

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION

1. Historic name Alice Hare House
- * 2. Common or current name _____
- * 3. Number & street 1059, 1075 Madison Street Cross-corridor _____
City Santa Clara Vicinity only _____ Zip 95050 County Santa Clara
4. UTM zone A 10/593160/4133860 B _____ C _____ D _____
5. Quad map No. _____ Parcel No. 269-21-009 Other and 269-21-010

Ser. No. _____ - _____ - _____
National Register status _____
Local designation _____

DESCRIPTION

Building

6. Property category _____ If district, number of documented resources _____
- * 7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style.

1059 and 1075 are two 1-story Queen Anne cottages, 1059 sheathed in narrow clapboard siding and 1075 in wider shiplap siding. Both cottages have hipped roofs with small front facing gable over a slanted bay and offset porch. 1059 tends to be a more elaborate version of the style as shown by the side facing gable with returns, fishscale shingles and returns in the facade gable, and Eastlake wood decoration across the porch. A side porch with small hipped roof is located under the gable as well. Both homes have front porches supported by turned porch posts, and the slanted bays have cutaway corners with decorative brackets. Fenestration is simple sash, double hung windows throughout with the exception of the center window at the bays which contain larger plate glass sections. Both homes represent a popularized version of the Queen Anne style, the dominate house type during the late 1890's.



8. Planning agency City of Santa Clara
9. Owner & address 1059 Madison
Paul & Valérie Gordon
1059 Madison St, Santa Clara 9505
1075 Madison Street
Floyd E. Baughman
1075 Madison St., Santa Clara 95050
10. Type of ownership Private
11. Present use Residence
12. Zoning OG (General Office)
13. Threats unknown

CA 94296-0001

* Complete these items for historic preservation compliance projects under Section 106 (36 CFR 800). All items must be completed for historical resources survey information.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

- *14. Construction date(s) 1890s Original location X Date moved _____
- 15. Alterations & date no apparent exterior alterations
- 16. Architect unknown Builder unknown
- 17. Historic attributes (with number from list) 02

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION

- 18. Context for evaluation: Theme architecture Area Old Quad
 Period _____ Property type _____ Context formally developed? _____

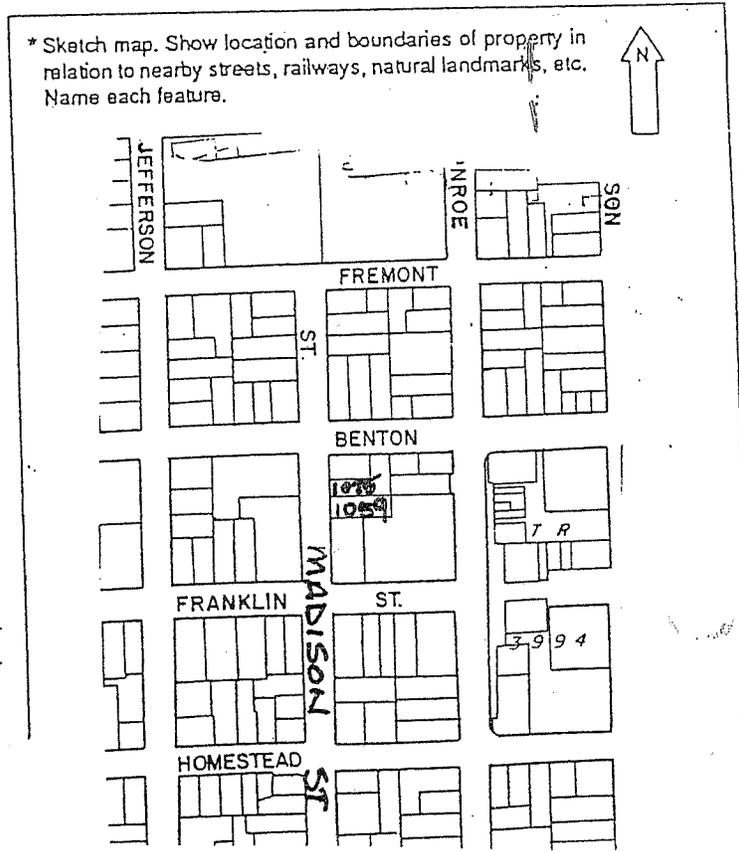
*19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.

1059 and 1075 represent two versions of the Queen Anne style as shown in the smaller scale cottages, typical of middle class neighborhoods during the 1890s. They are significant for their architecture and are located in one of Santa Clara's older neighborhoods.

20. Sources

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps,
1891, 1901, 1930

- 21. Applicable National Register criteria n/a
- 22. Other recognition _____
 State Landmark No. (if applicable) _____
- 23. Evaluator Urban/Rural Conservation
 Date of evaluation January 1981
- 24. Survey type Single Source
- 25. Survey name _____
- *26. Year form prepared 1992
 By (name) J. Silva
 Organization City of Santa Clara
 Address 1500 Warburton Avenue
 City & Zip Santa Clara CA 95050
 Phone 408/984-3111



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

Primary# _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings
Review Code _____

Reviewer _____ Date _____

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*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) *Kersell/Mabie House*

P1. Other Identifier: *1059 Madison St., Santa Clara. CA.*

*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; Mt. Diablo B.M.

c. Address 1059 Madison 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, etc., as appropriate)

Assessor's Parcel Number: 269-20-080

East side of Madison Street between Benton and Franklin Streets.

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

1059 Madison Street is located in the urban setting of a block that was primarily developed in the late nineteenth century and partially redeveloped following Urban Redevelopment in the mid to late 20th century. Due to the differing periods of development, the lots vary in size. However, for the four lots on the block's north-west parcel, where the subject home is located, the lot widths are comparable ranging from 40' to 60' and the homes have similar setbacks from the street with urban sized front yards. The block is currently a mixture of historic homes, such as those which front on this part of Madison Street, along with commercial development on Franklin Street and a multi-story mixed-use development along Monroe Street, which is of recent construction. (Currently on this block, two of

(Continued on page 2, form 523L)

*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.)

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



*P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)

Front façade (view toward East) Photo No: 100_3446, 12/2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

Historic Prehistoric Both

ca. 1898

Assessor's Records, Census Records, Sanborn Maps.

*P7. Owner and Address:

Adalbert Wysocki and Huilin Koh

1059 Madison Street

Santa Clara, CA 95050

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Lorie Garcia

Beyond Buildings

P.O. Box 121

Santa Clara, California 95052

*P9. Date Recorded: *January 17, 2024*

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) *Intensive*

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and

other sources, or enter "none.") *Historic Resources Inventory Form "1059, 1075 Madison St.," dated Jan., 1981.*

*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):

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

the three Madison Street homes (1049 and 1075 Madison St.) and two directly across the street (1080 and 1086 Madison St.) are listed on the City's Inventory of Architecturally or Historically Significant properties.) For the part of Madison Street where these historic homes are located, the streetscape is a pleasant one which evokes the sense of a late nineteenth century neighborhood.

Situated on a 50 x 149.96, 7,798 sq. ft. lot near the center of the Madison Street block face, between Benton and Franklin Streets, the subject house fronts roughly west onto Madison Street and is set back from the street, allowing for an open area with lawn and mature shrubbery in front of the residence. A thick hedge separates the Madison Street sidewalk from the property and very large street trees shade the front.

A straight, patterned brick walkway leads from the Madison Street sidewalk to the front (main) entry, which also faces Madison 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 edged with narrow planting beds, which opens onto Madison Street. At the front steps, a patterned brick walkway branches off from the main entry walkway and runs to both the side entry and the driveway. With the exception of a lower section of wood fencing, located towards the front of the north property line, high wood fencing is found running along the south, east and north property lines, preventing access to the rear of the property from Madison Streets and the neighboring properties. A high wood gate that runs from the rear of the south elevation's side-porch, across the driveway to a connection with the fence that runs along the south property line, prevents access to the rear of the property, while allowing access to Madison Street from the garage and rear of the property. The north side yard is narrow and mainly hardscape. At the front of the house, a low gate between the fence on the north property line and the house, allows access to the front from the rear of the property.

The large rear yard includes, open lawn area, trees, play area, a gazebo and a large, detached garage. Facing Madison Street, the two-car garage has a gable roof with returns and is sheathed in narrow, horizontal siding, both of which are modeled after the house's gable roofs and siding. There are two (2) separate roll-up garage doors each framed with wide trim. The garage's front-facing gable face is sheathed in octagon shingles with a Bullseye framed window set in the center, in imitation of the home's original gable face sheathing and side-gable face window. A paneled solid man-door, set near the rear of the garage's north side-elevation, allows access to the garage from the immediately adjacent rear yard. The garage is new. It was constructed following the post-1990 demolition of a 1 and 1½ story barn that was originally located in the rear of the property.

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



The primary building on the site is a 2658 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.) 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 "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

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

(Camera pointing NE) Partial South side-elevation and front facade. Photo No: 100_3312; 12/2023.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Kersell/Mabie House

Recorded by: Lorie Garcia

*Date 01/17/2024

Continuation Update

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it increased in dominance and ebullience, with "California having some of the most fanciful examples."

