediker. 2-1/2 story brick rectangular plan fronting Charles and 5th Street, and characterized by verandas on the first and second story, and a gable and hip roof clad with corrugated metal. The veranda on the second story is partially screened in and has a wood bannister, wood columns, and decorative supports holding up a frieze of vertical slats. The entire building has been plastered over. The second story has single-pan, double-hung windows, while the first story has been remodeled with fixed pane display windows. Downstairs there is an elevated walkway on two sides and steep concrete steps lead down to the street level. The original Pine Tree Hotel, located on the same site, was a landmark in Mariposa due to the immense pine located in front of the hotel, which was debarked, limbed, and painted white in the 1850s (refer to photo 21). The original hotel burned in the fire of 1866. The new hotel, which was built, became known as the Mariposa Hotel, until the turn of the century, when the name was changed to the Schlageter Hotel. The lettering "Mariposa Hotel CA Schlageter Prop" can still be seen on the north side of the building. The hotel has been remodeled a number of times, yet its original design elements and historic fabric remain in excellent condition. (Contributing)
82. **Pre-Fabricated Warehouse.** 4993 5th Street. Circa 1970s. Metal storage building. (Non-Contributing)
83. **Buckholtz-McAndrews House.** 4993 4th Street. Circa 1930s. Single-story wood and stucco cottage, extensively remodeled. (Non-Contributing)
84. **Richter's Drug Store-Chinese Restaurant.** 4995 5th Street. Circa 1900. Turn of the century Doctor's office, extensively remodeled. (Non-Contributing)
85. **Christian Science Church.** 4997 4th Street. Circa 1893. Builder: C. E. Walker. An attractive white shiplap sided church in Colonial Gothic style. The gable has a partial return, the cornices are boxed, and

See Continuation Sheet x

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 22
=====

there is a plain frieze. The building is of pine, and sits on a concrete foundation. Along the west side are three gothic shaped double hung windows. The building is symmetrical. The pine floor is narrow tongue and groove, and the benches (high backed pews) were acquired when the Methodist Church was on 6th Street. (Contributing)

- 86. Valley Federal Savings. 5016 Highway 140. Circa 1970s. Contemporary style savings and loan building. (Non-Contributing)
- 87. Womack House. 5014 Highway 140. Circa 1930s. 1-1/2 story vernacular gabled cottage clad with stucco. (Contributing)
- 88. Kerling Realty-Antiques. 5010 A & B Highway 140. Modern commercial false front design. (Non-Contributing)
- 89. W. S. Zellers House. 5031 Charles Street. Circa 1890. The Zellers residence, at the corner of Charles and 6th Street, has two parallel gables that are hidden from Charles Street by a recent front of shingles. The entire front is now board and batten siding, excluding the shop windows and doors with transom windows. On the side towards 6th Street more of the original building is visible. The two corrugated tin gables are offset by two vents and shiplap siding. The side is mostly of shiplap with some patched openings, and there is a mostly new porch with 1 X 6 decking and wooden steps. At the rear the structure is two stories, sided with shiplap and symmetrically placed, very narrow single pane double hung windows. There is also a two-story porch with new decking and banisters with the old beveled 4 X 4 posts. (Contributing)
- 90. Stolder Building. 5029 Charles Street. Circa 1901. Architect and Builder: L. B. Chenoweth. 2-1/2 story rectangular plan with a moderate gable roof clad with corrugated metal. Front facade facing Charles Street is characterized with horizontal wood channel siding, a squared false front with a central crowning pediment with a full return, and a date plate which reads "1901" with scroll work inside the triangular pediment. The second story front facade is characterized by four pairs of single-pane double-hung windows with angled pediments on top and three brackets under the sill. The front facade on the first story is characterized by a full veranda providing shelter from heat and rain. The rear of the building includes a cellar with walls built of local fieldstone. (Contributing)

