

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received AUG 9 1984  
date entered SEP 18 1984

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

1. Name

historic N/A  
~~Historic Resources of the City of Galesville, Wisconsin~~ <sup>MPA</sup>  
and/or common (Partial inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties)

2. Location

street & number Various - see continuation pages not for publication  
city, town Galesville vicinity of  
state Wisconsin code 55 county Trempealeau code 121

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership - see continuation pages, and Individual Survey Forms  
street & number  
city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Trempealeau County Courthouse  
street & number 1720 Main St.  
city, town Whitehall state Wisconsin 54773

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Galesville Intensive Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes  no  
date 1980-81  federal  state  county  local  
depository for survey records State Historical Society of Wisconsin  
city, town Madison state Wisconsin 53706

# 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved    date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

**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, accommodate 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.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

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-fledged 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  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Historic Resources of  
Galesville, Wisconsin

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

2

For NPS use only

received

date entered

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

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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
Gale College: 1859-1934				-Ethnic History
Ridge Avenue: 1875-1934	Downtown: 1875-1934			-Association with locally significant persons
<b>Specific dates</b> See Individual Inventory Forms also		<b>Builder/Architect</b> See Individual Inventory forms also		
<b>Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)</b>				

## 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.<sup>1</sup> Known as the "Father of Trempealeau County," Gale platted Galesville in 1854, but only 30 people lived there in 1855.<sup>2</sup> 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."<sup>3</sup> 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 Galesville's formative years was lost forever.<sup>4</sup>

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet      Historic Resources of  
   Galesville, Wisconsin      Item number      8      Page      4

III. Areas of Significance (continued)

A. Association With Locally Significant Persons (807 W. Ridge Ave., Ridge Avenue  
Historic District, Gale College Historic District)

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-the-century 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.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Historic Resources of  
Galesville, Wisconsin

Item number 8

Page 5

Continuation sheet

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.

B. 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.<sup>5</sup>





United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Historic Resources of  
Galesville, Wisconsin

Continuation sheet

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.<sup>6</sup> In 1879 Galesville University obtained a Military Tactics and Drill Instructor from the U.S. Army.<sup>7</sup> 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.<sup>8</sup> Eventually enrollment declined, and in 1901, the Presbyterians decided to abandon the university.<sup>9</sup>

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 **containing** the highest concentration of Norwegian-Americans in the United States.<sup>10</sup> 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.<sup>11</sup> 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.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

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

One historically significant resource is the abandoned Trinity Church (South 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

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

<sup>2</sup>Curti, American Community, p. 28.

<sup>3</sup>Curtiss-Wedge, Trempealeau, p. 85.

<sup>4</sup>The 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.

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

<sup>6</sup>Morken, Lucinda, "A History of Galesville University," Encounters, A 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.

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

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

<sup>9</sup>Morken, "Galesville University," (March, 1973), p. 68.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet      Historic Resources of  
   Galesville, Wisconsin      Item number      8      Page      11

---

8. SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

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

<sup>11</sup>Morken, "Galesville University," (March, 1973), p. 69.

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

<sup>13</sup>Holand, 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.







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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Historic Resources of  
Galesville, Wisconsin

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet      Item number 9      Page 3

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (continued)

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Galesville Centennial Committee. The Galesville Centennial 1854-1954. Galesville, 1954.

Giere, Arthur F. Gale's Silver Jubilee 1901-1926. Galesville, 1926.

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Stennett, W. H. Yesterday and Today: History of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway System. Chicago, 1905.

Thompson, John G. The Rise and Decline of the Wheat Growing Industry in Wisconsin. Madison, 1909.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

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

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (continued)

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

Morken, Lucinda O., "A History of Galesville University," Encounters: A Journal of Regional Interaction, vol. 1, no. 4 (March, 1973), 69-78.

\_\_\_\_\_, "A History of Galesville University," Encounters: A Journal of Regional Interaction, vol. 1, no. 3 (December, 1973), 19-28.

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

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Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 1 of 1

Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Galesville Multiple Resource Area  
State Trempealeau County, WISCONSIN

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- |   |   |                              |                                    |
|---|---|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <p>✓ 1. Gale College Historic District</p>            | <p><b>Determined Eligible</b></p>                                     | <p>Keeper<br/>Attest</p>     | <p><u>Beth Groveno 9/18/84</u></p> |
| <p>✓ 2. Downtown Historic District</p>                | <p><b>Substantive Review</b><br/>Entered in the National Register</p> | <p>for Keeper<br/>Attest</p> | <p><u>Arlene Byers 9/18/84</u></p> |
| <p>3. Bartlett Blacksmith Shop-Scandinavian Hotel</p> | <p>Entered in the National Register</p>                               | <p>for Keeper<br/>Attest</p> | <p><u>Arlene Byers 9/18/84</u></p> |
| <p>✓ 4. Bohrnstedt, John, House</p>                   | <p>Entered in the National Register</p>                               | <p>for Keeper<br/>Attest</p> | <p><u>Arlene Byers 9/18/84</u></p> |
| <p>✓ 5. Cance, John F., House</p>                     | <p>Entered in the National Register</p>                               | <p>for Keeper<br/>Attest</p> | <p><u>Arlene Byers 9/18/84</u></p> |
| <p>6. Jensen, Tollef, House</p>                       | <p>Entered in the National Register</p>                               | <p>for Keeper<br/>Attest</p> | <p><u>Arlene Byers 9/18/84</u></p> |
| <p>✓ 7. Ridge Avenue Historic District</p>            | <p>Entered in the National Register</p>                               | <p>for Keeper<br/>Attest</p> | <p><u>Arlene Byers 9/18/84</u></p> |
| <p>8. Second Street Bridge</p>                        | <p>Entered in the National Register</p>                               | <p>for Keeper<br/>Attest</p> | <p><u>Arlene Byers 12/2/84</u></p> |
| <p>9.</p>   |   | <p>Keeper<br/>Attest</p>     | <p>_____</p>                       |
| <p>10.</p>  |   | <p>Keeper<br/>Attest</p>     | <p>_____</p>                       |