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**United States Department of 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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name McDermott, William and Annie, House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number	109 South Park Avenue	N/A	not for publication
city or town	City of Fond du Lac	N/A	vicinity
state	Wisconsin	code	WI
county	Fond du Lac	code	039
zip code	54935	zip code	54935

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Karen J. Tenbrunsel
Signature of certifying official/Title

July 21, 2014
Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer - Wisconsin

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
 - entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet.
 - determined eligible for the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet.
 - determined not eligible for the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet.
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall

9.10.14

Jan

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	1	2 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	0	0 sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0 structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0 objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	1	2 total

Name of related multiple property listing:
(Enter "N/A" if property not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

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 / Hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: stone

walls: shingle, weatherboard

roof: asphalt

other: N/A

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1899

Significant Dates

1899

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Name of Property

County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/title	date
organization	telephone
street & number	zip code
city or town	state WI

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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

McDermott, William and Annie, House
Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac County, WI

Introduction

The William and Annie McDermott House was constructed in 1899 in the City of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin. The house is an excellent representative of the Queen Anne style of architecture that was popular in Wisconsin in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The property consists of the house and two noncontributing outbuildings (garage and shed).

Located at the southeast corner of South Park Avenue and East First Street, the William and Annie McDermott House is located in Lynch's Addition of the City of Fond du Lac. Public sidewalks with grass terraces are located along both streets; concrete walks provide access from the sidewalks to the porches on the north and west sides of the building. An open lawn is located between the east side of the house and the tree line at the eastern edge of the property (see Figure 1).

The 3,500 square foot house rises 2 ½ stories and is irregular in plan with a raised, coursed stone foundation and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. Wood clapboard siding covers the first and second stories, and wood shingle siding covers the attic level. In addition to its varied wall materials and its large, irregular plan and massing, primary character-defining features include a round tower with conical cap at the northwest corner of the building, leaded-glass windows, rectangular modillions under the eaves, a porte-cochere projecting from the east elevation, slightly flared eaves on each gable, and a two-story wrap-around porch at the northeast corner. The front elevation of the house faces north towards East First Street.

North Elevation

The north (front) elevation is characterized by a 2-story porch that wraps around the building's northeast corner, a Palladian-inspired window under the gable at the attic level, and a rounded tower at the building's northwest corner. A three-sided bay is located at the northeast corner and contains three picture windows with leaded glass transoms at the first story. East of this is the front door and another picture window with a leaded glass transom. The front door is located within the porch and is accessed by a set of wooden steps with metal handrails. Porch supports at the first story are Tuscan columns that rest on coursed stone foundation piers; closely-spaced decorative wood spindles fill the space between each pier. The second story contains three 1-over-1 windows in the three-sided bay at the northeast corner and a large 1-over-1 window in the north side of the tower at the northwest corner. At some later time, a second story covered porch was created. Second story porch supports are narrow turned wood posts. Metal railings are located around the outer edges of the first and second story porches; these railings are c. 1970 replacements of the original wood railings seen in historic photographs (see Figure 2). The attic level contains a Palladian-inspired window bank with three 1-over-1 windows and a decorative wood "fanlight" motif; the upper pane of the 1-over-1 windows have muntins arranged in a diamond pattern.

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East Elevation

The east elevation is dominated by a flat-roofed porte-cochere, a central projecting bay with a pointed roof, and a 2-story porch that spans much of the elevation and wraps around the northeast corner. First-story porch supports are Tuscan columns that rest on coursed stone foundation piers; spaces between piers are enclosed by closely-set decorative wood spindles. A set of wooden steps provides access to the porch on the east elevation. From left to right, the first story contains a 3-pane picture window, an at-grade doorway, a projecting bay encompassing both a single doorway and two 2-pane windows with leaded-glass upper panes, and a 3-sided bay at the northeast corner containing three picture windows with leaded glass transoms. The second story contains two 1-over-1 double-hung windows, a polygonal center bay encompassing a single doorway and two 1-over-1 double-hung windows, a pair of 1-over-1 windows with leaded-glass upper panes, and three 1-over-1 windows in the northeast corner bay. The second-story balcony has metal railings (c.1970 replacements for the original wood railings) and is covered by a later addition of a flat roof with turned wood supports. The attic level contains a pair of 1-over-1 windows in a hipped-roof dormer and a leaded-glass, fixed-sash window in the center bay. Rectangular modillions run the length of the projecting eave between the second story and attic level, and are also located below the roofline of the center bay. A porte-cochere projects from the center of the elevation and has columnar supports resting on coursed stone foundation piers; the roof of the porte-cochere now serves as a second-story balcony.

South Elevation

The south (rear) elevation of the main block of the house contains a two-pane window with a leaded-glass upper pane at the first story and a 1-over-1 double-hung window at the second story. Projecting from the main mass of the building is a slightly smaller, gabled extension, which at the second story contains a single 1-over-1 window. Under the gable at the attic level is a bank of three 1-over-1 windows with upper panes divided into diamonds. Rectangular modillions are located below the flared eave of the attic level. Just east of this projection is a small, flat-roofed, 1-story mass. A small 1-over-1 window is located below the roofline on each side of this.

West Elevation

The west elevation is dominated by a round tower at the northwest corner and an attic level that projects slightly past the wall of the second story. Rectangular modillions run the length of the overhang between the attic and second story. The northwest tower contains three windows at the first story, each of which is a large picture window with leaded glass upper pane. South of this is a slightly projecting, 3-sided bay containing two large picture windows with leaded glass upper panes. Near the southern end of the elevation is a flat-roofed porch with columnar supports; this is accessed by a set of wooden steps with metal handrails on each side. Inside the porch is a single doorway and two 1-over-1 double-hung windows. South of the porch is a smaller 1-over-1 window. The second story

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McDermott, William and Annie, House
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contains three 1-over-1 double-hung windows in the corner tower, two 1-over-1 windows in the projecting bay, a single door providing access to the roof of the front porch, and two 1-over-1 windows. The second-story porch is surrounded by a metal railing (a c.1970 replacement of the original wood railing). The attic level contains three fixed-sash windows in the northwest tower, each of which features muntins arranged in a diamond pattern. South of the tower is a hipped-roof dormer containing a pair of 1-over-1 double-hung windows with diamond-patterned muntins in the upper panes and a massive, front-gabled dormer containing a pair of 1-over-1 double-hung windows with diamond-patterned muntins in the upper panes. This large dormer has flared eaves with slight eave returns and features curved, elongated brackets below. A red brick chimney projects from the western roof slope, near the peak; this appears to be a later replacement of the corbelled brick chimney seen in historic photographs (see Figure 2).