McAlester 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, Spindework, 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 4 feet above the ground. Characteristic of the Queen Anne style's Shape subtype identified as "Hipped Roof With Lower Cross Gables", it 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, whose face is slightly belled at the bottom and whose front and sides meet in a perfect seam. A similar gable projects from the south 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)..

A water table runs around the house, delineating the first-floor living space from that of the basement below. Above the water table the house is sheathed in narrow, horizontal wood siding and below with wide horizontal wood siding. Under the cornice a 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 from the south side elevation of the house. The front bay features a cut-away window with carved corner brackets and pendants set into either angled side of the bay, while the side angled bay has only one cut-away window with a side-entry door set into that bay's front-facing angled side. (The Octagon shingles, angled bays and cut-away windows, carved corner brackets and pendants are all characteristic of the Queen Anne style's Decorative Detailing subtype identified as "Spindework.") (All the "Spindework" details are character-defining features and are original.) Projecting over a window set in an angled wall that connects the walls of the front façade and north side-elevation is a feature attached under the fascia, which consists of a spindework frieze and a drop pendant and carved brackets, identical to brackets and pendant found over the cut-away windows found on angled bays.

A rectangular front porch is offset on the front facade. The porch has a low hipped roof, which is supported by delicate turned posts with carved brackets. One full turned post is at the open corner of the porch and one at the center. Two partial turned posts are located where the roof projects from the house walls. The porch is ornamented with an Eastlake decorative block frieze, located between the posts, 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 turned posts, brackets, frieze, balustrades and newel posts are additional elements of the "Spindework" subtype, which this home exhibits, and all are original.

A rectangular side porch is located at the front of the south side-elevation. It has a low hipped roof, which is supported by delicate turned posts with carved brackets. One full turned post is set at each open end of the porch and a partial turned post is located where the roof projects from the house walls. The open space between the two full posts, is filled with lattice work that supports an 100+ year old wisteria, shielding the porch from the driveway. The porch is ornamented with an Eastlake decorative block frieze, located between the posts, above the carved brackets, with a single Eastlake carved block at the rear. The porch railing consists of a balustrade identical to that of the front porch with a grooved railing and grooved balusters that runs between the full turned posts, with a two baluster section between the full turned post and partial post at the rear of the porch. A balustrade identical to that of the front porch edges the open side of the entry steps. All of the porch's decorative spindework is original and a character-defining feature of the Queen Anne architectural style.

The main entry is on the front (west) façade and is accessed by seven (7) wide wood steps that lead from the walkway from Madison Street to the wood porch. The front door is set into the closed end of the porch and faces Madison Street. The wooden door (original) has a design of four small square wood panels set into its lower half with a large stained glass window set into an opening in the top half. Replicated following photographs from an historic house in San Jose, the stained glass window replaced an original, large, clear

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All the wood panels and stained glass window are trimmed with molding. Above the stained glass window a wide strip of ornamental molding, further decorates the front door. Set over the entry door is a wood-framed, rectangular, horizontally orientated, transom window (original) comprised of a pane of clear glass. A narrow molded sill separates the transom from the door. As is typical in Queen Anne homes, the door surround is comprised of wide back-banded trim. All the trim on the entry is original.

Also opening towards Madison Street and accessed by seven (7) wood steps, which lead from a walkway that connects to the front walkway and to the driveway, is a secondary entry located on the south side-elevation. Set at the rear of the side porch into the plain angled wall of the south side-elevation's bay, this door also leads into the main living space of the house (i.e., the parlor). (Note: 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 door to proceed to the cemetery.) This wooden door is inset with two small, vertically oriented molded rectangular panels surmounted by a horizontally oriented molded rectangular panel set in the lower half, with a large single pane clear glass window set into the top half. The door surround is comprised of wide back-banded trim. Both the door and trim are original. Located between the driveway and the house, exterior access to the basement level (new) is provided by six (6) concrete steps that lead to a door opening into it.

Slightly inset from the walls of the main house, a full width, narrow, rear porch (original) is sheltered by a low-pitched, hipped roof. 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. As shown on the 1901 and 1915 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, originally the porch was smaller and projected from the north end of the rear façade but by 1915 had it been enlarged to its current size..

Alterations to the rear façade post-1990, which included the construction of a large, partially roofed, double tiered wooden rear deck, also involved the installation of pair of glass sliding doors flanked by tall windows, opening into the rear porch and providing entrance into the house from the rear yard. Wide trim surrounds the door/window unit. Access to the doors is by five (5) wide wooden steps, which lead to the open lower portion of a rear deck, followed by three (3) full-width steps to the upper deck level. The doors are located off the upper portion of the deck, which is sheltered by a reed roof. This roof is supported by a square post in the center and on each end by the highest level of a tiered wall. This tiered wall, which is slightly inset and attached to the rear porch, surrounds the rear deck to either side of the lower steps from the yard. The wall is sheathed on both the inside and outside surfaces with material that resembles the narrow horizontal siding on the original walls of the house and the walls have an array of framed openings that resemble windows. The sliding doors, deck, and walls are not original.

Characteristic of the Queen Anne style, fenestration is simple, rectangular in form, vertically oriented, single 1-over-1, double-hung windows, trimmed with wide boards. Fenestration of the main story is rectangular in form consisting of tall, vertically oriented, 1-over-1, double-hung wooden windows with projecting sills and trimmed with wide back-banded boards. The windows have a molded apron and are supported by decorative brackets. With exception of the stained glass panel set into the small bathroom window, all the main story windows are original. Fenestration of the angled bay on the front façade, consists of a large, square, fixed, clear glass window surmounted by a smaller, horizontally orientated, rectangular window with a narrow trim board separating the two. Each angled side's cut-away side window is a rectangular, vertically orientated, 1-over-1 double-hung window. Fenestration of the south-side's angled bay is identical to that of the angled bay on the front façade with the exception that the south-side bay has only one cut-away window. (Both angled bay's windows are original.) An arched window flanked by two louver-vented, rectangular openings (Palladian in design), is centered in the front façade gable face while the side gable face features a centered Bullseye window. Trimmed with wide boards, the front gable face window has a projecting sill and molded apron while the Bullseye window set into the side gable face only has wide trim. Both are original and character-defining features. Originally a pair of narrow, vertically orientated wooden windows, framed by wide trim was located in the street-facing portion of the front angled bay's lower, basement level and a single window located at this level in the front façade's angled wall. Although set into the original openings, when the basement's post-2000 conversion to living space occurred, new windows replaced the original ones. The windows on the basement level of both side-elevations also underwent alteration and currently display new rectangular double-hung windows, both single and paired, trimmed with wide boards. At that time, window wells added in front of the windows on the side elevations in order to allow egress.

The property is in good condition and with the exception of the alterations to the basement windows, for its conversion into living space, and to the rear, including the addition of a pair of sliding entry doors and the construction of a large double-tiered deck with surrounding walls, appears to have had little external change since its construction ca. 1898.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code *N/A*

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) *Kersell/Mabie House*

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. Post 1990, original clear glass window in main entry door replaced with stained glass window; During the 1990s, original 1 and 1½ story barn in rear demolished and new 2-car garage constructed; new foundation constructed and basement converted to living space with addition of new basement windows and windows walls; rear entry altered and new sliding doors installed and double-tier deck constructed.

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

*B8. Related Features: *None*

B9a. Architect: *Not known*

b. Builder: *Morrison Bros. Builders and Contractors (Kenneth & Angus Morrison).*

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

Period of Significance *1899-1941* 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 parcel located at 1059 Madison Street is a portion of a larger parcel that had originally been identified as Block 1 North, Range IV West, of the original survey of the City of Santa Clara. This survey was done July 1866 by J. J. Bowen and recorded on August 22 of that same year. (It is this survey that forms the basis for the part of Santa Clara known as the "Old Quad.")

As shown in J. J. Bowen's survey, in 1866 Block 1 North, Range IV West (B1N, R4W) was bordered to the north by Benton, to the west by Madison to the east by Monroe and to the south by Franklin Street. According to the list of property owners and their improvements, which accompanied the survey, this block was an undivided 92415 sq. ft. tract with the only improvement being a fence and the owner of the tract was shown to be I. R. Mills.

When the Plat of Santa Clara was drawn in the period between 1873 and 1875, the block, which had been surveyed nine years earlier, was still an undivided tract but it was now owned by John H. Dibble. Born in Pittsburgh Pennsylvania in 1819 and raised in Ohio, where he learned the tinsmith trade, John H. Dibble, came to California via the Isthmus of Panama in 1854 and arrived in San Francisco on the Steamer George Law on August 31st. A widower, in San Francisco he met and married Susan Lent the sister of William Lent, a wealthy mining man. (By 1856, William Lent had purchased a 94-acre farm in Santa Clara and built the house, later to be known as "New Park," after its purchase by James P. Pierce (the site of today's Carmelite Monastery). In April 1857, John and Susan [Lent] Dibble also moved to Santa Clara, where John established a Stove and Hardware store with a tin and sheet iron shop on Main Street. On January 29, 1860 Susan passed away and five months later on June 21st, John H. Dibble married Lucy Parker, his third wife.

