

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 26 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Manilla Gray 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 Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted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 1261 Jackson 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: 269-15-012

East side of Jackson Street between Fremont and Harrison Streets.

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

The subject property at 1261 Jackson Street is located in the urban setting of a block of houses with tree lined streets that was primarily developed in the last half of the nineteenth century and, due to the differing periods of development, the lots vary in in size. However, due to their development at the same time, for the three lots that front on Jackson Street on the block's north-west parcel, where the subject home is located, while the depths vary from 76.25' to 100,' the widths are almost identical ranging from 50 to 55.' The homes on the block have similar setbacks from the street with urban sized front yards. (Currently on this block, eight homes, the three on Jackson Street (1261, 1277 and 1291 Jackson St.), two on Harrison Street and three on Main Street are listed on 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 ENE, 2/6/2026, Photo # IMG_1386

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

Historic Prehistoric

Both

Constructed ca. 1898/(Assessors and Census Records, City Directories, Sanborn Maps).

*P7. Owner and Address:

Lili Jiang and Xi Yang

1261 Jackson 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: March 11, 2026

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and

other sources, or enter "none.")

Historic Resources Inventory Form "1210, 1261, 1277, 1295 Jackson St," dated June 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

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

City's Inventory of Architecturally or Historically Significant properties.) Due to most of the homes on the block being of pre-20th century construction, the streetscape is a pleasant one which evokes the sense of a late nineteenth century neighborhood.

Situated on a 50 x 100,' 5,500 sq. ft. lot near the center of the Jackson Street block face, between Fremont and Harrison Streets, the subject house fronts roughly west onto Jackson Street and is set back from the street, allowing for an open area with mature shrubbery in front of the residence. A picket fence separates the Jackson Street sidewalk from the property and very large street trees shade the front.

A straight, patterned brick walkway leads from the Jackson Street sidewalk to the front (main) entry, which a/so faces Jackson Street. As the house is offset on its lot, ample space exists on the south side of the property for a wide, patterned brick driveway, which opens onto Jackson Street. At the front steps, a patterned brick walkway branches off from the main entry walkway and runs to the driveway, and a gravel walkway branches off from the main entry walkway and runs to the north-side fence. With the exception of a lower section of picket fencing, located towards the front portion of the north property line and a section of stepped down wood fencing topped with lattice trim running from to the high wood fence on the south side property line to the sidewalk, a high wood fence found running along the south, east and north property lines, prevents access to the rear of the property from Jackson Street and the neighboring properties. A high wood gate that runs from the front SW corner of the house and connects to an arched, high wood gate that extends across the driveway to a connection with the south property line fence, prevents access to the rear of the property, while allowing access to Jackson Street from the driveway and rear of the property. The north side yard is narrow and a high wood fence, located between the NW corner of the side porch to the fence on the north property line, encloses it from the front yard, preventing access from the front to the rear of the property.

The large rear yard includes an open area covered with brick pavers, paving stones and gravel, trees and two accessory buildings. Facing Jackson Street, is a detached garage, with a gable roof and with a hipped roof extension both of which are sheathed in wide horizontal siding. The garage's front-facing gable face gable roofed portion has a centered roll-up garage door. Facing the street and set into at the NW corner of the hipped roof portion, a paneled man-door with two narrow, horizontally oriented windows set into its top half, allows access to the structure from the immediately adjacent rear yard. The windows and doors are new. The garage has been converted to an office.

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Close to the house, and adjacent to the north property line fence, is a small structure, said to be the original garage. Sheathed in wide horizontal siding, it has a gable roof. A door (new), inset with a large pane of glass set into the top half (new) opens into the rear yard. Set evenly spaced into the top half of its south side-elevation are three small pairs of windows. A large pair of windows are centered in the top half of the street-facing front façade. The windows are not original. This structure has also been converted into office space.

The primary building on the site is a 1207 sq. ft., one-story house, which was constructed circa 1898 as a small one-story "cottage" in the Queen Anne architectural style. (Note: the small 1 and 1½ story Queen Anne houses were commonly referred to as cottages.)

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Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)
Partial front façade & north side-elevation. View looking NE. Photo No: IMG_1392, 2/2026..

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According to McAlester, the Queen Anne (1880-1910), was a transitional style that linked the preceding Stick (1860-1890) with the subsequent Colonial Revival, which supplanted it after about 1910. It was a style that "was not highly favored by architects" but "instead owed its popularity to the public's enthusiastic embrace and the pattern books and mail order house plans that allowed them to build a Queen Anne House." The style started in the east, where it was more restrained, then moving southward and westward it increased in dominance and ebullience, with "California having some of the most fanciful examples." McAllester further states that Queen Anne-style "uses wall surfaces as primary decorative elements." In order to avoid plain flat walls this style used bays, towers, overhangs and wall projections and to avoid flat wall surfaces, differing wall textures were the hallmark of Queen Anne houses. These include the use of patterned shingles, Spindlework, cutwork and Eastlake decorative detailing.

Designed in an asymmetrical plan with a rectangular footprint, both the shape and form of a Queen Anne-style home, this wooden, single-family residence is set on a concrete foundation over a partial basement, which elevates the living area approximately 3 feet above the ground. Characteristic of the Queen Anne style's Shape subtype identified as "Hipped Roof With Lower Cross Gables", the house is distinguished by a cross-gabled hipped roof.

As is specifically characteristic of a Queen Anne Cottage, this house has a prominent front-facing gable, the front and sides of which meet in a perfect seam. A similar gable projects from the north side. The Queen Anne roof pitch varies from high to medium and the roof on this residence has a high roof pitch. Composition shingles sheathe the various roof planes. The roof planes are further distinguished by molded cornices; gable returns and moderately projecting boxed eaves (all character defining features of the Queen Anne architectural style).

The house is sheathed with wide horizontal wood siding. There is no water table. Under the cornice a plain fascia board trimmed with molding wraps around the house. Vertical corner boards finish the wall ends. Both gable faces are sheathed with Octagon shingles. A full-height angled bay projects from the front facade and a full height squared bay from the north side elevation of the house. On each bay, the gable face projects from the sides of the bay. The front bay features a cut-away window with elongated corner brackets, incised with a floral design and pendants set into either angled side of the bay, while the squared box bay has a side-entry door set into that bay's front-facing side. (The Octagon shingles, angled bay and cut-away windows, incised corner brackets and pendants are all characteristic of the Queen Anne style's Decorative Detailing subtype identified as "Spindlework.") (The "Spindlework" details are character-defining features, and all are original.) Projecting over a window set in an angled wall that connects the front and north side-elevation walls of the front-facing bay, is a feature attached under the fascia, which consists of a spindlework frieze, a drop pendant and elongated brackets incised with a floral design.

Offset, a rectangular front porch projects from the front facade. The porch has a low hipped roof, which is supported by delicate turned colonnettes with carved brackets. One full turned colonnette is at each open corner of the porch and one at the side of the front entry stairs. A partial turned colonnette is located on either end where the roof projects from the house walls. The porch is ornamented with an Eastlake decorative block frieze, located between the colonnettes, above the carved brackets. The porch railing consists of a balustrade with a grooved railing and grooved balusters that connect to the house at the open corner of the porch and to the turned posts. Attached to a turned porch post on one side and a partial turned post on the other and running to a newel post with a ball cap at the base of the bottom step, a similar balustrade edges each side of the entry stairs. The colonnettes, brackets, frieze, balustrades and newel posts are additional elements of the "Spindlework" subtype, which this home exhibits, and all are original.

A rectangular side porch is located at the front of the north side-elevation, between the front angled bay's north side-elevation wall and the front-facing wall of the square bay on the north side-elevation. It has a low hipped roof, punctuated by a brick chimney. The roof is supported by delicate turned colonnettes with carved brackets. One full turned colonnette is set at each open end of the porch and with partial turned colonnettes located where the roof projects from the house walls. The porch is ornamented with an Eastlake decorative block frieze, located between the colonnettes, above the carved brackets, with a single Eastlake carved block at the rear. Originally a porch railing consisting of a balustrade identical to that of the front porch filled the open space between the two full colonnettes and a similar balustrade edged entry stairs that led to the front yard. Currently neither railing or stairs exist due to later alterations, one of which (pre-1979) removed the front entry steps and a later one (post-2006) that removed the porch railing in conjunction with the construction of a new deck with stairs that lead to the rear yard. At the open end of the side porch, a portion of the original balustrade, comprised of a grooved railing and grooved balusters, is located between the foremost full turned colonnette and the wall. All of the porch's decorative spindlework is original and a character-defining feature of the Queen Anne architectural style.

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The main entry is on the front (west) façade and is accessed by six (6) wide wood steps (new) that lead from the walkway from Jackson Street to the wood porch. The front door is set slightly off-center on the porch and faces Jackson Street. The wooden door (original) has a design of one large rectangular wood panel, trimmed with molding, set into its top half and a second panel set into its lower half. Each panel is ornamented with small evenly spaced elements that project from it, four at the panel's top and four at its bottom. As is typical in Queen Anne homes, the door surround is comprised of wide trim. All the trim on the entry appears to be original.

