National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received AUG 9 1984 date entered SEP 1 8 1984

OMB No. 1024-0018

Exp. 10-31-84

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

1. Name

e and the second second

historic N/	'A		·	MEA	
and/or common				alesville <mark>A Wiscond</mark> rchitectural Prope	
	ation		. + 5		
street & number	Various - se	e continuatio	n pages		not for publication
city, town	Galesville		vicinity of		
state	Wisconsin	code 55	county	Trempealeau	code 121
3. Clas	sificatio	1			,
Category X district X building(s) X structure site object Multiple resources	Ownership public private X both Public Acquisitio in process being conside XN/A	on Access	ccupied k in progress	Present Use agriculture _Xcommercial _Xeducational entertainment government industrial military	museum X park X private residence X religious scientific transportation other:
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	er of Pro		<u></u>	:	
	ple Ownership	<u>- see continu</u>	ation pages	, and Individual S	Survey Forms
street & number			vicinity of	state	
	ation of L				
	stry of deeds, etc.	Trempealeau			
street & number	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1720 Main S	t.		
city, town		Whitehall		state	Wisconsin 54773
6. Repi	esentati	on in Ex	isting §	Surveys	
title Galesvi	lle Intensive S	Survey	has this prop	erty been determined e	ligible?yes _X_no
date 1980-81			·	federal sta	ite county local
depository for su	rvey records Sta	ate Historica	l Society of	E Wisconsin	
city, town	Madison			state	Wisconsin 53706

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check d
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	unaltered	<u>x</u> orig
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>x</u> altered	mo\
x fair	unexposed		

Check one __X original site moved date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Galesville is an unusually picturesque community because of its dramatic topography and its abundance of natural resources, which include a lake, a creek, and a variety of mineral springs. The city is located in the Beaver Creek Valley, where the creek swells into Lake Marinuka, an artificial lake created by a mill dam. The city is intersected by a high, nearly perpendicular limestone bluff which parallels the river. The lands surrounding the city consist of alternating bluffs and valleys, and there are abrupt changes in elevation within the city itself, which is riddled with numerous ridges and ravines.

The city is divided into high areas, known as tables, and a lower area called the flat. The lower table and the flat, located to the south of Lake Marinuka, accomodate the city's commercial and industrial sites, while the principal residential areas occupy the upper table to the west of the lake and another high area to the east of the lake. Many of - the houses are dramatically sited on the edges of ravines and command exciting views of Beaver Creek and the surrounding bluffs. Because of the rugged topography, large areas of natural groundcover, in addition to the grassy lawns, surround the houses. The street pattern is, for the most part, irregular. The Cartesian grid was imposed on Galesville to the extent that this was possible, but many streets, of necessity, follow natural contours. The heart of Galesville is the Public Square, a small rectangular open space, the focal point of which is an octagonal, concrete band shell, erected in 1912. To the south of the square, Galesville's few industrial buildings are strung out along Mill Road, which runs parallel to Beaver Creek. A branch of the Chicago and Northwestern railway services this area.

Few major changes have occurred in the overall organization of Galesville since its periods of growth and development. The most important changes have been street alterations. Before the turn of the century, Mill Road was the main artery, running through the southern part of town. It linked up with the stretch of Main Street which is north of Beaver Creek and which was called Maple Street at that time. The abutments of the bridge which made this connection can still be seen at the end of Mill Road near the site of the demolished mill. Sometime after the turn of the century, Main Street (which used to dead end at Lake Marinuka) was curved to the east in order to link up with what was then Maple Street, the entire span then being called Main Street. Other changes have been minor. Since Galesville has not significantly grown since 1915, little expansion has occurred since that time. A minimal amount of newer development has taken place in the peripheral areas of the city. For example, the former East Side Park, a privately-owned recreation area has become a residential subdivision, and, of course, building infill and replacement have occurred to some degree.

II. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Most of the buildings in Galesville were built between 1860 and 1915, with the peak period of building around the turn of the century. The community's growth during this period is reflected by the population statistics, 30 people in 1855 and nearly 1,000 in 1915. Because the population has grown slowly since this period, reaching 1,162 in 1980, there has been relatively little new construction other than a limited amount of peripheral development in the residential neighborhoods, and a small number of infill and replacement structures in other areas of the community. Consequently, much of Galesville's architecture reflects the latter nineteenth century and early twentieth century growth period.

received

date entered

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Historic Resources of Continuation sheet Galesville, Wisconsin Item number 7 Page 1

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued):

Most of the houses in Galesville have two stories, pitched roofs, and simple rectangular or L plans. The majority of houses are frame with clapboard exteriors, however, there are a significant number of brick houses also in the community. Most of the houses are well-maintained and relatively unaltered although many houses have had asbestos, asphalt, or aluminum siding added to their exteriors. Since many houses were built during the period when the Queen Anne style was dominant, houses often have spool and spindle porch details, other decorative millwork, channel and semi-octagonal bay windows, and other windows with colored-glass transoms. Many of Galesville's more elaborate houses exhibit more full-fleged details of the Queen Anne style, particularly along Ridge Avenue and its cross streets.

Many residential properties consist of 65' x 130' rectangular lots, but again, due to the irregularities of the terrain, there is considerable inconsistency in the size and shape of the majority of the lots. Setbacks and sideyards also vary considerably in some residential areas, where an occasional house either fronts on the sidewalk or backs up to its rear lot line. However, the siting of the houses on the upper table and of those along Main Street is quite consistent and suggests local regulation.

Commercial structures are organized about the Public Square located off Main Street, south of Lake Marinuka. Business properties, and an occasional residential building, line the square and the extensions of three of the four streets that form the square: Main Street, Gale Avenue, Davis Street, and Court Street. Above many of the stores are residential apartments with separate entries at the sides or centers. Almost all of the buildings in the commercial district front on the sidewalk and have little or no space between them. Notable exceptions are the bank and gasoline station--newer buildings which are free standing and set back from the sidewalk--and the two lots south of the Public Square which remain vacant. The commercial buildings are simple turn of the century structures which are decorated with a variety of cornice types and wood, stone, cast iron, or pressed metal decoration and siding. Most of the roofs are flat or are gable concealed behind false fronts. While some frame buildings exist in the downtown commercial area, most of the buildings are brick.

III. ARCHEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

While there have been some archeological investigations in the Galesville area, any sites within the corporate limits of the city probably have been disturbed by construction and other excavation activities. It is impossible, however, to evaluate the city's archeological resources without an intensive archeological survey which is not feasible at this time.

IV. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The content of this multiple resource nomination is based on two surveys. In 1977, the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (SHSW) conducted a reconnaissance survey that was updated in 1978 and 1980. Through these efforts, approximately 33 sites of architectural interest were identified within the corporate limits of the city. The 1977 and 1978 survey work was completed by graduate students working under the supervision of the Historic Preservation Division of the SHSW.

United States Department of the Interior For NPS use only National Park Service For NPS use only National Register of Historic Places received Inventory_Nomination Form date entered Historic Resources of Galesville, Wisconsin Continuation sheet Item number 7 Page

SURVEY METHODOLOGY (continued)

Using the SHSW survey as a starting point, Pfaller Herbst Associates, Inc., conducted an intensive architectural/historical survey within the multiple resource area in the latter part of 1980. Bruce M. Kriviskey, AICP, was Project Director and Project Architectural Historian; Diane T. Turner served as Assistant Researcher, and Richard H. Zeitlin, Ph.D., was the Project Historian.

While conducting the intensive survey, the team identified 48 additional structures which merited investigation, bringing the total of buildings researched to 81. Of these 81 buildings, however, only 19 were felt to be of sufficient architectural or historical significance to be either pivotal within an identified district or eligible for individual listing on the National Register. Architectural data was collected in the field and historical information was gathered through personal interviews, tax rolls, atlases, published histories of Trempealeau County, Galesville histories, and various manuscript collections on file at the Trempealeau County Historical Society. (See Major Bibliographical References)

In the summer of 1983, SHSW staff conducted another reconnaissance survey to provide as broad a context as possible for the multiple resource nomination. Additional properties were added to the inventory as a result of this effort. In the fall of 1983, Carol Lohry Cartwright, history graduate student at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, conducted additional historical research and re-evaluated the entire survey effort.

8. Significance

•	planning landscape architectu on law literature military	science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater
Specific dates See Indivdual Inven- Builder/Archite	ect See Individual Inven-	-Association with
tory Forms also Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)	tory forms also	locally significan persons

I. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This nomination consists of three historic districts, five individual buildings, and one structure. The Downtown Historic District is significant in the areas of commerce and architecture. The Ridge Avenue Historic District is significant in the areas of architecture and association with locally significant persons. The Gale College Historic District is significant in the areas of education, ethnic history, and architecture. Individual buildings are significant in the areas of architecture, commerce, ethnic history, and association with locally significant persons. The structure is significant for engineering.

A thorough discussion of significance for all resources follows and is structured in the following manner. A brief historical overview will be given, followed by statements of significance for each of the historic districts. Finally, statements of significance will be given for each area of significance with each of the resources discussed where appropriate.

II. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The early history of Galesville is intimately associated with the founding of Trempealeau County. Judge George Gale, a Yankee speculator/entrepreneur, founded the village along the banks of Beaver Creek at the same time he was developing Trempealeau County. Known as the "Father of Trempealeau County," Gale platted Galesville in 1854, but only 30 people lived there in 1855.² Galesville rapidly developed, however, one reason being it was the county seat from 1854-1877 and therefore an important center for local politics. By 1887, Galesville had a population of 439 and the loss of the county seat was made up for by the development of a successful milling industry. Gale built a mill dam in 1855 and helped finance the first mill. A flood destroyed this mill in 1866, but Wilson Davis immediately rebuilt it. Of seven stories, the stone mill was the largest and most prosperous in the area, handling the abundant wheat crops of northwest Wisconsin and Minnesota. As early as 1870, Galesville was described as a "beautiful, thriving, and famed little city."³ The mill continued to bring prosperity and commercial activity to Galesville into the early twentieth century. The late 1800's and early 1900's saw Galesville's commercial downtown grow and thrive along with the Davis Mill, famous now for its "Peach Blossom Flour." The residential area of Galesville was also growing during this time with much significant construction occurring. Also, Galesville University, founded in 1854 by George Gale, having changed hands twice, was after 1901, a successful Norwegian-Lutheran academy. As the twentieth century wore on, increasingly, the economic base of Galesville changed as a series of devastating fires and changes in the milling industry hampered the growth of the mill. Galesville's growth peaked and the community became less an industrial center and more a service/commercial center for the community and surrounding residents. Unfortunately, in the 1960s, the mill was demolished, and a tangible remnant of Galeville's formative years was lost forever.4

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For N	PS use	only	
recei	ved		
date	entere	d	

OMB No. 1024-0018 Exp. 10-31-84

Contin	uation sheet	Historic Re Galesville,		Item numb	ber ⁸		Page	4
III.	Areas of	Significance	(continued)					
Α.	Association	n With Locally	Significant	Persons (807 W. R	idge Ave.,	Ridge Av	venue
		,	Historic	District,	Gale Coll	lege Histor	ic Distr	rict)

The most locally significant prson associated with Galesville, of course, was George Gale, founder of Galesville, developer of Trempealeau County, and founder of Galesville University. A "Yankee" immigrant to Wisconsin, Gale was a southern Wisconsin journalist, delegate to the Wisconsin constitutional convention, and district attorney during the decade of the 1840s. In the 1850s, Gale moved to western Wisconsin, served as a circuit judge, and in 1854 platted Galesville. During the decade of the 1850s, Gale helped develop and legally establish the county of Trempealeau, helped finance a milling industry in Galesville, and founded a frontier college, also in Galesville. The Main Building in the Gale College Historic District is the only significant remaining remnant of Gale's association with the community. The Main Building was built for the original Galesville University, and up to his death in 1868, George Gale was intimately involved in the operation of the University. While the building was remodeled in the 1880s, it still retains its relationship to site and integrity.

By 1900, Galesville was experiencing a peak development period. The Davis Mill and the Arctic Springs Creamery were thriving industries, but the community was also growing in its commercial and service sectors, as evidenced by the number of downtown buildings constructed during this period. As the industrial base in Galesville shrank during the early years of the twentieth century, it was the commercial and service sector which kept Galesville economically stable. Today, while many small Wisconsin communities have declined due to the changing economy, Galesville remains stable for its size, maintaining viable commercial and service activities in its downtown area. That Galesville was able to remain stable is due, in part, because some prominent turn-of-thecentury professionals established and maintained successful business and service organizations which laid the economic foundation for Galesville's future stability. Many of these persons lived in residences included in this nomination.

