

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

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Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service

### 1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Daniel Webster Harrier House  
Other names/site number: Harrier-Kenney House  
Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location

Street & number: 739 Ohio Street  
City or town: Vallejo State: California County: Solano  
Not For Publication:  Vicinity:  N/A

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,


I hereby certify that this \_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A X B X C \_\_\_ D

	<u>10/19/15</u>
<b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<u>California State Historic Preservation Officer</u>	
<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<b>Signature of commenting official:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Title :</b>	<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

*John Edson W. Beall* 12-8-15  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	sites
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Italianate  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood: Drop Siding

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

### Summary Paragraph

The Daniel Webster Harrier House is a two-story wood-frame house, with modified rectangular plan, flat roof with cornice, and two-story slanted bay window. Exterior siding and ornamentation is of wood, and the building has a concrete foundation. The house fronts north Ohio Street near its intersection with Sutter Street in Vallejo, California. Located at the top of a hill, it is roughly four blocks northeast of Vallejo's historic downtown. The neighborhood, with lot widths of 45-50 feet, is characterized by large nineteenth-century houses surrounded by more modest dwellings constructed during the early decades of the twentieth century, and some more recent infill. A low retaining wall contains the small, sloping front yard, which is accessed via a set of concrete steps toward the eastern end of the parcel. The rear yard is dominated by a large eucalyptus tree near the southwest corner of the property. A small carriage house, with siding similar to that on the main house, is located on the rear alley at the southeast corner of the property. Constructed in 1870, the house is an early example of a slanted-bay Italianate townhouse, a style that dominates domestic architecture in parts of the Bay Area during the late 1870s and early 1880s. The building has been altered very little over the 145 years since its construction and is in excellent condition. It retains its original character-defining design elements and materials.



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## **Narrative Description**

### **Exterior: north façade**

The primary façade of the Daniel Webster Harrier house is on the north. The asymmetrical façade is divided roughly into thirds, with the entryway and a single window above it on the eastern third, and the two-story slanted bay window on the western 2/3. Its flat roof is adorned with a cornice featuring paired brackets and a paneled frieze. The highly ornamented brackets are scrolled, incised, and pendanted. Bracketed flat crowns and frieze top both levels of bay windows, which are rectangular. The single window above the door is segmentally arched. It has an ogee-arched crown with brackets and paneled frieze with keystone. It leads onto a balconette with a turned-post balustrade atop the entry. Large brackets supporting the balconette are scrolled, incised, and pendanted. There is an arched integral entry porch immediately below, which is lit by cast-iron globe lanterns. The paneled wood entry door has a fanlight and sidelights. It is reached via a set of concrete steps flanked by concrete lions. Cladding is horizontal drop siding, with quoins executed in wood at the corners. Windows on the primary facade are one-over-one double-hung wooden sash.

### **Exterior: west façade**

The west façade, which is only a few feet from the property line, lacks the decorative cornice and elaborations of the primary façade. Originally set on a lot more than double its current size, the house was the first on the east half of the block. Its commanding hilltop position and the lack of other structures around it meant that all sides would have originally been visible, but the west side of the house faced the downtown area and busy Sonoma Boulevard, so was second in importance only to the main façade. Although less elaborate, materials and decorative features are continued from the main elevation. The decorative treatment of the eight regularly-spaced windows matches those on the front bay with bracketed flat crowns and frieze. Windows on the west elevation are two-over-two double-hung wooden sash. The lower portion of the southernmost window has been closed up, shortening the bottom two lights. This window is in a bathroom that was originally a service porch, so presumably the alteration was made to provide privacy. Cladding is horizontal drop siding, with quoins executed in wood at the front corner. The rear corner of the elevation lacks quoins.

### **Exterior: east façade**

The front section of the east façade is identical to the west façade, except that it has only two windows. They have bracketed flat crowns and frieze, and are two-over-two double-hung wooden sash. Cladding is horizontal drop siding, with quoins executed in wood at the front corner. The rear wing of the house is narrower than the front, however, and the south section of the east façade is recessed. It has two upstairs windows that match the other rectangular side windows, with bracketed flat crowns and frieze, and two-over-two double-hung wooden sash. A similar window on the ground floor, however, has bird's-eye detail rather than bracketed crowns and frieze. A single-story wing, originally a service porch, projects from the recessed wing to a point almost flush with the front portion of the elevation. A secondary

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entrance near the front of this wing is fitted with a modern door and security screen door. Like the ground-floor window to the rear, this entryway has bird's-eye detail.

