NPS Form 10-900
(Revised Feb. 1993)

OMB No. 10024-0018

RECEIVED 2280
DEC - 5 1997
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1610

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places 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 Jacobsen, N.A., House

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 1115 First Avenue North N/A not for publication

city or town Payette N/A vicinity

state Idaho code ID county Payette code 075 zip code 83661

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___nationally ___statewide X locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Susan Pengilly Reitz - Deputy SHPO 24 Nov 97
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Idaho State Historic Preservation Office
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 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.

___ other, (explain:)

for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson W. Beall 1/7/98

Jacobsen, N.A., House
Name of Property

Payette, Payette County, Idaho
City, County, and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- x private
- ___ public-local
- ___ public-State
- ___ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls WOOD: weatherboard
roof ASPHALT
other

Narrative Description

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

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" on one or more lines for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

_x_ **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" on all 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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1908-1920

Significant Dates

1908

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hutchinson Brothers, Builders

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

_X_ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical 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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_x_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other

Name of repository:

_X_ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Jacobsen, N.A., House
Name of Property

Payette, Payette County, Idaho
City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	1/1	5/0/5/6/8/0	4/8/8/0/1/4/0	B	/	/ / / / /	/ / / / / /
C	/	/ / / / /	/ / / / / /	D	/	/ / / / /	/ / / / / /

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

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ronald W. Marlow with assistance from Idaho SHPO staff
organization n/a date August 24, 1997
street & number 1115 First Avenue North telephone (208) 642-2815
city or town Payette state ID zip code 83661

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/or 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

name Ronald W. Marlow
street & number 1115 First Avenue North telephone (208) 642-2815
city or town Payette state ID zip code 83661

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 Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Verbal Boundary Description:

Parcel# 2819-2, Tax 2, in Section 34, Township 9 North, Range 5 West of the Boise Meridian.

Boundary justification:

The above described property is the parcel historically associated with the N.A. Jacobsen House.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

The N.A. Jacobsen House is a frame dwelling standing two stories in height, located on a large lot at the northeast corner of First Avenue North and Ninth Street in Payette, Payette County, Idaho. Large deciduous and evergreen trees shade the yard, and a semi-circular drive provides access to the house from First Avenue to the south. A two-car brick garage, originally used as a blacksmith shop, is set on the northeast corner of the lot. The house is in excellent condition and shows little exterior alteration since its construction.

The house rests on a poured concrete foundation. The walls are of wood frame construction, sided with clapboards and trimmed with plain flat corner boards. The clapboard siding contrasts with the plain shingles in the gable-ends. The steeply pitched pyramidal roof was originally shingled in wood but now is covered with asphalt roofing. A large brick chimney projects from the roof line near the junction between the main pyramidal roof and the kitchen ell.

The primary volume of the house is rectangular with a pyramidal roof which features flared eaves and a decorative metal crest at its apex. The roof is broken by projecting gabled bays on the north west and south elevations. Each of the projecting bays is two stories in height. They feature flared eaves, a molded barge board, and a semi-circular attic vent. The north bay is rectangular while the west and south bays are angled. The north bay also features an additional smaller hipped roof boxed bay. A two story kitchen ell projects to the east. It is full width on the first story and somewhat narrower on the second floor. A wide hipped roof veranda with a curved corner wraps around the west and south elevations. These elements serve to give the Jacobsen House a highly asymmetrical appearance and plan.

Windows and doors in the Jacobsen House are simple in design. There are large fixed or picture windows located on both the first and second stories. They are placed in the center of both the west and south bays at both levels as well as in the primary body of the building at the west end of the south elevation. The remaining windows are one-over-one double hung wooden sash placed singly or in pairs. A tripartite Chicago style window (fixed center flanked one-over-one sash) is located on the small first story north bay. There is also a bank of narrow one-over-one double hung sash with fixed transoms located on the east elevation which enclose the rear service porch. Wooden exterior doors are located in the north end of the west elevation and in the angle of the south bay. Both feature full glazing, and the front door is etched with the name of the original owner--N.A. Jacobsen. Window and door trim is very simple and includes a crown molding on first story windows and doors.

The Jacobsen House exhibits elements of the early Colonial Revival style--a popular building form in Idaho from c.1895 through the mid 1910s. A defining stylistic feature of the early Colonial,

carried over from earlier Victorian styles, is a large wrap-around veranda. In case of the Jacobsen House, the porch is supported by a series of single Ionic columns and has a plain frieze and molded cornice. This is in contrast to earlier styles, such as the Queen Anne, which featured elaborate turned columns and ornate jig-sawn porch detailing. The porch roof is hipped, and a shallow pent gable is located above the main stair leading to the front door. The veranda gable features shingle infill, a narrow bargeboard and a molded cornice. Another detail taken from the Colonial tradition are the boxed eaves on the second floor. They are decorated with a molded cornice and widely spaced modillion brackets.

The interior of the Jacobsen House retains a remarkable level of historic integrity. Virtually all of the original wood trim, built-ins and fixtures have been preserved intact.

There have been very few changes to the exterior of the Jacobsen House over the years. The only notable exterior alterations, aside from the aforementioned asphalt roof shingles, is the addition of a railing to the veranda and exterior stairs. This alteration does not detract from the building's overall design and character.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The N.A. Jacobsen House is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A because it is associated with the first substantial period of growth and development in Payette from the late 1890s through the 1910s. The house, built in 1908, represents the prosperity associated with a booming agricultural economy in Payette. It was built by a prominent fruit grower and packer as a direct result of the rapid expansion of the fruit industry--which comprised the core of the local economy in the early part of the 20th Century. In addition, the Jacobsen House is eligible under Criterion C because it is representative of the Colonial Revival style dwellings which became popular with newly wealthy rural and small-town residents during the first two decades of the 20th Century. It demonstrates elements important to the early Colonial Revival style as translated into a small town environment.

Historical Significance

The community of Payette can trace its origins to the establishment of Falk's Store and Bluff Station in the early 1860s. They were located on the Idaho side of the Snake River near the mouth of the Payette River on the stage road from Boise to The Dalles, Oregon. Over the course of the next 20 years a small village grew up around the store. In 1884 the Oregon Short Line Railroad completed its line from Kemmerer, Wyoming to Huntington, Oregon, through this area and promptly platted a new settlement called Payette.

For most of its early years Payette was dependent on an agricultural economy. Cattle, sheep and hay production dominated the early economy. Then in the 1880s and 90s steps were taken to take advantage of the abundant water supply available from the Snake and Payette Rivers. Irrigation water meant that a much wider variety of crops could be planted. Apple and prune orchards and melon fields replaced acres of sagebrush.

The first carloads of fruit were shipped out of Payette in 1892. By end of the century, Payette had emerged as a major fruit shipping area. Several fruit packing and canning businesses were established at this time. One of the most successful was the Payette Fruit Packing Company--which continues to this day as American Fine Foods.

Payette enjoyed economic prosperity based on fruit growing and packing through the first two decades of the 20th Century. This resulted in a sustained building boom which transformed the community. Wooden false front buildings in the commercial district were replaced with substantial one and two story masonry structures, streets were paved, institutions were founded, and a number of very substantial homes were built. The town also expanded dramatically growing to the south and east of the original town.

One of the primary beneficiaries of the burgeoning agricultural economy in Payette was Nicholas Adolf Jacobsen. Jacobsen immigrated to the United States from the Schleiswig-Holstein area of Denmark following the conquest of that region by Prussia in 1864. Jacobsen came to the Boise Basin and spent many years working in a variety of mining camps, including Idaho City. Jacobsen moved to Payette in the 1880s to try his hand at farming. He acquired 100 acres directly south of Payette at a tax auction, paying the sum of $1.00 per acre. Jacobsen initially ran cattle but turned to fruit and vegetable farming as irrigation water became available in the 1890s.

