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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JAN 09 1990

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 Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Gluek, John G. and Minnie, House and Carriage House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 2447 Bryant Avenue South not for publication N/A
city, town Minneapolis vicinity N/A
state Minnesota code 22 county Hennepin code 053 zip code 55403

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Ian R. Stewart 12/22/89
Signature of certifying official Ian R. Stewart Date
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau Minnesota Historical Society

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**

Delores Byer 2/9/90

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Georgian Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation limestone

walls weatherboard

roof asphalt

other porch: wood

carriage house: wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The John and Minnie Gluek House is a two and one-half story single family residence in Minneapolis about one mile south of the central city. It occupies a corner triple lot in the midst of a managerial class neighborhood of large c.1890-1910 residences with occasional apartment buildings from a later period.

The Georgian style of the house is established by its box-like configuration under a strongly projecting gabled roof and a full-length veranda with paired Ionic columns. In plan it is a rectangle, roughly 38' x 48' with the short side to the front and a 12' x 20' wing centered on the south side. Like all of its contemporary neighbors, the house rests on a Platteville limestone foundation. The wall surfaces are sheathed in narrow clapboard, and all of the ornament except for the porch column capitals is of wood.

The porch is divided into three equal bays united with each other and to the house by balustrades except for a central break for the entry stairway. The wood columns are fluted, their capitals made of terra cotta cast to express the Roman Ionic order. The balustrade consists of heavy upper and lower railings with slender turned balusters squared at the ends. Each side of the balustrade curves to descend the steps and is terminated by a newel post. A similar balustrade surmounts the porch roof. It is divided into sections corresponding to the bays below, and these are articulated by standards placed immediately above the columns and adorned with heavy finials.

The porch roof and its balustrade extend to the north after a slight setback to form a porte cochere, currently serving as a carport since the carriage house's conversion to storage use.

Apart from the porte cochere, the front (west) elevation of the house is symmetrical. The door is centered and recessed within a chamfered opening sheathed on all three sides with tripartite panels. On the second story is a tryptich of small windows, again centered, crowned by a massive swan's neck pediment. Both these floors are lit primarily through large windows placed in the center of their flanking bays. The partial third story is lit by a large multi-paned Palladian window with wide friezes for the lateral components and a false keystone inserted into the arch above the central light.

The other street elevation (to the south) is dominated by a two-story gabled wing which, again, is symmetrical in elevation. Chamfering at either outer corner produces canted windows and large voluted modillions beneath the second story cantilevers. A ground floor oriel with a bank of three fixed windows is topped by a swan's neck pediment that reiterates the one on the front elevation, though substituting rosettes for scrollwork. The second story window also picks up on the front by enlarging its Palladian light to fill over

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Continuation Sheet

Gluek House, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota

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half of the available wall space.

North and east elevations are less formally composed. The chief interest of the north elevation is a bank of four staircase lights separated by molded panels. Beneath them is a side entry distinguished primarily for its surround of rosettes. The rear (east) elevation lacks strong stylistic character except for a shallow faceted dining room oriel, multipane third story windows, and the cornice treatment shared by the rest of the house.

The cornice work consists of a bedmold of dentils and a continuous sequence of voluted modillions. Identical treatment is extended along all the eaves, rakes, and gable returns. Four principal and one minor dormer poke up from the roof. Each is quite small, hip-roofed, and filled with a squarish window.

Most of the windows are three over one and display a wide variety of shapes and casing arrangements. The standard ground floor window has a band of boxed x's running across the bottom of the upper sash. This is replaced in the second story by a band of semicircles at top and bottom of the upper sash with long ovals in between. Rectilinear casing fills the center of the tall, narrow staircase lights, and this is bordered with oval and diamond shapes. At the rear, the bank of three attic windows, each nearly square, is leaded with rectangles chamfered at their corners to form tiny diamond shapes at the interstices.

The two-story carriage house is similar in style but with a number of simplifications and eccentricities. The building has a transverse gable design with a single story hip-roofed wing at either side. A cupola rises from the center of the ridge, and this is topped with a gabled roof matching that of the building beneath. The modillions throughout are of the plain Roman type, and most of the windows are square and without adornment. The carriage entry, a six-leaf accordion door, is also of purely functional design. Finally, the elaborate play of uniform surface and spot ornament of the house design gives way to a terracing of materials, with a very thin clapboard above and a belt course in between.

The piece de resistance of the carriage house is a gabled second story oriel detailed in the manner of a Palladian pavilion. Small sidelights flanked by Ionic pilasters sit directly beneath the gable returns, while the central arched component is actually a double door with a radially muntined semi-circular fanlight. Another customized Palladian feature faces south. In this humbler instance, the normally arched central window head of the tryptich is displaced by a perforated semicircular panel intended to accommodate a dove-cote.

Both house and carriage house retain their original site, footprint and integrity but for six columns missing from the porte cochere. The owner is in the process of restoring these to their original place and condition, with work to be completed this year (1989). The house is also being repainted, in the same uniform white as its original and successive coatings.

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 N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1902

Significant Dates

1902

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Kenyon, William M.
Boehme, C.A., and Cordella, Victor

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

The John Gluek House and Carriage House are significant as leading examples of the Georgian Revival style in Minneapolis and, in the case of the house alone, as a masterwork of one of the city's most important early Twentieth Century residential architects, William Kenyon.