John H. Dibble quickly become a respected merchant in Santa Clara and purchased several parcels of land in the "downtown" business

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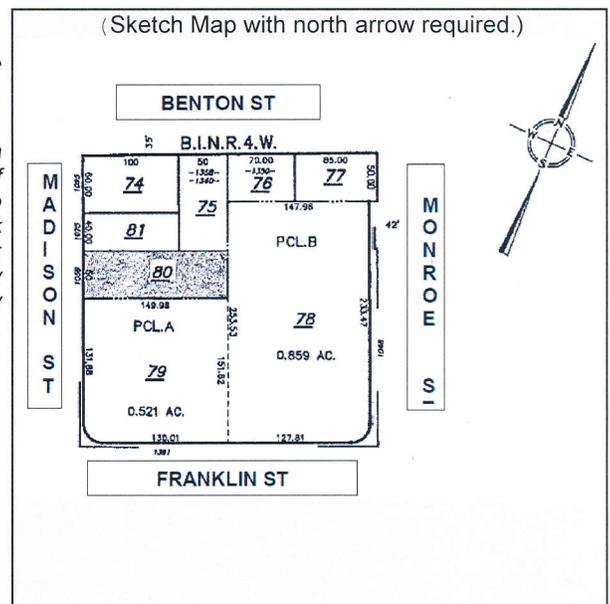
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) *HP2 – Single Family Property*

*B12. References: *Census of Canada, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881; Garcia, Lorie, "Santa Clara: From Mission to Municipality," 1997; Kersell family information; Map of the Town of Santa Clara, drawn by C. E. Moore, 1893; McAlester, Virginia Savage, "A Field Guide to American Houses," Revised ed., 2013; Mission City Memorial Park (Kersell & Mabie); Polk and Husted City Directories, 1890-1974; San Jose Mercury Herald 10/21/1918, 11/25/1920; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1887, 1891, 1901, 1915, 1930, 1950; Santa Clara County California Great Register, 1890; Santa Clara Historic House Tour 1988, 2000; Sunday Mercury & Herald 03/31/1907; The Evening News 1/25/1892, 10/10/1894, 01/05/1903, 04/13/1913, 10/23/1918; United States Census, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940;*

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: *Lorie Garcia*

*Date of Evaluation: *January 17, 2024*



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Kersell/Mabie House

*Recorded by: Lorie Garcia

*Date 01/17/2024

Continuation

Update

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district (the block between Franklin, Main, Liberty and Jackson Streets) and the entire block between Madison, Benton, Monroe, and Franklin Streets in the residential area and it was on this block that he had his home. Prominently involved in both its civic and political institutions, he was a founding member of the I. O. O. F in Santa Clara, a member of the Columbian Fire Company and by 1881, had already served seven years on the Town Board of Trustees (1864-1870 and 1873) and five years on the Board of Education.

In 1886, for \$2,500, John H. Dibble sold a quarter-block parcel at the block's SW corner, which had been subdivided from the original block, to Samuel Oberdeemer, the prominent Santa Clara pharmacist, who operated Oberdeemer's Pharmacy on Franklin Street. The 1891 Sanborn Fire Insurance map shows that by then that parcel had been divided into 2 lots, with Oberdeemer's house constructed on the lot at the corner of Madison and Franklin Streets, while the second lot was undeveloped. In 1892, four years prior to his death on January 13, 1896, John H. Dibble gave his son, 20-year-old Charles, of all of his business properties and gave his daughter, Julia, the remaining three-quarters of Block 1 North, Range IV West, the residential block on which the family home was located.

As shown on the December 1893 Map of the Town of Santa Clara, drawn by C. E. Moore, the City Surveyor, the lot that two years earlier had been the undeveloped lot fronting on Franklin Street between Oberdeemer's lot and the property owned by Julia Dibble, was now owned by H. Leonard. The Vice-President and Manager of the Bank of Santa Clara, H. M. Leonard had his residence here but in 1894 he was convicted of embezzlement from the Bank of Santa Clara, which had led to its failure in May 1893, and he lost the house when the Court awarded all of his assets, including this property, to the bank. By 1895, David Henderson, who had been named the new President of the re-organized bank, had moved into the home.

Following her father's death in 1896, Julia Dibble divided the quarter-block parcel at the block's NW corner into three individual lots, two fronting on Madison Street and one facing Benton. Over the next few years, the Morrison Brothers (Kenneth and Angus Morrison), well-known Santa Clara contractors and builders, would construct residential structures on each property, which would then be individually sold. As shown on the 1901 Sanborn Map, by then a house had been built on the lot facing Benton Street (1356 Benton St.) and of the lots facing Madison Street, the largest lot, at the corner of Madison and Benton Streets, had had two houses constructed on it (1095 and 1075 Madison St. and the subject residence (1059 Madison St) had been built on the adjacent lot.

In 1897, the home at 1095 Madison St had been purchased by 22-year-old, newly-wed, Henry A. Menzel who moved into it with his 19-year old wife, Jessie. A plumber, Henry worked in his father's business, the Robert A. Menzel plumbing and hardware business, located at the corner of Main and Franklin Streets. The following year, James and 39-year-old Alice Hare had bought the home at 1075 Madison and moved into it. Forty-two-year-old James was employed as a motorman on the San Jose and Santa Clara trolley line and Alice Hare was a writer and photographer, who today is recognized as an important early California female photographer. (As early as 1901, advertisements would start appearing in the business section of the Santa Clara News: "Unmounted views a specialty. Mrs. Alice Hare, phone Clay 253. Residence 1075 Madison street, Santa Clara.") The subject residence at 1059 Madison Street was the last home to be constructed and it was purchased in August 1899 by James Kersell and his wife, Isabella (Beattie), Kersell.

In May 1850 James Kersell was born in Dumfries, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada. Here 28-year-old James Kersell married Isabella "Bella" Beattie on December 31, 1877 and in September, 1881 their daughter, Isabel, was born. In 1884, James, Isabella and their young daughter left Waterloo, Ontario, Canada and immigrated to the United States. Here the Kersells settled in Santa Clara, where they moved into a house on Liberty Street near Main Street. (During the following years, members of both the Kersell and Beattie families would immigrate from Canada, with six of Isabella's brothers following her to California and three originally settling in Santa Clara; William in 1888, Murray in 1890 and Dr. David A. Beattie in 1894.) On July 11 1892, Isabella Kersell purchased the 144.66' x 150' parcel located at the northeast corner of Main and Benton Streets from the Saxe family heirs.

At the time of the purchase of the property on the NE corner of Benton and Main Streets, James was employed as a tinner, for D. H. Shields and Co., and the City Directories show that by 1893 James Kersell was not only working as a plumber and a tinner, but had an interest with Robert Menzel in his plumbing and hardware business. After purchasing the Saxe property James and Isabella resided in the residence on the NE corner of Main and Benton Streets, which had been the Saxe home (1075 Benton St.), prior to the construction of their new home. By 1894, the Isabella and James Kersell had moved into their new residence at 1141 Main Street that had been built for them on a 50' x 150' lot fronting on Main Street, which they had sectioned off from northern end of the parcel

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*Recorded by: Lorie Garcia

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Continuation Update

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purchased from Dr. Saxe's heirs two years previously. Three years later, in 1897, Isabella deeded the residence at 1075 Benton Street to her brother, Dr. David A. Beattie, and he moved into it, establishing both his home and medical office there. Then in 1899, the Kersells sold their home at 1141 Main Street to Annie B. Smith, and moved to a new home at 1059 Madison Street.

When they moved into their Madison Street home, James Kersell was the owner of his Plumbing and Tinning business, located in the Widney Building on Franklin near Jackson Streets. However, by the end of 1902 he had sold this business and had gone to work as the Business Manager for the C. C. Morse & Co., one of the two largest seed companies in the United States. It was in this capacity that he oversaw the management of the C. C. Morse Seed Warehouse in Santa Clara (736 Franklin St.), which was continually shipping seeds all over the country and to places throughout the world as far away as Australia. James Kersell would continue to be employed by the C. C. Morse Seed Company until he passed away. He died on October 20, 1918 in his and Isabella's home at 1059 Madison Street and two days later it was here that the services for 68-year-old James Kersell were held.

A lifelong and leading member of the Presbyterian Church, James Kersell's services were conducted by the Reverend C. V. Bedford of Santa Clara's Presbyterian Church and among his pallbearer's were his close friends James E. Glendinning, John Cameron Morrison, J. Berry and David N. Wallace, all of whom were well-known Santa Clara businessmen of Scotch/Canadian ancestry.

Following James Kersell's death, his widow, Isabella, continued living in their home for a few years and then in 1924, sold the property to Alexander Mabie, who, moved into 1059 Madison Street with his wife, Mary. The Kersells would have been very well acquainted with Alexander and Mary Mabie, prior to Isabella's sale to them of 1059 Madison Street. Like the Kersell and Beattie families, Alexander Mabie and his wife, Mary, had emigrated from Canada, both James Kersell and Alexander Mabie were Elders in Santa Clara's Presbyterian Church, both were the owners of important businesses in town and Mary's brother, Bliss, and his family lived in a home on Main Street across from that of the Kersells.

