

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8/86)
Wisconsin Word Processor Format (1331D)
(Approved 3/87)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JUN 26 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printer in 12 pitch, using an 85 space line and a 10 space left margin. Use only archival paper (20 pound, acid free paper with a 2% alkaline reserve).

1. Name of Property

historic name Fuermann, August Jr. and Eliza, House
other names/site number Ruesch House; Weiss House; Greve House

2. Location

street & number 500 South Third Street N/A Not for Publication
city, town Watertown N/A vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county Jefferson code 055 zip code 53094

3. Classification


Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
None

No. of contributing resources
previously listed in the
National Register None

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. ___ See continuation sheet.

X 

4/13/89
Date

Signature of certifying official
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. ___ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

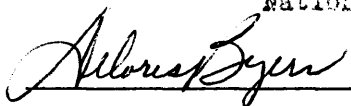
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

Entered in the
National Register

X entered in the National Register.
___ See continuation sheet



7/27/89
Date

___ determined eligible for the National Register. ___ See continuation sheet

___ determined not eligible for the National Register.

___ removed from the National Register.

___ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Domestic/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
Queen Anne	foundation Stone
	walls Brick
	roof Asphalt
	other Wood
	Stone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The August Fuermann Jr. House is located five blocks south of the Main Street commercial business district and one block north of the Veteran's Memorial Park in the city of Watertown. Watertown is a medium-sized community with a current population of approximately 20,000 people. The neighborhood contains a high concentration of mid-to-late nineteenth century architecture including examples of Italianate, Queen Anne and Classical Revival styles. The Fuermann House towers above its residential neighbors due to an raised earth bank and high foundation. Directly north across Spring Street is the St. Paul's Episcopal Church (NRHP 11/07/79) designed by noted Milwaukee architect James Douglas.

The Fuermann House is an 1893 two-and-a-half story brick residence with an asphalt shingled, hipped roof. The design shows the influence of both Queen Anne and Classical Revival styles. Its seven-course common-bond brick construction rests on a high rock-faced coursed-ashlar foundation. Windows on the first and second stories are a mixture of one-over-one double-hung sash, stained glass, leaded beveled glass and fixed windows with ornamental tracery. All have voussoir soldier-brick lintels and stone sills. Windows in the two-story bays on the north and south have continuous stone sills. Of special note is the large stained glass window above the staircase landing and the beveled glass transoms above the first story parlor and north bay windows.

The main (east) facade is dominated by a massive asymmetrically-placed projecting gabled pavillion. A wide wooden entablature creates a pedimented gable and has small brackets which support the returned pent eaves. The pediment is ornamented by alternating bands of square-cut and imbricated shingles and features a large tripartite attic window with Ionic pilasters, an entablature decorated with applied garland ornamentation, and a cornice drip cap. The one-over-one double-hung attic windows have tracery mullions in the upper sashes.

The pavillion is balanced by a one-story wrap-around veranda with a denticulated entablature and projecting pediment over the stairs. The hipped porch roof is supported by square posts on rock-faced ashlar piers. The posts are ornamented by recessed panels with triangular motifs executed in wooden moldings and topped by Ionic capitals. The porch railings are highly ornamented wrought iron with scroll and inverted heart motifs. The foundation is concealed by lattice screening and the wide wooden stairs have a solid ashlar balustrade.

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A gabled projecting bay window in the center of the south facade has a similar, although smaller pediment and attic window and contributes to the irregularity of the floorplan. Other than this, the facade is rather unornamented and fenestration is largely determined by function. The north facade has a similar bay window topped by a hip-roofed attic story with a flared shingle skirting. The second story of the bay has a curious, but original, blind window on the west. Since the building sits on a corner lot, this facade is more articulated and features several stained glass windows, a traceried window and a beveled glass transom.

