UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS	USE O	NLY						
RECEIVED	) "	100 1	0 1	170			•	
	A	PR 1	4 K	3/3	MVV	2	<b>.</b>	~~~~~
DATE EN	rered				"Hi	6.	4 19	ß

#### SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

NAME				
HISTORIC				
Joseph Fisch	er House			
AND/OR COMMON				
Fischer-Hanl	on House			
LOCATION				
STREET & NUMBER				
135 G Street			NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN			CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	ICT
Benicia STATE		VICINITY OF		CODE
California		06	Solano	095
CLASSIFIC	ATION			
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENTUSE
DISTRICT	XPUBLIC	OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
X_BUILDING(S)	PRIVATE	X_UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	XPARK
STRUCTURE	ВОТН	X_WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDE
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	X_YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED NO	INDUSTRIAL MILITARY	TRANSPORTATIC
STREET & NUMBER	Department of Parks a	nd Recreation		
1416 9th Sti CITY, TOWN			STATE	
Sacramento		VICINITY OF	Californi	a
LOCATION COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, E	OF LEGAL DESCR			
·	California De	partment of Parks a	nd Recreation	
STREET & NUMBER	1416 9th Stre	ot		
CITY, TOWN	1410 7LH 3LFE	<u> </u>	STATE	
	Sacramento		Californi	а
REPRESEN	TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		
TÍTLE Histori	ic Building Survey			
DATE				
	(March 25)	FEDERAL X	STATECOUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS	California Departmen	t of Parks and Recr		Street
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
	Sacramento		Californi	La

### 7 DESCRIPTION

C	ONDITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK C	NE
EXCELLENT GOOD X_FAIR	DETERIORATED RUINS UNEXPOSED	UNALTERED X_ALTERED	ORIGINAL X.moved	SITE DATE_ <u>1858</u>

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Fischer-Hanlon House, a rectangular, two story structure built in the early 1850's, was said to have originally been a hotel named the Eulahlia. In its early days the building, measuring fifty-one feet east to west by twenty-nine feet, was barn-like, with a two story open veranda on one side.

The original foundation material, which was redwood sills, has been replaced by concrete. The heavy timber frame with mortise and tenon joints, reflects an eighteenth century method of building in America which lost favor with the advent of the balloon frame technique in the 1830's and 1840's. The interior walls of this early Gold Rush period building were of painted muslin.

The building, which was said to have been damaged by fire, was moved to its present site by Joseph Fischer, who purchased the property in July, 1858. Fischer restored the structure and converted it into a residence. Since that time, the house has undergone a gradual remodeling; several additions have been built onto the rear or north wall at the west end of the building.

The exterior is covered by five and one-half inch clapboard siding; vertical end boards strengthen the corners. The medium pitch gable roof is wood shingle, as it was originally; two brick chimneys rise from the peak. Evenly distributed, two sash, double hung windows, with shaped lintels and plain trim, pierce the front facade. Each one is enframed by wooden shutters. The windows on the east and west sides are of the same type. Straight stairs lead to the first floor entrance which is well above ground level and off center. The original door has been removed. A one story porch, enclosed with lattice work, covers the entrance. Squared posts support the second story balcony above.

Originally, the first floor of the home was divided by a large hall with a parlor on one side and a dining room and bedroom on the other. The second floor contained three bedrooms. Interior walls were covered with redwood boards of random lengths and widths and interior room partitions were made of plaster. There are two fireplaces in the house.

Eventually, the two story veranda at the rear of the building was enclosed and additional rooms were built on. The house grew to contain a total of fourteen rooms, including a kitchen, nursery, pantry and creamery.

In 1901 the bathrooms were put in and in 1902 electricity was installed. Other major remodeling projects were carried out in the 1930's by the three grand-daughters of Joseph Fischer, who inherited the home. They had the home re-wallpapered and they had hardwood floors put down. CONTINUATION SHEET

#### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR HCRS USE ONLY RECEIVED APR 1 2 1979 DATE ENTERED.

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

Currently, the Fischer-Hanlon Home, which has remained in one family for three generations, is being restored by the State Parks and Recreation Department. Thus far, it has been re-roofed, new concrete foundations have been laid, and the house has been made earthquake proof. Future plans include the installation of a new heating system, safe wiring, and a woodburning stove. The home will be painted in its original colors and the interior will be papered with documented wallpaper of the 1880-1900 period. Based on architectural/historical studies, which sampled the original historic fabric under more recent wallpaper layers, it appears that the Joseph Fischer House in Benicia Capitol SHP preserves almost all of the material original to its construction. This material is presently covered by more recently applied material, but will be available for viewing in specific areas through viewing windows. Since the more recent (since late 1850's) materials have been merely applied over the first historic fabric, the latter can be safely estimated at 90% of the current amount of material forming the building.