Born in New Brunswick, Canada in 1859, Alexander Mabie had arrived in 1880. A master blacksmith, following his arrival in Santa Clara, he went to work in this trade. Three years later, Alexander married Mary F. Morrison, the oldest daughter of A. J. Morrison. Born in Canada in 1858, she had arrived in Santa Clara with her family two years prior to Alexander. A. J. Morrison and his sons, John and Bliss, were blacksmiths and worked in the carriage and blacksmith shop that A. J. owned on the NE corner of Franklin and Washington Streets. By the mid-1880s, Alexander Mabie had established his own blacksmith shop, near the SW corner of Franklin and Lafayette Streets, which manufactured carriages and wagons along with all types of the necessary metal worked products produced by a blacksmith. In the early 1890s Alexander took Bliss Morrison as a partner and the business became known as Mabie & Morrison.

Following their marriage, Alexander and Mary Mabie had lived in several places close to his business, finally settling into a home at 1071 Alviso Street, (next door to Sophie Larder). During the 1890s they were joined by her youngest sister, Olive (Ollie), who would live with them until 1907, when she married Thomas Mabie from New York. An article in the Sunday Mercury Herald, titled "New Yorker marries Santa Clara Belle," reported on her marriage and said they would live in New York as he had "valuable interests" there. By the next year Alexander and Mary Mabie had moved into a home at 1072 Washington Street. They would live in this home until they moved to 1059 Madison Street.

At the time Alexander and Mary Mabie moved into 1059 Madison Street, he no longer owned his Blacksmith shop but had been employed as a blacksmith/mechanic for the Pacific Manufacturing Company for eleven years. Up until the first part of the 20th Century, Blacksmiths were seen as important members of their communities as along with creating essential everyday products for use in the home and in the fields, by making carriages and wagons they played a major role in the transportation industry. Their Blacksmith shops were not just workplaces, but being open during the summer and comfortably warm in the winter, became gathering places where stories were exchanged and local news was shared and over the years, local businessmen and residents could often be found passing the time at Alexander's Blacksmith shop. For Alexander Mabie being the owner of a blacksmith shop lasted until 1913 when, due to the quickly changing technology and the changes in the transportation industry, 53-year-old Alexander made the transition into the first generation of mechanics. At that time, he sold his business and went to work as a blacksmith/mechanic for the Pacific Manufacturing Company.

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The 1930 Census shows that by now, 70-years-old Alexander Mabie was still working as a mechanic for the P. M. Co. and he and Mary were living alone at 1059 Madison Street. However, by 1935 they had been joined by his niece, Jean Rockwell. Then on September 14, 1936, Mary Mabie passed away and Jean took over acting as the housekeeper for her uncle, Alexander. By April 1940, besides Alexander Mabie and Jean Rockwell, a nurse, Rose Kauffman was living here, most likely to help care for 81-year-old Alexander. On March 6, 1941, Alexander Mabie passed away and was buried next to Mary in Santa Clara's Mission Memorial Park.

After Alexander died, 41-year-old Jean Rockwell inherited the home at 1059 Madison Street. She never married and continued to live here, working at various jobs until she retired in 1963. Following her retirement, Jean Rockwell continued living at 1059 Madison Street until she passed away on October 4, 1976, when she was 76 years old.

During the years she lived here, Jean Rockwell saw the drastic changes made to the area and block on which she lived, caused by the City of Santa Clara's 1960s-70s period of Urban Redevelopment. The razing of the 8 downtown blocks had eradicated all six blocks between Benton, Liberty (Homestead), Lafayette and Franklin and the two blocks between Benton, Liberty, Jackson and Monroe, with Franklin Street completely removed between Monroe and Lafayette Streets. What had been the residential block on which 1059 Madison Street is located became a block with commercial development on the half of the block fronting on Franklin Street and the part fronting on Monroe Street. Only the homes that were on the original quarter-block parcel at the block's NW corner, which Julia Dibble divided into parcels and sold after her father's death in 1896, remained residential properties with the residences that had been built on them at the end of the 19th Century and one of these was 1059 Madison Street.

In 1982, the home at 1059 Madison Street was purchased by Kurt and Allison Beckman. The Beckmans spent six years restoring the house before renting it in 1988 to Conrad and Janet O'Brien. Then in 1989, Kurt and Allison Beckman sold the subject residence at 1059 Madison Street to Valerie and Paul Gordon. After living here for 18 years, during which she also did extensive restoration work, in 2017 Valerie Gordon sold 1059 Madison Street to the current owners, Adalbert Wysocki and HuiLin Koh.

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 ca. 1899, the subject residence at 1059 Madison 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. Both the California Register of Historic Resources and the City of Santa Clara Criteria for Local Significance follow the National Register integrity criteria.

While the architectural integrity of the original structure has been slightly diminished by alterations made post 1990, the most significant of the visual and character defining features of the historic building have been preserved and retained. The residence at 1059 Madison Street retains its original location and the property is well maintained. 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, while the block in which it is located has been compromised by redevelopment, the immediate streetscape retains qualities that reflect the period in which the house was constructed.

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The subject property 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 1059 Madison 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 six owners over the 125 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 occupants appear to be significant to the history of the region, Nation or State of California. It would therefore appear that the building at 1059 Madison Street would not be eligible for the National Register based on Criterion B (associated with the lives of persons significant in our past). Although slightly altered, all of the character-defining features of its original ca.1898 construction 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 remain: such as its rectangular plan and hipped roof with lower cross gables, consisting of a small front facing gable with returns over a full-height angled front bay and a side-facing gable and full-height angled bay; its use of "spindlework" detailing including the use of octagon butt shingles to sheathe the gable face and a spindlework frieze; cut-away windows with carved corner brackets; A frieze consisting of Eastlake decorative blocks across both the offset partial width front porch and side porch and the delicate turned posts, which support both porch roofs. Thus, under National Register Criterion C the residence at 1059 Madison 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 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). In the late 1880s, several Canadian immigrants of Scottish background started arriving in Santa Clara, where they became leading businessmen, landowners and professional men. The property at 1059 Madison Street is associated with two of these Canadian immigrant families who arrived in the early 1880s and who made significant contributions to the economic and cultural growth of the City of Santa Clara. Thus, it is associated with the lives of persons important to local history and does appear to be eligible for the California Register on a local level based on Criterion 1 and Criterion 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, front and side facing full-height angled bays, 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, a rectangular plan, narrow horizontal wood sheathing, and rectangular, double-hung windows with wide flat trim. Although the property has been slightly altered, the most 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

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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 Kersell/Mabie house has interest, integrity and character and reflects the type of residential structures that were constructed in the late nineteenth century for members of Santa Clara's business and professional community.

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.

Built by Kenneth and Angus Morrison, the residence at 1059 Madison Street was first owned by James Kersell and his wife, Isabella (Beattie) Kersell, who were considered "wellknown citizens" of Santa Clara and then by Alexander Mabie and his wife, Mary (Morrison) Mabie all of whom had immigrated here from Canada at the beginning of the 1880s. They were among the group of immigrants from Canada who arrived in Santa Clara in the last decades of the nineteenth century. As leading businessmen, landowners and professional men, these Canadian immigrants of Scottish ancestry, who were ardent supporters of Santa Clara's Presbyterian Church, were greatly involved in Santa Clara's social and cultural life, making significant contributions to both its economic and cultural growth

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.

Bordered by Franklin Street, which provided easy access to the San Jose and Santa Clara Trolley line, the area in which this home is located was primarily developed as a residential block in the late Nineteenth Century and settled by people whose employment was in Santa Clara's "downtown" business district. Constructed ca. 1898, this home at 1059 Madison Street was first owned by James Kersell and his wife. James Kersell was a prominent "downtown" business owner, whose business was located on Franklin and Jackson Streets and who for decades contributed to the economic life of community. Its second owner, Alexander Mabie, was also a Santa Clara businessman who was also well-known in the community for both his social and business activities.

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.

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. There is no single roof line but a picturesque composition of merging shapes. They avoid flat, plain, walls and have distinctive decorative detailing (Gingerbread). Constructed ca. 1898 and trimmed with Spindework, cut-work, Eastlake decoration and windows with cut-away corners and pendants, the residence at 1059 Madison Street is a splendid example of the small one-story Queen Anne dwelling, commonly called a Queen Anne Cottage.

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

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This residence was constructed ca. 1898 by Morrison Bros. Contractors and Builders. Angus and Kenneth Morrison were well-known, master Santa Clara contractors and builders, who in the late 19th and early 20th Century constructed government, educational, commercial and residential structures in Santa Clara, San Jose, Stockton and Santa Barbara. Along with the numerous residences that they constructed in Santa Clara, they built Fremont grammar school, Washington elementary school, Santa Clara High School and in 1911, they constructed the new City Hall on the corner of Franklin and Washington Streets.

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. The Queen Anne Cottage at 1059 Madison Street is a more elaborate example of this than most of Santa Clara's Queen Anne Cottages. It not only has angled bays with cut-away windows, it uses angled walls in the main body of the house. While most of the Queen Anne homes in town use fish scale shingles, this home displays the use of octagon shingles, which are more rarely found. It also abounds with Spindework, Eastlake, and cutwork ornamentation along with a prolific use of carved molding making this home a physical example of the items, which a builder could purchase, that are illustrated in Universal Design Book published at the turn of the 20th Century.

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

Criteria for Geographic Significance:

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

- No.1. A neighborhood, group or unique area directly associated with broad patterns of local area history.

