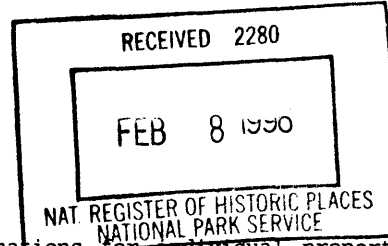


United States Department of Interior  
National Park Service



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 Marchetti, Louis, House

other names/site number Judge Marchetti House

2. Location

street & number 111 Grant Street N/A not for publication

city or town Wausau N/A vicinity

state Wisconsin code WI county Marathon code 073 zip code 54403

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.)

[Signature] 1/29/90  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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 for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State of Federal agency and bureau

Marchetti, Louis, House  
Name of Property

Wausau, Marathon County, WI  
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: 3/7/96  
Entered in the National Register

**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>0</u>        | buildings  |
|              |                 | sites      |
|              |                 | structures |
|              |                 | objects    |
| <u>1</u>     | <u>0</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

None

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)  
Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)  
Commerce/Trade/Specialty Store

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)  
Second Empire

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)  
foundation Concrete  
walls Weatherboard  
roof Asphalt  
other Shingle

**Narrative Description**

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

Marchetti, Louis, House  
Name of Property

Wausau, Marathon County, WI  
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**8. Statement of Significance**

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

Areas of Significance  
(Enter categories from  
instructions)  
Architecture  
Social History

- 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  
1878-1931

Significant Dates  
1878

Significant Person  
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)  
Marchetti, Louis

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  
Dern, John (builder)

**Narrative Statement of Significance**  
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographic References**

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

Marchetti, Louis, House  
Name of Property

Wausau, Marathon County, WI  
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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**

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

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

|   |            |                    |                      |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|---|------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | <u>1/6</u> | <u>2/9/2/6/4/0</u> | <u>4/9/8/1/9/0/0</u> | 3        | <u>/</u> | <u>/</u> | <u>/</u> | <u>/</u> | <u>/</u> | <u>/</u> | <u>/</u> | <u>/</u> | <u>/</u> | <u>/</u> |
|   | Zone       | Easting            | Northing             |          | Zone     | Easting  | Northing |          | Zone     | Easting  | Northing |          | Zone     | Easting  |
| 2 | <u>/</u>   | <u>/</u>           | <u>/</u>             | <u>/</u> | <u>/</u> | <u>/</u> | <u>/</u> | <u>/</u> | <u>/</u> | <u>/</u> | <u>/</u> | <u>/</u> | <u>/</u> | <u>/</u> |
|   | Zone       | Easting            | Northing             |          | Zone     | Easting  | Northing |          | Zone     | Easting  | Northing |          | Zone     | Easting  |
|   |            |                    |                      |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|   |            |                    |                      |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |

\_\_\_\_\_ 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 Mary Jane Hettinga, Librarian  
organization Marathon County Historical Society date February 15, 1994  
street & number 403 McIndoe Street telephone 715/675-2723  
city or town Wausau state WI zip code 54403

**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)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Property

\_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

**Property Owner**

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

name Anne and Ray Gausman

street & number 111 Grant Street

telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Wausau

state WI

zip code 54403

**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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The Judge Louis Marchetti House is a two-story wood-frame Second Empire residence built in 1878. It currently faces north on Grant Street. Presently, the 1878 Louis Marchetti house is still adjusting to its new location at 111 Grant Street. This historic house was moved in January, 1993 from 120 Grand Avenue to prevent its demolition. Now only two blocks from the center of Wausau's business district, it resides in a multi-use neighborhood on the fringe of the downtown, an area substantially like its former location. It is adjacent to a mix of offices and religious buildings, although its closest neighbor is another residential building. West across First Street are medical office buildings from the 1960s. North across Grant Street is the old Prange Department Store, now used as corporate offices, State IRS and Federal Court of Appeals offices. South on the same block is the 1930 Obel and Openhamer-designed St. James school, now used as the administrative offices for the parochial schools. To the east, next to the Marchetti house, is the 1874 Greek Revival Nathan Orr house, now a retail shop; across Second Street to the east is the St. James rectory built in 1952. Further south is the magnificent 1911 Romanesque St. James Church designed by Milwaukee architect Anton Dohmen.

