

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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Brown, Jackson Fay, House

other names/site number 6751 Maine Prairie Road

2. Location

street & number 6751 Maine Prairie Road

not for publication

city or town Dixon

vicinity

state California code CA county Solano County code 095 zip code 95620

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

K. M. Ellen

9/19/02

Signature of certifying official

Date

California Office of Historic Preservation

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register

[Signature]

Signature of the Keeper

Edson B. Beall

Date of Action

11/7/02

other (explain): _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

none

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: _____ Sub: _____
DOMESTIC _____ Single Dwelling _____
DOMESTIC _____ Multiple Dwelling _____
DOMESTIC _____ Secondary Structure _____
EDUCATION _____ Branch Library _____

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: _____ Sub: _____
DOMESTIC _____ Single Dwelling _____
DOMESTIC _____ Secondary Structure _____
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE _____ Animal Facility _____
LANDSCAPE _____ Street Furniture/Object _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

MID-19th CENTURY: Greek Revival influences

OTHER: brick outbuilding

OTHER: wood outbuilding

Materials

Foundation: BRICK

Roof: ASPHALT

Walls: WOOD: Weatherboard

Other: BRICK chimneys

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1888

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Goodell, Nathaniel Dudley

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property 79.84

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

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1 <u>10</u>	<u>603377</u>	<u>4243592</u>	3 <u>10</u>	<u>603760</u>	<u>4243443</u>
2 <u>10</u>	<u>603755</u>	<u>4243604</u>	4 <u>10</u>	<u>603802</u>	<u>4243444</u>

See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Toni Webb

organization IRP Historical Consulting Services

date 2/12/2002

street & number 1490 Drew Avenue, Suite 110

telephone (530)757-2521

city or town Davis state CA

zip code 95616

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name E. A. Pentworth-Taylor

street & number 6751 Maine Prairie Road

telephone (707) 678-8636

city or town Dixon

state CA

zip code 95620

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

*Jackson Fay Brown House
Solano County, California*

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Jackson Fay Brown House is a large, approximately 6,000 square foot Italianate residence located at 6751 Maine Prairie Road. This home sits on a 79.84-acre agricultural property approximately nine miles south of Dixon, California and twelve miles southeast of Vacaville. Ulatis Creek flows southeasterly through the center of this property, which is bounded to the south by Maine Prairie Road. The general topography of this rural landscape is relatively flat pastureland. The home sits atop a low knoll facing south, and is surrounded by a large lawn with an assortment of trees including eucalyptus, olive, palm, sycamore, and pine. A gravel drive connects to Maine Prairie Road and culminates in a circular turnaround. A concrete walkway runs to the front entrance. A three-story tank house is attached to the northeast corner of the home by a low, narrow one-story rectangular element. Six outbuildings just northeast of the home are separated by a gravel drive. The two largest of these buildings are a horse barn and a three-car garage, both constructed within the last ten years. Adjacent to the garage is a modern pump house, a two-car garage, a shed and a small smokehouse sited north of the shed. A modern gazebo is located within a grassy area near Ulatis Creek on the lawn, south of the home. Along with the residence, the attached tankhouse and the smokehouse compose the resources that contributes to the property's eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. The remaining buildings, while of sympathetic design, are considered non-contributing elements. The Jackson Fay Brown house has undergone little invasive alteration since its construction, and as a result of substantial, sensitive rehabilitation within the last ten years, the home is in excellent condition.

This two-story residence, shown in **Photograph 1** and completed in January 1888, sits on a brick and mortar foundation sheathed in smooth cast stucco. The building was constructed on northeasterly grade allowing for a full, unfinished basement. The two story redwood frame home has an asymmetrical, compound plan in a modified Z-shape that consists of a rectangular central element with two smaller sections projecting (**Photograph 2**) from opposite corners of the home (southwest and northeast). The main section of the home measures approximately 63 feet long and 30 feet wide with north and south wings projecting about 15 feet. A narrow rectangular segment, connecting to the tankhouse is attached only at the home's northeast corner and shares the main porch. The house and tankhouse exterior walls are clad in redwood channel rustic horizontal siding with ornate redwood, pilaster corner boards suggestive of the Greek Revival style. Windows, appearing singly and in pairs (**Photograph 3**), are one over one double-hung wood windows with ornate crowns and decorative molded surrounds (**Photograph 4**). With the exception of the front entrance, the doors are glazed wood panel units with transoms. The cross gable roof with wide projecting closed eaves is finished with composition shingles. Elaborately carved brackets with finials are evenly spaced on the molded cornice and shown in **Photograph 5**. The triangular pedimented gables, also reminiscent of the Greek Revival style, are sheathed in wood shingles laid in a fishscale pattern and have wide gable trim. Mimicking the window elaborations, round ventilators at gable ends are decorated with crowns. The building includes two interior brick chimneys with corbelling, both sited near the roof's ridge in the central section of the building.

