

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

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

1. Name

historic John Marion Galloway House

and/or common same

2. Location

street & number 1007 North Elm Street

not for publication

city, town Greensboro

vicinity of

state North Carolina

code 037

county Guilford

code 081

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Dr. and Mrs. Russell A. Cobb, Jr.

street & number 1802 West Market Street

city, town Greensboro

vicinity of

state North Carolina 27403

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Guilford County Courthouse

street & number #2 Governmental Center

city, town Greensboro

state North Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Ruth Little-Stokes, An Inventory of Historic Architecture, Greensboro, NC has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1976  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Survey & Planning Branch, N. C. Division of Archives & History

city, town Raleigh

state North Carolina

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## 7. Description

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

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### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Located on North Elm Street, a once fashionable residential thoroughfare whose houses are now used for office and institutional purposes, the John Marion Galloway House lies just inside the northern boundary of Fisher Park, a locally designated historic district, and one of the first planned suburban residential developments in the city of Greensboro.<sup>1</sup> An eclectic residence in which elements of the Tudor Revival and bungalow styles are most evident, the Galloway House was designed by Greensboro architect Harry Barton. It is built with a veneer of random-coursed granite with half-timbered gable ends, gable-roofed dormers, and a red tile roof. The mortar of the house is chocolate colored, as is the wood trim. The area between the half timbering is filled with ochre colored stucco. An adjacent two-story double garage which once included servants' quarters is of the same type material and style.

The Galloway House faces east; a two story structure with attic, it is rectangular in shape with a single story sunporch (originally an open porch) on the extreme south end. A kitchen and pantry area on the northwest corner form an ell to the main wing. The approach to the house is from Elm Street by way of a circular front drive, and the property is fronted on Elm Street by a stone retaining wall in the style of the house.

The facade of the house has two projecting bays on either side of the porch, which shelters the four central bays of the first floor. The projecting bays have three windows at each level, with the exception of the first floor northern bay. The northernmost window in this bay has been enlarged to form a narrow door. In each of the other bay areas, the center window is larger than the two flanking ones.

The porch is covered by a shed roof with a projecting gable over the entrance. The porch roof is upheld by tapered granite piers inspired by the bungalow style. Similar piers support the sunporch on the south elevation. Four rectangular flower boxes are incorporated into the design and partially enclose the front edge of the porch. The wood friezes of the porch roof are arched.

Windows and the front door feature flat stone arches and the windows have granite sills. Windows are generally 4, 6, or 8 lights over a single pane, and the dormers have latticed upper panes over a single lower pane. The front entrance has a solid rectangular glass transom over a French door. There are sidelights of five panes under the single larger top pane.

The front facade of the house has three gabled dormers between the two gables over the projecting bays. The rear elevation has four gabled dormers, two on either side of the centrally placed, gable-roofed projecting bay that contains the stair landing. The house has two interior and two exterior chimneys.

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The house, of rectangular shape, is two rooms deep. The rooms are arranged symmetrically on either side of a central entrance foyer; a kitchen and pantry-breakfast area are contained in the aforementioned ell.

From the entrance foyer a staircase rises to a landing and then to the left and up to the second floor; a short hallway to the left of the staircase leads to a rear exit. Fluted pilasters in the corners of the foyer frame the portals to the stairway and the adjoining rooms. The walls of the foyer have a band of dentil molding at the ceiling, and around the edge of the ceiling is a band of acanthus flowerettes. The floor is parquet with a geometric border of dark inlay. The newell post of the staircase features a fluted shaft surmounted by a band of acanthus flowerettes, and resting on a fluted urn-shaped base. The spindle and spool-like balustres support a dark polished banister.

On each side of the foyer are small rooms which are similar. They have raised paneling, and each has a 6/1 east window. The dentil molding and acanthus flower motif is repeated as is the parquet floor design. In the four corners of each room are fluted pilasters. Double glassed doors at the exits leading from these rooms to the south and west (or north and west) slide into the walls when not in use.

To the west of these two rooms are two others: the library on the south, and a slightly larger room on the north. The library is perhaps the most handsome and distinctive room in the house. Two walls are lined with bookcases with ornate leaded glass doors. The library has a plaster ceiling with molded geometric pattern. The library has a hardwood floor and two 6/1 west windows. It also has a door to the hallway leading to the rear exit.