**Exterior: south façade**

The rear elevation of the house, without cornice, quoins, or elaborate window crowns, lacks the decorative detail found on the other three façades. Its only fenestration is a small, fixed, two-light horizontal window with a simple surround. It is identical to the transoms above the bedroom doors, and was probably installed when the back porch was removed. The horizontal drop wood siding shows seams and signs of patching. A centered entryway is fitted with a modern door and security screen door. It has bird's-eye detail and paired cast iron globe lanterns. It is reached via a low set of concrete steps.

**Interior:**

The interior of the Daniel Webster Harrier house, though altered more than the exterior, retains most of its original floor plan and much of its interior fabric. The house has three areas of use: the public rooms in the front section of the downstairs, the service rooms in the rear section of the downstairs, and the family area with bedrooms, bathroom, and private sitting room upstairs. The more public section of the house devoted to receiving and entertaining guests is the best preserved area, with its original floorplan intact, while the service area has been the most heavily altered.

The entryway, which leads to a staircase on the left, hallway in the center, and front parlor on the right, has been almost perfectly preserved. The staircase has a two-tone walnut balustrade with a heavy hexagonal newel and turned balusters. The staircase curves to the right near the second floor, where there is a decorative coffin niche. The staircase and hallway have decorative Lincrusta wainscoting that appears to date from the decade the house was constructed. The hallway also has tall decorative baseboards and oak-strip floors.

The front parlor and the sitting room behind it have open-beamed ceilings, tall decorative baseboards and oak-strip floors. All decorative woodwork has been painted, however, and the large original pocket doors between the rooms have been removed. The dining room has been similarly preserved, with original woodwork intact but painted, original chair rails, baseboards, and flooring. The dining room also features a built in china cabinet.

Except for the narrow servant's staircase at the rear of the house, which retains its grooved paneling, the service areas to the rear have been more heavily altered. Kitchen cabinets appear to date from the middle decades of the twentieth century, while appliances are modern. The laundry room off the kitchen to the left was a service porch until 1965, and the bathroom in this part of the house was originally a pantry.

The upstairs has been well-preserved, although a wall and two closets were removed in 1965 to create a large sitting room and modern bathroom. A wood stove and hearth in the sitting room

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that was created in the mid-1960s is more typical of the era of its installation than the period of significance. However, Lincrusta wainscoting at the top of the staircase and open-beamed ceilings have been retained, and operable transoms over the bedroom doors have recently been restored.

**Carriage House:**

A small carriage house is located to the south of the house on the alley. Its front-gabled roof is composition shingle, and the structure has horizontal drop siding that similar to the cladding on the house. It has entrances its north and west elevations. The north elevation retains its original solid wood door. The south elevation, which faces onto the alley, is clad in vertical wood boards. It would have originally had a vehicle door facing the alley, it was closed up at an unknown date. Aluminum slider windows and a multi-light glazed door were installed on the west elevation at an unknown date. According to a document created by the owner who restored the property in the 1960s, the carriage house was built before the dwelling, and used for storage during the construction project. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, however, show a slightly larger buggy house several feet to the west of the current building. The carriage house appears to have been constructed circa 1910, when the large original lot was subdivided. Sanborn Maps show the building in its current position by 1919. It may have been constructed of from materials salvaged from the original, but dates from the decade after the Harriers sold the house. Although some of its features are well-preserved, it has been moderately altered over the years, and its condition is not as good as that of the main house. Because it was constructed outside the period of significance, and because alterations over the decades have resulted in a substantial loss of integrity, the carriage house is a noncontributing resource.