John F. Cance (807 W. Ridge Ave.) was a significant twentieth century businessman in Galesville. He began his banking career in an entry-level position at the Bank of Galesville, and rapidly moved up to Cashier, a position he held at the time his Tudor Revival home was built in 1908. This progressively-designed home, done by a member of Cass Gilbert's St. Paul Office, reflects Cance's position as an "up and coming" banker. In 1930 Cance was named President of the Bank of Galesville and received much community praise for guiding the Bank through the difficult depression years. He was Bank President and lived at 807 W. Ridge Ave. until his death in 1953.

The Ridge Avenue Historic District was the residential neighborhood where many locally significant persons lived between 1875 and 1934. It is significant that these persons resided in close proximity to one another, indicating that they desired not only to work in similar businesses, but to socialize together as well. The most prominent resident of the district was Eugene Clark (624 W. Ridge Ave.). Clark was the son of pioneer resident Isaac Clark, and was President of the Bank of Galesville (a bank his father helped establish) between 1894 and 1930. He was active in local politics, served on the school and county boards, and reached his peak as a politician by

being elected for two terms as a State Senator from the Galesville area to the Wisconsin Legislature.

received

date entered

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Historic Resources of Continuation sheet Galesville, Wisconsin Item number 8 Page 5

8. SIGNIFICANCE (continued) Association With Locally Significant Persons (continued)

John A. Berg lived at 524 W. Ridge Ave., a pivotal building in the district. He founded the Galesville Building and Realty Company and the Farmer's and Merchant's Bank. He was also a local politician and one-time president of the Gale College Board of Trustees. The pivotal building at 625 W. Ridge Ave. was the home of W. S. Wadleigh, a prominent Galesville attorney who served nine terms as mayor, no doubt leaving a major imprint on local politics and policies. The pivotal building at 612 W. Ridge Ave. was the home of Ole F. Myhre, co-founder of the successful Gilbertson-Myhre department store, a business still in operation today as a department store. The modest house at 613 W. Ridge Ave. was the residence of G. O. Gilbertson, also co-founder of the Gilbertson-Myhre store. Gilbertson also helped organize the Artic Springs Creamery, a significant Galesville dairy business at the turn of the century. Finally, Peter Enhagen occupied the residence at 431 W. Ridge Ave. He was part owner of the Hammer-Enhagen mercantile, another of Galesville's successful businesses at the turn of the century.

While many of these people would not necessarily be significant individuals, together they represent the "movers and shakers" of turn-of-the-century Galesville. The fact that they chose to live in close proximity to each other in some of the finest homes in the community is significant. It indicates that they saw themselves as the prominent and successful group of businessmen local history shows them to be. In part, they were responsible for Galesville's growth in the late nineteenth century, and its stability in the twentieth.

Β. Architecture (All districts, 806 W. Gale Ave., 807 W. Ridge Ave.) Within the City of Galesville there exists a broad spectrum of vernacular architectural styles popular during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Most houses are simple structures, but some have noteworthy details and features, which in many cases appear to have been added to older structures at a later date. These details are overwhelmingly Queen Anne in style, but the Colonial Revival and Craftsman/Prairie School movements at the turn of the century are also represented. While the most significant residential structures are located in the Ridge Avenue Historic District, several individual residences stand out as significant for their architectural detail. The late Queen Anne style house at 806 W. Gale Avenue, for example, has details which suggest the emerging influence of the Colonial Revival style. It is the best example of this turn-of-the-century house type in Galesville. The brick residence at 830 Clark, while typical of turn-of-the-century vernacular residences in Galesville, stands out for its elaborate stickwork detail and its interesting T-plan, both not typical in the community. It is the best example of this turn-of-the-century house type in the community. One of the most striking of Galesville's residences (outside the Ridge Avenue Historic District) is the residence at 807 W. Ridge Avenue. Built in 1908, it is significant because it represents an early attempt at the Tudor Revival style and is unique in Galesville. While the residence is not the direct work of a master, the house plans were drawn by a member of Cass Gilbert's St. Paul staff and represents the firm's reputation as a disseminator of popular eastern architectural styles in the midwest.³

received

date entered

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Historic Resources of Continuation sheet Galesville, Wisconsin Item number ⁸ Page ⁶

8. SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

B. Architecture (continued)

The Downtown Historic District consists of a group of buildings which have a relatively intact historic architectural character. Most of the structures are simple but attractive vernacular buildings. They are often embellished with details reflecting general Victorian commercial and Neo-classical styles, details that were popularly applied to commercial buildings in the late 1800s and early 1900s. The Clark Block (1883, 143 Davis Street) is an ornate example of of a Victorian commercial building. The Downtown Historic District is significant architecturally because the buildings together convey a sense of a late nineteenth century and early twentieth century thriving business district of a small Wisconsin community.

The Ridge Avenue Historic District is significant architecturally because it contains the greatest concentration of architecturally significant residential structures in Galesville, particularly late nineteenth century style houses. The district includes an intact portion of what was once, and is still, the most prestigeous residential area in the community. Built by prominent local citizens, the large, attractive houses of the district exhibit more elaborate detail, greater craftsmanship, and more sophisticated styling than the majority of structures in the community. The District is noteworthy for its residences which exhibit Italianate, Stick and Queen Anne architectural details. The Queen Anne form is evident in the pivotal residences as well as in the Presbyterian Church (1895/1896, 519 W. Ridge Avenue), which is Galesville's oldest surviving church building.

Within the Gale College Historic District, Gale/Chaminade, the old Main Hall, is the most significant architecturally. It is the only significant example of stone construction in Galesville and is one of the most elaborately detailed Italianate buildings in the community.

