

NPS Form 10-900
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(Approved 3/87)

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United State Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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 form (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 Marquette Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number various, see inventory N/A not for publication

city, town Kewaunee N/A vicinity

state Wisconsin code WI county Kewaunee code 061 zip code 54216

3. Classification

Ownership of Property Category of Property No. of Resources within Property

☒ private ☐ building(s) contributing noncontributing

☒ public-local ☒ district 43 6 buildings

☐ public-State ☐ site sites

☐ public-Federal ☐ structure structures

☐ object objects

43 6 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

No. of contributing resources
previously listed in the
National Register 0

N/A

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.

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI
State or Federal agency and bureau

7/28/93
Date

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.
 See continuation sheet

 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet

 determined not eligible for the National Register.

 removed from the National Register.

 other, (explain): _____

entered in the
National Register

[Signature]

11/4/93

Signature of the Keeper

Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions

(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

EDUCATION/school

Current Functions

(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/hotel

EDUCATION/school

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Materials

(enter categories from instructions)

Italianate	foundation	stone
Queen Anne	walls	weatherboard
Colonial Revival		brick
	roof	asphalt
	other	wood
		shingles

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Marquette Historic District is a small residential neighborhood in Kewaunee, a picturesque small town in northeastern Wisconsin, just at the base of the well-known Door County peninsula. Kewaunee sits on the western shore of Lake Michigan. The town's harbor and much of its downtown sits at lake level. Then, the land rises sharply, and most of the residential part of the town lies on and on top of this bluff. The historic district sits at the crest of this bluff just south of the community's downtown. It is a neighborhood of fine, well-maintained homes that sit on large lots with well-kept lawns and mature trees and bushes.

The city streets in the district allow for two-way traffic, and are fully improved with concrete sidewalks, curbs, and gutters. Because of the steep bluff that separates downtown Kewaunee from this district, some streets were lowered to make the rise less steep for automobile traffic. The result is that some houses in the northern part of the district sit above, and not at, street level. While there are no parks within the district boundaries, the large lots of most of the houses and the school grounds, along with lots of trees and bushes give the district a park-like atmosphere. On the eastern boundary of the district is Lake Michigan which also helps give the district a picturesque quality. There are standard sodium-vapor street lights at various intervals in the district.

The houses in the Marquette Historic District are largely frame-constructed, two-story buildings. Some of the houses have a brick veneer. They were primarily constructed during that late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Of the 42 contributing houses in the district, all but one were built between 1880 and 1940. In fact, six buildings (14%) were constructed during the 1880s, nine (21%) were constructed during the 1890s, seven (16%) were built during the first decade of the twentieth century, 11 (26%) were built during the 1910s, and eight (19%) were built during the 1920s and 1930s. Even the old Kewaunee Public School (Marquette Middle School) was constructed during this period, between 1914 and 1915.

The concentration of construction in this district during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century is reflected in the architectural styles of the buildings. Only one house was built in the Italianate style, a style popular during the mid-nineteenth century, and that building reflects the style in its later period. Only one house is built in the Second Empire style, a style popular during the mid- to late nineteenth century. Thirteen houses (30%) were built in the popular late nineteenth century Queen Anne style. Nine houses (21%) were built in the early twentieth century Bungalow and American Foursquare styles; and nine (21%) houses

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 1 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

were built in the twentieth century Period Revival styles. Even the vernacular forms in the district largely reflect the building methods and materials of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Most of the houses in the district are two stories in height and are, in most cases, larger than houses in other residential areas of Kewaunee. This is because this area of Kewaunee developed as a prestigious neighborhood for some of Kewaunee's leading businessmen and their families. Beginning with prominent merchant and pioneer Joseph Duvall, who built the first large house, an Italianate mansion, in the district; and lumber magnate and State Senator George Grimmer, who followed with a Queen Anne house that set the tone for homes soon to follow in the district, many prominent families quickly built showplace homes along Dodge and Milwaukee Streets. In fact, the Marquette Historic District was a veritable "who's who" of prominent families during the late nineteenth and much of the twentieth centuries.

Because the houses in the district are, in general, larger in scale and more elaborate in style than houses outside of the district's boundaries, the Marquette neighborhood is easily distinguished from other residential neighborhoods in Kewaunee. The small residential neighborhood to the north of the district boundaries, and bordering on Kewaunee's downtown, contains many well-preserved mid-nineteenth century houses. While this neighborhood does not fit in with the scale, age, or style of the Marquette Historic District, it is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in its own right. It could, also, be included within a National Register nomination for Kewaunee's downtown, also a potential historic district.

There are very few non-contributing elements within this historic district. Only four of the 48 buildings in the district have been classified as non-contributing because they have lost most of their architectural integrity, especially in comparison with the high level of preservation and integrity of the rest of the buildings in the district. And, while there are several interesting early twentieth century garages in the district, they and the other extant garages in the district are not significant and are not included in the building inventory or noted on the district map. Garages were not counted because they are insufficient size and scale.

NPS Form 10-900a
(Rev. 8-86)
Wisconsin Word Processor Format
Approved 2/87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 2 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

DESCRIPTION OF SELECTED BUILDINGS IN THE DISTRICT

Italianate

Duvall House
815 Milwaukee St.
1881

The Duvall House was the first mansion built in this prestigious neighborhood and was the only house built in the Italianate style of architecture. The two-story cream brick house has a low-pitched hip roof punctuated by gables. The wide overhanging eaves are decorated with a wooden frieze, paired brackets, and modillions. Projecting from the roof are two massive chimneys decorated with brick corbelling.

Openings of the building are primarily tall single light double-hung sashes decorated with stepped brick basket handle-arched hoodmolds with keystones. Some of the windows are grouped in twos along the walls. Pairs of round arched sashes decorated with stepped round-arched brick hoodmolds sit in the two-story gable projections on the front and south side walls. There are two one-story octagonal bays projecting from the house. They have flat roofs with wide overhanging eaves decorated with a frieze and paired brackets and openings of single-light, double-hung sashes decorated with segmental arches.

The main entrance consists of double wood paneled doors and is decorated with a segmentally-arched transom and a brick hoodmold. A modern brick front porch with a plain balustrade and square posts probably replaced the original sometime in the twentieth century. A sun room projects from the south wall. It is constructed like the front porch and is enclosed with early twentieth century style sash windows. This sun room probably covers an original side entrance.

In February of 1881, the Kewaunee Enterprise reported that someone purchased Joseph Duvall's house on Harrison Street, and that Duvall would build a "fine brick residence on the hill on Milwaukee Street." By June of 1881, the newspaper reported that masons were constructing the walls of Duvall's new residence, and reported that the building would be 34 by 38 feet in length, two stories in height, and the kitchen wing would measure 20 by 24 feet. In the October 21st issue of the paper, they reported that Duvall had moved into his new house. (1)

NPS Form 10-900a
(Rev. 8-86)
Wisconsin Word Processor Format
Approved 2/87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 3 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

Joseph Duvall was an important pioneer in the development of Kewaunee and Kewaunee County. He came from Canada in 1852, and early in his career, he was a foreman for timber crews in the firm owned by another prominent man in Kewaunee, George Grimmer. He soon joined this firm as a partner, and when it dissolved, he took over the company's store, building it into a large enterprise. Duvall also operated a grain elevator, ran a shipping line on Lake Michigan, and had other local business interests. Joseph Duvall, along with his first and second wives, lived in this house until he died in 1912. In that year, his son, George Duvall, moved his family into the mansion on Milwaukee Street. (2)

George Duvall had as broad-ranging business interests as his father. He continued operating his father's grain company and store, and the Duvall Farm Company, a corporate farm. He was also a director in several other Kewaunee businesses. George Duvall continued to own this house until the 1940s. (3)

Second Empire

1102 Dodge St.
Louis & Amelia Bruemmer House
1885

The Bruemmer House is a one-and-a-half story Second Empire style house of frame construction. It features the style's trademark mansard roof that is shingled in a decorative diamond pattern. Projecting from this roof are simple gable-roofed dormers filled with four-over-four-light sashes. Under the roof eaves is a frieze decorated with diamonds and brackets.

The windows of the first floor are single-light double-hung sashes decorated with simple cornice moldings. A wrap-around veranda spans the front and much of the side of the house. It was probably a turn of the century addition to the building and it features simple Tuscan columns and a plain post balustrade. The main entrance is a six-panel wooden door flanked by sidelights.