The subject property is located in the area of the Old Quad that in the late nineteenth century developed into a residential area for important businessmen, due to its close proximity to Santa Clara's "Downtown." Owned by a prominent businessman, the residence at 1059 Madison Street is one of those residential properties and reflects the neighborhood's role in the broad patterns of Santa Clara's early development.

- No. 2. A building's continuity and compatibility with adjacent buildings and/or visual contribution to a group of similar buildings.

Constructed ca. 1898 as a Queen Anne cottage, this house remains as an excellent example of the 1 and 1 ½ storied Queen Anne Architectural style homes built in this Santa Clara neighborhood in the late 19th Century and is important to the integrity of the historic area in which it is located. Within a 10 year period, five Queen Anne homes were constructed across the street from each other on the 1000 Madison Street block faces (either side Madison Street going south from Benton Street), accounting for the continuity of the building styles in the adjacent neighborhood. Currently, four of these homes, two fronting on the west side of Madison Street (1080 & 1086) and two on its east side (1059 & 1075) are listed on, the City of Santa Clara's list of Architecturally and/or Historically Significant Properties.

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 1059 Madison 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.

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Continuation

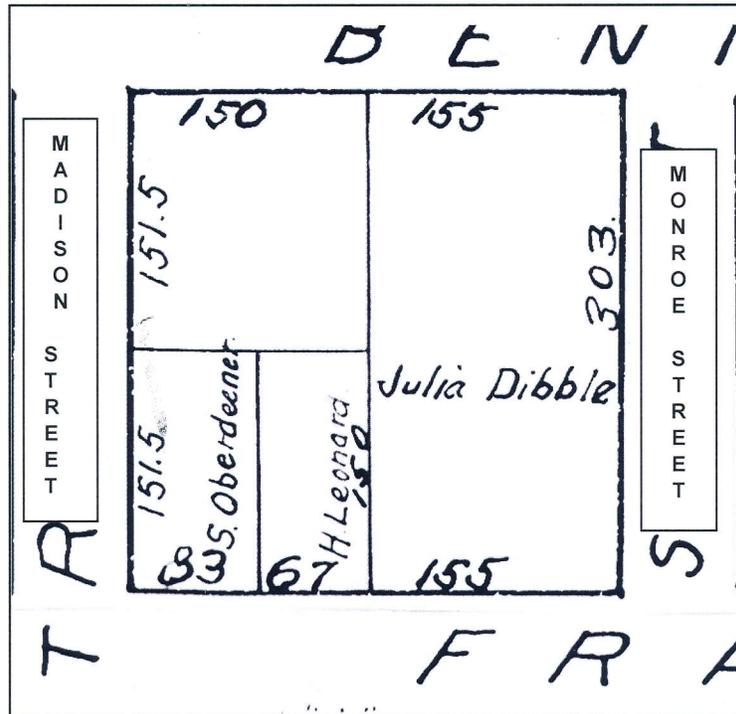
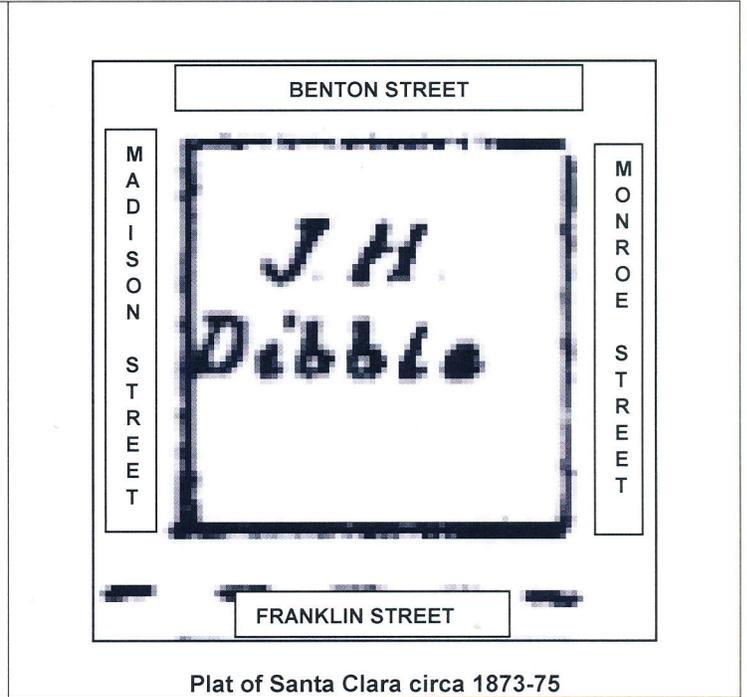
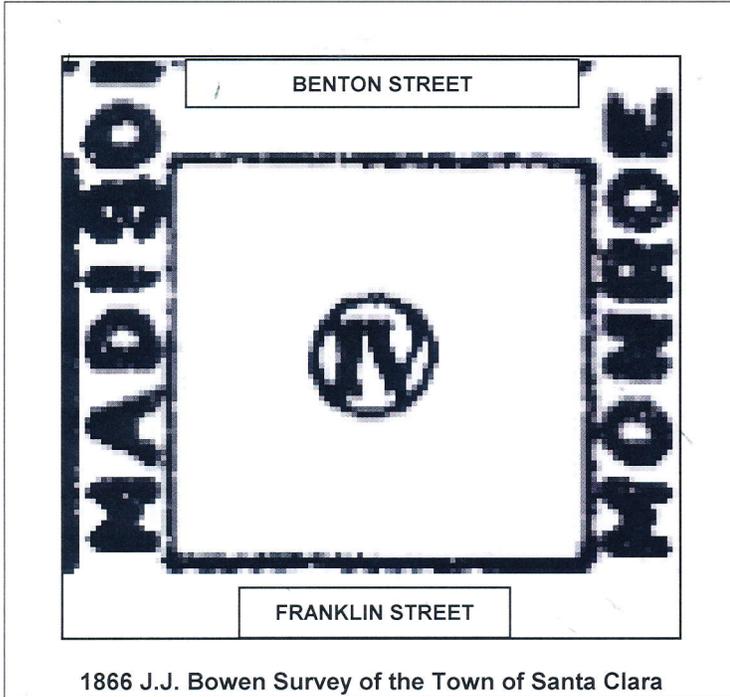
Update

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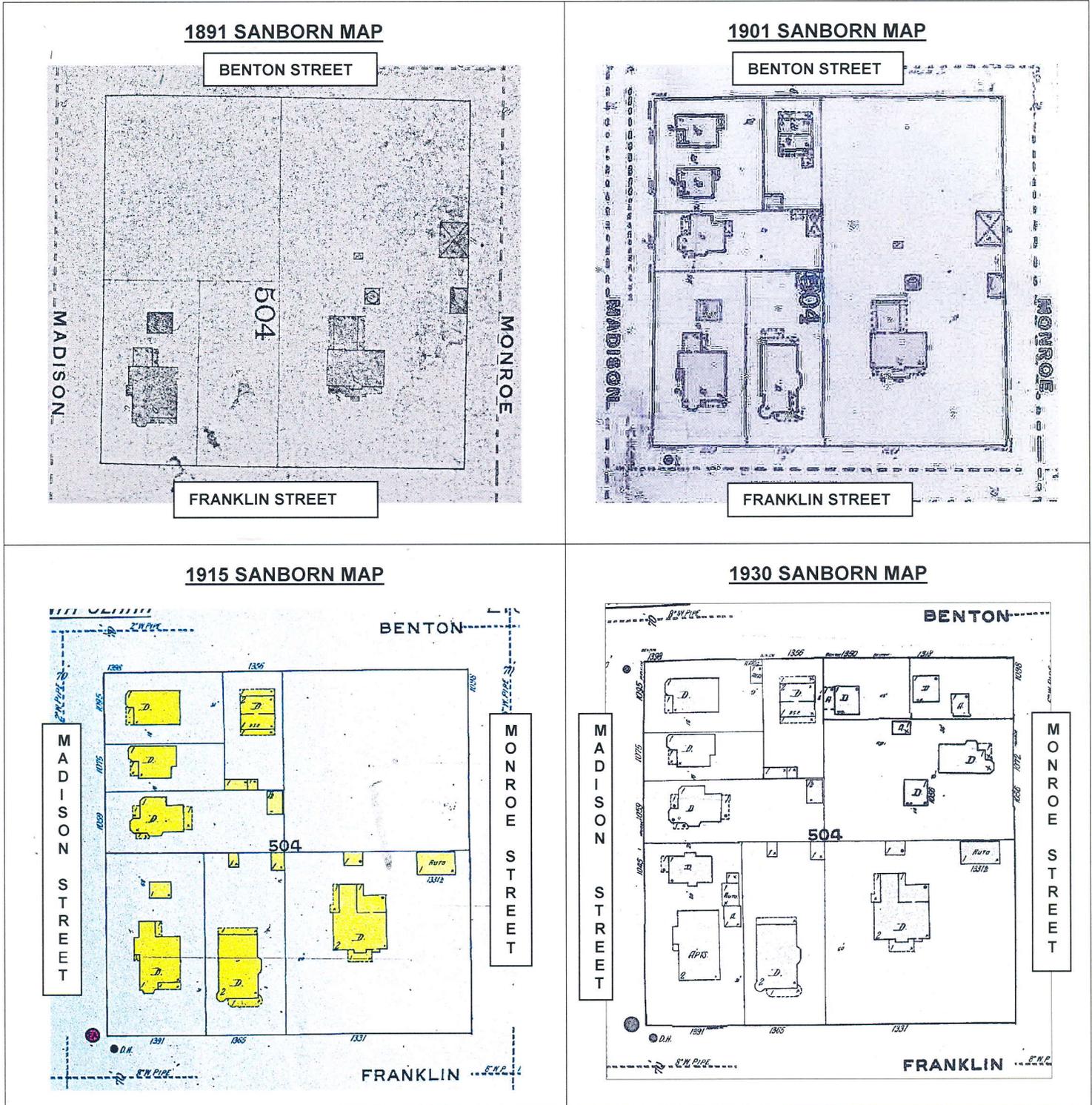
Conclusions and Recommendations

Currently, this property is on The City of Santa Clara Architecturally or Historically Significant Properties list. In this update of the January 19, 1980 Historic Resources Inventory for the City of Santa Clara, the evaluator finds 1059 Madison Street to be a an example of a splendid example of the Queen Anne cottage subtype of the Queen Anne architectural style and, as it has undergone only minimal alteration since the time of its designation as a Historically Significant Property for the City of Santa Clara, 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.