The new lot largely maintains the residential scale, siting and feeling that the Marchetti House had at its original location on Grand Avenue. Although the house once had a deep setback, subsequent widening of Grand Avenue left the house close to the street. This location essentially duplicates that siting. Its lot is residential in size, being 54 feet by 75 feet. The house is placed close to the public sidewalk. Small attractive shrubs and plantings have been placed along the foundation in an area boxed in with treated lumber. There are no trees on the property. The house is bounded on the west and south by parking lots.

In spite of its relocation, the Marchetti house remains an excellent and largely intact example of the Second Empire style of architecture. Smaller and more squat than some houses of the same

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style, it is roughly rectangular in configuration and measures overall 30 feet by 50 feet. An outstanding feature is the straight-sided mansard roof with curbs; the visible portion of the mansard roof is covered with a combination of square-butt and fish-scale shingles. The flat roof deck of the mansard is covered in asphalt, with a single brick chimney piercing the roofline. Another important design feature is its unusual flat board siding. This siding is seven inches wide and scored every two feet to resemble finely cut ashlar stone blocks. The main entrance is a square asymmetrically placed entrance pavilion that rises above the roofline and terminated by a low parapet.

The main (north) facade is asymmetrical in design. It consists of the aforementioned entry pavillion to the west, balanced by a one-story bay window with rooftop balustrade on the east. Above the balustrade are two pedimented dormers. The dormer to the right contains a door leading to the roof deck of the bay window. All windows on this elevation are one-over-one double-hung sash.

Fluted Tuscan pilasters with tall plinth blocks and simple capitals formed by wood mouldings are featured on either side of the main entrance. Similar pilasters are found throughout the exterior in different sizes as trim boards for windows and doors and supporting the entablature of the second story of the entry pavillion. The only place the pilasters are fluted on the exterior is the front and the west side. The west side on the original lot faced a street which explains the higher degree of embellishment.

A full pediment extends out from the entry pavillion creating a recessed, sheltered entryway. Double wooden doors with decorative moldings on the bottom panels and glass on the upper portions, help to make it a grand entrance. Above the entry in the second story of the entry pavillion are paired windows in a composition featuring tripled pilasters at the corners supporting the entablature.

First story windows occur singly on all elevations with the exception of the enclosed sunroom and all feature pilaster-like

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trim supporting flat entablature-like lintels. The fenestration in the mansard roof is symmetrically placed on all elevations and mimics the main entrance with full pedimented lintels supported by fluted Tuscan pilasters.

Belt courses, watertables, and cornices are used throughout the exterior - on the roofline, above the frieze board, on the foundation and in between the two floors. The use of chamfered, raised wooden panels within rectangular frames in the entablature recalls ornamental Italianate cornices of the period.

East of the entrance on the front elevation is a one-story projecting bay with three single windows. The bay measures five feet by eight and one half feet and is topped by a decorative balustrade. The east elevation also features a projecting rectangular-shaped bay, four feet by thirteen feet. The windows in this bay are separated by unfluted pilasters; there are two windows on each side of the bay and five across the front. Another entrance door is south of this bay. The single wooden door features a glass panel on the top half and a glass transom above it. Pilasters (unfluted) again appear on either side of the entrance. Only one other window is found on this elevation. All of the windows are double hung, one over one with wooden sills and lintels.

The south (rear) elevation is rather nondescript as it has only one double-hung window placed in a dormer on the mansard roof. The west elevation has a four foot setback where the kitchen wing is located. The fenestration on this elevation is symmetrical, one above the other, in the main section. The kitchen wing was added to the house circa 1900, but designed to carefully match the scale, materials, and ornamentation of the original portion. Because of this it is considered to be significant to the house. In the kitchen wing there are two windows on the first floor and only one dormer above.



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The house was placed on a new cement block foundation when it was moved. The block was covered with an insulation board and then painted with a grey textured paint to imitate stucco. The foundation rises four feet above ground level as it did on the original site. A new handicapped ramp of treated lumber has been built, leading from the front sidewalk to the door on the east elevation.