Facing south, the building's façade is dominated by a sweeping raised wood porch extending from the east side and wrapping to the south side of the home. Brackets with pointed dentils decorate the porch cornice as shown in **Photograph 6**. Complete with turned balustrade and ten simple round Tuscan columns, the floor is finished with tongue and groove wood floorboards. A second floor balustraded balcony is highlighted by wood finials (**Photograph 4**). Fenestration on the south and east sides is evenly spaced and relatively symmetrical. Glazed wood panel doors with transoms are sited at the northeast and south corner of the building (**Photograph 7**). The main entrance, a decorative wood panel double door with transom above, is located near the western corner of the central element and is balanced by a paired window on the second level. The north side of the home, shown in **Photograph 8**, is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 2

*Jackson Fay Brown House
Solano County, California*

less structured in terms of fenestration. A modern conservatory, added in the 1992, removed two original windows. It was at this time that the rear entrance to the home was created by replacing an original window with a door removed from the façade. This entry, accessed via a wood stairway with balustrade, is adjacent to the conservatory.

The attached tankhouse and its associated rectangular component, extends to the north of the main structure. Both elements sit on a concrete foundations. It is certain that the tapered tankhouse was original to the site, probably constructed at the same time as the house. Three stories tall, this building is topped by a composition shingle hip roof with projecting eaves, and a bracketed cornice similar to that found on the main home. Sheathed in horizontal shiplap redwood siding with plain corner boards, a paneled wood belt course separates the second and third floors. The east side of this the tankhouse has no openings. Remaining fenestration includes one over one double-hung wood windows with rectangular bracketed crowns on the first and second levels and arched windows on the third floor. This building is shown in **Photograph 9**.

The rectangular section connecting the tankhouse to the residence was constructed before the turn of the century. While similar decoration is incorporated into this section, it is modest in comparison to the main home. Topped by a composition shingle, shed roof, only a few, brackets sans finials are spaced at wider intervals along the cornice. Fenestration on the south side includes two one over one double hung wood windows surrounded by two four paneled wood doors, as seen in **Photograph 10**. All are elaborated with rectangular shaped crowns. A third original door, located between the windows, was removed at an unspecified date. Only three windows of varying size, all lacking decoration, are found on the north side of this section, shown in **Photograph 11**.

Left vacant during the 1970s and 1980s, this property was inadequately maintained. Consequently the home, tankhouse and smokehouse suffered substantial damage from water and vandalism. During the 1990s, the current owners carefully rehabilitated the home to its former appearance. Given its age, the building has undergone few significant alterations to its original form over its 114-year history. The most prominent and earliest known alteration was the construction of the wing joining the tankhouse to the home, completed sometime before the turn of the century. As noted above it is unclear when a doorway on the south side of this segment was enclosed or when the windmill, originally attached to the east side of the tankhouse roof, was removed.

Several alterations made to the home, the tankhouse and the connecting wing occurred during the rehabilitation process from 1992 to date. The most notable modern alteration is the addition of the conservatory on the north side of the building, which removed two windows. The house's brick foundation was re-pointed at different locations and a new poured concrete foundation was built for the tankhouse and connecting wing. Various architectural features that were badly damaged or destroyed were precisely duplicated from original components and milled in redwood. These features include six porch columns, three brackets, nearly all the spindles and finials as well as a small number of window/door crowns and corner boards. Remarkably, only approximately 200 linear feet of redwood siding was replaced, most of which was located along the second floor balcony as well as along sill plate on the southwest corner of the home. Additionally glazing was replaced in windows; sixteen wood sashes and approximately five sills were duplicated. Alterations to exterior openings include the replacement of an original door with a window on the east side of the building as well as the removal of an original door on the façade which was reused on the rear (north side) of the home. A second floor, full height paired window above the main entrance originally allowed access to the balcony. Its height was reduced to match existing windows. The entire building (the house, the tankhouse and its associated building) has been re-roofed with composition shingles and an interior chimney located in the dining area was removed. Its brick was reused in a pathway.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 3