See Continuation sheet x

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 23
=====

91. Highway Patrol Office. 5027 Highway 140. Circa 1935. Single-story stucco building with decorative rectilinear detail on the front facade associated with Art Deco stylistic motifs. Two large fixed pane wood mullion picture windows adorn the front and below is a more recent addition of LeGrande Sandstone used as a skirt at the base of the building. The roof is flat. (Contributing)
92. Bogan and Company Building. 5027 A & B Charles Street. Circa 1866. 1-1/2 story brick symmetrical rectangular plan with two bays on Charles Street level and a full divided basement used for storage. The Building has a flat roof and the front fenestration is wood mullion 3/3 light over a single pane windows, two four light double doors with an overhead 4 light transom window followed by a similar door and window. Above the windows and doors are arched brick lintels and below the roof is decorative brick string course. The front veranda is missing and the building has been painted a creme color. The rear of the building is characterized by unpainted clay brick with four openings, one of which is bricked over, and the other of which is enclosed by fireproof iron doors with brick lintels and faced granite sills. Another entrance is found on the north side of the building; the entrance is enclosed with iron doors. At one time stairways provided access to the upper doorways. The interior of the building, upper and lower floors, is original with 14 foot ceilings. The north first level storage area still contains a sawdust filled cold storage unit used in the storage of soda for the Mariposa Soda Works. Overall, the building has excellent integrity and conveys the visual feeling of a Nineteenth Century store. (Contributing)
93. Oleanders-Western Auto. 5025 Charles Street. Circa 1870. The brick facade has been completely covered with plaster and belies the age of the building. A turn-of-the-century mural of Snyder's Mill was plastered over. All four walls had murals, reputed to have been painted in 1910-20 by Con Vegas, an itinerant artist. (Non-Contributing)
94. Capital Saloon-Hull House. 5023 Charles Street. Circa 1890. Originally a wood frame false front structure, the building has been remodeled recently and stone work added. (Non-Contributing)
95. Fremont Office-Adobe. 5021 A Charles Street. Circa 1850/1866. 1-1/2 to 2 story brick and adobe corner store front with a flat roof and rear

See Continuation Sheet x

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 24
=====

2-story adobe with a gable roof. The brick portion of the building faces Charles Street, containing three walls which measure roughly 40' X 32', while the rear wall and adjoining three walls are constructed of adobe bricks and measure 40' X 15' with two second floor cubicles, and a full cellar built of brick and adobe. New additions have been added to the side (5th Street) and the rear, and are presently being removed to carry out restoration. A fire some fifty years ago damaged the wooden lintels and window frames in the adobe. The front facade facing Charles Street is characterized by recent alterations to the southern half of the facade and the lower story, consisting of removal of a string course of bricks and applying stucco over the brick surface. The original brick surface, string course and dentils are visible on the northern half of the facade, and the brick is painted. Restoration is in progress to remove the stucco, replace the string course, and build a new porch or veranda at the same scale as the original (refer to photo 16). The Fremont Office is a unique building recorded by a HABS team in 1925 #1528 (Woodbridge 1988:158). The adobe is thought to be the oldest surviving structure in Mariposa, and the only surviving structure used by John Fremont during the early 1850s. (Contributing)

96. Holt Cottage 1. 5005 6th Street. Circa 1930s. Single-story stucco Craftsman Cottage. Asymmetrical square plan, with porch hood, double-hung wood mullion windows with 1/1 light. Windows are arranged in pairs. Represents one of three detached side-by-side cottages, built in the 1930s to serve the growing automobile tourist after the improvement of the State Highway system. (Contributing)
97. Holt Cottage 2. 5007 6th Street. Circa 1930s. Craftsman Cottage, with same plan as building number 108. (Contributing)
98. Holt Cottage 3. 5009 6th Street. Circa 1930s. Craftsman Cottage, with same plan as building number 108 and 109. (Contributing)
99. Holt Barn. 5011 6th Street. Circa 1960s. Board and batten barn. (Non-Contributing)
100. Cohen and Samuels & Company; J.J Cook-Express Drug Store; McElligott's Ford Garage. 5017-5019 Highway 140. Circa 1858. Two-story brick commercial store front composed of three separate spaces. The original

See Continuation Sheet x

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 25
=====

brick building is virtually invisible today. In the 1870's there were two brick buildings here with common walls. The interior of both the present businesses have iron doors, 18" thick interior walls and a basement with brick pillars for foundations. The original store appears to have been about 30 feet deep. The basement has two iron doors below the present street level. (Non-Contributing)

