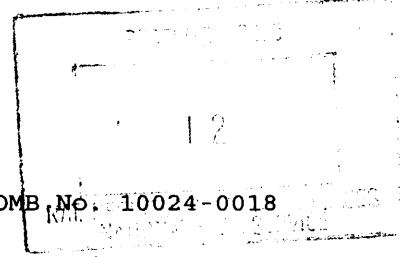


3991



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 Ketchum, Daniel & Catherine, Cobblestone House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 147 East Second Street N/A not for publication

city or town Marquette N/A vicinity

state Wisconsin code WI county Green Lake code 047 zip code 53947

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant    nationally    statewide X locally. (   See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Alicia J. Van  
Signature of certifying official/Title  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

March 6, 2001  
Date

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 certifying official/Title

Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

Ketchum, Daniel and Catherine, Cobblestone House Green Lake, Wisconsin  
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:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper Edson H. Beall Date of Action 4/19/01

#### 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

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include listed resources within the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is 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  
SOCIAL/clubhouse

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)  
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

#### 7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)  
MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek  
Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)  
foundation stone  
walls stone  
roof asphalt  
other wood

#### Narrative Description

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

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Continuation Sheet**

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Marquette, Green Lake County, WI

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**DESCRIPTION**

The Daniel and Catherine Ketchum Cobblestone House is a two-story building that sits on a large, sloped lot in the picturesque village of Marquette, a small community along the shores of Lake Puckaway in central Wisconsin. This area of Wisconsin is largely rural; small communities are surrounded by farms and the landscape is dotted with lakes. Surrounding Marquette on three sides are large tracts of agricultural land. This landscape exists in sharp contrast with the village itself. The village of Marquette is made up of several streets that sit along a wooded hillside rising from the south shore of Lake Puckaway. Because of the hillside location, the buildings in Marquette generally have steep lots, and most of these lots are landscaped with an abundance of mature trees and shrubs.

The Ketchum Cobblestone House sits on a large parcel of five-plus lots on the corner of Block 21 of the original village plat. The house is located in the northeast corner of these lots, giving it a large back and side yard. Like most of the other parcels in the village, the Ketchum house parcel is steeply pitched, from a low point along Second Street to a high point at the southern boundary of the parcel. And, like the other parcels in the village, the Ketchum parcel is landscaped with many mature trees and shrubs surrounding and punctuating a large lawn.

One of the most important landscape features of the site is the cobblestone retaining wall that extends to the east and west of the raised basement on the north elevation of the house. The remainder of the front of the lot is sloped behind a picket fence. A long driveway extends from east to west along the south end of the site to a non-contributing modern garage building. Also on the site is a temporary metal shed.

The Ketchum house has a gabled ell form with a two-story main block sitting on a raised basement, and a one-story projecting east ell. Porches project from several of the house's elevations. The house appears to be built into the slope of its site, creating the raised basement on the main elevation. Originally, though, the house was built up the rise from the street on a low stone foundation similar to the way the rest of the site is raised from the sidewalk. A small root cellar under the east ell of the house was the building's original basement. The raised basement and garage was excavated and constructed some time during the early twentieth century. At this time the front porch may have been added, giving the house a Neo-Classical appearance. If a porch facing the street preceded the excavation of the basement, it was altered when the bank was cut away, and the columns were extended down to the

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street level. The porch over the garage appears to be part of this construction project.

The cobblestone walls are the dominant feature of this house and all of the walls of the main block and the east ell are constructed of stone and veneered with relatively small and uniform cobblestones laid up in horizontal rows with thin horizontal mortar joints. Several hues of light and dark gray stones were used randomly throughout the walls. Large cut limestone quoins make up the corners of the house. The cobblestone construction of this house created thick walls that can be seen in the interior window wells.

Regular fenestration punctuates the cobblestone walls of the Ketchum house. This fenestration consists primarily of original medium-sized six-light double-hung sashes decorated with flat stone lintels and stone sills. Some of these openings also have original operating wooden shutters. On the main elevation of the house, the openings sit on paneled aprons and are working "French" style doors that lead to the portico on the main elevation.

The gable roof of the main block of the Ketchum house is low-pitched and decorated with returned eaves on the south elevation. A similar roof with returned eaves covers the one-story east ell that extends from the south wall of the main block. The roof of the main block extends beyond the north wall of the main elevation to form the roof of the front portico. The gable end features a full pediment and its original clapboards are covered with vinyl siding. A rectangular opening with decorative lights sits at the center of the pediment. It is decorated with a pediment cornice and pilasters. Oral history indicates that the house was built with the portico, but stylistically it suggests an early twentieth century addition, as noted above.