The house has recently been painted. The clapboard is mauve, the shingles in the mansard roof are grey-blue and trim in burgundy and cream. The painting has highlighted many of the architectural details on the house.

#### INTERIOR

The foyer is almost square, seven feet by eight feet and has four tiers of six inch crown molding. Double doors with finely etched glass open into the stairwell. The door to the east swings open, the other one is stationary. The first steps of the stairway are behind the stationary door. The three foot, two inch wide stairway has three flights and an open well. The stairway has three newel posts and carved balustrades of walnut. The walls feature a beaded board wainscoting.

East of the foyer, through a four-foot archway, is the main parlor; it measures fourteen feet by fifteen and one half feet, not including the two projecting bay windows discussed above. One bay is to the north and the other to the east. The twelve foot ceiling features a beautiful plaster medallion centered and six-inch crown molding. The baseboard molding measures seven and one half inches. Fluted pilasters similar to those on the exterior are found on the interior woodwork on either side of the bays and the doorways. A six-foot wide archway with five-paneled pocket doors leads south to the dining room. Cornice boards are used to crown the openings of the doors and windows.

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The dining room measures fourteen feet by seventeen and one half feet. The plaster medallion and crown molding are repeated in this room. The focal point in the room is the fireplace of brown brick with a wooden mantel, in the southwest corner of the room. An outside door which leads to the handicapped ramp is located on the east wall. All of the doors are paneled doors and have engraved iron hinges with wooden doorknobs. The doors as well as all of the pine woodwork in the foyer and these two rooms have been stripped of paint and stained a walnut color.

The kitchen wing is behind the dining room, measuring fourteen feet by fifteen feet. The interior of the kitchen has beaded board wainscoting. The wood trim in the kitchen addition is plain compared to the other rooms. The back stairway is on the west wall of this room. A small room to the west, measuring six and one half feet by seven feet, is a part of the kitchen wing and will now be used for a bathroom. North is a room behind the stairwell, probably Judge Marchetti's office or library. This room has an entrance from the dining room and the front hall.

The second floor consists of five rooms and a full bath. A wall put up to divide a large room when the house had apartments has been removed. The rooms on this floor are fairly equal in size. The false ceilings have been removed. The five-paneled doors have the wooden doorknobs, but not the elaborate hinges. The windows on the second floor are unusual as the window sash runs to the floor. The window measures twenty-eight inches wide by fifty-two inches long. Under the twenty-eight inch by eleven-inch window sill, is an inset panel with molding. This panel measures twenty-eight inches wide by thirty inches high.

The Second Empire Marchetti house had three additions over its lifetime. The first one was done circa 1900 when a 15 x 20 foot addition for a kitchen was added (extant). The next two additions (not extant) were done probably in the 1940s, when the house was turned into apartments. They were removed when the house was moved. An enclosed side porch and another rear addition was also

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added at that time. A bathroom was built into the stairwell (removed now) on the main floor. Other changes were made at this time, probably the domed tower that had originally been over the main entrance was removed. Also, windows were replaced or covered. In the rehabilitation that took place following its move to the current site, windows were replaced by replicating the original ones, dropped ceilings were removed and woodwork replaced where needed. The exterior stairs were changed back to the original double stairway, replacing the newer single stairway at the main entrance.

The relocation of the Marchetti house to its current site has not damaged the architectural or structural integrity of the house. The removal of the ill-fitting additions, repair and new paint has helped to return the house to its turn of the century appearance. The new location has not affected siting of the house, as the lot on Grand Avenue had become very small with sparse landscaping because of the city's roadway encroachment.

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The Louis Marchetti house, built in 1878, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its significance in the areas of architecture and local historical development under Criteria C and B. Historically, the building is important because it was built by Louis Marchetti, a prominent man in the development of Wausau. Not only did he serve as mayor, municipal judge and county judge, he also undertook the giant task of writing the first comprehensive history of Wausau and Marathon County. Architecturally, it is important because it is only one of a very few extant Wausau houses executed in the Second Empire style. The period of significance is from 1878 to 1931, representing the time period that Judge Marchetti lived in the house.

#### HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The large majority of industry and commerce in Wausau has been created as a result of the lumbering industry. The 1836 treaty transferred three miles on either side of the Wisconsin River from the Menominee Indians to the federal government. The door was now open for the lumbermen to arrive and cut the thousands of acres of mature white pine. The Wisconsin River supplied the elaborate waterway system to float the logs downstream to sawmills. When George Stevens scouted the area he wrote to his partners: "It is decidedly the best Mill Site I ever saw or heard of in the Union." The twenty-foot drop in the river caused the town to be called Big Bull Falls. Two explanations have been offered - either the roaring of the falls which sounded like a bull, or the French word "bulles" meaning rapids might have been the reason. By 1840, George Stevens had built a sawmill and a dam. In the mid 1840s 28 men and two women were living on two islands in the river. The camp at Big Bull Falls was considered only temporary.

Walter McIndoe arrived in Wausau in the late 1840s and changed the course of events. He became known as the father of Wausau. He changed the name from Big Bull Falls to Wausau, a Chippewa word meaning a place you where can see far away. He pushed for the

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formation of a county and in 1850 he named it Marathon; Wausau became the county seat. A post office was established and also a newspaper, Central Wisconsin, began publication in 1857. The construction of a Greek Revival style court house in 1868 brought the first hint that Wausau might become a permanent settlement. In 1872 the state granted a city charter and Wausau elected its first mayor. When the railroad arrived in 1874, communications and services opened up to the outside world. Box factories, sash and door manufacturers began springing up as well as other lumber-related businesses; now they were able to ship their products out of Wausau.<sup>1</sup>

#### LOUIS MARCHETTI ARRIVES

The "Pinery", as it was called then, brought Louis Marchetti to this area. He was born in Vienna, Austria in 1846 and arrived in Wausau in 1867 at the age 21. He began his career by working in the sawmills and running lumber on the Wisconsin River while he mastered the English language. Master it he did, as he was able to teach school for four terms before he began his public career. Mr. Marchetti was appointed the first Street Commissioner for the City of Wausau in 1871. In 1874 he was elected Clerk of Circuit Court and began studying law; he was admitted to the bar in 1879. Marchetti became the first municipal judge of Marathon County in 1881 and served until 1893. Thereafter, he was always referred to as Judge Marchetti.

The City of Wausau elected him mayor in 1901 and he served two terms. E.B. Thayer, the publisher of the Wausau Pilot, wrote in the December 9, 1926 issue that "Mr. Marchetti was classed with the very best Wausau mayors." Marchetti adhered to the budget and also instituted some reforms, the main one being the city charter. Up until this time the city was governed by a special charter which was subject to amendment by every state legislature, and which was amended from time to time, making its government an experimental one from year to year, without any stability. Under the special charter all officers were elected annually. When the city adopted a general charter, they were not liable to the changing whims of

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legislators. The terms of all officers were made two years. Marchetti played a significant role in reform that changed the structure of local government. Judge Marchetti returned to the municipal court after his mayoral career in 1904. He served until 1928, when the court was abolished by the Wisconsin State Legislature.<sup>2</sup> His two terms account for a total 36 years as municipal judge.

As a politician, Mr. Marchetti was a prominent Democrat, active locally and statewide. He served as a democratic chairman of the county and also the Ninth Congressional District. President Grover Cleveland honored him by appointing him Registrar of the United States Land Office for Marathon County in 1893.

According to Wausau 1900, by George A. Martin, Louis Marchetti was one of the most loyal and patriotic citizens of Wausau. "In these qualities he is second to none. It was at his suggestion that a flag pole was erected on the Market Square at the commencement of the Spanish-American War and the Stars and Stripes raised with appropriate ceremony to wave until the war was over." He was the leading spirit in arranging the Peace Jubilee with which the gallant boys of Company G, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers were welcomed home from the war. In return, Company G presented the Judge with a gold-headed cane accompanied by a formal resolution thanking him for the great work he had done.