C. Commerce (Downtown Historic District, 218 E. Mill Road)

The heart of Galesville's commercial activity was, and is still, the downtown area. Built on much of the original 1854 plat of Galesville, the downtown grew around the Public Square with significant extensions along Gale Avenue. Commercial activity in Galesville was always in close proximity to the prosperous flour mill which was in almost continuous operation from 1855 to the mid-20th century. The downtown area is only a block from the site of that mill. The downtown offered commercial services to both community residents and those who came to Galesville because of the mill, and later, the other Galesville industries. The downtown provided banking, clothing and other general merchandise, hotels, recreation facilities, and lodges to consumers in both the 19th and 20th centuries. Although the mill closed operations in the mid-20th century, a steady industrial base in Galesville has contributed to the continuation of a viable downtown commercial area.

received

date entered

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Historic Resources of 8	
Continuation sheet Galesville, Wisconsin Item number 8 Page /	

8. SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

C. Commerce (continued)

The Downtown Historic District encompasses the most significant of the commercial structures in Galesville. Some of the present structures replaced earlier buildings at the turn of the century, but many buildings are original structures on their respective sites. The pivotal buildings in the District reflect the important commercial role of Galesville in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Clark Block (1886, 143 S. Davis Street) housed the first bank, the Bank of Galesville, which was established in 1883. The Bank of Galesville was the most prominent and prosperous of Galesville's banks and has remained in service to the present day. The Gilbertson-Myhre general store (1884, 106 E. Gale Avenue) provided general merchandise to the public and also included, during its early days of usage, an "Opera House," theatre, and public hall. Later, the hall was converted to a roller skating rink, but by the 1890s, the expanding store closed its recreational facilities in favor of additional merchandise. A third story was added after 1913 to house still more goods, making the Gilbertson-Myhre business one of the largest in the area. The Galesville Building and Realty Company building (1911, 212 S. Main Street) was erected by a thriving real estate company and also housed, for a time, a bank. The success of the Galesville downtown commercial area is evidenced by its building density along Gale Avenue, Main Street, and Davis Street. Recent demolition and construction has eroded building density in a few areas, but overall the Downtown Historic District retains the compactness of the significant commercial area which still exists as a testimony to a thriving commercial community.

One individual property also represents commercial activity in 19th and early 20th century Galesville. The blacksmith shop/boarding house at 218 E. Mill is one of the few significant remainders of the mid-19th century commercial

activity which centered around the mill, located only a block away. After its early use as a blacksmith shop, this building took on its most important commercial significance as a boarding house, providing housing for workers and travelers who participated in the commercial/industrial activities of the neighborhood. While several boarding houses/hotels existed in this area of Galesville at the turn of the century, this building is the only identifiable remnant of this type of commercial activity left in the community.

D. Education (Gale College Historic District)

Galesville's most significant educational institution was Galesville University. During the time that George Gale was developing Trempealeau County and Galesville, he founded a university, endowing it with 1,096 acres of land in 1859. The founding of Galesville University was not only an attempt to bring higher education to a frontier area, but was also one of the earlier institutions of higher education in the State of Wisconsin.

Before university buildings were erected, classes were held in the county courthouse. In 1859, the local architect, Samuel S. Luce, designed a structure to house the university. Luce's building, completed in 1862, is the pivotal building in the Gale College Historic District, Gale/Chaminade Hall, the old main hall. The university was affiliated with the Methodist-Episcopal Church

United States National Park Se	Department of the Inter ervice	ior		For NPS use only
	Register of Histo —Nomination Fo		5	received date entered
	Historic Resources of			
Continuation sheet	Galesville, Wisconsin	Item number	8	Page ⁸

8. SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

D. Education (continued)

until 1876. The Presbyterian Church acquired control of the university, holding it between 1876 and 1901.⁶ In 1879 Galesville University obtained a Military Tactics and Drill Instructor from the U.S. Army.⁷ This course proved to be quite popular and enrollments rose from 40 to 130. The drill program was so successful in attracting students that the Board of Trustees authorized the addition of a third story to the Main Hall (completed in 1881-82) and construction of a frame dormitory. Later, a fire damaged the Main Hall and remodeling was completed in 1884-85.⁸ Eventually enrollment declined, and in 1901, the Presbyterians decided to abandon the university.⁹

In 1901, the Lutheran Church took over the control of the university, now called Gale College. The Norwegian Lutheran Synod dominated the school (now more of an academy than a university), which sat almost in the middle of a geographic area 10 containing the highest concentration of Norwegian-Americans in the United States. Much of the religious instruction at this preparatory/normal school was carried out in the Norwegian language. Under the Lutheran regime, expansion of Gale College was greatest. In 1906 a men's dormitory was completed, and in 1916, the Lutherans built a women's dormitory.¹¹ During its 38 years of operation as a Lutheran school. Gale College maintained close ties with the community of Galesville. In fact, the dominant Norwegian Lutheran Church of the era in Galesville, Trinity Church, included the college population in its congregation. Enrollment declined during the Great Depression and in 1939 the Lutherans closed the school. In 1941, the Society of Mary, a Catholic religious order, purchased the grounds and renamed the institution Marynook. It is currently used as a religious retreat center.

The Gale College Historic District includes the buildings most significant to the educational history of Galesville. The college is significant because it was an early attempt to bring higher education to a frontier area by a person who was one of the most significant developers of Trempealeau County and Galesville. Not only was George Gale interested in the profits of frontier development in western Wisconsin, he was interested in bringing "Yankee" higher education to this frontier area. By the turn of the century, this Yankee inspired institution became the physical foundation of a new, populous ethnic group's desire to foster their higher education goals. The Norwegian Lutheran control of Gale College is significant because it represents this ethnic group's growth in importance in the area, not only in numbers, but in culture and ideas. Continuation sheet

For NPS use only

United States Department of the Interior **National Park Service**

National Register o Inventory-Nominat

egister of Histo -Nomination Fo		es	received date entered
Historic Resources of			
Galesville, Wisconsin	Item number	8	Page ⁹

8. SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

Ε. Engineering (Second Street Bridge)

The use of iron and steel as a primary bridge-building material was significant in the evolution of bridge-building technology in America. Its replacement of wood as the main bridge-building material meant bridges could have increased flexibility of design, be more durable, and have longer life expectancies just when the expanding transportation network of the 1800's demanded it. Along with the use of these new materials came the development of the truss design, utilizing short pieces of material in triangles to create a beam which could span longer distances. These advances signaled a new era in American bridge building. New industries arose which employed engineers and other skilled workers to meet the demand for more and better bridges. The truss design became standard to the industry and many variations of this basic design were built in Wisconsin to meet bridge needs, both large and small.