On the rear (west) facade, an asymmetrically-placed one-story enclosed porch with a second-story balustrade shelters the rear entrance. A second story door leads onto the porch roof. The porch is clad in wood shingles and features one-over-one double-hung sash windows. The attic story has a pedimented gable supported by brackets and paired one-over-one sash with pilasters and an ornamented entablature. The rear facade also has a separate service entrance which leads into the servants staircase.

The interior follows a typical victorian floorplan. A massive oak entry door leads into a small foyer, which in turn opens into the front hall. The first floor contains a front parlor, adjacent sitting room, dining room, pantry and kitchen. Doors are wood panel and glazed. The maple wideboard trim have simple cornice moldings and shellac finishes as do the high baseboards. Narrow strip hardwood floors are located throughout the house. Ceilings are fourteen-feet high on this floor, giving the rooms a spacious, opulent feeling. They retain plaster picture rail moldings in all the major rooms. The front and servants staircases lead to the second floor where a series of bedrooms and a bathroom open off a central hall. The basement is partitioned into utilitarian spaces including a summer kitchen. The interior is marked by a high degree of historic integrity and has experienced only minor alterations over time.

The front hall has a built-in bench attached to the stairwall. The open staircase features typical ornamented wood-panel newel posts, turned spindles and wooden steps and risers. Three stained glass windows are located above the two landings. A small half-bath with marbletop sink is located under the stairs.

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The formal parlor is reached from the hall through a dramatic set of eighteen-light pocket doors with beveled glass panes set in leaded comes. The archway is adorned with a lavish piece of fretwork comprised of turned and ball-and-stick spindles set in a jigsaw scrollwork. The focus of the parlor is an ornate classically-inspired fireplace with a cast-iron gas-supplied firebox surrounded with a tile inset. The mantel piece is supported by attenuated Corinthian columns and has a beveled glass mirror and shallow upper shelf. The parlor is separated from the sitting room by a wide flat arch supported by fluted corinthian columns resting on panelled bases. The sitting room extends into the south bay window. Wood panel pocket doors and another piece of ornamental fretwork divide the sitting room from the dining room.

The dining room extends into the north bay window and is highlighted by a built-in sideboard with beveled glass upper doors, including bowed doors, supported by slender corinthian columns. The cornice is decorated with applied garland swags. A twelve-light beveled glass door allows access to the front hall. The pantry is accessed through a spring-loaded swinging door. The pantry retains its original glass-front cabinets and wood-panel under-counter doors.

The kitchen was "modernized" in circa 1930 by the addition of a Streamlined Moderne sink, a Colonial Revival-inspired corner cupboard, "marbelized" rubber flooring and a masonite Moderne-style panelled ceiling. Except for modern appliances, it is otherwise unchanged. A side door leads to the servant's stairs and the basement. The basement contains the original summer kitchen with plaster walls and ceiling, hardwood floor and gas-jet lighting fixture.

The woodwork in the upstairs hallway including the doors and baseboards exhibits its original handgrained finishes. Rooms have ten-foot high ceilings. The east bedroom contains a sitting room and a dressing room. Bedrooms have painted woodwork with the exception of the maids room at the west end which retains its handgrained decorative finishes. The bathroom has a clawfoot tub and marbletop sink with a porcelain basin.

A narrow enclosed staircase leads from the second floor to a spacious attic. The attic has a small partitioned space which local tradition says was a fitting room for Clara Weiss's millinery business.

At the western edge of the property is a small circa 1925 garage of unsubstantial size and scale. It has a hipped roof, frame construction and is presently sided with imitation brick asphalt siding. It is noncontributing and not included in the resource count due to its insubstantial size and scale.