Currently accessed from the rear yard, a secondary entry door is located on the north side-elevation. Set at the rear of the side porch and opening into the front-facing wall of the north side-elevation's bay, this door leads into the main living space of the house (i.e., the parlor). (Commonly found in Queen Anne cottages, this side door is frequently referred to as a "coffin" door, due to the Victorian funeral practice of having the service at home rather than a mortuary and then exiting from this side to proceed to the cemetery.) This wooden door is inset with a large single pane clear glass window, which is surrounded with narrow wood molding. The door surround is comprised of wide trim. Both the door and trim appear to be original. Alterations (pre-2006) resulted in the side porch being widened and a set of stairs constructed to allow access from the rear of the property. The porch floor and stairs are constructed of artificial wood. Created of artificial material, a porch balustrade (new) extends from an original porch turned colonette across the exposed edge of the new porch extension along with a similar railing at the stairs open edge.

Projecting from the rear of the house, a narrow rear porch (original) partially extends across the rear façade from the hipped roof extension at the rear of the house on the driveway side, to a point near its northeast corner. The rear porch is sheltered by a low-pitched, hipped roof, which is supported by square posts that run from the ground to the roof's outer rim. This style of rear porch is common on Queen Anne houses. (Characteristic to this architectural style, they were usually built as separate attachments rather than integrated into the overall design.) Six (6) wide wood steps lead to the porch and to a secondary entry door, which provides access from the rear yard. Similar to that located on the side porch, the wooden door is inset with a large single pane clear glass window, which is surrounded with narrow wood molding and the door surround is comprised of wide trim. Both the door and trim appear to be original. Alterations (pre-2006) have resulted in the original wood of the stairs and the porch floor being replaced with artificial wood that resembles the original construction. The rear porch railing and balustrades that edge each side of the entry stairs are made of artificial material, similar to the railing on the side porch extension and stairs.

Located between the driveway and the porch, a small, offset, low-pitched hip-roofed addition (new) with a horizontal door, projects from the rear of the house, providing entry to the basement. This basement entry has replaced the original ground-level entry. The basement is accessed by six (6) concrete steps, which lead down into it.

Characteristic of the Queen Anne style, fenestration of the main story is simple, mainly rectangular in form, consisting of tall vertically oriented, 1-over-1, double-hung windows, trimmed with wide boards. All of the original main story windows appear to have been replaced with vinyl clad windows and the windows' original aprons and projecting sills (as seen in the June 1980 photo of the house) have been removed (between 1979-2006). The front-facing angled bay features a cut-away window to either side of its main front window. Fenestration of the front facing bay consists of a large, square, fixed, clear glass main window, trimmed with wide boards, centered on the bay's front face, with a rectangular, vertically orientated, 1-over-1 double-hung window set into each of the bay's angled side. As with the rest of the main story windows the original windows have been replaced. An arched window flanked by two louver-vented, rectangular openings (Palladian in design), trimmed with wide boards and with a projecting sill is centered in the front façade gable face. The side gable face features a centered, rectangular, louver-vented opening, with a projecting sill and carved Eastlake trim. Both gable face windows/openings are original and character-defining features. Small horizontally orientated openings with mesh screens, are set into the basement level's walls to provide air circulation.

The property is in good condition and with the exception of the alterations to the main floor windows and to the side porch, including the removal of the side porch's original entry stairs to the front yard (between 1950-1979) and the construction of an extended landing (deck) and side porch entry stairs from the rear yard (pre-2006), along with railing replacement on rear porch and the construction of a new basement entry, appears to have had little external change since the home's original construction ca. 1898.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Marilla Gray House *NRHP Status Code _____
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B1. Historic Name: None
 B2. Common Name: None
 B3. Original Use: Single-family residential B4. Present Use: Single-family residential

*B5. Architectural Style: Queen Anne "Cottage"

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
 The residence was constructed ca. 1898. Alterations consist of the removal of the side porch's original entry stairs to the front yard (between 1950-1979), the construction of an extended landing (deck) and side porch entry stairs from the rear yard (pre-2006); original main story windows replaced with vinyl clad windows and the windows' original aprons and projecting sills removed (1979-2006); rear porch railings replaced and a new basement entry constructed (post-2006).

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

*B8. Related Features: Small "Original" garage building.

B9a. Architect: not known b. Builder: not known

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

Period of Significance 1898-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 start of the Mexican American War in July 1846 can be said to mark the onset of Santa Clara's transformation from Mission Santa Clara de Asis to the Town of Santa Clara. Descriptions of Santa Clara and other areas in California, written by visitors, encouraging Americans to come and settle, had appeared in newspapers back east and during 1846 immigrants had been arriving overland in greater numbers. That Fall brought an estimated 175 adults and children to overwinter at the Mission Santa Clara, including William Campbell, who arrived with his family about October 25th, 1846.

In October 1847, Father José María del Refugio Suárez del Real, the mission priest, hired William Campbell to survey lots near the mission complex, on mission land, and draw up a town plat--this would become the Town of Santa Clara. By 1852, a small hamlet of some 200 people living in a cluster of adobes and simple frame houses had grown up around the mission site, which the previous year had become Santa Clara College. On July 5 of that year the Town of Santa Clara was incorporated with the approval of the State Legislature. The township comprised an area of some 2000 acres.

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

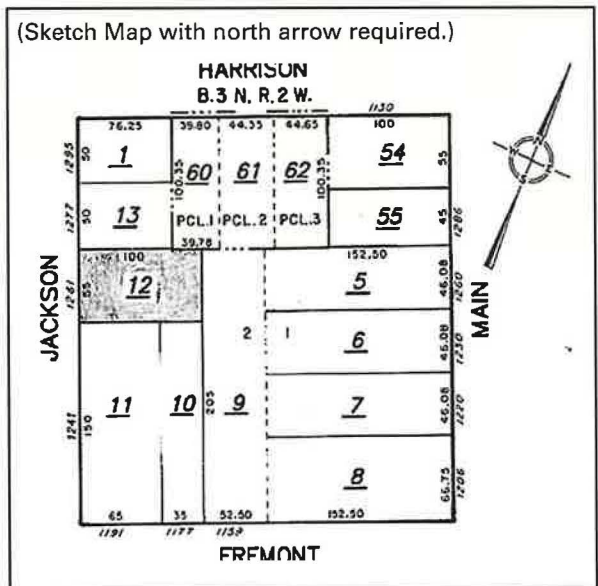
*B12. References: *California State Census, 1852; Garcia, Lorie, "Santa Clara: From Mission to Municipality," 1997; Map of the Town of Santa Clara, drawn by C. E. Moore, 1892; McAlester, Virginia Savage, "A Field Guide to American Houses," Revised ed., 2013; Polk and Husted City Directories, 1890-1974; Poll Lists of the Santa Clara County Election Districts, Santa Clara Precinct, 1868; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1887, 1891, 1901, 1915, 1930, 1950; San Jose Mercury Herald 04/02/1905, 10/09/1925; Santa Clara News, 07/24/1894, 04/04/1905; The Evening News 11/01/1897, 12/27/1897, 11/01/1898, 04/09/1904, 01/18/1905, 03/30/1905, 10/05/1905, 10/24/1905; United States Census, 1840 to 1950.*

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Lorie Garcia

*Date of Evaluation: March 11, 2026

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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The first official survey of the Town of Santa Clara, which was done July 1866 by J. J. Bowen and recorded on August 21 of that same year, forms the basis for the part of Santa Clara known today as the "Old Quad." The recordation documents that accompanied Bowen's 1866 Survey referenced the 1847 survey made by William Campbell, stating,

"Frank Lightston and Henry Bee being duly sworn each for himself deposes and says that he is a citizen of the United States and over the age of twenty one years: that he has resided in the County of Santa Clara during the last twenty years: that he knows the Town of Santa Clara represented by this Map: that it was established in good faith in the year 1847 being prior to the passage of the Act of Congress approved March 3rd 1865 entitled an Act supplemental to the act approved July 1st 1864, for the disposal of Govt Lands and Town property: and each further deposes and says that to the best of his knowledge this Map correctly represents the blocks streets and squares of the said town as surveyed in the year 1847 and each further deposes and says that the land embraced with in the said survey of 1847 has been occupied and used for town purposes ever since.