The larger room on the north which corresponds to the library has a dark wood wainscot to a height of approximately 4 1/2' and exposed ceiling beams. There is a green tile coal fireplace and two 6/1 west windows.

Adjoining this room, at the northeastern corner of the house, is the dining room. It features a bay to the east with a narrow door, an 8/1 window and a 4/1 window. The door appears to have been created by enlarging the northernmost window. There is a large fireplace of cream-colored marble on the northern wall; its surround repeats the acanthus flower motif found throughout the downstairs rooms. There is a deep dentil cornice molding around the ceiling. The parquet floor repeats the design found in other first floor rooms. There is an original stained glass shield in the door of a small built-in bookcase. The room has a paneled wainscot to a height of approximately 5 1/2'.

To the west of the dining room are two rooms, which served as a pantry/breakfast area and kitchen respectively. They had experienced considerable deterioration and have been remodeled as part of the renovation currently in progress.

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Returning to the southern side of the first floor, to the south of the library is a large room which corresponds to the dining room on the northern end of the house. This room has a parquet floor with the same geometric border as in other first floor rooms. There are exposed ceiling beams and a large dark brown and green marble fireplace, with an elaborate surround.

Double doors on each side of the fireplace lead to the sunporch on the south end of the house. Both passages to the sunporch feature a transom of four lights and double French doors. The sunporch was not originally enclosed, but at some time during the renovations following John Galloway's death, a tile floor was added and the area enclosed. The north wall of the sunporch is the original stone of the exterior of the house.

Access to the second story of the house is by the staircase in the entrance foyer. At the top of the stairwell is ornate acanthus leaf scroll decoration. The upstairs rooms are arranged along a central hall running the length of the house. The overall finish of the second floor rooms is plainer than that found on the first floor. The Master bedroom is on the southeast corner. There is a coal fireplace (painted), and an ornate coal grate. An adjoining bath has a pedestal sink and the six-sided floor tile appear to be individually laid.

On the southwest corner of the second story is a sleeping porch with seven 6/1 windows on the south and west walls. A wide ledge runs under the windows.

North of the sleeping porch is the linen room, which has retained large built-in cupboards and storage bins, where household linens were kept.

There are two other large bedrooms on the second floor, and a smaller one; there is also another bath. They are unremarkable in detail. A narrow, winding flight of stairs leads to the third level, or attic, of the house, where there is a large ballroom on the southern end. To the north is a smaller enclosed area which the Galloway children, Margaret and Marion (Gwendolyn Greeson), used as a playroom. The ballroom area was used for card parties, and is said to have been a very popular meeting place for young couples in Greensboro in the 1920s and 1930s.

The double garage, which once had upstairs servants' quarters, has been gutted because of extensive decay, and is now undergoing interior renovation. The exterior, however, is unchanged. The garage has gable ends, with two large gabled dormer windows on the north and south elevations. It has two interior end chimneys. Its stonework and roof match the house in design and material.

## 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1919

Builder/Architect Harry Barton

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The John Marion Galloway House, a striking combination of the Tudor Revival and bungalow styles, is one of the most architecturally distinctive residences in Fisher Park, Greensboro's first planned suburban development. The house was designed by prominent Greensboro architect Harry Barton, who also designed the neoclassical Guilford County Courthouse. The house has a handsome veneer of random-coursed stone laid by Andrew Leopold Schlosser, a master Greensboro stonemason. The interior of the house is eclectic but predominantly Colonial Revival in character. The house was constructed for John Marion Galloway (1880-1922) who moved to Greensboro from Madison, North Carolina upon its completion in 1919. Galloway was reported to have been the largest grower of bright leaf tobacco in the world, and was instrumental in the implementation of the Co-operative Tobacco Marketing Association in North Carolina. Galloway's widow occupied the house until her death in 1981.

### Criteria Assessment:

- A. Associated with the early twentieth century growth of Greensboro, which increased its population nearly fivefold between 1900 and 1930, and with the development of Fisher Park, Greensboro's first planned suburban development.
- B. Associated with John Marion Galloway, who was reported to have been the largest grower of bright leaf tobacco in the world, and who was instrumental in the development of the Co-operative Tobacco Marketing Association in North Carolina. Also associated with Harry Barton, prominent Greensboro architect, and Andrew Leopold Schlosser, master stonemason.
- C. The John Marion Galloway House embodies a striking combination of the Tudor Revival and bungalow styles on its exterior and an eclectic combination of the Colonial Revival and bungalow styles on its interior. The house features distinctive, random-coursed stonework and unusual chocolate-colored mortar.