Louis Bruemmer was a native of Germany and came to Wisconsin in 1854 with his family. He briefly attended a Milwaukee academy and was a teacher before he joined the Union cause in the Civil War. He was wounded in 1862 and discharged in 1863. When he came back to Wisconsin, he taught school, and became a local politician in Mishicott. He came to Kewaunee County in 1867, operated several small businesses, and entered Kewaunee County politics. He came to the city of Kewaunee in 1884 where he became the Cashier of the Exchange Bank, later the State Bank of Kewaunee. He

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 4 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

also served the community as its Mayor. He erected this house for his family shortly after arriving in the city and lived here until his death around 1904. Amelia Bruemmer lived on in the house until around 1920. (4)

Queen Anne

821 Dodge St.
George & Bertha Grimmer House
1883
Architect: Henry C. Koch

The second mansion to be built in the Marquette Historic District was the Grimmer house, a Queen Anne design by noted Milwaukee architect, Henry C. Koch. The Grimmer house is a two and one-half story frame structure with a complex gable roofline and hip and gable-roofed dormers and projections. Projecting from the roofline are two massive brick corbelled chimneys. Sitting on a fine cut stone foundation the house is covered with clapboards, but there are scalloped shingles covering most of the attic story. The house also features many horizontal and vertical boards placed on the house in a manner that suggests the Stick style.

Most of the windows on the house are tall, narrow, single-light double-hung sashes, many grouped in pairs. Some of the windows in the attic story have multiple lights, and the house has some stained glass, as well.

A two-story porch covers the front entrance of two paneled wood doors. The porch has spool-and-spindle balustrades, thin posts, paneled friezes decorated with medallions, and segmentally-arched openings. On the lower floor the frieze is topped with a prominent cornice, while on the upper floor the frieze is decorated with dentils. The porch base has circular cut-outs. Along the south wall toward the rear of the house is a one-story shed-roofed entry porch that is decorated in the same manner as the front porch. A small sun room is at the southeast corner of the house. It features a mansard roof, denticulated frieze with medallions, and tall, multi-light windows with transoms.

George Grimmer was born in Canada and came to the Shawano area in 1850 with the rest of his family. He came to Kewaunee in 1853 and worked in the lumber industry until 1862, when he helped form the lumbering firm of Slauson, Grimmer & Co. The firm operated until 1877, and the profits helped Grimmer invest in other businesses and in real estate, becoming one of the most prominent businessmen of the area. He was also involved in politics, both at the local and state level. He served in a number

NPS Form 10-900a
(Rev. 8-86)
Wisconsin Word Processor Format
Approved 2/87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 5 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

of local elective offices, and in 1876 he ran and won an office in the Wisconsin State Senate. He died in 1907. (5)

In 1882, Grimmer left Kewaunee to live in Manitowoc, but by January of 1883, rumors spread that he and his family were returning. In April of 1883, the Kewaunee Enterprise announced that the Grimmers were coming back to Kewaunee, and that Grimmer had purchased several lots near the schoolhouse and would be building a new house there. The paper stated that Grimmer was going to Milwaukee to arrange for the services of an architect for this new house. (6)

In June of 1883, the paper reported that work had begun on this house. From H. C. Koch's plans, the firm of H. Tisch and Theo. Ball were laying the foundation and erecting the frame under the supervision of carpenter Charles Krause. It was reported that the house would cost \$10,000. By November of 1883, it was reported that the Grimmer's new house was nearly completed and at the end of the month, Grimmer and his family would be moving back to the city. Grimmer owned the house until his death in 1907 and Mrs. Bertha Grimmer remained the owner until 1922. (7)

822 Dodge St.
Michael & Mattie McMahon House
1888

On a smaller scale is the Queen Anne style McMahon house. This two-story frame house has an intersecting gable roofline, clapboard siding, and vertical and horizontal boards applied to the walls in a manner suggesting the Stick style. The gable peaks feature applied boards in a V pattern. Windows of the house are largely tall, single-light, double-hung sashes, some grouped in pairs. The canted main entrance at the southwest corner of the house is covered by a small porch. It features thin posts, brackets, and a frieze in a cut-out pattern.

Michael McMahon was the long-time superintendent of Kewaunee schools. He was a native of Chicago, but spent his childhood on a Manitowoc County farm. He received a two-year teaching certificate at the Oshkosh State Normal School (today, the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh). In 1874, he became the head of Kewaunee schools, and but for a brief four-year period, worked his entire professional career there. He eventually completed bachelor's and master's degrees, as well. He died in 1927, and is memorialized on the old school bell in front of the Marquette School in this district. (8)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 6 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

324 Center St.
John & Laura Haney House
1889

This two-story frame Queen Anne house has an intersecting gable roof and a square corner tower with a pyramid roof rising from the northeast corner of the house. The house is covered with clapboards and there are octagonal shingles in the gable peaks. Windows are almost all tall and narrow openings filled with a multi-light upper sash and a single light lower sash. The windows are primarily grouped in twos or threes and decorated with heavy cornice lintels. Several windows have pedimented hoods. Much of the front veranda has now been enclosed and it is topped with a spool and spindle balustrade. A side entrance is covered by a hip roof supported by a square post.

John L. Haney was a native New Yorker who came to Kewaunee County as a boy. He spent a year at a Green Bay business college, then taught at a rural Kewaunee County school. In 1879, he and his brother began a business in the city of Kewaunee selling agricultural implements. The Haney Brothers expanded their successful business to Ahnapee, in Kewaunee County, and to Sturgeon Bay, in Door County. In 1889, Haney married Laura Grimmer, daughter of prominent citizen George Grimmer and they soon took up residence in this house. After Haney's death, Laura Haney retained ownership of the house until the 1940s. (9)

222 Dorelle St.
John & Catherine Wattawa House
1894

This two-story Queen Anne house was built at the height of the style's popularity. It features a gable and jerkinhead roof and a large brick corbelled chimney that projects from the center of the house. The house has clapboard siding, a belt course of wavy shingles framed by horizontal boards, and scalloped shingles in the gable peaks. Scalloped shingles also cover the tent-roofed tower that projects from the northwest corner of the house. The bargeboard on the gables is decorated with small wooden medallions and this same ornament decorates the frieze under the tower eaves. There are scroll brackets decorating the front and side gable projections. The entire house sits on a fine cut stone foundation.

Windows are primarily single-pane double-hung sashes with wood surrounds decorated with small wooden medallions and stylized flowers. A simple porch covers the front

NPS Form 10-900a
(Rev. 8-86)
Wisconsin Word Processor Format
Approved 2/87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 7 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

entrance. It may have replaced the original porch. A sun room, probably made by enclosing a porch, sits at the northeast corner of the house.

John Wattawa was a native of Milwaukee and came to Kewaunee shortly after his birth in 1860. After high school, he became principal of a nearby high school before he was even 21. In that year, he was elected county superintendent of Kewaunee County schools and remained in that position for five years. In the meantime, he studied law and began practicing in 1887. He became active in politics and was mayor of Kewaunee for two terms. He also was involved in business interests; and in 1893 he became deputy collector for the U. S. Customs Bureau. Wattawa died in 1904, but his widow continued to own this house until 1915. (10)

1017 Milwaukee St.
George & Maud Duvall House
1900

This two-story Queen Anne house sits on a cut stone foundation and has a combination hip and gable roof. It is sided with clapboards and is trimmed with horizontal and vertical boards. A two-story bay projects from the main front gable of the house. Windows are primarily average-sized single-light double-hung sashes. A veranda spans the front and wraps around the south side of the house. It is supported by simple turned posts. The main entrance is marked by a pediment decorated with wood carvings. Above the entrance is a small balcony with a spool and spindle balustrade.

This house was built for George and Maud Duvall. George Duvall was the son of prominent businessman, Joseph Duvall. He operated his father's grain company and store, and the Duvall Farm Company, a corporate farm. He was also a director in several other Kewaunee businesses. George and Maud Duvall lived here until 1912, when Joseph Duvall died and George took over his father's Italianate mansion at 815 Milwaukee St. From 1913 to the 1930s, this was the home of "Captain" Algie and Sarah Alexander. Alexander was a carpenter and grain buyer. (11)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 8 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

1203 Dodge St.
Wenzel Kieweg House
1894
1213 Dodge St.
Anton & Harriett Kieweg House
1902

These two Queen Anne houses were built for two members of the Kieweg family, local merchants who developed this part of Dodge Street. The Wenzel Kieweg house, built first in 1894, is a Queen Anne design with an intersecting gable roofline, a high cut stone foundation, clapboard siding, panels of decorative boards, and gables shingled in an octagonal pattern. The 45-degree angles of the front and south side gable projections are decorated with cut-out scroll brackets.