Supporting the portico roof are four colossal Ionic columns that extend from the roof to the floor of the raised basement. The columns are clad with modern vinyl siding. A fifth column, two stories in height, supports the roof and floor of the porch that sits above the garage along the west elevation. Two balconies extend across the north elevation, also supported by the colossal columns. The balconies have simple, modern, balustrades of plain, square posts. They run along the original first and second stories of the main block of the house.

The early twentieth century openings of the raised basement on the north elevation sit at the center of the limestone-constructed basement wall. The entrance consists of a wood-paneled door with a six-light opening. It is decorated with very narrow side lights, a transom, and pilasters. The flanking sashes are larger than those of the rest of the house and are filled with

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Marquette, Green Lake County, WI

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period eight-over-eight-light double-hung sashes with very narrow muntins. Framing the entry group are wide wooden pilasters. To the west of the entrance is the garage opening that is covered with an undecorated modern garage door.

A large porch spans the first story of the west elevation of the main block. It has a flat roof supported by columns on the main elevation mentioned above, and a one-story column at the southwest corner. The porch is enclosed with large, period, screen panels and a screen door. The ceiling is covered with period wainscoting and the porch sits on a fieldstone foundation.

The original main entrance to the house is intact on the west elevation. It consists of a wood-paneled door covered with a modern metal screen door. The entrance is flanked by narrow sidelights, wide wooden pilasters, and a large stone lintel that spans the entire entrance. The entrance leads into the main hallway of the house. Another door is just north of the main entrance and leads into the interior parlor. It is decorated with a small transom.

Two later-added enclosed porches project from the south elevation of the main block and the north elevation of the east ell. The porch along the south elevation has a shed roof and covers the rear entrance to the house, which is currently used as the primary entrance. It has a simple wood-paneled, period door. This porch, probably enclosed in the mid-twentieth century, has large, modern, single-light sashes and a modern screen door. It is covered with vinyl siding. Attached to the east wall of this porch is a small shed-roofed addition that runs along the south wall of the east ell. This addition was probably completed during the early twentieth century and it has a small multi-light opening and narrow vinyl siding. This addition enclosed the staircase to the original root cellar and created a small pantry for the kitchen in the east ell.

The other enclosed porch extends across the north wall of the east ell of the building. It was probably built during the 1950s or 1960s and features a low-pitched shed roof, a concrete foundation, sets of modern, horizontal casement windows, and a modern entry door. The porch is covered with vinyl siding.

The non-contributing, modern garage sits behind the house, screened by a row of mature arbor vitae. The one and one-half car garage is a one-story gable-roofed structure that has been covered with vinyl siding. It has a modern garage door covering the opening in the east elevation. The non-contributing, small metal shed sits just to the southeast of the house. The owner plans to remove this structure in the near future.

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Marquette, Green Lake County, WI

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*Interior*

The main entrance into the house is currently in the south elevation. This entrance leads into a hallway that curves to the west past the main staircase and toward the original main entrance. The first floor plan of the main block is largely original, as are most of the architectural details of the interior rooms. The interior of the east ell, or kitchen wing, has had the most extensive remodeling, but many original details remain extant.

The east ell, or kitchen wing, is entered through a door off of the main hallway near the main entrance. The kitchen has old plaster walls, narrow maple flooring from the early twentieth century, and plain moldings from the mid-twentieth century around doors and windows. The kitchen also has mid-twentieth century kitchen cabinets and fixtures. A small pantry is attached to the kitchen at the southeast corner. It is part of the shed-roofed addition that lies along the south wall of the east ell. Along the north wall of the kitchen is the enclosed porch, added during the mid-twentieth century. The interior of this porch has two exterior cobblestone walls exposed and two walls covered with mid-twentieth century wood-veneer paneling. The ceiling is covered with acoustical tiles.

The kitchen is the only room located in the east ell. The remainder of the first floor interior is located in the main block, off of the hallway previously described. This interior includes a large living room-parlor, a dining room, and a staircase. The rooms in this portion of the house have similar features, including narrow maple flooring from the early twentieth century; wide, molded baseboards, wide moldings around doors and windows, very deep window wells covered with historic wood paneling, and wood paneling under the windows; all are original details of the house.