*Henry Bee
Frank Lightston*

*Subscribed and Sworn to before me this the
Twenty first day of August A.D. 1866*

*J. F. Pomeroy County Clerk
Santa Clara County California"*

The 1866 J. J. Bowen 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. The Town Blocks and their Lots 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 Jackson, Harrison, Main and Fremont Streets, on the 1866 survey the subject block was a Town Block and had been designated as Block 3 North, Range 2 West. The block was divided into 2 Lots and today, 1261 Jackson Street is located on a portion of Lot 2. According to the list of property owners and their improvements, which accompanied the 1866 survey, Lot 1, B3N, R2W, was a 46588 sq. ft. tract, owned by Joseph R. Johnson, with the improvements on it shown to be a frame house, barn, orchard and vineyard. Lot 2 was also a 46588 sq. ft. tract and was owned by Lemuel Robinson. Similar those on Lot 1, the improvements on his lot were shown as a frame house, barn, orchard and vineyard. However, by the time when the official survey was made, Lemuel Robinson had already owned this tract for several years. And, according to the information entered onto the Poll List for the Santa Clara Election District on October 8, 1868, which lists his residence on Fremont near Jackson Street, it appears that Lemuel Robinson lived in the frame house listed on the 1866 survey as being one of the improvements on Lot 2.

Born June 8, 1810, in Clark County, Ohio, by the time he was 19, Lemuel Robinson had married his first wife, Charlotte, and by 1840 they had moved to LaPorte, Indiana, where she passed away in 1841. At some point after Charlotte's death, Lemuel Robinson left Indiana and came to California, where on March 25, 1852, he married his second wife, 30-year-old Ann [Jones] in San Francisco. The 1852 California State Census, dated August 30, 1852, shows that as of that date Lemuel Robinson and his second wife, Ann, were living in Santa Clara. Here on September 9, 1853, the Robinsons first child was born, a son they named Walter Ketcham. Two years later, saw the birth of Lemuel and Ann's second child, Lemuel Saxe Robinson, on March 29, 1855. In quick succession, the Robinsons had three more children; William Owen (1857), Charlotte (1859) and Martha Elizabeth (1860).

The 1860 Census shows that by now, Lemuel Robinson, who was a Miller, owned a Flouring Mill and had a Person Estate valued at \$1500. By 1865 Lemuel Robinson had also become involved in the political life of the Town of Santa Clara and had been elected to the Town Board of Trustees. He would serve as a Town Trustee from that date to 1870. The 1870 Census lists sixty-year-old Lemuel as still living in the same house with Ann and their children; Walter, now 17, 15-year-old Samuel, 13-year-old William and their daughter, Martha age 9. No mention is made of Charlotte. Lemuel Robinson has done very well and now owns Real Estate valued at \$20,000 with a \$20,000 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 its conformation still remained unaltered, ownership of Lot 2 had changed when the Robinson family sold the property to Marilla Gray, left Santa Clara and moved to a place near Santa Ana, in Orange County, California. Records show that on July 4, 1880, Lemuel Robinson passed away in Santa Ana and the 1880 Federal Census (taken June 11th) lists Mrs. Marilla Gray, age 56, with her daughters, 18-year-old Fannie Bray and

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35-year-old Mrs. Cornelia J. Walker, now living in the house on Lot 2, B3N, R2W in Santa Clara, which had been the Robinson's home.

Born Marilla Salisbury in 1824, in Jefferson County, New York, in 1842, when she was 18 years old, Marilla married 24-year-old, Pierre Peter Christopher Favre, who'd immigrated from France in 1836. Following their marriage, they continued living in Jefferson County, New York, where in 1843 their first child, a daughter they named Cornelia J., was born. By the following year, 1844, Pierre and Marilla had moved to Ontario, New York, where on December 5th a son, George Edwin was born. 1847 saw the birth of their second son, Francis H. The 1850 Census, taken on October 10, shows, 32-year-old Pierre Favre, 26-year-old Marilla and their children, ages 7, 5 and 3, now living in Marion, Wayne County, New York where he was a Miller with a Grain Mill. Less than a year later, on September 18, 1851, 32½ -year-old Pierre Favre passed away and was buried in Theresa, Jefferson County, New York, leaving Marilla a widow with three young children. By four years later, Marilla had moved to Manchester County, New York, where the 1855 New York State Census lists her as "Head of household."

In 1860, and now in Minnesota, Marilla [Salisbury] Favre married her second husband, 37-year-old, John Baxter Gray. Here, two years later, and now 38-years-old, Marilla gave birth to their daughter, Francis (Fannie) T. Gray. The same year, on February 4th, her oldest son, 18-year-old George E. Favre, enlisted as a private in the Second Battery Light Artillery and left to fight in the Civil War. The Minnesota State Census shows that by June 1, 1865, Marilla, John B. and Fannie Gray, were living in Little Falls, Morrison County, Minnesota and had been joined by Marilla's 20-year-old son, George Favre, who, following the December 1862 battle at Murfreesboro, Tennessee was discharged from the army "for disability," and returned home. Cornelia appears to have married, and left home, while no mention is made of Francis Favre. On November 26, 1868, George Favre married Martha Paul and left, but sadly she died while giving birth to their son on November 24th the following year, and he and the baby moved back with Marilla and John. While never leaving Morrison County, Minnesota, once again the Gray family had moved, and by 1870 were living in Two Rivers/Pike Rapids, where the Federal Census shows John was a farmer with a total of \$600 in real and personal property. Marilla's son, George Favre and his 6-month-old son, George, were living with them and he was employed as a lumberman and had \$100 in personal property. Then, on February 23, 1871, Marilla's son, George Favre, married his second wife, Harriet Adelaide Perry and the newlyweds moved into their own home in Burnsville, Todd County, Minnesota. After George left, Marilla, John and Francis Gray moved, to Swan River, Minnesota. The 1875 Minnesota State Census indicates that, for Marilla, John and their daughter, Francis, Swan River would be their last place of residence in that State before the Gray family left Minnesota and arrived in Santa Clara, California.

Birth records show the George and Harriet Favre had arrived in Santa Clara by 1879 as his daughter, Marilla, was born here that year and the 1880 Federal Census shows that Marilla Gray and her daughters, Fannie Gray and Cornelia Walker, were also now living in Santa Clara. However, no mention is made of John Gray and just when he arrived to join them is unknown. The first time John B. Gray appears on any records in Santa Clara is in the 1892 City Directory, where he's shown living in the house his wife had purchased from Lemuel Robinson, with his occupation shown to be a farmer.

Marilla Gray's son, George Edwin Favre had returned to Minnesota but by 1889 had arrived back in Santa Clara with his wife and children. This is verified by family records, which show the birth of his and Harriet's son, Frank Harold Favre, in Burnsville, Minnesota in 1888 and the birth of their second son, Benjamin Harrison Favre, in Santa Clara, California in 1889. The 1890 City Directory shows that by now, he is living with Marilla and Cornelia in the Lot 2 house his mother had purchased from Lemuel Robinson and he is employed as a Carpenter.

The outline of the original Lot 2 frame house (currently 1159 Fremont Street) and the original barn appear for the first time on the 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, which only covers the southern portion of Block 3N, R2W. In December 1887, the Real Estate section of the San Jose Evening News reported that Marilla Gray had given Cornelia J. Walker "pt. L 2 in B 3 N, R 2 W, Santa Clara (Gift)." Four years later, when the 1891 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map was drawn, it shows that by now, Lot 2 had been sub-divided into four (4) parcels, with the original Robinson house that fronted on Fremont Street, in which Marilla, and John Gray, George and Harriet Favre and their children and Cornelia J. Walker were all living, located on one parcel, the original barn facing Jackson Street on another parcel and two smaller parcels on the block's Harrison Street portion. On the C. E. Moore Map of the Town of Santa Clara, drawn in December 1892, Mrs. C. J. Walker is indicated as the owner of both 205.5' deep, B3N,R2W, Lot 2, Fremont/Jackson Street parcels, with Mrs. M Gray shown as the owner of the 100' x 76'3" Jackson Street/Harrison Street parcel and someone named Pinkaro as owner of the immediately adjacent Harrison Street parcel.

In 1894, Charles Copeland Morse purchased a 150' x 100' corner portion, which included the original barn, of the Fremont/Jackson Street parcel from Mrs. C. J. Walker, intending to have a house (currently 1191 Fremont Street) built on it for his good friend, Mrs.

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Eliza Jordan. As reported in the Santa Clara Journal of July 28, 1894, "The fine two-story residence that Mr. C. C. Morse is erecting on the corner of Fremont and Jackson streets is also well under way. When completed Mr. Morse will lease the house to Mrs. Jordan and her family." At that time the remainder of the B3N, R2W, Lot 2 parcels were still undeveloped land.

The 1901 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map illustrates the development, which had occurred during the previous decade, and shows that by then, three (3) almost identical new residences, all of which fronted on Jackson Street, had been constructed on individual parcels of Lot 2. These included two homes on the property shown owned by Mrs. M. Gray on the 1892 Moore Map and one on a new larger parcel, which had been partitioned off of the immediately adjoining property owned her daughter, Mrs. C. J. Walker. The latter is the subject residence, located at 1261 Jackson Street.