At the Peace Jubilee, Judge Marchetti spoke eloquently, "Now that our soldiers have returned, let the old tattered remains of the flag be taken down and put away reverently, and let the soldiers be greeted with a fresh emblem of our nation, every stripe as unsullied as their honor, which they have preserved as American citizen soldiery; every star as bright as their patriotism, courage, discipline and fortitude have made them a bright shining mark among thousands of men."<sup>3</sup>

Always active in the civic circles, he was instrumental in the building of the Marathon County Insane Asylum in 1892. A lover of

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books and learning, it is said that he had one of the best personal libraries in the city. Because of his love for books he was responsible for the movement that created the Free Public Library. When the Andrew Carnegie Foundation offered funds to the city for the building of a library, the City Council turned them down. Marchetti single-handedly circulated a petition among the citizens to change that decision. Wausau got their library in 1908. A self-made man, he was honored and respected by all, stated his front page obituary in the Wausau Pilot, March 19, 1931. The paper went on to report, "Judge Marchetti was a familiar and energetic and highly esteemed citizen of this city, another of the pioneers who so thoroughly and ably built the foundation upon which our city and our county rests."

Probably the most significant contribution Marchetti made was collecting the data for his book, The History of Marathon County. Published in 1913, the 982 page volume is the most comprehensive and reliable source for the early history of Wausau and Marathon County. Even today, it is the basis for all historic research in this county. It is well organized and all inclusive. Without this valuable book, historians would be at a great loss. Local historians owe Louis Marchetti a debt of gratitude.

Judge Louis Marchetti is significant under Criterion B in the area of social history for his contributions to the development of major social institutions of the city and county. He instituted important reforms in local politics, and served more than 3 decades as municipal judge. He made significant contributions to local educational institutions in winning a Carnegie library for the community and with his important early history. His contributions to civic, social, and patriotic institutions in the city of Wausau have made him a seminal historical figure in the community, one exceptionally significant to the history of Wausau and Marathon County.

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#### ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Second Empire style, popular in the United States from 1855 to 1885, was considered very modern because of its imitation of contemporary French fashion. The distinctive double-slope roof form was named for Francois Mansard, a 17th-century architect. The style was extensively utilized in France during the reign of Napoleon III (1852-1870). An impressive addition to the Louvre called the New Louvre became the prototype of this style. Exhibitions in Paris in 1855 and 1867 helped to spread the style to England and then to the United States. The boxy roofline of the upper story created usable space rather than slanted ceilings. The Second Empire style was used for so many buildings during the Grant administration in the United States (1869-1877) that it was sometimes called the "General Grant" style. It passed from fashion after the 1870s, probably due in part to the 1873 panic and the subsequent economic depression.<sup>4</sup>

The Second Empire style, characterized principally by its distinctive roof form, includes five principal mansard roof styles. They are: the straight with curbs, the straight with flare, concave, convex, and two different styles of "s" curves (The Marchetti house mansard roof is the straight style with curbs). Beneath the distinctive roof line these houses have many similarities to the Italianate style, largely utilizing the ornamental vocabulary of the Italianate. The pedimented windows and doors, the projecting pavilions and the rectangles within rectangles are all closely related to the Italianate style. Classical moldings and details, such as quoins, cornices and belt courses are dramatized by different textures and colored material.<sup>5</sup> The Italianate was a part of the Picturesque movement which looked to the romantic past for inspiration. "In contrast, the Second Empire style was considered very modern, for it imitated the latest French building fashion."<sup>6</sup> The two movements were independent of each other, but they overlapped in many houses. In Wisconsin the style often included Italianate details, although Second Empire effects were also achieved through the addition of mansard roofs to earlier, often Italianate, houses.<sup>7</sup>



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Wausau, Marathon County, WI

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Popular in Wausau during the 1870s and 1880s, many Second Empire homes were built; only a few public buildings were created in this style. The oldest extant example of Second Empire architecture is the 1875 Judson Smith house. It is a lofty structure with two stories and a third story defined by a mansard roof with concave sides. The house is faced with smooth set boards and features a central pavilion, roundhead window dormers, a modillioned cornice, quoins on all corners, and double roundhead windows with hood moldings. All of the details lend a sense of decorative elegance to the house. Originally the house was at 523 Grant Street; in 1912 it was moved to 726 Franklin Street. After the move the house was changed. The front porch was drastically remodeled, the porch to the east was removed and a large addition was added to the rear elevation to accommodate apartments. There are a few other houses with mansard roofs in Wausau, but nothing representative of the decorative Second Empire style. Rather, they are simple houses that just happened to have mansard roofs.