The dining room is in the southwest corner of the first floor interior. Aside from the features mentioned above, it has plaster walls covered with old wallpaper and an original plaster ceiling decorated with a crown molding. Across the hallway from the dining room is the first floor bathroom, a mid-twentieth century addition. This small room has features that primarily date from the mid-to-late twentieth century, such as a vinyl floor, faux ceramic tile paneling, a shower stall, and modern cabinets and fixtures.

After the hallway curves around the dining room, it follows the side of the staircase. Under the staircase is a small closet and modern wood-veneer paneling covers the staircase wall. Facing the staircase is the original main entrance into the house. The original wood-paneled door is flanked by sidelights and decorated with a wide molding. Flanking the sidelights are two narrow closets covered with single paneled doors.

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On the north side of the staircase is the large living room-parlor. This large room is decorated with the same moldings and window trim seen in the dining room and has original plaster walls covered with old wallpaper. A crown molding accents the plaster ceiling and a decorative plate rail spans the upper section of the walls. The two openings on the north wall are covered with wood and glass paneled doors from the early twentieth century.

The staircase is one of the main decorative features of the interior and has all of its original features. It is an open-string staircase with painted risers and finished maple treads. The balustrade consists of painted turned posts that support a finished maple handrail. Large finished maple newel posts decorate the base of the staircase and the second floor balustrade. These newels have large turned posts that sit on tall square bases. Square blocks accent the tops of the newels.

The staircase curves at the top as it reaches the central hallway of the second floor of the main block. Like the first floor, the second floor has most of its original floorplan intact, along with original details. The hallway has features that are typical of the entire floor, including narrow maple floors from the early twentieth century; and original plaster walls covered with wallpaper, original plaster ceilings, and plain baseboards and moldings around doors and windows. The second floor interior doors feature tall, narrow panels and period hardware.

South of the central hallway on the second floor are two bedrooms. The west bedroom has its original features, mentioned above, but the east bedroom has had its moldings removed. This room had been paneled with modern wood veneer some time during the mid-twentieth century, and its moldings removed at that time. The current owner plans to replicate the moldings based on the other rooms of the floor. Across the hall is the large master bedroom. Like the living room-parlor below it, this room has walls covered with wall paper and north wall openings that are covered with early twentieth century wood and glass paneled doors. At the east end of the hallway of the second floor is a later-added small bathroom. It has features that primarily date from the mid-to-late twentieth century, such as a vinyl floor, faux ceramic tile paneling, a bathtub, and modern cabinets and fixtures.

*Basement*

Along the south wall of the east ell, an exterior staircase led to the original root cellar of the house. Probably during the early twentieth century, this staircase was enclosed by the shed-roofed addition along the south wall of the ell. Today, this entrance is the staircase to the basement. The basement can also be entered through the door in the exposed basement

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along the north elevation or through the nearby garage door.

Behind the small, original root cellar under the east ell is a utility room and a large, partially finished room. This room is lighted by the entrance and windows along the north wall. It has plaster walls, a concrete floor, and a modern tile ceiling. Large steam and utility pipes run across the ceilings of both the old and newer areas of the basement. To the west of the large room is a long, narrow garage. The garage has a concrete floor and concrete walls.

The Ketchum Cobblestone House is currently vacant and is undergoing restoration and renovation. The house was an historic residence, a club house, and most recently, the long-time home of two elderly women. The current owner appreciates the historic and architectural qualities of the house and is restoring it for use as a part-time home. He is preserving the building's historic details and restoring missing details, such as the wood trim in the upstairs bedroom, while upgrading the building for use as a modern residence. The result will be the preservation of an architectural gem in central Wisconsin.

The small additions are part of the historic growth of the building over many years and do not detract from the Ketchum house's significance as a rare and interesting example of cobblestone construction.



Ketchum, Daniel & Catherine, Cobblestone House  
Name of Property

Green Lake, Wisconsin  
County and State

**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.)

Areas of Significance  
(Enter categories from  
instructions)

Architecture

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.

Period of Significance

1852

Significant Dates

1852 (1)

Significant Person  
(Complete if Criterion B is  
marked above)

N/A

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 of age achieved  
significance within the past 50 years.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Baldwin, John (1)

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

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The Daniel and Catherine Ketchum Cobblestone House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C, architecture, because it is a rare and interesting example of cobblestone construction. Cobblestone houses were popular with some Yankee settlers in Wisconsin during the mid-nineteenth century. Because they were labor-intensive and required a specific building material, small smooth stones, they were not as common as quarried stone, brick or clapboard-covered houses. Most of the extant examples of cobblestone houses are located in south-central and southeastern Wisconsin, an area of heavy Yankee settlement during the pre-Civil War era. The Ketchum Cobblestone House is rare not only for its type of construction, but because it exists outside of the area of concentration for such building types.

