

State of California The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
 HRI #
 Trinomial
 NRHP Status Code

Other
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page 1 of 28 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Jesse Alden House

P1. Other Identifier: None

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County Santa Clara and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Jose West Date 1980 photo revised T 7S; R 1W; unsectioned of of Sec ; Mt. Diablo B.M.

c. Address 1111 Harrison Street/1310 Main Street City Santa Clara Zip 95050

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

Assessor's Parcel Number: 269-05-031-00

North side of Harrison Street, NW corner of Harrison and Main Streets

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

The subject property at 1111 Harrison Street is located in the urban setting of an area of houses with tree lined streets that was primarily developed from the last decade of the nineteenth through the first decade of the twentieth centuries. The specific block, between Harrison, Main, Lewis and Jackson Streets in which it is located, is currently a mixture of intact historic homes and mostly post-1950 construction. All three (3) homes facing Main Street (1346, 1356, 1386 Main) and 1111 Harrison Street, facing Harrison Street at the corner of Main and Harrison Streets, are listed on the City's list of Historically Significant Properties and were all constructed from the mid-1880s to 1892. These historically significant homes consist of one to two story variations of the
 (Continued on page 2, form 523L)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single family property

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Front façade, looking NW, 8/2/2024, Photo # 100_3629

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic Prehistoric Both
 (Assessors and Census Records, City Directories, Sanborn Maps).

*P7. Owner and Address: Steven Lawrence Reeber & Katherine Elaine Shaw Reeber
1111 Harrison St.
Santa Clara, California 95050

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Lorie Garcia
Beyond Buildings P.O. Box 121 Santa Clara, California 95052

*P9. Date Recorded: August 28, 2024

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and

other sources, or enter "none.")

Historic Resources Inventory Form "1111 Harrison St." dated Nov. 20, 1980

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jesse Alden House
Page 2 of 28

(Continued from page 1, Form 523A, P3a. Description)

architectural styles popular during this period; Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Queen Anne Cottage and Stick, and the Main Street streetscape still evokes the sense of an early neighborhood. Going west from the subject home at 1111 Harrison Street to Jackson Street, with the exception of a small single-family home, post-Urban Redevelopment multi-family construction is located on the south half of the block. Excluding the historically significant homes facing Main Street, construction on the north half of the block consists of a mix of historic and newer one-story single-family homes.

Due to the differing periods of development the setbacks from the street differ in depths and widths that vary from 43.50' to 102.50' wide and 96' to 152.50' deep, with the three (3) houses fronting on Jackson Street on lots that are 152.50' deep and 53" to 50' wide. All of the single-family homes have urban sized front yards.

Fronting roughly south onto Harrison Street, the home at 1111 Harrison Street is situated on a 7,414 sq. ft. lot at the Northwest corner of Harrison and Main Streets. It is set back from the street allowing for sufficient yard space for a cultivated lawn and a few ornamental shrubs in planting beds at the base of the house on both the south and east side of the property. A wide concrete walkway that flares at the base of the steps, leads from the Harrison Street sidewalk to the front entry. A shorter, wide concrete walkway leads from the Main Street sidewalk to the entry from Main Street. A walkway finished with crushed granite which connects with all the entry walkways, wraps around the house. Street trees shade part of the Harrison Street and the Main Street elevations of the property. The house is offset on its lot, leaving ample yard space on the west side of the property for a wide concrete driveway that opens onto Harrison Street and leads to a large two-car garage located between the house and west property line. A wooden gated fence that runs from the garage to the house secures access from the Harrison Street frontage to the rear of the property. The rear yard, which opens onto Main Street, includes open areas, brick paved areas, trees and shrubs. A high wooden fence topped with lattice is located on the north and west property lines.

The primary building on the site is a 1,991 sq. ft., two-story house designed in the West Coast Stick version of the Stick architectural style. According to McAlester, the Stick (1860-1890) is a transitional style that links the preceding Gothic Revival (1840-1880) with the subsequent Queen Anne (1880-1910). Unlike previous architectural styles such as Italianate, where wood was used as a medium to imitate stone, the Stick architectural style emphasized simple straight lines and right angles which, "stressed the wall surface itself as a decorative element rather than merely as a plane." It has been described as the "first American house style where wood was treated as wood."

Following the display of British designer Charles Eastlake's work at the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, a version of the

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Stick-style, called West Coast Stick (Stick-Eastlake) style, developed on the West Coast. McAlester further states that these Stick-style houses in Northern California, identified as West Coast Stick, have their own unique set of identifying features, the most prominent of which "is an almost universal square-sided bay window (box-bay)." McAlester also points out that "in contrast to the fairly simple palette of detail in the rest of the country, the later developed West Coast Stick homes (1880-ca. 1895), especially in the San Francisco area, "offer a plethora of factory-produced decorative architectural detailing" such as spindlework and Eastlake incised floral and abstract designs, which were applied to the surface. Spindlework and Eastlake detailing are present on the subject residence at 1111 Harrison Street and this home's plan, shape, materials and details reflect its architectural heritage as the later developed West Coast Stick version of a Stick structure constructed in Northern California.

(Continued on page 3, Form 523L)

Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)

Partial front façade & east side-elevation & showing both the Harrison & Main Street entries. View looking west. Photo No: 100_3535; 8/2024.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jesse Alden House

Page 4 of 28

(Continued from page 3, Form 523L)

The main entry is on the front (south) Harrison Street façade. The front door is set into the closed end of the porch and faces Harrison Street. The wooden door (original) has a design of two large, vertically orientated, wood panels. The rectangular top panel is trimmed with narrow molding with a projecting molded ledge below and has a beveled, oval window set in the center. A narrow panel above the large top panel is capped with a wide molded shelf and adorned with Eastlake ornamentation applied at each end. The bottom panel is a cruciform shape and trimmed with narrow molding. The door is set into its original opening. Set over the entry door is a wood-framed, rectangular, horizontally orientated, transom window (original) comprised of a single pane of clear glass. Narrow trim separates the transom from the door in the opening. The entrance door is surrounded with wide, fluted trim with corner blocks containing circles. All the trim on the entry is original.

A second entry is on the Main Street east side-elevation. (**Note:** This residence has two addresses, 1111 Harrison Street and 1310 Main Street and over the course of the years the address has alternated, so at times this Main Street entry has been the main entry for the house.) The entry door is on the Main Street porch and set into the east side elevation gable bay's slanted inner wall. The wooden door (original) has a design of one large, rectangular, vertically orientated, bottle-glass window set in top half. The edges of the door frame that surrounds the window are chamfered. The bottom half of the door has one small, horizontally orientated wood panel with two small, vertically orientated, rectangular wood panels below. Trimmed with decorative molding the horizontally orientated panel has a row of horizontal, grooved tubular forms, applied in the middle of the panel. The two small rectangular panels are fluted in the center and trimmed with molding at the top and bottom. Where the surrounding door frame edges the panels on their vertical sides, the frame has a chamfered edge. The entrance door is surrounded with wide, fluted trim with corner blocks containing circles. All the trim on the entry is original.

A secondary rear entry is accessed by 9 wooden steps, with simple railings (not original), which lead to a door in the single story enclosed back porch formed when the rear portion of the Main Street wrap-around porch was enclosed circa 1950-1979. Entry into the main body of the house is by the original entry door, located inside the enclosed rear porch and set into the original rear wall. The wooden door (original) has a design of one large, vertically oriented 6-pane window, in a pattern of two large centered panes, with two narrow panes on either side, set into the top half and two vertically orientated rectangular wood panels set below. Two vertical rows of fluting ornament the wood panels and the identical molding to that found on the side entry door trims the top and bottom of these panels. Also identical to the side entry door, where the surrounding door frame edges these panels on their vertical sides, the frame has a chamfered edge. The entrance door is surrounded with wide, fluted trim with corner blocks containing circles. All the trim on the entry is original.

Located at the rear of the house, entry to the basement is by four concrete steps that lead to a door that opens into this level. The wooden basement door has a rectangular vertically orientated, molding trimmed panel in the top half, which may have originally contained a glass pane but currently is filled with narrow boards, and a large square of plywood that obscures most of the bottom half.

Other character-defining features of this home include its windows and window trim, which are mainly typical Stick style where one-over-one sash windows are common. With a few exceptions, fenestration of the first and second stories of home's main body's front facade, west-side elevation, east side elevation and rear facade first story is wood-framed, rectangular in form, vertically oriented, mainly 1-over-1, double-hung wooden windows both paired and single. The windows have projecting sills with brackets under the sills on those of the first floor and molded aprons. All are surrounded by wide, fluted trim with corner blocks containing circles. Set into the east-side gable's slanted side at the first-floor level, is a narrow 1-over-1 double hung, cut-away window. The cut-away window has Eastlake sunburst brackets and a drop pendant. All of these windows are set into their original openings and all are original. Fenestration of the basement level consists of original, large 1-over-1 double hung windows with wide trim. (**Note:** The only other houses in Santa Clara where the wide, fluted trim with corner blocks containing circles, used for the doors and windows of this house is found, is on the homes constructed by Zibeon O. Field on what became known as "The Harrison Street Block," - Harrison Street between Washington and Main.)

The non-original exceptions to this window pattern are, the set of wood-framed sliding windows in the west side-elevation wall of the 1901-1915 enclosed portion of the front porch, the multipaned window in the rear wall of the 1950-1979 enclosed back porch. Original exceptions to this pattern consist of the second-story square window on the west side-elevation that consists of a single clear pane edged with stained-glass squares and the moon window, (a round style window common in California architecture and derived from the orient) that is prominently centered on the gable face of the east side (Main Street) elevation. The moon window is divided into three parts, the center portion being a typical double-hung window, the flanking portions made up of segments of circles against the double-hung window. (**Note:** This is an extremely rare window form in Santa Clara. A moon window only exists on one other home, that at 1091 Harrison Street.)