*Jackson Fay Brown House
Solano County, California*

Nearby is a small, rectangular smokehouse constructed of brick and faced with stucco. Shown in **Photograph 12**, the only remnants of the original roof are metal supports. Two, exterior hinged iron doors, purported to have come from the armory constructed around 1863 for the local militia, the Maine Prairie Rifles, give access to the building on its south side.¹

Northeast of the home is a wood frame garage constructed on a concrete slab and topped by a composition shingle hip roof. Physical evidence suggests that this building, shown in **Photograph 14**, was likely constructed in the 1950s. A wood frame gazebo, shown in **Photograph 15**, was constructed in 1992 south of the home, along the creek bank. Directly east of the residence is a three-car garage, constructed in 1992, and wood frame pump house, probably constructed in the 1960s. Both of these buildings are shown in **Photograph 16**. A shed, shown in **Photograph 17**, sits adjacent to the 1950s garage, just east of the horse barn shown in **Photograph 18**. Both buildings were constructed from used materials in the 1990s.

¹ Telephone interview with Mona Brown, February 20, 2002.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 1

*Jackson Fay Brown House
Solano County, California*

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Jackson Fay Brown House, located at 6751 Maine Prairie Road, Dixon, California appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. Included on this property as contributing elements are the attached tankhouse and a smokehouse. Not only is this home architecturally significant as a distinctive example of a rural Italianate farmhouse in California, but also as a design attributed to prominent Sacramento architect and early pioneer Nathaniel Dudley Goodell.²

Historical Background – Jackson Fay Brown

A native of Chittenden County, Vermont, Jackson Fay Brown was born in 1835 into a well-established New England family. Raised in Vermont on his family's farm, he set out for the west by sea, arriving in California in 1857 where he was hired on by a dairy farmer a few miles north of Petaluma. After a brief period dairying in Marin County, Brown saved enough money to purchase his own cattle, and in 1861 acquired a quarter section of land (Section 30 T6N/R2E, MDBM) near the budding new town of Maine Prairie in Solano County. This area was undeveloped and Brown was one of only four settlers in the vicinity. He quickly set up a dairy and constructed a small home with lumber brought from Marin County. The next year he married Eliza Hopkins and started a family. Over the next thirteen years, Brown continued his steadily growing dairy business, shipping his butter via water craft plying the rivers of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta to San Francisco. Sometime between 1872 and 1878, Brown purchased over 1,280 acres near his original farm and began increasing his stock of cattle, raising sheep and farming oats, barley and wheat.³ It was during this period that Brown began his political career, serving as a school trustee, the 5th district county supervisor between 1873-1877, followed by a term as Deputy Solano County Assessor for four years. He continued to obtain more land and by 1887 owned the entire section where his grand home was constructed. Designed by pioneering Sacramento architect Nathaniel Dudley Goodell, the Brown House, when complete in 1888, was the largest residence in the county's agricultural district constructed with modern convenience such as gas lighting.⁴

² *Memorial and Biographical History of Northern California Illustrated*, (Lewis Publishing Company: 1891); Vito Joseph Sgromo, *Nathaniel Dudley Goodell, 1814-1895, Massachusetts Builder, California Architect*, (Master's Thesis, California State University, Sacramento, 1987) p 86.

³ J. S. Henning, "Map of Solano County California", November 1872; Thompson and West, "Historical Atlas Map of Solano County, California", 1878.