**Landscaping:**

Steps leading to the yard and house and the concrete hardscape on the side of the house appear to date from the period of significance, but nothing remains of the original landscaping. A newspaper article from the year the house was built discusses a fence designed by the architect, which is no longer extant. The small shrubs and trees near the house in front and back do not date from the period of significance. Nor do they appear to be in-kind replacements, as historic photographs show that the landscaping has changed significantly since the mid-twentieth century. The only exception is a very large eucalyptus tree in the back yard. Although this tree is old, it also appears to date from after the period of significance. A low retaining wall in front of the house near the street dates from circa 1965 when the house was being restored.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years



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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Exploration/Settlement

Commerce

Architecture

Politics/Government

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1870 – 1910

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1870

1872

1876

1889

1894

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Harrier, Daniel Webster

Harrier, Lewis Garibaldi

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Daley, Robert Hugh

Farmer, Hiram Milo

Rounds, George

Doyle, James

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Daniel Webster Harrier House is eligible to the National Register under Criterion B at the local level of significance for its association with Daniel Webster Harrier (1834 – 1915). One of Vallejo’s early settlers, Harrier became a prominent local businessman and built one of the first substantial houses in Vallejo. He was a founder and president of the Vallejo Bank. In the 1870s, Harrier served as a City of Vallejo trustee, school board trustee, and Solano County Supervisor. He was also a delegate to the California Republican Convention in 1872. Harrier’s son Lewis Garibaldi Harrier (1860 – 1930) later became an important local citizen and legal professional, serving as City Attorney and Superior Court Judge, as well as in other positions. The period of significance is from 1870, when the house was constructed for the Harrier family, until the Harriers sold the house in 1910. In addition, the property is eligible to the National Register under Criterion C. for its architecture as the work of a master. It is a residential property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of Italianate architecture. Designed by Robert Hugh Daley, its period of significance under Criterion C is 1870, the year of its construction.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

**Development and Early History of Vallejo**

The original inhabitants of the Vallejo area were the Coast Miwoks and Patwins that lived there before the arrival of Europeans. In 1833, General Mariano Vallejo passed through the area on his way to set up headquarters in Sonoma on behalf of the Mexican government. As military commander of Mexico’s northern frontier, Vallejo received vast land grants from the Mexican government in the 1830s. Rancho Suscol, which included the land on which the town of Vallejo was later built, was one of these grants. After California became part of the United States in 1850, General Vallejo offered 156 acres adjacent to the Carquinez Straits as a site for the state capital, and the grateful legislature named the town Vallejo in the General’s honor.

John B. Frisbie, who was General Vallejo’s son-in-law, commissioned a surveyor to lay out a town and built a house for his family in Vallejo. The California State Legislature came to Vallejo in 1852, but soon abandoned the mostly undeveloped town for Benicia and later Sacramento. The departure of the legislature emptied the nascent village of most of its population, but Vallejo received a more lasting government sponsor just two years later when the U.S. Navy established its first West Coast base on Mare Island. This was the start of a 142-year

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relationship between the navy and the town. Vallejo began to grow slowly after the arrival of the navy, with hotels, churches, a wharf, and a telegraph line opening in the late 1850s. Gas lights came to Vallejo in 1866, after they had become common in California towns. In 1867, Vallejo incorporated as a town.

With its strategic location on the Napa River and Carquinez Straits, Vallejo became a center of trade after the railroad arrived in 1860. By the late nineteenth century, the town had a population of over 8,000, and was thriving economically with the support of U.S. Naval spending.

### **Construction and Ownership Chronology**

Daniel Webster Harrier purchased lots 12, 13, and 15 of Block 397 at the end of 1869, and construction took place during the first half of 1870. A lengthy article published in the Vallejo Evening Chronicle on June 22, 1870, referred to the house as more "permanent" than earlier Vallejo dwellings and asserted that it exhibited "a higher style of architecture." Harrier was a Vallejo grocer, butcher, and hotelier whose large family lived in the house until the early twentieth century. The architect was Robert Hugh Daley, who later co-designed the First Presbyterian Church in Napa and built many houses in San Francisco. Hiram Milo Farmer and George Rounds, carpenters who were brothers-in-law, were the builders. The two men operated a planing mill at which they made the cornices, window frames, and other exterior details. The original marble fireplace was created by James Doyle of Vallejo Marble Works.

The house has been altered very little over the years. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps show that a small (approximately 250 square feet) addition was constructed at the rear of the house between 1870 and 1886. Between 1886 and 1889, two small outbuildings were constructed near the rear of the yard. The house was originally on a very large lot, and during the 1890s, a small second dwelling was built to the west of the house, which became 729 Ohio Street.

