DRAFT

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Jackson Building

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Riverside East Date 1967 T 2S ; R 5W ; NW ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec 23 ; S.B. B.M.

c. Address 3643 University Avenue City Riverside Zip Code 92501

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ; mE/ mN/

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel#, directions to resource, elevation, etc. as appropriate) APN: 213-271-008

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This two-story, 4,900-square-foot brick masonry commercial building is designed in the Two-Part Commercial Block style. The rectangular-shaped building is vertically oriented with corniced parapet walls and original wood-framed, double-hung windows with single-paned and 2-over-2 sash. The building has been altered over time to accommodate its changing use, however, the essential shape, mass, and volume are intact, and the building is recognizable when compared to historic photographs. Very early, minor alterations were made to window configuration, and stucco was applied to the side elevation and façade (date unknown). The building has recently undergone a project (2005) under the City of Riverside's Façade Improvement Program, which partially reversed alterations made to the façade, including the alteration of glazing patterns and materials, the application of stucco, the removal of cornice and finials, and the recession of the first-floor storefront. The second floor interior boasts many original features, including hardwood floors, doors with transoms, and skylights.

See Continuation Sheet for full description.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6; HP3

P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, Acession #) April 24, 2009; Photo shows the front (southwest) and side (northwest) elevations, facing northeast.

*P6. Date Constructed / Age and Sources:
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1886 (Sanborn Maps)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Andy Melendrez
4053 Chestnut Street
Riverside, CA 92501

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, org., and addr.)
Jennifer Mermilliod, M.A.
JM Research & Consulting (JMRC)
5110 Magnolia Avenue
Riverside, CA 92506

*P9. Date Recorded: 1/12/07

*P10. Survey Type
California Register of Historical Resources

*P11 – Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Mermilliod, Jennifer, JMRC. 2007. Cultural Resources Nomination Application: Jackson Building, on file at the City of Riverside, Planning Department

*Attachments: ☐ None ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other Other (List)

DRAFT

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary #
HRI#

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Satus Code

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Jackson Building

B1. Historic Name: Jackson Building

B2. Common Name: Building at 3343 University Avenue

B3. Original Use: Commercial / Multi-Family Residence

B4. Present Use: Commercial / Art Studo

*B5. Architectural Style: Two-Part Commercial Block

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations and date of alterations)

circa 1886 – Original construction (Sanborn Maps)
circa 1920s – Stuccoed front and side elevation
post-WWII – First floor storefront remodeled, altered second floor storefront windows
2005 - façade restoration/reconstruction

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features:

None

B9a. Architect: unknown

B9b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Japanese Immigration/Settlement Area City of Riverside

Period of Significance 1905-1925 Prperty Type HP6; HP3 Applicable Criteria 1, 2

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The Jackson Building (circa 1886) on University Avenue is within the original Mile Square and is still part of the commercial core of Riverside. The property was an important place for the early Japanese immigrant community in Riverside in the early 20th century when the first floor housed the Washington Restaurant. The building is most closely associated with Jukichi Harada, the last in a series of Japanese immigrant entrepreneurs, who operated the restaurant there from 1911- 1925 when he relocated the business. During that time, in 1916, Mr. Harada became involved in an internationally known court case when he challenged the California Alien Land Law of 1913 by purchasing a home on Lemon Street in the names of his three American-born children, now listed in the National Register. The Harada family's experience with Japanese immigration intolerance has been locally and nationally recognized and reflects the general regional and national mind-set that was legitimized through legislation. The members of the Harada family were among 235 Riverside Japanese interned during World War II, which prompted the sale of the Washington Restaurant in 1942; Mr. and Mrs. Harada both died during internment. The Japanese-owned Washington Restaurant served Riversiders for 37 years, 20 of them from the first floor of the Jackson Building. The property is a district contributor to the NR/CR-eligible and locally designated Mission Inn Historic District. The property's level of historic significance that stems from its cultural association and value appears to merit individual listing in the California Register. The property is strongly associated with early 20th century Japanese immigration in California, which has made significant contributions to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage (Criterion 1) and with the life of Jukichi Harada and his family, who were important in California's past (Criterion 2).