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The John Marion Galloway house is situated on Elm Street in the region known in the early 1920s as the "Gold Coast" because of the number of wealthy and influential people who resided there.<sup>1</sup> Homes in this area were designed by well-known architects for Greensboro's most successful citizens. A survey by the Greensboro Department of Planning and Community Development notes that the neighborhood "became the home of top executives for enterprises . . . that were part of the new industrial expansion taking place in Greensboro at this time."<sup>2</sup> The John Marion Galloway house is a pivotal structure in Fisher Park, a locally designated historic district, and one of the first planned suburban residential developments in the city.<sup>3</sup>

John Marion Galloway was the only son of Col. J. M. Galloway and Mary Lawson Galloway. He was born March 3, 1880,<sup>4</sup> in Galloway, Tennessee,<sup>5</sup> but the family returned to Madison soon after his birth and it was there that he resided until his move to Greensboro in August, 1919.<sup>6</sup>

Galloway was educated at Oak Ridge Institute and the University of North Carolina.<sup>7</sup> At the age of twenty-one he was elected mayor of Madison, defeating his father, Col. J. M. Galloway, who was running on the opposing ticket.<sup>8</sup> On January 17, 1918 he married Margaret Greeson of Whitsett, North Carolina (Guilford County). They had two daughters, Margaret Haviland and Gwendolyn Greeson (at her father's death, Gwendolyn Greeson's name was changed to John Marion).<sup>9</sup> The couple lived with Col. and Mrs. J. M. Galloway in Madison until August, 1919, when they relocated to their new home at 1007 North Elm Street.<sup>10</sup>

Harry M. Barton was the architect of the John Galloway house; the building permit for the structure was issued to Galloway on June 7, 1918, and its estimated cost was \$60,000.00.<sup>11</sup> Barton was considered one of the finest architects in Greensboro at this time, and many examples of his work are extant today. They include the old Guilford County Courthouse Building on West Market Street in Greensboro, and his work as consultant with Hobart Upjohn of New York on the First Presbyterian Church on Elm Street.

Though no documentation has been found, the stonework of the Galloway house strongly suggests the work of Andrew Leopold Schlosser, a master stonemason in Greensboro. Mr. Schlosser came to Greensboro around the turn of the century from Germany. His first major work in Greensboro was the Emmanuel Lutheran College, which has been razed.<sup>12</sup> Schlosser was the stonemason for the Latham-Baker house at 412 Fisher Park Circle, a rare example of the Prairie style in North Carolina which was recently listed in the National Register. Several features of the Galloway House resemble those of the Latham-Baker House, including the random-coursed, rock-faced granite construction of the house and retaining wall, the built-in flower boxes on the front porch, and the general excellence of the work.

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Though John Marion Galloway established his residence in Guilford County in 1919 he maintained extensive business interests in Rockingham and Stokes counties. He is reported to have been the largest individual grower of bright leaf tobacco in the world, owning some 10,000-15,000 acres of prime farm land and employing approximately three hundred tenant farmers.<sup>13</sup>

Galloway was recognized throughout the state of North Carolina for his avid support of the Co-operative Tobacco Marketing Association. He served as a director of the eleventh district of North Carolina to the Tri-State Co-Operative Tobacco Marketing Association, and was a member of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the Warehousing Corporation.<sup>14</sup> On a local level, he was an active member of the Rotary Club, the Merchants and Manufacturers Club, and Greensboro Country Club. He was also a deacon of First Presbyterian Church.<sup>15</sup>

John Marion Galloway was stricken suddenly with acute appendicitis at his home, and despite immediate hospitalization and surgery, his condition steadily worsened. Dr. Stuart McGuire of Richmond, Virginia, one of the leading physicians of the country, was summoned in consultation, but gangrene had set in and Galloway died July 16, 1922. Services were held at First Presbyterian Church with more than one thousand mourners in attendance, and interment was in Green Hill Cemetery.<sup>16</sup>

Following the death of her husband, Margaret Greeson Galloway found herself in greatly reduced financial circumstances, and with two young daughters to support. She rented rooms, and later subdivided the large house and adjacent garage into apartments to provide income.<sup>17</sup> Many leading citizens of Greensboro, including Joseph Reece Morton and his first wife, Ruth, (now deceased), Col. W. B. Vaught, Mildred and Jack Stevens, and Joseph Holt were tenants in the Galloway House at some time. "It was like a big house party," Morton says.<sup>18</sup> The Galloway House was considered the most fashionable rental property in Greensboro, especially for young married couples of that time.<sup>19</sup>