Interior

The interior of the building contains an unfinished basement, five rooms at the first story, five bedrooms and four bathrooms at the second story, and a finished attic level.

Basement

The basement is accessed via the servants' staircase from the back hall. This staircase is much narrower than the main staircase and has simple wood railings. The landing between the basement and first story contains a paneled door with glazing in the upper half; this door opens onto the eastern driveway near the porte-cochere. The basement has a poured concrete floor, painted stone walls, and an open ceiling exposing the underside of the first-story floorboards. The basement contains three distinct spaces: a large open space, a workshop, and a laundry room. The large open space contains a modern furnace with brick support piers located at various intervals. The workshop contains a built-in work bench with cabinet space below and tall wooden storage cabinets. Located on the opposite side of the staircase from the larger open space, the laundry room also contains a small storage area sectioned off by wood partition walls.

First Story

An entry hall is located just inside the north entrance; beyond this is a raised seating area around the base of the main staircase. This seating area is located inside the three-sided bay at the northeast corner of the house. Both the entry hall and the raised seating area have wood floors with paneled wood wainscoting and simple wood trim around the doors and windows. The floor of the entry hall also features a decorative parquet border along its perimeter. The main staircase is of wood construction with decoratively carved newel posts and turned wood railings. Opposite the raised seating area is a wide doorway that leads into the living room; this doorway retains its original pocket door and hardware.

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The living room is also accessed from outside via the house's west entrance; this paneled wood door features a distinctive art glass window in its upper portion and retains its original hardware. This large room has wood flooring and plaster walls and ceiling. The room is characterized by a simple white cornice, built-in bookcases, a modest brick fireplace with unpainted wood mantel and surround, wide wood baseboards, and simple wood trim around the doors and windows. The room also features its original cast iron radiators. The living room leads through a wide doorway into a formal dining room; this doorway retains its original pocket door and hardware.

The dining room has wood flooring, wallpapered plaster walls, a plaster ceiling with a simple white cornice, and the same wide wood baseboards and wooden door and window trim that are found throughout much of the first story. A single paneled door leads from the dining room to the kitchen.

The kitchen is located at the southern end of the first story and features painted wood wainscoting, new vinyl flooring over the original wood floor, and updated wood cabinetry. The flooring and cabinetry were added c. 2000, although the basic plan and function of the room has not changed over time. At the back of the kitchen is a small doorway that opens into a narrow pantry; this small space contains two small windows at either end with shelving running along the walls. Another doorway leads from the kitchen to a back hallway that is connected to the library and servants' staircase.

The library is also accessed from the living room via a paneled door. The library is located inside a three-sided bay on the east side of the house. This room did function as the office of the Dobranoc Inn. The library has carpeted flooring, plaster walls and ceiling, and features wide wooden baseboards and wooden trim around the doors and windows. A paneled door leads outside to the east porch; another leads to a small bathroom.

Second Story

The second story underwent a limited change in floor plan with the home's conversion to an inn. The second story is accessed by the main staircase from the first story entry hall and by the servants' staircase from the back hall. A pair of fixed-sash windows with leaded-glass panes is located at the top of the main staircase. The second story currently contains five bedrooms located off of a long hallway that runs the length of the floor. The hallway has a wood floor with contrasting floor boards at the edges and wide wood baseboards along its length. A pair of multi-pane double-doors is located near the end of the hallway on the east side; these open onto the servants' stair. Adjacent to these doors is a shallow storage cabinet. Each bedroom is accessed by a paneled wood door with simple wood surround. The large master bedroom is located in the northwest corner of the building; one bedroom is located in the northeast corner, one on the east side of the building, and two on the west side.

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A large master bedroom is located opposite the second-story landing. This room has wood flooring, plaster walls, wide wooden baseboards, and simple wood trim around the doors and windows and running the perimeter of the room between the wall and ceiling. A projecting fireplace features a wooden mantle, fluted wooden columns, and a rectangular mirror above the mantle; the fireplace has a newer ceramic tile surround, and the firebox itself has been recently replaced with a gas-fueled fixture. A wide arch supported by fluted wooden columns with Ionic capitals divides the room. The columns rest on half-walls with built-in wood bookcases.¹ A bathroom with modern fixtures is located through a doorway at the southern end of the room.

All four additional bedrooms have drywall and plaster walls and ceilings, wood floors, painted wood window trim and baseboards, and original radiators. The east bedroom also contains a paneled door leading outside to the second-story porch. A bathroom is located at the end of the hallway and features its original radiator and modern bathroom fixtures throughout. In 2011, additional bathrooms were added inside the northeast and east bedrooms; each of these bathrooms was constructed in place of previously existing closets and corner niches so as to alter the general design and room arrangement of the second story as little as possible.

Attic

The attic level is accessed only via the servants' staircase. Originally used as an open ballroom, the attic level was converted for use as a private apartment in 2000. Much of the space retains its open floor plan with two smaller areas closed off as a separate bedroom and bathroom. The attic level contains carpeted flooring with plaster and drywall walls and ceilings. Original radiators remain, although a modern gas fireplace was added in 2000.

Noncontributing Garage and Shed

The property contains two noncontributing resources: a garage and a shed. These are considered to be noncontributing because each was constructed in 2002, far outside of the property's period of significance. The 1 ½ story garage is located southeast of the house. It is rectangular in plan with a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The north elevation contains two overhead garage doors and a single pedestrian door with multi-pane glazed upper. A five-sided dormer with a small 2-pane sliding window is located in the northern roof slope. The dormer is clad in wood shingles; the same shingles cover the walls under each gable on the east and west sides of the building. The east elevation contains a 2-pane sliding window centered in the first story and a bank of three 1-over-1 windows under the gable. The west elevation contains two 2-pane sliding windows at the first story and a bank of three 1-over-1 windows under the gable. The shed is located immediately north of the garage. It is clad in vinyl siding and has an asphalt-shingled side-gabled roof. A small pair of metal doors is located in the center of its north elevation.

¹ This feature appears to be an alteration; however, there is no available record of this change.

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McDermott, William and Annie, House
Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac County, WI

Conclusion

The William and Annie McDermott House is in excellent condition and retains a relatively high degree of integrity. Aside from chimney alterations, the replacement of the porch railings and the addition of the second story turned porch supports and roof, the house has not had other visible exterior alterations since its construction in 1899. Although some alterations have been made to the building's interior during its conversion to an inn, the overall spatial organization of the house and the function of most individual rooms remains largely unchanged. The house retains all of its original character-defining features including its large form and massing, wrap-around porch, round corner tower, porte-cochere, irregular plan, varied exterior wall materials, projecting bays, leaded-glass windows, flared eaves, and rectangular eave modillions. Each of these features is characteristic of Queen Anne architecture, and when taken in total, these elements make the William and Annie McDermott House an excellent local representative of the style.

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Section 8 Page 1

McDermott, William and Annie, House
Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac County, WI

Introduction

Constructed in 1899, the William and Annie McDermott House is one of the largest and finest examples of Queen Anne architecture in the city of Fond du Lac. The house is in excellent condition and retains a relatively high degree of integrity. The property's period of significance is 1899, the year of construction. As one of the finest examples of Queen Anne architecture in the city of Fond du Lac, it is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under *Criterion C: Architecture*.

Fond du Lac²

The city of Fond du Lac grew in the mid-nineteenth century because of improvements in both the lumber and transportation industries. Able to process timber that came from areas north of the City via the Fox River system, Fond du Lac became an early "sawmill town." The first sawmill in Fond du Lac operated sporadically between 1846 and 1855. At the peak of the lumber industry in 1873, Fond du Lac had 18 lumber mills, employed over 1,400 lumber workers, and processed 67,000,000 feet of lumber and \$2.3 million worth of wood products.³ In addition, ground was broken for the Rock River Valley Railroad in 1851. It was reorganized in 1855 and absorbed by Chicago NorthWestern Railroad Company in 1859. The line passing through Fond du Lac s became one of the most important rail lines in the state.⁴

Due to these developments, Fond du Lac's population of 5,000 residents in the early-1850s doubled to 10,000 during the 1860s. At the peak of the lumber boom in the early-1870s, Fond du Lac had 15,000 residents. A building boom accommodated this rapid growth, including the further development of downtown Fond du Lac, as well as residential areas to the east, west, and south of downtown.

Fond du Lac's economy staggered with the death of the lumber industry in the 1880s. However, new or expanding industries rejuvenated the city's industrial base after the turn of the twentieth century. The Soo Line and the Chicago and NorthWestern railroads conducted major operations in nearby North Fond du Lac, employing almost 2,000 men by 1912. Other industries, such as Giddings and Lewis, Moore and Galloway Lumber, and Fred Rueping Leather, employed another 1,500 workers in 1912. Smaller industries, such as Fond du Lac Table Manufacturing, Galloway-West Dairy Products, Gurney Refrigerator, Northern Casket, and Vulcan Manufacturing, employed almost 1,000 workers at

² The history of the city of Fond du Lac is drawn from the National Register nomination prepared by Jennifer Lehrke for the East Division Street – Sheboygan Street Historic District in 2009.

³ Maurice McKenna, ed. *Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, Past and Present* (Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1912), 327-328.

⁴ McKenna p. 185-188 & 310-313.

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McDermott, William and Annie, House
Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac County, WI

this time. Galloway-West, Giddings and Lewis, and Vulcan Manufacturing continued to grow throughout the century, becoming the core of Fond du Lac's industrial base and helping the city become one of the largest industrial centers in east-central Wisconsin.⁵

William McDermott

William McDermott was born in Ireland on March 29, 1846. The same year, he and his father, James McDermott, immigrated to Washington County, Wisconsin, where they lived for the next nine years. In 1855, father and son moved to the Town of Byron in Fond du Lac County. In 1867, William McDermott moved to the city of Fond du Lac where he began work as an insurance agent for L.M. Wyatt.⁶ One year later, William McDermott married Annie C. Duffie with whom he would have six children, two of whom died in infancy. In 1872, McDermott opened his own insurance, loan, and real-estate office in Fond du Lac. According to contemporary accounts, McDermott "progressed rapidly in his chosen field" and quickly established "the largest business of its kind in the community."⁷ By the turn of the century, McDermott's sons, Jay and George, had joined the business.⁸ In 1917, Annie McDermott died, and McDermott married Nancy Cahill the following year. William McDermott died of a stroke in his home at 109 South Park Avenue on April 12, 1922.⁹

Much of William McDermott's success was due to his ability to foresee the city's increasing development in the first decades of the twentieth century; as the city grew and prospered, McDermott focused much of his energy and business resources on improving local properties and developing new sections of the city.¹⁰ In 1889, with the goal of creating a park with lake/beach access, the Lakeside Park committee was formed with McDermott serving as Chair.¹¹ Under McDermott's leadership, the creation of four-hundred-acre Lakeside Park was one of the city's largest civic developments in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In 1900, McDermott donated his own money for the construction of the Lakeside Park Bandstand; designed by Hiram P. Thompson and standing 30 ft. in height, this octagonal bandstand was an important civic project and community focal point in its time and is today considered a local landmark as well as a lasting symbol of the Fond du Lac community.¹²

⁵ McKenna, 324-331.

⁶ *History of Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin* (Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1880), 832.

⁷ "William McDermott, Leader in Business, Dies of Stroke," *Fond du Lac Daily Reporter*, April 13, 1922.

⁸ A.T. Glaze, *Incidents and Anecdotes of Early Days and History of Business in the City and County of Fond du Lac* (Fond du Lac, WI: P.B. Haber Printing Co., 1905), 357.

⁹ "William McDermott, Leader in Business, Dies of Stroke," *Fond du Lac Daily Reporter*, April 13, 1922.

¹⁰ "Wm. M'Dermott Is Dead; End Comes As Great Shock" in *The Daily Commonwealth*, April 13, 1922.

¹¹ Heritage Research, Ltd., *Historical and Architectural Resources Survey: City of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac County, WI* (Fond du Lac, WI: Fond du Lac Historic Preservation Commission, 2011), 78.

¹² Carol Lohry Cartwright, *City of Fond du Lac Intensive Survey Report: Architectural and Historical Resources Survey* (Fond du Lac, WI: City of Fond du Lac, 1992).

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Section 8 Page 3

McDermott, William and Annie, House
Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac County, WI

In the 1920s, McDermott led the platting of Cynthia's Addition on the city's east side. The development of this area included a fourteen-acre park donated to the city by McDermott shortly before his death.¹³ Located along E. Merrill Avenue and adjacent to the east bank of Lake DeNeveu Creek, McDermott Park was the first public park to be located on Fond du Lac's east side.¹⁴

During his lifetime, William McDermott was known throughout the city as one of Fond du Lac's "most influential businessmen" who "always took a keen interest in city affairs and through generosity and kindness did much for the welfare of the community."¹⁵ By the time of his death in 1922, William McDermott had purchased and platted more land than any other real estate developer in Fond du Lac, and was not only "the largest real estate operator in the city," but was also believed to be one of the leading real estate and insurance dealers in the state.¹⁶

History of the William and Annie McDermott House

William McDermott purchased Lot 4 and the northern part of Lot 9 of Lynch's Addition in 1878 from Lemuel and Harriet Hill; at that time, and until the renumbering of city streets in 1905, the address of this property was 214 East First Street.¹⁷ Between 1891 and 1899, the McDermott family resided in an older house on the east lot of the property. In 1899, the existing house was constructed and the family relocated to this address; by 1900, the older house had been razed.¹⁸ At about the same time, a 2-story carriage house was constructed just southeast of the house where the existing garage now stands; historic Sanborn Fire Insurance maps also show the existence of small outbuildings near the carriage house, none of which are extant today.¹⁹

After McDermott's death in 1922, the property remained in the McDermott family until 1926 when it was sold to Edwin and Genevieve Galloway.²⁰ In 1926, the Galloways added additional electrical outlets throughout the house and installed electric wiring in the basement.²¹ Around the same time, it is likely that the roof over the second-story porch was added.²² In 1964, the house was purchased by Raymond and Jeanne Colwin who resided there until 1986 when it was sold to Dennis and Linda

¹³ "Wm. M'Dermott Is Dead; End Comes As Great Shock" in *The Daily Commonwealth*, April 13, 1922.

¹⁴ Fond du Lac County aerial photo collection: 1937-1993, University of Wisconsin Robinson Map Library, Madison, WI (Accessed August 15, 2013).

¹⁵ "William McDermott, Leader in Business, Dies of Stroke," *Fond du Lac Daily Reporter*, April 13, 1922.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Fond du Lac County Deeds and Records Office, vol.8, p.94 (Accessed August 8, 2013).

¹⁸ Fond du Lac County Tax Rolls, 1850-1955, Oshkosh Area Research Center, Oshkosh, WI (Accessed August 8, 2013).

¹⁹ Sanborn Map Company. City of Fond du Lac, WI: 1884-1951. Milwaukee Public Library Map Collection, Milwaukee, WI.

²⁰ "5 Galloway children made this stately Queen Anne home a very lively place," *Fond du Lac Reporter*, date unknown, from Dobranoc Inn collection, Fond du Lac, WI.

²¹ Building permits: 1926 - 2011, City of Fond du Lac Building Inspection Office (Accessed August 8, 2013).

²² "5 Galloway children made this stately Queen Anne home a very lively place," *Fond du Lac Reporter*, from Dobranoc Inn collection, Fond du Lac, WI.

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Helvey. In 1988, the Helveys sold the house to Joseph and Maureen Broman who sold it to Stephen and Sue Hubbard in 1999.²³ The following year, the Hubbards refinished the attic level, converting it from a ballroom to a private apartment. At the same time, the bathroom in the master bedroom was updated with modern fixtures and an original chimney on the building's eastern roof slope was removed. It is likely that the archway in the master bedroom was added at about this time as well. In 2002, the old carriage house/garage (which had been constructed at about the same time as the house) was razed and the existing garage was constructed in its place.²⁴ Although no building permits were issued for kitchen alterations, new cabinets and flooring were installed during the Hubbards' ownership of the property (between 1999 and 2011).²⁵

In May of 2011, the Hubbards sold the property to previous owner Jamie Drohman who opened the house as the Dobranoc Inn Bed and Breakfast that same year.²⁶ As part of its conversion to a bed and breakfast, two additional bathrooms were added off of the northeast and east bedrooms.²⁷

Queen Anne Architecture

The Queen Anne style arrived in Wisconsin in the 1880s and remained the dominant residential architectural style until about 1900. The style initially developed in England as a response to the popular architectural thinking that the Gothic Revival was the only proper architectural style. In contrast, a group of English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw believed that traditional English domestic architecture, though vernacular in style, was better suited to modern needs. This thinking can be seen in the revival of the half-timbering and weatherboarding that became common in Queen Anne buildings. The style was eventually expanded to include classical detailing as well as influences from other architectural traditions of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.²⁸ The earliest American examples of the style were constructed in the northeast beginning in the mid 1870s; the style's popularity spread throughout the country due to the prevalence of pattern books and architectural journals, and due to the availability of pre-cut architectural details resulting from an expanding railroad network.²⁹

The Queen Anne style is characterized by irregular plans and massing, asymmetrical façades, a variety of exterior wall textures, and steeply-pitched and irregularly-shaped roofs with dominant front-facing gables. The Queen Anne style uses wall surfaces as its primary decorative feature, so a variety of wall

²³ Fond du Lac County Deeds and Records Office, digitized land records (Accessed August 8, 2013).

²⁴ Building permits: 1926 – 2011, City of Fond du Lac Building Inspection Office (Accessed August 8, 2013).

²⁵ Jamie Drohman, interview with NRHP nomination author, June 24, 2013.

²⁶ Fond du Lac County Deeds and Records Office, digitized land records (Accessed August 8, 2013).

²⁷ Building permits: 1926 – 2011, City of Fond du Lac Building Inspection Office (Accessed August 8, 2013).

²⁸ Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), 2-15.

²⁹ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), 268.

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Continuation Sheet

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materials is typical. These can include any combination of patterned shingles, wood clapboard, patterned masonry, and decorative half-timbering.³⁰ To further avoid the appearance of plain, flat walls, Queen Anne buildings also commonly employ cutaway bay windows, wrap-around porches, irregular wall projections, and round or polygonal towers for an overall effect of complexity and irregularity.³¹

The simpler front-gabled roof of the William and Annie McDermott House is somewhat less common than the irregular-hipped-and-gable roof variety. The round tower at the building's northwest corner is characteristic of front-gabled Queen Anne houses, as is the use of shingle work in its gable ends. The house's classical columns and Palladian inspired windows are typical of the Free Classic variety of Queen Anne architecture that is chiefly distinguished by its use of classical detailing.³² The William and Annie McDermott House's Queen Anne style is further expressed through large form and massing and irregular plan. The house is also notable for the extensive use of leaded glass found in the home's primary rooms. It is considered to be the best example of this type of Queen Anne architecture in the city of Fond du Lac.³³

Comparative Analysis

The parameters of this analysis consist of previously surveyed Queen Anne houses in the city of Fond du Lac as recorded in the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD) and as surveyed in the city's 1992 and 2011 intensive survey reports. Although 191 Queen Anne houses have been recorded in WHPD in the city of Fond du Lac, only 34 of these are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Thirty-two of these NRHP-listed Queen Anne houses are elements of the East Division Street – Sheboygan Street Historic District; the other two are elements of the Linden Street Historic District. No Queen Anne houses have been individually listed in the city of Fond du Lac.

The city's first intensive survey (1992) identified the William and Annie McDermott House as the "best example" of the subtype of Queen Anne architecture that is defined primarily by its large and irregular form and massing. The survey report identified two properties as comparable to the William and Annie McDermott House: the Chauncy Medberry House at 124 East Division Street (built c.1895) and the Warren Meiklejohn House at 284 Linden Street (built 1904). Like the William and Annie McDermott House, both of these properties express the Queen Anne style primarily through their large and irregular form and massing and feature classically-influenced, but minimal, detailing. Although considered good examples of the style, both of these are described as "smaller versions" of the

³⁰ Ibid, 263.

³¹ Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, 2-15.

³² McAlester, *A Field Guide*, 263.

³³ Cartwright, *City of Fond du Lac Intensive Survey Report*, 33.

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William and Annie McDermott House.³⁴ In 2010, the Medberry House was NRHP listed as a contributing element of the East Division Street – Sheboygan Street Historic District; the Meiklejohn House was NRHP listed in 2002 as a contributing element of the Linden Street Historic District. The city's most recent intensive survey (2011) recommended the William and Annie McDermott House as the only Queen Anne property individually eligible for listing under *Criterion C*. Although the Queen Anne style BPOE Lodge at 33 Sheboygan Street was identified as being eligible for listing under *Criterion A*, it was not recommended as eligible under *Criterion C* due to a series of alterations that rendered it a less than ideal representative of the style.³⁵

Conclusion

With its massive form, irregular massing, and characteristic exterior detailing, the William and Annie McDermott House is one of the finest examples of Queen Anne architecture in the city of Fond du Lac as determined in both the 1992 and 2011 intensive surveys of the city's architectural and historic resources.³⁶ Because it is the best representative of the Queen Anne style as applied to domestic architecture in the city of Fond du Lac, the William and Annie McDermott House is eligible for National Register listing under *Criterion C: Architecture*.

³⁴ Cartwright, *City of Fond du Lac Intensive Survey Report*, 33.

³⁵ Heritage Research, Ltd., *Historical and Architectural Resources Survey: City of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac County, WI* (Fond du Lac, WI: Fond du Lac Historic Preservation Commission, 2011), 11-79.

³⁶ Cartwright, *City of Fond du Lac Intensive Survey Report*, 33. And, Heritage Research, *Historical and Architectural Resources Survey*, 56-57.

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Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac County, WI

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Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac County, WI

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the William and Annie McDermott House is a rectangle encompassing the house itself as well as a noncontributing garage and a noncontributing shed. Beginning at the inside edge of the sidewalk at the corner of South Park Avenue and East First Street, the boundary runs east for 144 ft. along the inside edge of the East First Street sidewalk. From there, the boundary runs south for 120 ft. following the existing tree line. At that point, the boundary runs west for 144 ft. along the southern tax parcel line. From there, the boundary runs north for 120 ft. along the inside edge of the South Park Avenue sidewalk to the point of beginning. The historic boundary coincides with the existing tax parcel.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nominated area are the legal bounds of the tax parcel on which the house is located. The western and northern historic boundary lines are visually defined by the inside edges of the sidewalks along S Park Avenue and E First Street, respectively. The eastern historic boundary line is visually defined by the existing tree line. No visual marker exists along the length of the southern historic boundary line, however the southwest corner of the historic boundary coincides with the junction of the inside edge of the S Park Avenue sidewalk and the southern edge of the driveway. The boundary includes the house and two noncontributing outbuildings as well as the domestic yard space historically associated with the house.

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McDermott, William and Annie, House
Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac County, WI

Name of Property: William and Annie McDermott House
City or Vicinity: City of Fond du Lac
County: Fond du Lac County
State: WI
Name of Photographer: Gail R. Klein and Paramount Pixels
Date of Photographs: June 24, 2013 and January 28, 2013
Location of Original Digital Files: 607 East St., Stoughton, WI 53589

Photo 1 of 20

North elevation, camera facing south

Photo 2 of 20

East elevation, camera facing west

Photo 3 of 20

South elevation, camera facing northeast

Photo 4 of 20

West elevation, camera facing northeast

Photo 5 of 20

West elevation, camera facing southeast

Photo 6 of 20

Noncontributing garage and noncontributing shed, camera facing south

Photo 7 of 20

Basement, camera facing northwest

Photo 8 of 20

First floor, entry hall, camera facing south

Photo 9 of 20

First floor, living room, camera facing southeast

Photo 10 of 20

First floor, living room, camera facing southwest

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Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac County, WI

Photo 11 of 20

First floor, living room, camera facing north

Photo 12 of 20

First floor, dining room, camera facing north

Photo 13 of 20

First floor, kitchen, camera facing southwest

Photo 14 of 20

First floor, library, camera facing east

Photo 15 of 20

Second story landing, camera facing northeast

Photo 16 of 20

Second story, master bedroom, camera facing northwest

Photo 17 of 20

Second story, northeast bedroom, camera facing northwest

Photo 18 of 20

Second story, east bedroom, camera facing northeast

Photo 19 of 20

Second story, south bedroom, camera facing southwest

Photo 20 of 20

Attic level, camera facing north

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Figure Index

Figure 1: Sketch map of William and Annie McDermott House nominated area, August 2013.

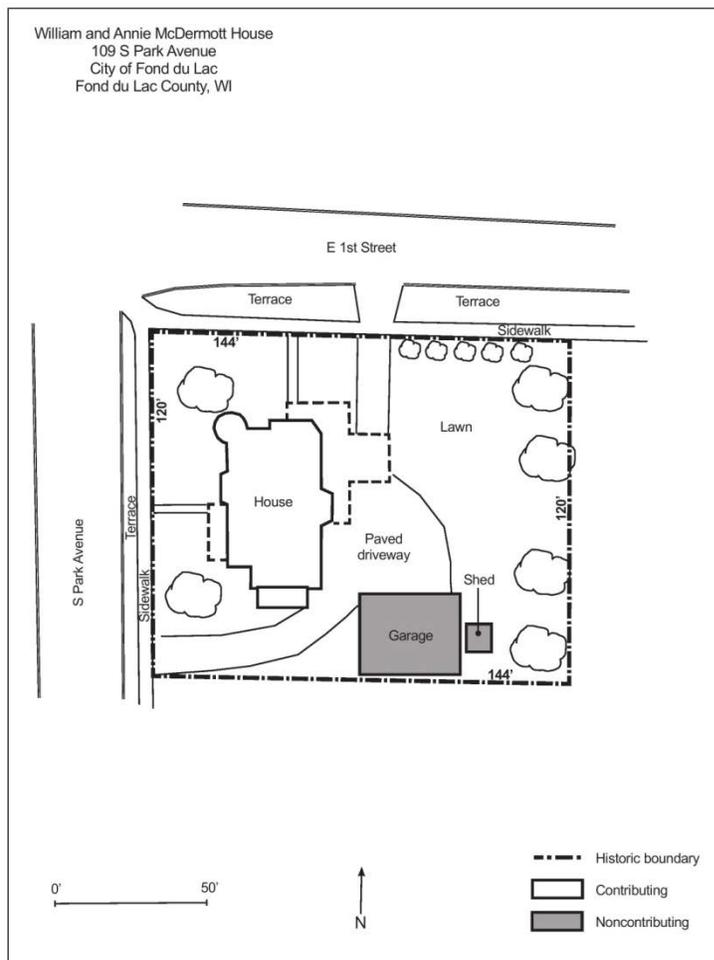
Figure 2: William and Annie McDermott House, c.1904. Photographer unknown.

Figure 3: Floor plan, first story, August 2013.

Figure 4: Floor plan, second story, August 2013.

Figure 1 of 4

Sketch map of William and Annie McDermott House nominated area, August 2013.



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Figure 2 of 4
William and Annie McDermott House, c.1904. Photographer unknown.