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COMPARISONS

Unlike many similar-sized communities in Wisconsin, Watertown does not have a sizable stock of Queen Anne architecture. Although good examples exist in both wood and brick, most are vernacular interpretations of the style. Many of these have been altered by the addition of modern siding and the removal of architectural details. As noted in the Intensive Survey Report brick interpretations of the Queen Anne Style sacrifice some of the irregularity of form and variation in materials associated with the Queen Anne style.¹

The Fuermann House is clearly among the best examples of brick Queen Anne construction in Watertown. The Marshall Woodward House, 400 North Washington, although potentially eligible, has lost some of its details. The William Hartig House, 305 North Washington is a hybridization of Italianate, Queen Anne and Classical Revival details. The Arzberger House at 1120 Jones Street blends Italianate and Queen Anne details and has suffered porch alterations. The Herman Grube House is a larger, although quite similar mix of Queen Anne and Classical Revival. The Fred Gamm House at 600 Clyman Street, is a relatively pure example of Queen Anne design. The nearby Fred Miller House at 600 South Third is a perhaps the finest example of brick Queen Anne architecture.

Viewed in the local context, the Fuermann House is representative of the Classical Revival style's influence on Queen Anne design. While other potentially eligible examples exist, the Fuermann House is one of the best examples of the use of Classical Revival details on Queen Anne residences. It is distinguished by the high degree of historic integrity both on the interior and exterior.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Architectural Researches, City of Watertown, Wisconsin: Architectural and Historical Intensive Survey Report, (La Crosse, WI: Architectural Researches, Inc., 1987), p. 69.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: nationally statewide X locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B X C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Areas of Significance	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Architecture	1893	1893 (1)

Areas of Significance	Cultural Affiliation
	N/A

Significant Person	Architect/Builder
N/A	Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The August Jr. and Eliza Fuermann House is being nominated to the National Register under criterion C as a fine local example of Classical Revival-influenced Queen Anne residential design. The Fuermann House is representative of upper-middle class turn-of-the-century residential construction and exhibits a remarkable degree of historic integrity.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Watertown began as a Yankee settlement in 1837. By virtue of the water-power provided by the Rock River, the city developed as an industrial and commercial center of southeastern Wisconsin. By the middle of the century, a massive influx of German immigrants overwhelmed the previously Yankee-dominated population. By 1855, Watertown was the second largest city in the state, which accounts for the high concentration of historic structures remaining today. The city developed a sizable industrial base of grist, lumber, and woolen mills, manufacturing of wagons, barrels, leather products, and cigars, and a commercial district serving local community and surrounding agricultural area.² The high percentage of Germans undoubtedly contributed to the success of the city's six breweries in the late nineteenth century. Watertown's growth stabilized in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century, but the city continued to prosper as an important regional trade center. This accounts for the relative scarcity of turn-of-the-century, especially Queen Anne, residences when compared to other Wisconsin communities of a similar size.

Unlike many other cities, Watertown never developed a single, prestigious neighborhood. The homes of prominent members of the community stand side by side with the humbler homes of the middle and working classes, although certain streets such as Washington Street, Church Street, Clyman Street developed a higher concentration of prestigious dwellings.

 X See continuation sheet

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The Veteran's Memorial Park neighborhood, in which the Fuermann House is located, developed over a period of about eighty years and is characterized by a wide variety of architectural styles including, Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic, Queen Anne, Classical Revival, bungalow and Dutch Colonial Revival. Early platters of the community expected the commercial district to develop along Western Avenue and developed the present Memorial Park as a public square typical of those found in Yankee communities. When commercial enterprises established themselves along the present Main Street instead, the area around the park became a quiet residential neighborhood of predominately middle class dwellings. The park became known as the Veteran's Memorial Park and the tree-lined streets became home to many merchants, industrialists and professionals. In 1855, a local newspaper claimed that the area around Memorial park was "filling up rapidly with private residences of much neatness and elegance. That section of our town possesses very eligible and pleasant sites for private residences; and we see that many of our most substantial residents have elected them for building."³ The neighborhood also became a focus of religious activities and exhibits a concentration of Lutheran, Baptist, Episcopal and Christian Scientist churches.

August Fuermann Jr. was born in Watertown in 1850 and was the son of a German immigrant brewmaster August Fuermann. August Sr. came to Milwaukee in 1847, where he opened a grocery and saloon. He soon relocated to Watertown and established the city's first brewery, the Empire Brewery, in 1848.⁴ He brewed lager beer which was exported as far as Chicago, where he established a branch office. He married a Prussian immigrant, Christiana Hengott and they had nine children. By 1880, Empire Brewery produced 10,000 barrels per year. An 1887 history claimed he had the "handsomest brewery in Watertown."

Fuermann's sons also involved themselves in the brewery business. August Jr. was Chicago agent for the brewery until 1871 when he returned to Watertown. Albert established the Watertown Bottling Works which also bottled weiss beer and ales. Charles produced both vinegar and beer.⁵ Julius also served as Chicago agent for the brewery for many years.⁶ In 1886 the name was changed to the August Fuermann Brewery. The sons took over the operation of the brewery in 1894, but by 1897 the brewery declared bankruptcy and was sold to rival local brewer William Hartig.⁷

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By 1878 August Jr. had established a saloon and restaurant at the southwest corner of Second and Main Streets and continued in that business until at least 1885.⁸ At that time he resided one house south of the Fuermann House at 506 South Third. Two years later (1887), he had joined in a partnership with Mr. Ditschler at the same location and operated Fuermann and Ditschler's Saloon and Restaurant.⁹ In the year he built the house at 500 South Third (1893) the city directory lists no occupation.¹⁰

After Fuermann's untimely death in 1893, his wife Eliza Speer and children Amanda and Fernando were forced by economic circumstances to sell the house at 500 South Third to local milliner Clara Weiss, who lived there until 1933.¹¹ Weiss had a shop at 102 Main Street, but local tradition states that she did much of her work in the house and that a small enclosure in the attic served as a fitting room for her customers (several metal dress hoops still hung on the wall in this room in 1988).

In 1933 Weiss sold the house to three sisters: Katherine, Amalia and Elizabeth Ruesch. The sisters continued to live in the house until their deaths. When the last survivor, Amalia died in 1965.¹² the house passed to John and Grace Novotny. In 1988, Grace sold the house to Ronald and Sally Greve who are presently returning the Fuermann House to its former grandeur.

ARCHITECTURE

According to Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, the Queen Anne style reached Wisconsin in the 1880s. The style is characterized by an irregularity of plan and asymmetrical massing, and a variety of surface textures, roof forms, and wall projections. The style often displays cutaway bay windows, a dominant front-facing gable roof and asymmetrical main facades with wraparound verandas. Details are normally of a classical nature and tend to be small in scale. As the style progressed the ornamentation became more restrained and classically-derived and the building plans and forms became more rectilinear.¹³

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The Fuermann house exhibits these general characteristics. An irregular form is created through the use of varied roof forms, projecting pavillions and bay windows. A raised foundation and banked lawn contributes to the imposing and vertical impression favored by the Queen Anne style and distinguishes the house from its neighbors. Because of its brick construction, the variation of surface textures is largely confined to the pediments and the contrast between brick, stone and shingle. The dominant front gable is asymmetrically placed, but is balanced by the one-story wraparound veranda. The building exhibits a wealth of classically-inspired details including Ionic pilasters and posts, garland and swag applied ornamentation, denticulation and returned eaves. Other victorian period ornamentation includes decorative wrought iron, beveled glass, tracery, and stained glass. The interior is lavishly appointed with wooden decorative components such as the fireplace mantel, fretwork, buffet and hallway bench and spindled staircase. The most distinctive feature, however, is the high degree of integrity. The house has received little of the typical remodelling, especially on the interior.

The hand-grained woodwork on the second floor is a rarely extant decorative feature. Graining is a traditional decorative technique in which various tools are dragged through wet glaze to create the appearance of heart lines and knots. Sometimes a conscious attempt is made to faithfully imitate the grain of real wood othertimes the effects are more caricatured. The technique was often used to "dress-up" more common woods such as pine or fir. Because of the potential difficulty in maintenance or changing decorative fashion, this feature has often been obliterated or painted over. The Fuermann House has extensive graining of doors, window sash, baseboards and doorjams on the second floor. The decorative intent seems to have been a simplified impression of oak wood grain. The graining is preserved in excellent condition and is a significant interior feature of the house.

The Fuermann House is a significant local representation of the Queen Anne style. While not the largest or most opulent example in the city, it presents a strong physical impression of the style and is important in its ability to convey the aspirations of the upper-middle class at the turn-of-the-century in the city of Watertown.

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FOOTNOTES

- ¹ Abstract of Title, Jefferson, WI: Title Underwriters, Inc, No. RJ-1305; Tax Records. The period of significance is the date of construction because it is being nominated for architecture alone.
- ² Architectural Researches, City of Watertown, Wisconsin: Architectural and Historical Intensive Survey Report, (La Crosse, WI: Architectural Researches, Inc., 1987), p. 303.
- ³ "A Walk About Town," 1855, n.p., quoted in Survey Report, p. 298.
- ⁴ History of Jefferson County, Wisconsin, (Chicago: Western Historical Company, n.d.), p. 606; Donald Bull, Friedrich Manfred and Robert Gottschalk, American Breweries, (Trumbull, CT: Bullworks, 1984), p. 346.
- ⁵ Kroll, Wayne L. Badger Breweries: Past and Present, (Jefferson, WI: Author, 1976), p. 132.
- ⁶ "Jul. Fuermann Dies in Chicago of Brief Illness," Watertown Times 8 February 1929.
- ⁷ Survey Report, p. 173; Badger Breweries, p. 346.
- ⁸ History, p. 606; Watertown 1885 City Directory, (Milwaukee: Wright and Hogg, 1884), p. 8.
- ⁹ Wright's Watertown Directory. (Milwaukee: A.G. Wright, 1887), p. 63.
- ¹⁰ Wright's Directory of Watertown 1893, Milwaukee: A.G. Wright, 1893.
- ¹¹ Abstract, p. 13; Wright's Directory of Watertown 1899-1900. (Milwaukee: A. G. Wright, 1899), p. 129 lists Weiss shop location as 102 Main Street.
- ¹² Abstract, p. 40.
- ¹³ Barbara Wyatt, Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, vol. 2. (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), Architecture section, p. 2-15.

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Previous documentation on file (NPS): See continuation sheet
 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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:
 State historic preservation office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than One Acre

UTM References

A	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/5/9/9/9/5</u>	<u>4/7/8/3/2/6/0</u>	B	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / /</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / /</u>	D	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / /</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 1 and 4 in Block 28, in the 1st Ward of the City of Watertown, Jefferson County, Wisconsin, as marked and designated on Cole, Bailey and Co.'s plat of the former village, now City of Watertown, aforesaid, as recorded, excepting the south 46 feet of uniform width of said Lot 4. See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire lot historically associated with the property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ronald and Sally Greve
organization owners date December 25, 1988
street & number 500 South Third Street telephone (414) 261-8191
city or town Watertown state Wisconsin zip code 53094

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(Rev. 8-86)
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Approved 2/87

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Watertown 1885 City Directory. Milwaukee: Wright and Hogg, 1884.

Wyatt, Barbara ed. Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin. Madison, WI: State Historical Society, 1986.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

The following documentation applies to all photographs:

August Fuermann Jr. House
Watertown, Jefferson County, WI
Photo by Ronald Greve, March 1989
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Division of Historic
Preservation

Photo 1 of 8	Exterior looking west
Photo 2 of 8	Exterior, looking southwest
Photo 3 of 8	Exterior, looking northwest
Photo 4 of 8	Exterior, looking southeast
Photo 5 of 8	Interior, looking through sitting room into parlor
Photo 6 of 8	Interior, looking into parlor from sitting room
Photo 7 of 8	Interior, Dining room buffet
Photo 8 of 8	Interior, detail of hand grained woodwork on second floor

0517L