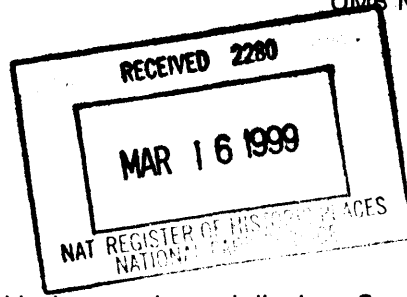


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



445

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction 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 an 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 Jackson, F.A., House  
other names/site number Century House Bed and Breakfast, 5CF939

### 2. Location

street & number 401 E. 1st Street [N/A] not for publication  
city or town Salida [N/A] vicinity  
state Colorado code CO county Chaffee code 015 zip code 81201

### 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  nationally  statewide  locally.  
( See continuation sheet for additional comments [ ]. )

Stacy Ann Courtwright State Historic Preservation Officer March 10, 1999  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Office, Colorado Historical Society  
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 certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register  
See continuation sheet [ ].
- determined eligible for the  
National Register  
See continuation sheet [ ].
- determined not eligible for the  
National Register.
- removed from the  
National Register
- other, explain  
See continuation sheet [ ].

Edson W. Beall Signature of the Keeper 4/15/99 Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Jackson, F.A., House  
Name of Property

Chaffee County/Colorado  
County/State

**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 count previously listed resources.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1 0 buildings

0 0 sites

0 1 structures

0 0 objects

1 1 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.**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Function**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
HEALTH CARE/medical office

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/hotel

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Second Empire

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls brick

roof tin

other wood

**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.
[x] 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.)

Property is:

- [ ] 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 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.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(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
#

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Periods of Significance

1890

Significant Dates

1890

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- [X] State Historic Preservation Office
[ ] Other State Agency
[ ] Federal Agency
[ ] Local Government
[ ] University
[ ] Other:

Name of repository:

Jackson, F.A., House

Chaffee County/Colorado  
County/State

Name of Property

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 13 413890 4265310  
Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

[ ] 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 Mark E. Pry

organization Consulting Historian

date 26 October 1998

street & number 315 E. Balboa Drive

telephone (602) 967-8106

city or town Tempe

state Arizona

zip code 85282-3750

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Ruth Fisher

street & number 401 E. 1st Street

telephone (719) 539-7064

city or town Salida

state Colorado

zip code 81201

**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 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 Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Continuation Sheet

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JACKSON, F.A., HOUSE  
Chaffee County, Colorado

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**DESCRIPTION**

**Summary**

The F. A. Jackson House is a 1.5-story, rectangular-plan, painted brick house built in the Second Empire style. A vernacular example of the style—no architect or builder has been identified—the Jackson House exhibits the key distinguishing features of Second Empire residences: a mansard roof, hooded second-floor windows, first-floor windows with segmental-arched brick surrounds, and a bracketed cornice. Built in 1890 by a local physician, Frederick A. Jackson, for use as his family's residence and as a second examining room/office, the house has been a private residence for most of its known history. Now being used as a bed and breakfast, the Jackson House is in very good condition, with all of its important original features and materials intact.

**Setting**

The house is set on a corner lot at the south corner of the intersection of First Street and C Street in Salida. The immediate neighborhood is residential in character, except for the block directly across the street, which is occupied by the local hospital. The historic downtown is two blocks northwest of the house. There is a small back yard as well as a narrow side yard situated between the house and a single-family dwelling next door. The lot is landscaped with grass, flower gardens, ornamental shrubs, and mature shade trees (elm, locust, and apple). The narrow parkway between the sidewalk and streets is covered with river rock, and there is a gravel parking pad sufficient for two cars adjacent to the northwest side of the house. A wood fence, running between the house and a small non-contributing shed, screens the back yard from passersby on C Street; otherwise, the yard is unfenced.

**Exterior**

This 1.5-story house has an asymmetrical facade with the main entry (a single panel-and-frame door with a glass window and overhead transom) slightly offset to the right. A second entry (with a similar door) is located on the right side near the front of the house. Both entries open onto a covered porch that extends across the right two-thirds of the facade and wraps partway around the right side of the house. The porch cover is supported by turned wood columns and has a standing-seam metal roof (the same material as the main roof). The sloping sections of the simple mansard roof (on the house, porch, and addition) are straight (not flared or curved) and clad with standing-seam tin, and the flat top portion is covered with built-up roofing material.

All of the exterior walls are built of a soft pressed brick known as Salida brick; they have been painted since at least 1938. The house has a quarter basement, approximately 16 feet by 16 feet, that is accessed by a short flight of stairs leading down to an exterior door set below ground level on the right side of the house (facing C Street). The house foundation is mortared fieldstone covered with stucco; the front porch foundation is stone covered with concrete. The porch deck is wood, and the underside of the porch roof is clad with tongue-and-groove boards.