**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The Ketchum Cobblestone House has a long and interesting history that begins shortly after the official organization of the village of Marquette. Prior to the influx of white settlers in the area, the site of the village of Marquette was known only to Native Americans and early explorers. In 1673, Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet came down the Fox River and reportedly stopped at the site of the village of Marquette. The village was later named in honor of this event. In 1829, Luther Gleason opened a trading post at this site, remaining for a few years while he traded with local Native Americans. When white settlement began in earnest during the 1830s, Gleason closed his trading post and moved further west. (2)

Isaac Bronson purchased the land now occupied by the village of Marquette from the government in 1835, but it was eastern speculators Sherman Page, Joel Sutherland and Andrew Palmer, along with local speculators Albert Ellis and John Arned who platted the community in 1836. Their plat was large enough for a city of three to six thousand and resembled the plat of Philadelphia. A public square was planned for each intersection and streets were designed as wide boulevards. (3)

Part of the reason for this elaborate plat of Marquette was the desire by the speculators to make it the state capital. Marquette's central location made it a good geographical choice, but, in the end, another "paper" city, Madison, was chosen. Marquette was designated the county seat of the original Marquette County in 1848, but in 1853, voters moved the county seat to Dartford (Green Lake). A few months later, the Marquette County Board of Supervisors moved county records back to Marquette, a move that was illegal, but unchallenged. Finally, in 1858, Green Lake County was split off of Marquette County and the village of Marquette, now in Green Lake County, lost the county seat again to

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Dartford. (4)

After the high drama of the competition for the state capital and the county seat, the history of the village of Marquette was typical of many mid-nineteenth century Wisconsin settlements. Several stores opened in the village, along with a sash and blind factory and many small shops. Due to its location near central Wisconsin forests, three lumber yards operated in Marquette during the nineteenth century. Steam boats traveled the Fox River and there was a dock at Marquette where boats made regular stops. (5)

But, the railroad never came to Marquette, and partly for this reason, the village never reached its platted potential and never grew beyond a small settlement. It had a peak population of 400 during the mid-nineteenth century, but for much of the 20th century, the population stayed between 100 to 200 people. That population grows tenfold during the summer months, when tourists and summer residents swell the ranks of the village to close to 2,500. Drawn by the recreational opportunities of Lake Puckaway, which is not a natural lake, but an expansion of the Fox River, these seasonal residents have been responsible for the bulk of the village's economy since the late nineteenth century. During the twentieth century, Marquette has been almost exclusively a summer tourist town, with businesses catering primarily to that market. Historically, many of the tourists and summer residents came from large cities, like Milwaukee, and the village had at least two prominent hunting clubs, one of which was associated with this house. (6)

When the Ketchum Cobblestone House was built in 1852, the village of Marquette, like most settlements in Wisconsin, was a small community looking forward to growth as a county seat or perhaps as a commercial center based on a railroad link. The village was dominated by Yankee settlers from New England who hoped to benefit from the economic growth of the community. One of these settlers was Daniel W. Ketchum. Ketchum was a sea captain who married Catherine Van Rensaellar of the New York City Van Rensaellars, a prominent eastern family. Daniel and Catherine Ketchum first moved to Chicago, where they lived in a building later occupied by the famed Palmer House in the city's downtown. A few years later, they moved to Milwaukee, and in 1852, they came to Marquette, where they purchased two lots in block 21 of the village plat. On one of the lots, they had mason John Baldwin erect a large Greek Revival house with a distinctive cobblestone exterior. (7)

Perhaps Ketchum located in Marquette because he felt a railroad connection was imminent and he could make money in real estate or another business in a booming pioneer town. In any event, the Ketchums were not economically successful in Marquette and in March of 1856, a holder of a mortgage on the

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Ketchum property foreclosed, and this house was sold at a sheriff's sale in the fall of 1856. It is not known where the Ketchums moved after the foreclosure. Like many Yankees who failed in the "west," they may have returned east, or they may have moved further west to try their luck. (8)

The Ketchum house passed through several owners until 1862, when Lorentus J. Brayton acquired the property. Brayton was a prominent local businessman who was a native of New York State. He came to Wisconsin in 1858 and for a year he taught school in Columbia County. In 1859, he came to Marquette and he married a prominent local woman, Helen Potter, in 1861. Brayton was the manager of one of the village's lumber yards, as well as the local grain and produce warehouses. He also was active in political affairs, serving in local offices, including the school board. In 1865 and 1866, and again in 1885 and 1886, he served in the state legislature. Lorentus J. and Helen Brayton occupied this house with their family for about 50 years until the early twentieth century. (9)