The Harrier family owned the house until 1910, when they sold it to Robert and Amelia Simpson. Circa 1910, the small house at 729 Ohio Street was demolished and replaced with two more houses. Sheds at the rear of the lot along the alley were also demolished. The parcels were split at the same time, probably when the property passed out of the possession of the Harrier family to the Simpsons. The original carriage house was demolished about this time, and the slightly smaller building currently at the southeast corner of the parcel was constructed.

The Simpsons, who were in their sixties, lived briefly in the house with their son-in-law, daughter, and grandson before Robert Simpson died. The widowed Amelia Simpson sold the house to Amundson and Susannah Horn in 1911. Two generations of the Horn family lived in the house for the next 53 years. The Horns extensively remodeled the interior in 1921. The original marble fireplace surround in the front parlor and large pocket doors between parlor and sitting room were removed at this time.

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In 1964, June and Paul Kenney purchased the house from Lillian Horn, who was one of Amundson and Susannah's children. Paul Kenney was a naval Lieutenant Commander, and June Kenney was part of a family that had been in Vallejo since World War I. The Kenneys were responsible for a major restoration in the mid-1960s. A back porch that was added at an unknown date was removed in 1965. A service porch on the east side of the house was enclosed to form a laundry room at the same time, and concrete foundation was poured. The Kenneys also performed repairs such as re-roofing, re-wiring, and restoring interior plaster. A pantry off the kitchen was converted into a bathroom, and the lower half of its window was shortened at this time. The Kenneys also removed a wall upstairs to create a modern bathroom and a sitting room, in which they installed a brick hearth and free-standing fireplace.

When June Kenney died in 1996, her daughter, Shirley Coyne, sold the house to Mark Golden and Regan Rhea. The couple sold to current owners Melissa and David Bowman in 2013.

### **Daniel Webster Harrier**

Daniel Webster or D.W. Harrier was an early settler in Vallejo who was a formative influence on the commercial life of the young town, an early civic leader, and commissioned one of Vallejo's first architect-designed residences. He was born in Maryland in 1834, and grew up on farms in Pennsylvania and Iowa. In 1854, he followed the Gold Rush to California, settling in Sierra County and later Nevada City. He was a miner during this period, worked as a teamster, and operated a livery stable and stage express.

Harrier relocated to Vallejo in 1865, just as the tiny settlement was becoming a real town. This is the year he married Sarah Walker, who also went by her middle name, Maria. Born about 1836, Sarah Maria Lee was the fourth of eight children born to John and Hannah Lee. The Lee family relocated to California in 1854, settling in Vallejo. In 1860, Sarah was living in Napa with her first husband and baby daughter, Lizzie. Lewis Garibaldi Harrier, who was born in 1860, was also a child of Sarah's first marriage. Sarah Lee Walker was widowed or divorced in the early 1860s.

Shortly after coming to Vallejo, Harrier went into business with Sarah's father, John Lee, who was the proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel. A Vallejo pioneer, Lee came to California from Essex, Massachusetts, where he had been a spinner, in 1854. One of the first hotels in Vallejo, the Metropolitan was located at the intersection of Virginia and Santa Clara Streets.

After eighteen months in the hotel business, Harrier became a stock buyer, and in 1868, he bought a Vallejo butcher shop. The following year, he hired R. H. Daley to design the house on Ohio Street. In 1870, Sarah and Daniel Harrier were living on Ohio Street with five children and two servants. Harrier diversified into the sale of groceries and liquor. In addition to his financial success, he became a leader of the growing community. In 1872, Harrier was a member of Solano County's delegation to the Republican State Convention. The following year he was elected to Vallejo's Board of Trustees, and also served as a Solano County Supervisor and school



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board member in the 1870s. Harrier was part of a group that formed a new Vallejo bank in 1876, and was its first President.

In 1880, Sarah and Daniel Harrier had 7 children at home, ranging in age from two to twenty-one. By the late 1880s, sons Lewis, Daniel, Jr., and Victor were all partners in the family grocery and liquor stores. At the turn of the century, only Daniel, Jr. and Maude were living in the house with their parents. By 1910, Daniel and Sarah Harrier had retired to Oakland.

The Daniel Webster Harrier house is the only known extant property associated with the life of Daniel Webster Harrier. The Metropolitan Hotel, which eventually became the Astor House, was demolished during the twentieth century. The locations of his butcher shop and other businesses are not known. Harrier was living in the house during the 1870s and 1880s, the period during when he was most active in Vallejo's commercial and political affairs.