See Continuation Sheet for full Significance Statement.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

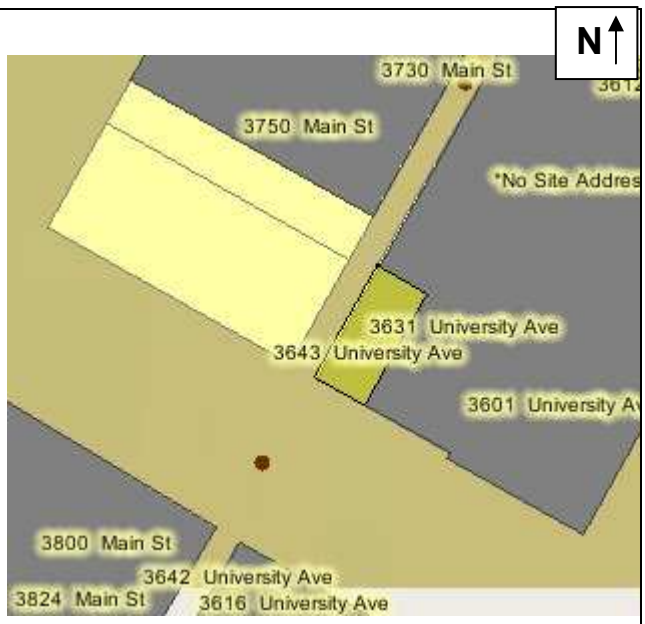
*B12. References:

See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Jennifer Mermilliod, M.A.

*Date of Evaluation: 01/12/07



*Required information

P3a. Description:

This 4,900-square-foot commercial building faces southwest from the northeast side of University Avenue, between Main and Orange Streets and has recently completed a restoration/reconstruction project (2005) under the City of Riverside's Façade Improvement Program. A 2,450-square-foot concrete foundation fills the 35' x 70' lot and supports the rectangular-shaped, vertical mass designed in the Two-Part Commercial Block style common in the Victorian Era. The two-story brick masonry building contains two units, one on each floor, both addressed as 3643 University Avenue. Parapet walls rise 18 inches above a flat roof and are unclad on the rear (northeast) and side (southeast) elevations. The northwest (side) elevation and facade were later clad in stucco (date unknown). Sanborn maps show four original windows on the second floor northwest elevation in 1887 and five windows in 1895. Currently, six wood-framed, double-hung windows in a 2-over-2 configuration adorn this elevation on the second floor; the additional window matches identically in dimension and materials and appears to be another very early addition to the building. Two original first floor windows and a door on the northwest elevation have been filled in (date unknown), and two windows on the second floor southeast elevation were covered by early adjacent construction (circa 1888 and by 1908). Original, wood-framed windows of double-hung, single-paned sash are found on the rear elevation, four single windows and one pair on the second floor and two on the first floor; an additional first floor window is boarded up.

Based on historic photographs, structural evidence, and comparative study, the restoration project has partially reversed alterations made to the façade, which included the alteration of glazing patterns and materials, the application of stucco, the removal of cornice and finials, and the recession of the first-floor storefront. The storefront was reconstructed with an off-centered wood-and-glass door and five large, wood-framed, fixed windows punctuated above by smaller fixed panes and below by decorative wooden rectangles. A structural pillar that was likely clad in brick when it was exposed by the recess of the first floor storefront was covered in wood and incorporated into the restored storefront design. A small, matching double door entry on the right façade accesses a stairway to the second floor. The first and second floor is visually separated on the façade by a nearly full-width, horizontal strip of wood and glass with seven panes of decorative glass. On the second floor façade, inappropriate stucco was prepared and covered with brick cladding to complement the structural brick exposed on the rear elevation. Two wide, historic wood-framed double-hung windows with decorative, multi-paned top sash, which replaced two pairs of single-paned sash (date unknown), remain. Inappropriate decorative shutters were also removed. The dimensions of the window openings appear original and have been trimmed with narrow, flat boards, which at their height are shaped to mimic the original segmented brick arches. Above, the cornice and finials have been modernly manufactured from textured stucco over Styrofoam. As little detailed photographic or structural evidence was available to guide reconstruction of the cornice and finials, the design of the building's crown was based on a comparative study of extant historic buildings in the area.

Historical documentation that depicts the entire original interior floor plan has not been discovered, although some early historic photos do exist for a portion of the first floor interior. It appears the first floor plan has been altered to support a variety of uses throughout the 20th century. Currently, the main floor is largely free from structural divisions and provides an open, shopping area. Two dropped ceilings have been installed (dates unknown) and the rear of the first floor contains a storage room/office with a kitchenette and two restrooms. In addition, a safe room with a safe built by the Mosler Safe Company is still extant in the rear from the building's use as a bank (post-WWII). A storage area beneath the stairway to the second floor is located along the southeast wall. Aside from returning space to the interior, the first floor has been essentially unaltered by the reconstruction of the storefront. The second floor, which first served as lodgings and office space, boasts many original features. A single L-shaped hallway accesses 10 rooms and two small restrooms. All exterior rooms have windows, while original skylights light three interior rooms. Original hardwood floors are found throughout the second floor, although the hallway has been covered with painted tiles, and original wood doors are topped with transoms.