HISTORIC MAPS

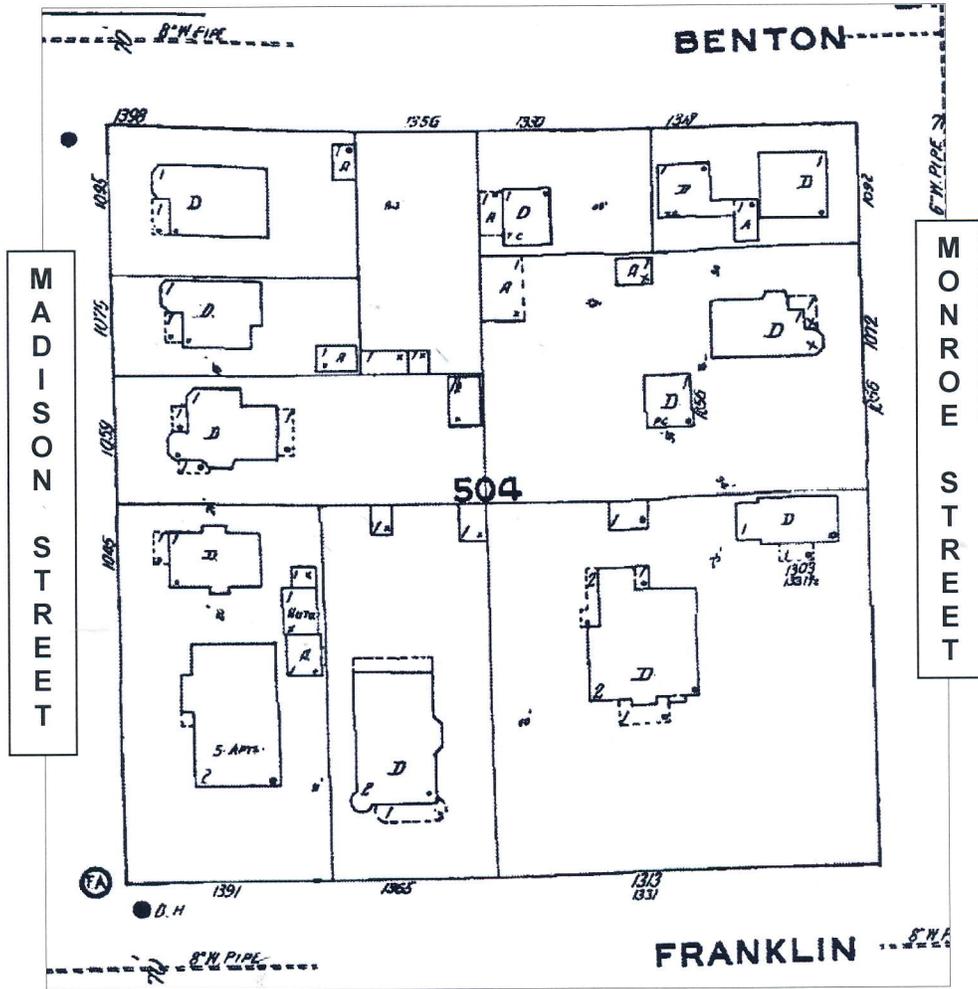


SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAPS



SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAPS

1950 SANBORN MAP



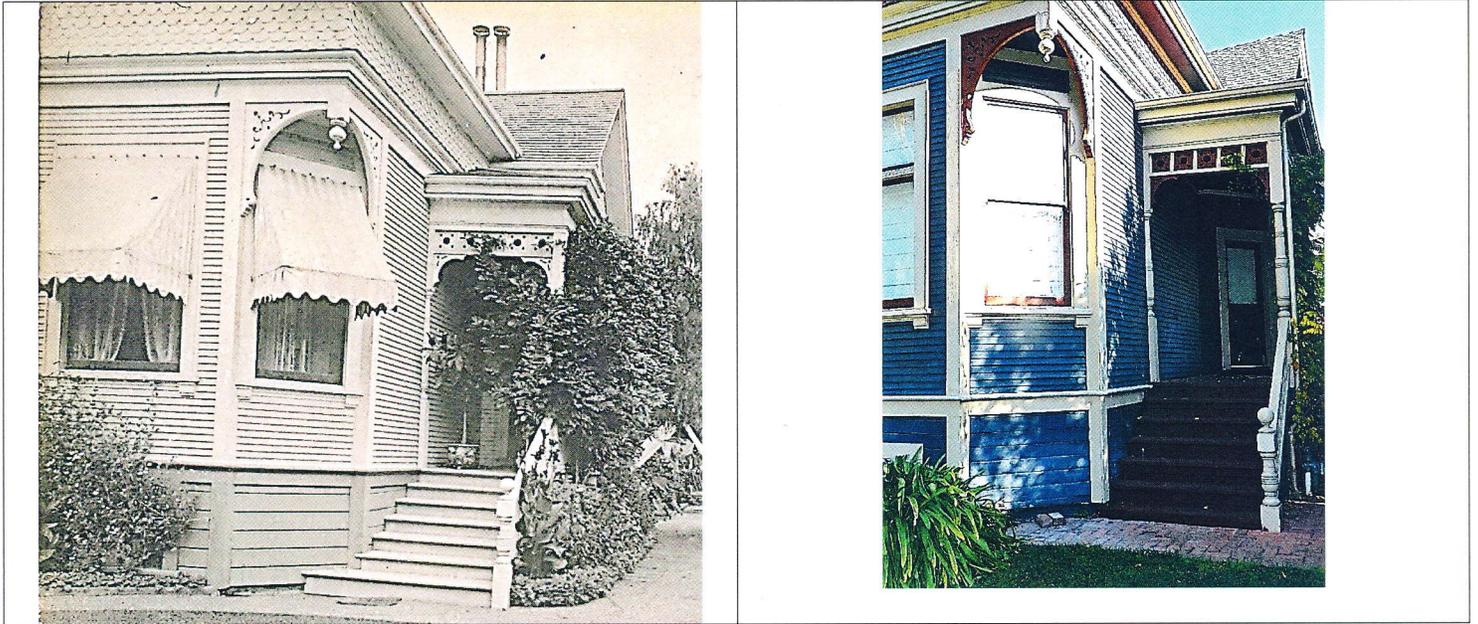
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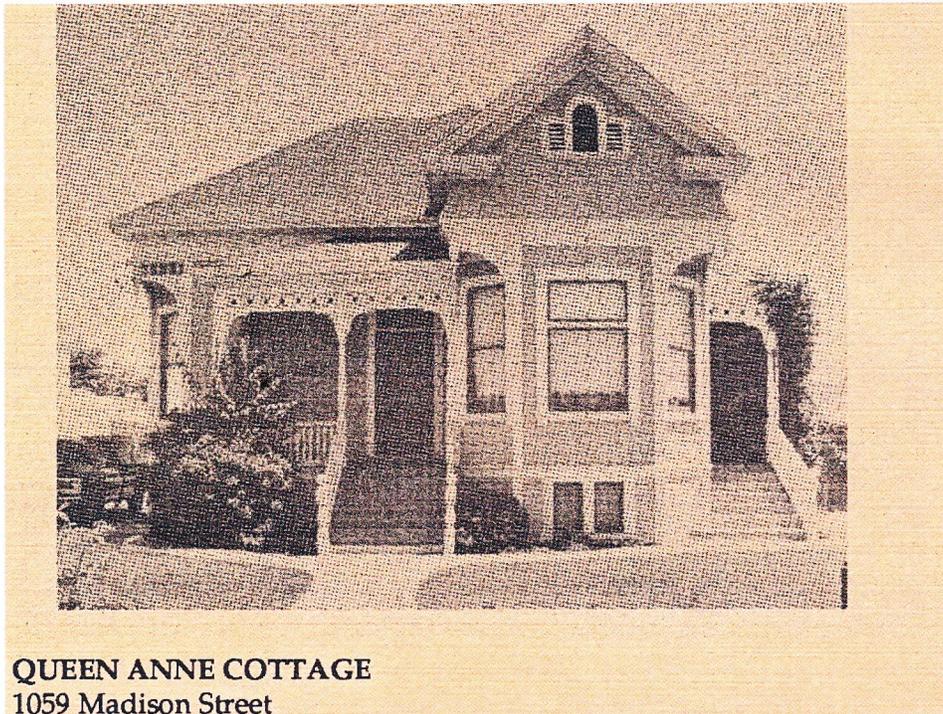
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Continuation Update