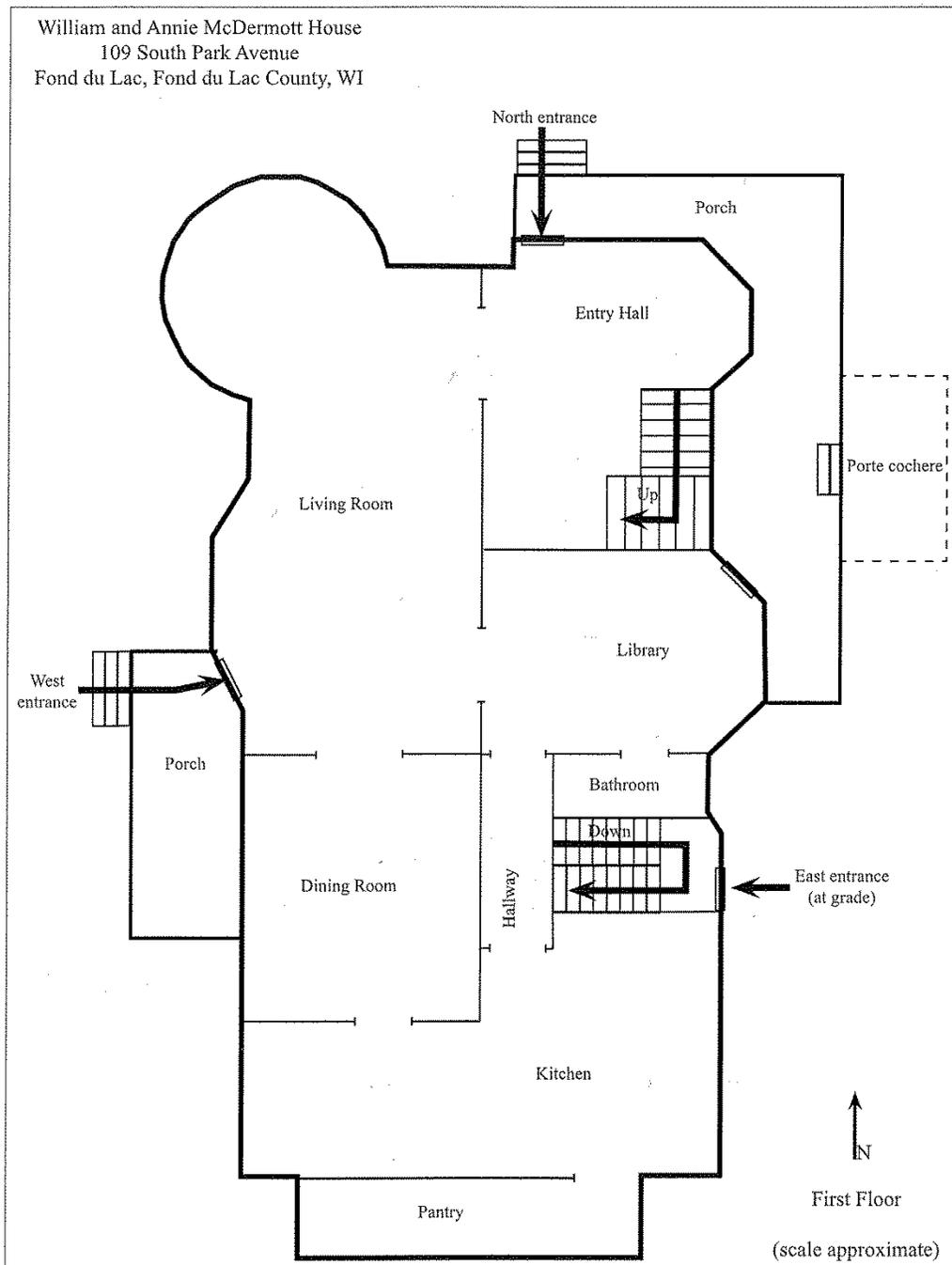
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McDermott, William and Annie, House
Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac County, WI

Section figures Page

Figure 3 of 4
Floor plan, first story, August 2013.