In the mid-1890s Jacobsen made an extended visit to Europe. He returned with shipment of Italian prune trees. These were the first such trees introduced into the Payette region and proved to be the foundation of Jacobsen's prosperity. The trees yielded record crops in the late 1890s and into the new century. Jacobsen made enough money selling prunes to become one of the first investors in the Payette Fruit Packing Company which erected the town's first cannery in 1903. This was a highly profitable venture, making the initial investors, including Jacobsen, quite wealthy by local standards.

By 1908 Jacobsen was in an excellent financial position. In that year he commissioned the Boise architectural firm of Tourtelotte & Hummel to design a large commercial block for Payette's commercial district. In April of that same year, he hired Hutchinson Brothers contractors to build a large new house to be located on his land just to the south of the original town plat. The house was to be the most up-to-date residence in Payette and cost a total of $5,000. The home incorporated all the latest conveniences: indoor plumbing, electric lights in every room, and an automatic coal fired furnace and hot water system shipped by rail from Chicago. Construction began in July of 1908, and the home was completed by the end of September.

Jacobsen was fortunate in that he diversified his holdings during the 1910s. He made substantial profits by subdividing his land and selling residential lots. His initial 100 acres were eventually sold down to the one acre on which his 1908 house still stands. When the agricultural economy contracted following the First World War, Jacobsen was effected but by no means destitute. He maintained his stake in the Payette Fruit Packing Company and lived in his home until his death in 1933.

Payette also weathered the agricultural hard times of the 1920s, but never again enjoyed the level of prosperity it had at the beginning of the century. The Jacobsen House is typical of the large homes built by those Payette residents who prospered during the fruit boom. Several equally large and modern homes were built in Payette and in other towns in the area which benefitted from local economic expansion. Many of these homes have been destroyed or altered. The Jacobsen House is an excellent and well preserved reminder of this optimistic and expansive time in local history.

Architectural Significance

The Jacobsen House is also significant as an example of the early phases of Colonial Revival architecture found in the small towns of southwest Idaho. More specifically, the Jacobsen house serves to demonstrate a significant shift which occurred in American architectural design in the first two decades of the 20th century. It exemplifies the "early" phase of Colonial Revival domestic architecture which was popular in rural Idaho from the mid-1890s until the beginning of World War I.

From 1880 to 1900 the dominant national architectural style for domestic structures was the Queen Anne. This style can trace its origins to mid-19th century England where a renewed interest in early 18th century English building traditions, particularly those popular during the reign of Queen Anne, began to emerge. Queen Anne buildings demonstrated a distinctly non-classical aesthetic--emphasizing irregular massing and varied uses of materials, textures, and color. This stylistic movement migrated to the United States beginning in the late 1870s. As it merged into American design, the initial English character of the Queen Anne style was adapted to local tastes and conditions. Most notable was the use of milled lumber rather than masonry and the liberal application of other popular stylistic motifs, particularly the use of intricate jig-sawn wood decorative elements. The resulting stylistic merger produced buildings which adopted the English aesthetic of irregularity and variety in combination with extravagant use of a profusion of readily available mass-manufactured wood building materials.

By 1900 popular American architecrtural tastes began to change. The Queen Anne style reached its peak in the economic boom of the 1880s. As early as the mid-1870s other architectural traditions began to receive renewed scrutiny by designers. The Centennial Exhibition and associated celebrations of 1876 revived interest in all things associated with America's colonial past. By the late 1880s many important architects were beginning to work in more classically influenced modes. Following the huge success of the Classically inspired White City at the Columbian Exposition in 1893, classical architecture was presented as a rational and tasteful alternative to the perceived excesses of the Queen Anne.

The new Classical/Colonial design approach was eventually incorporated into vernacular domestic architecture. By the beginning of the 20th century, the extravagances of the Queen Anne had given way to Classical simplicity across the spectrum of American architecture. This change, however, was by no means abrupt. Tastes and styles change slowly and incrementally. Many early Colonial or Classical Revival homes retained the essential form of a Queen Anne house while utilizing a Colonial decorative vocabulary. It is as a demonstration of the transition from one set of design preferences to another that the Jacobsen House is significant.

