

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received OCT 11 1984
date entered NOV 8 1984

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

1. Name

historic Gallagher, Dr. J.W.S., House

and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number 451 West Broadway St.

N/A not for publication

city, town Winona

N/A vicinity of

state Minnesota

code 22

county Winona

code 169

3. Classification

| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use |
|---|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> district | <input type="checkbox"/> public | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <input type="checkbox"/> both | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress | <input type="checkbox"/> educational |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site | Public Acquisition | Accessible | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object | <input type="checkbox"/> in process | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted | <input type="checkbox"/> government |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> being considered | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no | <input type="checkbox"/> military |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> museum |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> park |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> religious |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> scientific |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |

4. Owner of Property

name Dennis G. and Patricia A. Nolan

street & number 451 West Broadway St.

city, town Winona

N/A vicinity of

state Minnesota

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Winona County Courthouse, County Recorder's Office

street & number Third and Washington Streets

city, town Winona

state Minnesota

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Survey of Hist. Resources has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1981 federal state county local

depository for survey records Minn. Historical Society, Ft. Snelling History Center

city, town St. Paul

state Minnesota 55111

7. Description

| | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| Condition | | Check one | Check one | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> good | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins | <input type="checkbox"/> altered | <input type="checkbox"/> moved | date <u>N/A</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fair | <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed | | | |

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Dr. J.W.S. Gallagher House is located at 451 West Broadway (Sixth) Street, Winona, Minnesota, on lot 1, block 110, Original Plat. Oriented facing north, the house is situated on the southwest corner of the intersection of West Broadway and Grand St. The front facade is set back 30 ft. from the sidewalk.

The house is a two-story rectangle, almost square in plan (34 1/2 ft. x 31 1/2 ft.), with a large, low-pitch gable roof with very wide extended eaves. There is a partially finished attic story. The roof ridge is penetrated by a chimney just east of center. An 11 x 14 ft. gabled one-story "living porch" extends from the rear of the east (side) facade. A two-story 8 x 10 ft. gable-roofed sleeping porch extension is located at the west end of the south (rear) facade. A prominent element is the five-sided bay window which rounds the northeast corner. The triangles of the east and west gables are outlined with resawed cypress trim, marked at the eave corners by large sawed brackets. Narrow wood trim bands the house at the first and second story levels and makes a double band around the corner bay, terminating in a tiny wood square on the front facade. As painted today, the yellow stucco exterior and dark wood trim are more strongly contrasted than when originally built. A bracketted gable roof projects above the front entryway which is heavily trimmed in wood. Particularly notable is the sawed wood ornamentation in the entryway gable.

Fenestration consists largely of symmetrically located one-over-one double-hung sash at the first story and five-over-five (including some leaded-glass lights) double-hung sash at the second story. They are placed either individually or in groups of three. A row of four three-light casement windows is located in each gable and larger, paired versions are placed in the first story west facade. A row of four two-light casement windows is located next to the front entryway. Many of the casement windows contain leaded glass.

The first floor interior centers around a large chimney and fireplace in the living room, while the living room itself pivots on the prominent corner bay window. The raised hearth, roman brick fireplace is entirely intact. The remainder of the first floor includes the dining room and kitchen, front and rear halls, and stairs. The second floor includes three bedrooms, bath, a stairway. A maid's room originally was located in the attic story. The basement originally included various storage rooms.

The Gallagher house is considered to be in excellent condition with very minor alteration from the original design. Exterior alteration consists of enclosing the originally screened "living porch" and a different planter box at the front entryway. Except for the updated kitchen, the first floor interior is intact, including all woodwork and the fireplace and mantle.

8. Significance

| Period | Areas of Significance—Check and justify below | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> community planning | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> religion | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499 | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic | <input type="checkbox"/> conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> law | <input type="checkbox"/> science | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599 | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> economics | <input type="checkbox"/> literature | <input type="checkbox"/> sculpture | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> education | <input type="checkbox"/> military | <input type="checkbox"/> social/ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> art | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> music | <input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899 | <input type="checkbox"/> commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> theater | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900– | <input type="checkbox"/> communications | <input type="checkbox"/> industry | <input type="checkbox"/> politics/government | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> invention | | <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify) | |

Specific dates 1913

Builder/Architect Purcell & Elmslie

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Completed in 1913 in Winona, Minnesota, the Dr. J.W.S. Gallagher House is significant for its architecture, particularly for being an extremely well-preserved, unaltered example that is typical of the domestic work of the Prairie School firm of Purcell and Elmslie.

