United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received JUL | 8 | 1985 date entered AUG | 5 1985

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*Type all entries—complete applicable sections

I. Name	omplete applicable se	ections		
istoric Me	erton S. Goodnow H	łouse		
nd∤or common Sa	ame			
2. Locati		<u> </u>		
	446 South Mair	Street	N/A	
Hutchin		N/A	N/ A	not for publication
ty, town Hutchin	ISON	N/A_ vicinity of		
ate Minneso		22 county	McLeod	code 085
. Classi	fication			
district X building(s) structure site Pu	vnership _ public <pre> private _ both blic Acquisition _ in process being considered</pre>	X occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible yes: restricted yes: unrestricted	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park X private residence religious scientific transportation other:
me Harold	C. Odegaard 446 South Main	Street		
y, town	Hutchinson	N/Avicinity of	state	Minnesota
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	sentation i	n Existing S		
	de Survey of Hist	oric	erty been determined eli	gible?yes Xn
te 1981			federal X state	e county loc
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		mistorical society		
ity, town St	. Paul		state	Minnesota

7. Description

Condition X excellent deteriorated good ruins	Check one unaltered _X_ altered	Check one \underline{X} original site $\underline{N/A}$ moved date $\underline{N/A}$
fair unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Merton S. Goodnow House is a Prairie Style residence built in Hutchinson, Minnesota in 1913. The one-and-a-half-story brick and stucco house is sited on a large corner lot surrounded on two sides by a concrete retaining wall. The walls of the first floor consist of dark brown brick, rising from a poured concrete foundation. The upper story is stucco, tinted a pale yellow. A medium pitched cross-gabled roof completes the house with dramatic beams projecting from the wide overhanging eaves.

A one story sun porch, glazed on three sides and trimmed with stained cypress, projects from the front facade. The windows extend into the low pitched gable roof and beams again project from the eaves. The south (side) elevation consists of a projecting wing containing the entry with a Richardsonian arch. Panels of leaded glass in the entry door display the original owner's initial "G". Two dormers interupt the roof line of this elevation. The entire house is banded with a brick belt course connecting all first floor windows while the double hung windows of the upper floor are trimmed with brick.

The interior contains the original wood trim, massive living room fireplace and finely leaded glass bookcases.

The most notable change made to the Goodnow House was the addition of a concrete block garage to the rear. Although an original sun porch was removed to accommodate this addition, the color and gabled roof of the garage match those of the house. A detached garage is also located on the property. Although built sometime after 1928, the structure was designed in the Prairie Style.

8. Significance

1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799		community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration/settlement	military music philosophy	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1913	Builder/Architect Purce	ell, Feick, and Elms	lie *

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Merton S. Goodnow House is a fine example of Prairie School architecture designed by the noted firm of Purcell and Elmslie. Purcell and Elmslie's practice was a direct successor of Louis Sullivan's and in a sense it was a continuation of it. George Elmslie had been employed by Sullivan for 20 years, became his chief draftsman and designed most of the ornamentation which graced Sullivan's buildings. William Purcell was also briefly employed in Sullivan's office. In 1909 Elmslie left Sullivan to join Purcell in what became the single most important firm within the Prairie School. Until the dissolution of the partnership a dozen years later, the firm enjoyed a large and diversified practice bearing all the unmistakeable characteristics of the Prairie Style.

The Goodnow House typifies the firms early years in which inexpensive houses for small city lots characterized their designs. The houses were distinguished by simple massing, compact plans and, if possible, the use of inexpensive materials. Inspiration for these homes came from Frank Lloyd Wright's "Fire-proof House for \$5,000", published by the Ladies' Home Journal in 1907. The Goodnow House is characteristic of Purcell and Elmslie's residential designs with two stories, a gabled roof, tinted stucco and grouped windows. The massing is unified by string courses, extended beams and boldly overhanging roofs which co-exist with the interplay of horizontals and verticals. Typical of Purcell and Elmslie was the use of both brick and stucco on the exterior. The living room and dining room are opened as a single space which pivots around the fireplace. This was a highly sophisticated spatial arrangement maximizing the sense of space in a restricted area. This arrangement was continually refined by Purcell and Elmslie in their residential work.

The firm's later years were mainly occupied with banks, public buildings and industrial designs. Yet, their designs continued to share an exemplary concern for how a building worked. By subtle manipulation of interior space they created an environment which was efficient and pleasant in which to be. The Goodnow House remains an outstanding and well preserved example of Purcell and Elmslie's successful collaboration. It is one of approximately twenty-five existing homes designed by the firm in Minnesota. Yet, considering the national prominence of Purcell and Elmslie, the house achieves particular significance in its rural Minnesota location. The Goodnow House is not only a notable example of the Prairie Style but a local architectural landmark in the town of Hutchinson.

*[Purcell is credited with the plans. Feick left the firm the year the house was designed.]

9.	Major E	Bibliogra	aphi	ical	Refe	ren	ces		
Land The	Prairie Schoo Records, McI Western Archi now, June 9,	Leod County. Ltect, July 1	Histo 915.	ry of Specif	McLeod C ications	ounty, for a	Franklyn-Cu brick dwell	rtiss-Wedge	, 1917. Merton S.
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state	N/A		code	N/A	county	N/A		code	N/A
<u>11</u>	. Form	Prepare	d B	У					
name	title James A	A. Sazevich	(Rolf	Ander	son, Edi	tor)			
organ	nization The Hou	ıse Detective				dat	e Novembe	r 15, 1983	
street	t & number 45	54 N. Smith A	venue			tele	ephone ⁽⁶¹²⁾ 2	22-8160	
city or town St. Paul			Minnesota 55102						
12	. State	Historic	c Pr	ese	rvatio	on C	Officer C	ertific	ation
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