Between the mid-1920s and 1932, the Ketchum house entered, perhaps, its most colorful period as one of the club houses for the Caw-Caw Club, a prominent hunting club of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In 1866, a group of men from Milwaukee organized the club, named for Caw-Caw Island in Lake Horicon (an artificial lake now part of the Horicon Marsh). The Milwaukee men were shooting enthusiasts who wanted to establish a hunting site where they could engage in their hobby of duck and goose hunting. Caw-Caw Island, in an area with a seemingly unlimited numbers of these birds, was the location of choice for the club and they constructed a cabin in the fall of 1866. Typical of hunting expeditions of the nineteenth century, the fall's shooting season netted the club members around 3,000 ducks and geese. (10)

Caw-Caw Island was an ideal place for hunting, but in 1868, the club was forced to move when the dam creating Lake Horicon was removed. The club members soon found another area that attracted large numbers of waterfowl, Lake Puckaway, in Green Lake County. The club members purchased a large Italianate style house next door to the Ketchum Cobblestone House as their club house and remained there until the mid-twentieth century. The club controlled 5,000 acres in the area where only club members could hunt, and during the years before game limits, the club members harvested huge numbers of waterfowl and game birds. (11)

Many prominent men from Milwaukee were members of the Caw-Caw Club during its heyday, including familiar names like Allis, Ilsley, Pabst, Layton, Pritzlaff and Pfister. The Caw-Caw Club was not the only sporting club in the area. Across Lake Puckaway was the club house of the equally famous Nee-Pee-Nauk

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Club, originally made up of wealthy businessmen from Chicago. During the early twentieth century, members of the Nee-Pee-Nauk Club came mostly from Wisconsin, especially from Milwaukee. (12)

Unlimited hunting by clubs like the above on Lake Puckaway soon threatened the numbers of game birds and waterfowl in Wisconsin. Prior to the era of state and federal regulation of the hunting of these birds, the hunting clubs realized that if they were to continue to enjoy hunting in the state, they must place restrictions on club members. Some clubs established bag limits, prohibited automatic weapons, ended spring shooting, and restricted shooting hours. Some members of hunting clubs in Wisconsin even began lobbying the state legislature to regulate hunting for those who did not self-regulate.

Some of Wisconsin's twentieth century hunting regulations and conservation policies can be attributed to the ideas of some sportsmen in historic shooting clubs. Also, the large acreage controlled by these clubs kept them from development, conserving habitat for today's hunting enthusiasts. (13)

During the 1920s, the Caw-Caw Club in Marquette desired additional space for their club activities. The Ketchum Cobblestone House, next door, seemed a logical place to expand, and the club began acquiring title to the cobblestone house in the mid-1920s. By 1930, the club held the official title to the property. However, the Great Depression of the 1930s and the general decline in enthusiasm for hunting clubs had an effect on the Caw-Caw Club, and they decided to sell the cobblestone house. Because of the Club's brief ownership of the house, the property is not being nominated under Criterion A in the area of Conservation.

In 1932, Clarence J. Allen of Milwaukee purchased the house from the Caw-Caw Club and owned it until 1943. Between 1943 and 1972, attorney Harry Stel owned the house and upon his death, he willed it to his secretary, Lottie Morse. She owned and occupied the house until September of 1999. Attorney David H. Bennett of Portage purchased the house at that time and plans to use it as a vacation home. His plans are to place the house in a family trust so that current and future members of his family can own and enjoy it for decades. (14)

**AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: ARCHITECTURE**

The Ketchum Cobblestone House is architecturally significant as a fine and largely intact example of an unusual type of construction, a cobblestone-veneered house. According to Wisconsin's *Cultural Resource Management Plan*, the greatest concentration of cobblestone structures in the United States were built in the Rochester, New York area and examples of this type of

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construction outside of New York State are limited. One of the areas outside of New York that has a small concentration of cobblestone buildings is Wisconsin, and in particular, southeastern Wisconsin. (15)

Wisconsin was the destination for many immigrants from New York State in the mid-nineteenth century, and these Yankee immigrants brought cobblestone construction with them to Yankee settlements, primarily in the southeastern part of the state. Most of Wisconsin's cobblestone buildings were constructed between 1840 and 1870. These buildings were constructed as houses in areas of heavy Yankee settlement, in particular, Racine, Rock, Walworth, and Waukesha counties. Most of these buildings reflect the Greek Revival architectural style, popular at the time cobblestone buildings were constructed. Although over a dozen cobblestone buildings have been identified and placed in the National Register of Historic Places, there are a few others in this important and unusual construction group that have yet to be listed. (16)