101. **Trabucco Warehouse.** 5017 Highway 140. Circa 1858. Brick commercial storefront, single-story with a full basement below the level of the street. The building is rectangular with a slightly sloping corrugated metal roof. The building is one of the best preserved and perhaps the most original commercial historic building in Mariposa today. The front facade is characterized by 3 folding double fireproof iron front doors with arched brick lintels and one decorated tin-faced sliding door. A lower iron door entrance lies below the street level and once provided additional storage access. A long veranda along the front provides a frame for the circa 1890's metal sign which reads "John Trabucco's Warehouse". The rear of the building also has double iron doors for rear access and loading. (Contributing)

102. **Robinson House.** 5029 Jones Street. Circa 1900-02. A split level gabled, vernacular residence with a shed roof and verandas on three of its four sides. Exterior wall construction is board and batten. (Contributing)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Mariposa Town Historic D
=====

*This is a typo -
Should read
1849-1950
↓ agree*

Settlement, Commerce, Government, and Mining in Mariposa 1849-1850

The historic resources of Mariposa are organized into several categories: commercial, residential, government, public-organizational, and mining. Mariposa's historic buildings and structures are associated with patterns of settlement, commerce, local government, and mining between 1849 and 1950. In addition, the townsite of Mariposa, the Mariposa Mine, and several buildings, are associated with the famous western explorer, John Charles Fremont. The Mariposa Mine was also managed for a time, 1863-1865, by the preeminent landscape architect Frederick Law Olmstead. During Olmsteads tenure as mine manager, he reopened the mine, which boosted the economy of Mariposa for a time (Ranney 1990).

Located in central Mariposa County, Mariposa is situated in an area historically referred to as the "Southern Mines". Mariposa, also the name of the county and river, in Spanish means "butterfly." Mariposa's early history is attributed to Spanish exploration, later Mexican rule, the Gold Rush, and finally its consolidation in a land grant to John Fremont. For 100 years mining was the chief industry in Mariposa County.

The early settlement of Mariposa and the county, was associated with the discovery of gold in Coloma in 1848, and the subsequent discoveries of gold ore near the townsite. The first phase of settlement is strongly associated with Fremont as is the initial layout of the townsite. In November 1852, the Alta California reported the results of county census agent M.B. Lewis:

American male citizens over 21	2,513
American female citizens over 21	44
Males and females over 21	225
Negro males and females over 21	69
Negro males and females under 21	13
Domesticated female and male Indians over 21	2,748
Domesticated female and male Indians under 21	1,785
Foreign residents male and female over 21	1,359
Foreign residents male and female under 21	919
Total population	8,968

Lewis's report displays the disparity between American males and females during the first years of the Gold Rush. The report also suggests that at the time native peoples accounted for over one quarter of the total population.

See Continuation Sheet x

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 3
=====

The townsite of Mariposa was first inhabited by Southern Miwok who claimed much of the territory in northern Mariposa County. When the first goldseekers arrived in Mariposa in 1849, the site of the town was inhabited by "a few Mexican miners and Scott and Montgomery's butcher corral, at the junction of Stockton and Mariposa Creeks" (Chamberlain 1981: 15). Like other Gold Rush camps, Mariposa's gold was first recovered from rich placers in its creeks. In 1849 the original location of Mariposa was about a half mile downstream from the present townsite. At the time the county seat was at Agua Fria. While the county was suffering many inconveniences in administering the affairs of the government in Agua Fria, Mariposa was growing and prospering. A notice in the Daily Alta from San Francisco in 1851, reported: "Mariposa - New City. A new city, to be called the Mariposa City, has been laid out at the Mariposa Diggings. It has been surveyed by Mr. C. Armstrong, the streets to be 60 feet wide" (Daily Alta, October 13, 1851). That same year the Court of Sessions required that notices be posted in five public places and that the county seat be located to Mariposa.