The building shares its southeast wall with an adjacent commercial building, whose first floor construction pre-dates the property at 3643 University Avenue (circa 1884) and whose second floor construction post-dates it (circa 1888) and accounts for the common use of this property's stairway. A 15-foot alleyway separates the building from the property to the northwest, which is now a parking lot. The building is accessed by the public sidewalk along University Avenue and time-limited, street side parking. The parkway adjacent to University Avenue has been filled with concrete and accommodates a small opening with a mature tree. The granite curb and gutter along University Avenue are original (circa 1895), and the street was paved with concrete asphalt in 1903.

The Jackson Building strongly retains four aspects of integrity, including location, setting, feeling, and association, and it also retains a good level of design integrity. The original commercial setting of the property is intact and it is still within the main core of the city's downtown. Though design elements have been altered, many remain, contributing to feeling and association, and the recent façade restoration improved the integrity of design. The building's shape, mass, and volume are intact, and it is recognizable in historic photographs. The building retains a lower level of integrity of materials and workmanship due to alterations and the removal of the original storefront, which restoration cannot re-establish.

B10. Significance:

The commercial property located at 3643 University Avenue (formerly 8th Street) is situated on Block 7, Range 6 of the land delineated in 1870 as the "Town of Riverside" by surveyors Goldworthy and Higbie. Formerly part of the Rancho Jurupa lands, the parcel became part of Riverside's original townsite known as the Mile Square under the Southern California Colony Association. Originally, the core of the new town was intended to be the block bounded by 7th and 8th Streets and Market and Main Streets, as indicated by the label "Plaza" on Goldworthy and Higbie's map. True to the vision of Riverside's founders, a commercial core within the Mile Square developed, but in the early years, its expansion shifted the intended conceptual center of town to 8th and Main Streets, from where commercial and professional property expanded in all directions. By 1895, the commercial core of the town, bounded roughly by 6th Street to the north, 10th Street to the south, Market Street to the west, and Orange Street to the east, was already well established, offering a huge variety of goods and services from wallpaper supplies to printing services, as well as community gathering places such as banquet, society, and billiards halls and lawn tennis recreation facilities. Residential development necessarily surrounded this core and supplied much of its labor and patronage. Homes for the approximately 6,000 residents only dotted the landscape, largely scattered among the many orange groves, which were sometimes small but more often vast.

B10. Significance (cont.):

By the time the growing town incorporated in 1883, the block bounded by 7th and 8th Streets and Main and Orange Streets was well developed. Once addressed as 19 8th Street, (and later 643-641-639 8th Street), this property was one of the last to be improved when a two-story building was constructed there circa 1886. Extant historic Assessor's records, which begin in 1892, indicate that the property was owned by a series of investors. Those with the longest ownership history include W.A. Burrows (1899-1909), F.H. Freeman et al (1910-1922), Joseph and later Libby Schenkein (1925-1940), and Howard Hays, et al (1941-1958 or longer). City directories refer to the building by name, the most long-standing being the Jackson Building, which may refer to an early and brief owner, Robert Jackson (1897-98). After 1941, the building is also referred to as the Schenkein Building.

First described on the January 1887 Sanborn Map, the property went through a series of uses in its early years, and, indeed, the surrounding commercial and professional landscape was also continuously altered in response to fluctuations in the needs and demands of Riverside residents. The commercial building first served as a hardware and agricultural improvement warehouse and also housed a tin shop. The first floor was divided into two storefronts by 1895 and in that year offered poultry and carriage harnesses. The second floor was dedicated to offices and lodgings, a spatial arrangement characteristic of Victorian Era commercial property, which typically offered public space on the first floor and more private use on the second floor. The adjacent building, the "justice office" (now La Cascada Restaurant) also maintained a jail yard in the rear, and other early neighbors on the block included a real estate office, the Y.M.C.A. hall, a sausage factory, a print shop, and a cabinetmaker.