The Pratt overhead (or through) truss bridge was a very popular bridge design in the late 1800s and became a standard design into the 20th century. The Second Street Bridge in Galesville is a relatively intact example of this type of bridge and has retained much of its integrity despite lack of appropriate maintenance. Its length (120-140 feet) and light and slender truss elements indicate a pre-1910 construction date, which makes it one of only 40 or less bridges of this type still extant in Wisconsin. Currently, bridges of this era are rapidly disappearing as those which carry vehicular traffic are declared unsafe and demolished. The Second Street Bridge, because it caries no traffic and appears to be in generally good structural condition, therefore, is significant as one of the last examples of this once-common bridge type still standing in Wisconsin.¹²

Because of its importance as one of the last remaining examples in the state of a once very common bridge type, and because it has retained much of its integrity, it is a significant resource in the multiple resource area.

Ethnic History (Gale College Historic District; Trinity Church, S. 7th St.) F.

Like much of Wisconsin, the earliest settlers in Galesville were "Yankees" or other native-born Americans. Led by George Gale in 1854, they established the early foundation of the community and remained a dominant group into the 20th century. But along with these "Yankees", a significant group of Norwegian immigrants settled the rural areas of Trempealeau County and formed their own communities. By the turn of the century, the Norwegians were the dominant foreignborn group in Trempealeau County, and their numbers rivaled those of Yankee descendents in Galesville. In fact, Trempealeau County sits in a geographic area which had the highest concentration of Norwegian-Americans in the United States at the turn of the century.

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Historic Resources of Continuation sheet 8 Item number Page Galesville. Wisconsin 10

8. SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

.F. Ethnic History (continued) When Norwegians became the dominant ethnic group in Trempealeau County, they left their mark on Galesville in a number of ways. historically significant resource is the abandoned Trinity Church (South One Seventh Street). This church was built by the Norwegian Synod Lutherans and was the dominant Lutheran congregation at the turn of the century, indicating the strength of this ethnic group over others in the Lutheran religion.

The most significant resource which can be linked to the Norwegians in the area was Gale College, under Norwegian Lutheran control from 1901 to 1939. Control of this school represented the importance of this ethnic group not only in their numbers, but as a means to foster and disseminate their culture and ideas to their own ethnic group and others. Under the Norwegian Lutheran control, Gale College experienced its greatest growth. The Norwegian Lutheran period was the longest and stablest regime in the college's history as well.

Notes

¹Curtiss-Wedge, pp. 295-296; "George Gale" in the A. H. Anderson Papers, Trepealeau County Historical Society, Whitehall, Wisconsin.

²Curti, American Community, p. 28.

³Curtiss-Wedge, Trempea<u>leau</u>, p. 85.

⁴The Galesville Centennial, 1954; Zeitlin, Richard H. Unpublished Galesville History in the final report of the intensive architectural and historical survey of Galesville, Wisconsin, Trempealeau County by Pfaller Herbst Associates, Inc., 1980-81.

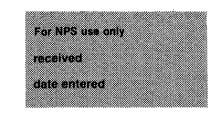
⁵Murphy, Patricia Ann, <u>Cass Gilbert Minnesota Master Architect</u>, pamphlet prepared for exhibition, no date.

⁶Morken, Lucinda, "A History of Galesville University," <u>Encounters, A</u> Journal of Regional Interaction, vol. 1, no. 3 (December, 1973), 21; Gipple, Papers, folder 1; Arthur F. Giere, MSS, "Brief History of Galesville University, 1854-1940," (September 1940), at Marynook Academy Archives, Galesville, Wisconsin.

⁷Morken, Lucinda, "A History of Galesville University," <u>Encounters: A</u> Journal of Regional Interaction, vol. 1, no. 4 (March, 1973), 69.

⁸Gale Papers, Correspondence, 1875-1892 folder; Giere, MSS, p. 25; Gipple Papers, folder 1.

⁹Morken, "Galesville University," (March, 1973), p. 68.



OMB No. 1024-0018 Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Historic Resources of Continuation sheet Galesville, Wisconsin Item number ⁸ received date entered

For NPS use only

Page 11

8. SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

¹⁰Holand, Hjalmar Rued. <u>De Norske Settlementers Historie</u>. Ephraim, WI; Forfatterens Forlag, 1908, p. 284.

¹¹Morken, "Galesville University," (March, 1973), p. 69.

¹²Meyer, H. W., "Iron Truss Bridges," Unpublished manuscript, 1984; Meyer, H. W., interview, January, 1984.

¹³Holand, p. 284.

IV. PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION ACTIVITIES/USE OF SURVEY

The City of Galesville, in cooperation with the County Resource Agent, has begun to use survey data in developing a central business district revitalization strategy as well as other community planning activities. The effort at downtown revitalization will focus on the Downtown Historic District, as described herein, and the fact that the survey has ascribed significance to this area--as well as to the other districts and structures throughout the city--is beginning to generate a stronger sense of an already high level of local heritage and pride.