By 1854, Mariposa had progressed from a tent village to a city of several thousand inhabitants, with a number of hotels, livery stables, general merchandise stores, saloons, churches, a jewelry store, a brewery, a sawmill, and many homes dotting the ravines and hills (Chamberlain 1981: 50). Many of Mariposa's buildings built during the first settlement phase were constructed of hand-split shakes or adobe. According to one reporter, "Mariposa had its bear and bull fights, its shooting scrapes, a suicide or two, a mob episode, its annual circus, and more turkey shoots, quarter races, and grand balls than any other place of its size on the Pacific Coast" (Morning Call, San Francisco, March 27, 1887).

The importance of Mariposa as the seat of government and a major commercial center was demonstrated in 1854 with the construction of a prominent two-story courthouse, with a large court room on the second floor and offices on the first floor. The framework was tied together with mortise and tenon and pinned with wooden pegs. The finishing lumber was hand planed and square cut nails were used. On November 3, 1854 the San Joaquin Republican reported that "the town of Mariposa is improving fast, and many valuable homes are going up. The courthouse that is now almost complete is beautifully situated on a high eminence which overlooks the city" (San Joaquin Republican, November 3, 1854). The court house soon became the centerpiece of town, and a town worthy of a courthouse also deserved its own newspaper. On January 20, 1854, the Mariposa Chronicle was established by W. T. Whitacre and A. S.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 4
=====

Gould. The newspaper changed hands several times and in 1855 it was renamed the Mariposa Gazette, and remains one of the oldest surviving newspapers of continuous publication in California (Chamberlain 1981: 50). In 1858 the Mariposa County Board of Supervisors awarded a contract for the construction of a new granite stone jail. The building was built of walls two feet thick, with iron doors and a fireproof roof. Today Mariposa's courthouse and jail look much the way they did when first built.

By the late 1850s Mariposa became the commercial center for the surrounding mines and mining communities. Mariposa hailed itself as having the best schools and hospitals in the county. Like many Gold Rush towns, fires were unpredictable and struck quickly with little warning. Mariposa suffered two major fires, the first on Wednesday, June 4, 1858. Conditions were ideal for a major conflagration on that day - the wind was high, temperatures were warm, and most of the buildings in town were built of pine construction. Conflicting reports of the fire emerged the next day. The fire apparently started on the east side of Charles Street and swept up the commercial district to the corner of 5th and Charles, halted at Fremont's Adobe and the Pine Tree Hotel, site of the present-day Schlageter Hotel. Virtually all the buildings in its path were destroyed. Only days after the fire Mariposa's citizens and merchants began removing debris and rebuilding the burnt out district. That summer McDermott & Company built a new flat roof fireproof brick store (Mariposa Gazette, September 28, 1858). Later the building was sold to the Trabucco family and served as a warehouse.

Between 1858 and 1866 Mariposa grew steadily. Many new buildings were constructed or improved. The period of growth was a result of the development of many new quartz mines in the county. For many of the town's merchants, business was at a peak and the Mariposa Mine at the edge of town, provided steady employment. Mariposa's second major fire occurred on August 26, 1866, but only resulted in a temporary setback. The fire started in the Mariposa Free Press and consumed over sixty commercial and residential buildings between 5th and 7th Streets. Shortly afterward Mariposa's merchants and citizens once again commenced reconstructing the damaged portions of town. That year mining entrepreneur John R. Hite helped finance the construction of the new Mariposa-Schlageter Hotel, and Fremont's adobe building was reconstructed partially in brick. Other brick "fireproof buildings" were built that year including Bogan and Company's brick-front store and the Odd Fellows Hall.

See Continuation Sheet x

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 5
=====

Mariposa suffered two more major fires, however, not near the size and devastation of the 1858 and 1866 fires. The first occurred on December 11, 1884 and damaged a number of buildings along the east side of Charles/Main Street between 5th and 6th. The second fire occurred on March 5, 1887 and destroyed the Gallison Hotel, built in 1866. Several of the hotel owners and patrons were injured trying to escape from the fire (site of present Stolder Building, circa 1901).