During the first quarter of the 20th century, part of the first floor was used as a restaurant. By 1905, Japanese resident Tsurumatsu Ohashi operated the restaurant at 641 8th Street, and by 1907, city directories show that he had named it the "Washington Restaurant." From 1909-10, the Washington Restaurant was under the ownership of Y. Ekeo, who lived in the other portion of the first floor (addressed as 643 8th Street). Jukichi Harada, who retained the then well-known name, is listed as the proprietor of the restaurant in 1911, and a circa 1911 photograph shows the shared storefront, which advertises the Washington Restaurant and the Asami Barber Shop with the Lynn Hotel (circa 1905-1911) under the proprietorship of Mrs. Mary Fowler on the second floor. In 1925, Mr. Harada relocated the Washington Restaurant to 638 9th Street and in 1930, moved back to 8th Street at 3541 (formerly 541). In the years after the Washington Restaurant was relocated, the first floor offered a variety of service and retail shops, including a tailor, several clothiers, a sewing machine shop, shoe repair, pharmacy, jeweler, an optometrist, and a confectioners. The first floor did serve as a restaurant again after 1942. In all, Mr. Harada operated his Washington Restaurant for over 30 years, offering American fare and a patriotic atmosphere with pictures of presidents adorning interior walls. It appears that Mr. Harada only leased the premises in which to operate his restaurant, although a 1911 treaty between Japan and the United States allowed Japanese immigrants to own, occupy, and operate houses, shops, and warehouses, but not the land on which the buildings stood, a situation that apparently was not exceptional at the time. In addition, the California Alien Land Law of 1913 further restricted immigrant land ownership.

The "furnished rooms" offered on the second floor of the building were some of many available in the city, as population increases, from 7,973 to 34,696 between 1900 and 1940, and the need for housing in proximity to the center of the city prompted the increase in the number of boarding houses, lodging houses, and furnished rooms as well as the development of duplexes, flats, and apartments. Sanborn Maps and city directories indicate that from its construction until 1895 and from 1914 to 1923, the second floor (which around 1908 was addressed as 639 8th Street) was used as lodgings. From 1926 into the post-WWII era, the second floor offered professional office space and housed individuals involved in real estate, law, finance, insurance, and accounting.

Many early 20th century proprietors of the early lodgings offered at this property were Japanese, including Mr. Iwahashi, J. Kirita, and K. Tachibana, and Japanese entrepreneurs such as H. Sakai, K. Maruyama, T. Ohashi, U. Kaneko, and J. Harada offered lodgings at other locations in the Mile Square. Although Mr. Harada arrived in Riverside in 1903, he is not listed in city directories until 1907. From 1907 through 1912, when he is listed at 746 8th Street where he also offers furnished rooms. These lodgings were later owned by M. Kakujiro and became the Ohio Hotel. In 1913, Mr. Harada added two additional locations - 606 8th Street, which was later owned by H. Sakai and became the Magnolia Hotel, and 766 8th Street, later known as the Oregon Hotel. By 1913, it is believed that the family lived in the newly acquired lodgings offered at 606 8th Street on the southwest corner of Orange and 8th Streets, where Tadao (1908-1913), the Harada's first American born son died, prompting the Harada's to seek a more healthful residence. Mr. Harada abandoned the rooming business by 1917.

In a climate that was generally hostile towards immigrants, the extent of Japanese business enterprise may suggest that Riverside offered a friendlier place to live for the growing Japanese immigrant and first generation Japanese-American population, which may have been assisted by the fascination with and support of the Japanese culture by Frank Miller, owner of the Glenwood Hotel (now the Mission Inn). Beginning in the 1880s, on the heels of a long tradition of anti-Chinese sentiment, which culminated in the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, first generation Japanese Issei immigrants came in considerable numbers to work as migrant agricultural laborers. Americans found it easy to transfer anti-Chinese sentiment onto a new and growing Japanese immigrant population with traditional views of land ownership and social advancement. In 1890, there were approximately 2000 Japanese living in the United States, and in the year 1900 alone, more than 12,000 Japanese Issei arrived. From 1900 to 1908, the tide of over 40,000 Japanese who came to America was stemmed by the 1908 Gentlemen's Agreement between Japan and America, which limited Japanese emigration.

Most of the first Japanese immigrants who settled locally served as contractual laborers in Riverside's citrus industry. From 1900 to 1910, the number of Japanese living in Riverside County increased from 97 to 765, 75% (approximately 574) of which lived in the City of Riverside. In 1911, there were reportedly 700 working as laborers in the city. Japanese settlement in Riverside was mostly spread out, but by 1910 had begun to cluster in two distinct areas, in the commercial district of the Mile Square and in the Eastside on 14th Street. Due to anti-immigration legislation, the number of Japanese in the city had dropped to 340 by 1920, and by that time, Japanese immigrants had abandoned cirtriculture to Mexican arrivals.