On October 31, 1897, 74-year-old, John Baxter Gray had passed away with only a short mortuary notice appearing in the San Jose Evening News that simply stated, "In Santa Clara, October 31, 1897, John B. Gray, a native of New York, aged 74 years." Following John's death, Marilla seems to have decided to move out of the Fremont Street home, shared with Cornelia and other family members, into her own home. It appears that Marilla Gray had the home into which she moved constructed circa 1898. As had occurred in previous City Directories over the years, the 1897 City Directory for Santa Clara showed Mrs. Marilla Gray as residing on Fremont near Jackson but no listing for her appears in that for 1898. However, when the 1900 Census was taken on June 8th, 76-year-old Marilla Gray, a widow, was recorded as living in the house at 1261 Jackson Street, which she owned "Free" (no mortgage).

Except for 1902, when she had a boarder, the Reverend D. W. Thurston, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Marilla Gray appears to have lived by herself in her new house. Then on April 19, 1904, the San Jose Evening News reports her gift of the property she owns on the Northwest corner of B3N, R2W to her daughter Cornelia J. Walker, as well as her gift of the parcel, on which her own home at 1261 Jackson Street was located, to her son, George E. Favre. As recorded in the 1905 City Directory, George, who was now employed as a carpenter, his wife Harriet and their daughter, 26-year-old Marilla, a dressmaker, had by then moved into the subject home with his mother and were living there with her when she passed away on March 30, 1905.

On April 1, 1905, The San Jose Evening News carried her mortuary notice: "Died in Santa Clara, March 30, 1905, Marilla Gray, widow of the late John B. Gray, mother of Cornelia J. Walker, George E. Favre, and Francis Gray Dickinson, a native of New York, aged 80 years." An article about her funeral appeared in both the April 2, 1905 San Jose Mercury Herald and the April 4, 1905 Santa Clara News, both of which said that her funeral was well attended and her service conducted by an Episcopal minister and that "her pallbearers were D.L. Moody, F.O. Roll, James Shoemaker, George Whybark, J. Savey and Captain Morrison." (All of them were longtime, highly prominent Santa Clara citizens.) Also, the Santa Clara News added that, "she died after a long illness in her home on Jackson" and that "she'd been a Santa Clara resident for 25 years." On October 24, 1905, seven months after the death of Marilla, the San Jose Evening News reported that George Favre had sold the property (1261 Jackson Street) to H. F. Carpenter. Shortly after the sale, George and his family moved to Tacoma, Washington, where he would pass away on August 20, 1910.

Now 72-years old and originally from Douglas and Worcester, Massachusetts, Henry F. Carpenter had arrived in Santa Clara in 1878 when he was 45-years old and was considered to be a "highly esteemed and widely known resident of Santa Clara." He was a physician and the Pastor of the Advent Christian Church, to which he was deeply committed. In 1902, when the Advent Christian Congregation was planning the erection of their new church at the intersection of Monroe and Liberty street, (today's corner of Monroe and Homestead where it still exists) Dr. H. F. Carpenter was the prime mover in the work of raising funds for its construction. He also was known for his investments in land. When, during the last decade of the 19th Century, due to the growing demand for additional housing in Santa Clara the larger pieces of property were being subdivided, H. F. Carpenter had been known to purchase and then re-sell some of the newly formed lots. Such as following the death of Eliza Spear, when in 1898 he purchased 3 lots from her estate, which had originally an entire block that had been subdivided into 10 lots, with each lot individually. A widower, Dr. Carpenter lived in a home at 806 Jackson Street and did not intend to live at 1261 Jackson Street but bought the house for use as income property.

Almost immediately H. F. Carpenter rented the newly purchased house to Benjamin Fernish. When 38-year-old, Benjamin Fernish, his 30-year-old wife, Martha, their son, Charlie, age 9, and 4-year-old daughter, Laura, moved into 1261 Jackson Street, Benjamin was employed as a druggist and the manager of Oberdeener's Drug Store, which was located on Franklin and Madison Streets in Santa Clara. While living here, their third child, a daughter, Katherine was born in 1908. The 1910 Census shows the family is still renting 1261 Jackson Street on the enumeration date of April 28th but by the beginning of 1911, the City Directories show that Benjamin Fernish had by then purchased a house at 945 Madison Street and the family had moved into it.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Marilla Gray House

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Following its occupancy by Benjamin Fernish and his family, Dr. Henry F. Carpenter rented the home at 1261 Jackson Street to Lester I. Bentley, a driver for the Johnson & Gammell Creamery. Note: According to the Santa Clara City Directories, from 1912-1917, besides Lester I. Bentley, there also appears to be a set of boarders in house-- a seamstress, Bertha Laddick and her widowed mother, Mary Laddick. By 1919, the subject home had been rented to 37-year-old Antoine Raynaud, a French immigrant. Employed as a butcher in a butcher shop, he moved in with his wife, 27-year-old wife, Marguerite, and their two small sons, 3-year-old Leon and Henry, who was only a few months old. By 1922, the Raynaud family had moved out and Calvin Smith, a salesman, was renting 1261 Jackson Street. He appears to have still been living there when, Dr. Henry F. Carpenter passed away on October 9, 1925, one month shy of turning 92 years old. His obituary in the October, 9, 1925, San Jose Mercury Herald, recapped his life in Santa Clara both as a well-respected doctor and as a Pastor, stressing his prominent connection to the Advent Christian Church. He left two daughters, Mrs. I. J. Fisher of San Mateo, and Mrs. Anne Morse of Santa Clara. The family appears to have continued to keep the subject house as an income producing property as there is no record of its sale and the 1926 City Directory shows that it is now being rented by Daniel E. Rose.

Paying \$35 a month in rent, 45-year-old Daniel Rose moved into the home at 1261 Jackson Street with Ada, his 42-year-old wife, and their 22-year-old son, Dana. Daniel was a barber and employed in a barber shop, while Dana worked as the manager of a retail tire shop. Then in the early 1930s, the subject house was sold. It was purchased for \$950 by John Gomez. An immigrant from Portugal, he was employed as a janitor in a warehouse. The 1940 Census shows that in 1935, 40-year-old John was living there with his 39-year-old wife, Mary, along with their two children, Mary age 12 and 10-year-old John. Note: both children had been born in California. Mary worked in a cannery and like her husband, John, was a Portuguese immigrant.

During the Gomez family's period of occupancy, the block between Jackson, Harrison, Main and Fremont Streets, would be fully developed. Comparison of the 1930 and 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps shows that due to the growth of population, which rose from 6,302 in 1930 to 11,702 by 1950, and the resultant need for housing during this period, three (3) new houses fronting on Harrison Street were constructed on the undeveloped land between the Jackson/Harrison street and Main/Harrison street corner properties.

In the mid-1940s, John Gomez sold 1261 Jackson Street to Arthur J. Pattisson and his wife, Anne E. They moved from Belmont, where they had lived for decades, and into the home along with his nephew, Frederick H. Pattisson. When they moved into their new home, Arthur was 79 and Anne 68. Now retired, prior to moving to Santa Clara for many years Anne and Arthur had owned and run Pattisson's Garage in San Mateo. Fred, who was 60-years old, worked as a carpenter/building contractor. In 1948, Arthur passed away. As shown on the 1950 Census, now a widow, Anne Pattisson continued to live at 1261 Jackson Street, with her nephew Fred who was employed as a building/contractor.

Originally from New Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1953 53-year-old Francis R. Marotte, his 58-year-old wife, Victoria, and their 27-year-old daughter, Edith had arrived in Santa Clara, where they rented a home at 1191 Clay Street. Then in 1956, Francis and Victoria Marotte purchased the home at Jackson Street and moved into it. Francis was a carpenter and upon his arrival in Santa Clara, he went to work for MacKay Homes, who were in the process of constructing new housing tracts being built in the town. Note: Considered a rival of Eichler, these compact tract homes, built in the 1950s by Mackay Homes in Santa Clara, Palo Alto, and Mountain View, included Sunshine Meadows and Maywood, a Mackay neighborhood of some 200 mid-century modern homes in Santa Clara. Francis Marotte would continue to work as a building carpenter until his retirement in 1969. During the Marottes' period of ownership, he made some alterations to their home, one of which was the removal of the front-facing side stairs that led to the side porch, where the "coffin" door provided a secondary entry into the house.

By 1980, when the City of Santa Clara was compiling a survey of houses eligible for listing as Historically and/or Architecturally Significant Properties, Francis R. Marotte seems to have passed away as only Victoria Marotte was recorded as the owner of 1261 Jackson Street.

In 2006, the subject home was purchased by Susan Niemi, a photographer, who would live here until 1924. In a 2018 interview for the annual Historic House Tour, she recalled that the people who owned it for a few years before she bought it also did some renovation work, such as the replacement of original windows and stairs with those using new materials.

In 2024, the home at 1261 Jackson Street was purchased by the current owners, Lili Jiang and Xi Yang.