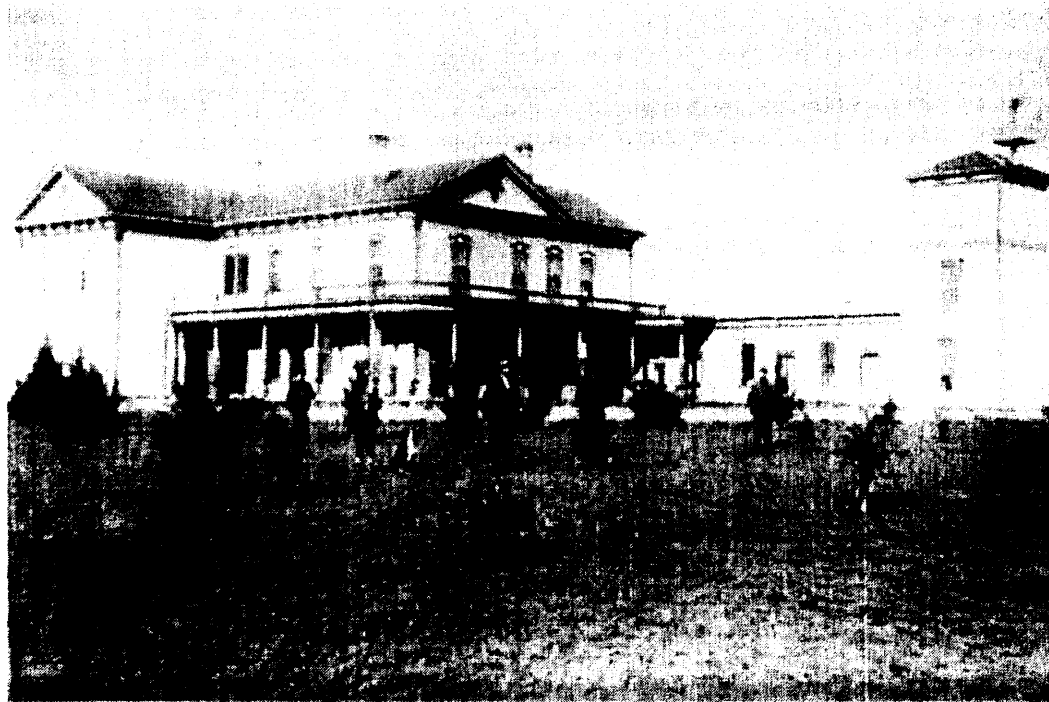
⁴ J. M. Gunn, *History of the State of California and Biographical Record of Coast Counties, California*, (Chapman Publishing: 1904); Tom Gregory, *History of Solano and Napa Counties, California with Biographical Sketches*, (Historic Record Company: 1912); *Memorial and Biographical History of Northern California Illustrated*, (Lewis Publishing Company: 1891); *Vacaville Reporter* April 29, 1910; E. N. Eager, "Official Map of Solano County", 1890, 1909, and 1915.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 2

*Jackson Fay Brown House
Solano County, California*



Jackson Fay Brown house circa 1895.

Construction on the residence began in July 1887 with the laying of the brick foundation.⁵ The home was completed at a cost variously reported as \$8,000 to \$11,000 just six months later. Brown had furniture shipped from San Francisco in anticipation of a wedding reception for his oldest son.⁶ Brown's farmhouse was noted as "a model of its kind," containing eighteen rooms (included servants' quarters) and lit by gas. Goodell's design allowed for views on all sides of the home. Brown had fruit trees planted around the house, and there was a productive vineyard for his family's use. A windmill, no longer extant, pumped creek water into a tank as well as a reservoir for the buildings and livestock.⁷ By the early 1900s, Brown owned over 3,000 acres used mostly as pastureland for his 2,500 head of sheep and 200 head of hogs, cattle, horses and mules. Brown continued to be an advocate of education, retaining his seat on the Board School of Trustees for over 30 years, as well as purportedly lending out a room in his house for a branch of the county library.⁸ After Brown's sudden death on April 23, 1910, the property was presumably left to his wife who cared for their disabled son Clayton.⁹ After the death of his mother, Clayton Brown continued to reside in the home under the care of various family members.¹⁰ Sometime in the 1930s, portions of the house currently occupied by the conservatory was converted into a separate residence, allowing for an other family member to reside in the home. The property remained within the Brown family until 1994, when the property was

⁵ *The Dixon Tribune*, July 16, 1887.

⁶ *The Dixon Tribune*, July 16, 1887, November 12, 1887, January 21, 1888; *The Dixon Tribune*, December 21, 1887, February 18, 1888.

⁷ *The Dixon Tribune*, November 26, 1887, January 21, 1888.

⁸ Telephone interview with Mona Brown, 2/20/2002.

⁹ Gunn, *History of the State of California*; Tom Gregory, *History of Solano and Napa Counties; Memorial and Biographical History*; *Vacaville Reporter* April 29, 1910.

¹⁰ Telephone interview with Mona Brown, 2/20/2002.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 3

*Jackson Fay Brown House
Solano County, California*

purchased by its current owners.