#### **Lewis Garibaldi Harrier**

In the 1880s, Daniel and Sarah Harrier's son Lewis began to become a prominent citizen of Vallejo in his own right. Lewis Garibaldi or L.G. Harrier was part of one of Vallejo High School's first graduating classes in 1875. He went on to attend the University of California, graduating in 1880. He was a Vallejo school teacher and Superintendent of Schools in the 1880s, and trained as an attorney. In 1889, he became an assistant district attorney for Solano County, and went on to become Vallejo's City Attorney in 1894. He was later a Superior Court Judge. He pursued various business ventures, such as real estate development and newspaper publishing, partnering with family members and other prominent residents of Vallejo. In 1897, he married Michigan native Jessie Penny. Throughout the 1880s, and probably up until the time of his marriage, he resided in the Daniel Webster Harrier house on Ohio Street.

Lewis Garibaldi Harrier had a house constructed for himself several blocks south at 720 Georgia Street about 1897. Although secondary to his father's association with the Daniel Webster Harrier house, the younger Harrier is also importantly associated with the building. He not only grew up in the house, but continued to reside on Ohio Street while he established his business, public service, and legal career in Vallejo.

#### **Robert Hugh Daley**

Robert Hugh or R. H. Daley was born in Ireland about 1832. Nothing is known about his family or early life. As a young man he worked as a carpenter before becoming an architect. In 1869, he registered to vote in Vallejo, listing occupation as carpenter. This would have been the period when he was working on 739 Ohio Street, which is his first known work. In the early 1870s, he was living in Napa while working in the area. During this period he was working on the First Presbyterian Church of Napa, which was built in 1875. Daley partnered with Theodore Eisen for the Gothic Revival church, as well for the Adamson house in St. Helena, which was built the same year. The church, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, is

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Daley's best-known work. Daley and Eisen maintained offices in both Napa and San Francisco in the mid-1870s.

After the partnership with Eisen on the church design, most of Daley's projects were domestic. He continued to partner with other architects, one of whom was Wilhelm Praun, who was born in Germany in about 1845. Daley and Praun had an architectural practice on Main Street in Napa in 1878. The pair submitted plans to Napa County for the new courthouse that year, but their design was not selected. The two architects began to focus on projects in San Francisco, and went on to design three buildings there in the 1880s. Daley also partnered with an architect named Pierce on a handful San Francisco buildings during the 1880s.

In addition to his partnerships, Daley constructed at least thirteen individually-designed buildings in San Francisco during the 1880s and 1890s. He also performed various additions, repairs, and renovations on existing buildings. Daley appears to have mostly resided in San Francisco, but moved around the Bay Area based on where he had commissions. He married Mary E. Wilson in Sonoma in 1875. In 1882, he lived at 933 Valencia Street, in a slanted bay window Italianate townhouse he may have designed. Later in the 1880s, he lived on Market Street in San Francisco, moving to Post Street toward the end of the decade, where he lived through the end of the century. His office was also on Post Street during this period. In 1900, U.S. census records show him living in a boarding house on Post Street with eight other people. There is no mention of his wife, Mary. In the 1890s, Daley was a member of the San Francisco chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Although he primarily worked in San Francisco after 1880, Daley was a partner in a company that planned construction of a wharf in Vallejo in 1891. From 1901 to 1905, Daley lived on Stockton Street in San Francisco. He died in 1905. No evidence has been uncovered to indicate that Daley ever had any children.

The Daniel Webster Harrier House is Daley's earliest known work. It is eligible to the National Register under Criterion C as the work of a master. The Italianate townhouse exhibits the austere rectangular massing relieved by projecting slanted bay and highly decorative detailing characteristic of later examples of the style. Although Italianate Townhouses were a popular building type in Solano County and the Bay Area at large during this period, most were the more restrained and less highly-ornamented flat-front type. The Daniel Webster Harrier House is an early example of a Italianate townhouse with slanted bay window, and a prototype for the elaborately ornamented examples of the style that came to dominate San Francisco in the late 1870s and 1880s.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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### **Government Documents**

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1892 District 43.