Window openings on the Wenzel Kieweg house are largely two-over-two or single-light double-hung sashes. Two fine stained glass panels decorate the large picture-type windows of the front and south side gable-roofed projections. The front entrance is a wood-paneled door covered by a small entry porch with turned posts, brackets, and a spool-and-spindle frieze. The large south side entrance to the house is covered with a curved porch with Tuscan columns and a spool-and-spindle balustrade.

The diminutive Anton & Harriett Kieweg house is a one and one-half story house with a steeply-pitched hip roof covered with wood shingles. Projecting from the roof are several hip-roof dormers and a large gable. The dormers and the gable are sided in an octagonal pattern. Under the wide eaves of the dormers and the main roof are curved exposed rafter ends that mimic brackets or modillions. The house sits on a high cut stone foundation and is sided with clapboards.

The windows are primarily single-light double-hung sashes. There are a few multi-light windows and in the dormers the upper sash of the window is divided with muntins in a criss-cross pattern. This same design is used in narrow transoms that decorate the picture-type first floor windows. A veranda extends across the front wall all the way around the south side of the house. It is supported by plain square posts and has a simple balustrade.

Wenzel Kieweg, and his son, Anton, were the owners of one of Kewaunee's most prominent businesses. Wenzel Kieweg was a partner with Fred Poser and Roland Bach in the Bach, Kieweg & Poser Company that operated a general and dry goods store that located in Kewaunee in 1893. Wenzel's sons, Anton and John, were also involved in the business that occupied a large building in Kewaunee's downtown. In 1915, Poser

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 9 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

and Bach resigned from the firm and Charles Peters entered the business. It was then known as the Kieweg-Peters Company until the 1920s, when John Kieweg died and Anton Kieweg retired. Anton Kieweg was also a long-time member of the Kewaunee elementary school board of education and a director of the State Bank of Kewaunee.
(12)

Wenzel Kieweg owned the house at 1203 Dodge Street until 1908. It was then the home of his son, John Kieweg and his wife, Mary, until 1926. Anton Kieweg owned the house at 1213 Dodge St. from its date of construction until well into the 1960s.
(13)

1018 Dodge St.
Theo & Harriett Borgman House
1904

This late Queen Anne house features a combination hip and gable roof with two brick corbelled chimneys and clapboard siding. Elaborate gable braces in a fancy cut-out pattern decorate the gable peaks and a two-story gable ell that projects from the front of the house. The windows of the house are almost all single-light double-hung sashes decorated with simple cornice lintels. The flat-roofed entrance vestibule is enclosed and is topped with a spool-and-spindle balustrade. A small side entrance is topped with a shed-roofed overhang and has a small spool-and-spindle balustrade along the steps to the entry door.

American Foursquare

903 Dodge St.
John & Augusta Dishmaker House
c.1900

The Dishmaker house is an American Foursquare house that has details that suggest the Prairie and Queen Anne styles. The two-and one-half story house has a steep hipped roof with hipped roof dormers. The dormers have wide, flared, overhanging eaves decorated with exposed rafter ends and are covered with scalloped shingles. On the south side of the house, the dormer has flat-arched windows. The north side dormer shelters a shallow second-story oriel that is accented with scalloped shingles and sash windows decorated with a leaded glass transom. The front dormer projects downward to the second story. It, too, is covered with scalloped wood shingles. This dormer has a round-arched opening and a round-arched window with

NPS Form 10-900a
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Wisconsin Word Processor Format
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 10 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

decorative muntins, a wood panel, and a panel of leaded glass. Two two-story polygonal bays project from the southeast corner and the south wall of the house.

The house is covered with clapboards and sits on a fine cut stone foundation. Most of the window openings are single-light double-hung sashes of various sizes. There are two large picture-type windows sheltered by the front porch. The wood and glass paneled entry door is also covered by the porch that has a steep hip roof supported by two groups of three Tuscan columns and a spool and spindle balustrade.

Tax rolls for this house are inconclusive as to an exact date of construction, but suggest a date around 1900. This date corresponds to the transitional design of this house. John Dishmaker was a merchant and investor in the Bach, Kieweg and Poser Company store, one of Kewaunee's most important commercial businesses. He, and his wife, Augusta, lived in the house until Dishmaker's death in 1921. Then their daughter, Edna, lived in the house with her husband, until 1956, when she sold the house to Charles Kasal. (15)

803 Milwaukee St.
Otto and Margurite Bruemmer House
1914

This fine Prairie style-influenced American Foursquare house has a low-pitched hip roof with hipped-roofed dormers. These dormers each have a group of three small windows with divided lights. The dormers and the second story of the house are covered with shingles. The remainder of the house is clad with clapboards. Windows of the house are primarily six-over-one light double-hung sashes placed in twos, threes, or fours on the house. In front of the house is a small terrace with a fieldstone balustrade. A modern hip-roofed one-story entrance vestibule now shelters the main entrance of modern entry doors and a picture window. A large masonry fireplace chimney sits on the south wall of the house. The enclosed entrance, terrace, and chimney are not original to the house.

This house was built for Otto and Margurite Bruemmer. Otto Bruemmer was the president of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank, founded in 1911. In 1933, this bank and the Dairyman's State Bank merged as the Union State Bank, and Otto Bruemmer became a director and held this position until 1966, when he died. Tax Rolls indicate that the Bruemmers owned this house until the 1940s. (16)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 11 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

1003 Milwaukee St.
Norman & Carrie Leyse House
1914

This two-story Prairie style-influenced American Foursquare house features a low-pitched hip roof with a shed-roofed dormer and wide, overhanging eaves. Under the eaves is a broad band clad in square shingles punctuated by vertical boards and the upper lights of single-light double-hung sashes. This configuration suggests the horizontal bands of windows often seen in Prairie Style houses. The square plan of the house is interrupted by a shallow polygonal two-story bay on the south wall and a one-story bay on the north wall.

The windows on the first story have single-light double-hung sashes, and there are some smaller, irregularly shaped windows also punctuating the walls of the house. The veranda that wraps around the northeast side of the house features a low-pitched hip roof, Tuscan columns that are grouped in threes at the corners, and a wood and glass entry door decorated with sidelights. The veranda is enclosed with wood panels made up of vertical boards in a wainscoting effect and large single-pane windows topped with eight or ten-light transoms. There are lattice-like panels in between the stone piers of the porch base. A matching garage also sits on the property.

Norman Leyse was an executive with his family-owned company, the Leyse Aluminum Company. The company began in 1903 in Two Rivers, Wisconsin, just south of Kewaunee. Albert and Norman Leyse began the company that manufactured aluminum signs and other related products. In 1905, the company moved to Kewaunee. Shortly after the firm was founded, two more Leyse brothers joined the company. During World War I, the firm converted to manufacturing aluminum cookware, and a new plant was erected in Kewaunee. By 1938, Leyse Aluminum Company employed 90 workers. After World War II, the company continued to manufacture specialized cookware and other aluminum products. In 1983, the company merged with General Housewares Corporation, and in that year, the company was employing more than 230 workers with an annual payroll of over two million dollars. (17)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 12 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

Period Revival Styles

805 Dodge St.
John & Marie Borgman House
1909

This large two and one-half story Colonial Revival style house has a horizontal form and massing that also suggests the Prairie style. The house has a rectangular plan with a moderately-pitched gable roof that has flared returned eaves. A large, semi-circular-arched dormer projects from the front of the roof. The arched shape of the multiple-light triple window group in the gable is accented with a strip of wood shingles. The house is covered with clapboards and there are wood shingles in the gable ends. Window groups that are identical to those in the dormer are also placed in each gable end. On the north side of the house, this window group sits above a second story oriel that is decorated with Tuscan columns, an entablature, and a shallow balconet that is supported by brackets and modillions.

Other windows of the house consist of sashes with a single lower light and multiple upper lights. The enclosed porch features eight-over-one light sashes. The porch spans the entire front wall and is supported by plain columns with Ionic capitals that sit on cut stone pedestals. The porch entrance is decorated with a transom and sidelights. Above this entry is a tripartite window accented with round columns and square pilasters.