But in December 1915, during a time when anti-Japanese agitation was still elevated, Mr. Harada purchased a home on Lemon Street (356, now 3356 Lemon Street) in the names of his three American-born children, Mine, Sumi, and Yoshizo, which sparked an internationally sensitive court case (*The People of the State of California v. Harada*), the first to challenge the California Alien Land Law of 1913. In the exclusionist climate of the time, the law drafted by Governor Hiram Johnson, which mainly targeted Japanese immigrants, prohibited first generation immigrants (as non-citizens) from owning property in the state. After years of legal delays and at a time when America and Japan had become allies against the Central Powers in World War I, in 1918 Judge Hugh Craig of the Riverside Superior Court ruled in favor of the Harada family, while upholding the California Alien Land Law.

Based on the precedent of the Harada court case, the California Alien Land Law was deemed unconstitutional in 1950. But, like all Japanese-Americans on the West Coast, every member of the Harada family was interned during World War II, and Mr. Harada never got the opportunity to legally purchase land in his own name. War Relocation Authority Records indicate 235 Japanese were removed from the city of Riverside during the war. In 1942, Mr. Harada was forced to sell his restaurant, but the house on Lemon Street was occupied by a Caucasian friend until Sumi Harada returned after the war. Mr. and Mrs. Harada both died while interned at the Topaz Relocation Camp in Utah. For its association with the landmark court case and its importance to the history of the Japanese community in America, the house on Lemon Street has received local and national honors. In 1976, the house was designated City Landmark #23, and in 1988 it was designated a contributor to the Heritage Square Historic District (both local and National Register districts) and assigned a Structure of Merit #514. It was placed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977 and was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1990. The house was owned and occupied by a Harada descendant until Sumi's death in 2000 and is now being rehabilitated for use as a cultural museum by the City of Riverside.

Though owned by various investors and used for numerous commercial and professional purposes over the years, the commercial property at 3643 University Avenue was an important place for the early Japanese immigrant community in Riverside, particularly from 1905 to 1925 when it housed the Washington Restaurant. The building is most closely associated with the Harada family, whose personal experience with Japanese immigration intolerance has been locally and nationally recognized, and reflects the general regional and national mind-set that was legitimized through legislation. The building has been altered over time to accommodate its changing use, however, the essential shape, mass, and volume are intact, and the building is recognizable when compared to historic photographs. The alteration of the number of windows has been associated with historic use and is partially reversible (with the exception of the windows that were blocked by adjacent construction), as is the exchange of windows on the second floor façade, which did not alter the dimensions of the original window openings. The date of the application of stucco over the original brick walls on two elevations has not been determined, but it is likely that the building did not emerge unscathed from the 1920s, when a large-scale attempt to "missionize" Riverside's brick buildings was made. The alteration of the original first floor storefront was likely completed in the post-WWII era as was common in California. The 2005 façade restoration project has significantly improved the integrity of the building by sensitively restoring/reconstructing character defining elements of Victorian Era Two-Part Commercial Block construction, including the presence of brick, a wood-and-glass storefront, and distinct cornice line. The project further embellished the upper story windows by recreating the look of the original segmented brick arch in wood while retaining the windows themselves, which were an appropriate historic alteration. In addition, the commercial setting of the property has remained stable for over a century.

The commercial property is currently designated as a district contributor to the Mission Inn Historic District, which encompasses Riverside's old downtown core, and has been assigned a Structure of Merit #274, but its level of historic significance that stems from its cultural association and value merits individual, higher recognition. The property is determined eligible for local listing as a City Landmark under Title 20 of the Riverside Municipal Code (20.20.010). In addition, the property is eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources as it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage (Criterion 1) and with the lives of persons important in California's past (Criterion 2).

***B12. References:**

"Alien Land Law Suit Brought in California." New York Times, October 6, 1916. Pg. 1.

Bynon, A.A. & Son. Reprinted 1992. *History and Directory of Riverside County, 1893-4*. Historical Commission Press: Riverside.

Carr, Harry. "Japan vs. America in a Riverside suit." Los Angeles Times, October 22, 1916.

Goldsworthy and Higbie (surveyors). 1870. "Town of Riverside." M.B. 7/17 [also 1/16] S.B.Co., on file at the City of Riverside, Public Workds Department.