Together with fire, Mariposa survived floods which occurred regularly along the banks of Mariposa Creek. Perhaps the most devastating flood occurred in 1862. That year, one of the wettest years on record, Mariposa Creek and all its subsidiary drainages boiled over with flood waters. Mariposa Creek rose so high it swept away all bridges, and caused severe damage to a machine shop and Wells Fargo Express office. The floods of 1862 virtually cut off Mariposa from outside supply centers. The lack of supplies pushed prices for food and clothing beyond that charged during the first years of the Gold Rush. Water subsided by early spring, bridges were rebuilt, and Mariposa, like other gold rush towns, proceeded on with its business.

Mariposa, like many other mining communities in the Mother Lode, was dependent upon the stability of its mines. Mariposa sustained fluctuations in mining, in part because the town served as the county seat. By the early 1900s Mariposa's mining and economy slowed, and a once boisterous and booming gold rush community sat quietly, with little physical change.

Mariposa's pioneer families, like the Trabuccos, made the best of the town's failing economy. In 1892 they opened a store in an older building at the lower end of town. Four years later John Trabucco removed two-foot blocks of granite from another building and added them to his store, creating a two-story building known as "John Trabucco's Cheap Cash Store." The Trabucco family homes, some of the finest in Mariposa, were built on Bullion and Jones Street overlooking the town. Emile Trabucco, John's son, ran the store until his death several years ago. Other early families who left their mark on Mariposa's heritage include the Gallisons, Farnsworths, Ganns, Garbers, Camins, Dexters, Bertkens, McElligotts, Linds, and Ellinghams. Many of Mariposa's county and court officials built homes in the town, a number of which remain today as a reminder of their contributions to the community.

During the 1920s and 1930s Mariposa witnessed a short-lived renaissance due to a temporary mining boom brought on by an increase in the price of gold and

See Continuation Sheet x

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 6
=====

improvements to the State Highway system, as well as Mariposa's own promotion as a destination point on the "All Year Highway" to Yosemite National Park, which was opened to traffic in 1926. The Highway at the time was the only improved automobile road in the county. During these two decades a number of Mariposa's finest examples of Spanish Revival architecture were built, including the High School, Grammar School, and Trabucco houses. During the 1930s the Works Project Administration hired a number of artisans to work special projects in Mariposa. Earl Savage was a stone mason employed by the WPA. Savage built the rock walls in front of the new grammar and high school, and laid the rock walls on the Stewart-Greenameyer house, now occupied by the county planning department on Jones Street (Personal Communication: Scott Pinkerton, May 1989). Between 1931 and 1933 additional improvements to Highway 140 occurred, including rewidening and realignment. On June 8, 1933 Highway 49 was extended from Sonora to Mariposa. The new highway ended at the corner of 8th and Jones Streets. In 1936 Highway 140/49 was extended through 7th Street, which resulted in lowering the street level, concreting over the old wooden sidewalks. With the construction and improvements on Highway 140/49 came growth and increased population density, which promoted economic growth, but also led to problems in sanitation and drainage. In 1950 the Mariposa Public Utility District (M.P.U.D.) was formed to provide community water and an adequate fire protection system. Better sanitation and a secure water supply resulted in the development and expansion of new housing tracts beyond the boundaries of the old town.

Climate, location, and the rural and historic setting of the town drew many other newcomers to Mariposa. Many built modest Craftsman or Bungalow type residences. Regardless, Mariposa remained much the way it did when first settled in the 1850s. After World War II Mariposa began to grow steadily, many of its residents desiring the benefits of a small rural community. Today, Mariposa remains the gateway to Yosemite, the seat for county government, and a popular retirement community.

John C. Fremont and the Mariposa Mine and Estate

The history of Mariposa County and the town of Mariposa, cannot be understood nor studied, without mention of its founder, John Charles Fremont. Fremont, explorer, politician, soldier and land developer, began his ambitious and often hostile relationship with Mariposa miners and landowners after the purchase of "Las Mariposas" grant in 1847. The grant was originally made in 1844 by General Micheltorena to D. Juan B. Alvarado for ten leagues of land

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 7
=====

on Mariposa Creek. But, the boundaries were not fixed, and Fremont had the right of claiming any land within a large area. Part of Fremont's estate included what was to become the townsite of Mariposa. Fremont chose a long narrow strip of lowland along both sides of the river. Fremont, however, while preparing a final map of the grant included portions of several major mines that had been in undisputed possession of miners. Between 1850 and 1857 Fremont was in and out of court, until it was decided that he held patent to the minerals, including the mines within his estate. On February 19, 1856 Fremont received final title to Las Mariposas as surveyed in July 1855 (Deeds Book D: 70). The patent survey was ordered by the United States Supreme Court when they decided in favor of Fremont, in order to form a more compact piece of property, because they did not want one individual controlling that much "river".