John Borgman was born in Green Bay, but came as a child to Kewaunee with his family. He was locally educated and studied for three months at a business college in Milwaukee. He learned his father's trade as a carpenter and builder and began a lumber mill and lumber yard business in Kewaunee in 1881. He was also active in several other businesses in Kewaunee, as well as holding a number of local political offices. Borgman owned this house until 1922, when he presumably died. Mrs. Marie Borgman, his wife, continued to own the property until at least 1950. (14)

205 Rose St.
Dana Dishmaker House
1919

This simple Colonial Revival house is two stories in height with a moderately-pitched gable roof. The house is covered with clapboards and features six-over-six or four-over-four light double-hung sashes placed regularly in the building walls.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 13 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

The main entrance to the house is decorated with sidelights and an elliptically arched transom. Covering the entry is a gable-roofed entrance porch withy returned eaves and a frieze, all supported by two Tuscan columns. A flat-roofed, one-story sun porch projects from the east wall. It has divided light windows topped with divided light transoms. Above the roof is a plain balustrade.

804 Milwaukee St.
Anton Dishmaker House
1927

This two and one-half story brown brick Colonial Revival style house has a moderately-pitched gable roof with returned eaves and dormers. The dormers are covered with square shingles and their openings are filled with small eight-over-one light double-hung sashes. Other windows of the house are larger eight-over-one and ten-over-one-light sashes. Some are grouped in threes. The main entrance to the house is covered with an entry porch with a gable roof, a full pediment at the front, and a frieze, all supported by Tuscan columns. There is also a plain balustrade. A modern garage is attached to the house.

Anton Dishmaker was a partner with his brothers Fred and William in the Dishmaker Brothers Garage. They started their business in Kewaunee in 1896. They dealt in agricultural machines, sewing machines, organs, and bicycles. In 1910, they became a Buick automobile dealership but still sold agricultural implements until 1953. Anton Dishmaker owned this house well into the 1930s. (18)

1104 Milwaukee St.
C. G. Campbell House
1928-29

This fine Georgian Revival style house is constructed of red brick and has two stories and a steeply-pitched gable roof. The cornice is decorated with modillions and there are cornice returns at each gable end. The windows of the house are all six-over-six light double-hung sashes, regularly placed in the walls of the house. They are decorated with panelled wood shutters that are painted white. A multi-light tripartite window sits above the main entrance on the second floor. The main entrance is decorated with sidelights and a transom. It is covered with a semi-circular portico that features an iron balustrade on the roof, a wide frieze, and large Tuscan columns. A garage is attached to the northeast corner of the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 14 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

C. G. Campbell was the general manager of the Kewaunee Manufacturing Company. The company was founded in 1903. By 1927, it was Kewaunee's largest industry, making laboratory furniture, particularly on a special order basis. When Campbell was in charge, the factory employed 325 workers and was the largest factory of its type in North America. The factory made good use of the nearby lumber forests of northern Wisconsin. Unfortunately the plant closed in 1939 when the company moved its work to a Michigan plant. Campbell owned this house well into the 1940s. (19)

1122 Milwaukee St.
Leo & Vera Bruemmer House
1928-29

This large two-story Tudor Revival-French Eclectic style house is clad in brown brick and accented with stucco and false half-timbering. The very steeply-pitched hip roof is highest over the main part of the house and drops lower over the southern wing and the northern attached garage. The stucco covering occurs primarily on the northern portion of the house and it is accented with vertical boards and two round-arched multi-light windows. The second story of the southern end of the house has brickwork panels in basket weave and herringbone patterns that are framed with false half-timbering.

Most of the windows of the house are six-over-six or four-over-four light double-hung sashes. On the first story they are decorated with flat brick arches. The one and one-half story entry pavilion has a steeply-pitched jerkinhead roof, and an eight-light window sits in the gable peak. The paneled wood entry door is accented with an irregular stone surround, segmental arch, and keystone.

1020 Milwaukee St.
Thomas Klemish House (2)
1931

The second Tudor Revival-French Eclectic style house in this district is the Klemish (2) house, constructed of tan brick and accented with stone and stucco. The two-story house has an L plan. The main block has a steeply-pitched jerkinhead roof, while the ell has a long gable roof. Large shed-roofed dormers project from the ell roof. They are covered with both brick and stucco. Windows are many and varied. They include sashes with multiple lights, casements with transoms, and sashes with round arches. Above the main entrance is a stone balcony with a decorative wrought-iron balustrade. The recessed main entrance sits within a round-arched opening faced with cut stone.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 15 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

1119 Dodge St.
Rudolph Pilgrim House
1931

This variation on the Tudor Revival style is an example of a "Cotswold Cottage." The house has a very steeply-pitched complex hip roof with a hip-roof dormer projecting from the front of the house. Both the walls and the roof of this house are covered with square shingles. Windows in the house are largely six-over-one light double-hung sashes. A tripartite window group on the first story features single panes topped with divided lights. The entrance is undecorated except for large shutters. An arcaded wing wall leads to the north side entrance.

900 Dodge St.
Kewaunee Public School
1914-15, 1936, 1956, 1965
Architect (original): Robert Messmer, Milwaukee
Builder (original): John M. Borgman, Kewaunee

The old Kewaunee Public School, now known as Marquette Middle School, is a simple Classical Revival institutional building. The original section of the school was built in 1914-15 and is a two-story red brick building. The parapet roof is accented by a stone cornice and a stone belt course separates the first and basement stories. Windows in this section were originally large single pane sashes, many set in threes and regularly placed in the building walls. These openings have now been partially closed and new, smaller sashes installed. The main entrance to the old building is accented by a two-story frontispiece of red brick accented with stone. The entry doors are modern and the transom above them has been covered. The rear entry pavilion in this portion of the building is two stories in height with three doors accented with a brick and stone frontispiece.

In 1936, an office and gymnasium addition was made to the south end of the school. This addition was built of red brick and stone accents that reflected the building's original style. The addition features windows that were originally similar to those of the main block, but are now partially enclosed; a large, one-story bay on the south wall of the first floor; large round-arched gymnasium windows that have been closed; and a rear gymnasium entrance consisting of three entry doors topped with round stone arches.

In 1956, a cafeteria, band room, and classrooms were added, and additional locker rooms and classrooms were built in 1965. These additions, while simple, were also

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 16 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

made to harmonize with the style and construction materials of the original building. In 1974 and 1975, the building was remodeled and modernized. The old Kewaunee Public School housed all grades until an elementary school was built in 1955. At that time, the building became a high school only. When the new high school was built in 1968, the school was renamed Marquette School, serving a "middle school" population. (20)

Notes to Section 7:

- (1) Kewaunee Enterprise, 11 February 1881, p. 4; 17 June 1881, p. 4; and 21 October 1881, p. 4.
- (2) Kewaunee (A Harbor Community) Centennial 1883-1983, Kewaunee: Kewaunee Chamber of Commerce Centennial Book Committee, 1983, p. 32; Tax Rolls for the City of Kewaunee, on file in the County Treasurer's Office, Kewaunee County Courthouse, Kewaunee, Wisconsin.
- (3) Ibid.
- (4) Commemorative and Biographical Record of the Counties of Brown, Kewaunee and Door, Wisconsin, Chicago: J. H. Beers & Co., 1895, pp. 558-559.
- (5) Ibid., pp. 614-18; Kewaunee Centennial, pp. 31-32.
- (6) Kewaunee Enterprise, 1882-1883, various notes in the local news columns; 6 April 1883, p. 4.
- (7) Kewaunee Enterprise, 1 June 1883, p. 4; 13 July 1883, p. 4; 10 November 1883, p. 4; Tax Rolls.
- (8) Commemorative and Biographical Record, pp. 761-762; Kewaunee Centennial, p. 37.
- (9) Commemorative and Biographical Record, pp. 694-95; Kewaunee Centennial, p. 34.
- (10) Kewaunee Centennial, p. 33.
- (11) Ibid., p. 32; Tax Rolls; City Directories for Kewaunee, 1907 and 1916, on file at the Kewaunee Public Library, Kewaunee, Wisconsin.
- (12) Kewaunee Centennial, pp. 28, 116.
- (13) Tax Rolls.
- (14) Commemorative and Biographical Record, pp. 592-93; Kewaunee Centennial, p. 36; Tax Rolls.
- (15) Kewaunee Centennial, p. 43; Tax Rolls.
- (16) Kewaunee Centennial, p. 97; Tax Rolls.
- (17) Kewaunee Centennial, pp. 87-88.
- (18) Kewaunee Centennial, p. 120; Tax Rolls.
- (19) Kewaunee Centennial, p. 90; Tax Rolls.
- (20) Kewaunee Centennial, p. 135; Kewaunee Enterprise, 3 October 1913, p. 1.