One of the foremost authorities on pioneer-era stone construction in Wisconsin was Richard W. E. Perrin, who discussed cobblestone construction in his 1967 book, *The Architecture of Wisconsin*. In this book, Perrin described in detail the three main types of cobblestone construction that originated in New York State. During the first, or early period, from the late 1820s to the mid-1830s, stone masons used cobblestones of various sizes, shapes, and colors, primarily from local fields, to construct load-bearing walls for buildings. During the second, or middle period, between 1835 to 1845, masons carefully selected cobblestones for size and shape, using stones that were seldom larger than two inches by four inches for cobblestone-veneered walls. In the east, beach stones were frequently used. The later period, from 1845 to 1865, was one of increasing uniformity in cobblestone construction, and masons began using smaller and smaller stones for cobblestone-veneered walls. Also, the masons reduced the width of the horizontal joints of the cobblestone veneer. The result was a transition in cobblestone construction from coursed cobblestone rubble walls to a facing of more evenly matched cobblestones to, finally, a wall with a thin veneer of very small cobblestones set in thin mortar joints. (17)

In New York, cobblestone construction very closely followed this chronology. In Wisconsin, masons followed the above pattern of cobblestone construction closely, except for the chronology. In other words, masons constructed all three types of cobblestone buildings seen in New York, but not necessarily during the era they were popular in that state. Most cobblestone buildings in Wisconsin date between 1840 and 1865, or, roughly, during the later period of the development of cobblestone construction. However, examples of cobblestone buildings reflecting the early and middle periods of this construction in New

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Marquette, Green Lake County, WI

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York can be seen in Wisconsin during the 1840-1865 era. (18)

The cobblestone veneer of the Ketchum House reflects the middle period of cobblestone construction, even though it was built in 1852. The cobblestones of this house are laid up in medium-sized horizontal mortar joints as a veneer over a rubble stone wall. The cobblestones are matched in rows and in groups of rows on the walls. Larger and darker-hued stones are laid in the same row and rows of larger and darker-hued stones are laid next to each other and interspersed with fewer rows of lighter-hued, smaller stones. The result of this technique is a multi-hued exterior with an attractive pattern of both dark and light gray hues.

The stonework of this building was executed in a high quality manner. A concerted effort was made to match the stones both in color and size in each row and to group these rows in an attractive pattern. The large corner quoins, made up of quarried limestone blocks, are also laid in an attractive pattern and they give distinctiveness to the house. The cobblestone walls have a very high level of integrity, with both stones and mortar joints highly intact. The high quality of the original construction of the cobblestone veneer has stood up to almost 150 years of weathering and is as beautiful today as it must have been when first constructed.

The Ketchum Cobblestone House is a fine example of a rare type of construction technique using an unusual type of construction material. It is part of the small group of cobblestone houses in one of the few states that have examples of this type of construction. Its high level of integrity very well illustrates the cobblestone construction technique, which is typical of one of the main techniques that came from New York State with Yankee immigrants.

The Ketchum Cobblestone House is also important because it is located outside of the area of concentration for such construction. Surveys indicate that most of the state's cobblestone buildings are located in southeastern Wisconsin. This cobblestone house is unusual because it is located in central Wisconsin and reflects Yankee settlement in this area of the state, an area not as well-known for its Yankee settlement as is southeastern Wisconsin.

The Ketchum Cobblestone House displays elements of the Greek Revival architectural style. The Greek Revival style was the first national style commonly seen in Wisconsin. It was popular between 1830 and 1870. Greek Revival buildings are formal, orderly, and symmetrical. Although most Greek Revival style buildings have clapboard siding, the style also adorned brick, fieldstone, and quarried stone buildings. Wisconsin has elaborate Greek Revival buildings, but the style is more commonly seen on simple houses in the

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form of symmetrical massing, regular fenestration, simple cornices, friezes, and returned eaves, corner pilasters, and entrances decorated with a transom and/or sidelights.

Well-preserved Greek Revival style details accent this unusual house. The building's overall symmetrical form, regular fenestration of six-over-six-light double-hung sashes, flat lintels, and returned eaves are typical details of the Greek Revival style and are attractive features of this house. The wide pilasters and sidelights decorating the original main entrance of the house are also common features of the Greek Revival style. As noted in Section 7, the giant order portico of the street elevation may be a twentieth century addition. Although the interior has some minor alterations, the wide moldings and paneling around doors and windows, particularly on the first floor, also reflect the Greek Revival style.