Evaluation

The Jackson Fay Brown House appears to be eligible under Criterion C, as an important example of a rural Italianate farmhouse and also as an important example of the work of prominent Sacramento architect Nathaniel Dudley Goodell. While Jackson Fay Brown was an early pioneer of Solano County, a successful farmer, stockman and politician, documentary evidence does not suggest that he made significant contributions in respect the agricultural or political history of Solano County or California (Criterion B). Similarly, under Criterion A, the property does not appear to be associated with historic events important to a broad pattern of history of the area, state or nation.

Significance under Criterion C

This building is a distinctive and important example of the Italianate style home constructed in California during the late 19th century. The Italianate style developed as part of England's Picturesque movement in response to the long trend in classicism. While the earliest examples built in the United States date to the 1830s, it was not until mid-century that the style's popularity grew. The Italianate style in the United States followed a less formal structure than its English counterparts. This informality is represented in the asymmetrical, compound plan of the Brown House. The building employs many of the most prominent characteristics of this style: tall, narrow windows and glazed doors decorated with ornate crowns and surrounds, elaborately carved brackets and molded cornice, and balustraded balcony elaborated with finials.¹¹ It should be noted that while many residential examples during the late 19th century are high style, this home is modest in comparison, yet no less distinctive.

Not only is this home architecturally significant as a distinctive example of a rural Italianate farmhouse, but also as a design attributed to prominent Sacramento architect and early pioneer Nathaniel Dudley Goodell. Nathaniel D. Goodell was born in 1814 on a Massachusetts farm. A self-taught architect, he trained early in his life, first as a carpenter and joiner, then as a contractor before quickly setting up his own successful architectural business in the Belchertown-Ware area of Massachusetts. There he designed and built elaborate homes, primarily in the Greek Revival style, for Ware's privileged citizens. In 1945, Goodell became the architect and superintendent of buildings for the Otis Manufacturing Company. During the four-year period while under employment by Otis, he designed and built at least two large mills and numerous homes for company employees. While his career seemed prosperous, by the late 1840s he was near financial ruins. After losing all of his property, including his home, he left in search of new fortunes in the California gold fields.¹² Along with a small company of miners that he formed in New York, Goodell arrived in Sacramento in 1849. Inside a year, unsuccessful in mining, he returned to his carpentry trade where he was an immediate success. First constructing modest homes, within a few years he had his own architectural practice, designing both commercial buildings as well as stately homes for some of Sacramento's most prominent citizens.¹³ By 1884, Goodell had designed over 200 substantial residences in Sacramento,

¹¹ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A Knopf Inc., 1984).

¹² Sgromo, p 23-30.

¹³ Thompson and West, *History of Sacramento County, California*, (Oakland:1880); Sgromo, p 60-67.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 4

*Jackson Fay Brown House
Solano County, California*

numerous homes for the middle class, and various industrial, commercial, educational and civic buildings located in Sacramento.¹⁴ It was during this period in his career that he designed high-style mansions for such affluent Sacramento residents as merchants Frank Ebner and Albert Gallatin, rancher August Heilbron and Mrs. E. B. Crocker's home, which was located at 3rd and P Streets.¹⁵ The Gallatin house, constructed in 1877 and known as the Governor's Mansion, the Mesick house built circa 1875 and the Heilbron house built in 1881 are just a few of the extant Goodell designs today. While Goodell was prominent as a Sacramento architect, his designs were not limited to the urban area. During the 1870s and 1880s, he designed many high-style buildings, both residential and commercial, set within rural areas. Amongst his works in Elk Grove, Oakland, Georgetown, and Dixon, Goodell designed the Rosebud Ranch, located just north of the rural town of Hood in Sacramento County, the Runyon House in Courtland, the Colusa County Bank (1878), and Woodland's Masonic Hall in 1881.¹⁶ Following the fashionable trends of the time, his designs were largely in the Greek Revival, Second Empire and Italianate styles. These architectural styles are represented by five Goodell designs currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places: the Second Empire designed Governor's Mansion, Heilbron House, and Messick House, the Italianate style Rosebud Ranch and the Greek Revival Runyon House.¹⁷ Nearly all of his known residences extant today were constructed somewhat late in his life between 1875 and 1888, during the height of his career. In the 1887 Italianate design for the Brown house, unlike his former urban, high-style Second Empire and Italianate designs, Goodell utilized restrained decoration in keeping with the unpretentious rural buildings in the rural agricultural community several miles south of Dixon, but was still able to convey the wealth and social standing of farmer and politician Jackson Fay Brown. By the early 1892, likely in anticipation of his retirement, Goodell took on a young partner, Frank H Schardin. A member of the Pioneer Association and a prolific architect, Goodell continued his architectural practice into his eighties. He died in November 1895.¹⁸ Goodell's residential and commercial designs helped shape the image of Sacramento during its early development through its rise as the state's capital. His legacy as an architect/builder was defined by the hundreds of well-built residences he constructed during his sixty-year career in the Sacramento Valley.¹⁹

Integrity

Including his 640-acre farm where his new home was built (Section 25 T6N/R1E, MDBM), Brown had also acquired by 1890 over 2,300 acres of neighboring farmland, which included the original 160-acre farm purchased around 1861. While Brown retained ownership of his farmstead over the ensuing years before his death, he gave nearly two-thirds of his agricultural holdings to his children. Brown left much of his holdings, including the farm, to his youngest son, Clayton H. Brown.²⁰ It appears that the farm

¹⁴ *The California Architect and Building News*, V. 5 No. 7, July 1884; Sgromo, "Appendix A - Commissions and Attributions."

¹⁵ Historic American Building Survey, Crocker Art Gallery (HABS CA 1885) 1960.

¹⁶ Sgromo, "Appendix A-Commissions and Attributions."

¹⁷ National Register Information System (NRIS), located at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr>. The Gallatin house was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on 11/10/1970; the Heilbron house was listed on 12/12/1976; the Mesick house was listed on 1/12/1982, the Rosebud Ranch was listed on 12/31/1979 and the Runyon House was listed on 10/27/2000.

¹⁸ *Sacramento Daily Record-Union*, November 30, 1895.

¹⁹ Sgromo, p 89.

²⁰ E. N. Eagar, "Official Map of Solano County", 1890, 1909, and 1915; *History of Solano and Napa Counties*, 1883 and 1872.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 5

*Jackson Fay Brown House
Solano County, California*

remained intact at least until his death in 1957. Afterward, the property was transferred to his nephew Arthur Brown and his wife Freda. Subsequent Brown family owners subdivided the 640-acres into at least five parcels within the next forty years.²¹ Currently consisting of 79.84 acres, the property retains much of its integrity of location and setting. The only evidence today of the division of the property consists of fences. Nearly all of the approximate 80 acres, along with the adjacent properties originally part of the Brown farm, remains rural pastureland, as it was when the home was constructed. Historically, the home sat apart from the working farm outbuildings that were located to the east of the home, near the drive. This relationship persists, with the modern garages, shed and horse barn clustered around the main drive. Besides the home and tankhouse, the only other building dating to Jackson Fay Brown's ownership of this property is the smokehouse. Just to the east, on a separate parcel still owned by the Brown family, are several barns and sheds, probably constructed in the 1950s by Brown descendants. While newer buildings such as the garages, horse barn and shed are present, in terms of style and scale, they are sympathetic to the overall historic character of a late 19th century farm. For that reason the property retains integrity of feeling.

The home itself retains its historic integrity in terms of design, workmanship and materials. The building has been altered by the addition of the glass conservatory, new tankhouse/wing foundation and in kind replacement of distinctive details. Nevertheless, these modifications do not appear to diminish its architectural significance. The overall form, proportions, ornamentation and style still reflect the original intent of the architect.

²¹ USGS Topographic Quadrangles, Dozier, California, 1968.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 1

*Jackson Fay Brown House
Solano County, California*

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Vacaville Reporter

Interviews

Telephone interview Mona Brown, widow of Robert Brown (great-grandson of Jackson Fay Brown) February 20, 2002.
Interviewed by Toni Webb.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 1

*Jackson Fay Brown House
Solano County, California*

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References (continued)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
<u>5 10</u>	<u>603807</u>	<u>4243348</u>	<u>7 10</u>	<u>603891</u>	<u>4242816</u>
<u>6 10</u>	<u>603865</u>	<u>4243345</u>	<u>8 10</u>	<u>603597</u>	<u>4242809</u>

Verbal Boundary Description

The Jackson Fay Brown House property is located at 6751 Maine Prairie Road in Dixon, Solano County, California on Assessor Parcel Number 0143-170-080 and 0143-170-090. This parcel constitutes the remaining property of the previously larger Brown farm. (See sketch map.)