United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 17 Marquette Historic District,
 Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

BUILDING INVENTORY

<u>Address</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Date of construction</u>	<u>Status</u>
324 Center St.	John & Laura Haney House	Queen Anne	1889 (1)	C*
805 Dodge St.	John & Marie Borgman House	Colonial Revival	1909 (2)	C
816 Dodge St.	William & Anna Wojtechovsky House	Side Gable	c.1900 (3)	C
821 Dodge St.	George & Bertha Grimmer House	Queen Anne	1883 (4)	C
822 Dodge St.	Michael & Mattie McMahon House	Queen Anne	1888 (5)	C
900 Dodge St.	Kewaunee Public School	Classical Revival	1914-15, 1936, 1956, 1965 (6)	C
903 Dodge St.	John & Augusta Dishmaker House	Queen Anne	c.1900 (7)	C
909 Dodge St.	Vojta & Eliza Janda House	American Foursquare	1914 (8)	C
915 Dodge St.	Edwin Grady House	Bungalow	1925 (9)	C
921 Dodge St.	Elmer Schluessel Hse.	Colonial Rev.	1938 (10)	C
1003 Dodge St.	John & Jane Chapel Hse.	Greek Revival	c.1870 (11)	C
1004 Dodge St.	Joseph & Bozena Cmejla House and Hospital	Cross Gable	1916 (12)	C
1007 Dodge St.	Residence	Gabled Ell	1884 (13)	NC*
1015 Dodge St.	Residence	Gabled Ell	1884 (14)	NC
1018 Dodge St.	Theo & Harriett Borgman House	Queen Anne	1894 (15)	C
1021 Dodge St.	Fred & Mary Dishmaker House	Queen Anne	1896 (16)	C
1102 Dodge St.	Louis & Amelia Bruemmer House	Second Empire	1885 (17)	C
1103 Dodge St.	Wenzel & Mary Mastalirs House	Cross Gable	1910 (18)	C
1109 Dodge St.	Rolland & Josephine Bach House and Dishmaker & Dockery Hospital	American Foursquare	1912 (19)	C

* C= Contributing; NC=Non-Contributing

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 18 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

Address	Name	Style	Date of construction	Status
1112 Dodge St.	Adolph Duvall House	Front Gable	1889 (20)	C
1116 Dodge St.	Thomas Klemish Hse (1)	Bungalow	1919 (21)	C
1119 Dodge St.	Rudolph Pilgrim Hse.	Tudor Revival	1931 (22)	C
1203 Dodge St.	Wenzel Kieweg House	Queen Anne	1894 (23)	C
1213 Dodge St.	Anton & Harriett Kieweg House	Queen Anne	1902 (24)	C
203 Dorelle St.	Residence	Contemporary	c.1960 (25)	NC
205 Dorelle St.	William Timlin House	Gabled Ell	1893 (26)	C
222 Dorelle St.	John & Catherine Wattawa House	Queen Anne	1894 (27)	C
314 Dorelle St.	Frank Wochos House	American Foursquare	1920 (28)	C
803 Milwaukee St.	Otto & Margurite Bruemmer House	American Foursquare	1914 (29)	C
804 Milwaukee St.	Anton Dishmaker House	Colonial Revival	1927 (30)	C
812 Milwaukee St.	Residence/Office	Side Gable	c.1910 (31)	NC
815 Milwaukee St.	Duvall House	Italianate	1881 (32)	C
820 Milwaukee St.	Edward & Libby Seyk House	Queen Anne	1896 (33)	C
908 Milwaukee St.	Wenzel Seyk House	Queen Anne	1890 (34)	C
916 Milwaukee St.	Charles & Louise Metzner House	American Foursquare	1911 (35)	C
922 Milwaukee St.	August & Katie Voshardt House	Queen Anne	1894 (36)	C
1003 Milwaukee St.	Norman & Carrie Leyse House	American Foursquare	1914 (37)	C
1009 Milwaukee St.	Wenzel Fiala House	Gabled Ell	1894 (38)	C
1012 Milwaukee St.	Albert & Delia Leyse House	Gabled Ell	1908 (39)	C
1017 Milwaukee St.	George & Maud Duvall House	Queen Anne	1900 (40)	C
1020 Milwaukee St.	Thomas Klemish Hse (2)	Tudor Revival	1931 (41)	C
1026 Milwaukee St.	Joseph & Mary Zuzanek House	Front Gable	1917 (42)	C
1104 Milwaukee St.	C. G. Campbell House	Georgian Revival	1928-29 (43)	C
1112 Milwaukee St.	Residence			NC
1116 Milwaukee St.	Residence			NC

NPS Form 10-900a
(Rev. 8-86)
Wisconsin Word Processor Format
Approved 2/87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 19 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

<u>Address</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Date of construction</u>	<u>Status</u>
1122 Milwaukee St.	Leo & Vera Bruemmer House	Tudor Revival	1928-29 (46)	C
205 Rose St.	Dana Dishmaker House	Colonial Revival	1919 (47)	C
210 Rose St.	Josephine Seyk House	Bungalow	1916 (48)	C
416 Rose St.	Walter Seyk House	Cross Gable	c.1900 (49)	C

Notes to Building Inventory:

- (1) Tax Rolls for the City of Kewaunee, on file in the County Treasurer's Office, Kewaunee County Courthouse, Kewaunee, Wisconsin.
- (2) Tax Rolls, field observation.
- (3) Ibid.
- (4) Tax Rolls, information from owner.
- (5) Tax Rolls.
- (6) Kewaunee (A Harbor Community) Centennial 1883-1983, Kewaunee: Kewaunee Chamber of Commerce Centennial Book Committee, 1983, p. 135.
- (7) Tax Rolls, field observation.
- (8) Tax Rolls.
- (9) Ibid.
- (10) Ibid.
- (11) Ibid., C. W. Butterfield, History of Northern Wisconsin, Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1881, p. 429-30.
- (12) Tax Rolls, Kewaunee Centennial, p. 28.
- (13) Tax Rolls.
- (14) Ibid.
- (15) Ibid.
- (16) Ibid.
- (17) Ibid.
- (18) Ibid.
- (19) Ibid., Kewaunee Centennial, p. 135.
- (20) Tax Rolls.
- (21) Ibid.
- (22) Ibid.
- (23) Ibid.
- (24) Ibid.
- (25) Field observation.
- (26) Tax Rolls.

NPS Form 10-900a
(Rev. 8-86)
Wisconsin Word Processor Format
Approved 2/87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 20 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

- (27) Ibid.
- (28) Ibid.
- (29) Ibid.
- (30) Ibid.
- (31) Ibid., field observation.
- (32) Tax Rolls, Kewaunee Enterprise, 11 February 1881, p. 4, 17 June 1881, p. 4, 21 October 1881.
- (33) Tax Rolls.
- (34) Ibid.
- (35) Ibid.
- (36) Ibid.
- (37) Ibid.
- (38) Ibid.
- (39) Ibid.
- (40) Ibid.
- (41) Ibid.
- (42) Ibid.
- (43) Ibid.
- (44) Field observation.
- (45) Field observation.
- (46) Tax Rolls.
- (47) Ibid.
- (48) Ibid.
- (49) Ibid., Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance Maps for the City of Kewaunee, on file in the Archives of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

8. Statement of Significance

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

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

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

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Architecture	1870-1938 (1)	N/A
	Cultural Affiliation	
	N/A	

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Koch, Henry C. (2)

Messmer, Robert (3)

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

The Marquette Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C, Architecture, because it contains an outstanding number of residential buildings that represent important nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural styles. This district contains an outstanding Italianate mansion, numerous fine Queen Anne houses, and several Prairie style-influenced American Foursquare and Period Revival homes that reflect the broad range of styles that were popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Not only are the houses in the district outstanding for their individual design characteristics, but together, all of the contributing houses in the district reflect a fine late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential neighborhood that is unusual in a town as small as Kewaunee. The overall high quality of residential design, the well-preserved Kewaunee Public School, and the high level of preservation of the individual buildings make the Marquette Historic District an outstanding architectural entity within the small city of Kewaunee.