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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 circa 1898, the subject residence at 1261 Jackson 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 1261 Jackson Street has been well maintained and the design, materials and workmanship that comprise the architectural integrity of the structure have not been greatly diminished. There have been only minor alterations to the home's exterior since it was constructed circa 1898, by original window replacement, the removal of the stairs leading to the side porch on the left (north) side of the home sometime prior to 1980 and the construction of a new set of stairs and landing to access the side porch from the rear. The great majority of the visual and character defining materials and features of the historic building have been preserved and retained. The residence retains its original configuration and location and thus it does "display enough of what made it significant for its historical period that it can be easily grasped by the average passerby." 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 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 1261 Jackson 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).

National Register of Historic Places Criteria.

There are not any events associated with the residence at 1261 Jackson 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 128 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 1261 Jackson Street would not be eligible for the National Register based on Criterion B (associated with the lives of persons significant in our past). However, the majority of the character-defining features of its original 1898 construction as a Queen Anne "Cottage" in the Queen Anne style's Shape subtype identified as "Hipped Roof With Lower Cross Gables", such as its rectangular footprint and asymmetrical plan, hipped and gabled roof, horizontal wood and shingle siding, projecting angled bay and box-bay, rectangular double-hung windows, and its spindlework and assortment of Eastlake ornamentation, and thus, as an example of the Queen Anne "Cottage" architectural style, which was popular circa 1895-1905, under National Register Criterion C the residence at 1261 Jackson 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

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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 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). However, although the building has been occupied by a number of residents during its 128 years of existence none of the people or events directly associated with the residence at 1261 Jackson Street are important to the history of California. It would therefore appear that the building would not be eligible for the California Register based on Criteria 1 or 2. Criterion 3 addresses the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction. The subject home was originally constructed ca.1898 as a "Queen Anne cottage" in the Shape subtype identified as "Hipped Roof With Lower Cross Gables" and Decorative Detailing subtype identified as "spindlework" of the Queen Anne architectural style. The Queen Anne architectural style, which became a dominant style in California, is associated with the period from the mid-1880s thru the first decade of 1900s and this subtype is associated with the period of 1895-1905. It is a nice example of a "Queen Anne Cottage" and is characterized by being a one-story home with a hipped roof with lower cross gables, a side-facing box bay and a front facing full-height angled bay with cut-away windows with carved brackets and pendants, "spindlework" detailing, partial-width front and side porches with turned columns, which project from the main body of the house, an asymmetrical plan and rectangular footprint, wide horizontal wood sheathing, and rectangular, double-hung windows. Although the property has been slightly altered, most of the significant of the character-defining features of its original construction remain. Therefore, it does appear to reach the level of significance necessary to be individually eligible 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.

The area in which this home is located was primarily developed as a residential block in the last half of the Nineteenth Century, as due to the growing demand for additional housing in Santa Clara the larger pieces of property were being subdivided. With the population growing, there was an escalating need for affordable housing. Not every family needed a 10-room house, and the development of smaller homes provided the necessary accommodations for working-class families. Ideally suited for the smaller lots being platted at this time, the new simpler designs offered comfortable living at affordable prices, and they also stressed the low-cost to construct the house.

The Marilla Gray house has interest, integrity and character and reflects the type of small residential structures that were constructed in Santa Clara in the late nineteenth century that owed their popularity to the public's enthusiastic embrace and to the pattern books and mail order house plans that allowed them to build a small affordable house.

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.

Constructed ca. 1898, this home at 1216 Jackson Street was first owned and lived in by Marilla Gray, who was the second owner of

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the western half of the block, having purchased it in 1879, and who divided her property into separate parcels, including the lot on which this building was built. In 1905 it was purchased by its second owner, Dr. Henry F. Carpenter. A physician and Pastor of the Advent Christian Church, and, considered to be a "highly esteemed and widely known resident of Santa Clara," Dr. Carpenter bought the house solely for use as a rental property, for which there was a growing demand.

This was at a time, when due to the promotions of entities like the Santa Clara Commercial League, more and more people were attracted to Santa Clara and Santa Clara's growing work opportunities. Due to its proximity to Santa Clara's growing business district, as the town's population grew this area attracted residents whose employment was in downtown Santa Clara. Thus, this home was ideal for renters, who worked at jobs just a couple of blocks away and who for decades would contribute to the economic life of community.

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

When an 1883 issue of "California Architect and Building News" introduced what came to be known as the Queen Anne style to the Bay area, it marked a dramatic change from the rigorously vertical Italianate and San Francisco Stick-style houses. The Queen Anne house is a concoction of volumes and textures with turned balustrades and prominent front porches, trimmed with cut work, and windows with cut-away corners. There is no single roof line but a picturesque composition of merging shapes. The Queen Anne Cottage, a smaller one-story version that was a veritable billboard of textural effects, adapted the popularity of the Queen Anne style to a broader range of budgets. Constructed circa 1898, the residence at 1261 Jackson Street is an example of a classic Queen Anne Cottage that retains the majority of its original design.

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.

Described as a veritable billboard for textural effect, the Queen Anne Architectural style used several devices to avoid a smooth wall appearance. Among these were the use of patterned shingles and being ornamented with a concoction of millwork made possible by the development of machine lathes. Notable attributes displayed by the subject home include, but are not limited to, the patterned shingles on the gable face, its Spindework and cutwork, along with the copious amount of Eastlake decorative detailing, which make the house at 1261 Jackson Street a pattern book of the primary decorative elements, which were the hallmark of a Queen Anne Cottage...

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

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 last half of the 19th century and well into the twentieth, the immediate area in which the residence at 1261 Jackson Street was constructed was considered one of the best. Currently the block bordered by Fremont, Jackson, Harrison and Main Streets exhibits housing built in the last decade of the 19th and early 20th centuries which has been basically unchanged for over 130 years. The picturesque and harmonious streetscape that is provided by these eclectic wooden residences, which mix stylistic characteristics ~ the Queen Anne, Eastlake and Stick idioms, with their variegated shingles, decorative bargeboards, scrolled brackets and incised ornamentation reflecting the heyday of intricate millwork and the influence of pattern books, contribute to the historic setting and illustrate this period of Santa Clara's historic development.

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With much of the original architectural ambiance preserved, the neighborhood has basically retained its historic integrity. Currently eight (8) of the homes on the block are listed as Historically Significant properties for the City of Santa Clara.

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

Constructed circa 1898, the Marilla Gray House home at 1261 Jackson Street, along with those at 1277, 1295 on the east side block face and 1210 on the west side of Jackson Street, all of which are on the City of Santa Clara's Historically and/or Architecturally Significant Property List, represent the typical Queen Anne Cottage style residences constructed in Santa Clara at the end of the nineteenth century. Their close proximity to one another, leads to a 1890s style of streetscape appearance that is visually very striking and is representative of late nineteenth century patterns of development within this historic "Old Quad" neighborhood.

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

Criteria for Archaeological Significance:

As the property at 1261 Jackson 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