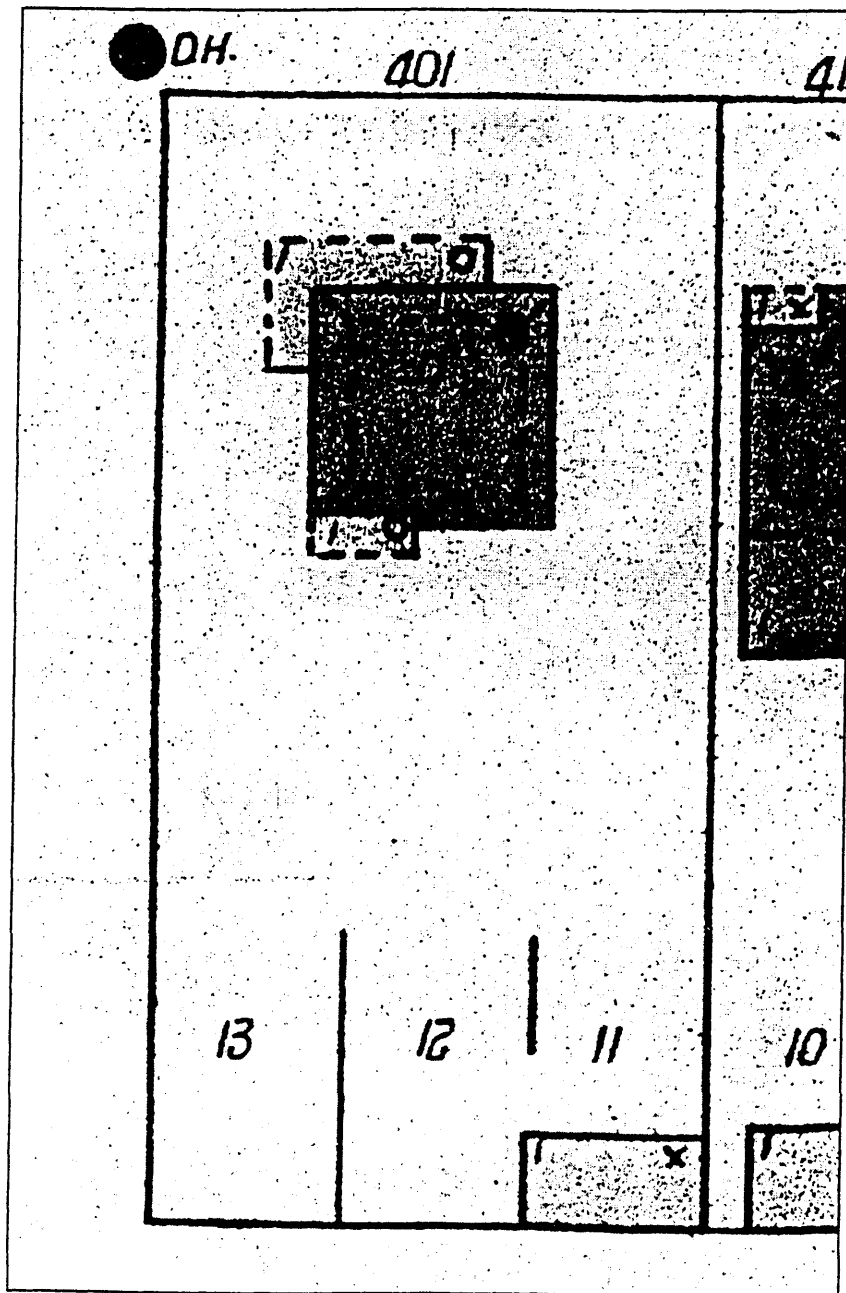
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Sanborn Map Showing House and Lot, October 1904



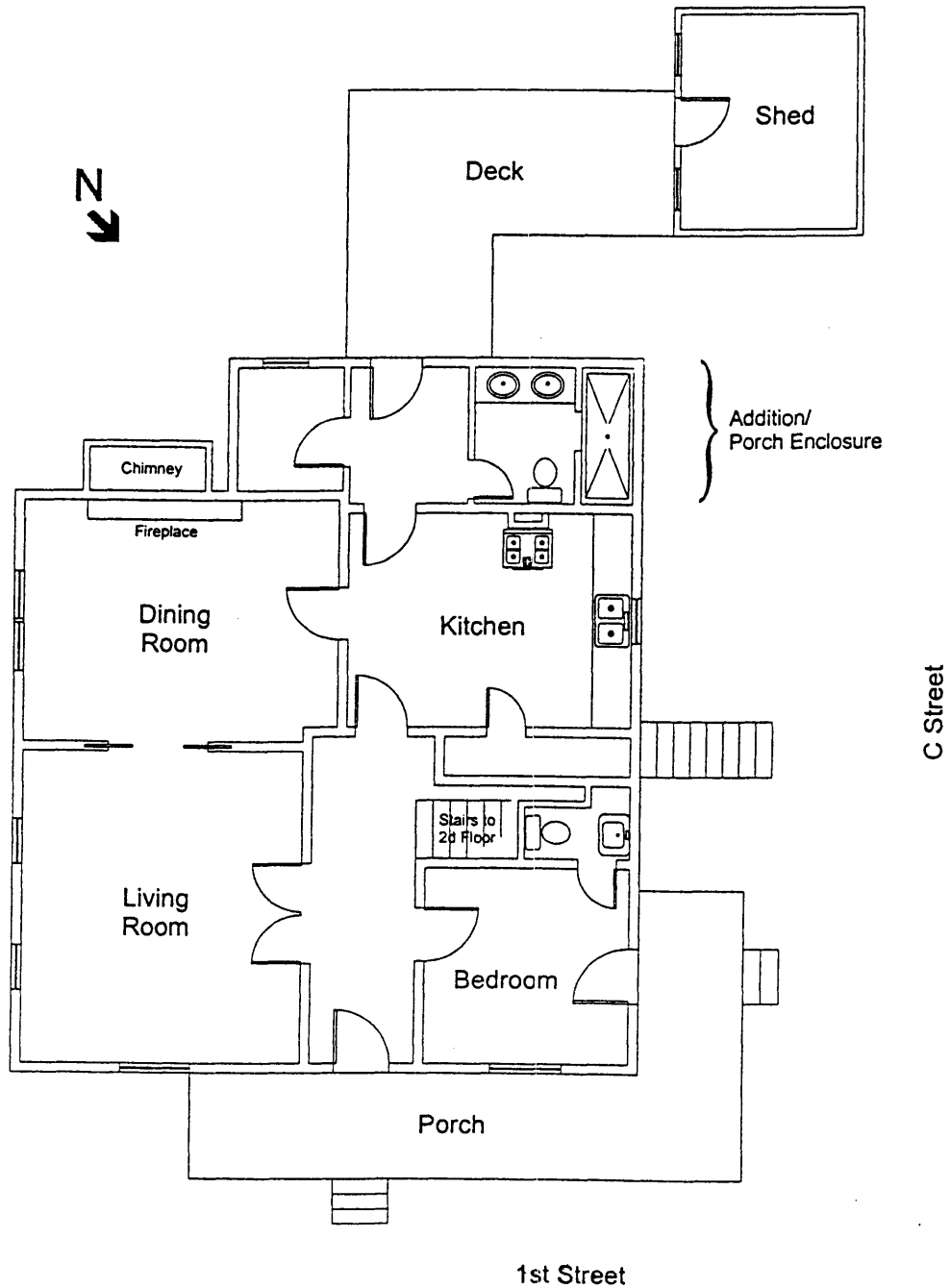
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JACKSON, F.A., HOUSE  
Chaffee County, Colorado

Plan of First Floor, June 1998



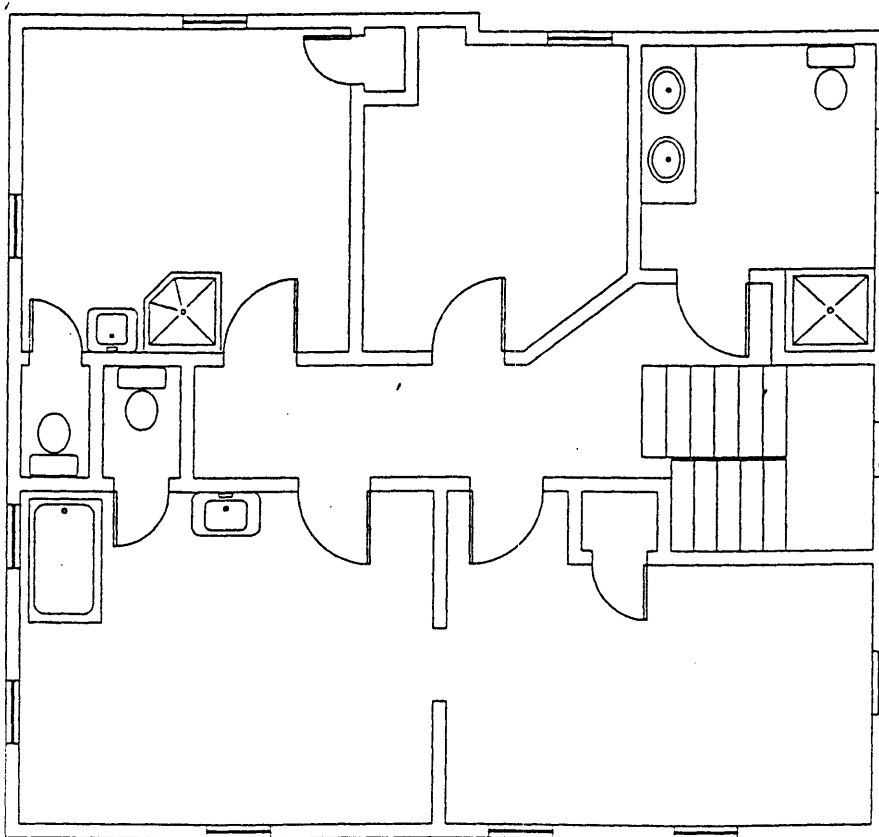
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Plan of Second Floor, June 1998





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Chaffee County, Colorado

With the exception of the dining-room window, all of the windows are single 1/1 wood double-hung. The dining-room window consists of a pair of 1/1 double-hung windows topped by a single arched brick surround. The first-floor windows have brick segmental-arched surrounds and brick sills, and each window is covered by a pane of glass attached to the outside of the window jamb, an energy-saving modification visible only upon close inspection. The second-floor windows have arched top rails, wood sills, and wood-framed screens and storm windows. These windows are set into the mansard roof, interrupting the bracketed cornice that separates the metal mansard roof from the brick wall. Each window has a small wooden hood supported by corbeled brackets, so that from a distance the house appears to have dormers.

Noteworthy ornamental features on the exterior of the house include the arched brick surrounds on the first-floor windows, wood hoods with corbeled brackets over the second-floor windows, turned porch columns, eave brackets on the porch cover, and cornice with brackets, frieze, and soffit separating the brick wall from the tin mansard roof. In addition, there are two chimneys at the rear of the house, both of brick and one (the original) ornamented with relief courses of brick located near the top.

At the rear of the house there is a small addition of uncertain vintage. It is clad with brick and, in the middle section on either side of the back door, tongue-and-groove siding. The bricks used in this part of the house are of a different size than on the rest of the house, and the roof eaves and eave brackets are different as well.

**Interior**

The interior of the house retains much of its extensive original woodwork, which consists of redwood painted to resemble white oak; this is found on interior doors, door and window frames, baseboards, corner-bead moldings, and the staircase railing. With the exception of the woodwork in the downstairs kitchen and the upstairs rooms (all of which have been painted), the original faux oak-grain finish remains intact. All of the interior floors are the original red fir and are in good condition; with the exception of the kitchen, they currently are covered with wall-to-wall carpets.

All of the interior doors except those in the living room have working transom windows, and all of the door hardware (hinges and handles) is the original brass, some of which is nicely detailed. Cast-iron registers for forced-air heating are scattered throughout the house, being found on the walls of the second-story rooms and the floors of the first-story rooms.

**Non-Contributing Shed**

The shed is located toward the right rear (east corner) of the lot. Of recent construction (1997), it is clad with textured plywood siding and has a salt-box roof clad in metal. The facade of the shed (with a single door and two small windows) is at right angles to the facade of the house and faces the back yard, so that the rear of the shed faces the side street. A wooden deck runs between the house and the shed.

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JACKSON, F.A., HOUSE  
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**Construction History**

Very little is known about the construction history of the house before the 1960s. Between its construction in 1890 until the 1960s, there appears to have been only one change made in the structure: the enclosure or replacement of a rear porch (referred to here as the rear addition). This addition was done sometime before 1938. The Sanborns from this period (1909 through 1929) all show a building footprint that is slightly different from the current one, with a small rear porch rather than the larger enclosed addition now present. In addition, an appraiser's report from 1942 indicates that the house was remodeled that year, though it does not describe the specific work done. At the time of that 1942 report, the house still had only one bathroom (located upstairs).

Prior to the 1960s, only one noteworthy change was made to the interior of the house: an upstairs bedroom was added sometime after 1942. It is likely that what is now the front right upstairs bedroom was once a foyer or sitting space at the top of the stairs, as there is a doorway (now sealed) between it and the adjacent bedroom.

After the house was purchased by Dee and James Kimbriel in the late 1960s, several minor changes were made to the interior of the house. The door between the two front upstairs bedrooms was closed (the frame is now visible from one side of the wall but not the other); half bathrooms were added next to the front bedroom on the first floor and upstairs in the front left bedroom; a full bathroom was added to the rear addition; and a rear window in the dining room was removed and the dining-room fireplace was added. The Kimbriels also installed the brass hanging light fixtures in the dining room, living room, downstairs bedroom, and front hallway; added the gold-leaf ceiling molding in the front hallway; and replaced the glazing in the stair-landing window with stained glass.

The current owner, Ruth Fisher, has made very few changes since purchasing the house in 1992, and none to the exterior of the house. To facilitate the house's current operation as a bed and breakfast, Fisher remodeled the half bathroom in the front left bedroom and added bathroom facilities to the left rear bedroom.