The Louis Marchetti house is a locally significant example of the Second Empire style. Its design is highly articulated with level of embellishment not commonly seen on houses of similar size and scale. Distinctive features include the decoratively shingled mansard, raised panels in the entablature, design integration of first story and dormer windows, and scored "block" siding. The house is well-preserved inside and out and reflects the exuberance of Victorian period design and the prominence of Marchetti in the community.

The Louis Marchetti house is an important house to the City of Wausau. The city has invested money into saving the house. Newly painted and restored, it represents another era in architectural history. This house is the single surviving dwelling associated with Marchetti and his career. Judge Marchetti would be pleased to see his house returned to its former splendor.

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#### CRITERIA CONSIDERATION B

The Marchetti house is an exception to criteria consideration B. The house was moved from its original location but has retained the architectural values that lend the house significance as an example of Second Empire design. In addition the house is an exception to the consideration due to its importance to local history. No other building with an association to Marchetti has survived, and Marchetti's seminal importance to the city makes it singularly important in representing his contributions.

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Verbal Boundary Description

McIndoe shutter addition; north 70 feet of Lot 6 except last 7 feet  
and west 8 feet of Block 1.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the current legal description of the parcel on  
which the Marchetti House is now located.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

#1 of 16  
Louis Marchetti House  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI  
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga  
Negatives at Wisconsin State Historical Society  
Camera facing southeast

#2 of 16  
Louis Marchetti House  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI  
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga  
Negatives at Wisconsin State Historical Society  
Camera facing south

#3 of 16  
Louis Marchetti House  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI  
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga  
Negatives at Wisconsin State Historical Society  
Camera facing southeast

#4 of 16  
Louis Marchetti House  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI  
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga  
Negatives at Wisconsin State Historical Society  
Camera facing south

#5 of 16  
Louis Marchetti House  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI  
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga  
Negatives at Wisconsin State Historical Society  
Camera facing southwest

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Wausau, Marathon County, WI

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#6 of 16  
Louis Marchetti House  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI  
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga  
Negatives at Wisconsin State Historical Society  
Camera facing west - projecting bay

#7 of 16  
Louis Marchetti House  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI  
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga  
Negatives at Wisconsin State Historical Society  
Camera facing east

#8 of 16  
Louis Marchetti House  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI  
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga  
Negatives at Wisconsin State Historical Society  
Camera facing northeast - south elevation

#9 of 16  
Louis Marchetti House  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI  
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga  
Negatives at Wisconsin State Historical Society  
Camera facing west - foyer crown molding

#10 of 16  
Louis Marchetti House  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI  
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga  
Negatives at Wisconsin State Historical Society  
Camera up - medallion in front parlor

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Louis Marchetti House  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI  
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga  
Negatives at Wisconsin State Historical Society  
Camera facing south - cornice over pocket door

#12 of 16

Louis Marchetti House  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI  
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga  
Negatives at Wisconsin State Historical Society  
Camera up - medallion in dining room

#13 of 16

Louis Marchetti House  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI  
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga  
Negatives at Wisconsin State Historical Society  
Camera facing northwest - newel post

#14 of 16

Louis Marchetti House  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI  
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga  
Negatives at Wisconsin State Historical Society  
Camera facing northwest - newel post

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Louis Marchetti House  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI  
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga  
Negatives at Wisconsin State Historical Society  
Camera facing west - from second floor landing



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Louis Marchetti House  
Wausau, Marathon County, WI  
Photos by Mary Jane Hettinga  
Negatives at Wisconsin State Historical Society  
Camera facing north - second floor window