The neo-Georgian strain of Colonial Revival architecture first appeared in Minnesota in 1886, with the Hinkle-Murphy House (NRHP) near downtown Minneapolis. After this very early introduction, the same year that McKim, Mead and White's seminal designs for William Edgar and Henry Taylor were completed, the style received only scattered local treatment until the shockwaves of the World Columbian Exposition reached Minneapolis in 1893. The first large-scale local expression of the style occurred near the resort suburb of Wayzata, where a long row of neo-Georgian "villas" with giant-ordered porticos fronted onto Lake Minnetonka.

In Minneapolis proper, economic conditions kept the elaborately porticoed and embellished manner at bay until after the turn of the century. However, after the resurgence of residential building, a stripped-down version of the style became the dominant mode for dressing up builder's boxes in the rapidly expanding suburbs. By World War I south Minneapolis was filled with Georgian-related designs of the builder's variety, often little more than hip-roofed boxes with Palladian attic lights and Ionic-columned porches.

The Gluek House was designed and built at the beginning of this great surge of neoclassical populism in Minneapolis home building. Far more clearly than its Nineteenth Century predecessors, it set the tone and produced the prototypes for the piece-mealing of the Georgian style that would soon dominate many of Minneapolis' streets. Its character and detail were anticipated in William Kenyon's work by a Lowry Hill residence for W.A.Hall and a Southeast residence for W.A.Abbott, both of 1897; but these lacked the grand sweep and encyclopedic ornament achieved by the Gluek House design.

The Gluek House exterior remained the fullest residential expression of Georgian neoclassicism in the city until the advent of more scholarly versions of the style after World War I. Its grandiose front porch, opposition of lush window embellishment to stretches of blank wall, and subtle mix of proper Georgian ornament with Kenyon's growing predilection for rectilinear

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elaboration mark it as a major monument of the transition from late Victorian to early modern design.

The architect of the John and Minnie Gluek House, William M. Kenyon, was graduated from Boston Art Normal School in 1886 and immediately went to work for the noted Boston firm of van Brunt and Howe. By 1886, he had become the chief draftsman in their Kansas City Office, with several nationally published renderings to his credit. In 1893 he moved to Minneapolis to set up an independent practice. After a slow start because of the financial panic, he quickly rose to become one of the city's most widely sought-after residential designers. By 1912, he had designed over 70 residences in the city, along with a dozen important commercial structures.

In 1912, Kenyon joined Maurice F. Maine in a prolific partnership that lasted until 1920. Though the neo-Georgian style continued to be one of their options, brick became the material of choice, and their designs became increasingly dry and scholarly. For the last twenty years of his career Kenyon was also chief architect for the Soo Line Railroad. He died in California in 1940.

The carriage house was designed by a different architectural firm in the same year as the main house. Boehme and Cordella were prominent Minneapolis architects most active in the northeast area and responsible for many brewery-related buildings. In addition to designing warehouses and remodelings for both the Gluek Brewing Company and its larger Northeast neighbor, the Minneapolis Brewing Company, they designed Gluek's Bar and Restaurant downtown and the house built by John Gluek's brother, Charles, in Lowry Hill. As all of these designs show, Boehme and Cordella were skilled neoclassicists who did not hesitate to introduce quite personal eccentricities. The stylistic elaboration and expense (\$7000) of the Gluek carriage house were unusual for ancillary residential structures in Minneapolis after the turn-of-the-century. The building was almost immediately converted to garage use, for Gluek and his wife were avid motorists.

John G. Gluek was a son of Gottlieb Gluek, who founded the Gluek Brewing Company in 1857 in what was to become northeast Minneapolis. Gluek's brewery was the second leading producer of beer in the city, though its operation was dwarfed in the mid 1890s by the consolidation of four other breweries into the Minneapolis Brewing Company. John Gluek was the first of the three brothers (all officers of the company) to move to a more prestigious south Minneapolis location, followed by Charles in 1907. John and his wife only occupied the house on Bryant for six years, for their lives were cut short by a collision between their car and a train during an outing near Lake Minnetonka. In late 1908 the property and John Gluek's personal estate of \$300,000 passed to their son Eugene. Eugene took over his father's role in the brewery as well as running an automotive company from 1922 to 1929. He continued to live in the house until 1939.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Erickson, Peter, draft of NRHP nomination for designation of the John Gluek House by the Minneapolis Heritage Preservation Commission.
Grundman, David A., "Portfolio of Recent Suburban Houses Designed by William M. Kenyon," 1986, revised 1987, unpublished ms. in author's collection.
Larson, Paul Clifford, unpublished files on careers and collected work of Minnesota architects.
"Mr. and Mrs. John Gluek Killed on a Crossing," Minneapolis Journal, August 19, 1908.
One Hundred Years of Brewing (Chicago and New York: H.S.Rich & Company, 1903).
"Progressive Firms of the East Side." Minneapolis Journal, October 7, 1904.
Office of Building Inspections, City of Minneapolis.

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:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Scattered personal collections of the Gluek family

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one

UTM References

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Zone Easting Northing

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Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property occupies:
Lots 7, 8, and 9 Block 7 Lyndale Avenue Addition

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary contains the entire parcel that has historically been associated with the property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

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organization N/A date July 12, 1989
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city or town St. Paul state Minnesota zip code 55108