(Continued on page 5, Form 523L)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jesse Alden House

Page 3 of 28

(Continued from page 2, Form 523L)

The primary building on the site is a 1,991 sq. ft., two-story house, constructed in 1892. This wooden, single-family residence has a rectangular footprint, and was built in an irregular plan, features of a Stick-style home. Four principal subtypes occur in the Stick architectural style and this house belongs to the Hipped roof subtype. It is distinguished by a central, truncated hipped roof, almost a mansard roof, with asymmetrical lower cross gables, which according to McAlester "can be found in late examples of the Stick architectural style" and "is most characteristic of the succeeding Queen Anne style." The various roof planes are sheathed with composition shingles. The Stick roof pitch varies from high to low and the roof on this residence has a medium roof pitch along with the moderate roof overhang with the characteristic boxed cornice and projecting eaves of the West Coast Stick architectural style.

The principal gable end to Harrison street has a fluted bargeboard with a circular end. Beneath the apex there is a rod and spindle gable screen with sawn Eastlake ornamentation of flower/leaf-like cut-outs. Identical bargeboards and gable screens are found on the gable end to Main Street and that of the west side-elevation. All of the gable faces have a slight bell at the juncture of their second and first story levels.

The home is set over a full basement, which elevates the living area approximately 5 feet above the ground. A beveled water table that defines the basement level from the main floor living level wraps around the house. According to McAlester, a Stick house has "wooden wall cladding (boards or shingles)" and the subject residence at 1111 Harrison Street has both forms. The basement and first story levels of this house are clad with wide, horizontal bevel siding, while the second floor has square butt shingle siding, with alternate rows laid with staggered butts (all original). The sheathing on the non-original enclosed rear porch consists of somewhat narrower, horizontal bevel siding than that of the home's first story with of a small portion clad with vertical boards, making it distinguishable from the original sheathing on the main body of the house. McAlester states that on a Stick house the "wooden wall cladding is interrupted by patterns of horizontal, vertical, or diagonal boards (stickwork) raised from the wall surface for emphasis." On the subject house vertical stickwork may be seen in the corner boards on the first story and basement levels and the vertical extensions of the first-floor bay windows' trim.

According to McAlester, the box-bay with its straight squared sides is a principle identifying feature for a Stick-style house. Projecting from the first story of its front façade, this residence has a box-bay. The box-bay has a false-mansard roof sheathed in wood shingles laid in the same pattern as the home's second story. Commonly, the box-bay ensemble formed a continuous decorative element from window base to cornice line, with decorative cornice line brackets and the rectangular area beneath the windows also filled with ornamentation, such as panels. The box-bay on the residence at 1111 Harrison Street exhibits both of these character-defining features. The box-bay has decorative S-shaped cornice line brackets and located in the area beneath the box-bay's windows is a rectangular panel filled with basket weave siding and trimmed with narrow molding and wide, flat boards. Additional architectural decorative detailing on the bay consists of fluted boards inset in the window trim and a row of saw-tooth shingles under the cornice and bracket ends.

A wrap-around front porch is offset on the front (Harrison Street) façade. A portion of the porch that wraps around the west side elevation, was partially enclosed circa 1901-1915. It has a low-pitched hip roof with a pedimented gablet. The gablet has a decorative cornice-line S-shaped bracket under each of its corners. The roof is supported by two full, turned fluted colonettes and two partial, turned fluted colonettes. One full fluted colonette is at the open corner of the porch and one at the center. The two partial fluted colonettes are located where the roof projects from the house walls. The porch ceiling is bead-board and the floor is plain tongue and groove. The porch has a decorative ball and rod frieze. Elongated flat brackets, incised with a floral pattern at the top and attached to the tops of the colonettes, support the frieze. The rounded arch entrance has a large wooden arch with notched ends attached to a colonette. On either side of the wooden arch, in the space created by the junction of the arch, frieze and colonette, is a quarter round wooden block with three long ball and rod units that radiate from it to the arch. The porch railing consists of a balustrade comprised of two rod and spindle rows, which connects to the house at the open corner of the porch and to the full fluted colonettes. The porch is ascended by nine wood steps with rod and spindle balustrades and turned newel posts with knobs on top. All of the porch elements are original.

On the east (Main Street) side-elevation is a second entry porch. Originally it was also a wrap-around porch and continued around the rear of the house. The wrap-around porch appears on the 1950 Sanborn map but by 1979, the rear portion had been altered to form an enclosed back porch. The original balustrade was removed. However, the original fluted colonette that supported the outer end of the porch roof still remains, currently set flush against enclosed porch wall. It has a low-pitched truncated hip roof that still exists intact, with the rear portion currently covering the enclosed back porch. The porch roof is supported by four full fluted colonettes and one partial fluted colonette, identical to those on the front porch. Bracketts attached to the tops of the colonettes, which are also identical to those on the front porch, support a decorative turned stick frieze. The porch railing consists of a balustrade comprised of a rod and spindle row surmounting a row of Eastlake blocks, which connects to the house at each open corner of the porch and

(Continued on page 4, Form 523L)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jesse Alden House

Page 5 of 28

(Continued from page 4, Form 523L)

The large two-car, front-facing gable-roofed garage, was erected circa 1995 and constructed with new materials that replicated those of the house. The garage is clad in wide horizontal siding, the gable faces are finished with square butt shingles laid in the same pattern as that on the house, with windows on the garage's east side elevation, rear and rear gable trimmed with wide boards and corner blocks. Bargeboards on the gables have circular ends.

The property is in very good condition and with the exception of the partial rear enclosure of the wrap-around front porch (1901-1915) and that of the wrap-around side porch (1950-1979), it appears to have no exterior change since its construction. With the home's almost unmodified condition and the wide variety of its distinct ornamentation, this 1892 residence at 1111 Harrison Street is one of Santa Clara's architectural treasures.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Jesse Alden House *NRHP Status Code _____
 Page 6 of 28

B1. Historic Name: None
 B2. Common Name: None
 B3. Original Use: Single-family residential B4. Present Use: Single-family residential

*B5. Architectural Style: West Coast Stick

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
 The residence was constructed in 1892. Alterations consist of enclosure of the portion of the original wrap-around front porch on the left (west) side of the home between 1901 and 1915; enclosure of the portion of the original wrap-around side porch on the rear (north) facade between 1950 and 1979. Small platform railing removed, near SW corner of west side-elevation's 2nd-story, circa 1995.

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

*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: not known b. Builder: Zibeon O. Field

*B10. Significance: Theme Architecture and Shelter Area Santa Clara Old Quad

Period of Significance 1892-present day Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria none
 (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The first official survey of the Town of Santa Clara, which was done July 1866 by J. J. Bowen and recorded on August 22 of that same year, forms the basis for the part of Santa Clara known as the "Old Quad." This survey which designated Franklin Street as the Base Line and Lafayette Street as the Meridian, divided the Town's land into Town Blocks, east and west of the Meridian and north and south of the Base Line, included the area from Clay to Bellomy and Lincoln to Sherman Streets, with a small extension north of Clay between Jackson and Main Streets that extended to the tracks of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad (today's existing Caltrain RR line). The land surrounding the Town Lots was divided into multi-acre Sub-Lots numbered 1 through 55.

Framed by Harrison, Main, Jackson and Lewis Streets, on the 1866 survey the subject block had been designated as Block 4 North, Range 2 West. It was divided into 6 Lots and the subject parcel on which 1111 Harrison Street is located had been identified as Lot #5. According to the list of property owners and their improvements, which accompanied the 1866 survey, Lot #5 was a 30057 sq. ft. tract, owned by John Erkson. The improvements on his lot were shown as a frame house, barn and orchard.

(Continued on page 7, Form 523L)

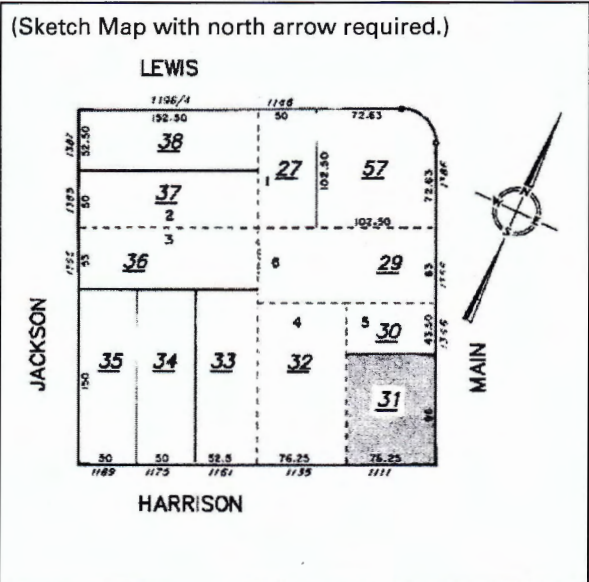
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 - Single Family Property

*B12. References: Foote, H.S., ed., "Pen Pictures from the Garden of the World," 1904; Garcia, Lorie, "Santa Clara: From Mission to Municipality," 1997; Map of the Town of Santa Clara, drawn by C. E. Moore, 1892; McAlester, Virginia Savage, "A Field Guide to American Houses," Revised ed., 2013; Polk and Husted City Directories, 1893-1974; Poll Lists of the Santa Clara County Election Districts, Santa Clara Precinct, 1868; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1891, 1901, 1915, 1930, 1950; San Francisco Morning-Call: 8/21/1890; San Jose Mercury, 09/18/1906; San Jose Mercury Herald, 02/17/1918; Sunday Mercury and Herald, 05/29/1904, 09/11/1904, 02/15/1920; The Evening News 10/18/1900, 12/30/1902, 02/06/1911, 05/05/1914; United States Census, 1850 to 1950.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Lorie Garcia
 *Date of Evaluation: August 28, 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jesse Alden House

Page 7 of 28

(Continued from page 6, Form 523B, B10. Significance)

John Erkson also owned Lot #3, B4N, R2W, a 30957 sq. ft., parcel with a frame house, barn and an orchard. According to the information entered onto the Poll List for the Santa Clara Election District on October 8, 1868, which lists his residence at Harrison near Jackson Street, it appears that John Erkson lived in the house listed on the 1866 survey as being one of the improvements on Lot #3.