The site possesses a number of other structures in addition to the main residence:

- 1. A one story, three room building with clapboard siding and an open veranda, which was used for the servants' quarters. It is situated behind the Fischer Home and was probably built in the 1850's or 1860's. The three rooms include a lamp cleaning room and a coal bin.
- 2. An old fashioned, three holer privy also stands in a good state of preservation.
- 3. The barn or carriage house was apparently built in the 1880's to replace an earlier barn. This one and one half story structure, with ten inch channel siding and a wood shingle roof, measures twenty-four by forty feet. The interior is divided into a main compartment for the storage of a carriage or buggy, a large area for stables, and a room for harnesses. Narrow stairs lead from the stall area to the loft. The interior is open timber finish with two by twelve inch floor joists.
- 4. A windmill, formerly used for pumping water for the garden or animals, has been dismantled and removed from the site. Its whereabouts are being sought.

#### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR HCRS USE ONLY RECEI**YER 1 2 1979** DATE ENTERED MAY 2 4 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER 7	PAGE 3

- 5. A cistern, located on the west side of the main residence, stores rainwater which is collected from the eaves of the house. The water was pumped into the pantry and used in the home.
- 6. A picket fence stands in front of the home and on the west side.

## **8** SIGNIFICANCE

SPECIFIC DATES 1850's (house) BUILDER/ARCHITÉCT unknown				
.1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	PO&HICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
.1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
.1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
.1600-1699	XARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
.1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
-1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING 😕	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	ECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	

#### **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The architectural significance of the structure is principally in terms of its preserving a primitive form of construction for the California area. Specifically, this house preserves one of the few examples of heavy timber frame construction with mortise and tenon joints which was used mainly prior to the advent of balloon framing in California in the mid-19th century.

The Fischer-Hanlon Home, built in the 1850's was possibly once used as a hotel during the Gold Rush period. It was purchased by Joseph Fischer, a Benicia businessman who moved the building to its present site and converted it into a residence. Fischer had migrated from his native city of Zurich, Switzerland to New York in 1845. In 1849 he moved to California. A lucrative butcher business sponsored his remaining in Benicia, rather than attempting to mine.

At that time, and for twenty years thereafter, Benicia was a city to be reckoned with. In 1853-54, it was the capital of California--the State House being located immediately adjacent to the Fischer property. Many noted people associated with California history were said to have been friends of the Fischers; among them were Mariano G. Vallejo, General Bennett Riley, and Thomas O. Larkin. Once known as the "Athens of the West", Benicia declined following removal of the capital to Sacramento and removal of the county seat to Fairfield.

One significant feature of the Fischer Home is the fact that three generations of the same family lived there and gradually developed and maintained it. Joseph Fischer and his wife left their home to their three children, Martha Fischer Quinn, Joseph Fischer and Elizabeth Fischer Hanlon. Martha and Joseph resided in the house until their death, whereupon Elizabeth Hanlon's three daughters inherited it.

The Fischer-Hanlon Home, with its outbuildings, and the remains of its well-cared for garden, is a good example of the nineteenth century way of life. Because of its historical significance and its many fine attributes, the State Parks and Recreation Department plans to make the Fischer-Hanlon Home "a house museum", with the family's beautiful collection of furniture, estimated in excess of \$50,000, on display. It will be restored to reflect the 1880-1900 period, the period during which family members were living in the home full time, and the period during which the condition and appearance

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Historic Spots in California - Hoover and Rensch

Historical Benicia - Dykes

<b>10</b> GEOGRAPHICAL	DATA			
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPI	ERTY43 acre	-		
QUADRANGLE NAME	Benicia		QUADRANGLE SCALE	•24,000
A 1 10 5 7 13 8 14 10 ZONE EASTING C 1 1 1 1 1		B		
ELIILI		FLI LI		
GLILLI		н∟⊥_		
Benicia, California	House complex occur a. The lot is 150'	on the frontag	ge and 125.15' dee	<b>p</b>
LIST ALL STATES AND	D COUNTIES FOR PROPERTI	ES OVERLAPPING S	STATE OR COUNTY BOUN	DARIES
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	-	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE
11 FORM PREPARED	) BY	: :		
Allen W. Welts, St.	<u>ate Park Historian I</u>	II	DATE	
Department of Park	s and Recreation		10/28/74 TELEPHONE	
1416 9th Street	151 6.8.9.9	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. M.	the state of the second s	
CITY OR TOWN			STATE	
Sacramento			California	<u> </u>
<b>12 STATE HISTORIC</b>				J <sub>ac a f</sub>
THE EVAL	LUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF T	HIS PROPERTY WIT		
NATIONAL	STATE	_ <u>X</u>	LOCAL	
As the designated State Historic hereby nominate this property fo criteria and procedures set forth b STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION O	or inclusion in the National Re by the National Park Service.			
TITLE				D 4 1979
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THI	S PROPERTY IS INCLUDED I	N THE NATIONAL R	EGIŞTER	1 <u>7 1 1 7 1</u>
/AA/	1. ANS.	$\frown$	DATE 5.5	4.79
ATTEST:	WREGISTER	<del>.</del>	····· 5 4 1 5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION	T/F	÷		

FHR-8-300A (11/78) UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

#### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR HCRS	USE ONLY		
RECEIVED	APR 1 2 19	79	
DATE ENTE	TT	2	4

|--|

of the house is fairly well documented. Plans include architectural view areas: areas which will remain unrestored to expose the underlying structure, the method of construction, and the evaluation of the house. This museum will have two purposes: one, to show how a late nineteenth century family lived and adapted their house to meet family needs; and two, to show the evolution of late nineteenth century material culture and technology.