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Chaffee County, Colorado

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**SIGNIFICANCE**

**Summary**

The F. A. Jackson House is significant under Criterion C, at the local level of significance, as a noteworthy example of vernacular Second Empire residential architecture. In addition to displaying the key features of this 19th-century style, such as a mansard roof, windows with hoods and segmental-arched surrounds, and bracketed cornices, the Jackson House also retains most of its original interior woodwork, which is redwood painted with a faux oak-grain finish. Second Empire residences were never as common in Colorado as other Victorian styles, and only a handful of examples remain in Salida. Among these surviving examples, the Jackson House stands out for its ornamentation, integrity, and relatively unaltered footprint.

**The Jackson House as an Example of Second Empire Architecture**

Frederick A. Jackson had this house built for him and his family in 1890, making it a late example of the style. It also is a modest example, for it lacks the imposing features of larger Second Empire residences, such as roof cresting, towers, quoins, or bays. Still, it is a well-ornamented house with most of the other important features of Second Empire residences, all of which remain intact today: mansard roof (still clad in tin rather than in composition shingles); cornice with frieze, soffit, and eave brackets; porch cover with eave brackets; pedimented windows (on the second floor); segmental-arched window surrounds (on the first floor); and turned porch columns. The placement of the second-floor windows, which are recessed slightly from the side of the roof and interrupt the cornice, makes them appear like dormers, which are a key feature of two-story Second Empire residences.

In addition to retaining all of its original exterior ornamentation, the Jackson House still has its most important original interior features: the woodwork (redwood painted with a faux oak-grain finish), brass door hardware, and softwood floors. It is the combination of modesty and well-realized ornamentation that makes the Jackson House such an interesting example of Second Empire architecture, for it illustrates how even the most elaborate architectural styles become part of the vernacular and find expression in ordinary dwellings.

Jackson was no Gilded Age robber baron. Still, as a young doctor building up a practice, Jackson no doubt found it useful to make a tasteful display of material success and professional accomplishment. This vernacular Second Empire residence accomplished that. Jackson's new house had enough exterior and interior ornament to distinguish it from more common houses in Salida, yet it remained affordable and practical. Most importantly, its execution in a style that had been fashionable for three decades helped lend the house, and thereby the neighborhood, an air of solidity and stability. In a new western community like Salida, where businessmen and officials were eager to convince outsiders of the town's permanence, this was exactly the kind of impression they wanted the town's buildings to make.

The Second Empire style was not the most common Victorian style in Salida, as the town was founded at about the same time the style was fading from popularity. Today, there are relatively few examples

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left in Salida. Of the Second Empire residences that remain, most have been substantially altered or were always rather plain, unornamented examples. (For example, there are several one-story examples that lack the cornices and dormers commonly associated with the style, and there are a fair number of mansard-roofed dwellings that have few of the Second Empire's typical ornamentation.)

A windshield survey of the town's oldest residential sections found four other Second Empire residences that have sufficient ornament and integrity to be considered good examples of the style. One, the E. W. Corbin House, is listed in the National Register. Compared to the remaining three, the F. A. Jackson House is at least their equal as an example of the Second Empire style, taking into account ornamentation, integrity, and the impact of additions. The others are: 415 E. 2nd Street (which has a noticeable rear addition), the SW corner of E and 5th Streets (a 1-story example), and 647 N. G Street (which has an unusual asymmetrical facade).

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### History of the Jackson House and Its Occupants

No definite information on the construction of the house has been located, but it seems clear from deeds and newspaper advertisements for F. A. Jackson's medical practice (which listed his home address) that Jackson had this house built and occupied it sometime in the spring of 1890.

Frederick A. Jackson, who was born 9 January 1865 in New York, moved to Denver in 1881 with his family. After graduating from the University of Denver, he received his medical training at the Denver & Rio Grande (D&RG) Railroad hospital in Salida. According to company records, Jackson was a surgeon at the hospital from mid-1888 through late 1892. He began his private medical practice in Salida at about the same time he began working at the D&RG hospital; advertisements for his practice appeared in local newspapers at least as early as November 1888. Jackson continued his practice, which concentrated on diseases of the eyes, ears, nose, and throat, at least until 1930, and possibly up to his death on 25 January 1932.

On 6 May 1890, Jackson married Charlotte E. Fuller in Salida. They had three children, all of whom died at young ages. Their firstborn, son Frederick Preston, was born in 1892 and died in 1900 at the age of eight. They also had twin daughters who died only days after their birth in 1894. Charlotte Jackson died in Salida on 16 February 1930.