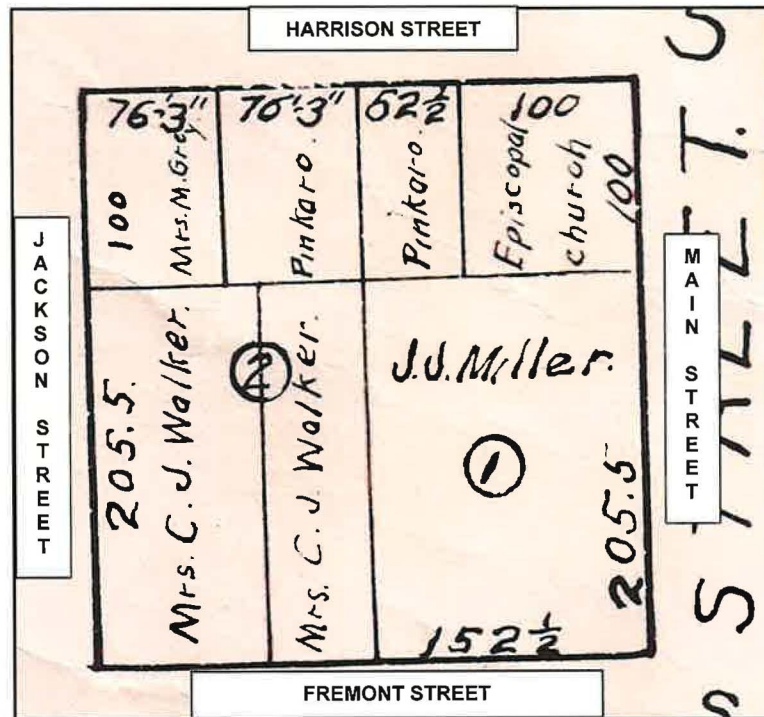
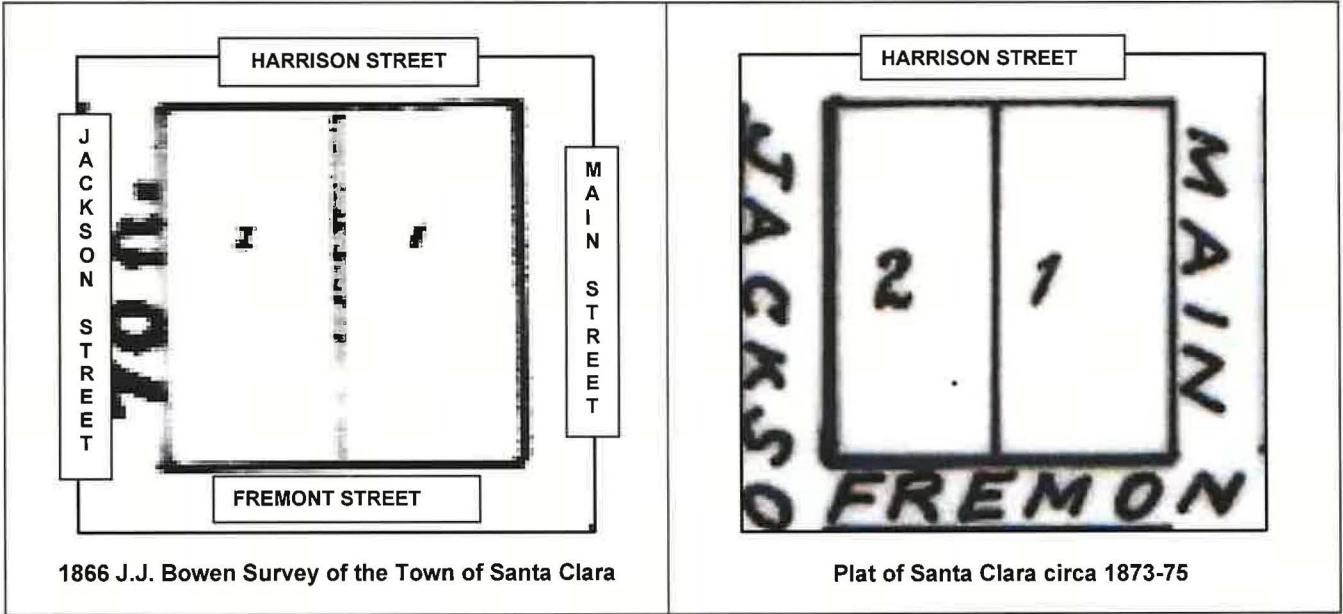
Currently, this property is on The City of Santa Clara Architecturally or Historically Significant Properties list. In this update of the June 1980 Historic Resources Inventory for the City of Santa Clara, the evaluator finds 1261 Jackson Street to be a good example of the Queen Anne "Cottage" architectural style and, although slightly altered since the time of its construction it still retains 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.

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HISTORIC MAPS



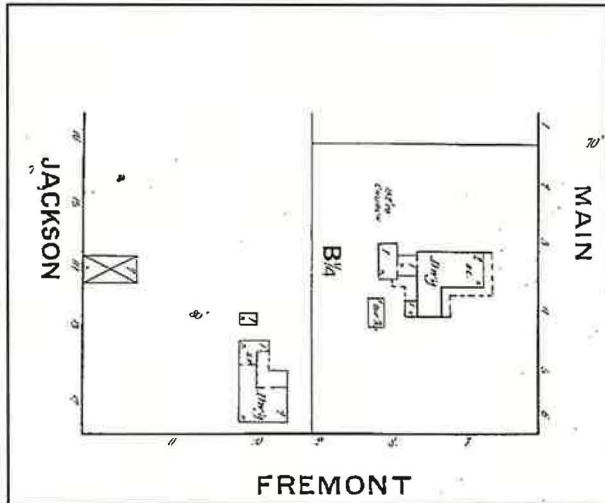
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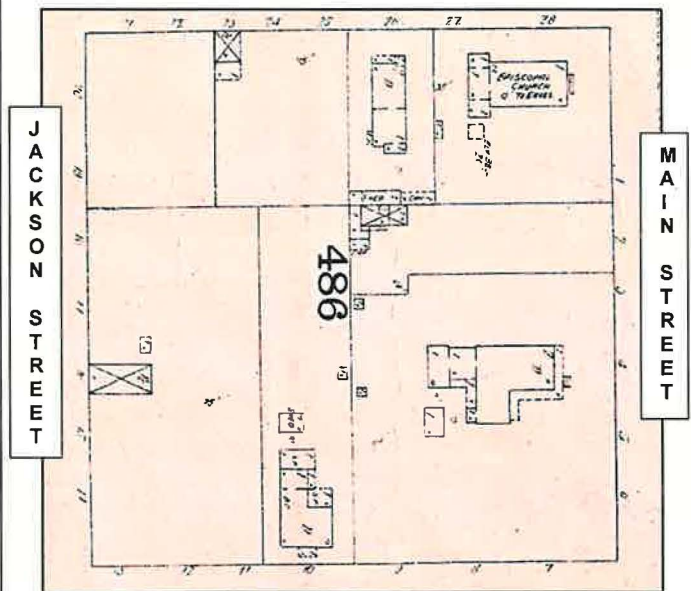
SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAPS

1887 SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP

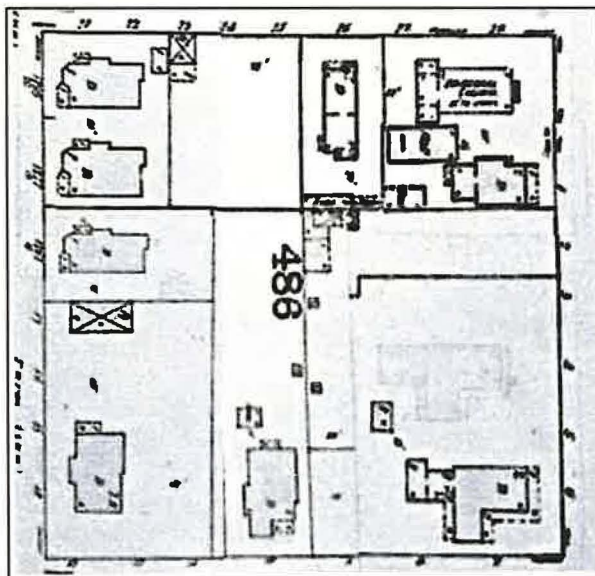


Note: This map only covered the South half of Block 2 North, Range 3 West.