Fremont's influence on the economic and social development of the town of Mariposa is evidenced by the naming of its principal streets. Jones and Bullion Streets were named after William Carey Jones and Fremont's father-in-law, Senator Benton, nicknamed "Old Bullion,". Jessie Street was named after his wife, and Charles Street after himself, his middle name being Charles.

It is reported that in 1849 Fremont constructed an adobe building on the corner of Main and 5th, which served as his headquarters. An addition was built in 1851 for his assay office. It is rumored that Fremont also built a cellar and tunnel to the Mariposa Mines, although no physical evidence has ever been found in or near the cellar. Another cellar in the rear was reportedly used to store his gold from the three mines he leased. Along the cellar is a lower room with barred windows, which is reported to have been a makeshift jail. The adobe may have been one of the first permanent buildings in Mariposa. Historical records suggest the adobe was first used as a storehouse, assay office, and law offices for his attorneys, which supports the claim the building served as Fremont's headquarters. Evidence to support the location of the adobe is found in the Mariposa Gazette on March 27, 1857. A notice in that edition read: "Union House on 5th Street, next building to the old Fremont Adobe corner of 5th and Main" (Mariposa Gazette, March 27, 1857). Apparently in 1857, when the notice appeared in the Gazette, the adobe was considered "old." In 1857 Rufus A. Lockwood, attorney for Fremont, occupied an office in the adobe structure, along with attorney Henry G. Worthington. Another attorney, I. G. Boyce, occupied the other section of

See Continuation Sheet x

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 9
=====

producers in the county and employed hundreds of people over a span of one hundred years beginning in 1849-50. It is well documented that in 1849-50 the first hard rock stamp mill was constructed at the mine property. The mill had wooden stamps and was powered by water, which drove a wooden overshot wheel. In 1849 Fremont engaged the firm of Palmer, Cook, and Company, politicians and bankers from San Francisco, to undertake exploration of the gold bearing quartz (Chamberlain 1981: 62). In 1850 Articles of Incorporation were filed for the Mariposa Mining Company. Fremont, however, never worked at the mines, but leased it out to various individuals.

The mine was patented in 1857. Two principal veins were worked - North Fork and West Fork, which averaged about five feet in width. Mining was carried out through an inclined shaft 1550 feet deep with eight levels. Many of the early mills were either torn down or destroyed by fire. The remains of these mills can be viewed today throughout the property.

Between 1849 and 1859 the mines reportedly produced \$200,000 before litigation was settled that gave Fremont undisputed title. From 1859 to 1864 the mine was operated by a lessee named Barnett. In 1863 Fremont sold the Las Mariposas grant to a New York syndicate, which in 1864, took over its operation. In 1864 the 40 stamp mill at the Green Gulch mines was moved to the Mariposa. The operating syndicate was dissolved in 1868, but the mine continued in operation until 1870. Up to 1870 the mine produced \$1,500,000.00. In 1887 the Mariposa Commercial and Mining Company was organized by San Francisco financiers Hayward and Flood, but little was done until 1897, when the company was reorganized by another San Francisco group headed by Fred Bradley. Work of rehabilitating and re-equipping the mine began in September 1899, and was completed in 1900, with William Dodge as foreman and F. T. MacGuire as resident manager. Between 1900 and 1915, when the mine was halted by adverse wartime conditions, it had produced a total of 112,379 tons of ore yielding \$693,205.00, or an average of \$6.17 a ton (California Journal of Mines and Geology, Vol. 53: 128-29).

