# Historical Tour of Santa Clara

## 1 Mission Santa Clara de Asis

On Santa Clara University campus
500 El Camino Real

State Historical Landmark No. 338 circa 1822

The present building is an enlarged replica of the original church built on this site in 1822. In 1926, the old Mission Church was destroyed by fire. The St. Francis Chapel at the rear of the church is the only surviving remnant of the 1822 church. The University of Santa Clara was the first institution to offer classes in higher learning in California. Also visit the site of the third mission (1784-1818) at Franklin and El Camino adjacent to the main entrance to the University.

## 2 Santa Clara Railroad Depot

1005 Railroad Avenue
Listed on the National Register of Historic Places
1863

The station was originally built by the San Francisco & San Jose Railroad Co. on the east side of the tracks and later moved to its present location. Restored to its "original" condition by the South Bay Historical Railroad Society in 1993, it is the oldest continuously operated depot west of the Mississippi. The Interlocking Control Tower (1927) is one of the two unmodified Harridan Standard #4 towers in California. Combined with the speeder and utility shed, the control tower and depot form the Santa Clara Historic Railroad Complex. Open to the public 6:00-9:00pm Tuesdays and 10:00am to 3:00pm Saturdays.

## 3 Women's Club Adobe

3260 The Alameda
State Historical Landmark No. 249
1784-1792

Built around 1790, this was originally one of thirty houses in 5 parallel rows for married neophyte Indian couples. It is the only surviving structure of the third mission complex and is one of the oldest adobes in California. Purchased in 1913 by the Women's Club, it has served as their headquarters ever since. Open to the public 10:00am to 3:00pm Fridays.

## 4 Dr. Paul's House

1116 Washington Street

circa 1892

Dr. Paul's House was built in the 1890s and is an Eastlake-style structure. Dr. Judson Paul was one of Santa Clara's best-known physicians during the 19th century. Also on the property is Dr. Saxe's office building located on 1045 Benton Street. The office was built circa 1855.

## 5 Russell-Robinson House

1184 Washington Street

circa 1861

This home was constructed in 1862 by pioneer carpenter Calvin Russell. This Carpenter Gothic-style residence has a gable roof, louvered shutters, a door with porcelain knob and a bell which was fashioned in 1860. John Robinson, one of Santa Clara's first druggists, later owned this home.

## 6 Franck House

1179 Washington Street
California Point of Historical Interest No. SC2-023
circa 1905

Built in 1905, the Franck House is a local example of a California Colonial Revival home. Note the quatrefoil windows on either side of the lower bay as well as the paired cameo windows at the second level. The home was built by F.C. Franck, Jr., son of State Senator F.C. Franck. The former site of Senator Franck's home is now the Wells Fargo Bank at Washington and Benton Streets.

## 7 Morse Mansion

981 Fremont Street
State Historical Landmark No. 904
circa 1905

The gem of Santa Clara, the Morse Mansion was built in 1892 for Charles Copeland Morse, founder of the Morse Seed Company. The house "that seeds built" is a beautiful Queen Anne building, with faceted glass windows, lovely floors, fireplaces, a full basement, and a glassed-in porch. The original carriage house is located in the rear.

## 8 1000 Block Harrison Street

1000 Block Harrison Street

circa 1891

These seven houses are the oldest surviving block of homes in Santa Clara which haven't been altered or diluted. Numbers 1051 and 1065 are the oldest and date back to 1891. The architectural styles range from Queen Anne to Eastlake, Stick and Shingle. An alley filled with carriage houses runs behind the homes, keeping garage structures tucked out of sight. This is an almost perfect late 19th century

streetscape.

## 9 Daniel Moody House

1111 Harrison Street

circa 1892

This Stick/Eastlake home was built in 1892 and is one of the best of its type remaining in Santa Clara's Old Quad. The wide variety of surface materials, the wealth and distinction of the ornamentation and the excellent condition of the residence combine to make this home quite striking.

## 10 1261, 1295 Jackson Street

1261, 1295 Jackson Street

circa 1890

These homes present a pleasant streetscape of one and one-half story Queen Anne cottages which were very popular in Santa Clara during the 1890s. Both homes have a slanted bay projecting from the left of the facade topped by a gabled roof.

## 11 H.L. Warburton House

1191 Fremont Street

circa 1889

The H.L. Warburton House is a stripped Queen Anne that was built in 1889. The unusual house, which lacks the typical Queen Anne ornamentation, is dominated by a steeply pitched gabled roof with an offset gable. Various owners lived here until Luke Warburton, a prominent local resident and father of Austen Warburton, moved here in 1923.