Born May 20, 1809, in Bovina, Delaware County, New York, John Erkson lived there until his early 40s. By 1850, he and his second wife, Alison, had moved to Schenectady, New York, where he was a merchant. In 1853, lured by "the siren call of the gold rush," he and Alison emigrated to California. Na John went to work mining. Sadly, after their arrival that year, Alison passed away. Five ears later, in 1858, John Erkson traveled back to New York to take care of his ailing father and after his father's death, he married Mary Jane, his third wife. Following his marriage, John Erkson and Mary Jane returned to California, settling in Santa Clara. Here, the 1860 Census shows he had Real Estate valued at \$2,000 and a \$200 Personal Estate. In 1861, John and Mary Jane's first child was born, a daughter they named Louisa. The 1864 Tax List shows he is living in Santa Clara and working as a Real Estate Agent. The following year, the Erksion's' had a second child, 4-year-old Fred. By then John Erkson had also become involved in the political life of the Town of Santa Clara, having been elected Town Clerk in 1863. In 1868, he would be elected Town Treasurer. The 1867 Pacific Coast Directory shows John Erkson was now a Notary Public and Insurance Agent. Three years later, the 1870 Census shows that sixty-two-year-old John, owned Real Estate valued at \$5,000 with a \$500 Personal Estate.

When The Plat of Santa Clara was drawn in the period between 1873 and 1875, it showed no change in the configuration of the block that had been surveyed nine years earlier. However, by the end of that decade, while his wife, Mary Jane, and young son, Fred, continued to live in the Erkson home in Santa Clara, John Erkson had left and moved into his brother's home in San Jose. In the latter half of the 1880s, while keeping ownership of Lot #3, Block 4 North, Range 2 West, John Erkson sold Lot 5 to Hervey Morgan Leonard.

A native of Massachusetts, in 1861 25-year-old Hervey M. Leonard arrived in Santa Clara County. A successful gold miner, here he acquired the 280-acre Quito ranch. After improving it, in 1875 he sold the ranch and moved into the Town of Santa Clara. A prominent businessman whose business enterprises included serving on the Board of Directors of the Bank of Santa Clara County and the Garden City National Bank, he was also a Supervisor on the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors and a trustee of the Santa Clara School Board.

A period of growth during the last decades of the nineteenth century had resulted in the expansion of residential development in Santa Clara and several of the large tracts in the town were subdivided. As a banker Hervey M. Leonard was well aware of the economic opportunity this provided and during the 1880s along with his other financial endeavors, invested in real estate and purchased various parcels of land in the town. Among these was the south half of Block 4 North, Range 1 West from S. A. Bishop and directly across Harrison Street, Lot #5 of Block 4 North, Range 2 West from John Erkson.

In 1890 H. M. Leonard subdivided his newly purchased Block 4 North, Range 1 West tract of land into 7 lots. The sale of Lots #1 thru 6 were recorded on November 22, 1890 and that of Lot #7 on May 16, 1891 and Zibeon O. Field started the construction of homes on them. Originally from Maine, Zibeon O. Field came Southern California in 1874 where he learned the building and carpenter trade in Santa Ana. In 1888 he arrived in Santa Clara and soon became well-known as a master builder and carpenter, with the construction of several homes in Santa Clara for prominent Santa Clara residents, like the "Mansion" a block away for Charles Copeland Morse.

By early 1891 Z.O. Field had spent \$2,300 to build his own residence on lot #4. This was one of the first 2 homes built on the Block, the other he built next door on Lot #5. These were followed by the construction of homes on Lots #1 and 6, followed by that on Lot #7. Field appears to have soon followed the construction of the home on Lot #7 (1091 Harrison Street) in 1892, by building the house directly across Harrison Street on H. M. Leonard's Block 4 North, Range 2 West, Lot #5.

In December the sale of Lot #5, Block 4 North, Range 2 West to Jesse Alden and wife was recorded. Jesse and his wife, Mary, moved into their newly built house in Santa Clara. It is known that by December, they were living in the home, as he is listed in the 1893 City Directory (which was issued in January) as residing at the "NW cor. Main and Harrison." (Note: At that time there were no house numbers. However, starting in 1900 when houses in Santa Clara did receive them, today's 1111 Harrison Street was numbered 1113 Harrison Street. By 1939, the address had been changed to 1111 Harrison Street.)

Born March 2, 1821 in Lyme, New Hampshire, Jesse Alden was a direct descendant of the pilgrim John Alden, who was made

(Continued on page 8, Form 523L)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jesse Alden House

Page 8 of 28

(Continued from page 7, Form 523L)

made famous by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's "Miles Standish." As a young man, he was employed by Henry Wilson in Wilson's shoe factory in Natick, Massachusetts. However, it was in Lyme, New Hampshire that on September 12, 1847 he married Mary Elizabeth Durkee on her 21st birthday and in Lyme in 1851 that their first child, Clara, was born. Two years later, the Alden's left Lyme moved west and settled in Sycamore, Illinois. When the Alden's arrived in Sycamore, it had only been in existence 16 years with a population of around 450 people, most of whom had arrived during the previous decade. (In 1906 a San Jose newspaper would describe Sycamore as "a muddy little village west of Chicago.") Following the family's arrival here Jesse Alden established a farm. In 1857, Jesse and Mary's second child, Flora, was born and in 1860 their last child, Mary. By 1870, along with his farm, Jesse Alden now had a butcher shop. He was prospering, with Real Estate valued at \$3,800 and a Personal Estate of \$4000 (\$187,066.03 today).

According to the 1880 Census, Jesse Alden, now 59, at this time was still farming in Sycamore, Illinois. Clara, his and Mary's oldest daughter, had married and she and her husband and 1-yr-old son had moved in with them. Flora was working as a teacher and their youngest daughter, Mary, was away at school. A few years later, Flora married J. A. Rankin and she and her husband moved to Kansas. By the end of the decade, only Jesse and his wife, Mary, were left living on his farm in Sycamore. In 1892, they made the decision to leave Sycamore, Illinois and come to California, and by the end of the year Jesse and Mary Alden had settled in Santa Clara. A year later (1893), they were joined in their new house on the NW corner of Main and Harrison by their now-widowed daughter Flora [Alden] Rankin and her two children, 9-year-old Jane and Morris, age 6. By the mid-1890s, according to several newspaper articles, the immediate area in which they lived had become one of the finest in Santa Clara, where leading merchants and tradesmen resided, a description that would last for the next three decades. Jesse Alden, who was retired with his own income, had become known for the "lively interest" he took "in all political movements" and Mary Alden was described as "energetic and industrious, full of bright wit" and active in the Santa Clara Shakespeare Club.

Organized in 1893, for the study of Shakespeare and later expanded to include a study of other "masterpieces of literature," this was the first club in Santa Clara for women only. An article in the San Jose Mercury Herald on February 5, 1918 on the occasion of the Shakespeare Club's 25th Anniversary stated that, "Mrs. Flora Rankin, one of those who organized and planned the first year's work was the first president." By 1900 it was being said that, "The Shakespeare Club of Santa Clara is one of the bright organizations of that place." Its membership was comprised of the wives of some of Santa Clara's most prominent men; such as, Mrs. Frederick C. Franck, Mrs. C. C. Morse (C. C. Morse seed company), Mrs. Higgins (Santa Clara Valley Land and Loan Agency), Mrs. Mrs. Henderson (President of the Bank of Santa Clara) Mrs. H. Alderman (Alderman's General Merchandise store), Mrs. Glendenning (leading orchardist), Mrs. Louis Kimberlin, Mrs. Louis Fatjo, Dr. Gallup's and Dr. Paul's wives, etc.

Unlike the men's organizations or the Santa Clara Woman's Club, which would be founded in 1904, the Shakespeare Club did not have a specific hall or meeting room but instead held monthly meetings in a member's home, on one of the member's "at home days," which was one the days of the month when she received callers. As the Club grew in prominence, membership was limited to 80 ladies and frequently there would be a long waiting list. During the years they lived at 1111 Harrison Street, both Mary Alden and Flora Rankin were very active in the Santa Clara Shakespeare Club with both serving on various committees, as Directors of the Club and with Flora having the positions of Club Vice-President and President.

On February 5, 1911, Jesse Alden passed away, less than a month shy of his 90th birthday. His obituary mentioned the fact he was descended from John Alden and also pointed out that the Henry Wilson, in whose shoe factory he had worked, had later become the Vice-President of the United States. When he passed away, besides his wife, Mary, Jesse Alden left two surviving children, Flora Rankin and Mary H. (Mrs. J. Q. Brown) of Denver. Mary Alden was now the owner of 1111 Harrison Street and she, her daughter Flora and Flora's 24-year-old daughter, Jane, and 21-year-old son, Morris, continued living there. Flora, Jane and Morris were all employed, Flora as a private teacher and Jane as a public-school teacher, while Morris had a job as clerk in an office. Three years, later, on May 3, 1914, 87-year-old Mary died. Following her funeral, which was held in her home, like Jesse she was buried in the Santa Clara Cemetery (today's Mission City Memorial Park).

