

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

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

DRAFT

**1. Name of Property**

Historic name: Withington, George and Eliza, House

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing: \_\_\_\_\_

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

**2. Location**

Street & number: 10 Welch Lane

City or town: Ione State: CA County: Amador

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this \_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national      \_\_\_ statewide      \_\_\_ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

\_\_\_ A      \_\_\_ B      \_\_\_ C      \_\_\_ D

_____ <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>	_____ <b>Date</b>
_____ <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
_____ <b>Signature of commenting official:</b>	_____ <b>Date</b>
_____ <b>Title :</b>	
<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	

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#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 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

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	buildings
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	sites
<u>          </u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic:             
Single Dwelling  
            
            
            
          

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic:             
Single Dwelling

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century:

Greek Revival

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick; Stone: Fieldstone

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

Located at 10 Welch Lane in historic downtown Ione, California, the George and Eliza Withington House (Withington House) is a large, two story brick Greek Revival house, constructed in 1857. Sitting on just over three acres of land along the northern banks of Sutter Creek, the house has a low pitched hipped roof with a large monitor at its peak. The building has an essentially rectangular footprint, with a single story projection on its northeast corner and a rectangular projection in the center of its second story. A full-façade front porch with second story balcony supported by vernacular squared columns dominates the building's primary façade. Wide, divided bands of trim emphasize the building's cornice lines. The house has a poured concrete perimeter foundation and is of running bond brick masonry. A small two story brick and fieldstone guesthouse, constructed at approximately the same time as the main house, is situated directly behind the main house. Four noncontributing resources are located on the property: a converted shed/garage located just north of the main house; a wood clad, side gabled stable located in the center of the property; an additional wood clad guesthouse located along the property's easternmost boundary; and an in-ground swimming pool just south of the Withington House. The Withington House is in excellent condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

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## Narrative Description

### Setting

The Withington House is located at the eastern end of Welch Lane in a primarily residential neighborhood. The 3.27 acre lot is lush and grassy, with trees, horses, and many outbuildings, creating a feeling of the agrarian lifestyle that once dominated the region. Nearby is the National Register-listed Preston School of Industry, also a California Historical Landmark, and one of the earliest reform schools in California.

### West (Primary) Elevation

The primary façade faces west toward Welch Lane and Preston Avenue. A prominent full-façade porch with second story balcony dominates the elevation. Vernacular, squared columns support the porch and balcony. There are six vernacular, narrow columns connecting the base of the second story balcony with the decorative cornice and four wider columns stemming from the foundation and supporting the second story balcony. Both the first and second floor porches have handrails with plain squared balustrades. Windows on the second floor are long, narrow single pane casement. Two windows on either side of the door on the first floor are six over six, double-hung wood sash. All windows have simple vertical segmented brick lintels and shallow ledges. Three stairs lead to the elevated brick entry porch. A full line of narrow transom windows surrounds a wooden door at the building's entrance.

### North Elevation

The north facing elevation consists of the primary, two story boxed building and the lower, single story extension on the eastern portion of the elevation. A single six over six double-hung wood sash window with simple, vertically segmented lintels and shallow ledge, is located just below the north east corner of the two story building. On the first floor, two six over six double-hung wood sash windows and a paneled wood door with a single paned glass lintel above are set on the wall, evenly spaced from left to right. On the single story projection, there is a strip of three double-hung wood sash ribbon windows with simple vertical lintels and slight ledge above.

### East Elevation

The east facing elevation is composed of the two story box, the single story northeast projection, and a second story projection with brick support columns. The central second story projection and the single story projection on the northeast corner create a tiered appearance. There is a single six over six, double-hung wood sash window on the southeast corner of second floor of the main brick building. A six over six double-hung wood sash window and ten-paned window are located on the first floor.

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A one-room projection with horizontal tongue and groove siding extends from the center of the second floor. Two fixed windows, one of six panes and one of ten panes, are located on the south side of the second story projection. A single six over six double-hung wood sash window is located on the southern corner of the eastern façade of the second story projection. A small four-paned casement window is located on the northwest corner of the north façade of the projection.

The single story first floor projection, original to the house and also made of brick, has a single paned sash wood door and double-hung wood sash window on its southern wall. An additional single paned sash wood door is located in the center of the east wall of the first floor projection.

### **South Elevation**

The southern facing elevation is characterized primarily by its largely bare brick wall. Two six over six double-hung wood sash windows with simple segmented brick lintels are located on the eastern corner of the façade; one is on the second floor and one directly below on the first floor.

### **Guesthouse**

Directly behind the main house is a two story brick guesthouse with a low pitched, corrugated metal gabled roof, constructed at approximately the same time as the main house. The building is characterized by its use of brick on the second floor, mirroring the main house, and its use of uncoursed stuccoed field stone on the bottom floor. A single six over six double-hung wood sash window with simple segmented brick lintels is located in the center of the west façade of the second floor. A short straight staircase with a handrail with plain squared balustrades leads to a wood sash entrance door on the south elevation of second floor. A small shed roof covers the entrance porch. Concrete stairs lead down to the first floor door, which is located primarily below ground. A small, single paned fixed window is located just above ground level on the center of both the east and west façades of the first floor.

### **Noncontributing Resources**

There are four noncontributing resources on the property. The three buildings and one structure were built after the property's period of significance and have not achieved significance independently.

#### *Buildings*

A rectangular shed/garage with a saltbox form and a corrugated metal roof, constructed circa 1910, is located on the center of the property near its northern perimeter. The building shares the southern half of its eastern wall with the brick and fieldstone guesthouse. A circa 1950 brick façade was added to the northern portion of the eastern façade of the shed, where the guesthouse and shed meet, to create the appearance of a separate, front gabled garage. Located at the far eastern end of the property near Sutter Creek, there is a circa 1920 converted guesthouse. The

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building originally functioned as a dairy under the property's previous owners.<sup>1</sup> A circa 1950 side gabled stable with vertical tongue and groove wood siding and a corrugated metal roof is located at roughly the center of the three and a quarter acre property.

### *Structure*

An in-ground swimming pool is located just south of the southern elevation of the main house, and was constructed in 1962.

### **Additions/Alterations**

Since the main building was constructed in 1857, outbuildings on the property have come and gone. From the time of its initial development, the property has been used primarily for agriculture, and the outbuildings on the property have reflected that. The noncontributing resources were built long after the main house's construction in 1857, to fit the needs of the property's use.