HISTORIC PHOTOS

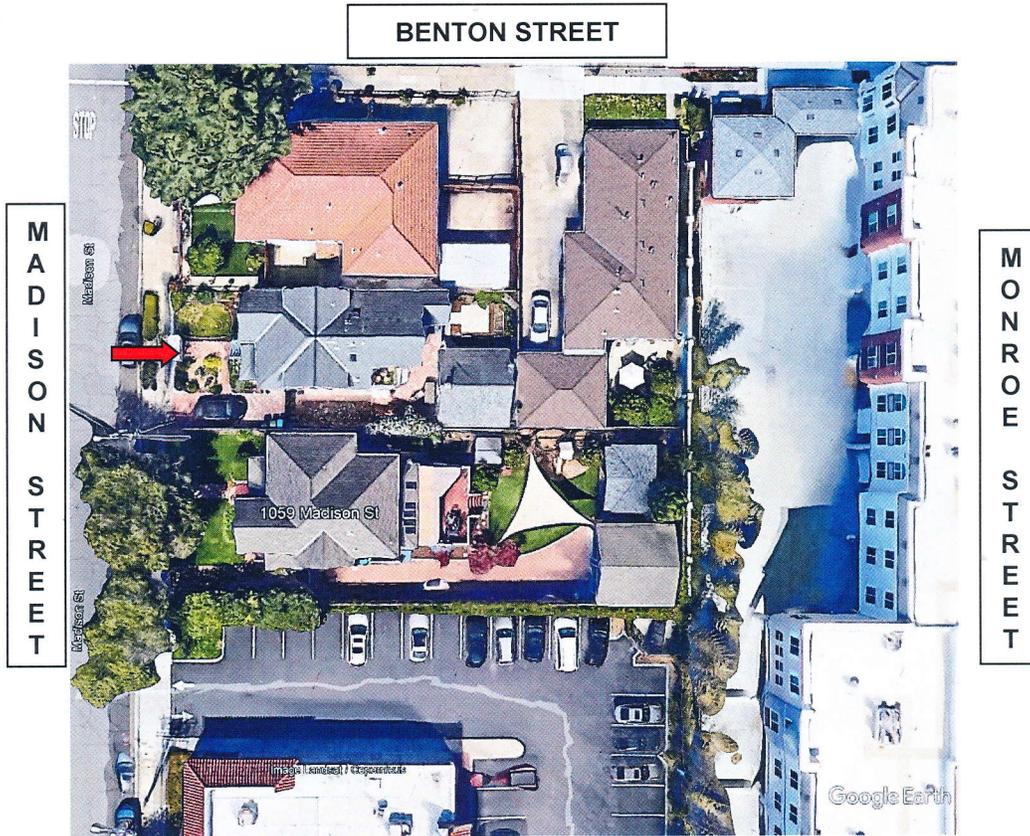


Top: L., 1904 Alice Hare photo of 1059 Madison Street, showing side porch and corner of front facing bay with cut-away window; R., December 2023 photo taken from same angle, illustrating how unmodified the house is today.
Below: Photo of the subject house as it appeared in the 1988 Historic house Tour booklet.



QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE
1059 Madison Street

Additional Photos



 indicates 1059 Madison Street

2022 Google aerial view of 1059 Madison Street and the block on which it is located, showing the placement of the residence and detached garage on the property along with the large street trees.



Additional Photos – South Side-Elevation

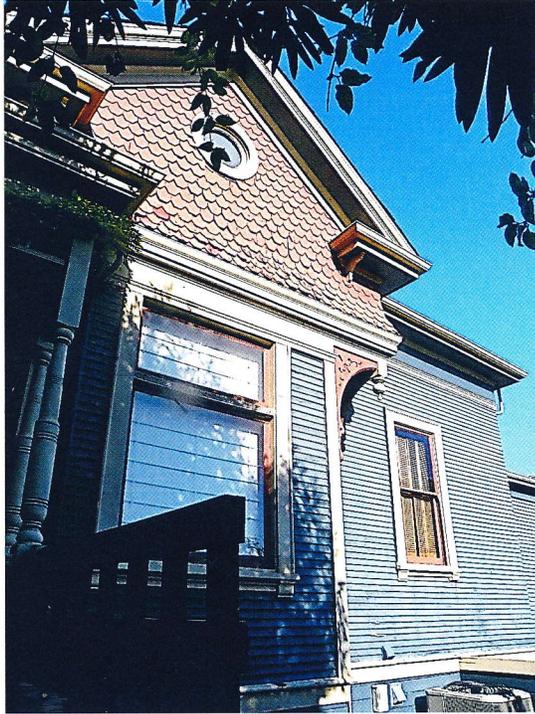


Photo No: 100_3396
View: S side-elevation gabled bay
Photo Date: December, 2023; Camera Facing: N.

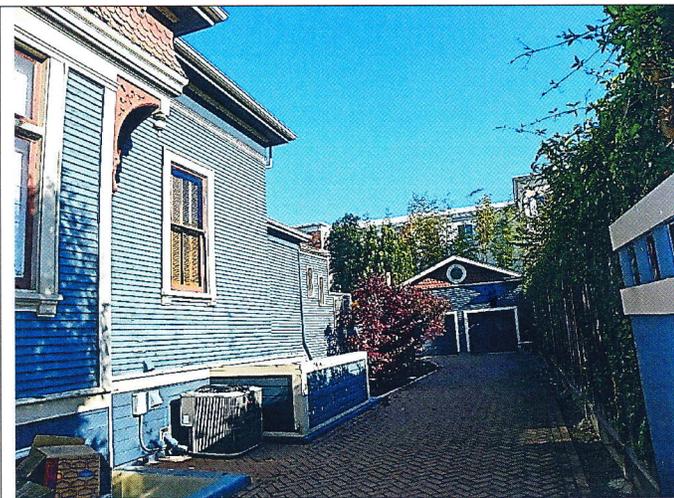


Photo No: 100_3395
View: S side-elevation from bay to garage
Photo Date: December, 2023; Camera Facing: ENE.



Photo No: 100_3404
View: S side-elevation from rear towards street
Photo Date: December, 2023; Camera Facing: WSW.

Additional Photos – North Side-Elevation



Photo No: 100_3308; View: Partial Front Façade & N side-elevation showing angled wall between Front and N side-elevation walls, with window, brackets, pendant and spindlework frieze; Photo Date: December, 2023; Camera Facing: ENE.



Photo No: 100_3392
View: Partial N side-elevation from rear porch towards street
Photo Date: December, 2023; Camera Facing: WSW.



Photo No: 100_3409
View: Partial N side-elevation & Rear Façade from rear deck wall towards street
Photo Date: December, 2023; Camera Facing: WSW.

Additional Photos – Rear Façade and Deck

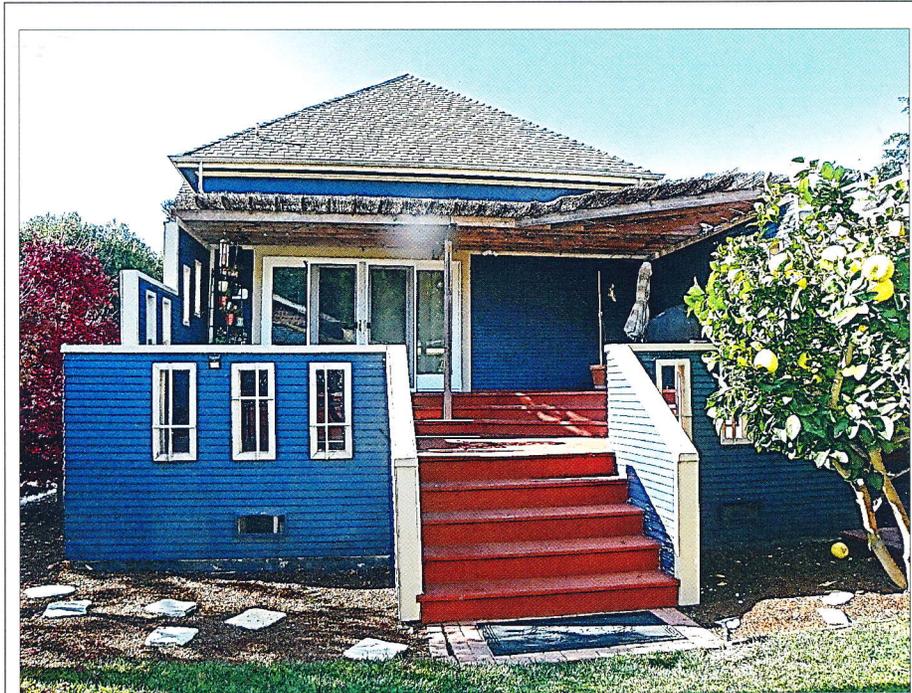


Photo No: 100_3406

View: Rear Façade with double tiered deck and deck walls

Photo Date: December, 2023; Camera Facing: WSW.