The overall high integrity of this house, with most of its historic details intact, is an important element of its significance. Some modern details have been added to both the exterior and interior of the house, but these details do not diminish the overall historic character of the building. The current owner plans to restore some of the building's lost details and maintain the house as a historic residence. Because the Ketchum Cobblestone House has such a high level of integrity, with its most important historic details intact, the house stands as a good example of an unusual construction method. It is one of the finest historic homes in the area and worthy of National Register designation.



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Marquette, Green Lake County, WI

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**Notes to Section 8:**

- (1) *Common Threads A History of Four Wisconsin Communities in Green Lake County*, 2nd Edition, 1998, p. 10; Abstract, in the possession of the building owner.
- (2) *Common Threads*, p. 5.
- (3) *Common Threads*, pp. 6-7; *Portrait and Biographical Album of Green Lake, Marquette and Waushara Counties*, Chicago: Acme Publishing Co., 1890, p. 281; Angie Venturini, "Marquette Almost State Capital," *Oshkosh Northwestern*, 24 June 1990, p. B4.
- (4) *Common Threads*, p. 8; Venturini; "Portrait and Biographical Album, p. 281.
- (5) *Common Threads*, pp. 9-12; Robert W. and Emma B. Heiple, *A Heritage History of Beautiful Green Lake Wisconsin*, Ripon: McMillan Printing Company, 1976, p. 103.
- (6) *Common Threads*, pp. 11-16; *Portrait and Biographical Album*, p. 281; Venturini, p. B4.
- (7) "Marquette's Old Mansion Relic of Pioneer Romance," *The Milwaukee Journal*, newspaper article in possession of the current owner; *Common Threads*, p. 10.
- (8) Property Abstract, in possession of the owner.
- (9) *Ibid.*, *Common Threads*, p. 14; *Portrait and Biographical Album*, pp. 415-416.
- (10) Walter A. Frautschi, "Early Wisconsin Shooting Clubs," *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, June, 1945, pp. 402-403.
- (11) *Ibid.*, pp. 410-411.
- (12) *Ibid.*, pp. 412-414.
- (13) *Ibid.*, p. 415.
- (14) Property Abstract; information from the current owner.
- (15) Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, Vol. II, Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, Architecture, p. 4-7.
- (16) *Ibid.*
- (17) Richard W. E. Perrin, *The Architecture of Wisconsin*, Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1967, p. 52.
- (18) *Ibid.*, p. 53.

Ketchum, Daniel & Catherine, Cobblestone House  
Name of Property

Green Lake, Wisconsin  
County and State

**9. Major Bibliographic References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

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

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property less than 1 acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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

\_\_\_\_\_ see continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Carol Lohry Cartwright, Consultant  
organization prepared for the owner \_\_\_\_\_ date 4-1-2000  
street & number W7646 Hackett Rd. telephone (262) 473-6820  
city or town Whitewater state WI zip code 53190

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Abstract, in the possession of the building owner.

*Common Threads A History of Four Wisconsin Communities in Green Lake County,*  
2nd Edition, 1998.

Frautschi, Walter A. "Early Wisconsin Shooting Clubs," *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, June, 1945, pp. 402-403.

Heiple, Robert W. and Emma B. *A Heritage History of Beautiful Green Lake Wisconsin.* Ripon: McMillan Printing Company, 1976.

"Marquette's Old Mansion Relic of Pioneer Romance," *The Milwaukee Journal*, newspaper article in possession of the current owner.

Perrin, Richard W. E. *The Architecture of Wisconsin.* Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1967.

*Portrait and Biographical Album of Green lake, Marquette and Waushara Counties.* Chicago: Acme Publishing Co., 1890

Venturini, Angie. "Marquette Almost State Capital," *Oshkosh Northwestern*, 24 June 1990, p. B4.

Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Vol. II.* Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

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**Boundary Description:**

Lots 30, 31, 32, and 33 of Block 21, Original Plat of the Village of Marquette.

**Boundary Justification**

This boundary has been the historic site since 1855, according to the property abstract. This group of lots has remained part of the building's site throughout its history and reflects the historic setting of the building within the village of Marquette.