Flora Rankin inherited the subject property from her mother, Mary, and she and her daughter, Jane, now became the residence's sole occupants. Then in 1919, Flora [Alden] Rankin sold the home at 1111 Harrison Street to James Symons. Flora, now 62 years old, moved with her daughter, Jane, to a home Flora had rented at 1275 Washington Street. As this house was only one block away at the corner of Harrison and Washington, Flora was still close to her friends and her activities.

According to the 1920 Census, taken in January of that year, when James Symons purchased the subject house on Harrison Street, he was 59 years old and a widower with a 13-year-old daughter, Jeanette. Originally from England, in 1882 James Symons had immigrated to America where he eventually established a large grain farm in the unincorporated area of Cholome in San Luis Obispo

(Continued on page 9, Form 523L)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jesse Alden House

Page 9 of 23

(Continued from page 8, Form 523L)

County. In 1905, he married Katherine and three years later, their daughter, Jeanette was born. Around a decade later, Katherine passed away and James left Cholome with Jeanette and moved to Santa Clara, where he purchased the home at 1111 Harrison Street and moved into it with his daughter. James and Jeanette Symons lived here for around three years and then the Symons left Santa Clara and returned to San Luis Obispo County.

There is no record that James Symons sold the property at the time he left, but instead he seems to have kept it as a rental property. This was the beginning of a change from being an owner-occupied single-family home to one used as a rental property. Over the next two decades the City Directories list a series of short-term renters with sometimes more than one family occupying the home. The City Directories show that in 1924 it is being rented by Jacob B. Heizer an electrician, in 1925, by Richard Brady and Henry H. Slavens, and in 1926 by William Harris. In 1927, the home was rented by John A Tietjen, a cabinet maker and his wife, Etta, along with the Rinehart family; John a carpenter, his wife, Constance, and their three sons, Donald, a student, Jay, a clerk, and Kenneth, a mechanic. In 1929, the subject home was rented by Marsh Ellenwood, a laborer, who lived here with his wife, Alice. By the start of the following year, Anna Coe, a cannery worker, her daughter, Nada, and sons, Newton, a laborer, and Thomas had moved into 1111 {1113} Harrison Street, which they rented for \$20/month. Anna Coe, was followed by George Kayajanian, a laborer, and his wife, Alice, in 1931.

By 1932 the subject home had been divided into two separate units; 1113 (1111) Harrison Street for the second story unit and 1310 Main Street for that on the first floor, each occupied by different renters. No exterior changes were needed to accomplish this division into two separate units and although it remained one building, each unit was separate from the other, having its own separate electricity and gas lines, traces of which remain today. As the entry porch and door accessed from Harrison Street also led to the interior stairs that led to the second story, the address for this unit stayed 1113 Harrison Street while for the other on the first floor, accessed from the Main Street entry porch and door, the address became 1310 Main Street.

That year, while George and Alice Kayajanian continued living in 1113 Harrison Street, the portion now known as 1310 Main Street had been rented by George and Zuella Shurley, who lived here with their son, Woodrow, who worked as a laborer. In 1934, the entire property was vacant. In 1935 1310 Main Street was rented to William L. Murray. Employed as a chauffeur for Mrs. L.A. Jarvis, he lived here with his wife, Melba. By 1936 the Jarvis's had left 1310 Main Street and it was now occupied by E. Frank and Elfreda Sitzman.

By 1938, a new house number had been assigned and the residence that had for decades been 1113 Harrison Street was now officially 1111 Harrison Street. That year both 1111 Harrison Street and 1310 Main Street had occupants. John W. Edwards, a clerk, his wife, Mittylyene, and their son Roy, who was also a clerk, rented 1111 Harrison Street while 1310 Main Street was occupied by Louis Pereira, a laborer, and his wife, Burnett. In 1940, there is no mention of 1310 Main Street only 1111 Harrison Street and the 1940 Census shows that there were two families living in the subject property. For a rent of \$20/month, 31-year-old Nathan W. Davis, a machine mechanic at a packing plant, is shown living there with his wife, Mary and their three children, 10-year-old Floyd, 8-year-old Herschel and 6-year-old Willis. Also recorded at this address, and paying a rent of \$20/month, is 54-year-old Andrew Kopac, his 44-year-old wife, Carolina, who is employed as a housekeeping aide, Andrew, their 22-year-old son, and their 12-year-old daughter, Elizabeth. Although from 1935 to 1938, the City Directories show no listing for 1113/1111 Harrison Street, the 1940 Census shows that at least since 1935, the Kopac family had been living at 1111 Harrison Street.

In 1943, the 1111 Harrison Street unit was vacant, while Karl D. Smith, an engineer, and his wife, Catherine occupied the 1310 Main Street one. Then in 1945, Fred L. and Rhea B. Frechette and their 10-year-old son, George, arrived from Springfield, Massachusetts. Following their arrival in Santa Clara, the Frechette's purchased the subject house. At that time, the upper unit (1111 Harrison Street) was occupied by Robert H. Wright, a foreman at JHIW, and his wife, Vera. The Frechette family moved into the first floor 1310 Main Street unit and Fred became employed as the Manager of the Santa Clara Theater.

The Frechette's continued renting out 1111 Harrison Street (in 1947 to Paul V. Carter, a mechanic and his wife, Alice) and living in the lower 1310 Main Street unit. By now Fred Frechette had become the Manager of the Santa Clara Chamber of Commerce. Sadly, three years later, on March 18, 1950, 60-year-old Fred passed away. When the 1950 Census was taken a month later, it listed Rhea, also 60, as Head of House, widowed and keeping house and showed her living with her son, George, now 16, at 1310 Main Street. It also showed she had taken in eight (8) lodgers who were also listed at the same address. It is interesting to note that two were a married older couple, Roy and Mable Hallquist, both 40 and employed. Roy as a Social worker for the County Social Welfare Office and Mable as a bookkeeper for a retail store. The other six, Michael Eckstein, Joseph Reynolds, Paul Deehle, Frank Briarly and William Tanquary were all single young men between 21 and 22 years old and are not employed, but based on the census were most likely students.

(Continued on page 10, Form 523L)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jesse Alden House

Page 10 of 28

(Continued from page 9, Form 523L)

By 1956, George Frechette had finished school, was working as a clerk at Bi-Wise market and shortly thereafter moved out of the house. Until 1959, Rhea continued to live in the 1310 Main Street unit, renting the 1111 Harrison Street unit to various tenants. At that time, she sold the subject property to Chesley L. Reagan and moved to Los Gatos. Chesley Reagan and his wife, Celia, moved into the 1310 unit and he continued to rent out the 1111 Harrison Street unit i.e., in 1970 it was rented to Faradon Khosravi, an engineer at the Owens Corning Fiberglass plant, who lived here with his wife, Diane, and from 1974-1977, to a widow, Mrs. Florence Ferry.

In 1979, when the City of Santa Clara was compiling a survey of houses eligible for listing as Historically and/or Architecturally Significant Properties, James Beck was now recorded as the owner and the subject property was now described as a 2-story home and listed as 1111 Harrison Street with no mention made of the address 1310 Main Street. In 1986, the house at 1111 Harrison Street was purchased from James Beck by Michael and Elise DeYoung. Following their move to 1111 Harrison Street, Michael and Elise DeYoung became active in the community with Michael serving eight years as an Historical and Landmarks Commissioner and Elise elected to several terms as a member of the Santa Clara Unified School Board. The DeYoung's would live here, raising their sons, until 2023, when they sold the subject property to the current owners, Steven L. and Katherine E. Reeber.

Historic Evaluation

In order to be considered historically or culturally significant, a property must satisfy certain requirements. It must be 50 years old or older (except in cases of exceptional significance); it must retain historic integrity; it must meet one or more of the National Register of Historic Places criteria for significance, and/or the California Register of Historic Resources criteria for significance, and/or the criteria for listing in a local historic resource inventory.

Age Requirement.

Constructed in 1892, the subject residence at 1111 Harrison Street is over 50 years old and thus meets the age requirement.

Integrity Requirement.

Integrity refers to a property's ability to convey its significance. Significance is conveyed by the retention of a resource's visual and physical characteristics and its surroundings. The National Register of Historic Places criteria recognize seven aspects to integrity. These are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. To retain historic integrity, a property will always possess several and usually most of these aspects. According to the Office of Historic Preservation, the modern test of integrity is to stand on the sidewalk and ask yourself the following question: "Does the resource display enough of what made it significant for its historical period that it can be easily grasped by the average passerby?" Both the California Register of Historic Resources and the City of Santa Clara Criteria for Local Significance follow the National Register integrity criteria.

The property at 1111 Harrison Street has been well maintained and the design, materials and workmanship that comprise the architectural integrity of the structure have not been diminished. There has been only minor alteration to the home's exterior since it was constructed in 1892, by the enclosure of a portion of the porch on the back and left (west) side of the home sometime prior to 1979 and the visual and character defining features of the historic building have been preserved and retained. The residence retains its original configuration and location. The historical use of the building has not changed and it remains a single-family home. The subject property is set within a historic residential setting in the area of Santa Clara known as the "Old Quad" and although a portion of the block in which it is located has been slightly compromised by post-1960 re-development, the immediate surroundings retain the majority of the qualities that reflect the period of the late 18th and early 19th century.

The subject property at 1111 Harrison Street retains enough of its historic character and appearance to be recognizable as a historic property and to convey the reason for its significance (integrity).

(Continued on page 11, Form 523L)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jesse Alden House

Page 11 of 28

(Continued from page 10, Form 523L)

National Register of Historic Places Criteria.

There are not any events associated with the residence at 1111 Harrison Street which have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history or cultural heritage. It would therefore appear that the building would not be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places based on Criterion A (associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history). The building has had several sets of owners over the 132 years of its existence and none appear to reach the level of significant influence required under Criterion B to be considered eligible for the National Register. Neither do any of the other occupants appear to be significant to the history of the region, Nation or State of California. It would therefore appear that the building at 1111 Harrison Street would not be eligible for the National Register based on Criterion B (associated with the lives of persons significant in our past). However, all of the character-defining features of its original 1892 construction in the West Coast Stick architectural style remain, such as its irregular plan, straight lines and gabled roof, horizontal wood and shingle siding, projecting box-bay window, rectangular double-hung windows and its spindlework and assortment of Eastlake ornamentation, and thus, as an excellent example of the West Coast Stick architectural style, which was popular in Northern California circa 1880-1895, under National Register Criterion C the residence at 1111 Harrison Street could be considered to "embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction" and "represent[s] a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction" and due to its proximity to other historically significant homes in the area, it does contribute to a potentially eligible Historic District. Therefore, it does appear that the building may be individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

California Register of Historic Resources Criteria

The Criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Places are consistent with those for listing in the National Register. However, they have been modified to better reflect the history of California at both a local and State level. Criterion 1 is the California Register equivalent of the National Register Criterion A (events) and California Register Criterion 2, the equivalent of National Register Criterion B (persons). The property at 1037 Harrison Street does not appear to be eligible for the California Register based on Criterion 1, or Criterion 2. Like National Register Criterion C, Criterion 3 addresses the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction. A uniquely American style, that was mainly popular between 1860 -1880, Stick was a transitional style which linked the preceding Gothic Revival with the subsequent Queen Anne. A two-story gable-roofed structure, Stick emphasized simple straight lines and right angles and whose bay windows were never angled but always rectangular. Stick has been described as the "first American house style where wood was treated as wood." The residence at 1111 Harrison Street was designed and constructed in 1892 in version of the Stick architectural style, called West Coast Stick, which was popular circa 1880-1895. The West Coast Stick-style houses in Northern California have their own set of identifying features, most prominent of which is a square-sided bay window (box-bay) and have a plethora of decorative surface ornamentation, called Eastlake, consisting of decorative elements made of wood, which were applied to the stick houses. The subject building is a two-story gable-roofed house, which displays the straight lines, roof form, box bay, wide horizontal board and shingle siding and multiple elements of Eastlake ornamentation, all of which characterize the West Coast Stick architectural style. With only minor alteration to the home's exterior since it was constructed in 1892, by the enclosure of a portion of the porch on the back and left (west) side of the home sometime prior to 1979 the exterior of this residence has been unmodified since its construction, thus the integrity of the residence is intact. Based on the extraordinary quality of its architectural style, the residence at 1111 Harrison Street appears to reach the level of significance necessary to be eligible individually for the California Register under Criterion 3.

City of Santa Clara Criteria for Local Significance

In 2004, The City of Santa Clara adopted Criteria for Local Significance. Under these criteria, "any building, site, or property in the city that is 50 years old or older and meets certain criteria of architectural, cultural, historical, geographical or archaeological significance is potentially eligible," to be a "Qualified Historic Resource." The evaluator finds that the property meets the following criteria.

Criteria for Historically or Cultural Significance:

To be historically or culturally significant a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. The site, building or property has character, interest, integrity and reflects the heritage and cultural development of the city, region, state or nation.

(Continued on page 12, Form 523L)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jesse Alden House
Page 12 of 28

(Continued from page 11, Form 523L)

A period of growth during the last decades of the nineteenth century resulted in the expansion of residential development in Santa Clara and several of the large tracts in the town were subdivided. Located on Harrison Street directly across Main Street from the row of seven (7) houses that later became known as the "Harrison Street Block," this home was built in 1892 by Zibeon O. Field, a well-known contractor and builder, during the same time frame (1891-1892) that he built the other seven houses on Harrison Street between Washington and Main Streets. It has interest, integrity and character and reflects the type of substantial homes built in Santa Clara in the last part of the 19th Century.

3. The property is associated with an important individual or group, who contributed in a significant way to the political, social, and/or cultural life of the community.

Flora [Alden] Rankin was the widowed daughter of Jesse Alden, the first owner of this property, who lived here from 1893 to 1919. The year that she moved here was also the year that the Santa Clara Shakespeare Club was founded and an article in the February 5, 1918, San Jose Mercury Herald on the occasion of the Shakespeare Club's 25th Anniversary stated that, "Mrs. Flora Rankin, one of those who organized and planned the first year's work was the first president." Over the ensuing years, both she and her mother, Mary Alden, continued to play important roles in the Club, serving on various committees, on the Club's Board of Directors and Flora several times as President, including the year the Santa Clara Shakespeare Club celebrated its 25th anniversary.

Organized in 1893 for the study of Shakespeare and later expanded to include a study of other "masterpieces of literature," along with music and art, this was the first club in Santa Clara for women only. It had a membership that was comprised of the wives of some of Santa Clara's most prominent men and met monthly in a member's home. In a decade and a half, its membership would grow to over 80 women and a waiting list. Each year the Club put on a program, which Santa Clarans could attend. By 1900 it was being said that, "The Shakespeare Club of Santa Clara is one of the bright organizations of that place." Twenty-five years later, it was written that Santa Clara Shakespeare Club held a notable place in the alliance of Woman's Clubs of the county.

5. A building's direct association with broad patterns of local area history, including development and settlement patterns, early or important transportation routes or social, political, or economic trends and activities.

The building does have a direct association with the broad patterns of Santa Clara's development and settlement patterns as when this Harrison Street home was constructed in 1892, it was built in an area where, by the 1890s new residential construction on here-to-fore undeveloped land was designed to accommodate Santa Clara's growing merchant-middle class.

By the late 1920s when, among other things families were smaller, professional and middle-class families were moving to areas of new development, and agricultural enterprises were becoming Santa Clara's main economic industry, these homes, including the residence at 1111 Harrison Street, became suitable as rental units for a family or several occupants, providing places to live for Santa Clara's, growing immigrant and working-class residents. Thus, this building provides an illuminating socio-economic picture of Santa Clara's growing population in the late 1890s and the first half of the twentieth century.

The subject property does meet Criteria 1, 3 and 5 for Historically or Cultural Significance of the City of Santa Clara Criteria for Local Significance. However, it does not meet Criteria 2 or 4 for Historically or Cultural Significance.

Criteria for Architectural Significance

To be architecturally significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. The property characterizes an architectural style associated with a particular era and/or ethnic group.

The residence at 1111 Harrison Street was designed and constructed in 1892 in version of the Stick architectural style, called West Coast Stick, which was popular circa 1880-1895 in Northern California. A uniquely American style, that was mainly built between 1860 -1880, Stick was a transitional style which linked the preceding Gothic Revival with the subsequent Queen Anne. A two-story gable-roofed structure, Stick emphasized simple straight lines and right angles and Stick bay windows were never angled but always rectangular. Stick has been described as the "first American house style where wood was treated as wood." The West Coast Stick-style houses in Northern California have their own set of identifying features, most prominent of which is a square-sided bay window (box-bay). The West Coast Stick houses have a plethora of decorative surface ornamentation, called Eastlake, consisting of

(Continued on page 13, Form 523L)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jesse Alden House
Page 13 of 28

(Continued from page 12, Form 523L)

decorative elements made of wood, which were applied to the stick houses. Except minor alteration to the home's exterior since it was constructed in 1892, by the enclosure of a portion of the porch on the back and left (west) side of the home sometime prior to 1979, the exterior of this residence has been unmodified since its construction in 1892 and the building displays the straight lines, roof form, box bay, siding and Eastlake ornamentation that characterize the West Coast Stick architectural style.

1. The property is identified with a particular architect, master builder or craftsman.

The subject home at 1111 Harrison Street was constructed in 1892 by Zibeon O. Field, a well-known master builder and carpenter. During the 1890s he constructed several homes in Santa Clara for prominent Santa Clara residents, such as the "Mansion" for Charles Copeland Morse. In the period of 1891-1892, Z. O. Field constructed seven (7) homes on the north side of Harrison Street between Washington Street and this home directly across the street on the NW corner of Harrison and Main Street; this home was the sixth of these eight Harrison Street residences that he built. In 1899, Z. O. Field moved to San Jose where he went on build both the Victory and New Theaters and a number of San Jose's finest residences.

2. The property is architecturally unique or innovative.

Although there are other West Coast Stick homes in Santa Clara, the residence at 1111 Harrison Street can be considered architecturally unique due to its moon window, two entrances with large ornate entry porches and its overwhelming wealth of Eastlake detailing.

5. The property has a visual symbolic meaning or appeal for the community.

Prominently located on a corner lot, as an intact and outstanding example of an early 1890s West Coast Stick residence the property at 1111 Harrison Street has a strong visual appeal for the community. This property is one of the block's original homes and anchors the turn-of-the-Century west side block-face streetscape of Main Street between Harrison and Lewis Street.

7. A building's notable or special attributes of an aesthetic or functional nature. These may include massing, proportion, materials, details, fenestration, ornamentation, artwork or functional layout.

Notable attributes displayed by the subject home include, but are not limited to, the building's moon window, prominently displayed in the gable face of the Main Street elevation, which while common in California architecture, only two exist in Santa Clara; the second one of which is on the home at 1091 Harrison Street, and the all of the subject home's window's distinctive fluted trim with corner blocks containing circles, which only appear on windows in Santa Clara on the houses at 1111, 1095 and 1051 Harrison Street (all homes constructed by Zibeon O. Field in 1891-1892), along with the copious amount of Eastlake surface ornamentation, which is applied to the house at 1111 Harrison Street and make it a picture book of Eastlake detailing.

The subject property does meet Criteria 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7 for Architectural Significance, of the City of Santa Clara Criteria for Local Significance. However, it does not meet Criteria 4 or 6 for Architectural Significance.