Although it is a matter of speculation, Jackson's advertisements suggest that he used what is now the front downstairs bedroom as an examining room and/or office, probably on nights and weekends, while maintaining his principal office in downtown Salida. The Jacksons remained at this address until 1894, the year their infant daughters died, when Jackson sold the house to Anna C. Long. After that, he and his family moved to downtown Salida, where they occupied a residence and office in the Ramsay Block

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and then at 217 1/2 F Street. In the summer of 1932, declining health forced Jackson to retire to Denver, where he died that year.

Anna Long occupied the house for six years, until 1900, when it was purchased by Daniel S. and Mary E. Watson. Daniel Watson, an engineer for the D&RG, died sometime between 1914 and 1927, and Mary Watson continued to live in the house until her death in 1937. After her death, the house was given to the Denver Community Trust in 1938, which that same year sold it to Loris D. and Nellie Hightower. Following Loris Hightower's death in 1941, Nellie Hightower continued to occupy the house until 1946, when she sold it to Robert Frayser and Gilbert and Mina Frayser. Within two years, Robert had sold his interest in the house to Gilbert, a chemist, and Mina Frayser, a nurse, who raised two sons (Gilbert Jr. and Gary) while living there.

By the mid-1960s, Mina Frayser was living in the house alone. In 1968-69, she sold it to James and Dee Kimbriel. Residents of Waco, Texas, the Kimbriels bought the house to use as a vacation residence. They sold the house in the mid-1980s to other Texas residents, who also used it as a second home. The ownership record from the 1980s until 1992, when it was purchased by the present owner, Ruth Fisher, is not known. Soon after purchasing the house, Fisher began operating a bed and breakfast under the name of the Century House, which continues in business today.

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**Second Empire Architecture**

This architectural style originated in France during the reign of Napoleon III—the Second Empire, from 1852-1870, after which the style is named. Its chief distinguishing feature was the mansard roof, which acquired its name from the 17th-century architect Francois Mansart. Although he did not invent the roof form—it was used in Italy as early as the 1500s—Mansart was chiefly responsible for popularizing it in France. Two centuries later, when Baron Haussmann embarked on his ambitious redesign of Paris during the height of the Second Empire, a building boom took place in the city, and mansard-roofed buildings became the dominant style.

The appeal of the mansard roof in Paris lay in its practicality, for the roof's steep sides allowed a building owner to convert the attic into a full floor of usable space. With the addition of dormered windows, which let in substantial amounts of light, the upper floors of mansard-roofed houses and apartment buildings could easily function as living quarters. Given that French property owners were taxed for each story of their buildings, but attics were not counted as a separate level, this innovation allowed owners to gain space without increasing their tax bills.

Two international expositions in Paris, in 1855 and 1867, helped advertise the Second Empire style to the rest of the world, leading to its rapid spread to Germany, Italy, England, and the United States. It was especially popular in this country, where early examples began appearing in the mid-1850s. Second Empire's popularity here reached its climax in the two decades following the Civil War, when it became the style of choice for palatial residences, grand hotels, and public buildings. It was sometimes called the "General Grant style," after President Ulysses S. Grant, under whose administration many prominent federal buildings, including the structure now called the Executive Office Building, were built in the Second Empire style.

In the United States, Second Empire was a contemporary of the Italianate style, with which it shared a number of ornamental features (such as bracketed cornices). According to some architectural historians (such as Virginia and Lee McAlester), Second Empire stood in sharp contrast to Italianate and other Picturesque styles, for it was a "modern" style while the others were based on historical borrowings intended to evoke a romantic past. (This argument is somewhat weakened by the fact that the mansard roof, Second Empire's chief distinguishing feature, had been in existence since the 16th century.)

Other historians (such as Alan Gowans) consider Second Empire to be closely related not only to the Italianate style but also to other Picturesque styles such as Queen Anne and Richardsonian Romanesque. What all of these late-19th-century styles had in common, Gowans argues, was that they represented a shift in architectural practice from "purposeful visual metaphors" (such as historical revivals) to "visual effects." In other words, they were meant to impress viewers with their ornamentation rather than their fidelity to historical precedents.

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In a nation that was rapidly becoming a world power and where industrial fortunes were being made in unprecedented numbers, the Second Empire style exerted tremendous appeal. With its heavy ornamentation and imposing facades—at least in high-style examples—Second Empire was well suited to the display of wealth and power. It was, in many respects, the perfect Gilded Age architectural style. The fact that the style had originated in Paris only increased its appeal to an American public used to taking its aesthetic cues from Europe. Paris was still the cultural capital of the world, and Americans were indulging old habits when they imported what was then the "latest" Parisian style. The fact that the mansard roof was space-efficient probably contributed to its popularity as well, but the rapidity with which the style came and went suggests that this was only a minor factor.