1891 SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP

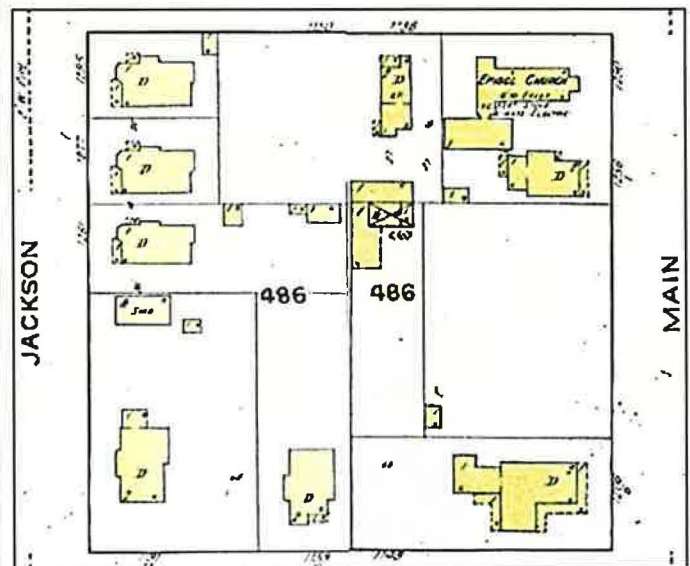


1901 SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP



FREMONT STREET

1915 SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP



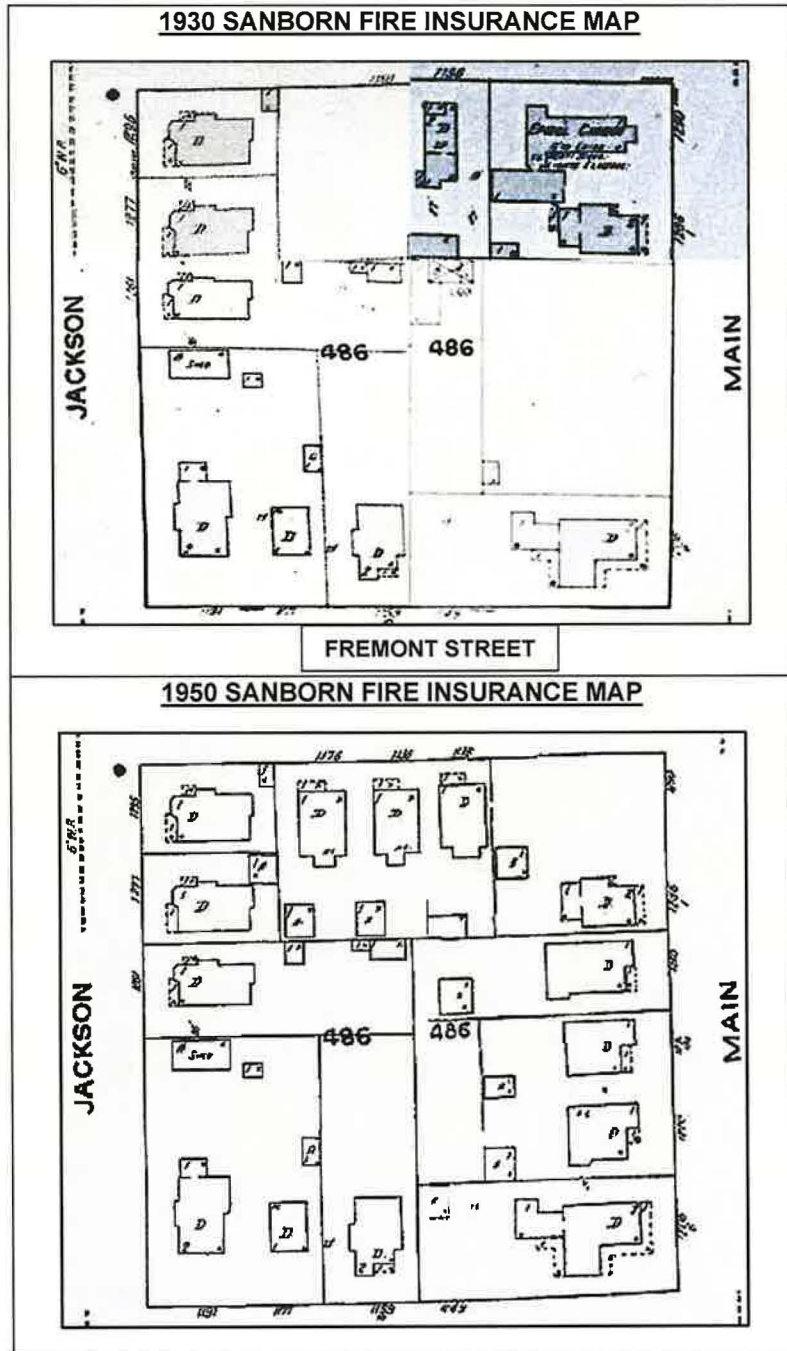
FREMONT STREET

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SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAPS - Continued



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HISTORIC PHOTOS



Lemuel Robinson

Lemuel Robinson



Ann Robinson

Ann Robinson



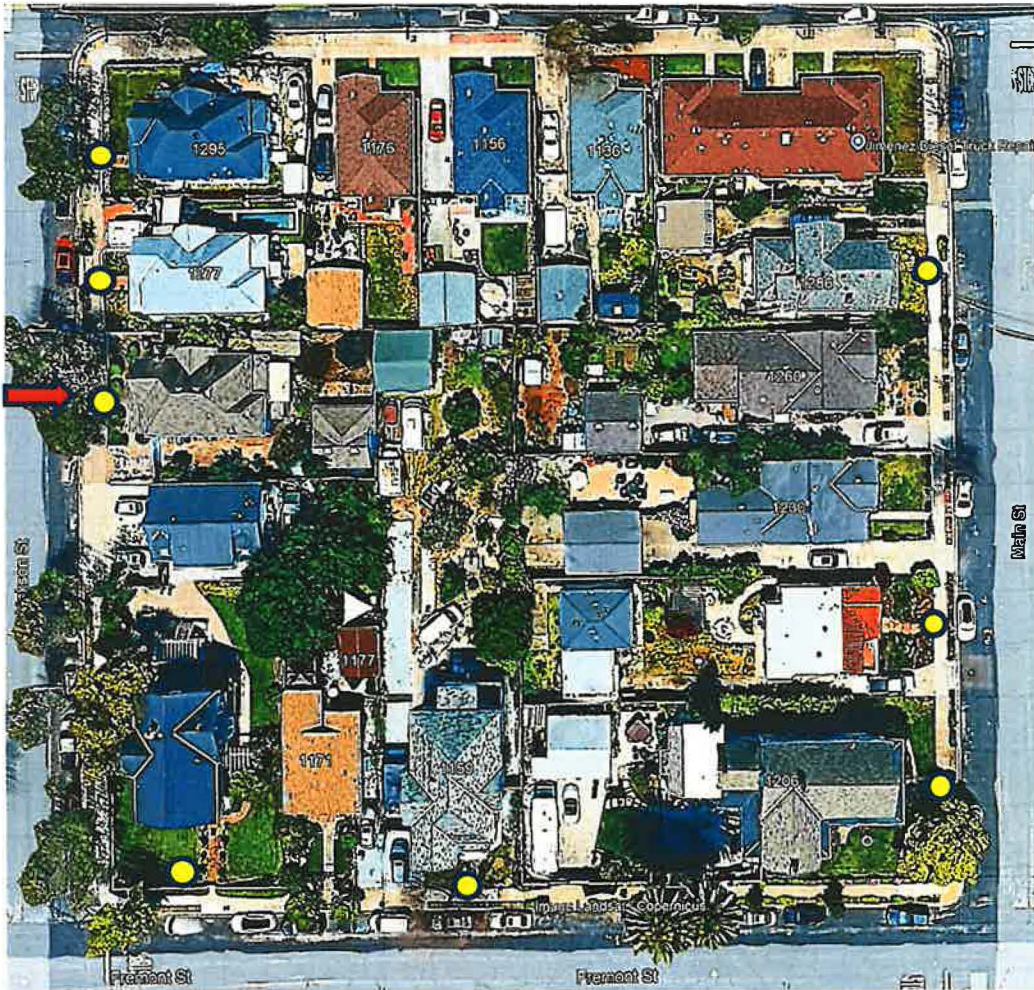
1261 Jackson Street (June 1980 Photo - note the window's projecting sills and aprons & missing side porch steps.)

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Aerial Photo



2023 Google Aerial photo of the block between Fremont, Jackson, Harrison and Main Streets.

 indicates 1261 Jackson Street.

 Marks a house on the City of Santa Clara's Historically Significant Properties List.

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Additional Photos – Side Elevations



Photo No: IMG_1397; View: S side-elevation and partial front façade. Photo Date: 2/6/2026; Camera Facing: N

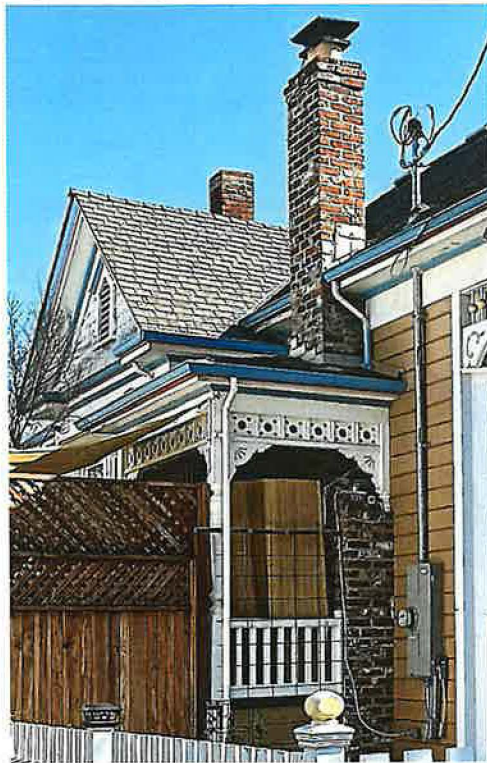


Photo No: IMG_1392;
View: Partial N side-elevation.
Photo Date: 2/6/2026;
Camera Facing: E

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Additional Photos – Rear Façade



Photo No: IMG_1416; View: Rear Façade; Photo Date: 2/6/2026; Camera Facing: WSW.



Photo No: IMG_1420;
View: Partial rear façade
showing basement entry.
Photo Date: 2/6/2026;
Camera Facing: W.

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Additional Photos – Front Entry Porch Details



Front Porch
Photo No: 100_3689;
View: Interior looking out.
Photo Date: 2/6/2026;
Camera Facing: SSE.