Lee, Dan. April 20, 2001. "Harada house stands against prejudice." The Press Enterprise. B1/B6.

Longstreth, Richard. 2000 (updated). The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture. AltaMira Press: Walnut Creek.

"Japanese buy on Lemon Street." Riverside Daily Press, December 23, 1915. Page 3.

"Judge Craig decides that native born Japanese may own land here." Riverside Daily Record, September 17, 1918. Page 3.

***B12. References (cont.):**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. 2000. A Field Guide to American Houses. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.: New York.

Patterson, Tom. 1996 (2nd ed.). A Colony for California: Riverside's First Hundred Years. The Museum Press of the Museum Associates: Riverside.

Rawitsch, Mark Howland. 1983. *No Other Place: Japanese American Pioneers in a Southern California Neighborhood*. Occasional Monographs of the Department of History, University of California, Riverside: Riverside.

Riverside, City of.
- Assessor's Map (M.B. 215/09; 1987)
- Building permits
- City Council Memoranda
- Census records (1890-1950)
- Metroscan records
- Sanborn Fire Insurance maps (Feb. 1895, 1908, 1908 reproduced 1952)
- Vertical files
- Subdivision maps (M.B. 1/16 S.B.Co. [also 7/17])

Riverside, County of.
- Assessor's records (Microfiche, years 1892-1948)
- Assessor's maps
- Building records

Riverside Municipal Museum. Photograph collection.

Riverside Fire Department. 1906 (reprinted 1987). *Souvenir of the City of Riverside*. Riverside Museum Press: Riverside.

Riverside Public Library. City Directories, years 1902-1936.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Online collection, various years 1884-1952.

Starzak, Rick. September 12, 1996. "Riverside's Historic Architectural Styles and Historic Overview." Excerpt from a Historic Architectural Survey Report on file at the City of Riverside, Planning Department.

Walters, Frederick L. 2003. Preliminary Architectural Conservation Assessment: Harada House, a National Historic Landmark. Prepared for the Riverside Municipal Museum under the Institute of Museum and Library Support Program.

"Wholesale Purchase of California Farm Property by Nipponese for Children Predicted." Los Angeles Examiner, January 5, 1916. Section 2, Page 1.

DRAFT

State of California ♞ The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Primary#_____
HRI# _____
Trinomial_____

Page 7 of 7 Project Name: Jackson Building Year 2008
Camera Format: Digital Lens Size: _____
Film Type and Speed: N/A Negatives Kept at: N/A; Digital CD submitted & on file with JMRC

Mo.	Day	Year	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
2	9	2004	Digital	01Jackson Building – Façade before restoration_JMRC facing east 02-09-04	East	1
2	9	2004	Digital	02 Jackson Building – Façade before restoration_JMRC facing north 02-09-04	North	2
2	9	2004	Digital	03 Jackson Building – Second floor interior_JMRC facing southwest 02-09-04	Southwest	3
2	9	2004	Digital	04 Jackson Building – Second floor interior hall_JMRC facing north 02-09-04	North	4
12	1	2006	Digital	05 Jackson Building – Façade after restoration_JMRC facing east 12-01-06	East	5
12	1	2006	Digital	06 Jackson Building – Façade after restoration_JMRC facing northeast 12-01-06	Northeast	6
12	1	2006	Digital	07 Jackson Building - Façade after restoration_JMRC facing southeast 12-01-06	Southeast	7
12	1	2006	Digital	08 Jackson Building – New façade and streetscape_JMRC facing southeast 12-01-06	Southeast	8
12	1	2006	Digital	09 Jackson Building - New façade cornice_JMRC facing northeast 12-01-06	Northeast	9
12	1	2006	Digital	10 Jackson Building - New façade cornice close-up_ JMRC facing east 12-01-06	East	10
12	1	2006	Digital	11 Jackson Building - New façade second floor_ JMRC facing east 12-01-06	East	11
1	12	2007	Digital	12 Jackson Building – First floor interior safe_ JMRC facing northeast 01-12-07	Northeast	12
1	12	2007	Digital	13 Jackson Building – First floor interior storefront_ JMRC facing southwest 01-12-07	Southwest	13
10	10	2007	Digital	14 Jackson Building - New first floor façade with awning_ JMRC facing east 10-10-07	East	14
10	10	2007	Digital	15 Jackson Building - New second floor façade with awning_ JMRC facing east 10-10-07	East	15
10	10	2007	Digital	16 Jackson Building - New façade with awning_ JMRC facing east 10-10-07	East	16