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes both parcels in their entirety, consisting of the Brown house, tankhouse and connecting wing, smokehouse, other outbuildings as well as agricultural acreage historically part of the Brown farm and retain integrity.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION Page 1

*Jackson Fay Brown House
Solano County, California*

MAPS

Attached are:

1. Jackson Fay Brown House property marked on a 7.5 series USGS map (Dozier, 1953, photorevised 1968 with amendments 1993)
2. Sketch map of the Jackson Fay Brown House property and its proposed National Register boundaries printed on archival quality paper

PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Jackson Fay Brown House
2. Solano, California
3. Amanda Blosser
4. January 9, 2002
5. JRP Historical Consulting Services, Davis, California
6. Main house, camera facing north
7. Photograph 1

1. Jackson Fay Brown House
2. Solano, California
3. Amanda Blosser
4. January 9, 2002
5. JRP Historical Consulting Services, Davis, California
6. Main house, showing east and south sides, camera facing northwest
7. Photograph 2

1. Jackson Fay Brown House
2. Solano, California
3. Amanda Blosser
4. January 9, 2002
5. JRP Historical Consulting Services, Davis, California
6. Main house, west side, camera facing east
7. Photograph 3

1. Jackson Fay Brown House
2. Solano, California
3. Amanda Blosser
4. January 9, 2002
5. JRP Historical Consulting Services, Davis, California
6. Main house, window and balustrade detail
7. Photograph 4

1. Jackson Fay Brown House
2. Solano, California
3. Amanda Blosser
4. January 9, 2002
5. JRP Historical Consulting Services, Davis, California
6. Main house, cornice detail
7. Photograph 5

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION Page 2

*Jackson Fay Brown House
Solano County, California*

1. Jackson Fay Brown House
2. Solano, California
3. Amanda Blosser
4. January 9, 2002
5. JRP Historical Consulting Services, Davis, California
6. Main house, detail of porch, camera facing northwest
7. Photograph 6

1. Jackson Fay Brown House
2. Solano, California
3. Amanda Blosser
4. January 9, 2002
5. JRP Historical Consulting Services, Davis, California
6. Main house, camera facing west
7. Photograph 7

1. Jackson Fay Brown House
2. Solano, California
3. Amanda Blosser
4. January 9, 2002
5. JRP Historical Consulting Services, Davis, California
6. Main house, north side showing conservatory, camera facing south
7. Photograph 8

1. Jackson Fay Brown House
2. Solano, California
3. Amanda Blosser
4. January 9, 2002
5. JRP Historical Consulting Services, Davis, California
6. Tankhouse, camera facing north
7. Photograph 9

1. Jackson Fay Brown House
2. Solano, California
3. Amanda Blosser
4. January 9, 2002
5. JRP Historical Consulting Services, Davis, California
6. Wing connecting to tankhouse, camera facing north
7. Photograph 10

1. Jackson Fay Brown House
2. Solano, California
3. Amanda Blosser
4. January 9, 2002
5. JRP Historical Consulting Services, Davis, California
6. Tankhouse and connecting wing, camera facing south
7. Photograph 11

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION Page 3

*Jackson Fay Brown House
Solano County, California*

1. Jackson Fay Brown House
2. Solano, California
3. Amanda Blosser
4. January 9, 2002
5. JRP Historical Consulting Services, Davis, California
6. Smokehouse, camera facing north
7. Photograph 12

1. Jackson Fay Brown House
2. Solano, California
3. Amanda Blosser
4. January 9, 2002
5. JRP Historical Consulting Services, Davis, California
6. Garage (right), camera facing northeast
7. Photograph 13

1. Jackson Fay Brown House
2. Solano, California
3. Amanda Blosser
4. January 9, 2002
5. JRP Historical Consulting Services, Davis, California
6. Garage, camera facing north
7. Photograph 14

1. Jackson Fay Brown House
2. Solano, California
3. Amanda Blosser
4. January 9, 2002
5. JRP Historical Consulting Services, Davis, California
6. Gazebo, camera facing southwest
7. Photograph 15

1. Jackson Fay Brown House
2. Solano, California
3. Toni Webb
4. June 5, 2002
5. JRP Historical Consulting Services, Davis, California
6. Pump house and garage, camera facing south
7. Photograph 16

1. Jackson Fay Brown House
2. Solano, California
3. Toni Webb
4. June 5, 2002
5. JRP Historical Consulting Services, Davis, California
6. Shed, camera facing northeast
7. Photograph 17