Criteria for Geographic Significance:

To be geographically significant a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. A neighborhood, group or unique area directly associated with broad patterns of local area history.

Located within Santa Clara's "Old Quad," in the 1890s and well into the 1920s, the immediate area in which the residence at 1111 Harrison Street was constructed was considered one of the finest, where the leading professional men, merchants and tradesmen lived. Currently the blocks from Benton Street, Washington to Jackson Streets are an area that more than any other area in the "Old Quad" exhibit housing built in the last decade of the 19th and early 20th centuries which has been basically unchanged for over 130 years. Picturesque and harmonious streetscapes are provided by these eclectic wooden residences which mix stylistic characteristics ~ the Queen Anne, Eastlake, Stick and Shingle and Colonial Revival idioms. Variegated shingles, decorative bargeboards, scrolled brackets and incised ornamentation reflect the heyday of intricate millwork and the influence of pattern books. Much of the original architectural ambiance has been preserved and the neighborhood has basically retained its integrity.

2. A building's continuity and compatibility with adjacent buildings and/or visual contribution to a group of similar buildings.

(Continued on page 14, Form 523L)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jesse Alden House

Page 14 of 28

(Continued from page 13, Form 523L)

The existing odd numbered residential structures on 1000 block of Harrison Street along with the subject home directly across Main Street at 1111 Harrison Street, were constructed between 1891 and 1893 and maintain their original configuration and integrity from the time of their construction. All of these homes, as well as the homes on the west side block face of Main between Harrison and Lewis Streets are listed on the City of Santa Clara's Historically and/or Architecturally Significant Property List. Due to the fact that no significant changes to either the residence or its lot configuration have occurred since its construction in 1892, this residence's architectural style, form and massing and character-defining details are all compatible with the neighboring and historic homes, making it an essential contributor to the immediate area's historic integrity.

The subject property does meet Criteria 1 and 2 for Geographic Significance, of the City of Santa Clara Criteria for Local Significance. However, it does not meet Criteria 3 or 4 for Geographic Significance.

Criteria for Archaeological Significance:

As the property at 1111 Harrison Street contains no known or unknown prehistoric or historic archaeological resources, it would not be Archaeologically Significant under any of the five of the City of Santa Clara's Criteria for Archaeological Resources. However, should any prehistoric or historic archaeological resources be uncovered in the future, this would be subject to change.

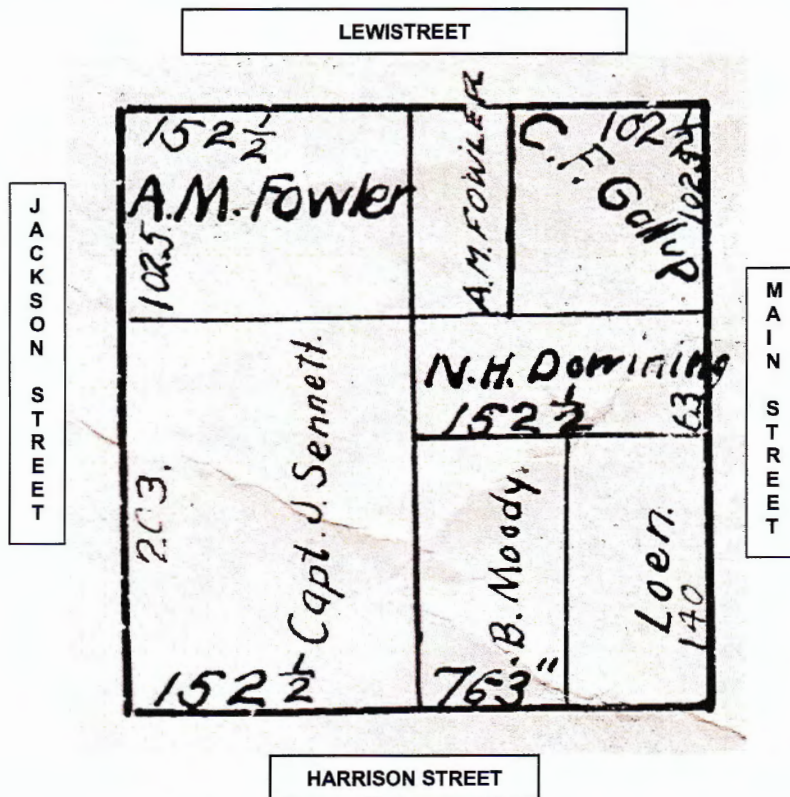
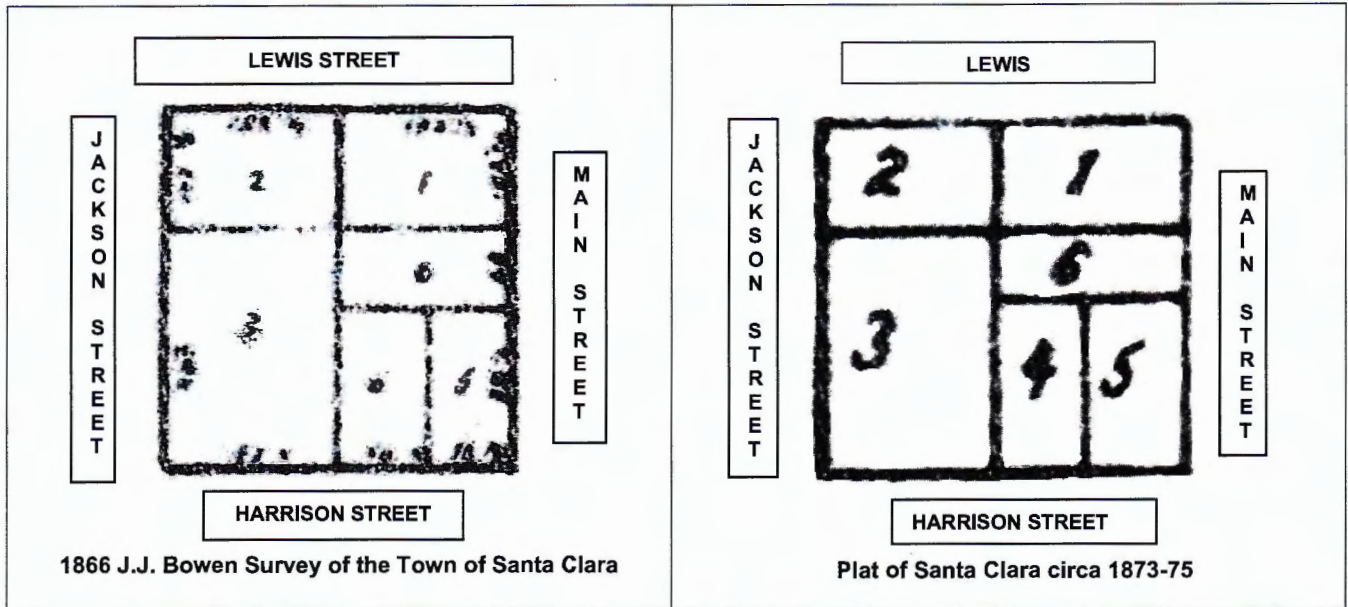
Conclusions and Recommendations

Currently, this property is on The City of Santa Clara Architecturally or Historically Significant Properties list. In this update of the September 22, 1980 Historic Resources Inventory for the City of Santa Clara, the evaluator finds 1111 Harrison Street to be an outstanding example of the West Coast Stick architectural style and, as it has undergone only minor alteration since the time of its construction, to retain sufficient integrity to qualify as a historic property. It appears to continue to be, based on compliance with the National Register of Historic Places Criteria, the California Register of Historic Resources Criteria and the City of Santa Clara's Local Significance Criteria, eligible for listing on the City of Santa Clara Architecturally or Historically Significant Properties List.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jesse Alden House
Page 15 of 28

HISTORIC MAPS



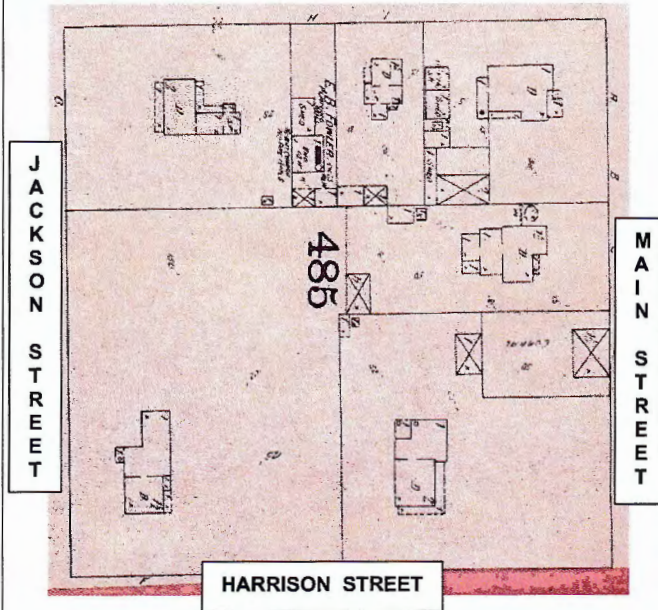
1892 C.E. Moore Map of the Town of Santa Clara