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

Acreage of nominated property		SEE CONTINUAT	ION SHEET	
A		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
A A B B B B C	UTM References SEE CONTIN	UATION SHEET		
Zone Easting Northing C	-		É.	
C		Iorthing		Easting Northing
F F G F G H G H G H G H G H G H G H G H G H G H G H H			D L I	
G H			с <u>с</u>	
Verbal boundary description and justification SEE CONTINUATION SHEET List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries state N/A code county code tate code county code 11. Form Prepared By Mame/title Carol Lohry Cartwright, Historian L. Turner, Pfaller Herbst Associates, In brganization Historic Preservation Division date February 1, 1984 State Historical Society of Wisconsin titreet & number 816 State Street telephone 608-262-1339 Historic Preservation Division state Wisconsin 12. State Historic Preservation the state is: *State significance for the Gale nationalX * state local *State Street in the state is: *State significance for the Gale College Historic District only.			· L	
SEE CONTINUATION SHEET List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries Interview of the state of county c				
List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries tate N/A code county code tate code county code 11. Form Prepared By (Bruce Kriviskey, Richard Zeitlin & Diane (Bruce Kriviskey, Richard Seitlin & Seitlin	· · · · · ·			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
N/A code county code state code county code state code county code III. Form Prepared By (Bruce Kriviskey, Richard Zeitlin & Diane hame/title Carol Lohry Cartwright, Historian Curner, Pfaller Herbst Associates, In briggenization Historic Preservation Division date February 1, 1984 state Historical Society of Wisconsin state Historical Society of Wisconsin state Misconic Preservation Division date Wisconsin treet & number 816 State Street telephone 608-262-1339 state Wisconsin The evaluated significance of this property within the state is: *State significance for the Gale College Historic District only.	SEE CONTINUATION SHEET			
N/A code county code state code county code state code county code III. Form Prepared By (Bruce Kriviskey, Richard Zeitlin & Diane hame/title Carol Lohry Cartwright, Historian Curner, Pfaller Herbst Associates, In briggenization Historic Preservation Division date February 1, 1984 state Historical Society of Wisconsin state Historical Society of Wisconsin state Misconic Preservation Division date Wisconsin treet & number 816 State Street telephone 608-262-1339 state Wisconsin The evaluated significance of this property within the state is: *State significance for the Gale College Historic District only.	•			
Nate Code Code Itate Carol Lohry Cartwright, Historian Curner, Pfaller Herbst Associates, In Itate Historic Preservation Division date February 1, 1984 State Historical Society of Wisconsin telephone 608-262-1339 Itate Wisconsin Madison state Itate Wisconsin Misconsin It	List all states and counties	for properties over	lapping state or	county boundaries
state code county code 11. Form Prepared By (Bruce Kriviskey, Richard Zeitlin & Diane hame/title Carol Lohry Cartwright, Historian (Bruce Kriviskey, Richard Zeitlin & Diane hame/title Carol Lohry Cartwright, Historian L. Turner, Pfaller Herbst Associates, In hame/title Carol Lohry Cartwright, Historian historic Preservation Division date bity or form State Historical Society of Wisconsin state bity or town Madison state Use Kriviskey, Richard Zeitlin & Diane L. State Historical Society of Wisconsin state Wisconsin State Historical Society of Wisconsin State Misconsin State Historica Preservation Officer Certification *State Significance of this property within the state is:	state N/A	code	countv	code
11. Form Prepared By (Bruce Kriviskey, Richard Zeitlin & Diane name/title Carol Lohry Cartwright, Historian (Bruce Kriviskey, Richard Zeitlin & Diane name/title Carol Lohry Cartwright, Historian L. Turner, Pfaller Herbst Associates, In name/title Carol Lohry Cartwright, Historian date name/title State Historical Society of Wisconsin date state Number 816 State Street telephone 608-262-1339 state Wisconsin tity or town Madison state Wisconsin 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification The evaluated significance of this property within the state is: *State significance for the Gale	· · ·			
(Bruce Kriviskey, Richard Zeitlin & Diane (Bruce Kriviskey, Richard Zeitlin & Diane L. Turner, Pfaller Herbst Associates, In Mistoric Preservation Division date February 1, 1984 State Historical Society of Wisconsin Street & number 816 State Street telephone 608-262-1339 State Misconsin 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification The evaluated significance of this property within the state is: *State significance for the Gale College Historic District only.	state	code	county	code
(Bruce Kriviskey, Richard Zeitlin & Diane (Bruce Kriviskey, Richard Zeitlin & Diane L. Turner, Pfaller Herbst Associates, In Mistoric Preservation Division date February 1, 1984 State Historical Society of Wisconsin Street & number 816 State Street telephone 608-262-1339 State Misconsin 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification The evaluated significance of this property within the state is: *State significance for the Gale College Historic District only.	11. Form Prep	pared By		
name/title Carol Lohry Cartwright, Historian L. Turner, Pfaller Herbst Associates, In organization Historic Preservation Division date February 1, 1984 State Historical Society of Wisconsin State Historical Society of Wisconsin telephone 608-262-1339 ity or town Madison state Wisconsin 12. State Historic Preservation Preservation Officer Certification The evaluated significance of this property within the state is: *State significance for the Gale			(Bruce K	riviskev. Richard Zeitlin & Diane
State Historical Society of Wisconsin State Historical Society of Wisconsin telephone 608-262-1339 street & number 816 State Street telephone 608-262-1339 street & number 816 State Street telephone 608-262-1339 street & Misconsin The evaluated significance of this property within the state is: *State significance for the Gale College Historic District only.	name/title Carol Lohry Car	rtwright, Histor		
State Historical Society of Wisconsin State Historical Society of Wisconsin telephone 608-262-1339 street & number 816 State Street telephone 608-262-1339 street & number 816 State Street telephone 608-262-1339 street & Misconsin The evaluated significance of this property within the state is: *State significance for the Gale College Historic District only.	Historic Pro	eservation Divis	ion	Lete February 1 1984
State Historic Preservation Officer Certification The evaluated significance of this property within the state is: *State significance for the Gale	organization			Cate Tebluary 1, 1964
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:	street & number 816 State	e Street		telephone 608-262-1339
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:				
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is: *State significance for the Gale nationalX [*] state local	••• •••			state Wisconsin
nationalX* state local College Historic District only.				
nationalX* state local College Historic District only.		oric Pres	ervation	
	12. State Hist			Officer Certification
u standari - stad Otata tilataula Busanwaking Officeu feu the Netional Historia Busanwaking Ast af 1000 / Dublis Louis 00.	12. State Hist The evaluated significance of thi	s property within the *	state is: *Sta X Col	Officer Certification te significance for the Gale
	12. State Hist	s property within the X_ state Preservation Officer f	state is: *Sta X Col	Officer Certification te significance for the Gale lege Historic District only. toric Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-
ccording to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.	12. State Hist The evaluated significance of thi national As the designated State Historic 565), I hereby nominate this prop	s property within the X_ state Preservation Officer f perty for inclusion in t	state is: *Sta X Col Cor the National His he National Registe	Officer Certification te significance for the Gale lege Historic District only. toric Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89- er and certify that it has been evaluated
according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.	12. State Hist The evaluated significance of thi national As the designated State Historic 665), I hereby nominate this prop according to the criteria and prop	s property within the Xstate Preservation Officer f perty for inclusion in t cedures set forth by 1	state is: *Sta X Col Cor the National His he National Registe	Officer Certification te significance for the Gale lege Historic District only. toric Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89- er and certify that it has been evaluated
According to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.	12. State Hist The evaluated significance of thi national As the designated State Historic 665), I hereby nominate this prop according to the criteria and prop	s property within the Xstate Preservation Officer f perty for inclusion in t cedures set forth by 1	state is: *Sta X Col Cor the National His he National Registe	Officer Certification te significance for the Gale lege Historic District only. toric Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89- er and certify that it has been evaluated ervice.
State Historic Preservation Officer signature	12. State Hist The evaluated significance of thi national As the designated State Historic 665), I hereby nominate this prop according to the criteria and prof State Historic Preservation Office	s property within the _X_state Preservation Officer f perty for inclusion in t cedures set forth by the er signature	state is: *Sta X Col or the National His he National Registe he National Park S	Officer Certification te significance for the Gale lege Historic District only. toric Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89- er and certify that it has been evaluated ervice.
According to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. State Historic Preservation Officer signature for the National Park Service. State Historic Preservation Division, SHSW date AUG. 1, 1934 date AUG. 1, 1934	12. State Hist The evaluated significance of thi national As the designated State Historic 665), I hereby nominate this prop according to the criteria and pro- State Historic Preservation Office State Director, Historic	s property within the _X_state Preservation Officer f perty for inclusion in t cedures set forth by the er signature	state is: *Sta X Col or the National His he National Registe he National Park S	Officer Certification te significance for the Gale lege Historic District only. toric Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89- er and certify that it has been evaluated ervice.
State Historic Preservation Officer signature	12. State Hist The evaluated significance of thi national As the designated State Historic 665), I hereby nominate this prop according to the criteria and pro- State Historic Preservation Office title Director, Historic For NPS use only	s property within the _X_state Preservation Officer for perty for inclusion in t cedures set forth by 1 er signature Preservation Di	state is: *Sta X Col ior the National His he National Register he National Park S Col vision, SHSW	Officer Certification te significance for the Gale lege Historic District only. toric Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89- er and certify that it has been evaluated ervice. date AUG. 1, 1994
According to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. State Historic Preservation Officer signature itle Director, Historic Preservation Division, SHSW date AUG (, 1984 For NPS use only I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	12. State Hist The evaluated significance of thi 	s property within the _X_state Preservation Officer for perty for inclusion in t cedures set forth by 1 er signature Preservation Di	state is: *Sta X Col ior the National His he National Register he National Park S Col vision, SHSW	Officer Certification te significance for the Gale lege Historic District only. toric Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89- er and certify that it has been evaluated ervice. date AUG. (, 1994
According to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. State Historic Preservation Officer signature Itle Director, Historic Preservation Division, SHSW Gate AUG. L. 1994 For NPS use only I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register Beth Graven date 9/18/81	12. State Hist The evaluated significance of thi	s property within the <u>X</u> state Preservation Officer for perty for inclusion in to cedures set forth by the er signature Preservation Di operty is included in to	state is: *Sta X Col ior the National His he National Register he National Park S Col vision, SHSW	Officer Certification te significance for the Gale lege Historic District only. toric Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89- er and certify that it has been evaluated ervice. date AUG. (, 1994
According to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. State Historic Preservation Officer signature itle Director, Historic Preservation Division, SHSW date AUG (, 1984 For NPS use only I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	12. State Hist The evaluated significance of thi	s property within the <u>X</u> state Preservation Officer for perty for inclusion in to cedures set forth by the er signature Preservation Di operty is included in to	state is: *Sta <u>X</u> Col For the National His he National Register he National Park S Col to col to col	Officer Certification te significance for the Gale lege Historic District only. toric Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89- er and certify that it has been evaluated ervice. date AUG. (, 1994