Margaret Greeson Galloway married a second time, to Dr. Dennis Keel, the first orthodontist in Greensboro, but the marriage was unsuccessful, and she reassumed the Galloway name.<sup>20</sup> Margaret Greeson Galloway resided in the house until her death on June 1, 1981. At that time the property was listed with the Richardson Corporation, who served as realtor until 1982, when the house was purchased by Dr. and Mrs. Russell A. Cobb, Jr. of Greensboro. Renovations are in progress, and Dr. and Mrs. Cobb plan to lease the property as office suites.<sup>21</sup>

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Footnotes

1. Interview with Margaret Haviland Galloway Blanchard and John Marion (Gwendolyn Greeson) Galloway Wren, Siler City, North Carolina, 28 December 1982. Mrs. Blanchard and Mrs. Wren are the daughters of John Marion Galloway and Margaret Greeson Galloway, and grew up in the house at 1007 North Elm Street; and interview with Eda Walters Davis (Mrs Lynn), Greensboro, North Carolina, 5 January 1983. Mrs. Davis was cousin to John Marion Galloway.

2. Greensboro Department of Planning and Community Development, "Architectural and Historic Resources of the Fisher Park Neighborhood" (unpublished report, May, 1982), p. 4.

3. James W. Albright, Greensboro 1808-1904: Facts, Figures, Traditions and Reminiscences (Greensboro: Joseph J. Stone & Co., 1904), p. 27.

4. Greensboro Daily News, July 17, 1922.

5. Nancy Watkins, "Four Blocks of Rockingham County Culture," (bound typewritten manuscript in Madison, North Carolina Public Library); and telephone interview with Dr. Lindley J. Butler, Rockingham County, North Carolina, 31 December 1982. Dr. Butler is history professor at Rockingham County Community College.

6. Interview with Blanchard and Wren.

7. Greensboro Daily News, July 17, 1922.

8. Interview with Blanchard and Wren; and Greensboro Daily News, July 17, 1922.

9. Interview with Blanchard and Wren.

10. Greensboro Daily News, July 17, 1922; and interview with Blanchard and Wren.

11. Greensboro Daily News, June 10, 1918.

12. Interview (telephone) with Susie Schlosser (Mrs. Ignatius Valentine), Greensboro, North Carolina, 8 May 1982. Mrs. Schlosser was daughter-in-law of Andrew Leopold Schlosser.

13. Nannie May Tilley, The Bright Leaf Tobacco Industry, 1860-1929 (Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 1948), pp. 92-93; and, Greensboro Daily News, July 17, 1922.

14. Ibid.

15. Greensboro Daily News, July 17, 1922.

16. Interview with Blanchard and Wren; and, Greensboro Daily News, July 17, 1922.

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17. Interview with Blanchard and Wren.
18. Greensboro Daily News, January 27, 1983; and, interview with Davis.
19. Interview with Davis.
20. Interview with Blanchard and Wren.
21. Interviews with Maria Cobb (Mrs. Russell A., Jr.), Greensboro, North Carolina, 1982-1983.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Albright, James W. Greensboro 1808-1904: Facts, Figures, Traditions and Reminiscences.  
Greensboro: Joseph J. Stone & Co., 1904.

Blanchard, Margaret Haviland Galloway. Interview, Siler City, North Carolina, 28 December 1983

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Greensboro

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

### UTM References

A 

117	61018	91510	319	914	01110
Zone	Easting	Northing			

B 

Zone	Easting	Northing			

C 

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D 

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E 

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F 

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G 

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H 

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

See tax map; property being nominated is outlined in red.

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

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
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state	code	county	code
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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Alice Moore (Greensboro)-consultant to the owners

organization freelance historical researcher

date March 11, 1983

street & number 721-B Church Street

telephone (919) 274-2727

city or town Greensboro

state North Carolina 27401

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

*William J. Price, Jr.*

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date June 2, 1983

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Butler, Dr. Lindley J. Interview (telephone), Rockingham County, North Carolina,  
31 December 1982.

Cobb, Maria (Mrs. Russell A., Jr.). Interviews, Greensboro, North Carolina, 1982-1983.

