

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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

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

1. Name

historic Paisley Hall

and/or common Galloway House

2. Location

street & number 1822 Overton Park Avenue _____ not for publication

city, town Memphis _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district Eighth

state Tennessee code 047 county Shelby code 157

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Dr. Marshall L. Koonce

street & number 1822 Overton Park Avenue

city, town Memphis _____ vicinity of _____ state Tennessee 38112

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Shelby County Registrar

street & number Shelby County Courthouse

city, town Memphis _____ state Tennessee 38103

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Memphis Landmarks Commission Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date January 1978 _____ federal _____ state _____ county local

depository for survey records Memphis Landmarks Commission

city, town Memphis _____ state Tennessee 38103

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Galloway House, one of the few surviving examples in Memphis of the Colonial Revival mode built on a grand scale, was first named Paisley Hall by its original owner, Colonel Robert Galloway. However, it is popularly referred to as the Galloway House.

Set back seventy-five feet from Overton Park Avenue on a 4.3 acre lot bordered by McLean on the east, Hawthorne on the west and Autumn on the north, the house is located in a residential area of mid-town. Leading to the portico is a terraced walkway, the first three steps being thirty-two feet from the street and the next seven steps being an additional thirty-nine feet. A standard drive leads from the street to the porte-cochere and continues around to the rear of the house.

Of brick masonry construction laid in stretcher bond, the front elevation--five bays wide and accented with limestone quoins at each corner--is flanked by a porte-cochere to the west and a one-story sunporch to the east. Both of these structures were part of the original construction of the house. The enclosed brick sunporch, featuring a hip roof and classical entablature, is located at the rear of the east elevation. A light atmosphere is created by the quantity of long, rectangular glass panes--four windows to the east, four windows to the north and three windows and a door to the south--all of which are made of beveled glass. To the south of the sunroom is a flight of steps approached through a wrought iron gate flanked on either side by wrought iron lap posts. The steps lead to an area which previously served as the foundation of a Japanese garden buried during the Second World War.

A two story semi-circular portico with a classical entablature dominates the front elevation. A rectangular section, having two Ionic columns at the front and complementing pilasters at the rear, intersects the semi-circular structure. Four additional columns decorate the portico--two of which support the balcony and have attached consoles. All of these columns are composed of limestone. In the first story, engaged columns supporting a strip of molding frame the main door. To each side is a single light window and transom. Above these windows and the single leaf panelled main door are carved pediments. Opening onto the second story balcony is a French door with sidelights and a multi-light transom. This door is separated from the sidelights by pilasters.

Across the remainder of the front facade, first and second story windows are in keeping with the symmetry. On the first story, long rectangular one-over-one double hung sash windows with limestone surrounds decorate the exterior. The windows are topped by limestone pediments, each with a keystone. All windows have plain limestone sills. The second story also has one-over-one double hung sash windows with limestone surrounds and sills. The window arrangement of the front elevation is repeated in the other elevations.

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Nine gable dormers are located on the green tile roof. The three across the front elevation have full cornice returns. On both the east and west elevations, the middle dormers feature Palladian-like windows and quarter cornice returns while the dormers to either side feature full cornice returns. The rear wing has a hip roof with a gable projecting on the west. Chimney stacks with decorative stonework are found on the front east elevation, the east rear elevation and on the west elevation.

A two-story frame section, probably an addition, projects from the rear wing. Three-abreast windows with the same surround as the windows on the front elevation decorate the rear frame section. The roof of the frame section is flat.

The interior floor plan of the Galloway House is a fine example of the spacious, flowing arrangement popular in Colonial Revival houses. At the rear of the large reception hall is the main staircase. This stairway leads to a central landing and branches off into two separate flights leading to the second floor. Flanking the reception hall are a livingroom to the west and a library to the east. From the livingroom, one has access to the porte-cochere and the music room located in the rear wing. The library opens onto a dining room flanked on the east by a sunporch. Behind the dining room is a breakfast room, kitchen, cloakroom, storage room and rear stairway.