Sometime between 1900 and 1940, the columns on the primary façade of the main building were replaced. Originally, there were six columns on both the first and second stories (see Figure 1). Columns on the first story appear to have been Roman Tuscan unfluted columns, while columns on the second story were vernacular squared. Today, there are four much wider vernacular squared columns on the first floor and six vernacular squared columns on the second floor. This alteration was likely made for increased support of the second story balcony. Though the change is significant, the Withington House has had discontinuous columns since at least 1870, as historic photographs reveal, lessening the impact of the alteration.

A second story wood-clad bathroom addition on the rear of the main house was constructed sometime in the early twentieth century. The house was originally designed without an interior bathroom, so the wood-clad addition was constructed out of necessity. A monitor was added sometime in the early twentieth century at the peak of the hipped roof. This monitor was likely added for ventilation purposes.

### **Integrity**

The George and Eliza Withington House maintains sufficient historic integrity to convey its historic significance. Since its initial construction in 1857, the George and Eliza Withington House has experienced few additions and alterations. While outbuildings on the property have come and gone over the years, the property has always retained its agrarian function. With only members of three different families owning the property (Withingtons, Amicks, and Sinclairs), its character has been largely retained. The Withington House maintains a high degree of integrity in all seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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<sup>1</sup> Per April 2014 conversation with Dan Sinclair, property owner at the time of nomination.

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### *Location*

The property remains at its original site and retains its integrity of location.

### *Design*

Though the columns and porch have been altered multiple times since the building's completion in 1857 to support the second floor porch, the property retains enough of its original character defining features to convey its historic design. Originally designed without an interior bathroom, a rear second story wood-clad bathroom addition was constructed sometime in the early twentieth century. Other than these alterations, the design of the Withington House remains largely unchanged and retains a high degree of integrity.

### *Setting*

The Withington House retains its historic setting. The house remains situated on a large lot bordering the northern banks of Sutter Creek, just across the creek from the historic 1853 town site of Ione. While the house now sits on 3.27 acres of what was once a 16 acre parcel, the property retains its agrarian setting through its large lush, grassy lot, removed from the surrounding houses.

### *Materials*

The two story brick house and rear brick and fieldstone guesthouse have had minimal alterations over the years, and retain their historic materials.

### *Workmanship*

A two story Greek Revival building of brick masonry, the building remains an excellent example of Gold Rush-era architecture in the Ione Valley. Constructed primarily of locally manufactured brick the building remains an excellent example of 1850s architecture in Amador County. With few significant alterations, the Withington House retains a high degree of integrity of workmanship.

### *Feeling*

While the amount of property on which the Withington House sits has decreased over time, enough of the property remains to maintain its original agrarian setting. The house has had few significant alterations throughout the course of existence, and has a high degree of integrity of feeling.

### *Association*

The Withington House continues to be associated with both the productive lives of photographer Eliza Withington and her husband George, as well as the Greek Revival style of architecture. With few significant alterations, the Withington House embodies the majority of the character defining features of the Greek Revival style of architecture.



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## 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 grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture  
Art  
Settlement  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**  
B: 1857-1900  
C: 1857  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**  
1857, House Constructed  
1877, Death of  
Eliza Withington  
1900, Death of  
George Withington

**Significant Person**  
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)  
Withington, Eliza  
Withington, George  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**  
N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**  
Unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The George and Eliza Withington House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criteria B and C in the areas of art, architecture, and settlement. Under Criterion B, the Withington House is eligible as the home of Ione Valley pioneers George and Eliza Withington. Settling in Ione in 1857, Eliza Withington is the only known female photographer working in Amador County during the nineteenth century. Withington was a highly regarded local portrait photographer. She is most notable for her landscape photography, which she took on numerous trips to the mining camps in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. While she worked out of a photography studio, the building no longer exists and the Withington House is the property most associated with Eliza Withington's productive life; she lived in the house from 1857, the year of its construction, until her death in 1877. The house is also associated with the productive life of her husband, George Withington, who moved to the Ione Valley in 1851. He became involved in mining and farming, and was most significant for his time spent as an agent for the Rancho Arroyo Seco land grant that encompassed the Ione Valley. George Withington lived in the Withington House from 1857 until his death in 1900. Under Criterion C, the Withington House is eligible for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Greek Revival style of architecture. One of four brick houses constructed in the Ione Valley during the 1850s, the Withington House is an excellent local example of Gold Rush-era architecture in Amador County. The period of significance for Criterion B extends from 1857, the year of the building's construction, to 1900, the entirety of the period that George and Eliza Withington lived in the house. Under Criterion C the period of significance is 1857, the year of construction.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

**Criterion B: George and Eliza Withington, Amador County Pioneers**

The George and Eliza Withington House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B for its association with the productive life of Elizabeth (Eliza) Kirby Withington, a pioneer female photographer in California. Mrs. Withington is the only known female photographer to work in Amador County during the nineteenth century, a time when few females ventured into professional work. Eliza opened a photography studio in Ione in 1857, and operated the studio until sometime shortly before her death in 1877. While she was primarily a portrait photographer, she is most significant for her landscape photographs, which she took on several trips to the Sierra Nevada Mountains, just east of Ione. Today, her work can be found in the collections of the Huntington Library and the California State Library, with a large collection of her photographs housed in the Amador County Archives.

The George and Eliza Withington House is also eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B for its association with California pioneer George Withington. A

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shingle maker by trade, George Withington came to California in 1849 with a team of men and established one of the earliest shingle mills in California in what later became Shingle Springs, El Dorado County. In 1851, Withington left the shingle mill and looked for fortune in the Ione Valley, where he remained until his death in 1900. Withington was involved in various ventures: he constructed a ditch along Sutter Creek to bring water to miners during the dry summer months, developed a copper mining company during the Civil War years, and served as a sales agent for the sale of land from the Rancho Arroyo Seco Mexican land grant.

### *Women in California Photography*

Women have played an important, but largely forgotten, role in California photography since the Gold Rush. In 1847, twelve-year-old Epifania de Guadalupe Vallejo, daughter of Californio military commander and pioneer General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, captured a daguerreotype image of her mother, Francisca Benicia Carrillo. As the Vallejo family remembered it, the small image was placed in a ring, which General Vallejo wore on his finger until the time of his death. Epifania went on to become an accomplished amateur painter. Her story, however, has been largely forgotten, overshadowed by her father's achievements.<sup>2</sup>

Following the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in Coloma in January 1848, thousands of people flocked to California in search of fortune. While the majority of them were single men, many women came to California during this period as well. Julia Shannon is recognized as California's earliest professional female photographer. Shannon opened a studio in San Francisco sometime in 1850 just one year after the first known male photographer opened a studio in California. Other photographers such as Julia Ann Rudolph of Nevada City and Mary Winslow of San Francisco left their mark on the regions in which they worked during the second half of the nineteenth century. Because photography equipment at the time was heavy and bulky, most of the female photographers of the time stayed in the studio and worked as portrait photographers.<sup>3</sup>

While a few individuals of note are remembered in California photography, most early female photographers have been forgotten. Few women during the nineteenth century were able to support themselves, independently of their husbands, through photography. In the mid-nineteenth century, for a woman to participate in any kind of professional endeavor was rare, and often frowned upon. Some women worked as assistants in their husband's studios, without credit, only taking over the operation upon the husband's death. Most of the information related to women photographers in Gold Rush-era California has been lost due to poor record keeping. Because women rarely owned land during the mid-nineteenth century, they were often left off of public records because they were not the head of household. In business issues, women often exclusively used their husband's name, making it difficult to trace the work of early female photographers. Despite the gender inequality that existed during the mid- to late-nineteenth

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<sup>2</sup> Peter E. Palmquist, "100 Years of California Photography: Women Innovators and Their Contribution, 1850-1950," in *Women Artists of the American West*, ed. Susan R. Ressler (Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company, Inc., 2003), 201.