Historical Background

When the first white explorers and traders came to the area now known as the city of Kewaunee, they found one of the principal villages used by the Pottawottamie Indians in this area of Wisconsin. In the late 1600s, French explorers and missionaries discovered this part of Wisconsin and many notable French explorers are said to have stopped at the Indian village at Kewaunee. Among the explorers said to have been in Kewaunee was Father Marquette, who reportedly said mass there in 1674. (4)

 x See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 1 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

Not far behind the first explorers were the fur trappers and traders who began to establish a network for harvesting the bountiful fur-bearing animals in northeastern Wisconsin. While fur trading was known to have occurred in Kewaunee at this time, it was not until 1795 that Jacques Veau (Vieau) established a formal trading post at Kewaunee for the British Northwest Fur Company. But, the post only operated until 1818 and little activity took place at Kewaunee until the 1830s. (5)

Around 1833 someone claimed to have found gold at Kewaunee and the U. S. Government authorized Joshua Hathaway to survey and plat the land there. When he completed his survey, much of the area was eagerly purchased by speculators, including some well-known state and national figures, hoping to make a "killing" selling land. It was soon discovered that there was no gold and interest in the area diminished. In 1837, investors Montgomery and Patterson from Chicago built a saw mill on the Kewaunee River, just up from the harbor, but problems keeping the mill supplied and shipping lumber out caused the mill to fail shortly after it was built. (6)

It was not until 1843 that the first permanent settler came to Kewaunee. He was John Volk, who purchased the failed saw mill and the old fishing shanties that had been used by the Indians. He refurbished the mill and began milling and shipping lumber out of the harbor. This was a difficult task, as the Kewaunee harbor was unimproved and boats making regular runs along Lake Michigan were not able to dock for shipments there. But, in 1850, Volk built a pier and began profitably shipping lumber via regular schooners along the lake. (7)

While the Pottawatomie Indians reportedly left their village around 1700, they did not cede their lands in the Kewaunee area until 1853. And, it was in that year, when the land around Kewaunee was officially offered for sale, that the large influx of settlers came to the fledgling community. Yankees from the eastern United States were the first arrivals, but immigrants from many European countries were soon to follow. In particular, a large group of Bohemians made Kewaunee their home. (8)

In 1852, Kewaunee was organized as a town, but the town consisted of only the saw mill and four cabins. But by the end of the decade, Kewaunee had regular stage service to Green Bay, several stores, several mills, a hotel, a school building, and it had been named the county seat. The famous Peshtigo fire in 1871 raged not far from the little community and the air was filled with heavy smoke. The fire actually reached the edge of the town and burned several homes, but a timely rainfall saved the rest of the community from the fire. Not long after, Kewaunee was incorporated as a village in 1873, and as a city in 1883. (9)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 2 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

As the lumber industry grew in northern Wisconsin, so did Kewaunee. The first harbor improvements were made in 1881 and included longer piers, channel dredging, and construction of a turning basin. In this way, an already good natural harbor was made even better, making Kewaunee an important shipping center in northeastern Wisconsin. During the height of the lumber era in the nineteenth century, vast amounts of logs were floated down the Kewaunee River to Kewaunee saw mills, and then to the schooners that took the lumber to the rest of the country via the Great Lakes. (10)

While Kewaunee was an important shipping port, like most communities in the nineteenth century, it desired a railroad connection. And, in addition, Kewaunee businessmen desired an extension of the railroad across Lake Michigan in the form of a car ferry. In 1891, the Kewaunee, Green Bay and Western Railroad came to Kewaunee, and one year later, a car ferry was established across the lake. These important transportation links came at the same time as industrial development in the community. (11)

Kewaunee's economic base was rooted in lumber and shipping in the nineteenth century. Men like Joseph Duvall and George Grimmer made their fortunes with investments in timber lands, saw mills, and shipping lines. But, when the lumber and saw mill era died out, Kewaunee did not die with it, as other types of industry took its place. These industries included the Leyse Aluminum Company, a manufacturer of cookware and other aluminum products, and the Kewaunee Manufacturing Company, a manufacturer of specialty laboratory furniture. These, and other Kewaunee industries employed as many as 600 workers at the turn of the century. And at the eve of the Great Depression of the 1930s, Kewaunee could boast of two newspapers, three banks, three department stores, 2 hotels, and over 15 other commercial businesses. (12)

Throughout the late nineteenth and much of the twentieth century, Kewaunee was a prosperous community with a thriving retail, industrial, and transportation economy. This prosperity is reflected in the homes and school in the Marquette Historic District, since the development of this neighborhood began when prosperous business families desired new, large homes outside of the dense residential ring around the community's downtown. Setting the tone for the new neighborhood were prominent businessmen Joseph Duvall and George Grimmer, who built large Italianate and Queen Anne mansions in 1881 and 1883, respectively.

Soon to follow in the neighborhood were a number of fine Queen Anne houses built by other prominent families in Kewaunee, including the Michael and Mattie McMahon house

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 3 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

(822 Dodge St.), built across the street from the Grimmer home in 1888; the John and Laura Haney house (324 Center St.) built in 1889; the Theo and Harriett Borgman and the John and Catherine Wattawa houses (1018 Dodge St., 222 Dorelle St.), both built in 1894; the George and Maud Duvall house (1017 Milwaukee St.), built in 1900; and the two Kieweg houses (1203, 1213 Dodge St.), built in 1894 and 1902.

Building in the neighborhood continued after the turn of the century. Beginning with the John and Augusta Dishmaker house (903 Dodge St.), built around 1900, several Prairie style-influenced American Foursquare houses were erected in the district in the early twentieth century. Continuing the large scale of the late nineteenth century homes in the district, John and Marie Borgman built a Colonial Revival house (805 Dodge St.) in 1909, and Norman and Carrie Leyse built a Prairie style-influenced American Foursquare house (1003 Milwaukee St.) in 1914. Few bungalows were built in the district during this time, reflecting the fact that most families who built houses in the district at this time could afford, and desired, a larger home. The Classical Revival Kewaunee Public School was also built during this era.

Prominent Kewaunee families continued to build homes in this neighborhood during the 1920s. The result was that a number of fine period revival style houses were built on some of the remaining lots in the district. These period revival houses include three Colonial or Georgian Revival houses (205 Rose St., 1919; 1104 Milwaukee St., 1928-29; 804 Milwaukee St., 1927) and three variations of the Tudor Revival style (1020 Milwaukee St., 1931; 1122 Milwaukee St., 1928-29; 1119 Dodge St., 1931).

The Great Depression of the 1930s and the lack of available land in the district were probably the reasons that only one house (921 Dodge St., 1938) was built after 1931. But, what is most striking about this neighborhood is the fact that few alterations have been made to the houses in the district since that time. The overall high integrity of the buildings, along with their high level of preservation gives the Marquette Historic District a nineteenth and early twentieth century appearance, even though it is now the end of the twentieth century. And, today, the owners of the fine homes in this neighborhood are almost all committed to the continued preservation of this outstanding historic district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 4 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

Architecture

The Marquette Historic District is significant for architecture, because it contains a number of outstanding examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural styles. The district is also significant because, as a whole, the district still retains most of its historic architectural appearance. The houses in the district are well preserved and most have a high level of architectural integrity, making the district stand out among the rest of Kewaunee's built environment.

Because this neighborhood did not really begin developing until the 1880s, there are few houses with architectural styles from the mid-nineteenth century. There is only one Italianate house in the district, but it is a fine late Italianate mansion. The Italianate style was very popular in Wisconsin between 1850 and 1880, although Italianate houses were still built in the early 1880s. Early Italianate houses are generally square with low-pitched hipped roofs, wide eaves with brackets, tall windows with round arches or label moldings, and often a cupola. Later Italianate houses are often more rectangular than square; are taller with gable as well as hipped roofs; and have more classical than picturesque details. (13)

The Duvall house (815 Milwaukee St.), built in 1881, is a fine and typical example of a large late Italianate house. While it has a basic square form and hipped roof, the projecting gables of the house give it a vertical emphasis that is typical of late Italianate houses. The other details of the house such as the round and segmental-arched openings, the wide overhanging eaves with brackets, and the bays are all typical of Italianate houses. The modillions under the eaves are classical details often seen in late Italianate houses. All of the details of this house are expertly done and are well-preserved. The modern front porch and sun room only slightly detract from the high level of integrity of the house. Sitting on a large lot in the district, the Duvall house is a fine Italianate mansion built at the end of the Italianate era in the state.