By the early 1900s water power was replaced with electrical power to run the operations. In 1927 the California State Highway Commission crushed the large tailings dump at the mines, which produced 35,000 tons of crushed rock, used for construction and improvements on Highway 49 and 140. To the east of the Mariposa Mine, and within the same property, is the Stockton Creek Mine, once a part of Fremont's grant. The mine was opened in the early 1850s and production occurred off and on through the 1920s. The gold was mined through

See Continuation Sheet x

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 8
=====

the adobe (Mariposa Democrat, August 5, 1856). By the 1860s the adobe building was used by John Higman, who sold groceries, clothing, and dry goods. During the latter part of the nineteenth century the building served as an office for Wells Fargo and Company, a post office, and an office for the Mariposa Commercial Mining Company. After 1900, the building was used as a hotel, restaurant, saloon, butcher shop, bordello, and assay office. During the early 1900s, when the building was used as a saloon, artist Con Vegas, in exchange for drinks, painted three large murals on plaster against the north and west walls of the building. The paintings are nautical scenes which appear to represent Civil War sea battles. All three paintings can still be seen in the building. Although the front of the adobe was replaced with brick after the 1866 fire, the rear two-story adobe building remains as a reminder of John C. Fremont and Gold Rush Mariposa.

During the 1850s Fremont frequently visited his estate, between excursions back east and abroad. During the late 1850s he made his home and headquarters at Bear Valley. On January 12, 1863 Fremont deeded to Morris Ketchum, a banker of New York City, in consideration of \$6,562,500.00, his Mariposa estate, comprising 44,380 acres (Chamberlain 1981: 112).

On July 26, 1859 Fremont deeded to John F. "Quartz" Johnson, for \$15,000.00, a large portion of the town of Mariposa. The conveyance included sixty-one separate parcels. Early in 1850, "Quartz" Johnson recognized the southern end of the Mother Lode and claimed by right of discovery a wide band of mineral land from Mount Ophir to Coulterville. Johnson leased out many of his mines until the Fremont land settlement, when he lost his land claims south of the Merced River. Fremont sold most of his holdings in Mariposa between 1857 and 1859.

One of the mines Fremont opened was the Mariposa, located a stones throw from the town of Mariposa and just a hundred or so yards north of what became known as "Mill Gulch" (refer to attached map "Las Mariposas" 1924). Mill Gulch was the site of the first stamp mill erected in California and later mills constructed by various mining companies. The Mariposa Mine was perhaps the most successful mine contained in Fremont's original grant, although part of Fremont's profits from the sale of the mines went to pay off enormous debts incurred from lingering trials. The Mariposa Gazette in 1855 declared that "there is no mine in the State that has a wider reputation or was more directly connected with the State's earliest mining than the Mariposa" (Mariposa Gazette, March 22, 1955). The mine was one of the largest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 10
=====

an inclined shaft. In 1915 gold ore averaged \$19.00 a ton. Most of the equipment was removed from the mine in the 1920s (Report 24 of the State Mineralogist, April 1928). Between 1927 and 1932 lessees worked the extension of the Mariposa vein, taking out about 1500 tons of low grade ore and several small high grade pockets. The 1920s and 1930s saw an increase in the price of gold that brought a mining boom to Mariposa. The boom resulted in the construction of thirty residences within the district. Late in the 1930s the Mariposa mine and mill shut down. Although it operated again in the late 1940s and early 1950s, by the later period, the economy of Mariposa had shifted to its present dependence on tourism and transportation. (The stated period of significance thus corresponds with Mariposa's identity as a mining town.) The mine has not operated since 1956, when the death of its owner, F.E. Gallagher, suspended all activities at the mine.

Like Fremont, the Mariposa Mine had a lasting effect upon the community of Mariposa. Its mines and mills provided employment, shaped the character of the workforce and community, and created a distinguishable landmark and heritage that remains to this day.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 2
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Mariposa Town Historic District Page 3
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NEWSPAPERS

Mariposa, California. Mariposa Democrat.
Mariposa, California. Mariposa Gazette.
San Francisco, California. Daily Alta California.
San Francisco, California. Morning Call.
Stockton, California. San Joaquin Republican.

Mariposa Town Historic District

Contributing Properties 
Non-Contributing Properties 

Scale 1"=300'