CONTINUATION SHEET

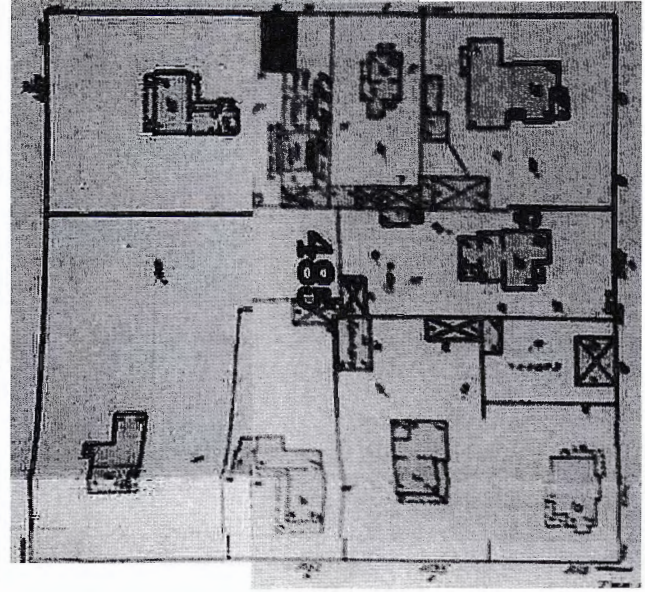
Property Name: Jesse Alden House
Page 16 of 28

SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAPS

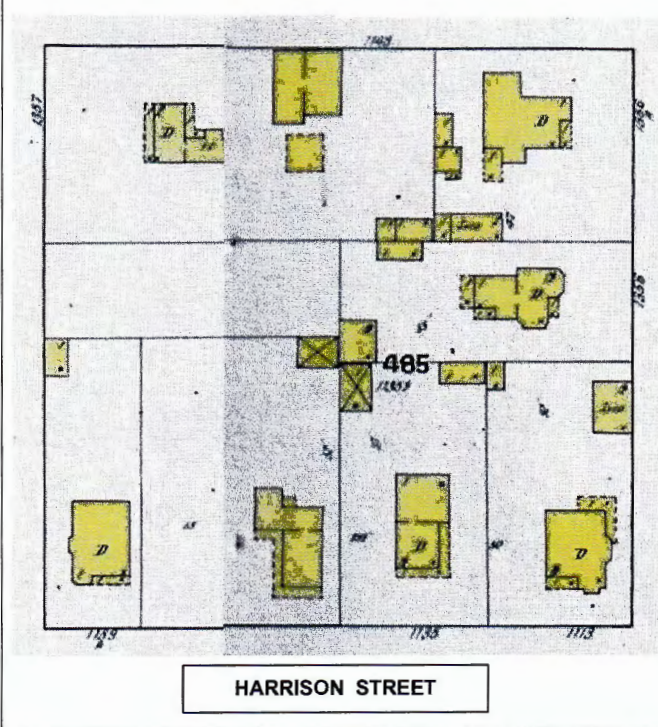
1891 SANBORN MAP



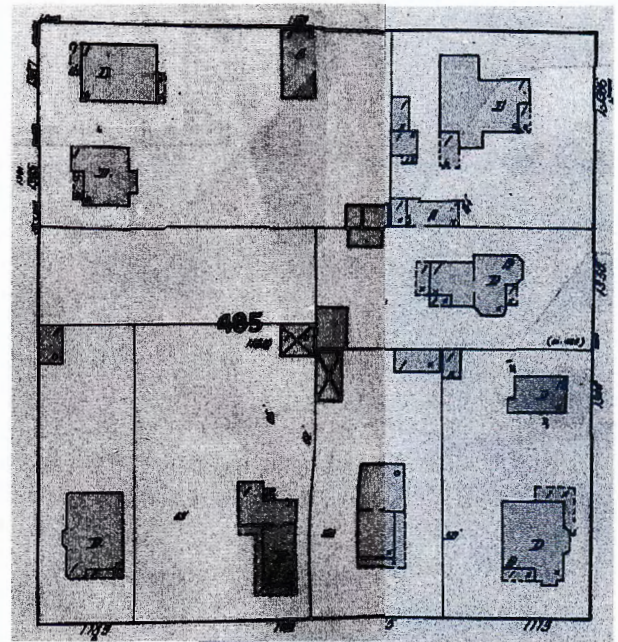
1901 SANBORN MAP



1915 SANBORN MAP



1930 SANBORN MAP

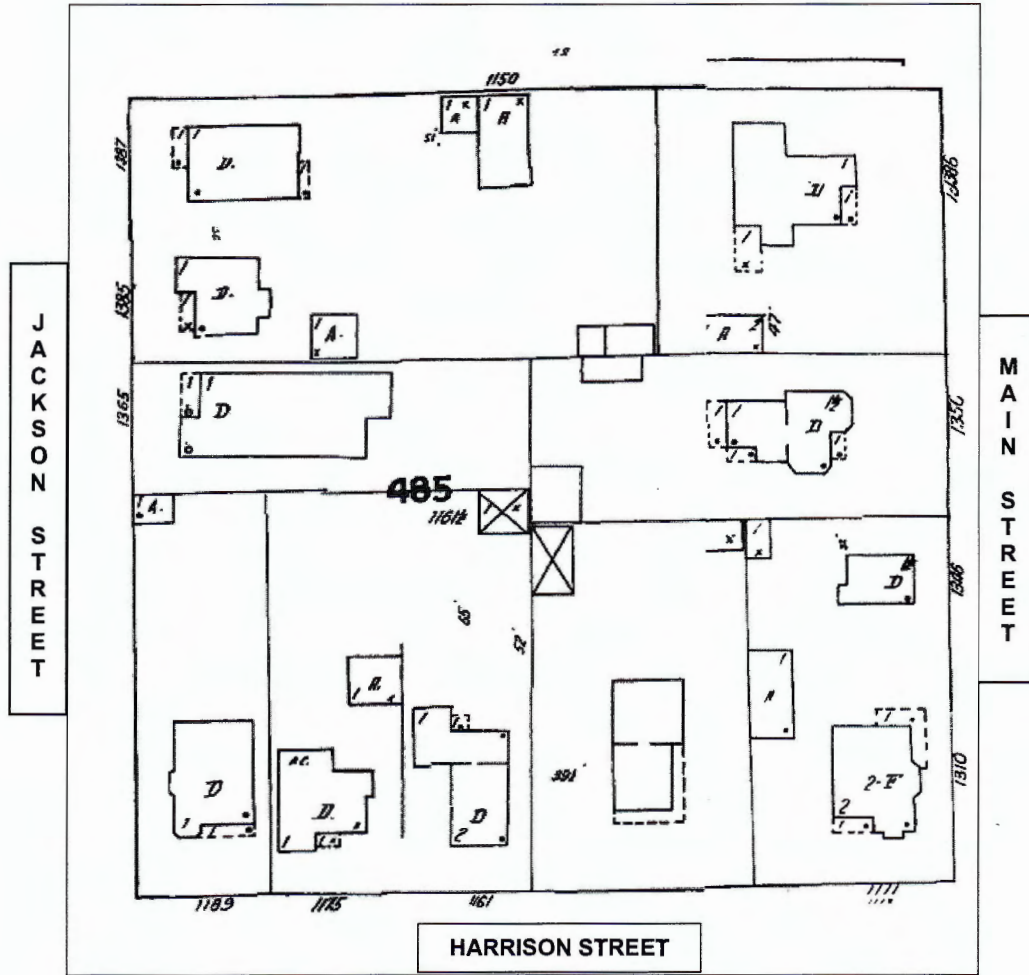


CONTINUATION SHEET

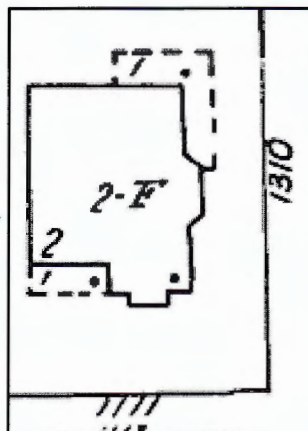
Property Name: Jesse Alden House
Page 17 of 28

SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAPS - Continued

1950 SANBORN MAP



1111 Harrison Street/1310 Main Street →



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jesse Alden House
Page 18 of 28

HISTORIC PHOTOS



1111 Harrison Street

Photo taken April 20, 1979

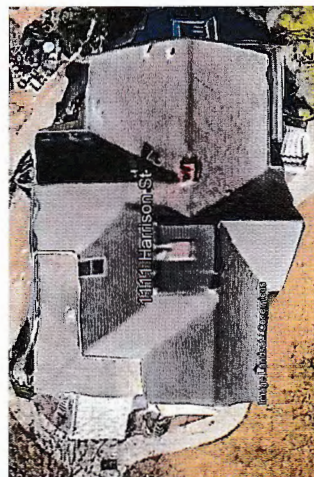
CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jesse Alden House
Page 19 of 28

Photos



2023 Google Aerial photo of the block between Harrison, Main, Lewis and Jackson Streets.
● marks 1111 Harrison Street.



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jesse Alden House
Page 20 of 28

Additional Photos – Side Elevations



Photo No: 100_3624; View: West side-elevation and partial front façade. Photo Date: 8/2/2024; Camera Facing: N



Photo No: 100_3656; View: Partial W side-elevation & partial rear façade. Photo Date: 8/2/2024; Camera Facing: E

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jesse Alden House

Page 21 of 28

Additional Photos – Rear Façade



Photo No: 100_3649; View: Partial east side-elevation, porch & partial rear façade; Photo Date: 8/2/2024; Camera Facing:S



Photo No: 100_3653; View: Partial rear & west side-elevation; Photo Date: 8/2/2024; Camera Facing: E

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jesse Alden House
Page 22 of 28

Additional Photos – Entry Doors



Photo No: 100_3680;
View: Front Entry Door, transom & trim
Photo Date: 8/2/2024.

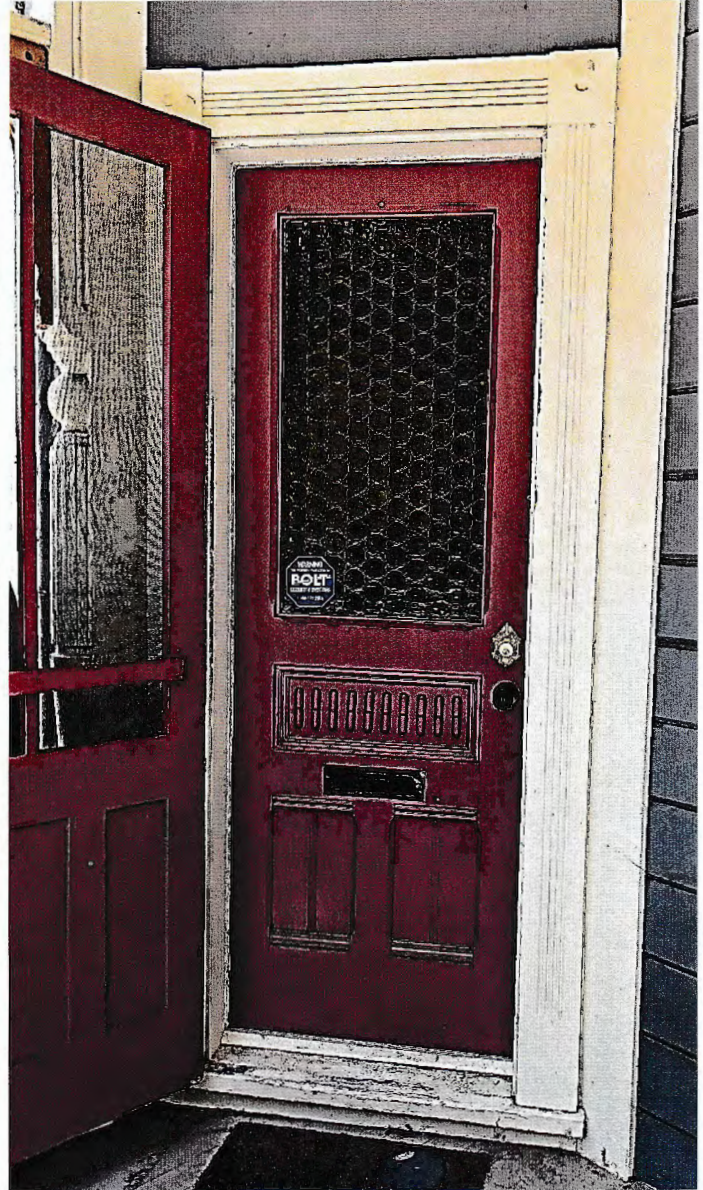


Photo No: PXL_20240804_194420176;
View: Main St. Entry Door;
Photo Date: 8/2024

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jesse Alden House

Page 23 of 28

Additional Photos – Rear and Basement Entry Doors

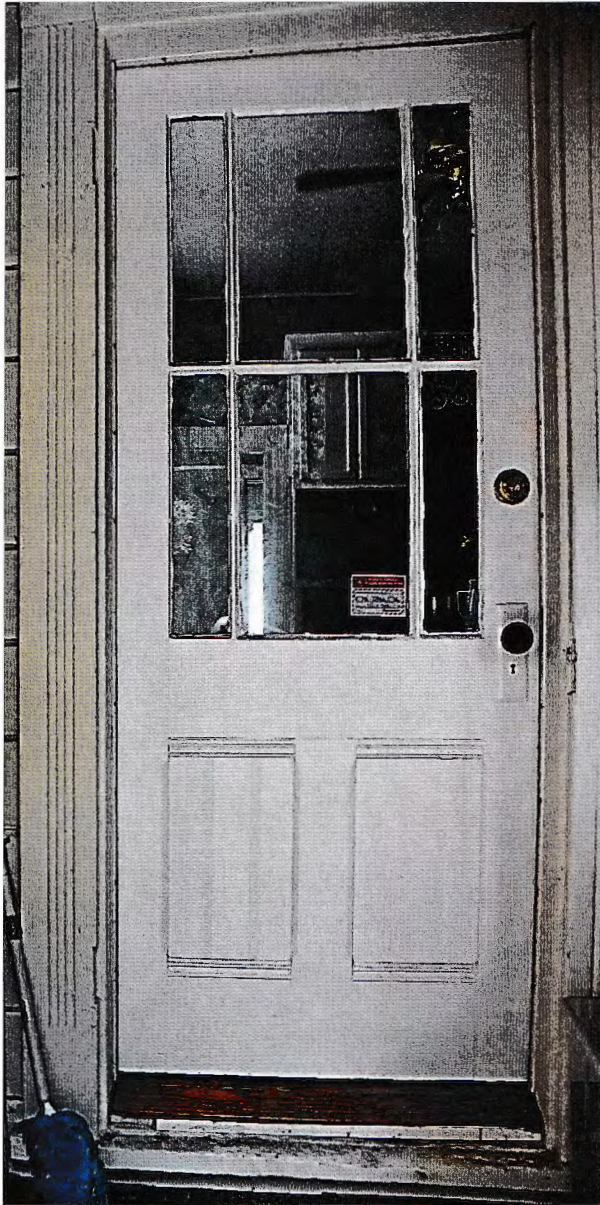


Photo No: 3661;
View: Rear Entry Door & trim
Photo Date: 8/2/2024.



Photo No: 100_3659;
View: Basement Entry Door;
Photo Date: 8/2/2024

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jesse Alden House
Page 24 of 28

Additional Photos – Front Entry Porch Details



Photo No: 100_3689; View: Interior Front Porch looking outside showing arched entry; Photo Date: 8/2/2024; Camera Facing: East.



Photo No: 100_3687; View: Interior Front Porch towards outside
Photo Date: 8/2/2024; Camera Facing: South.

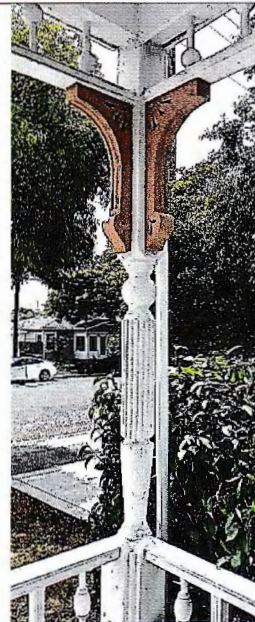


Photo No: 100_3598; View: Front Porch fluted colonette & incised brackets: Photo Date: 8/2/2024; Camera Facing: NW.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jesse Alden House

Page 25 of 28

Additional Photos – Side Entry Porch Details



Photo No: 100_3643; View: Side Porch showing entry & ballustrade with Eastlake blocks; Photo Date: 8/2/2024; Camera Facing: SW.

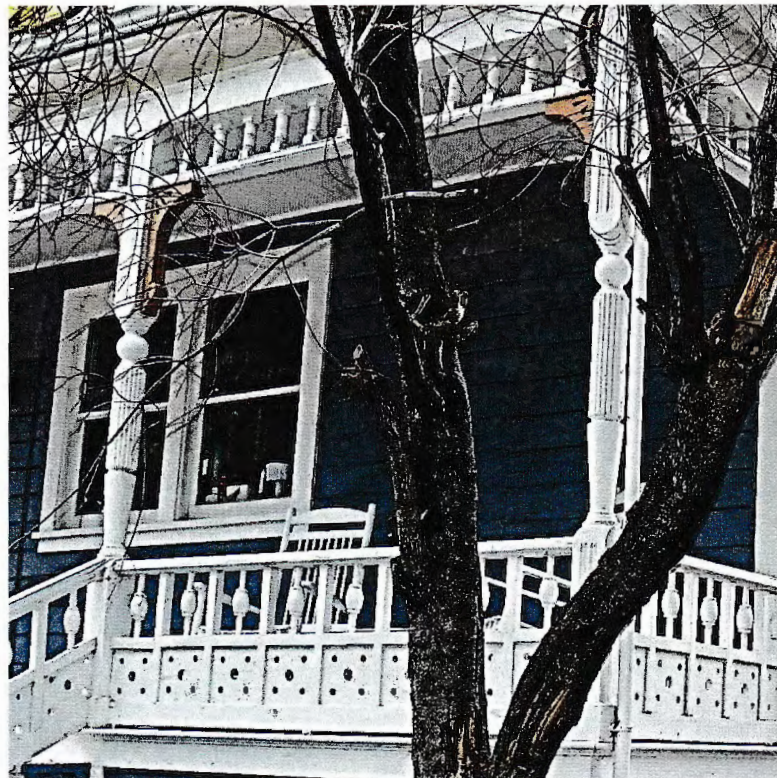


Photo No: 100_3648; View: Side Porch showing Eastlake block & rod and spindle ballustrade, fluted colonettes with brackets and turned post freize; Photo Date: 8/2/2024; Camera Facing: SW.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jesse Alden House
Page 26 of 28

Additional Photos – Box-Bay, Moon Window, Gable Screen



Photo No: 100_3694; View: Front Façade Box Bay; Photo Date: 8/2/2024; View NW



Photo No: 100_3640; View: E side-elevation Gable face with Moon window, Gable screen, carved bargeboards;
Photo Date: 8/2/2024; View SW

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jesse Alden House
Page 27 of 28

Additional Photos – Windows



Photo No: 100_3647; View: Typical single dbl-hung window with fluted trim, corner blocks, brackets and cut-away bay window with sunburst brackets and drop pendant; Photo Date: 8/2/ 2024; Camera Facing: W.



Photo No: 100_3670; View: Typical pair of dbl-hung windows with fluted trin & corner blocks and brackets under the projecting sill; Photo Date: 8/2/ 2024; Camera Facing: W.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jesse Alden House
Page 28 of 28

Additional Photos – Detached Garage



Photo No: 100_3631; View: Detached Garage; Photo Date: March 8, 2024; Looking NW



Photo No: 100_3657; View: Garage east side-elevation & partial rear; Photo Date: 8/2/2024; Camera Facing: S.