Photo No: 100_3438

View: Rear porch looking towards driveway showing side wall

Photo Date: December, 2023; Camera Facing: SSE.

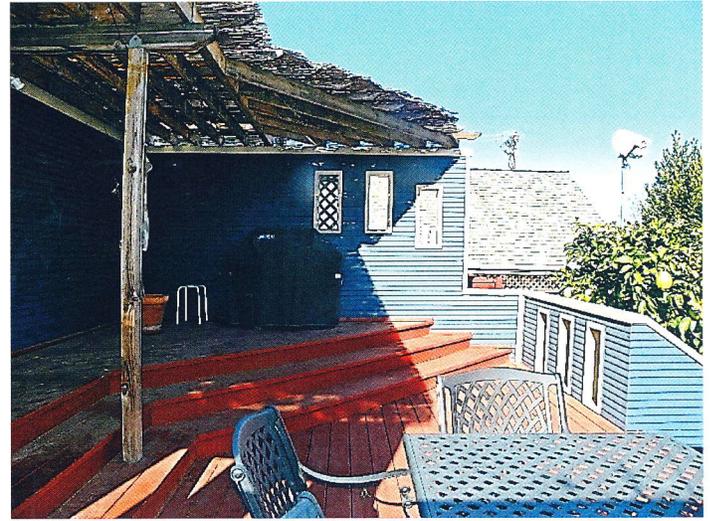


Photo No: 100_3433

View: Rear porch showing deck side & rear walls & roofing

Photo Date: December, 2023; Camera Facing: NNW.

Additional Photos – Front Entry Porch



Photo No: 100_3321

View: Front Entry porch and entry steps and porch's Eastlake frieze

Photo Date: December, 2023; Camera Facing: ESE.



Photo No: 100_3320; View: Looking out through open end showing porch columns with brackets, frieze and balustrade. Photo Date: December, 2023; Camera Facing: WNW.

Additional Photos – Side Porch Details



Photo No: 100_3342
View: Side porch tand steps, columns & Eastlake frieze; Photo Date: December, 2023; Camera Facing: SSE



Photo No: 100_3374
View: Side porch balustrade & column base
Photo Date: December, 2023; Camera Facing: S

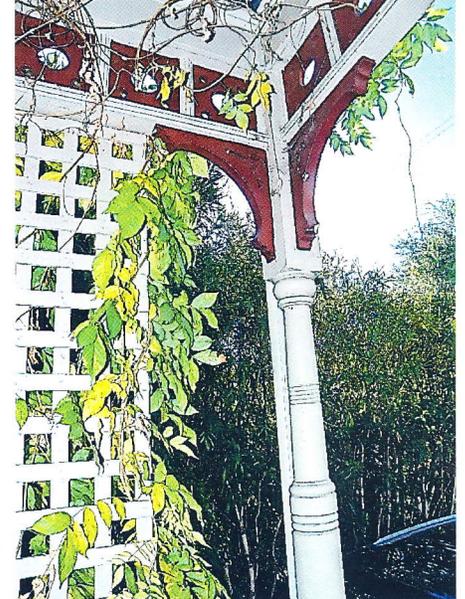


Photo No: 100_3378
View: Side porch column top & brackets, frieze, lattice & wisteria: Photo Date: December, 2023; Camera Facing: S



Photo No: 100_3360
View: Interior rear porch looking toward garage showing 1 full and 1/2 column and 1 Eastlake block: Photo Date: December, 2023; Camera Facing:E



Photo No: 100_3433
View: Exterior rear of side porch towards street from driveway showing 1 full column & 1 Eastlake block; Photo Date: December, 2023; Camera Facing: WSW.

Additional Photos – Doors & Windows



Photo No: 100_3133
View: Front door; Photo Date:
12/2023; Camera Facing: ENE



Photo No: 100_3358
View: Side Door
Photo Date: 12/2023; Camera Facing: N



Photo No: 100_3429
View: Rear Sliding doors
Photo Date: December, 2023; Camera Facing: WSW

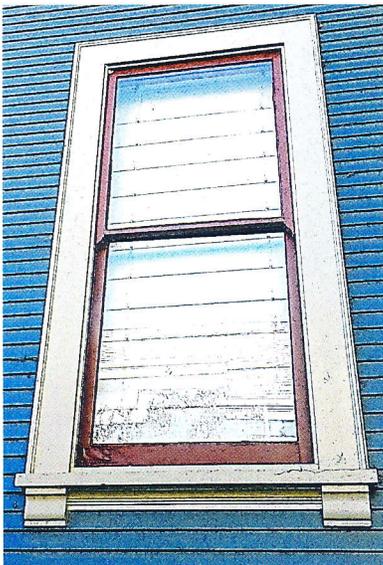


Photo No: 100_3390
View: Typical window; Photo Date:
12/2023; Camera Facing: NNW



Photo No: 100_3396
View: Side gable window; Photo Date:
12/2023; Camera Facing: ENE



Photo No: 100_3353
View: Front gable Palladian window and louvered vents
Photo Date: 12/2023; Camera Facing: ENE

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Continuation Update

Additional Photos – Spindlework and Cutwork Decoration



Photo No: 100_3308
View: Front Porch brackets and Eastlake frieze
Photo Date: December, 2023; Camera Facing: E



Photo No: 100_3349
View: Cutwork Brackets and Pendant
Photo Date: December, 2023; Camera Facing: NNE.

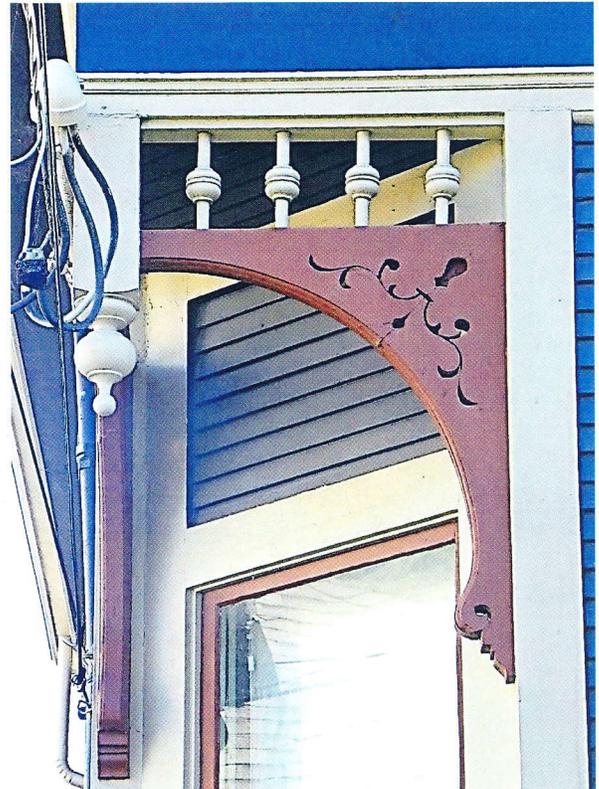


Photo No: 100_3327
View: Cutwork Brackets and Spindlework frieze
Photo Date: December, 2023; Camera Facing: E.

Additional Photos – Garage and Rear Yard



Photo No: 100_3401
View: Garage Façade
Photo Date: December, 2023; Camera Facing: ENE

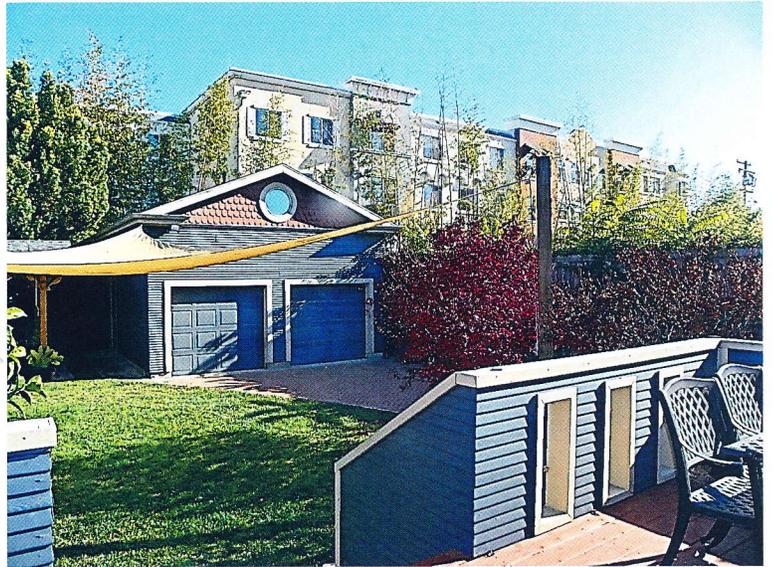


Photo No: 100_3420
View: Rear yard from deck, south towards Monroe St.
Photo Date: December, 2023; Camera Facing: S



Photo No: 100_3413
View: Rear Yard Gazebo
Photo Date: December, 2023; Camera Facing: NNE



Photo No: 100_3425
View: Rear yard from deck, looking north towards Monroe St.
Photo Date: December, 2023; Camera Facing: N