### **U.S. Census Records.**

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1860.  
Wet Ravine, Sierra County, California.  
1860.  
San Francisco, San Francisco, California.  
1900.  
Vallejo, Solano County, California.  
1870.  
1880.  
1900.  
1910.  
1920.  
1930.  
1940.

### **Maps**

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.  
1886.  
1889.  
1901.  
1919.

### **Personal Interview**

Brunzell, Kara. Personal interview with Shirley Coyne. February 10, 2015.



Daniel Webster Harrier House

Solano, California

**Newspapers and Articles**

Daily Alta Californian. San Francisco, California.

April 17, 1872, p. 1, col. 7.

July 12, 1891, p. 1, col 4.

Daily Sacramento Record-Union. Sacramento, California.

Sacramento, California. October 2, 1876, p. 1, col. 5.

Vallejo Evening Chronicle. Vallejo, California. "Fine Residence." June 22, 1870.

**Unpublished Sources**

City of Vallejo, Planning Division. "City of Vallejo Landmarks." Updated 2013.

Historic Environment Consultants. "Vallejo's Architectural Heritage." c1979.

Kenney, June and Paul. "Architectural Heritage Tour." Architectural Heritage Foundation.  
May 31, 1988.

Snyder, John William. "Index of San Francisco Building, 1879-1900: Volume I." Master's  
Thesis, California State University, Dominguez Hills, 1973.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

Daniel Webster Harrier House

Solano, California

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** .134

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 38.106738 Longitude: -122.253571

### Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The entire parcel of Lot 7 of Block 106, Assessor's Map Book 56, Page 10, City of Vallejo, Solano County, California, near SE corner of Ohio and Sutter Streets.

Assessor's Parcel Map 0056-106-070.

### Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The property boundaries are those defined by the Solano County Assessor when the large original lot was split in 1910.

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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kara Brunzell

organization: Brunzell Historical

street & number: 1613 B Street

city or town: Napa state: California zip code: 94559

e-mail: kara.brunzell@yahoo.com

telephone: 707-290-2918

date: March 2, 2015

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## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

Daniel Webster Harrier House

Solano, California

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property:	Daniel Webster Harrier House
City or Vicinity:	Vallejo
County:	Solano
State:	CA
Photographer:	Kara Brunzell and Melissa Bowman
Date Photographed:	February, 2015
Location of Original Digital Files:	739 Ohio Street, Vallejo, CA

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 11. East and north elevations, looking southwest from Ohio Street.
- 2 of 11. North and west elevations showing cornice detail, looking southeast.
- 3 of 11. North elevation showing quoin detail at corner, looking south.
- 4 of 11. West elevation, looking southeast from side yard.
- 5 of 11. South elevation, looking north from back yard.
- 6 of 11. East elevation showing enclosed porch addition in foreground, looking northwest from back yard.
- 7 of 11. East elevation, looking north.
- 8 of 11. Carriage house, north and west elevations, looking southeast from back yard.

Daniel Webster Harrier House

Solano, California

9 of 11. Entrance hall with staircase left of frame, looking south from entryway.

10 of 11. Staircase showing coffin niche at head of stairs, looking southeast from entryway.

11 of 11. Front parlor and sitting room, looking south from front parlor.

**Location Map:**

Latitude: 38.106738

Longitude: -122.253571



**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Daniel Webster Harrier House

Name of Property  
Solano, California

County and State  
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 21

**Additional Documentation**

Figure 1: Undated photograph of the Daniel Webster Harrier House, circa 1955.



**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Daniel Webster Harrier House

Name of Property

Solano, California

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 22

Figure 2: Undated photograph of the Daniel Webster Harrier House, circa 1985.







739

ROZINA-RENET PRUSS  
DIT LANGRISH 1871  
BORN IN RUSSIA  
MARRIED LANGRISH  
DIED IN 1900

LANGRISH  
DIED IN 1900









































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Harrier, Daniel Webster, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: CALIFORNIA, Solano

DATE RECEIVED: 10/23/15      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/27/15  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/14/15      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/08/15  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000860

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT       RETURN       REJECT      12.8.15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Approved as  
National Historic Landmark  
at  
National Park Service

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



**Daniel Webster Harrier House**  
**Vallejo, Solano County**  
**Staff Report**

Designed by locally recognized architect Robert Hugh Daley and Constructed in 1870, the Daniel Webster Harrier House is an early example of a slanted-bay Italianate townhouse, a style that dominated domestic architecture in parts of the Bay Area during the late 1870s and early 1880s. The house fronts Ohio Street near the intersection of Sutter Street in Vallejo. Located at the top of a hill, it is roughly four blocks northeast of Vallejo's historic downtown.