The other house with a style that was popular in the mid to late nineteenth century is the Second Empire Louis and Amelia Bruemmer house (1102 Dodge St.), built in 1885. The Second Empire style was seen in Wisconsin between 1870 and 1880, although some Second Empire houses in Wisconsin were built in the 1880s. Second Empire buildings feature mansard roofs, often with projecting dormers, and elaborate details that are often similar to details of the Italianate style. (14)

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(Rev. 8-86)
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 5 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

Although not an elaborate example of the Second Empire style, the Bruemmer house has the trademark mansard roof and dormers. The roof that is shingled in a criss-cross pattern is an outstanding detail often used on Second Empire houses, but is not often extant. The simple frieze and brackets reflect typical details of the style, as well. This house is also well-preserved and adds to the architectural significance of the district.

There are a number of fine and outstanding Queen Anne houses in this district. The Queen Anne style was popular in Wisconsin between 1880 and 1910 and is seen in the state in large numbers. The style is characterized by asymmetry and irregularity of plan and massing, and a variety of surface materials. Other common details of the style include steeply pitched multiple roof peaks, gable projections, bays with elaborate hoods, round or polygonal turrets, classical details, and a large, wrap-around veranda. Windows are irregular in size and placement. Later Queen Anne houses are often less picturesque and more symmetrical than their earlier counterparts, and have more classical details. (15)

The most outstanding Queen Anne house in the district is the Grimmer house (821 Dodge St.), built in 1883. While the house has a compact massing, the irregularity of the style is seen in the multi-gable and hipped roofline, the projecting gable sections, the second and third story bay on the north wall, the irregular windows, and the overall asymmetrical plan of the house. An unusual detail is the application of stickwork that suggests the Stick Style. And, instead of a veranda, this house has a two-story porch covering the front entrance. All of the details of the house are well-preserved and show fine craftsmanship.

In this district, many of the houses with popular architectural styles were built at the end of or after the period when they were most popular in Wisconsin. The Grimmer house is an exception, being a full fledged Queen Anne house built at the beginning of the style's popularity in the state. This early appearance can be contributed to its architect, Henry C. Koch of Milwaukee, one of the most prominent and prolific of Wisconsin's nineteenth century architects.

Koch came to Milwaukee from Germany in 1842. He studied architecture with G. W. Mygatt in Milwaukee until 1862, when he enlisted for service in the Civil War. In 1866, he returned to Milwaukee to become a partner with Mygatt and remained in this firm until 1870, when Mygatt died. During the next 40 years, Koch practiced alone and in several partnerships, his last being with his son, Armand. Koch was a noted designer of public buildings in the midwest and designed many houses in the popular styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. His public buildings

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 6 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

included churches, courthouses, city halls, hotels, and commercial buildings. He is most noted for designing Milwaukee's City Hall, Pfister Hotel, Wells Building, and Turner Hall. (16)

In the Grimmer house, Koch, who designed many Italianate houses, proved that he and his firm were adept at designing in the latest residential style, the Queen Anne. The house is not a transitional design and features all the picturesque and irregular details typical of Queen Anne houses. This well-proportioned house is both exuberant and elegant, perfect for the George Grimmer family.

A much smaller house, but with some similar details, is the Queen Anne style McMahon house (822 Dodge St.), built across the street, in 1888. It, too, features the irregular form and massing of the style along with the use of stickwork seen on the Grimmer house. The John and Catherine Wattawa house (222 Dorelle St.), built in 1894, makes good use of wood shingles and decorative woodwork to give the house the variety of surface textures typical of the style. The corner tower is a detail often seen on Queen Anne houses, but in this design, it is placed on the house in an unusual manner. Overall, it is a fine example of the style at its height of popularity. Also built in 1894, is the Theo and Harriett Borgman house (1018 Dodge St.). It is more compact than the Wattawa house, expressing the irregularity of the style in its complex roofline, gable projections, and angled corners. The house also has some fine picturesque gable braces.

The George and Maud Duvall house (1017 Milwaukee St.), built in 1900, is a typical Queen Anne house, although there is less picturesque detail, reflecting its later construction date. The house has an extant wrap-around veranda that illustrates this popular feature of the style. The Wenzel Kieweg house (1203 Dodge St.), built in 1894, has many of the typical details of the style including wood shingles, stickwork, and fancy porches. But, next door, the Anton and Harriett Kieweg house (1213 Dodge St.) is much different. Built in 1902, it too has the complex roofline, scalloped shingles, and veranda that are typical of the style, yet its diminutive size makes the house a less typical Queen Anne design. It may be that the builder was creating a small "Victorian" cottage, or may have been influenced by the emerging bungalow style coming out of the west coast. In any event, this house is a distinctive variation of the style in the district.

The John and Augusta Dishmaker house (903 Dodge St.), built around 1900, is a transitional design between the Queen Anne style and the early twentieth century styles that some architects were experimenting with at this time. The Dishmaker house has a square form with bays and a hipped roof that suggest the Queen Anne

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 7 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

style. But the wide overhanging eaves and the unusual dormers of this house have an appearance that suggests the Craftsman style. The front porch would be at home on a Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, or American Foursquare house. This eclectic design of the Dishmaker house makes it stand out, and it serves as a transition between the nineteenth and twentieth century in the district.

Also unusual is the early Colonial Revival style John and Marie Borgman house (805 Dodge St.), built in 1909. The round-arched dormer is a detail sometimes seen on Prairie style houses. A peek at the interior of the first story of this house reveals some fine Craftsman features.

There are several American Foursquare houses in this district that also strongly suggest the Prairie style. The American Foursquare style or form is a commonly seen house in Wisconsin. Its main features include a square form, two stories, a hip roof, and a front porch. Many American Foursquare houses have details that suggest the Colonial Revival or Prairie styles popular during the time they were built. The hallmark of the Prairie style was horizontality, and Prairie style houses emphasize long, low hipped or gable rooflines, window bands in horizontal ribbons, and definite belt courses between stories. Wood, brick and stucco were all used for Prairie houses, and often stylized, abstract and angular patterns can be found in leaded glass windows, interior designs and furnishings. (17)

The Otto and Margurite Bruemmer house (803 Milwaukee St.), built in 1914, has a horizontal form and massing that suggests the Prairie style. It also has grouped windows sitting in a band of wood shingles on the second floor that suggest the window bands in horizontal ribbons that reflect the Prairie style. There are similar details on the Norman and Carrie Leyse house (1003 Milwaukee St.), also built in 1914. The band of wood shingles interrupted with vertical boards, and the regularly placed upper lights of the second floor windows also suggest window bands in horizontal ribbons. The Leyse house also has the horizontal massing and the wide overhanging eaves of the Prairie style. Both the Bruemmer house and the Leyse house are fine and well-preserved buildings that suggest a style that was popular at the time when they were built.

Three other American Foursquare houses in this district have the horizontal lines and details that also suggest the Prairie style. The Janda house (909 Dodge St.), has the wide, overhanging eaves and horizontal lines from the Prairie style, while the Wochos house (414 Dorelle St.) and the Metzner house (916 Milwaukee St.) have the upper band of shingles and regularly placed openings that suggest window bands.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 8 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

A search for the names of architects who designed the Prairie style-influenced American Foursquare houses in the district was unsuccessful. The similarities in the design of these buildings are significant and it is hoped that information will surface regarding the architects or builders of these houses.

The Period Revival style attained popularity just after the Prairie and American Foursquare styles. Period Revival buildings feature historical forms and details that are executed with modern materials on new houses. Colonial Revival houses feature symmetrical form and massing with classical columns, pilasters, returned eaves, and regular fenestration. Georgian Revival houses are usually more formal, with similar details, but with an emphasis on a formal entrance or entry pavilion. More classical details are usually seen on Georgian Revival houses. Tudor Revival houses usually feature brick walls and/or a stucco exterior with applied wood in a faux half-timber effect. Other details include decorative chimneys, multi-gabled rooflines, and groups of casement windows with many mullions. Some smaller Tudor Revival houses with wood shingle exteriors and a simulated thatched roof are sometimes called "Cotswold Cottages." (18)

The simple Colonial Revival Anton Dishmaker and Dana Dishmaker houses (804 Milwaukee St., 205 Rose St.), built in 1927 and 1919, respectively, have formal, symmetrical lines and regular fenestration with simple classically-influenced entrances. In that way, they are typical of the style. The large Dana Dishmaker house, with its very plain details, is unusual for its simplicity and elegance.