Davis, Eda Walters (Mrs. Lynn). Interview, Greensboro, North Carolina, 5 January 1983.

Greensboro Daily News. 17 July 1922, "John Galloway Died Sunday Following an Illness  
of Few Days."

Greensboro Daily News. 10 June 1918, "Large Building Operations Here Indicated By  
Permits Issued in Past Few Days by City Inspector."

Greensboro Daily News. 27 January 1983, "Showhouse to Offer Visitors an Eye-ful."

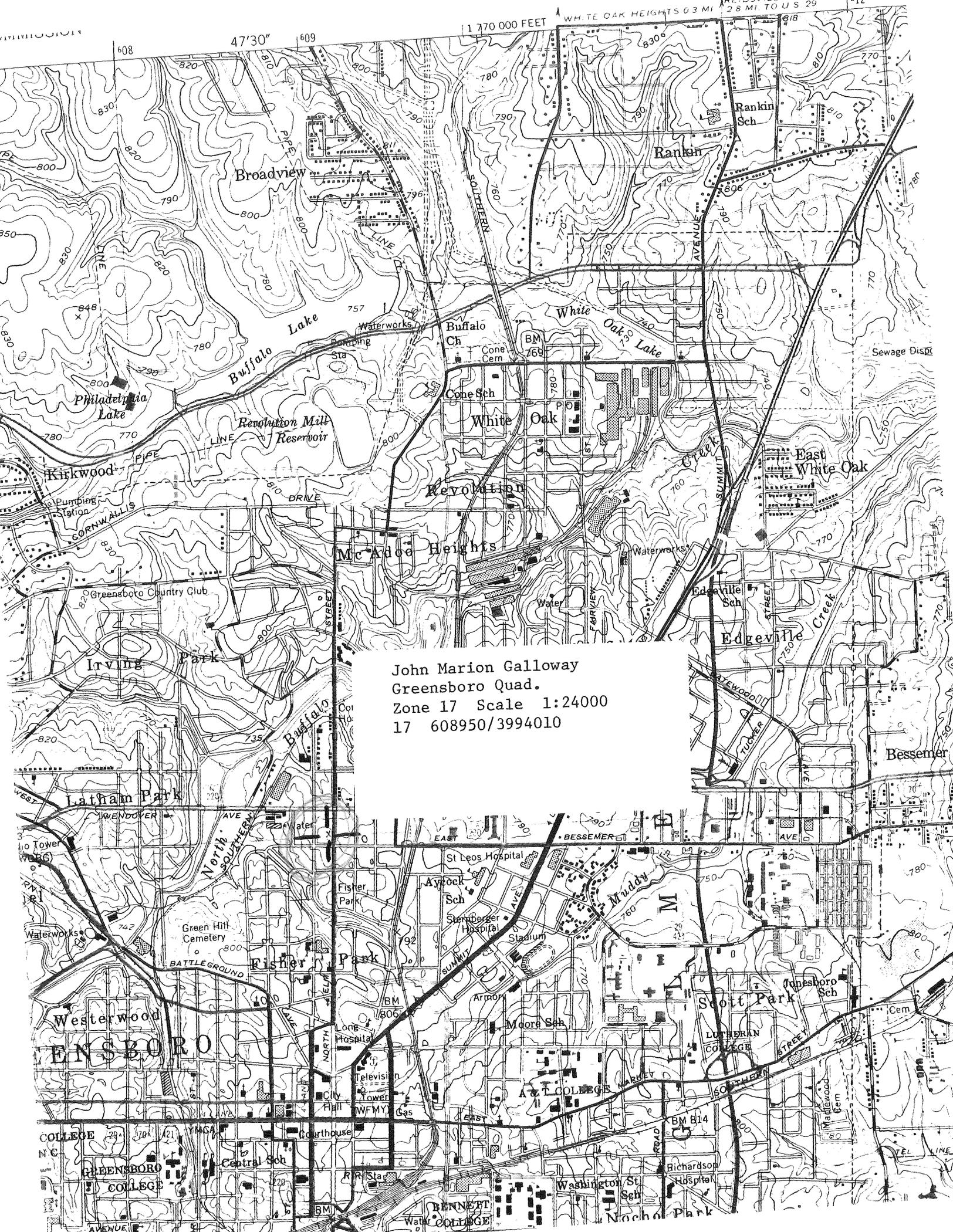
Greensboro Department of Planning and Community Development. "Architectural and  
Historic Resources of the Fisher Park Neighborhood." Unpublished report,  
May 1982.