The Daniel Webster Harrier House is a two-story and wood-frame house with modified rectangular plan, a flat roof with cornice and brackets, and two-story slanted bay window. The highly ornamented brackets are scrolled, incised, and pendanted. Bracketed flat crowns and frieze top both levels of the rectangular bay windows. The single window above the door is arched and has an ogee-arched crown with brackets and paneled frieze with keystone. Large brackets support a balconette with a turned-post balustrade. There is an arched integral entry porch immediately below. The paneled wood entry door has a fanlight and sidelights. The house exhibits a masterful understanding of Italianate design.

The interior of the Daniel Webster Harrier house retains most of its original floor plan and much of its interior fabric. The entryway, which leads to a staircase on the left, hallway in the center, and front parlor on the right, has been almost perfectly preserved. The staircase has a two-tone walnut balustrade with a heavy hexagonal newel and turned balusters. A coffin niche decorates the upper staircase. Both the staircase and hallway have decorative Lincrusta wainscoting that appears to date from the decade the house was constructed. The house has been altered very little over the 145 years since its construction and is in excellent condition.

The Daniel Webster Harrier House is eligible for the National Register under Criterion B at the local level of significance for its association with Daniel Webster Harrier, one of Vallejo's early settlers. Harrier became a prominent local businessman and built one of the first substantial houses in Vallejo. He was a founder and president of the Vallejo Bank. In the 1870s, Harrier served as a City of Vallejo trustee, school board trustee, and Solano County Supervisor. He was also a delegate to the California Republican Convention in 1872. Harrier resided at this house during his productive life.

In addition, the property is eligible to the National Register under Criterion C as an outstanding embodiment of Italianate architecture. Designed by Robert Hugh Daley, the Daniel Webster Harrier House is Daley's earliest known work. Daley later co-designed the First Presbyterian Church in Napa, the Adamson house in St. Helena, and many houses in San Francisco. Daley was a member of the San Francisco chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

OHP staff recommends the State Historical Resources Commission determine the Daniel Webster Harrier House meets National Register Criteria B and C at the local level of significance. The period of significance under Criterion B ends in 1910, the year Harrier sold the house. Under Criterion C the period of significance is 1870, the year the house was constructed. Staff recommends the State Historic Preservation Officer approve the nomination for forwarding to the National Park Service.

Jay Correia  
State Historian III  
July 15, 2015



**OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**  
1725 23rd Street Suite 100  
SACRAMENTO, CA 94296-0001  
(916) 445-7000 Fax: (916) 445-7053  
calshpo@ohp.parks.ca.gov

**RECEIVED 2280**

OCT 23 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service

October 19, 2015

J. Paul Loether  
Attention: Paul Lusignan  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service 2280  
1201 I (Eye) Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20005

Subject: **Daniel Webster Harrier House National Register of Historic  
Places Nomination**

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the **Daniel Webster Harrier House** nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Designed by locally recognized architect Robert Hugh Daley and Constructed in 1870, the Daniel Webster Harrier House is an early, outstanding example of a slanted-bay Italianate townhouse, a style that dominated domestic architecture in parts of the San Francisco Bay Area during the late 1870s and early 1880s. The house is roughly four blocks northeast of Vallejo's historic downtown.

The house is also associated with Daniel Webster Harrier, one of Vallejo's early settlers. Harrier was a founder of the Vallejo Bank and served as a City of Vallejo trustee, school board trustee, and Solano County Supervisor. He was also a delegate to the California Republican Convention in 1872. Harrier resided at this house during his productive life.

On August 7, 2015 at its regular quarterly meeting held in Sacramento, the California State Historical Resources Commission found the Daniel Webster Harrier House eligible for the National Register under Criteria B and C at the local level of significance. The period of significance is 1870-1910. If you have questions please contact Jay Correia of my staff at 916-445-7008 or [jay.correia@parks.ca.gov](mailto:jay.correia@parks.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Julianne Polanco".

Julianne Polanco  
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures