

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) *John Howard House*

P1. Other Identifier: *1037 Harrison Street, 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 Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted \*a. County Santa Clara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 1037 Harrison 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: *269-05-045*

*North side of Harrison Street between Main and Washington Streets*

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

*1037 Harrison Street is located in the urban setting of a block of houses with tree lined streets that was developed from 1891 to the mid-1890s. Known as the Harrison Street Block, this group of seven homes consists of one-and-one-half to three story variations of the architectural styles popular during this period; Queen Anne, Stick, Eastlake, and Shingle. All are neatly tied together through the use of similar materials and scale. Flanked by 50' wide corner lots, the five interior lots are 41' in width by 140' deep and the homes upon them were constructed with uniform setbacks from the street and urban sized front yards. An alley between Main and Washington Streets runs behind this block's properties. It provides access to the barns, carriage houses and garages for the homes on this block. This*

(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 Northwest) Photo No: 100\_2738, 08/2021*

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

*1892*

*Assessor's Records, City Directories, Newspaper Articles, Sanborn Maps.*

\*P7. Owner and Address:

*Tom Chi Chan and Xueman Jiang  
1037 Harrison 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: *August 25, 2021*

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

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") *Historic American Building Survey, HABS NO. CA-2063, Summer 1979; Historic Resources Inventory Form "The Harrison Street Block dated Sept. 22, 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):

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

*development plan results today in a pleasant streetscape that evokes the sense of a late nineteenth century neighborhood.*

*The primary building on the site is a 1,274 sq. ft., two-and-one-half-story house constructed in 1892. It was designed in a local adaptation of the Shingle architectural style, which was an unusually free-form and variable style defined mainly by its shingle cladding. This style never became widely adapted for vernacular housing and is rare in Santa Clara, one of the few others being the neighboring house at 1025 Harrison Street, which is identical in form, massing and sheathing. Slightly offset on a 41' x 140,' 5,740 sq. ft. lot, the house measures 25' across and fronts roughly south onto Harrison Street. It is set back from the street allowing for modest front yard areas, one on either side of a driveway and edged with low, concrete, retaining walls. These front, open yard areas are planted with shrubbery and a medium sized, mature tree, there is no lawn. A short, wide, straight, concrete walkway, leads from the Harrison Street sidewalk to the front (main) entry. This walkway connects with a solid concrete driveway that leads to a garage with a pair of narrow wood doors, which was constructed in the basement level prior to 1979. Narrow concrete walkways border each side of the house. A very large street tree in the front parking strip shades the front of the property and accents the picturesque qualities of the front façade.*

*The rear of the property is deep with a concrete patio adjacent to the house and a large uncultivated space with a scattering of shrubbery and fruit trees near the side property lines. The rear property line is bordered by the alley which runs from Washington to Main Streets. A gated, high wood fence running between the rear of the house's west side-elevation and the rear property line, secures entry to the rear yard and the rear of the house from Harrison Street. Another gated, fence situated along the east-side property line secures the rear yard from Harrison Street and separates the rear yard of this home from that of the neighboring property. Similar fencing along the rear property line connects with the side fencing and secures access to the rear yard and the house from the alley that runs behind the property. Unlike the other Harrison Street houses, there is no separate garage in the rear yard with access to the alley.*

*This wooden, single-family residence has a rectangular footprint and was designed in an asymmetrical plan with an irregular roof line, typical of a Shingle style home, which aimed for the effect of a complex shape enclosed within a smooth surface. The home has a prominent side-facing (east-west) gambrel roof (one of the Shingle style five principle sub-types) that is punctuated by a subordinate, centered, hipped roof that projects from its north slope towards the rear and a small front-facing gable roof. The roof is sheathed with*

*composition shingles. Situated in the steepest slope of the gambrel roof facing the street is an eyebrow dormer (one of the dormer styles found in Shingle style homes) with its distinctive 3-paned window that peeks out from under the curved row of shingles, which arch over the dormer. As is characteristic of this architectural style, the eaves are set close to the wall, so as not to distract from the shingle wall covering. A brick fireplace chimney projects through the slope of the gambrel roof.*

*The hipped roof is set over the rear of the main body of the house and the gable roof is set over a full-height square bay. that projects from the front. Under the projecting gable, the cornice has six incised brackets. A lower, smaller, hipped roof covers a two-story extension that projects from a portion of the home's rear-elevation and has living*

(Continued on page 3, Form 523L)

**Description of Photo:** (view, date, accession #)  
(Camera pointing N) Front façade and partial west side-elevation showing arched porch openings. Photo No: 100\_2735; 08/2021.

**Supplemental Photograph or Drawing**



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space on top of an enclosed storage space at the basement level.

The house is set over a full basement, which elevates the living area approximately 5 feet above the ground. A water table defining the basement level from the main floor living level wraps around the house. The most obvious feature of a Shingle Style home is the generous and continuous use of wood shingles on the siding which, according to McAlester, might occur on the second story only. This home has narrow wooden bevel siding with a kick at the base of the main floor, while simple horizontal wood siding sheathes the basement level of the house. Wooden square butt shingles sheath the home's gambrel and gable faces. As is typical of shingle houses, the walls are uninterrupted at the corners (no corner boards). The rows of square-butt shingles on the projecting gambrel faces are finished with an edge of sawtooth shingles. The faces of the gambrel roof extend approximately a foot further out than the bevel sided main floor and terminate in a modified arch pattern that curves downward at each end, framing the bevel sided wall beneath. Beneath each gambrel face, the cornice has two scrolled brackets located under each curved end. The two-story extension at the rear has bevel siding with no kick at the base on the main floor level and simple horizontal wood siding on the basement level.

Porches in Shingle houses were integrated into the overall design rather than built as separate attachments. The front porch of this house was designed in this manner, set under the main roof line and partially absorbed into the body of the house with the porch window set into a recess in the house wall. The use of Romanesque or Syrian arches on porches or entrances were a typical Shingle style detail and the home at 1037 Harrison Street exhibits this. The roof over the porch is supported by two column-like posts with rounded arch openings on either side. Typical porch supports on a Shingle house were usually plain, classical, stone or shingled. The porch posts on 1037 Harrison Street are not shingled but are covered with bevel siding, that matches that of the main floor of the house. The front and east side porch rails have six spindles on a plinth of bevel siding. Due to the fact that the west side porch rail is attached to the projecting square bay, this rail has four spindles on a plinth of bevel siding.

The principal entrance is on the front (south) façade. It is accessed by 11 wide steps, one concrete (not original) and 10 wood (original), flanked by terraced stoops, which lead to the wood porch from the walkway that connects to the Harrison Street sidewalk. It is set into the closed end of the porch and faces Harrison Street. This entrance has wide wooden molding with a plain narrow edging that surrounds the entry door and architrave trim accents the top of the doorway. The wooden door (a replacement) has one light on top and two horizontally orientated recessed panels below. A secondary entry set into the two-story extension of the rear (north) facade is accessed by 10 wooden stairs leading to an open wood landing with simple wood railings (stairs & landing, not original). Set at ground level under the stairs, a door provides access to the storage space in the basement. At the rear of the main house, a door set at ground level, provides entry to the basement. Both rear entry doors are set flush with the house and surrounded with wide flat boards.

Other character-defining features of this home include its windows, which are mainly typical Shingle style where window surrounds are simple and multiple windows and bay windows are common. Fenestration on the living area level consists mainly of simple one-over-one, vertically orientated, wood-framed windows. They have surrounds consisting of wide wood molding edged with a plain narrow trim. Architrave trim accents the top of each window, and all have projecting sills. (All are original.) The windows in the basement level are multipaned and have only wide flat trim and no sills. (They appear to be original.) The windows on the rear two-story projection are not original and appear to be vinyl-clad, sliding windows. These are surrounded by narrow flat trim and have no sills.

Those on the porch, bay, gable face and each of the faces of the gambrel roof are all original. They are far more decorative and exhibit the type of elaborations that can be found in Shingle-style windows. The porch window has one light below and a row of ovaloid glass panes on the top. It has a wide curving sill with multi-layer, decorative trim below. The bay has two narrow double-hung windows that frame a stationary window, which like the porch has a row of ovaloid glass panes on top. A decorative dentil trim and flat brackets lie under the sill of the bay's windows. The front-facing gable face has three small, one light, vertical windows with the central window the tallest, reflecting the height of the gable. Molding similar to that of the porch window is set below and these windows further enhanced by a row of shingles that arches over the top of each window's trim. On the east side-elevation, a cameo window (a Shingle style embellishment) is centered on gambrel face. Centered on the west side-elevation's gambrel face are two narrow arched windows set over a decorative, full length, projecting sill.

The property is in good condition and with the exception of alteration to the rear windows and stairs and the addition of a garage in the basement level, appears to have had minimal to no external alteration since its construction in 1892.

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

\*NRHP Status Code *N/A*

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\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) *John Howard House*

B1. Historic Name: *None*

B2. Common Name: *None*

B3. Original Use: *Single family residential*

B4. Present Use: *Single family residential*

\*B5. Architectural Style: *Shingle*

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

*The residence was constructed in 1892. Prior to 1979, portion of basement converted to garage with opening for garage door cut into front façade basement wall. Steps to upper-level rear porch entry reconstructed; date unknown. Rear windows replaced; date unknown.*

\*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original Location: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B8. Related Features:

*None known.*

B9a. Architect: *Not known*

b. Builder: *Zibeon O. Field*

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

Period of Significance *1892-1921* 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 1037 Harrison Street is a portion of a larger parcel that had originally been identified as Block 4 North, Range 1 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.")*

*This block framed by Harrison, Washington, Lewis and Main Streets had not been subdivided in 1866 and Lot 1 encompassed the entire block. According to the list of property owners and their improvements, which accompanied the 1866 survey, this was a 93177 sq. ft. tract, which contained 4 frame houses whose exact locations are unknown. The owner of both this block and the block immediately to the north was shown to be James Harris. Originally from Scotland, he had arrived in Santa Clara prior to 1852. Harris, a blacksmith, is shown on the 1868 Poll List for Santa Clara as having his residence on the subject block near the corner of Lewis and Main.*

*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*

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

\*B12. References: *Garcia, Lorie, "Santa Clara: From Mission to Municipality," 1997; Foote, H.S., "Pen Pictures From the Garden of the World," 1888; Historic American Building Survey, "Harrison Street Block (Houses), 1009-1091 Harrison Street, Santa Clara, Santa Clara County, CA," 1979; Map of the Town of Santa Clara, drawn by C. E. Moore, 1893; McAlester, Virginia & Lee, "A Field Guide to American Houses," 1991; Polk and Husted City Directories, 1893-1979; San Jose Mercury Herald, 11/23/1916, 05/10/1921, 09/06/1921, 09/13/1937; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1891, 1901, 1915, 1930, 1950; Scully, Vincent Jr., "The Shingle Style and the Stick Style: Architectural Theory and Design from Downing to the Origins of Wright," Revised ed., 1971; The Evening News, 03/15/1892, 04/19/1892, 04/24/1892, 07/10/1930; United States Census: 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940.*

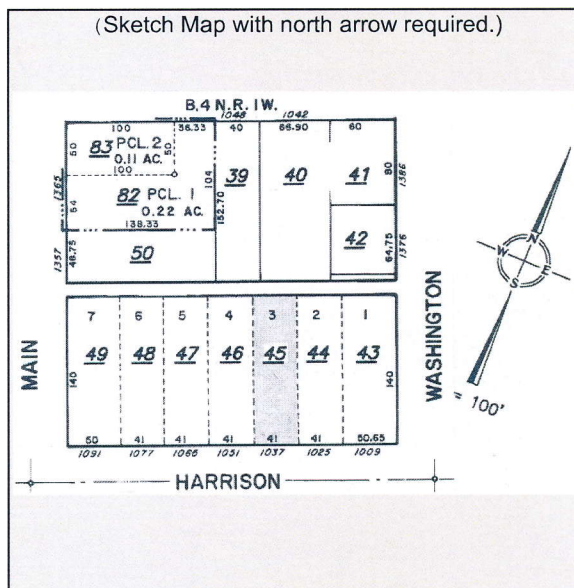
B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: *Lorie Garcia*

\*Date of Evaluation: *August 25, 2021*

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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*that had been surveyed nine years earlier. However, by then the block was owned by Samuel A. Bishop, who like James Harris had arrived in California during the Gold Rush. After residing in Southern California where he served as a supervisor of Kern County, in 1868 S. A. Bishop moved in San Jose. A successful entrepreneur, he had many business interests, including acting as "President" of the San Jose and Santa Clara Horse Railroad and Vice-President of the San Jose Savings Bank. He resided in Santa Clara on the subject block with his wife, Frances, and daughter, Virginia. At the end of the 1880s, while keeping ownership of the north half of Block 4 North, Range 1 West, Samuel A. Bishop sold the south half of the block to Hervey Morgan Leonard.*

*A successful gold miner, H. M. Leonard arrived in Santa Clara County in 1861, where he acquired the 280-acre Quito ranch. After improving it, in 1875 he sold the ranch and moved into the Town of Santa Clara. A prominent businessman, his business enterprises included serving on the Board of Directors of the Bank of Santa Clara County and the Garden City National Bank. H. M. Leonard also would serve on the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors and as a trustee of the Santa Clara School Board.*

*A period of growth during the last decades of the nineteenth century had resulted in the expansion of residential development in Santa Clara and several of the large tracts in the town were subdivided. Along with his other financial endeavors, during the 1880s Hervey M. Leonard invested in real estate and purchased various parcels of land in the town. Among these was the south half of Block 4 North, Range 1 West.*

*In 1890 H. M. Leonard subdivided his newly purchased tract of land into 7 lots. The sale of Lots 1 thru 6 were recorded on November 22, 1890 and that of Lot 7 on May 16, 1891. Along with the purchase of each lot, the buyer received "all interest in strip 12.75 ft. wide on the north" (the alley that ran behind the lots). 1037 Harrison Street is on Lot #3. Lot #3 and Lot #2 were purchased from Hervey M. Leonard by Homer J. Alderman, with the deed recorded in Book 134, page 432.*

*Originally from Ohio, Homer J. Alderman had come to Santa Clara in 1877. Here he soon established H. J. Alderman's at the corner of Franklin and Main Streets, a large general merchandize store, and quickly became a well-known businessman. With the escalation of residential development in the growing town, he like other prominent Santa Clara businessmen also started investing in the purchase and sale of land. Two years after his purchase of Lots #2 and #3, Alderman sold both lots, a week apart to different buyers. "Lot 3 of S1/2 of B 4, R 1 W" (1037 Harrison Street) was sold by H. J. Alderman to Z. O. Field in April, 1892. Zibeon O. Field already owned the adjoining lot, Lot #4, where he had constructed his own home the previous year.*

*Originally from Maine, Zibeon O. Field came Southern California in 1874 where he learned the building and carpenter trade in Santa Ana. In 1888 he arrived in Santa Clara and on November 20, 1890, 32-year-old Z. O. Field purchased Lot #4 of the H. M. Leonard Subdivision. By early 1891 he had spent \$2,300 to build his own residence on this lot. This was one of the first 2 homes built on the Block, the other he built next door on Lot #5. A master builder and carpenter, Field then constructed homes on Lot #1 and Lot #6.*

*An article in the March 15, 1892, Evening News, headlined "Handsome Residence Block" said: "At Santa Clara the new residences of Z. O. Field and H. Wheeler are being rushed towards completion. It is the general opinion that this block, which also consists of the Lovell, Fields, Saunders and Coffin residences will be the handsomest in Santa Clara." The 1893 Map of the Town of Santa Clara, by C. E. Moore, the Official Surveyor of Santa Clara, shows that Z. O. Field owned both Lot #4 and Lot #3 and H. Wheeler owned Lot #2. As Zibeon O. Field had already built his own home on Lot #4 at 1051 Harrison Street in 1891, it appears that "new" residence "of Z. O. Field" referred to in the article, is the subject home at 1037 Harrison Street on Lot #3 and that it was constructed in 1892.*

*Zibeon O. Field had become a noted builder and during the 1890s constructed several homes in Santa Clara for prominent Santa Clara residents, like the "Mansion" a block away for Charles Copeland Morse. Following this home's construction, Z. O. Field appears to have used it as housing for construction workers (possibly those working for him). Men such as, James Allen and James Furlong, both carpenters, lived here starting in 1893 and through the mid-1890 s.*

*Z. O. Field and his wife, Emma, moved to San Jose in 1899, where he went on build both the Victory and New Theaters and a number of San Jose's finest residences. At that time, he sold his home next door but maintained ownership of 1037 Harrison Street. By the turn-of the Century, 1037 Harrison Street was being rented by 38-year-old Willard Quivey who was a Railroad Agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. He lived here with his 26-year-old wife, Barbara, and their daughter Ruth.*

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*The 1901 Sanborn Fire Insurance map shows that by the beginning of the twentieth century, all seven lots on the Harrison Street Block had been fully developed. Articles and ads appearing in contemporary newspapers show the residents of these "handsome" homes to be mainly members of Santa Clara's merchant-tradesman middle class and socially prominent.*

*Around 1905, John Howard, a mine promoter, acquired 1037 Harrison Street. He moved into it with his wife, Nellie, and their three young sons, from their previous home in Spokane, Washington. Born in Ireland in 1860, John Howard had immigrated to America with his parents when he was ten. His wife, Nellie, was born in 1870 and arrived with her family from England when she was 14 years old. Following their marriage in 1895, they moved to Spokane, where their sons, Walter, James and William were born.*

*Widely known in mining circles, John Howard was a prominent figure in the development of many of the largest mines in the West. He was the discoverer of the immense body of rich ore that was found when the old Rawhide mine near Jamestown in Tuolumne County was reopened in 1893 (it is still a productive goldmine today). He also owned the mine, Kearns Lease, which opened in the early 1900s. John Howard had acquired this mine as part of a mining endeavor he was involved in with Thomas Kearns, the U. S. Senator from Utah who was an American mining, banking, railroad, and newspaper magnate.*

*When John Howard passed away in November, 1916, his obituary referred to him as a "Well-known resident of Santa Clara" and referenced his mining activities. Following his untimely death, Nellie moved to San Francisco with their sons and 1037 Harrison Street was sold to Thomas Farullo. The owner of a house plastering business, 46-year-old Thomas Farullo was an Italian immigrant who had arrived in America in 1900. He moved into the home with his wife, Melejeola, age 43, and their 7-year-old son, Clement. The Farullos would live here for five years.*

*On May, 1921, The San Jose Mercury Herald carried a notice that said, "A. Souza has purchased the Farullo Property on 1037 Harrison Street and a number of improvements will be made on the place." A. Souza is not known to have ever have occupied the home. Over the next decade it appears to have been used as a rental property as the City Directories show a series of occupants. From 1925 thru 1927, William J. Harrison lived here. In 1929 it was vacant and in 1930 it was occupied by Raymond and Ysac Diaz. Hardy Hargrove lived here in 1934, followed by H. L. Morrison in 1936.*

*In 1938, the house at 1037 Harrison Street was bought by Salvador V. Gill for \$1,700. He and his wife, Isabel [Partal], moved into it with their 7-year-old son, Salvador. The Gil family was originally from Spain, where Salvador had been born in 1907. Like so many, the family left Spain to work on the Hawaiian sugar plantations in search of a better life. After several years of living and working on the C&H plantation in Hawaii, the family sailed to California where they felt there were better opportunities. The Gil and Partal families had met in Hawaii and the Gill family arrived about the same time as the Partals, who reached Santa Clara in 1917. The Gils and Partals had become very close friends and after reaching Santa Clara, Salvador's older brother, Melchor, moved in with the Partals (in 1920, he married the Partals oldest daughter, Anna).*

*Both families were agricultural workers, finding work in the farms and canneries that were growing exponentially at the time. As such they traveled all over California to wherever the jobs were and the Gill family eventually settled in the Central Valley. In 1930, now 23, Salvador V. Gill married Isabel Partal, who was Anna's younger sister, and they went to live in Selma in Fresno County. Five years later Salvador and Isabel (Partal) Gil returned to Santa Clara and purchased 1037 Harrison Street for \$1700.*

*As shown on the 1940 Census, by now the Gill/Partal families owned and occupied the 3 middle houses, of the 7 homes on the Harrison Street Block. Salvador and his wife Isabel [Partal] Gil lived at 1037 Harrison Street, his father-law, Antonio Partal, was next door at 1051 Harrison Street and Salvador's older brother Melchor Gil and Melchor's wife Anna [Partal] Gil, occupied 1065 Harrison Street. Salvador V. and Isabel Gill lived here until 1955 when they sold 1037 Harrison and moved to 1239 Harrison Street.*

*The home was purchased by Anthony H. Schmit, an employee of the City Water Department, who moved into it with his wife, Caroline. By the end of the 1960s, 1037 Harrison Street was owned by Raymond Afanador. A Chauffeur for the V. A. Hospital in Palo Alto, he lived here with his wife, Irma. When the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) was made of the Harrison Street Block in 1979, they were still the owners and occupants of 1037 Harrison Street. Today the home is owned by Tom Chi Chan and Xueman Jiang.*

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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 in 1892, the subject residence at 1037 Harrison Street is over 50 years old and thus meets the age requirement.*

Integrity Requirement.

Integrity refers to a property's ability to convey its significance. Significance is conveyed by the retention of a resource's visual and physical characteristics and its surroundings. The National Register of Historic Places criteria recognize seven aspects to integrity. These are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. To retain historic integrity, a property will always possess several and usually most of these aspects. 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 1037 Harrison Street has been well maintained and the architectural integrity of the structure has not been diminished. There has been only minor alteration to the home's exterior since it was built, by the construction of a garage in the basement (and this is reversible) and the visual and character defining features of the historic building have been preserved and retained. The residence retains its original configuration and location. The historical use of the building has not changed and it remains a single-family home. The subject property is set within a historic residential setting in the area of Santa Clara known as the "Harrison Street Block" in the "Old Quad" and the immediate surroundings retain the majority of the qualities that reflect the period in which it was constructed.*

*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 1037 Harrison Street which have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history or cultural heritage. It would therefore appear that the building would not be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places based on Criterion A (associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history). The building has had several sets of owners over the 129 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 1037 Harrison Street would not be eligible for the National Register based on Criterion B (associated with the lives of persons significant in our past). However, as a fine example of the Shingle architectural style that was constructed in 1892, under National Register Criterion C the residence at 1037 Harrison Street does "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 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.*

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However, they have been modified to better reflect the history of California at both a local and State level. Criterion 1 is the California Register equivalent of the National Register Criterion A (events) and California Register Criterion 2, the equivalent of National Register Criterion B (persons). The property at 1037 Harrison Street does not appear to be eligible for the California Register based on Criterion 1, or Criterion 2. Criterion 3 addresses the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction. Considered "primarily a high-fashion architect's style," and characterized by the use of simple lines, roof forms, gentle curves, and rustic materials in reaction against the excessive decoration of the Queen Anne style, the Shingle style was a transitional style for domestic building from 1880-1910. Constructed in 1892, the subject building is a fine example of the Shingle architectural style. Even though a garage was added in the basement level, this is reversible and the property remains as designed with only minimal alterations at the rear, thus the integrity of the residence is intact. Based on its rare architectural style it appears to reach the level of significance necessary to be eligible individually for the California Register under Criterion 3.

City of Santa Clara Criteria for Local Significance

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

**Criteria for Historically or Cultural Significance:**

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

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

*A period of growth during the last decades of the nineteenth century resulted in the expansion of residential development in Santa Clara and several of the large tracts in the town were subdivided. Located on the Harrison Street Block, this home was built in 1892 by Zibeon O. Field, a well-known contractor and builder, on one of the new residential lots of the 1890 H. M. Leonard Subdivision. It has interest, integrity and character and reflects the type of substantial homes built in Santa Clara in the last part of the 19th Century.*

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.

*While it is not associated with a historical event or group, it does have a direct association with the broad patterns of Santa Clara history. The block on which this Harrison Street home is located was always considered one of the finest and the early inhabitants were leading businessmen and merchants in Santa Clara. As the block is basically intact, its homes, including this residence, provide an illuminating socio-economic picture of Santa Clara's growing merchant-middle class in the late 1890s and the first part of the twentieth century.*

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 the remaining Criteria for Historically or Cultural Significance.

**Criteria for Architectural Significance**

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

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

*The residence at 1037 Harrison Street was designed and constructed in 1892 in a local adaptation of a Shingle home, an architectural*

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*associated with a particular era. Shingle Style, was a transitional style that occupied a period from around 1880 to 1910. It began in New England and then spread west, to the mid-Atlantic, Chicago and finally, by the 1890s, it reached the west coast. A highly interpretive and imaginative "cottage" style, the Shingle architectural style has variously been described as "the first modern American house style," "the first wave of the Colonial Revival," and "a subset of the Queen Anne Revival."*

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

*The subject home was constructed by Zibeon O. Field, a well-known master builder and carpenter. During the 1890s he constructed several homes in Santa Clara for prominent Santa Clara residents, such as the "Mansion" for Charles Copeland Morse. In 1899, Z. O. Field moved to San Jose where he went on build both the Victory and New Theaters and a number of San Jose's finest residences.*

2. The property is architecturally unique or innovative.

*Although not innovative, the Shingle architectural style was an unusually free-form and variable style defined mainly by its shingle cladding. This style remained primarily a high-fashion architect's style, never becoming widely adapted for vernacular housing and as a result is a rare architectural style in Santa Clara. As the home at 1037 Harrison Street is a Shingle style residence it can be considered architecturally unique and meets this criterion.*

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

*The Harrison Street Block itself has a strong visual appeal for the community as it presents an intact turn-of-the Century streetscape and this property is one of the block's original homes. Its shingle sheathing and its gambrel roof provide a strong symbolic and visual appeal as a rare example of an 1890s Shingle style residence.*

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.

*Except for the alteration to the rear windows and the addition of a garage opening into the basement, the exterior of the residence at 1037 Harrison Street has been unmodified since its construction in 1892 and the building displays the simple lines, roof forms, gentle curves, and rustic materials that characterize the Shingle architectural style. In particular, character defining features displayed by the home include, but are not limited to, its wooden shingle cladding on the second story with its walls uninterrupted at the corners and its use of a decorative curving row of shingles over window frame tops; its prominent side-facing gambrel roof, broken by a front-facing gable and rear facing hip roof and its eaves close to the wall so as not to distract from the shingle wall covering; its rectangular footprint; its asymmetrical facade; its arched front porch openings and its use of siding on supporting porch columns; its wood framed, double-hung windows with architrave trim and its distinctive details like its eyebrow dormer and cameo window.*

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

**Criteria for Geographic Significance:**

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

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

*Located within Santa Clara's "Old Quad" area, the neighborhood in which the residence at 1037 Harrison Street was constructed is known as the Harrison Street Block. In 1892, it was described as the "handsomest residential block" in Santa Clara." Exhibiting housing built in the last decade of the 19th century, which has been basically unchanged for over 120 years, the Harrison Street Block is undoubtedly one of the most historically important in the City of Santa Clara. As the 1979 Historic American Building Survey made of the Harrison Street Block states: "These seven Harrison Street residences [from 1009 to 1091 Harrison Street] are the oldest*

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*continuous block of houses in the City of Santa Clara which have not been significantly altered. ... A picturesque and harmonious streetscape is provided by these eclectic wooden residences which mix stylistic characteristics ~ the Queen Anne, Eastlake, Stick and Shingle idioms. Variegated shingles, decorative bargeboards, scrolled brackets and incised ornamentation reflect the heyday of intricate millwork and the influence of pattern books. In the 1890s and well into the 1920s, this block on Harrison Street was always considered one of the finest, where the leading merchants and tradesmen lived. The street has basically retained its integrity ... Much of the original architectural ambiance of the street has been carefully preserved by house owners."*

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

*The existing residential structures on this block were constructed between 1891 and 1893 and maintain their original configuration and integrity from the time of their construction. All of the homes are listed on the City of Santa Clara's Historically and/or Architecturally Significant Property List. One of these is the subject property at 1037 Harrison Street. Due to the fact that no significant changes to either the residence or its lot configuration have occurred since its construction in 1892, this residence's architectural style, form and massing and character-defining details are all compatible with the neighboring and historic homes on this block, making it an essential contributor to the block's historic integrity.*

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

**Criteria for Archaeological Significance:**

*As the property at 1037 Harrison Street contains no known or unknown prehistoric or historic archaeological resources, it would not be Archaeologically Significant under any of the five of the City of Santa Clara's Criteria for Archaeological Resources. However, should any prehistoric or historic archaeological resources be uncovered in the future, this would be subject to change.*

**Conclusions and Recommendations**

Currently, this property is on The City of Santa Clara Architecturally or Historically Significant Properties list. In this update of the September 22, 1980 Historic Resources Inventory for the City of Santa Clara, the evaluator finds 1037 Harrison Street to be a fine example of the Shingle architectural style and, as it has undergone only minor alteration since the time of its construction, to retain sufficient integrity to qualify as a historic property. It appears to continue to be, based on compliance with the National Register of Historic Places Criteria, the California Register of Historic Resources Criteria and the City of Santa Clara's Local Significance Criteria, eligible for listing on the City of Santa Clara Architecturally or Historically Significant Properties List.

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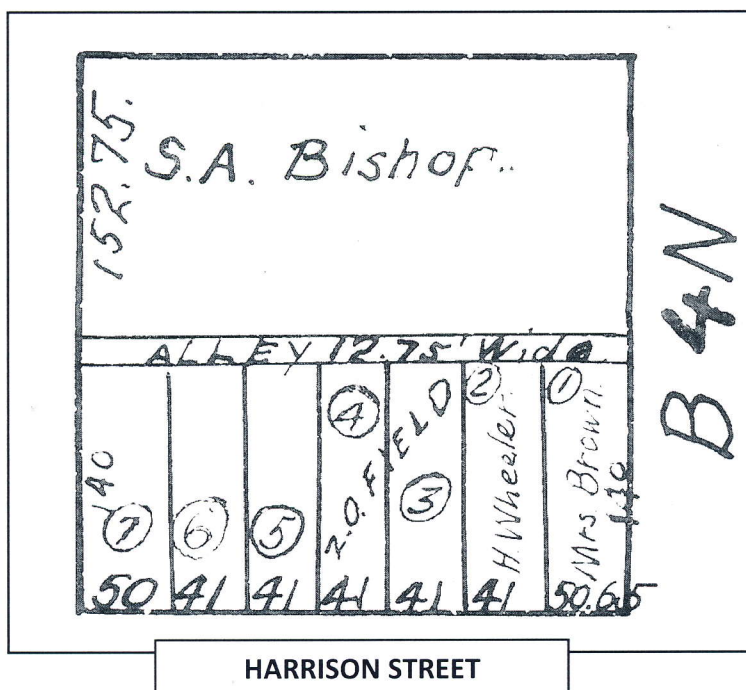
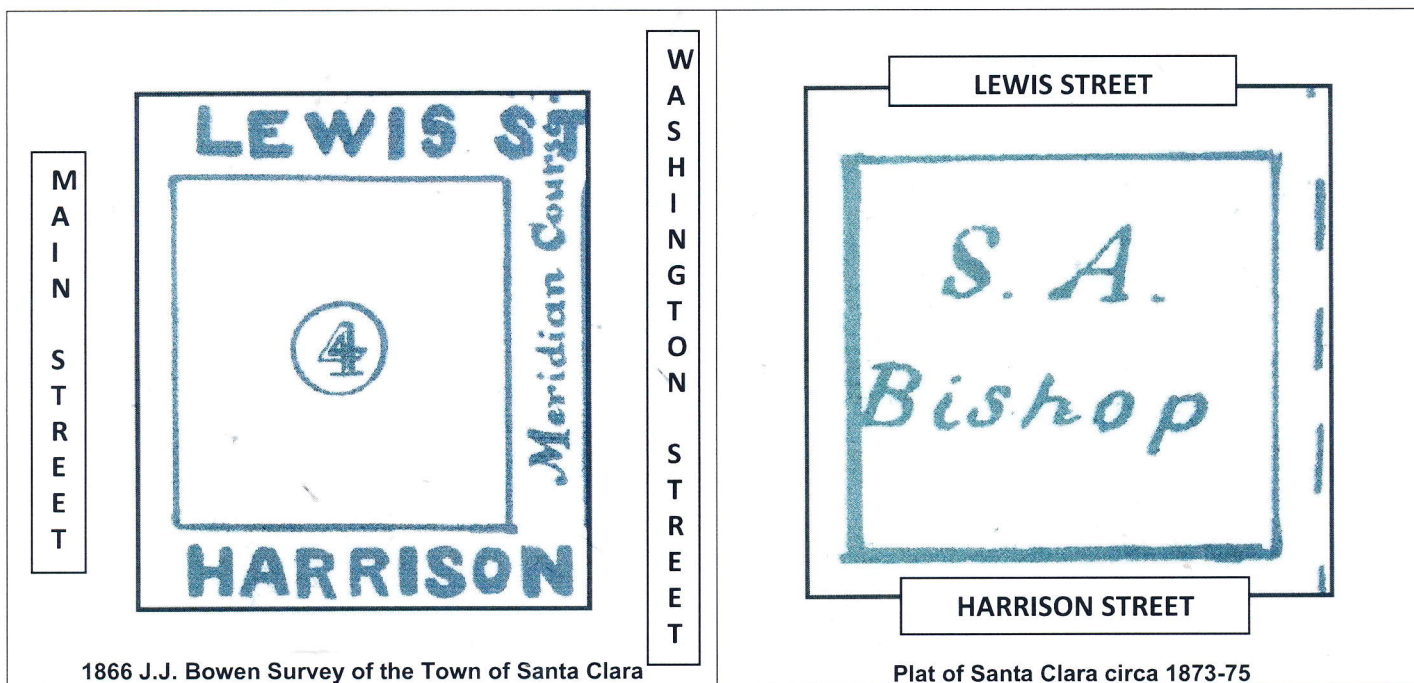
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**HISTORIC MAPS**



Dec. 1893 C.E. Moore Map of the Town of Santa Clara

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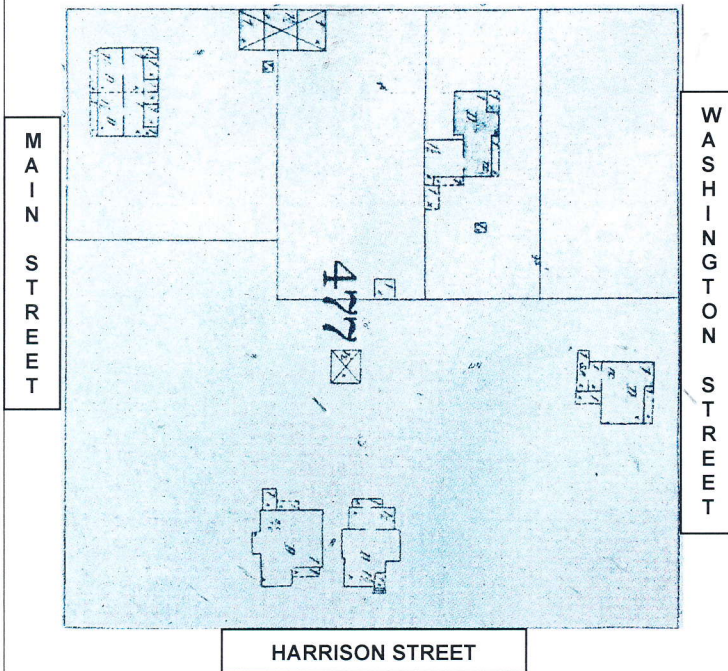
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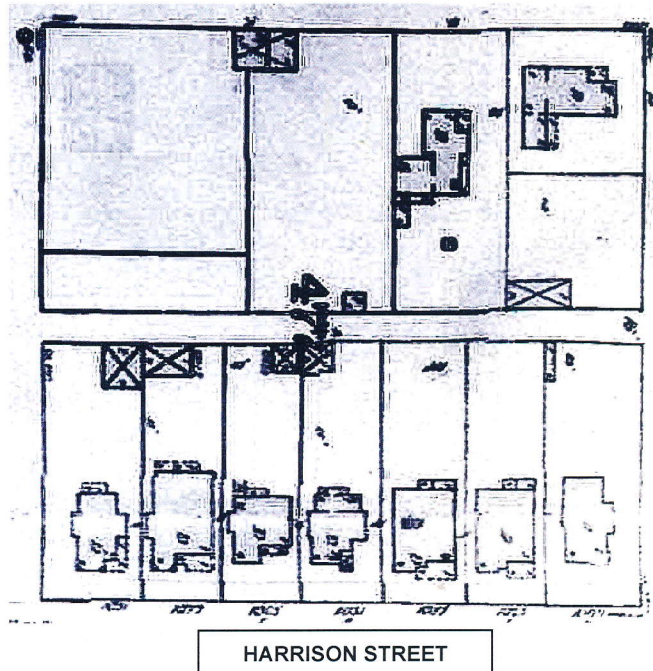
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**SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAPS**

**1891 SANBORN MAP**



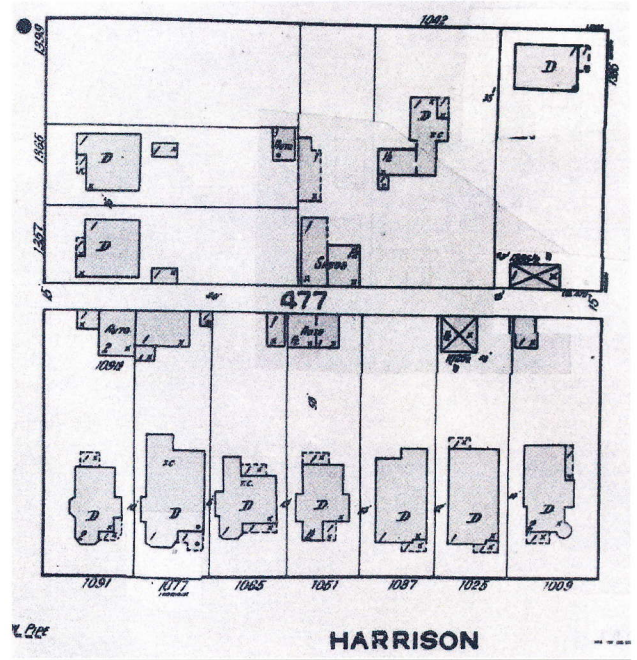
**1901 SANBORN MAP**



**1915 SANBORN MAP**



**1930 SANBORN MAP**



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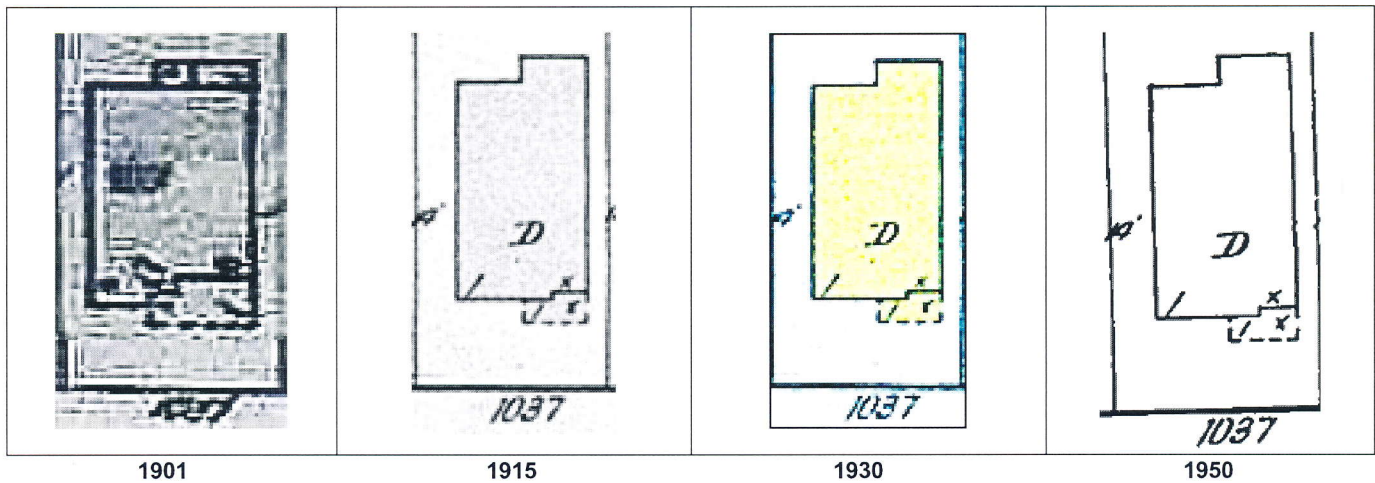
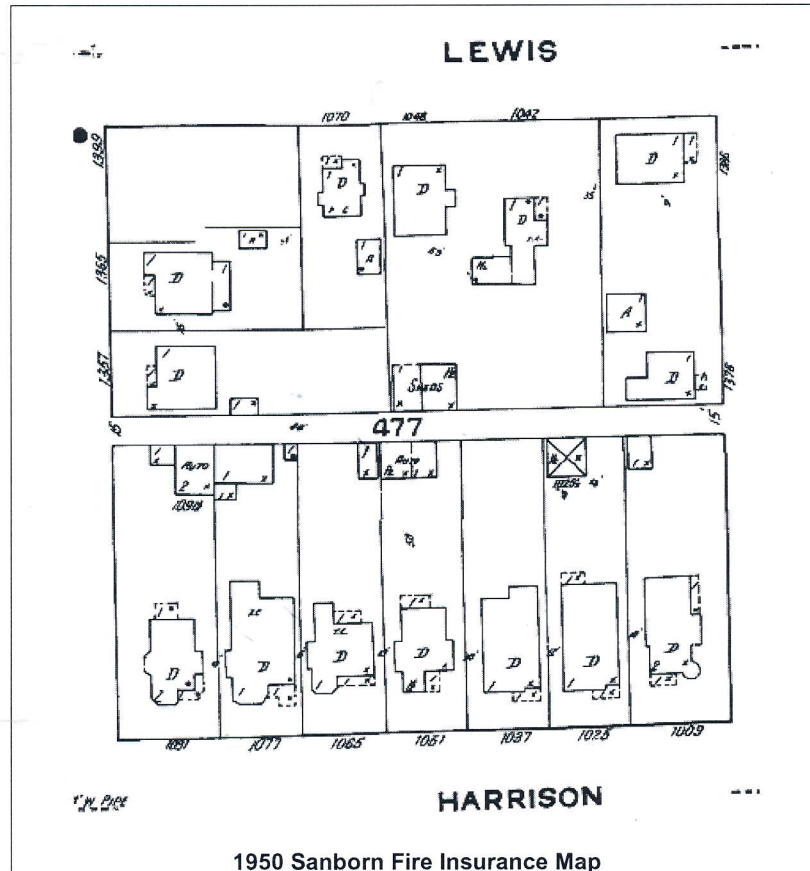
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**SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAPS**



1037 Harrison Street  
**SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAPS 1901-1950**

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**ADDITIONAL PHOTOS/DRAWINGS**



MATERIALS

FOUNDATION: WOOD FRAME WITH STUCCO COATING AND  
FLUSH SIDING  
EXTERIOR WALLS: BEVELED WOOD SIDING AND RANDOM  
SHINGLES  
ROOF: WOOD SHAKES

**1037 HARRISON STREET, SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA**

**HABS DRAWING, SUMMER 1979 – SURVEY NO. CA-2063**

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**ADDITIONAL PHOTOS/DRAWINGS**



1037 HARRISON STREET, FRONT & PARTIAL WEST SIDE  
CITY OF SANTA CLARA PHOTO, No. 35-23-17 – APRIL 20, 1979



1037 HARRISON STREET, SOUTHEAST FRONT  
HABS PHOTO, No. CA-2063-E-1 – SUMMER 1980

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**Additional Photos**



2021 Google aerial view of The Harrison Street Block, showing the block's 7 residences along with the large street trees and the alley that bisects the block and provides access to each property's parking structure. Shown below are views of the roofs of 1037 & 1025 Harrison Street, illustrating their identical roof form. Note: 1037 has the blue umbrella on the patio.



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**Additional Photos – East Side Elevation**



Photo No: 100\_2764  
View: E side-elevation first floor & basement from porch to fireplace  
Photo Date: August 2021; Camera Facing: NW



Photo No: 100\_2770  
View: E side-elevation first floor & basement from fireplace to rear  
Photo Date: August 2021; Camera Facing: NW



Photo No: 100\_2770; View: E side-elevation gamrel face; Photo Date: August 2021; Camera Facing: NW

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**Additional Photos – West Side Elevation**



Photo No: 100\_2797

View: West side-elevation first floor & gambrel face and partial rear façade, basement and first floor levels.

Photo Date: August 2021; Camera Facing: SE



Photo No: 100\_2801

View: West side-elevation showing basement level and first floor bevel siding's kick at base.

Photo Date: August 2021;

Camera Facing: SE

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**Additional Photos - Rear**



Photo No: 100\_2785  
View: Rear Facade  
Photo Date: August 2021; Camera Facing: SSE



Photo No: 100\_2786  
View: Rear Facade  
Photo Date: August 2021; Camera Facing: SE



Photo No: 100\_2785  
View: Rear Facade  
Photo Date: August 2021; Camera Facing: ESE



Photo No: 100\_2787  
View: Rear Facade  
Photo Date: August 2021; Camera Facing: E

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**Additional Photos – Front Façade Gable and Bay Details**



Photo No: 100\_2746; View: Gable face shingle sheathing and windows  
Photo Date: August 2021; Camera Facing: NNW



Photo No: 100\_2748; View: Front bay windows, Gable & bay's window brackets  
Photo Date: August 2021; Camera Facing: NNW

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**Additional Photos – Front Porch**



Photo No: 100\_2750; View: Front Porch with column like posts  
Photo Date: August 2021; Camera Facing: N



Photo No: 100\_275; View: Front porch rail  
Photo Date: August 2021; Camera Facing: N



Photo No: 100\_2756  
View: Porch west side with arched opening  
Photo Date: August 2021; Camera Facing: SW

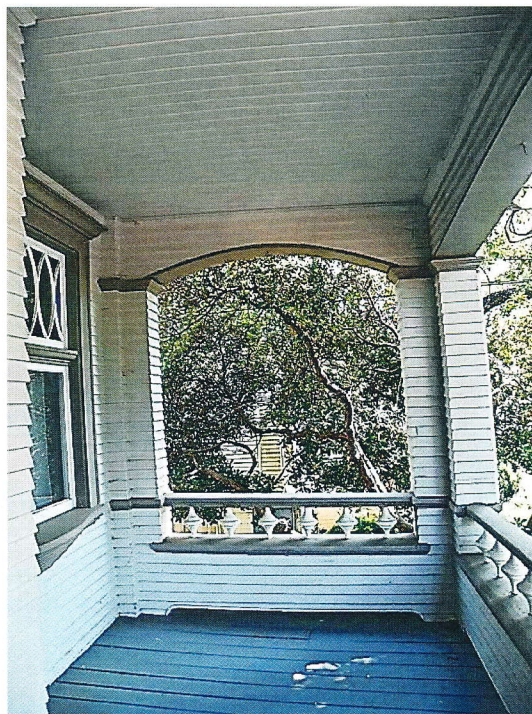


Photo No: 100\_2754  
View: Porch east side with arched opening  
Photo Date: August 2021; Camera Facing: SE

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**Additional Photos – Front facing windows and Front door**



Photo No: 100\_2778  
View: Front door showing architrave molding  
Photo Date: August 2021; Camera Facing: NNW



Photo No: 100\_2747  
View: Front porch window with ovaloid lights, curved sill & trim  
Photo Date: August 2021; Camera Facing: NNW



Photo No: 100\_2743; View: Eyebrow Dormer and window; Photo Date: August 2021; Camera Facing: NNW

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**Additional Photos – East side elevation Gambrel face detail**

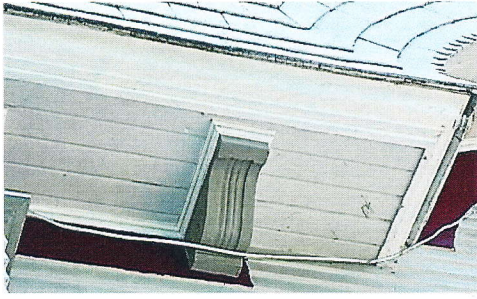


Photo No: 100\_2804  
View: Scrolled bracket on cornice under gambrel face curved end  
Photo Date: August 2021; Camera Facing: NW



Photo No: 100\_2811  
View: Cameo Window set into gambrel face  
Photo Date: August 2021; Camera Facing: NW



Photo No: 100\_2813; View: E side elevation gambrel face shingle siding; Photo Date: August 2021; Camera Facing: NW

**Note: Photos 2811 & 2813 are of 1025 Harrison St., which is identical to the east side elevation of 1037 Harrison St.**

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**Additional Photos – Rear Yard**



Photo No: 100\_2786; View: Rear yard looking towards house  
Photo Date: August 2021; Camera Facing: SSE



Photo No: 100\_2780; View: Rear yard looking towards rear fence  
Photo Date: August 2021; Camera Facing: NNW