Purcell and Elmslie was the product of the partnership of William Gray Purcell and George Grant Elmslie, both of whom worked for a time in the office of Louis Sullivan. In 1906 Purcell formed a partnership with Cornell University colleague George Feick. This Minneapolis firm was joined by Elmslie in 1909 and was known as Purcell, Feick and Elmslie until the 1913 resignation of Feick. Purcell and Elmslie continued together until their partnership was dissolved in 1922.

There is little question of the national significance of Purcell and Elmslie. According to P&E authority David Gebhard, "Next to Louis H. Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright, the partnership . . . [of Purcell & Elmslie] produced a number of what have come to be acknowledged as major monuments of the prairie school. Though the careers of both Purcell and Elmslie were at times closely connected with Sullivan and Wright, their buildings turned out to express a highly personal of the Prairie mode" [Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects, v.3, p. 500].

The date of the Gallagher house--1913--turns out to have been important. It was the high water mark for the Prairie School movement, observes Prairie School historian H.Allen Brooks: "The most significant years for the Prairie School were 1912-14, years made memorable by the quality, quantity, and diversity of the work produced" [HAB, The Prairie School, p. 200]. For P&E, they had just completed one of their and the Prairie School's most notable works, Merchants Bank of Winona. Winona, Brooks observes, was typical of the small Midwestern towns where Prairie School architects conducted much of their business. Finally, as noted above, 1913 was the year in which Feick decided to leave the firm. The Gallagher house, then, was designed and constructed at a time of considerable and important activity in both the profession and the firm.

According to Brooks, even though P&E designed significant buildings such as the Merchants Bank and large, expensive houses such as the Bradley and Decker houses, "inexpensive houses for

[see continuation sheet]

9. Major Bibliographical References

[see continuation sheet]

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Less than one
Quadrangle name Winona West, Minn.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

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| Zone | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | | |

Verbal boundary description and justification

All of Lot 1, Block 110, Original Town of Winona.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert M. Frame III, Historical Consultant

organization N/A

date August 1984

street & number 202 McBoal St.

telephone 612-291-7882

city or town St. Paul

state Minnesota 55102

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Russell W. Fridley
title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 9/26/84

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 11-8-84

Keeper of the National Register

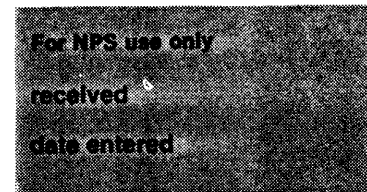
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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GALLAGHER HOUSE

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Item number

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Continuation sheet

small city lots typified the firm's endeavors" [219]. These houses incorporated "simplicity in massing, a corresponding compactness of plan (yet, if possible, without suggesting constriction), and the use of inexpensive materials."

P&E's client was a Winona dentist who had to have been aware of firm's just completed Merchants Bank. The house they built for him is an excellent example of the modest houses that Brooks sees as typical of P&E's work. Situated on a relatively long, narrow city lot, it uses a simple two-story massing with a broad, overhanging gabled roof line similar to other P&E houses. Also typical is the window arrangement, tinted stucco, and banding. In addition, the interior plan is similar to other P&E plans of the period and, moreover, survives intact with the central fireplace and woodwork largely unaltered. In summary, the Gallagher house is important not because it is an anomaly or an unusual variant or turning point in P&E's design work, but because it is such an excellent and well-preserved representative example of the bulk of their work. As such, it makes a fine contrast to the Merchants Bank in the same city which is important for all the opposite reasons--it is pivotal, unique, and a masterwork.

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received

data entered

Continuation sheet GALLAGHER HOUSE

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Gallagher House File. Purcell and Elmslie Collection. Northwest Architectural Archives, Univ. of Minn., Minneapolis.

Gebhard, David. "A Guide to the Architecture of Purcell and Elmslie." The Prairie School Review 2 (First Quarter 1965): 5-13.

_____. "A Guide to the Architecture of Purcell and Elmslie [reprint of D.G.'s list of extant P&E buildings]." The Prairie School Review 2 (First Quarter 1965): 16-24.

_____. "Purcell and Elmslie." Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects. Vol. 3. Ed. by Adolf K. Placzek. New York: The Free Press, 1982.

_____ and Tom Martinson. A Guide to the Architecture of Minnesota. Minneapolis: Univ. of Minn. Press, 1977 [page 331].

Kennedy, Roger G. Minnesota Houses. Minneapolis: Dillon Press, 1967 [page 269].

River Town Winona: Its History and Architecture. Winona: Upper Mississippi River Interpretative Center, 1979 [page 47].