With the addition of a soda fountain in 1913, Henry Young began in the 1890's. It was again a candy store, the Nonpareil, in 1903. When A.J. Fetzer was owner in 1916 the name was changed to Weaverville Hotel. In 1861 and two years later became the Empire Hotel. In 1873 it was rebuilt following a fire that destroyed much of upper Main Street. Prior to an 1853 fire which destroyed most of the business area this site was occupied by a store that burned in 1861, 1881 and 1890. When A.J. Fetzer, owner in 1916 first named it the Weaverville Hotel.

Empire Hotel. Condron's Saloon started business at this site in 1862. The building was converted to commercial use in 1856. In 1856, the Comstock and Martin, merchants, purchased the south lot in 1856 and erected a brick building here. In 1859, the Masonic Lodge purchased the other side of the building in 1865. It was purchased by the County for $8000 to be used as a Courthouse. Remodeling took place in 1935 following the routing of Highway 299 to the south side of the building. In 1976 it was again remodeled. It remains one of the oldest courthouses in the state of California. 

New York Saloon. One of the earliest businesses on this lot was Michael and John Farrell's New York Saloon which was operated here in 1856. The building was destroyed in 1859. Fires in 1863 and 1873 again took their toll on the building erected here. The property has primarily been used for saloons, namely The Gem, the Elite, and, most recently, The New York Saloon. The site of one of the 3 spiral staircases in Town Hall.

New York Saloon. The building was built in 1856 by Carr and Frost and leased to James Hamilton as a saloon and billiard parlor. It remained a saloon under various ownerships until the turn of the century. In 1917 it became the Trinity County Library, which was relocated to its present quarters northwest of the Court House in Dec., 1989.

New York Saloon. The building was constructed in 1864. The hotel served as the official Weaverville Stage Stop for many years. The building underwent major remodeling in 1931 which drastically changed its appearance.

Carr Building. This brick building was built in 1856 by Carr and Frost and leased to James Hamilton as a saloon and bil- liard parlor. It remained a saloon under various ownerships until the turn of the century. In 1917 it became the Trinity County Library, which was relocated to its present quarters northwest of the Court House in Dec., 1989.

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107 **SOLOMON BUILDING.** This building was built by A. Solomon in 1854. For many years it was used as a bank. The Greenwood and Newbauer Bank, the Trinity County Bank, and the Bank of America have all occupied this building. Currently the old bank vault is used as a wine cellar for the La Grange Café.

108 **FASS BUILDING.** R.A. Fass erected this building in 1854. The City Drug Store was one of the first businesses to occupy this site. Since then there have been a variety of uses.

109 **BUCK AND COLE.** Groceries were sold on this site for over 100 years. In 1852 F.A. Buck and John Cole had a general provisions store here. The present brick building was constructed in 1856. Detlef Hansen and his heirs owned the lower floor from 1868 until 1980. The Ryan family operated it as Ryan’s Store for over 50 years. The Oddfellows have owned the second floor since 1862. The exterior of the building remains nearly the same as it was when the spiral staircase was added. The site of one of the 3 exterior spiral staircases in Town.

110 **JUNKANS BUILDING.** This is a building that really isn’t a building. It was created in 1850 when Henry Junkans closed in the space between the buildings on either side of it to use as warehouse space for his adjacent business.

111 **TINNIN BUILDING.** W.J. Tinnin built this brick building in 1856 as a hardware and tin shop. The front remains as it was when first constructed and is a fine example of fireproof brick buildings built in the 1850’s.

112 **MINT SALOON.** Louis Timmerman had a furniture and cabinet shop on this site for many years. Twice the shavings in his carpentry shop caught fire and his building was destroyed. After the second fire in 1880 Timmerman did not rebuild but sold to S.J. Turner who erected this building which housed the Mint Saloon until prohibition.

113 **ADAMS EXPRESS.** There have been several buildings with many uses on this lot. One of the earliest housed the Adams and Company Express. In 1887 this building was destroyed by the fire which started in Timmerman’s carpentry shop next door. The present building was constructed immediately following that fire.

114 **EDER BUILDING.** This was the first of the fireproof brick buildings constructed in Weaverville. It was constructed by D.M. Eder in 1854. It had various uses in its early days, but in 1895 Blake and Reed acquired it for their “gents” furnishings department of their general supply store.

115 **RHODES AND WHITNEY BANK.** A bank and exchange office for Rhodes and Whitney first occupied this building. By 1867 there was a dry goods and clothing business here. Blake and Reed added this building to their general store next door in 1895 to house their grocery department. This use was continued by the Weaverville Supply Company which became the successor to Blake and Reed in 1901.

116 **McCAIN AND COMPANY.** A hardware and general merchandise business was started on this site by James McCain and Thomas Gallagher in 1852. They built 2 adjacent buildings on the lots in 1854. General merchandise and hardware businesses run by various owners occupied the buildings on these 2 lots for the next 142 years. Weaverville Supply Company was succeeded by Morris Hardware in 1945. The property was remodeled several times. In 1999 it was it was remodeled as Courthouse Square.

The Jake Jackson Museum Complex includes the Museum, a Blacksmith and Tin Shop, Sawmill, Stampmill, a History Center and a Restoration Shop.

**Weaverville’s “Fireproofs”**. As you can see from the description of the buildings in the Historic District most are not the first building on the site. The many fires in early Weaverville resulted in the brick construction we see today. These bricks were manufactured locally from local materials. These bricks can be seen inside of many of the buildings today. “Fireproofing” included the iron doors still seen about town and a very heavy ceiling with a foot of earth on top. The Chinese used the rammed earth technique to guard against the frequent fires. An example of the building technique can be seen at the “Old Fire House” building number 96 on this pamphlet.

**“Spiral Staircases”**. Another unique feature of the town are the three exterior spiral staircases that can be seen on main street. These staircases were necessary because the second stories were sold to separate owners, making them what might be the first condominiums in California.

While visiting consider stopping by the Weaverville Volunteer Fire Department Firefighters Museum. It is located off on Brennan Street, which is south of the Jake Jackson Museum.

While you are enjoying the self guided walking tour of the Historic District in Weaverville take the opportunity to investigate the businesses that are currently located in these historic buildings. These stores and offices serve the citizens of Trinity County as well as those who stop for a visit. You will find places to stay and eat, art studios and craft shops. Everything from snacks to antiques are here for you to explore and enjoy. Look around and stay a while.