The mansard roof, either with straight or curved sides, was the distinguishing feature of Second Empire buildings. Beyond that, Second Empire residences showed considerable variation. Because it was a contemporary style and not a precisely conceived historical revival, builders of Second Empire houses did not feel any obligation to adhere to standards concerning form and ornamentation. Roofs could be clad in slate, tin, or wood shingles, and the buildings themselves could be built of brick, stone, and (in smaller examples) stucco or wood siding over a balloon frame. Larger examples, such as high-style residences and public buildings, typically had towers and complex floor plans with pavilions, bays, wings, and ells. Smaller examples, mostly vernacular houses and townhouses, were more often built without towers and with rectangular floor plans.

Like other Picturesque styles (which are often referred to collectively as Victorian styles), Second Empire relied heavily on ornament. Common ornamental features included iron roof cresting, dormers, molded cornices with eave brackets, quoins, pilasters, balustraded porch covers, bay windows, hooded or pedimented windows, segmental-arched window and door surrounds, window groupings (in twos or threes), tall chimneys, and turned porch columns. Virtually all Second Empire houses had porches, with smaller houses often featuring sitting porches across the entire facade.

The Second Empire style began to lose its popularity in the United States in the late 1870s and gradually was replaced by other styles, most notably Queen Anne. Some historians attribute Second Empire's demise to its association in the popular mind with President Grant's administration; disgusted by the scandals swirling around the President, the nation showed its displeasure by rejecting the building style that had been most popular during his two terms. However, given the tendency of architectural tastes to shift every few decades, it is equally likely that the Second Empire style simply fell out of fashion. Although houses were constructed in the style throughout the 1880s, by the middle of that decade Second Empire was no longer at the cutting edge of high-style architecture.

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Interview with Ruth Fisher, 8 June 1998.

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Real estate appraisal form, 1938-42, prepared for Gilbert and Mina Frayser (in possession of Ruth Fisher, owner).



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Salida city directories, 1909, 1911-12, 1927-28, 1951, and 1961 (Salida Public Library).

*Salida Mail*, 20 November 1888, 9 May 1890, 19 August 1890, 6 April 1894, 23 November 1900, 18 February 1930, 29 January 1932 (Salida Public Library).

*Salida News*, 10 April 1890 (Salida Public Library).

Sanborn fire insurance map, October 1904.

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**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The front 87 feet of lots 11, 12, and 13, Block 25, Sackett's Addition to the Town (now City) of Salida, Chaffee County, Colorado.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary includes the parcel of land historically associated with the property.

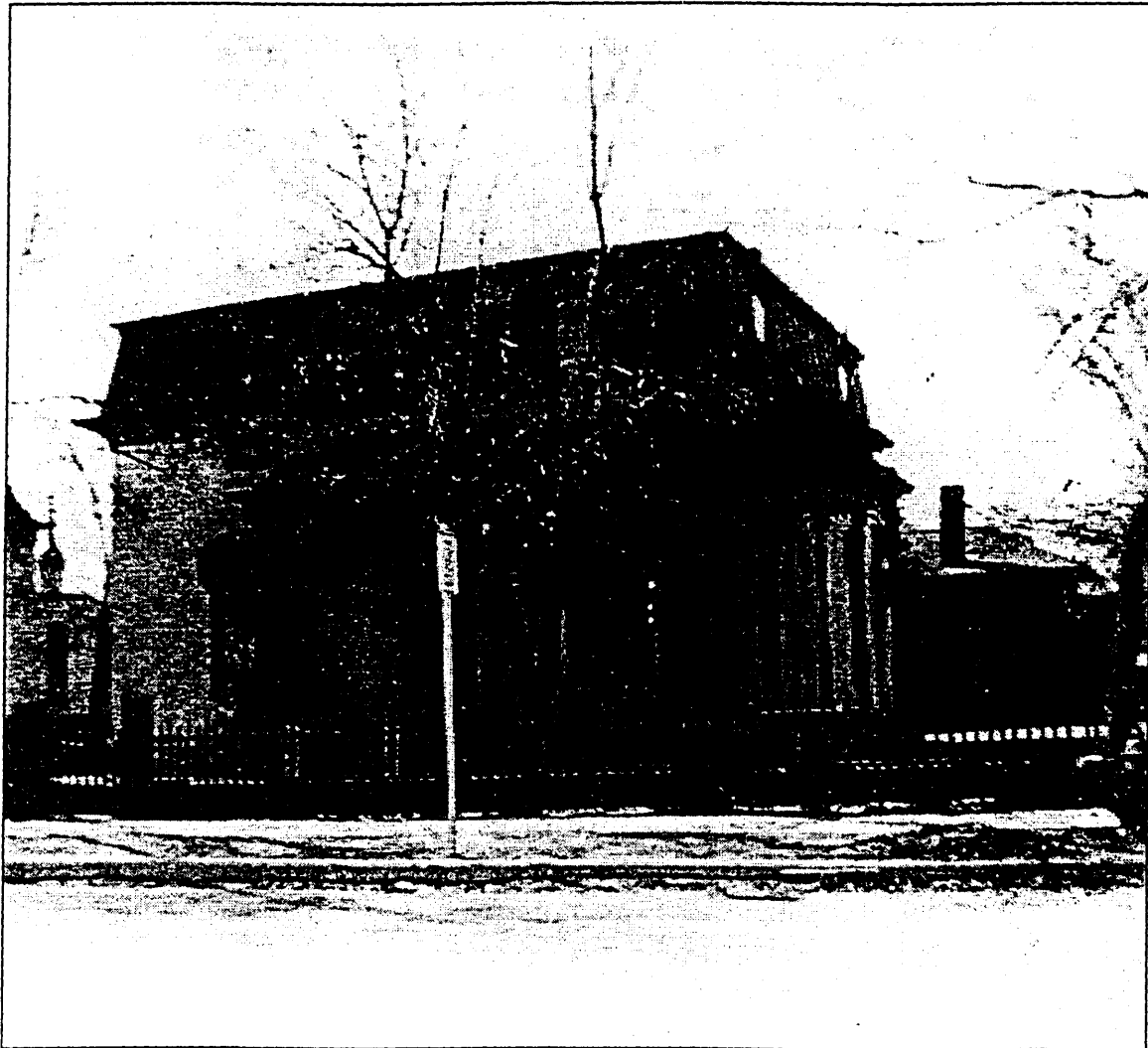
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**HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH**