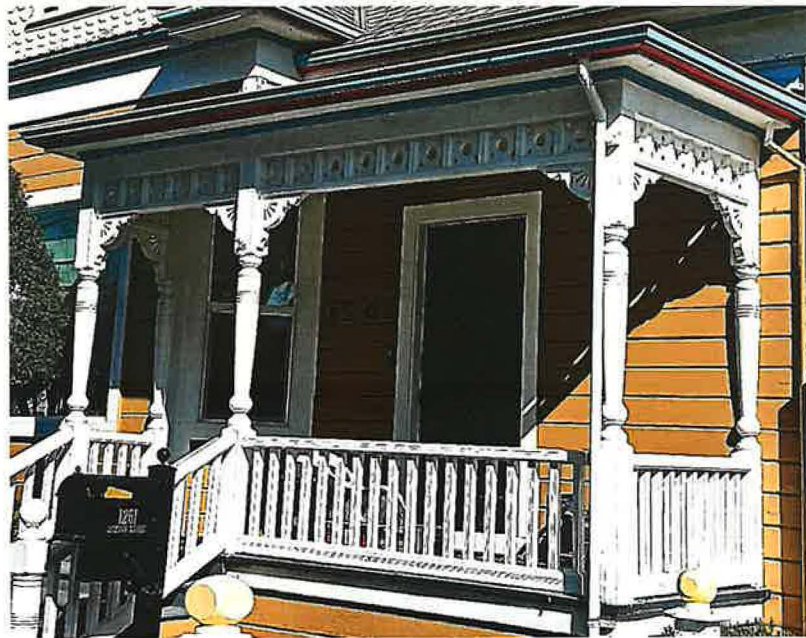


Photo No: IMG_7305;
View: Front Porch:
showing turned
colonettes, carved
brackets, Eastlake
freize and balustrade.
Photo Date: 2/6/2026;
Camera Facing: NE.

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Additional Photos – Side Entry Porch Original Details and Alterations

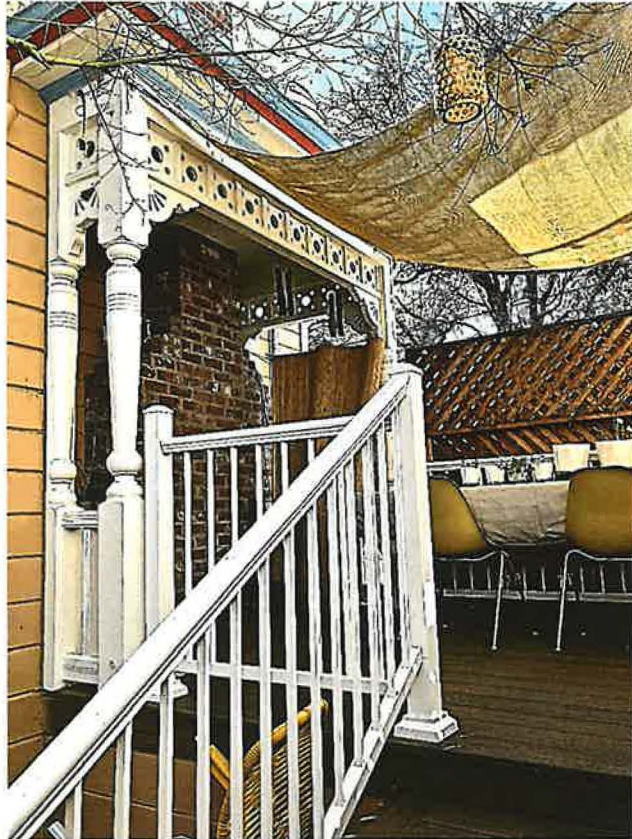


Photo No: IMG_1423;
View: Side Porch showing original turned colonettes, carved brackets, and Eastlake block frieze. Along with altered entry with side ballustrade removed and new extended porch floor and new porch and entry stair railing. Photo Date: 2/6/2026;
Camera Facing: SW.

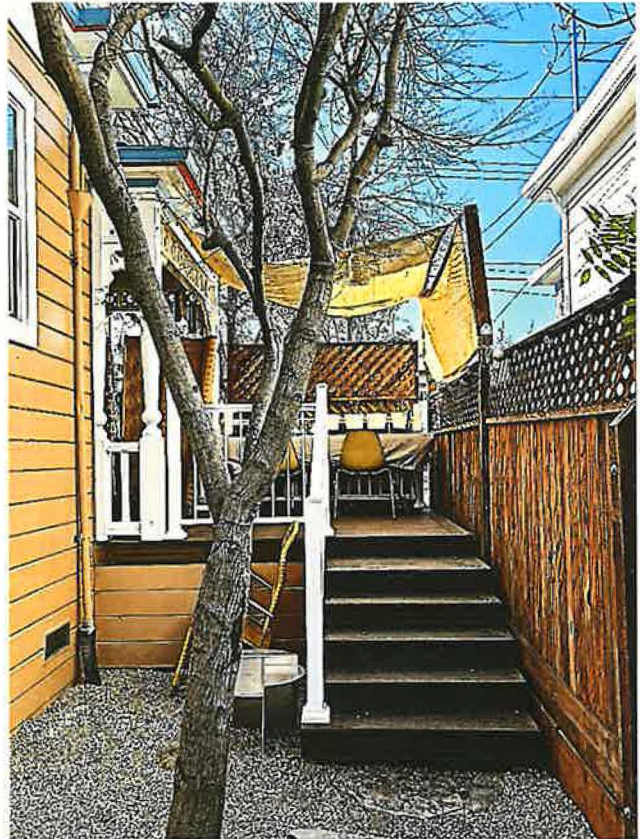


Photo No: IMG_1440;
View: Side Porch: new entry stairs from rear yard:
Photo Date: 2/6/2026;
Camera Facing: SW.

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Additional Photos – Gable Face and Corner “Cut-Away” Window Bracket detail



Photo No: IMG_7397;

View: Front Façade Gable face with octagon shingles, gable attic window Palladian in design, corner returns, decorative bargeboard, and angled corner window with elongated corner brackets incised with a floral design, ball and rod freize, and drop pendant;

Photo Date: 2/6/2026; View ENE

CONTINUATION SHEET

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Additional Photos – Entry Doors



Photo No: IMG_1429; View: Side Entry Door; Photo Date: 2/6/2026.



Photo No: IMG_1425; View: Rear Entry Door; Photo Date: 2/6/2026.

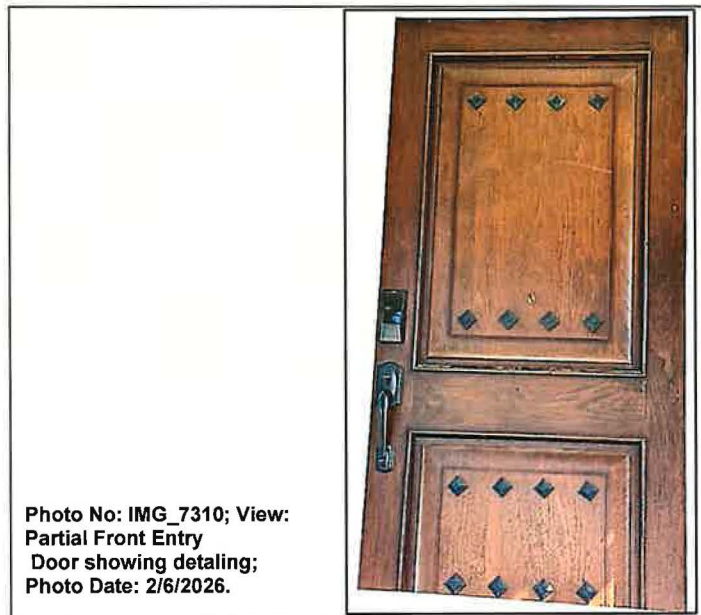


Photo No: IMG_7310; View: Partial Front Entry Door showing detailing; Photo Date: 2/6/2026.

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Additional Photos – Detached “Original” Garage



Above: Photo No: IMG_1414;
View: “Original” Garage Rear façade and entry door seen
from rear yard; Photo Date: 2/6/2026;
Camera Facing: WSW.

Below: Photo IMG_1431; View: “Original” Garage Front
façade, view towards rear yard. Photo Date: 2/6/2026;
Camera Facing: ENE.

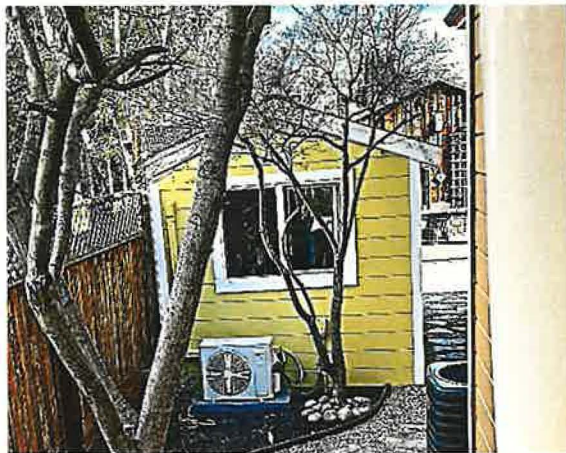


Photo No: IMG_1441; View: “Original” Garage south side-elevation & rear
façade; Photo Date: 2/6/2026; Camera Facing: W.

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Additional Photos – Detached Garage/Office



Photo No: IMG_1403;
View: Detached Garage/Office;
Photo Date: February 6, 2026;
Camera Facing: ENE.