<sup>3</sup> Jo Ann Levy, *They Saw the Elephant: Women in the California Gold Rush* (Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1992), 1; Palmquist, "100 Years of California Photography," 201-204; Martha Kreisel, ed., *American Women Photographers: A Selected and Annotated Bibliography* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1999), vii.

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century, the work of a few early California female photographers survives, allowing some understanding of the work that was being done in California's early history.<sup>4</sup>

### *Eliza Withington, Pioneer Photographer*

In the mid-nineteenth century, Eliza Withington was one of Amador County's most accomplished photographers, as well as the county's only female photographer. Born in New York on March 17, 1825, Eliza later moved to Michigan where she married shingle maker George Withington in 1845. In 1852, Eliza left for California with her daughters Sarah Augusta (Augusta) and Eleanor to meet her husband George who had left in search of wealth three years earlier. Upon their arrival, the Withington family soon settled in the Ione Valley, a small, fertile valley roughly 40 miles southeast of Sacramento, in the shadow of the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The Withingtons lived for a brief period in the small mining camps of Dry Creek and later in Muletown, both located in the Ione Valley. In 1857, four years after the town site of Ione City was laid out, the Withingtons constructed their large, two-story brick house in Ione City along the northern banks of Sutter Creek.<sup>5</sup>

Eliza Withington began her photography career sometime between 1852 and 1857, when she traveled to New England to learn the trade. While in New York, Withington visited numerous notable galleries, including that of famed celebrity and documentary photographer Mathew Brady. Research did not reveal why Withington decided to enter the field of photography, but in July 1857, she opened an ambrotype gallery along Main Street in Ione. The ambrotype was a popular method of photography in the mid-nineteenth century, which used a complicated process to capture a positive image on a sheet of glass. An advertisement appearing in the July 25, 1857 edition of the *Amador Ledger* described Withington's gallery as being located on "Main Street, first door west of the bridge." The *Amador Ledger* commented on the arrival of Eliza Withington's photography studio, stating, "We are assured upon undoubted authority that she is an accomplished lady and most excellent artist. Just think of it – Your picture taken by a lady!"<sup>6</sup> By 1857, there were already a number of male portrait photographers in Gold Country, but there were few, if any, other female photographers; a female photographer, or professional in any field, was still viewed as a spectacle. Eliza was one of the most successful portrait photographers in Amador County during the 1860s and 1870s, capturing images of many of the area's residents. Eliza also participated in other, more typical, feminine activities; she offered instruction in "Oriental Pearl Painting," a popular women's hobby in Gold Rush-era California.<sup>7</sup>

Little is known about Eliza Withington's personal life and career during the 1860s. Examining her historic record during the period reveals some important information about her life and success. In the 1860 census, Eliza is listed as living with her husband George and their two

<sup>4</sup> Kreisel, *American Women Photographers*, vii; Palmquist, "100 Years of California Photography," 202-204.

<sup>5</sup> Peter E. Palmquist, *Pioneer Photographers of the Far West: A Biographical Dictionary, 1840-1965*, (Palo Alto, CA: Stanford University Press, 2002), 602

<sup>6</sup> Jeanne Hamilton Watson, *To the Land of Gold and Wickedness: The 1848-59 Diary of Lorena L. Hays* (St. Louis: The Patrice Press, 1988), 225-228

<sup>7</sup> Peter E. Palmquist, *A Directory of Women in California Photography Before 1901* (Eureka, CA: Eureka Printing Co., 1991), 238-239; Palmquist, *Pioneer Photographers*, 602.

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children, Eleanor and Augusta. No profession is listed. In 1866, Eliza Withington became the title holder for the roughly seven and one-half acre lot that her family had lived on for the previous nine years. This purchase stemmed from an 1863 Superior Court decision that upheld the proposed boundaries of the Arroyo Seco Mexican land grant, which encompassed the Ione Valley. The legality of this land grant had been questioned by early pioneers, including those in the Ione Valley, to no avail. The Withingtons, like all other residents of the Valley, were required to either pay for their property or abandon it. On October 13, 1863, George Withington signed an indenture for eight hundred dollars with Arroyo Seco investors J. Mora Moss and others for the property on which the Withington home was located. After George filed for bankruptcy in 1865 and was unable to pay his indenture, Eliza Withington completed the deal for eight hundred dollars on May 3, 1866. Eliza Withington became the sole owner of the property, an unusual achievement in 1860s California. While no information regarding her photographic work in the 1860s is known, that she was able to pay eight hundred dollars for her family's seven and one-half acre Ione property makes it likely that her photography business continued throughout the 1860s. Few women in Amador County during the mid-nineteenth century owned property, or were able to support themselves independently of their husbands; Eliza Withington's achievements were formidable.<sup>8</sup>

Eliza Withington's photographic talents were diverse and unusual for post-Gold Rush California. While Withington was primarily a portrait photographer throughout the early years of her career, her talents expanded in the 1870s. By 1871, Eliza was living apart from her husband, possibly due to their financial conflicts. During this period of separation, Eliza took multiple trips to mining camps throughout the Sierra Nevada Mountains. In 1873, Eliza went on a photography excursion that took her to Silver Lake, Kirkwood, and Carson Pass where she captured many stereoscopic views (See Figures 3-6). The photographs show mining camps, mountain families, and rugged landscapes. A selection of this series was submitted to the photography magazine the *Philadelphia Photographer*, who in turn described them as, "most artistically put together." In 1876, Withington's extended essay "How a Woman Makes Landscape Photography" was published in the *Philadelphia Photographer*. Eliza's essay described efficient and effective ways of conducting landscape photography, and is considered by photography historian Peter Palmquist to be one of the finest instructional photography articles written by a woman during the nineteenth century. Eliza Withington died on March 4, 1877 at age 51 after an extended battle with an unknown illness, leaving a permanent mark on early California photography.<sup>9</sup>

#### *George Withington, Pioneer of the Ione Valley*

George Withington, husband of Eliza, was an entrepreneurial pioneer of the Ione Valley. Born in Seneca County, New York on May 10, 1821, George Withington moved to Monroe, Michigan, located on the western shores of Lake Erie, with his family at the age of two. Mr. Withington, a shingle maker by trade, married Eliza Kirby on December 3, 1845. In the spring of 1849, George Withington left his wife with their children, Augusta and Eleanor, and joined a company of men

<sup>8</sup> United States Census, 1860; Grant Deed, "J. Mora Moss to George Withington," Book G of Deeds, October 13, 1863, Clerk and Recorder's Office, Amador County, CA; Grant Deed, "J. Mora Moss to Elizabeth Withington," Book J of Deeds, May 3, 1866, Clerk and Recorder's Office, Amador County, CA.

<sup>9</sup> Ressler, *Women Artists of the American West*, 203-204; Palmquist, *Directory of Women*, 239-243

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on a journey to California in search of opportunity. Upon arrival, George Withington and his team settled in Sacramento for a brief period. After surveying the region, Withington's team eventually settled on a cluster of springs 40 miles east of Sacramento in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada. There, Withington and his team established a horse powered shingle mill and constructed the first shingled house in the region. The shingle mill was one of the earliest facilities of its type in the Sierra Nevada foothills, producing sixteen thousand shingles per day, and supplied the surrounding region with shingles. The town of Shingle Springs, El Dorado County, was later established on the surrounding land, named for the team's shingle mill.<sup>10</sup>

In 1851, George Withington sold his property in Shingle Springs and moved south to the Ione Valley where he became involved in many of the important events in the region's early history. Eliza and their two children joined George on his homestead in Dry Creek in 1852, only to be evicted from their property in 1855 after it was decided that Dry Creek was part of the Rancho Arroyo Seco land grant. After settling in the mining camp of Muletown following eviction, George Withington established the Empire Ditch Mine and Fluming Company (Empire Ditch Company) with his brother Richard Withington, Charles Hutz, Samuel Ewing, Isaac Perkins, and Edward Crowell. Drawing water from Sutter Creek about one mile east of the town of Sutter Creek, the Empire Ditch Company provided prospective miners with water in the towns and camps between Dry Creek and Sutter Creek. Ditch companies were important in the development of the Ione Valley, bringing water to an area that lacked the necessary water for mining in the fall and summer months. George Withington's Empire Ditch Company later merged with the Amador Ditch Company.<sup>11</sup>

In 1857, George Withington moved his family to Ione City, where he constructed a two story brick home along the northern banks of Sutter Creek, just across from the original town site of Ione. Research did not reveal when the Empire Ditch Company merged with the Amador Ditch Company, but the 1860 United States Census listed his profession as a farmer. On April 27, 1863, George Withington began a new venture: the Ione Copper Mining Company.<sup>12</sup> With the high demand for copper to support the war effort in the east, many investors saw an opportunity for riches, and more than fifty copper mining companies started in the Ione Valley during the Civil War years. However, with the conclusion of the Civil War in 1865, the value of copper drastically declined and the Ione Copper Mining Company soon disbanded. The year of 1864 saw an extreme drought, and the Withingtons lost the entirety of their wheat and barley in addition to 200 head of hogs. The following year, Mr. Withington filed for bankruptcy after his numerous business ventures failed to return the high reward that he anticipated.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> *A Volume of Memoirs and Genealogy of Representative Citizens of Northern California* (Chicago: Standard Genealogical Publishing Company, 1901), 294-295; Palmquist, *Pioneer Photographers*, 602; Paulo Sioli, *Historical Souvenir of El Dorado County, California with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of its Prominent Men and Pioneers* (Oakland, CA: Paulo Sioli, 1883), 200-201.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*; Grant Deed, "R.H. Withington et. al to George Withington," Book B of Deeds, June 2, 1856, Clerk and Recorder's Office, Amador County, CA.

<sup>12</sup> United States Census, 1860; Stock Certificate, Ione Copper Mining Company, May 30, 1863.

<sup>13</sup> Allen, "Portrait of the Ione Valley," 28-29; Amador County Court, "George Withington v. Creditors," January 25, 1865.

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By 1870, George Withington was working as an agent for the Rancho Arroyo Seco land grant. Following the sale of the Rancho Arroyo Seco grant to a group of San Francisco Bay Area investors in 1861, agents were employed to oversee the sale and distribution of what remained of the nearly 50,000 acre grant. Research did not reveal the length of George Withington's service as the grant's sales agent. In the early 1870s, George and Eliza Withington separated, likely due to their financial hardships. Although Eliza was the sole owner of the property, George continued to live on the land, possibly in the brick guesthouse located directly behind the main two story house. During this period, Mr. Withington farmed the property and began experimenting in agricultural technology. In February 1871, the entrepreneurial George Withington was issued a patent for an adjustable iron wheelbarrow wheel. After Eliza's death in 1877, their daughter, Augusta, inherited the property, but George continued to live on and farm their seven acre ranch. In 1884, at the age of 63 and seven years after the death of his wife Eliza, George Withington married a widow, Mrs. S.J. Maddux. George died on February 20, 1900. An Ione Valley pioneer, George Withington was a man of many ventures associated with the development of the region. He never found the success he sought.<sup>14</sup>

#### *The Withington House After George and Eliza*

Following Eliza's death in 1877, ownership transferred to Eliza's eldest daughter, Augusta. Augusta Withington married William Henry Welch in 1883, and moved with him to Los Angeles. After George Withington's death in 1900, Augusta and her husband William decided to sell the property. In an article published in the *Amador Ledger* on April 4, 1902, William Henry Welch called on letters of support to change the title on the property from Augusta's name to his, upon Augusta's request. According to the article, the property had increased to 16 acres and had a value of two thousand dollars. The property was sold soon following the *Amador Ledger* article to the Amick family, a longstanding Ione Valley family. Augusta's name by marriage, Welch, remained as the street's name. The Withington House is currently located at 10 Welch Lane.<sup>15</sup>

#### *Comparison to Related Properties*

Eliza Withington lived in Ione from 1857 to 1877. In 1857, Mrs. Withington opened a photography studio on "Main Street, first door west of the bridge."<sup>16</sup> This property, if standing, would be the most representative property of her significance as Amador County's first female photographer. That property is no longer extant. The Withington House, in which she lived from 1857 to 1877 during her entire career as a professional photographer, is the most representative property associated with her productive life.

George Withington came to California in 1849. One of George Withington's most significant achievements was constructing the shingle mill for which the town of Shingle Springs, El Dorado County was later named. This mill remained until the mid-twentieth century, but has

<sup>14</sup> United States Census, 1870; *Volume of Memoirs*, 295; "A New Iron Wheel," *Pacific Rural Press*, March 22, 1873.

<sup>15</sup> Grant Deed, "J. Mora Moss to George Withington," Book G of Deeds, October 13, 1863, Clerk and Recorder's Office, Amador County, CA; Grant Deed, "J. Mora Moss to Elizabeth Withington," Book J of Deeds, May 3, 1866, Clerk and Recorder's Office, Amador County, CA; "Estate of Eliza W. Withington," *Amador Ledger*, April 4, 1902.

<sup>16</sup> Palmquist, *Pioneer Photographers*, 602.



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since been torn down. After moving to the Ione Valley in 1851 and living in temporary housing, George and Eliza Withington eventually constructed their two story brick home in 1857. George lived there from 1857 until his death in 1900, while he served as manager for the Rancho Arroyo Seco grant and got involved in various mining activities in the area. The Withington House is the property most closely associated with his productive life.

### **Criterion C: Greek Revival Architecture**

The George and Eliza Withington House is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C at the local level for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Greek Revival style. Constructed in 1857, this two-story brick house has a low pitched hipped roof with full-façade front porch and a brick and fieldstone guesthouse. The Withington House is one of four brick houses constructed in the Ione Valley during the 1850s that remains to this day and is one of the finest examples of the style in the region.

#### *Greek Revival Architecture*

The Withington House is an excellent example of Greek Revival architecture in the Ione Valley. The Greek Revival style dominated America's architectural landscape from approximately 1820 to 1860. The style has its American origins at the turn of the seventeenth century, as the United States looked to distinguish itself from its former colonial overlords. Earlier styles, such as the Georgian and Federal architectural styles, were heavily influenced by the architecture of Britain. Rather than looking to England for inspiration as they had in the Colonial years, mid-nineteenth century architects in the United States looked to the order and democracy of ancient Greece for influence.<sup>17</sup>

Greek Revival architecture began and concluded with the construction of public buildings in New England. Throughout the mid-nineteenth century, the style spread across the western frontier, as settlers continued to migrate westward. Some of the earliest examples of the style appeared in Philadelphia, particularly common in the construction of government buildings. The style gained popularity in the South, where large homes, often made of brick with full-façade porches, were common on the rural landscape. As the United States expanded west, settlers brought their architectural styles with them. When thousands of people flooded the West after the discovery of gold in California in 1848, Greek Revival architecture began to appear in the regions' growing boomtowns and mining camps. Despite its long period of popularity, examples of the Greek Revival style in California are relatively uncommon, as Gothic Revival and Italianate architecture began to emerge as the popular styles. By the end of the 1850s, the demand for the Greek Revival style began to fade away.<sup>18</sup>

The Greek Revival style is defined by symmetry and order. Domestic examples of the style typically have low pitched gabled or hipped roofs. Drawing on the architecture of ancient Greece, character defining features of the style include wide bands of trim emphasizing the cornice line on the main roof to mimic Greek entablature (frieze and architrave), columned

<sup>17</sup> Talbot Hamlin, *Greek Revival Architecture in America* (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1944), xv

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, 3, 310-314.

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porches or porticos, and elaborate doorways with narrow sidelights. Buildings of the style are typically of wood siding, and variations often include brick or stone.<sup>19</sup>

The Withington House employs many of the character defining features of the Greek Revival style. These include its low-pitched, hipped roof with full-façade front porch, symmetrical façade, wide bands of trim emphasizing the cornice lines of the main house, a porch supported by columns, and narrow transom window door surrounds. The vernacular brick guesthouse utilizes only mild elements of the Greek Revival style, mimicking the main brick house with its wide band of trim, overhanging eaves, and symmetrical façade. Though the brick guesthouse does not demonstrate many of the character defining features of the style, with its brick and fieldstone construction the building adds to the overall character of the property. The Withington House appears much as it did at the time of its construction (see Figure 1), with only minor alterations as noted in Section 7. The George and Eliza Withington House is an excellent example of Gold Rush-era, Greek Revival architecture in Amador County.

### **Development History/Additional Historic Context Information**

#### *Settlement of Ione*

The City of Ione, California is located in western Amador County, roughly twelve miles west of Jackson, at the junction of Dry Creek, Jackson Creek, and Sutter Creek. Originally inhabited by indigenous people of the Plains Miwok tribe, the first Anglo-American settlement of Ione occurred in 1848, following the discovery of gold in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada. Located in the fertile Ione Valley, gold-seekers first passed through Ione on their way to the gold fields east of the Valley. In August 1848, on their way to try their hand at mining the Mokolumne River, miners James Porter Martin and William Hicks noted that the Ione Valley had enormous agricultural potential. Thinking the land was unclaimed, people soon began to make claims on land in the Ione Valley, believing that the land would be perfect for cattle ranching. Martin and Hicks opened the first stock business on the land that later became Ione, raising cattle and selling them at the market. In early 1849, Hicks converted his makeshift home located at the confluence of Dry Creek and Mule Creek into the Ione Valley's first store. With its proximity to Jackson and the gold fields of the Mother Lode, the young settlement was quickly thrust into the role of a mining supply center.<sup>20</sup>

In 1853, miner Thomas Rickey filed a claim with the Calaveras County Recorder to establish the town site of Ione City. Prior to its establishment, the settlement went by the names of Bed Bug and Freezeout, among others, before local pioneer Thomas Brown named it Ione, for the beautiful heroine of English dramatist Edward Bulwer-Lytton's 1834 novel *The Last Days of Pompeii*. The original town site was located along the southern banks of Sutter Creek, just east of the road to Sacramento City. The town consisted of four primary streets: Main Street, First Street, Second Street, and Third Street. Constructed four years after the town was laid out, the Withington House is located directly across Sutter Creek from the original town site of Ione City.

<sup>19</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984)

<sup>20</sup> Jesse D. Mason, *History of Amador County* (Oakland: Pacific Press Publishing House, 1881), 182; Judy Allen, "Risen From a Dream: A Portrait of the Ione Valley (MA Thesis, California State University, Sacramento), 100.

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In 1855, Daniel Stewart erected the first brick general merchandise store on Main Street, furthering the town's distinction as a miners' supply hub. A town hall was constructed in 1856. By the mid-1850s, most of the lots within the original tract were occupied, as prospective miners and ranchers found shelter in the young city. In 1854, Amador County was established and Ione was included.<sup>21</sup>

### *Rancho Arroyo Seco*

It was not until 1853 that Ione City residents became aware of the existence of a purported Mexican land grant that included the Ione Valley. During the 1853 legislative session at the state capital in Benicia, two local representatives, Henry Carter and Dr. E.B. Harris, were informed that Andres Pico had filed a grant claim for the Rancho Arroyo Seco. Andres Pico, brother of Pio Pico, the last Mexican governor of Alta California, claimed that he purchased the Arroyo Seco, translated as Dry Creek, grant from Theodosio Yorba, who received the grant from Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado in May 1840. According to Yorba and Pico, the grant was a floating grant for eleven square leagues, or approximately 48,810 acres, falling somewhere between the boundaries of the Sierra Nevada, Cosumnes River, Mokulumne River, and the Sacramento Road. Settlers questioned the plausibility of this grant: the supposed Rancho Arroyo Seco predated both John Sutter's and Charles Weber's grants to either side of the Arroyo Seco and neither of those were floating grants.<sup>22</sup>

After a series of legal battles between Pico and the settlers, Pico gained legal control of Rancho Arroyo Seco in May 1856, when the case was dismissed. Because the grant was a floating grant, in late 1856 Pico employed civil engineer Sherman Day to survey the region and define the boundaries of the Rancho Arroyo Seco grant. Believing that they had rightful ownership of the property, settlers organized in protest. In 1861, after failing to come to an agreement with the citizens of the Ione Valley, Pico sold the title of Rancho Arroyo Seco to a group of San Francisco-Oakland based land investors. The investors included businessman Joseph Moravia Moss (J. Mora Moss), United States Surveyor General Edward F. Beale, and lawyer Horace Carpentier, Oakland's first mayor.<sup>23</sup>

On February 3, 1863, the United State Superior Court confirmed the previously established boundaries which included the Ione Valley. Settlers were forced to either pay for the land on which they had established their homes, or face eviction. Many residents remained unwilling to pay for their property, until on February 13, 1865, Company F of the 4<sup>th</sup> Volunteers of the California Cavalry, marched into the Ione Valley. Company F remained in the Ione Valley for roughly three months, ensuring that residents either paid what they legally owed or vacated the premises. Many residents left the region, either because they could not pay their debt or they were unwilling to do so. Over the next few decades, the Rancho Arroyo Seco land was overseen by various managers, selling off the land piece by piece.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>21</sup> Mason, *History of Amador County*, 182-185; J.L. Sargent, ed., *Amador County History* (Amador County Federation of Women's Clubs, 1927), 48-49

<sup>22</sup> Allen, "Portrait of the Ione Valley," 98-101; Sargent, *Amador County History*, 53.

<sup>23</sup> Allen, "Portrait of the Ione Valley," 104-113.

<sup>24</sup> Mason, *History of Amador County*, 244-250.

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### *Mining*

Mining had a profound impact on the development of Ione. The city played an important role in both the selling of goods to miners as well as in the physical mining of minerals. When the settlement's first permanent residents arrived in 1848, miners James Porter Martin, William Hicks, and Moses Childers recognized that the intersection of creeks had potential to yield mineral deposits. The three men set up claims along Sutter Creek and Dry Creek that year. The Ione Valley's first store, the converted Hicks home, sold goods to miners. With a high demand for products, and little means of getting them, the mercantile business was a lucrative one. A bottle of whiskey was said to be "worth its weight in gold."<sup>25</sup> Several other supply stores sprung up in the Ione Valley during the 1850s, as prospective miners flooded the surrounding gold fields.

With an influx of miners staking claims in and around the Ione Valley, there arose an increasing need to figure out effective ways of bringing water to the miners. While water was typically available during the winter and spring months, the land dried up in the summer and fall and miners were unable to obtain the water necessary for placer mining. The winter of 1850-1851 was extremely dry, and during this period, industrious miners constructed ditches and canals to transport water from neighboring creeks and rivers to their prospecting locations. By the end of the 1850s, placer mining in the Ione Valley had subsided due to its low profits, and was soon replaced by hydraulic mining. Hydraulic miners used water taken from the ditches that were originally constructed for placer mining, and used it to wash away hillsides to reveal the gold-rich soil. As miners washed away the best soil throughout the 1860s, profits faded, and by the mid-1870s hydraulic mining had drastically declined.<sup>26</sup>

During the Civil War years of the early 1860s, copper mining boomed in the region due to an increased need for the malleable metal for the war efforts. More than fifty mining companies sprung up in the region surrounding Ione during the 1860s, most notably the Newton Copper Mine which was located roughly three miles east of the city. When the Civil War came to a close in 1865, so too did most of the mines, as the demand for copper dropped drastically. The late nineteenth century and early twentieth century saw the emergence of dredging activity in the Ione Valley, as miners sifted through gravel for mineral yields, however this too died out due to a lack of return. While mining in the Ione Valley was not nearly as profitable or prolific as it was in the goldfields of the Sierra Nevada, it did contribute heavily to the economy of early Ione and was highly influential in its development.<sup>27</sup>

<sup>25</sup> Mason, *History of Amador County*, 183.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, 261-265; Allen, "Portrait of the Ione Valley," 23-25.

<sup>27</sup> Allen, "Portrait of the Ione Valley," 26-29.

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*Agriculture*

Since its earliest settlement in 1848, the development of Ione and the surrounding land has been largely focused around agriculture. With its grassy rolling hills, early settlers viewed the Ione Valley as ideal for cattle grazing. While the Ione Valley had limited mineral resources, its fertile soil was exceptional for the production of fruits and vegetables. Ione and the surrounding valley became one of the largest suppliers of produce to the mining camps of the Sierra Nevada foothills, just east of Ione.

The cattle raising enterprise of Ione pioneers William Hicks and James Martin was the earliest known operation of its type in the region. During the hearings for the legality of the Arroyo Seco grant, Teodosio Yorba and Andres Pico claimed that Hicks and Martin had grazed cattle on the property in 1849. In 1850, James Alvord and others opened the Q Ranch, located just outside of Ione, which became one of the largest suppliers of fruit, vegetables, and meat in the region during the second half of the nineteenth century. Local Ione historian Judy Allen noted that, “By 1852 a small community of settlers had brought the best land of the valley under cultivation, with orchards, grain fields, and vineyards in flourishing conditions.”<sup>28</sup> Stemming from the miners’ need for produce, agriculture was a significant driving force in the development of Ione.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>28</sup> Ibid., 38.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid., 101-102; Mason, *History of Amador County*, 183.

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

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

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Name of repository: Amador County Archives; Amador County Recorder's Office;  
Amador County Assessor's Office; Amador County Historical Society; California State  
Library; California State University, Sacramento

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 3.27

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 38.354663

Longitude: -120.933769

### Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of the George and Eliza Withington House are defined by Assessor's Parcel Numbers 004-090-013 and 004-090-014, which correspond to the attached sketch map.

### Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the George and Eliza Withington House encompasses the brick main house, brick guesthouse, and surrounding outbuildings. The boundary includes the remaining 3.27 acres of what was once Eliza Withington's 16 acre estate.

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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Matthew Walker

organization: California State University, Sacramento Public History Program

street & number: 515 18<sup>th</sup> Street #2

city or town: Sacramento state: CA zip code: 95811

e-mail: Matt.Walker@zoho.com

telephone: 510-703-3830

date: June 27, 2014



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### Additional Documentation

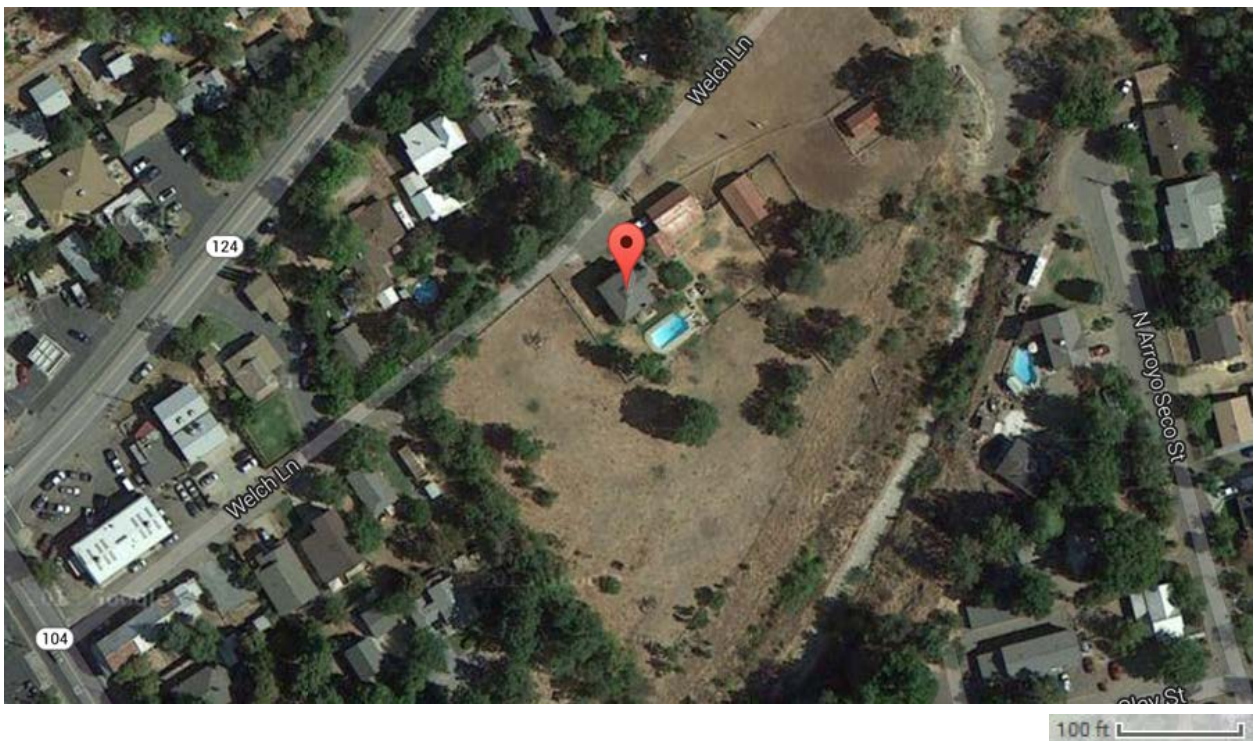
Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** Latitude/Longitude Reference Point Map in place of USGS map.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Latitude/Longitude Reference Point Map

Latitude: 38.354663

Longitude: -120.933769



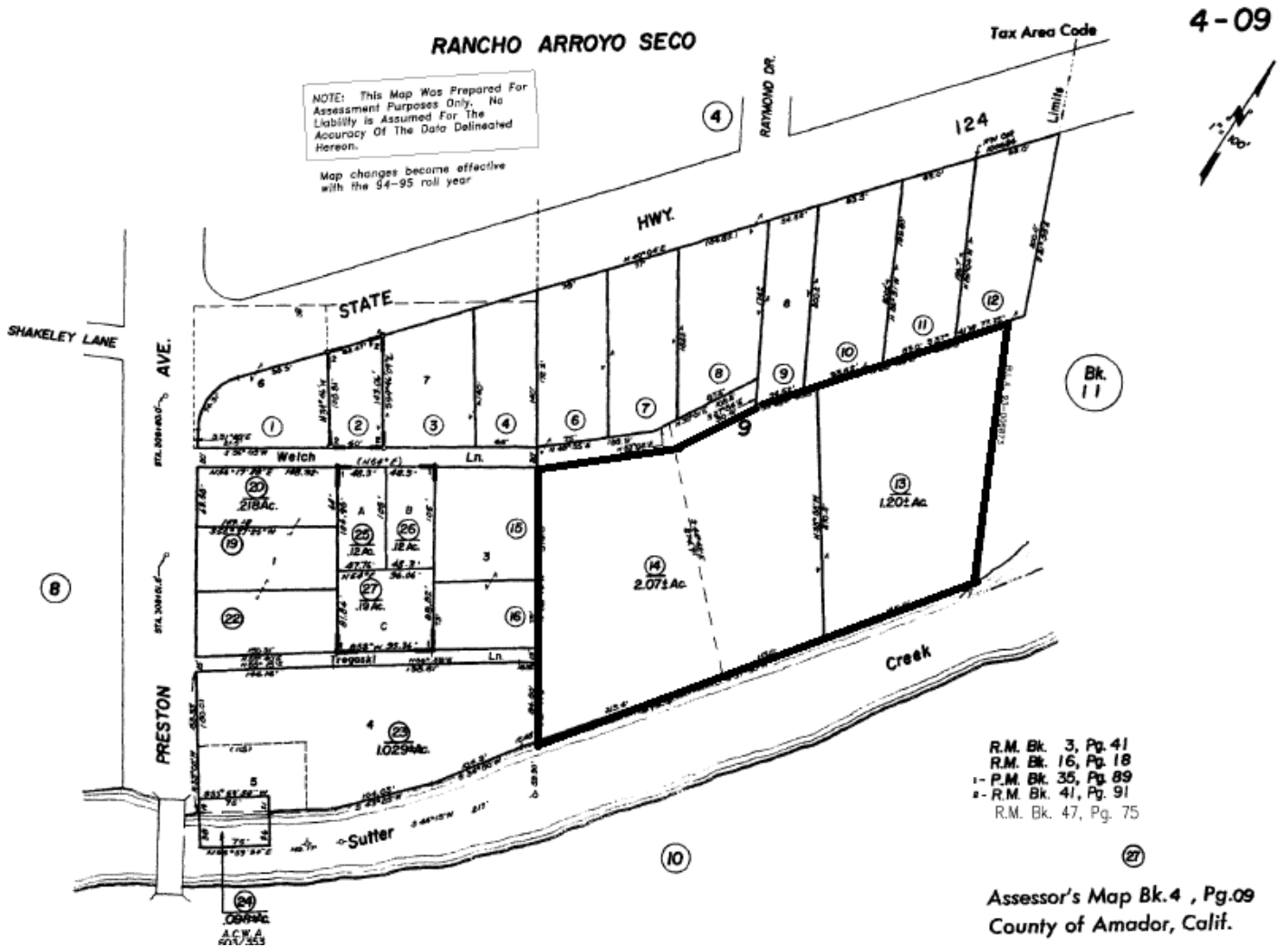
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### Sketch Map

Property boundary outlined in bold.

Source: Amador County Assessor's Map Book 4, Page 9.



**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. 460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Withington, George and Eliza, House

City or Vicinity: Ione

County: Amador

State: California

Photographer: Matthew Walker

Date Photographed: June 16, 2014

Number of Photographs: 12

Description of Photographs and number:

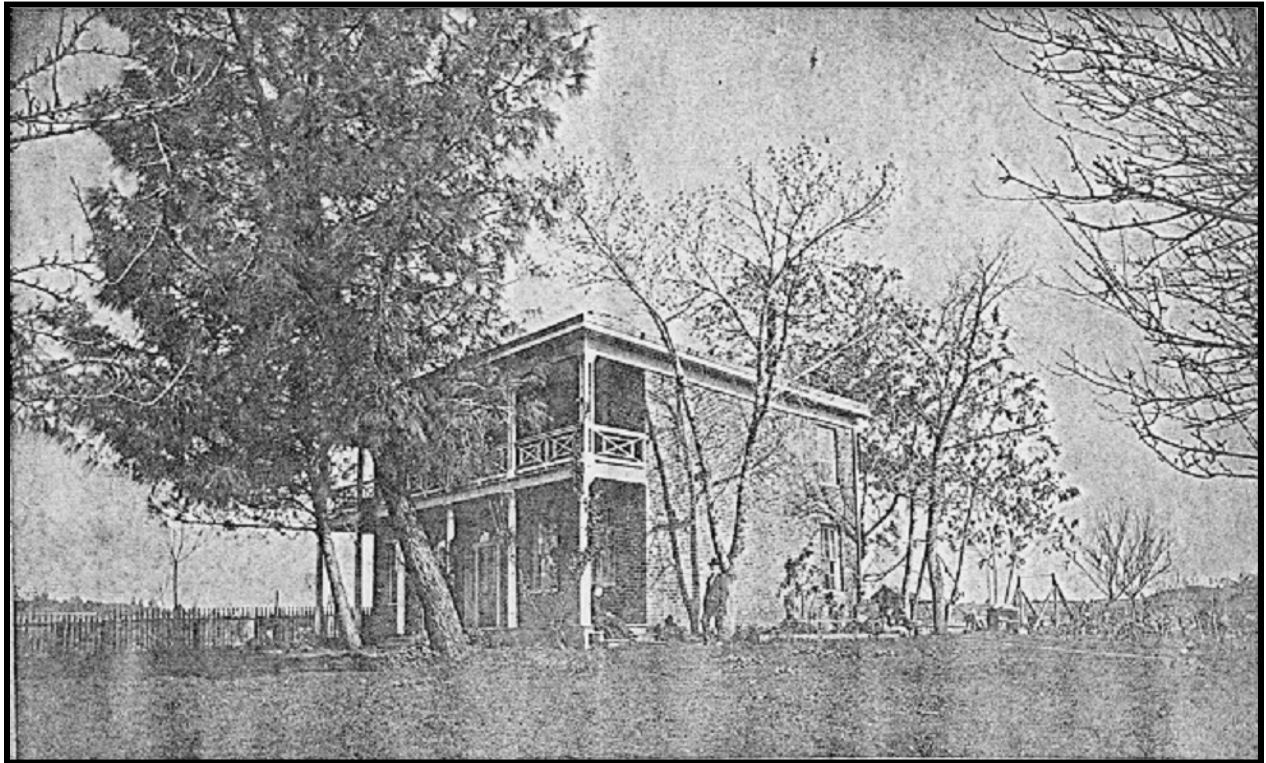
- 1 of 12 Looking east toward the Withington House. The brick guesthouse and the shed/garage are visible just behind the house.
- 2 of 12 Looking east toward the western (primary) façade of the Withington House.
- 3 of 12 Looking northeast at the primary façade of the Withington House.
- 4 of 12 Looking northeast at the primary façade of the Withington House.
- 5 of 12 Looking southwest at the northern elevation of the Withington House. The wood-clad second story bathroom addition is visible.
- 6 of 12 Looking northeast toward the Withington House.
- 7 of 12 Close-up view of the first floor of the primary façade of the Withington House.
- 8 of 12 Looking west at the eastern elevation of the Withington House. The brick guesthouse and shed/garage are seen in the foreground.
- 9 of 12 Looking northwest at the brick guesthouse and attached shed/garage.
- 10 of 12 Looking northeast at the noncontributing ca. 1950 stable.
- 11 of 12 Looking east at the noncontributing ca. 1940 converted wood-clad guesthouse.
- 12 of 12 View of the rear of the Withington House property, looking west.

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**Additional Documentation: Historic Photographs**

**Figure 1:** The Withington House, circa 1870. George Withington is seen standing against a tree in front of the house. Eliza Withington, photographer. Courtesy of the Amador County Archives.



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**Figure 2:** Portrait of Eliza Withington, circa 1870. Courtesy of the Amador County Archives.



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**Figure 3:** In 1873, Eliza Withington took a trip to the Sierra Nevada Mountains, east of Ione. She captured images of mining camps, families, and rugged landscape. This stereoscopic image was taken at Silver Lake. Courtesy of the Amador County Archives.



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**Figure 4:** Mining family at Kirkwood, 1873. Courtesy of the Amador County Archives.



Withington, George and Eliza, House  
Name of Property

Amador County, CA  
County and State

**Figure 5:** Woman standing at the edge of a cliff, Carson Spur, 1873. Courtesy of the Amador County Archives.





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**Figure 6:** Road to Silver Lake, 1873. Courtesy of the Amador County Archives.