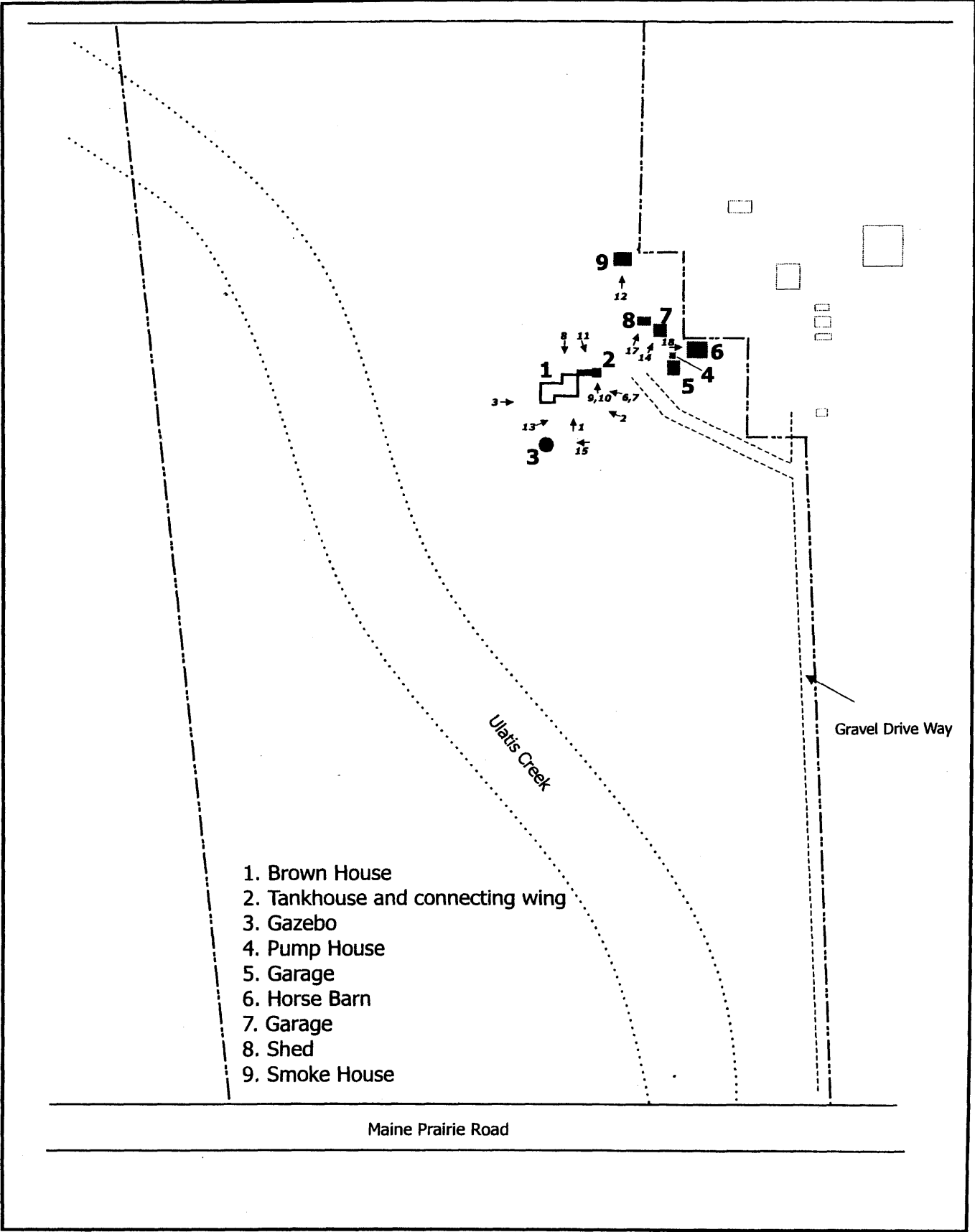
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION Page 4

*Jackson Fay Brown House
Solano County, California*

1. Jackson Fay Brown House
2. Solano, California
3. Toni Webb
4. June 5, 2002
5. JRP Historical Consulting Services, Davis, California
6. Horse barn, camera facing east
7. Photograph 18



- 1. Brown House
- 2. Tankhouse and connecting wing
- 3. Gazebo
- 4. Pump House
- 5. Garage
- 6. Horse Barn
- 7. Garage
- 8. Shed
- 9. Smoke House

Maine Prairie Road

Gravel Drive Way

- ↑₁ Photograph # and vantage point
- Non contributing building
- Contributing building
- - - Parcel Boundary



Jackson Faye Brown House
 (6751 Maine Prairie Road)
 Solano County, California