The C. G. Campbell house (1104 Milwaukee St.), built in 1928-29, is a fine example of the Georgian Revival style. The red brick exterior, regular fenestration, and other classical details suggest the formal nature of the style. The house has no entry pavilion, but the classically-decorated entrance is set off by a fine semi-circular portico and a second story window group, giving it the importance the style demands. This house is well-proportioned and its details are expertly executed, and give this well-preserved house the formal beauty of the Georgian Revival style.

The Thomas Klemish house (2) (1020 Milwaukee St.), built in 1931, is a simple Tudor Revival design. The style is seen primarily in the building's overall form and massing and in the window and entry details. While this house is not very elaborate, it is well-preserved and well-built.

The Leo and Vera Bruemmer house (1122 Milwaukee St.), built in 1928-29, is a large and fine example of the Tudor Revival style. The use of brick, stucco, and faux half-timbering, large windows, and the steeply-pitched hip roof give this house an

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 9 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

elaborate appearance than the Klemish house (2). Its overall size and high level of preservation makes this house stand out in the district.

The Rudolph Pilgrim house (1119 Dodge St.), built in 1931, is a variation of the Tudor Revival style known as the "Cotswold Cottage." The shingled siding and general form and massing of the house suggests an English cottage. The arcaded wing wall suggests a gateway to an English garden. The unusual design of this house makes it very significant for architecture in this district.

The old Kewaunee Public School (Marquette Middle School) is a simple Classical Revival building, both in its original form, and in the additions that have been made to the original building. The red brick multi-story building, with its simple classical details that are executed in stone, gives this building the formal, institutional appearance typical of early twentieth century educational buildings. The original portion of the school is very well-proportioned and the building's only integrity loss are the window enclosures, a detail that is reversible. The Classical Revival style was frequently used in the early twentieth century for large institutional buildings and in this school the style is used to make a simple building appear both attractive and formal.

The Marquette Historic District is a neighborhood of fine homes that are good examples of popular nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural styles. That Kewaunee, a small community, has such an outstanding historic district, with many high-style buildings, is unusual and significant. The houses are stylish and well-built and show the care that the original owners and builders took in constructing them. Subsequent owners of these homes have continued this level of care in maintaining and/or restoring them. The result is a neighborhood that is a showplace for both the citizens of Kewaunee, but also for others who are fortunate to visit this historic community.

Notes to Section 8:

(1) The period of significance includes all of the dates of construction of the contributing buildings in this district.

(2) Information from the owner of the George and Bertha Grimmer house (821 Dodge St.).

(3) Kewaunee (A Harbor Community) Centennial 1883-1983, Kewaunee: Kewaunee Chamber of Commerce Centennial Book Committee, 1983, p. 135; Kewaunee Enterprise, 3 October 1913, p. 1.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 10 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

- (4) Kewaunee, Wisconsin, Kewaunee: Kewaunee American Legion Post 29, 1968, p. 5; Kewaunee Wisconsin Where Rail and Water Meet, Kewaunee: Kewaunee American Legion Post 29, 1927, n.p.; Ted Neuman, "Wisconsin Lake Port Once Competed With Chicago on Location," Green Bay Press-Gazette, article on file in the Kewaunee Public Library, Kewaunee, Wisconsin; Jim Linak, Early History of Kewaunee County, Kewaunee: Kewaunee County Historical Society, 1989, pp. 1-2; Butterfield, C. W., History of Northern Wisconsin, Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1881, p. 428.
- (5) Kewaunee, Wisconsin, p. 7; Where Rail and Water; Neuman; Linak, p. 3.
- (6) Kewaunee, Wisconsin, p. 7; Where Rail and Water; Neuman; Linak, p. 4; Butterfield, p. 428.
- (7) Kewaunee, Wisconsin, p. 7; Where Rail and Water; Neuman; Linak, p. 6.; Butterfield, p. 428.
- (8) Kewaunee, Wisconsin, p. 7.
- (9) Neuman.
- (10) Kewaunee, Wisconsin, p. 7.
- (11) Kewaunee, Wisconsin, p. 8; Where Rail and Water; Neuman.
- (12) Kewaunee, Wisconsin; Where Rail and Water; Neuman.
- (13) Barbara Wyatt, Ed., Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Vol II, Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, Architecture, p. 2-6.
- (14) Ibid., p. 2-11.
- (15) Ibid., p. 2-15.
- (16) Information on Henry C. Koch from the Architect's Files, State Historic Preservation Office, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.
- (17) Wyatt, pp. 2-21--2-22, 2-25.
- (18) Ibid., pp. 2-28--2-30.

ARCHEOLOGICAL STATEMENT

Historic sources indicate that Kewaunee was the site of an important Pottawatomie village and that there was considerable Native American activity in the area. Reportedly, early French explorers, missionaries, and fur traders frequented this area, and a formal fur trading post existed at Kewaunee between 1695 and 1818. There was also milling and shipping activity that took place in Kewaunee prior to the mass settlement of the 1850s. All of the pre-historic and historic activity that took place in Kewaunee is significant. While an archeological study was not undertaken for the purposes of this nomination, there may be important archeological resources in the district. Even though there has been many surface disturbances in this district since the 1880s, there is a potential for hidden archeological resources within the boundaries of the district. A thorough archeological study and excavation of this historic district may uncover these hidden resources.

9. Major Bibliographical References

x See continuation sheet

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:

 x State Historic preservation office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Specify repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 20 acres

UTM References

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

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

x See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

x See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title	Carol Lohry Cartwright, Consultant	date	September 17, 1991
organization	for the owners	telephone	(414) 473-6820
street & number	Rt. 2, W7646 Hackett Rd.	city or town	Whitewater
city or town	Whitewater	state	WI zip code 53190

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Wisconsin Word Processor Format
Approved 2/87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 1 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

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Wisconsin Word Processor Format
Approved 2/87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 2 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 1 Marquette Historic District,
Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, WI

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the intersection of the south curb line of Center Street and the west lot line of 805 Dodge Street, then south along this line to the north lot line of 821 Dodge St., then west along this line to the west lot line of 821 Dodge St., then south along this line to the north curb line of Rose St., then east along this line to the west lot line of 416 Rose St., then south along this line to the south lot line of 416 Rose St., then east along this line to the west lot lines of 909-1213 Dodge Street, then south along this line to the south lot line of 1213 Dodge St., then east along this line to the west curb line of Dodge Street, then north along this line to the south lot line of 1116 Dodge Street, then east along this line to the east lot lines of 1102-1116 Dodge St., then north along these lines to the south lot line of 1017 Milwaukee Street, then east along this line to the east curb line of Milwaukee Street, then south along this line to the south lot line of 1122 Milwaukee Street, then east along this line to the east lot lines of 1012-1122 Milwaukee St. and 222 Dorelle St., then generally northeast along these lines to the north curb line of Dorelle St., then east along this line to the east lot line of 203 Dorelle St., then north along this line to the north lot line of 203 Dorelle St., then west along this line to the east lot lines of 210 and 205 Rose St., then north along this line to the north lot line of 205 Rose St., then west along this line to the east lot lines of 804-812 Milwaukee St., then north along these lines to the south curb line of Center Street, then west along this line to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of this district were chosen to reflect the boundaries of Kewaunee's most prominent nineteenth and early twentieth century residential neighborhood. Specifically, to the north of the district boundary is a small, mid-nineteenth century neighborhood that reflects the earliest residential development in Kewaunee. The houses in this neighborhood are smaller in size and scale than those in the Marquette Historic District and relate more to the community's downtown than to the historic district. To the west of the district is a continuation of residential housing, but this housing is newer and smaller than the buildings within the boundaries of the historic district. The same applies to the southern boundary of the district. The eastern boundary is, of course, Lake Michigan, and the public land along the lakeshore. The contemporary house at 203 Dorelle St. was included in the district because its fine contemporary design will make it contributing once the 50 years since its construction date have passed.