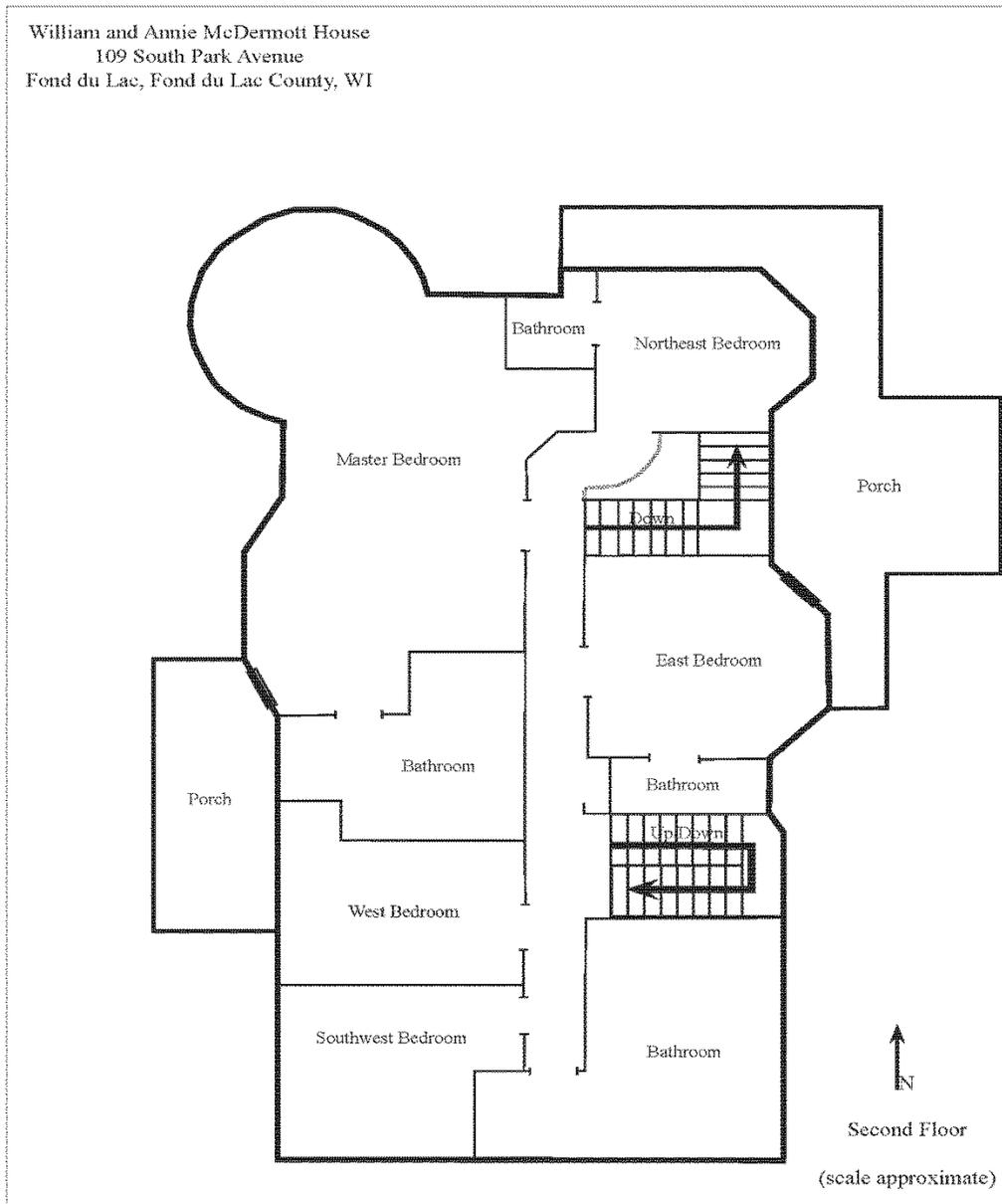
United States Department of the Interior
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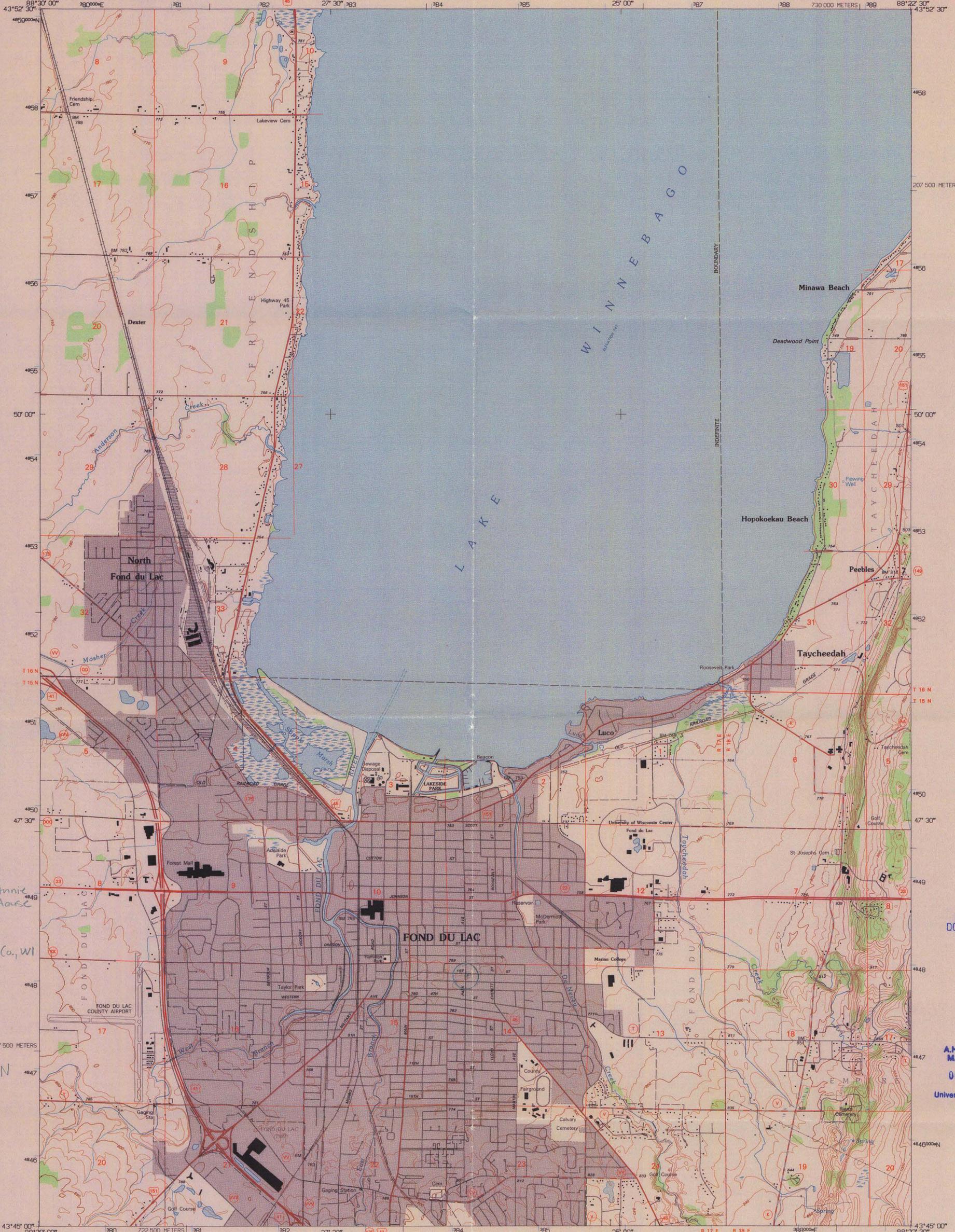
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McDermott, William and Annie, House
Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac County, WI

Section figures Page

Figure 4 of 4
Floor plan, second story, August 2013.



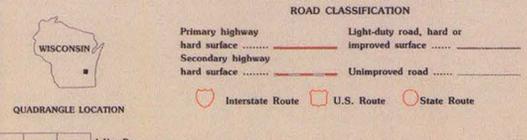
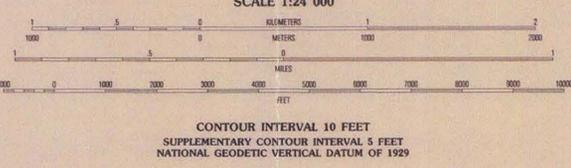
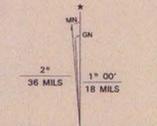


William and Annie
McDermott House
Fond du Lac,
Fond du Lac Co., WI
UTM
16T
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4847971 mN

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Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Compiled from imagery dated 1951 and 1952. Revised from imagery
dated 1992. PLS5 survey control, contours, and elevations current as
of 1995. Map edited 1995
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and
blue 1000-meter ticks Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 16
2500-meter ticks: Wisconsin Coordinate System of 1983 (south zone)
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed
corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27
for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic
Survey NADCON software.



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1 Van Dine
2 Fairway Point
3 Brotherhood
4 Eldorado
5 Saint Peter
6 Oakfield
7 Byron
8 Eden
FOND DU LAC, WI
43088-G4-TF-024
1992
DMA 3371 IV SW-SERIES V861

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: McDermott, William and Annie, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WISCONSIN, Fond Du Lac

DATE RECEIVED: 7/25/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/22/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/08/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/10/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000616

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 9-10-14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

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.