## 12 Lewis Gardner House

1210 Jackson Street

circa 1891

The Gardner House was built in 1891 by Mathilda Gardner and her son Lewis. Mrs. Gardner owned the entire block and her children built homes on this block. The one and one-half story Queen Anne cottage is typical of the popular worker's home of the late 19th century.

## 13 A. A. Warren House

1160 Jackson Street

circa 1890

This wonderful two and one-half story Queen Anne home was built in 1890 and has great textural appeal. The asymmetrical home has a combination hipped and gabled roof. Note the combination of shingles and carved wooden blocks and how well the elements work together.

## 14 Dugdell-Pinkham House

1061 Fremont Street

circa 1903

This Craftsman bungalow is one of several "newer" architectural styles found in Santa Clara's Old "Quad. The transitional architecture has pronounced Craftsman features in the detailing and materials but also has a curious wrap-around veranda with classic columns and narrow clapboards characteristic of the earlier Colonial Revival design.

## 15 Palmer and Shoemaker Homes

1195 and 1142 Main Street

circa 1885, 1889

The Palmer House, at 1195 Main (circa 1885), and the Shoemaker (Schumacher) House at 1142 Main (circa 1889) are part of a group of five homes forming a striking streetscape. The houses are significant due to the uniform lot sizes and building materials. Although the architectural styles differ greatly, the scales closely match one another, adding to the uniformity of the group and serving as a coherent reminder of 19th century buildings within a neighborhood.

## 16 Johnson House

1159 Main Street

circa 1851

This Greek Revival style home was built of pre-cut lumber from Maine and shipped around Cape Horn. Four fireplaces and a picture window were added later. Samuel Johnson built the house in 1851. He was a business and civic leader in Santa Clara. The house was subsequently purchased in 1873 by Mary Schumacher, widow of a Civil War colonel.

## 17 Robert Menzel House

1191 Benton Street

circa 1895

The Robert Menzel House was designed by architects Wolf & McKenzie and built in 1895. It is a good example of Queen Anne style architecture with the "witches tower" as a prominent architectural feature. Robert Menzel came to Santa Clara n 1875 and was later City Treasurer and Superintendent of Schools.

## 18 Morgan House

1380 Lincoln Street

circa 1896

This Queen Anne Victorian, known as the Morgan House, was built in 1895 by real estate magnate John Center Morgan for his niece Margaret Center Morgan. Twin doghouse dormers and horizontal siding that were shipped around Cape Horn are predominant features.

## 19 Trogden House

1669 Catherine Street

circa 1870

This cottage was built in 1870. Several additions have altered its appearance including a pitched and flat roof, as well as a glass-enclosed porch with horizontal and vertical siding. Mr. Trogden subdivided this block in 1868 (Santa Clara's first subdivision) and lived here from 1870 to 1940.

## 20 Carmelite Monastery

1000 Lincoln Street

circa 1917

The Carmelite Monastery is an award-winning example of Spanish Ecclesiastical architecture. Judge Hiram Bond purchased the land the Monastery now sits on in 1895 and established a ranch house. His visitors included author Jack London. The property was purchased by Senator James Phelan and his nephew Noel Sullivan and the Carmelite Monastery was built in 1917. Note the extensive olive groves and wonderful gardens. Grounds open 6:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Sunday.

## 21 Semas House

1543 Franklin Street

circa 1912

This two-story residence represents one of the largest and finest Craftsman Bungalow buildings in the City. The structure, designed by Wolf & McKenzie, is characterized by a double gabled, steeply pitched roof and punctuated by a large shed dormer. A full front porch is supported by four squared wooden pillars.

## 22 Kiely House

1588 Homestead Road

circa 1889

This two and one-half story late Queen Anne style home began its life as a one-story home, built circa 1889, and was raised up in the 1920s. The home was purchased in 1932 by William P. Kiely for whom Kiely Boulevard in Santa Clara was named. The house was also occupied by the Enright family.

## 23 Elim German Community Church

1298 Homestead Road

circa 1904

Elim Church is the only Gothic-style church in Santa Clara. The building was constructed in 1904. A steeple sits over the tower when seen from Homestead Road and is a distinctive feature of this structure.

## 24 Newton Jackson House

1409 Lexington Street

circa 1894

This stripped Queen Anne Cottage is typical of the predominantly wood construction of the Old Quad area. The absence of much Queen Anne gingerbread gives this house the look of Greek Revival architecture. Newton Jackson was a janitor for the Hall of Records in San Jose.

## 25 Harris-Lass Historic Preserve

1889 Market

circa 1864

The Harris-Lass House is one of Santa Clara's two historic home museums. The site is significant as Santa Clara's last farm. The 11-room Italianate-style house was originally lived in by Albert Harris, at one time a vice president of the Santa Clara Valley Bank. The home was later purchased by Captain Frederick Lass and his descendants lived in the house for over 75 years.

The museum is open Saturday and Sunday 12 noon until 4:00 p.m. for a nominal admission.

## 26 Gothic Revival

1490 Santa Clara Street

circa 1880

This 1880s era Gothic Revival-style home is most notable for its "Gothic" feature - a steeply pitched facade gable. The house is sheathed in shiplap siding with corner boards at the building ends.

## 27 George L. Sullivan House

725 Madison Street

circa 1907

The George L. Sullivan home - named for the first dean at Santa Clara University's Engineering School - is a Craftsman bungalow built in 1906. The house has a porch pergola covered in vines, which is a typical Craftsman landscaping treatment. The house is covered in redwood clapboard siding and is one of the largest and best-kept examples of a Craftsman in the City.

## 28 "Dutch" Queen Anne

610 Monroe Street

circa 1895

This "Dutch" Queen Anne is one of the Old Quad's finest examples of Victorian architecture. Built in 1895, the shingle home has a Dutch gambrel roof, a bell capped turret, and second-story bay with a false balcony crown.

## 29 Wilson House

610 Jackson Street

circa 1935

Built after 1935, this Spanish Colonial Revival home is on the site of one of Santa Clara's oldest Victorian homes, which was destroyed by a fire. This is one of the Old Quad's few Spanish Colonial Revival homes, and is a sterling example. Note the overhanging porch roof which is supported by four hexagonal shaped wood columns. Built by William A. Wilson, owner of Wilson's Jewel Bakery.

## 30 John C. McPherson House

561 Washington Street

circa 1895

This Queen Anne Home is one and a half stories high and was built in the 1890s. The house is significant for both its lovely Queen Anne-style architecture as well as the fact that its original owner was John C. McPherson, an "orchardist" who ran a feed and fuel store. John McPherson was also a member of the City Council and president of the Town Board.

## 31 Henry Warburton House

714 and 716 Main Street

circa 1886

Built in 1886, this stick-style Victorian was home to Dr. Henry Warburton, Santa Clara's first medical man. Note the "widow's walk" sitting atop the hipped roof.

## 32 Luis Arguello Home

1085 Santa Clara Street

circa 1868

This Italianate-style, with later modifications, was built by Luis Arguello as his residence. Although the interior has been converted to apartments, the exterior is little changed from its original appearance. Arguello was the son of Jose Dario Arguello, California's first Mexican governor, who came to power in 1823.

## 33 Park Court Subdivision

550 through 792 Park Court

circa 1925

This area is the only intact subdivision from the 1920s and 1930s remaining today in Santa Clara. The subdivision is a fine collection of various style bungalows, including Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and Cape Cod. Despite the varied architectural styles and materials, the neighborhood is unique because of size, scale and lot size.

## 34 Headen-Inman House

1505 Warburton Avenue

circa 1913

The Headen-Inman House, part of the Headen estate, was moved to this location in 1985. Santa Clara's other historical house museum, it is a fine example of the Arts & Crafts movement and has a four-panel door with beveled glass lights and fine interior woodwork. The museum houses the City's historical collection and features Santa Clara historical artifacts. The museum is open from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. on Sundays.

## 35 Jamison-Brown House

1505 Warburton Avenue

circa 1866

The Jamison-Brown House was built in 1866 as a simple farmhouse and moved to this location in the 1980s. The structure was remodeled extensively by the Brown family. Note the veranda - it was added by the Brown family and came from the Judge Hiram Bond house. Owned by the City of Santa Clara and it is used by the Triton Museum for office/meeting space.

## 36 James Lick Mansion

Millpond and Granary
554 Mansion Park Drive

circa 1855

James Lick, a native of Pennsylvania, was a piano maker by trade. After accumulating $30,000 in South America, he came to San Francisco in 1848. In 1855, Lick built a four-stone, water-powered flour mill on the Guadalupe River. The Mansion was constructed in 1858 and contains a lovely mahogany interior. Lick's estate established the observatory on Mount Hamilton, where Lick is buried.