received

date entered

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

	Historic Resources of			
Continuation sheet	Galesville, Wisconsin	Item number	9	Page 1

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Unpublished Materials:

Anderson, Judge A. H. Papers, Trempealeau County Historical Society, housed at Office of County History, Whitehall, Wisconsin.

- Arnold, Alexander A. Papers, 43 volumes of diaries, 15 volumes of memos, State Historical Society of Wisconsin Archives and Manuscripts Division, Madison, Wisconsin.
- Bersing, Otis S. "The Beginnings of Trempealeau County." Unpublished B.A. thesis, University of Wisconsin (1923).
- Gale, George Papers, 1816-1868, State Historical Society of Wisconsin Archives and Manuscripts Division, Madison, Wisconsin.
- Giere, Arthur F. "Brief History of Galesville University 1854-1940." (September 1940), Archives of Marynook Academy, Galesville, Wisconsin.
- Gipple, Bert A. Papers, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Archives and Manuscripts Division, Madison, Wisconsin.
- Heuston, Benjamin F. "Original Conditions and Early History of Trempealeau County, Wisconsin," (1890), State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Manuscripts and Archives Division, Madison.

Papers, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Archives and Manuscripts Division, Madison, Wisconsin.

- Newspaper Files, Trempealeau County Historical Society, Office of County History, Whitehall, Wisconsin.
- Prescott, Gerald L. "Yeomen, Entrepreneurs, and Gentry: A Comparative Study of Three Wisconsin Agricultural Organizations, 1873-1893," two vols. unpublished Ph. D., University of Wisconsin (1968).
- Sander, Dorris L. "History of School Districts of Trempealeau County," Trempealeau County Historical Society, Office of County History, Whitehall, Wisconsin.
- Severan, Dan "George Gale and Gale University," Archives of Marynook Academy, Galesville, Wisconsin.
- Meyer, H. W., "Iron Truss Bridges," Unpublished manuscript, 1984; Meyer, H. W., interview, January, 1984.

		–Nom	ination F	oric Plac orm	00	date entered	
nti	nuation sheet		, Wisconsin	Item number	9	Page	2
	MAJOR BIB	LIOGRAPHI	CAL REFERENC	ES (continue	d)		
	Stat File	e Histori s relatin	cal Society g to survey	of Wisconsin and research	, Madi effor	Trempealeau (son, Wisconsi ts of the Off rical Society	n. ice
	unpu Stat	blished B	.A. thesis,	tory of Trem University o of Wisconsin	f Wisc	u County," onsin (1918), son, Wisconsi	.n.
MAPS							
Arnold, Alexander A. <u>Plat of East Side Park.</u> (N. p., n.d.) Hixson, W.W. <u>Plat Book of Trempealeau County, Wisconsin.</u> Rockford, 1 Ogle, George A. <u>Standard Atlas of Trempealeau County.</u> Chicago, 1901 Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Ltd.					1.6		
					.go, 1901.		
				Wisconsin	NV	and Chicago	1901
						and Chicago,	
			Galesville,	Wisconsin.	Ν.Υ.	and Chicago,	1900.
			Galesville,	Wisconsin.	N.Y.	and Chicago,	1910.
		······	Galesville,	Wisconsin.	N.Y.	and Chicago,	1932.
	Tucker, Milo G. <u>Map of Trempealeau County, Wisconsin</u> , Milwaukee, 1877.						
		ishing Co Paul, 191		Farm Direct	ory of	Trempealeau	County.
Wisconsin Highway Commission, <u>Highway Map of Trempealeau County.</u> N.p., 1912. Wisconsin Municipalities, <u>Galesville, Wisconsin.</u> N.p., 1955.						ity.	
		ources Pi			_		
	Gale	sville, 1	930.			m September 2	27-28, 1930
	-	-		erchant. Se			_
		nd Junior: -1921.	s of Gale Co	llege. <u>Gale</u>	Penna	<u>nt.</u> Galesvil	le,
			al Review. 164 (August,		the Be	autiful and T	<u>Chrifty</u> ,