**F. A. Jackson House, circa 1938-42**

Photograph from real estate appraisal form in possession of Ruth Fisher, owner.

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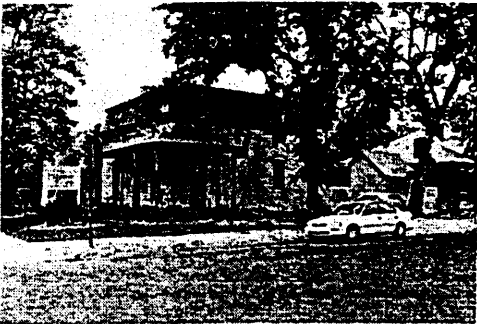
PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG

List of Photographs

*For all images*

Photographer: Mark E. Pry  
Date taken: June 1998  
Location of negatives: Ruth Fisher, owner

*Individual views*



No. 1 : Overall view of property: northeast facade and northwest elevation, looking south from C Street



No. 2 : Front of house: northeast facade, looking southwest from 1st Street



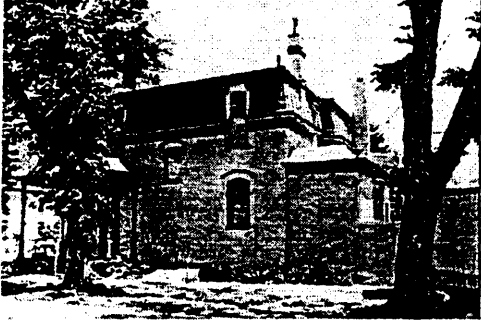
No. 3 : Front and left side of house: southeast elevation and northeast facade, looking west from 1st Street

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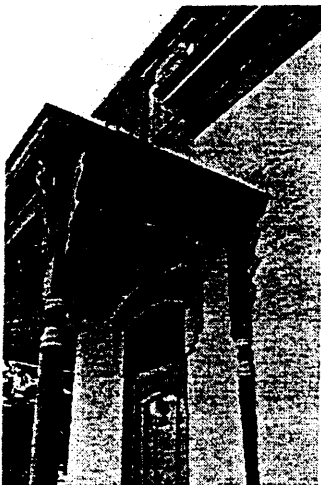
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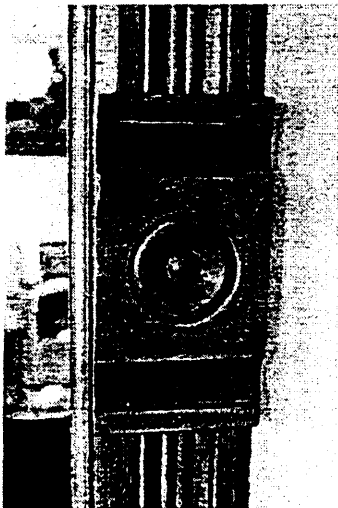
No. 4 : Left side and partial view of rear of house: northwest elevation and southwest elevation, looking east from C Street



No. 5 : Detail of exterior ornament: northwest elevation, looking east



No. 6 : Interior view: from living room into front hallway and front bedroom, looking northwest



No. 7 : Detail of interior woodwork: door frame between living room and dining room

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USGS Topographic Map  
Salida East, CO