Schlosser, Susie (Mrs. Ignatius Valentine). Interview, Greensboro, North Carolina,  
8 May 1982.

Tilley, Nannie May. The Bright Leaf Tobacco Industry, 1860-1929. Chapel Hill:  
UNC Press, 1948.

Watkins, Nancy. "Four Blocks of Rockingham County Culture." Bound typewritten  
manuscript in Madison, North Carolina Public Library.

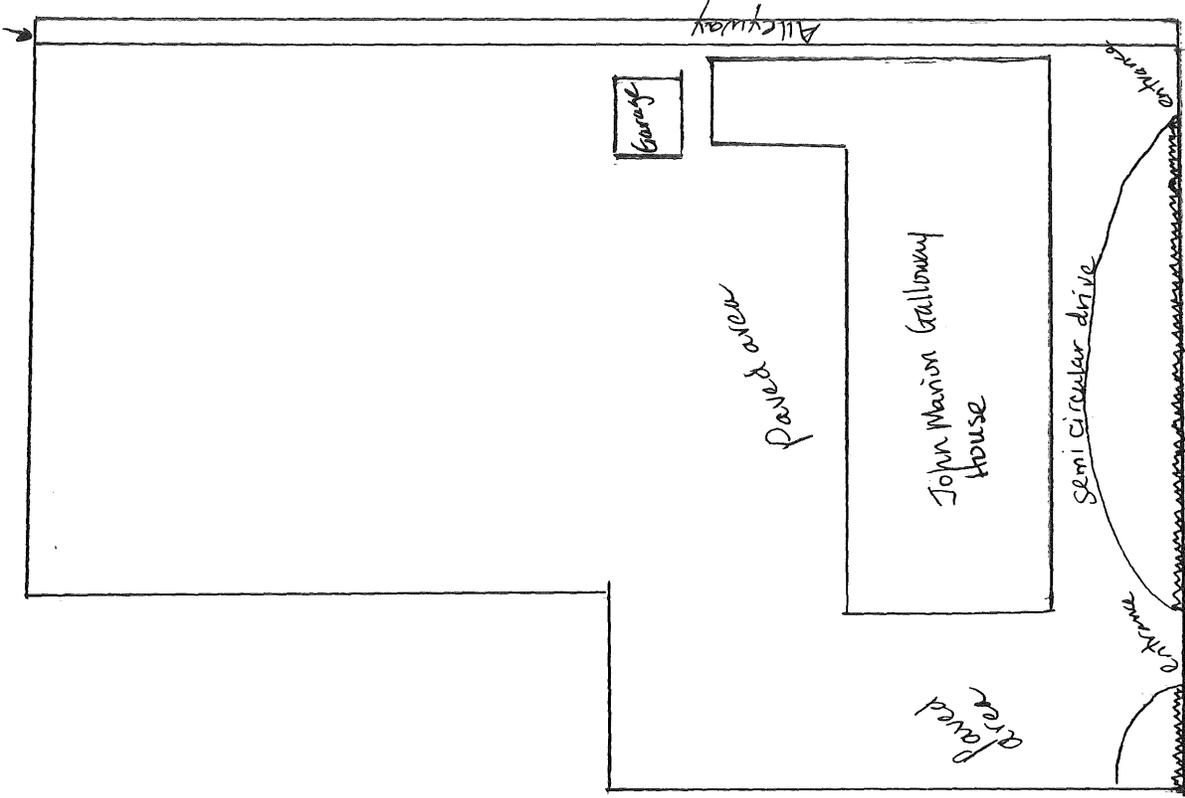
Wren, John Marion (Gwendolyn Greeson) Galloway (Mrs. William M.). Interview,  
28 December 1982.



John Marion Galloway  
Greensboro Quad.  
Zone 17 Scale 1:24000  
17 608950/3994010

Street  
to Carolina Street

Carolina Street



Allerway

Garage

Paved area

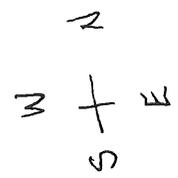
John Martin Gallonway House

Semi Circular drive

Entrance

Entrance

Stone wall



Cobb Chiropractic Clinic

Brewer Avenue

Dolly Madison Apartments

Wall Fin. Club