OMB No. 1024-0018 Exp. 10-31-84

NPS Form 10-900-a (3-82)

NPS Form 10-900-a (3-82)	OMB No. 1024-0018 Exp. 10-31-84				
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service	For NPS use only				
National Register of Historic PlacesInventoryNomination FormHistoric Resources of Galesville, WisconsinItem number9	received date entered Page 3				
9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (continued)					
Secondary WorksBooks					
Bank of Galesville, <u>Forty-two Years of Progress</u> Security 1883-1925. Galesville, Wis., n.d	, Service, and				
Buck, Solon J. The Granger Movement. Cambridg	e, 1933.				
Curti, Merle. <u>The Making of an American Community: A Case Stud</u> of Democracy in a Frontier Community. Stanford, 1959.					
Curtiss-Wedge, Franklyn. <u>History of Trempealea</u> Chicago and Winona, 1917.	u County, Wisconsin.				
Gale, George. <u>The Upper Mississippi.</u> Chicago, of Upper Mississippi region by founding fa County.					
Galesville Centennial Committee. <u>The Galesvill</u> Galesville, 1954.	e Centennial 1854-1954.				
Giere, Arthur F. <u>Gale's Silver Jubilee</u> 1901-1926. Galesville, 19					
Gipple, Bert A. <u>A Brief History of Trempealeau</u>	County, Galesville, 1948				
Lewis Publishing Co. <u>Biographical History of La Crosse, Tremp</u> and Buffalo Counties, <u>Wisconsin</u> . Chicago, 1892.					
Merk, Frederick. <u>Economic History of Wisconsin</u> <u>Decade.</u> Madison, 1916.	During the Civil War				
Stennett, W. H. <u>Yesterday and Today: History</u> <u>Northwestern Railway System.</u> Chicago, 190					
Thompson, John G. <u>The Rise and Decline of the</u> in Wisconsin. <u>Madison, 1909</u> .	Wheat Growing Industry				
Trempealeau County Agricultural Society. <u>Tremp</u> Galesville, 1976.	ealeau County Fair.				
Western Historical Co. <u>History of Northern Wis</u>	consin. Chicago, 1881.				
Murphy, Patricia Ann, <u>Cass Gilbert Minnesota Master Arch</u> pared for exhibition, no date.	itect, pamphlet pre-				
Holand, Hjalmar Rued. <u>De Norske Settlementers Historie</u> . Forfatterens Forlag, 1908, p. 284.	Ephraim, WI:				
Bank of Galesville. 100 Years 1884-1983 Bank of Galesvi	<u>11e</u> , 1983.				

£, 7 NPS Form 10-900-a (3-82)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For	IPS us	se onl	y	
rece	ived			
date	enter	he		
		~~		

Continuation sheet	Galesville, Wisconsin	Item number	9	Page	4
	Historic Resources of				

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (continued)

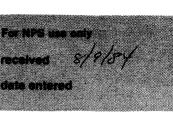
Articles

Durrie, Daniel S., "Memoirs of George Gale," <u>Collections of the</u> <u>State Historical Society of Wisconsin</u>, vol. VII (1908), 422-425.

- Morken, Lucinda O., "A History of Galesville University," <u>Encounters</u>. <u>A Journal of Regional Interaction</u>, vol. 1, no. 4 (March, 1973), <u>69-78</u>.
 - , "A History of Galesville University," Encounters: A Journal of Regional Interaction, vol. 1, no. 3 (December, 1973), 19-28.
- Prescott, Gerald, "Gentlemen Farmers of the Guilded Age," <u>Wisconsin</u> Magazine of History, vol. 45 (Spring, 1972), 197-212.
- Pierce, Eben D., "Early History of Trempealeau County, Wisconsin," <u>Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin</u> (1906), 246-255.
- Legreid, Ann M. and David Ward, "Religious Schism and the Development of Rural Immigrant Communities: Norwegian Lutherans in Western Wisconsin, 1880-1905," <u>Upper Midwest History</u>, Vol. 2, 1982.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



OMB No. 1024-0018 Exp. 10-31-84

Continuation sheet		ı sheet	Item number		Page, of 1	
			Multiple Resourc Thematic Gro		dnr-11	
	Nam State					
	Nom	ination/Type of Review	Determined Eligib	le	Date/Signatúre	
<i>j</i> xi	1.	Gale College Historic District			Beth Gresvens 9/18/84	
		5	abstantive Review	Attest	·	
V	2.	Downtown Historic District	Butared in the National Register	Attest	AlourByen 9/18/00	
	3.	Bartlett Blacksmith Sho Scandinavian Hotel	pp- Entered in the National Regi ster	Attest	AlumByen g/1/14	
heise a s	4.	Bohrnstedt, John, House	e Antorad in thi Palice i bouister	/ Keeper Attest	Aloursyun 9/18/44	
V	5.	Cance, John F., House	Belleve (* 18. – 127.) Primer Marine, marine	Attest	Allour Byen 7/11/14	
t	6.	Jensen, Tollef, House		Keeper Attest	AllourByen 9/11/14	
\checkmark	7.	Ridge Avenue Historic District		f Keeper Attest	Julour Byen glidet	
	8.	Second Street Bridge	Entered in the National Register	Keeper	Alourbyen 12/12/11	
				Attest		
	9.			Keeper		
				Attest		
	10.			Keeper		
				Attest		