As can be seen, the Jacobsen House retains several broad characteristics of Queen Anne design. The plan and massing of the building is typically irregular and asymmetrical. The lower portion of each of the street elevations is dominated by a long porch which wraps around the corner of the building. The central pyramidal roof is interrupted by no less than four projecting gables. Both the west and south elevations are dominated by an offset projecting mass topped by one of the aforementioned gables. These are all quintessential Queen Anne characteristics.

Despite its Queen Anne ancestry, the Jacobsen House best demonstrates several key elements of the early Colonial Revival style. Most notable is the use of simplified decorative surface treatments much more in keeping with the Colonial Revival tradition. The house is clad from foundation to roof line in simple uniform clapboard wood siding. Corner boards and window framing are extremely plain as are the moldings used on the porch, cornice and gable verges. Notable decorative treatments which can be directly ascribed to the Colonial influence are the pedimented porch entry and the Ionic porch columns. Interior finishings are also simple, featuring plain oak and fir moldings and fixtures. As such the Jacobsen House is a true demonstration of an early or transitional structure, retaining elements of the 19th century Queen Anne tradition while embracing a Colonial design aesthetic for the 20th century. It is as a locally significant example of this early Colonial Revival form that this building is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places

Conclusion

The N.A. Jacobsen House retains a significant degree of historical and architectural integrity. It is one of the few essentially unaltered houses remaining from Payette's primary period of growth and stability from the late 1890s through the second decade of the 20th century. In addition, it is a good example a large early Colonial Revival style dwelling typical of newly prosperous home builders of this period. It also demonstrates the early transitional phase of Colonial Revival design as it was interpreted in small-town Idaho. Thus, it is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Attebery, Jennifer Eastman: Building Idaho: An Architectural History. Moscow: University of Idaho Press, 1991.

Klenck, Dee: The Gems of Payette County. Payette, Idaho: Gem Publishing Co., 1989

McAlester, Lee and Virginia: A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1991.

Wilcox, Peggy: Project Study of N.A. Jacobsen House, Unpublished manuscript, 1989

"Jacobsen to Build New House", *Payette Independent*. (Payette, Idaho), July 3, 1908, p1.

"Many Fine Residences Being Built in Payette", *Payette Independent*. (Payette, Idaho), September 4, 1908, p1.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Verbal Boundary Description:

Parcel# 2819-2, Tax 2, in Section 34, Township 9 North, Range 5 West of the Boise Meridian.

Boundary justification:

The above described property is the parcel historically associated with the N.A. Jacobsen House.

1. N.A. Jacobsen House
2. Payette, Payette County ID
3. Owner, Russ Marlow
4. 4/10/97
5. Russ Marlow, Payette ID
6. View from SW
7. Photo #1

1. N.A. Jacobsen House
2. Payette County, ID
3. Russ Marlow, Owner
4. 4/10/97
5. Russ Marlow, Payette, ID
6. View from W
7 Photo #2

1115

1. N.A. Jacobsen House
2. Payette County, ID
3. Russ Marlow, Owner
4. 4/10/97
5. Russ Marlow, Owner
6. View from SW
7. Photo # 3

1. N.A. Jacobsen House
2. Payette County, ID
3. Russ Marlow, Owner
4. 4/10/97
5. Russ Marlow, Payette, ID
6. View from S
7. Photo #4

1. W. A. Jacobsen House
2. Payette County, Idaho
3. Russ Marlow, Owner
4. 4/10/97
5. Russ Marlow, Payette, ID
6. View from SE
7. Photo #5

1. W. A. Jacobsen House
2. Payette County, ID
3. Russ Marlow, Owner
4. 4/10/97
5. Russ Marlow, Payette, ID
6. View from NE
7. Photo #6

1. N.A. Jacobsen House
2. Payette County, Idaho
3. Russ Marlow, Owner
4. 4/10/97
5. Russ Marlow, Payette, ID
6. View of Garage
7. Photo #7