Ketchum, Daniel & Catherine, Cobblestone House  
Name of Property

Green Lake, Wisconsin  
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 David H. Bennett

street & number 207 W. Cook St. Box 160 telephone (608)742-4975  
city or town Portage state WI zip code 53901

**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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Marquette, Green Lake County, WI

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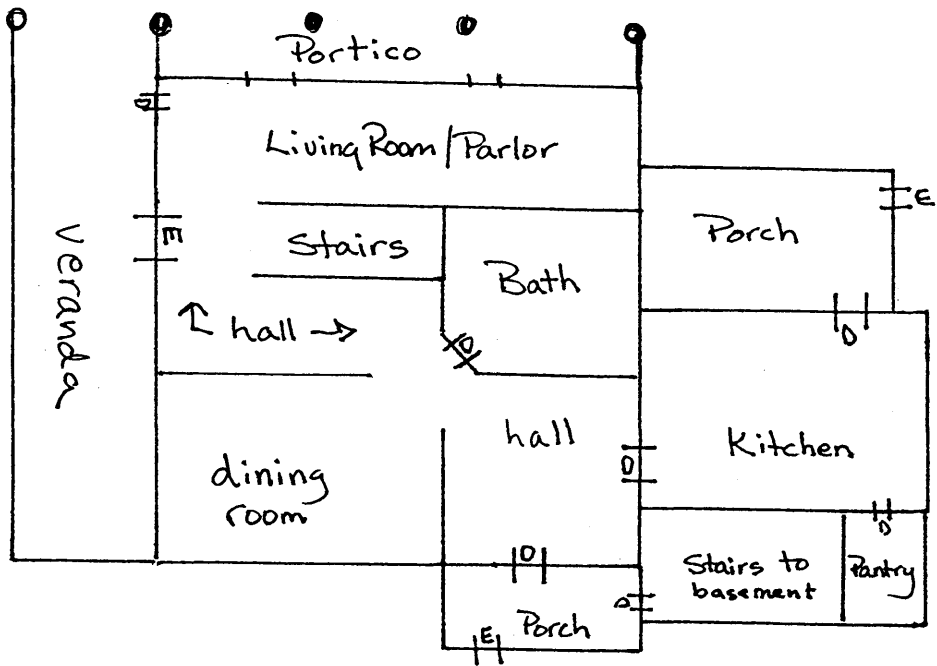
**KETCHUM, DANIEL AND CATHERINE COBBLESTONE HOUSE, MARQUETTE, GREEN LAKE COUNTY, WI.** Photos by Carol Cartwright, December, 1999. Negatives on file in the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Views:

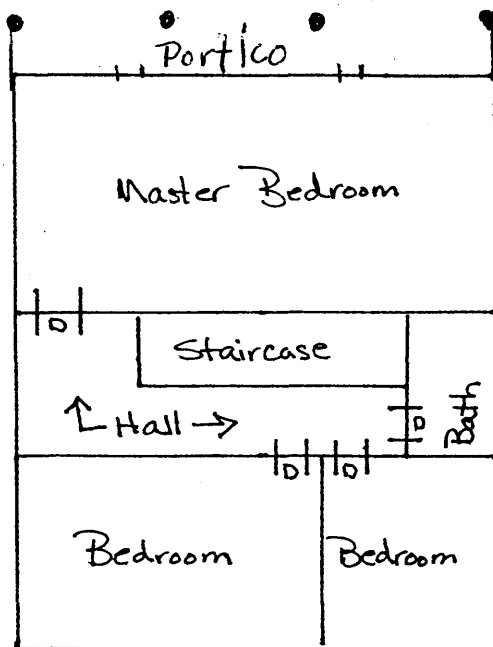
- 1 of 14: Site view, from the east.
- 2 of 14: Site view, from the northeast.
- 3 of 14: Site view, from the southeast.
- 4 of 14: West elevation, view from the southwest.
- 5 of 14: Close-up view of cobblestone construction, south elevation.
- 6 of 14: View of west elevation porch.
- 7 of 14: Interior, view of window detail in dining room.
- 8 of 14: Interior, view of main entrance.
- 9 of 14: Interior, view of staircase from living room.
- 10 of 14: Interior, view of living room and staircase.
- 11 of 14: Interior, view of staircase looking toward second floor.
- 12 of 14: Interior, view of second floor hallway.
- 13 of 14: Interior, view of north bedroom.
- 14 of 14: Interior, view of raised basement entrance along north wall.

**KETCHUM, DANIEL AND CATHERINE, COBBLESTONE HOUSE  
MARQUETTE, GREEN LAKE COUNTY, WISCONSIN**

**FLOOR PLAN**



FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

NO SCALE