All of the main rooms, except the kitchen, are decorated with elaborate rosewood molding and paneling. Fluted Ionic pilasters are used in the surrounds of the doorways leading from the livingroom into the music room, from the library into the dining room, and around the window openings. Roman Ionic columns frame the double leaf doors opening onto the sunroom. A six-light transom is found above this doorway. All of the paneling and molding is the original stained rosewood, except in the dining room, which has been painted white. Two fireplaces can be found on the main floor--one in the livingroom and one in the library. That located in the livingroom is of unique design. Two carved rosewood figures support the mantle, while an elaborately carved pediment decorates the overmantle. Two additional figures once ornamented the overmantle, but they were recently lost through theft. Disappearing rosewood doors with long rectangular beveled glass panes, original to the house, separate the library and livingroom from the reception hall. Such doors also divide the livingroom from the music room and the library from the dining room. Careful workmanship can also be seen in the rosewood and beveled glass bookcases that project from the west wall of the library.

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The second floor staircase opens onto a long rectangular hallway leading to a total of six bedrooms. Two fireplaces are found on this floor, one in the north bedroom and one in the east bedroom. Roman Ionic columns mark the entry onto an outside balcony located at the south end of the hall.

On the third floor is a large ballroom extending the entire width of the main section of the house. A one foot elevation, projecting several feet from the wall, follows the design of the south wall, and fan-light transom windows overlook all sides of the property. Cedar closets recessed into the east and west walls are located at the rear of the ballroom.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1910 **Builder/Architect**

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Galloway House, begun in 1908 but not completed until 1910, is one of the finest examples of the Colonial Revival mode in Memphis. Built in an era in which this mode of architecture was becoming popular, the Galloway House is one of the earliest and most sophisticated examples of the era.

Highlighting the interior space is the extensive use of rosewood molding and paneling found throughout the house. Fluted Ionic pilasters support the entablature of each of the main rooms: the living room, dining room, library, music room and each of the second-story bedrooms. Roman Ionic columns, also showing a Classical influence, are found in the dining room, second-story hall and third floor ballroom. Decorative disappearing doors made of rosewood and rectangular beveled glass panes flank either side of the entrance hall. These are of unusual character for seldom is this quantity of beveled glass found in homes.

The most notable interior feature, however, is the unusual mantle found in the formal living room. Two delicately carved rosewood figures support the mantle and are an example of the excellent workmanship of the unknown French sculptor. Over the mantle is also a pediment with elaborately carved decorative scenes. Two additional carvings previously ornamented this pediment, but they were recently lost through theft.

The Galloway House is in excellent condition. The architectural features of this house have been well preserved throughout the years. Although a few modifications have been made to the interior, the essential features which distinguish the Galloway House, especially the intricate mantle carvings and moldings, have not been altered.

Ownership has changed very few times since the building's completion in 1910. Colonel Robert Galloway, the developer of the first hotel in Memphis, the Alcazar, became the president of the Galloway Coal Company and Patterson Transfer Company. He was an active member of the Memphis Park Commission and served as chairman for thirteen years. The present owner, Dr. Marshall Koonce, who purchased the house in 1977, plans some interior and exterior restoration.

The boundaries for this nomination coincide with the property lines of the lot.

9. Major Bibliographical References

The Book of Three States, Memphis: The Commercial Appeal Publishing Co., 1914.
 The Commercial Appeal, 12 January 1918, 8 May 1977.
 Memphis Press-Scimitar, 22 March 1973, 25 August 1973.
 Miller, William D. Memphis During the Progressive Era, Memphis: The Memphis State University Press, 1957.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 4.3 **UTM NOT VERIFIED**
 Quadrangle name Northeast Memphis, Tenn. **ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED** Quadrangle scale 1:24000
 UMT References

A	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>6</u> <u>9</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>8</u> <u>9</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	B	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>6</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>8</u> <u>9</u> <u>3</u> <u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>8</u> <u>9</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	D	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>8</u> <u>9</u> <u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>
E	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	F	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
G	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	H	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at a point at the northeast corner of Hawthorne and Overton Park Avenue, the boundary line proceeds easterly 560 feet along the right of way of Overton Park Avenue to the northwest corner of Overton Park Avenue and North McLean Boulevard, thence northerly 335 feet along the

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sheilah L. Lape
 organization Christian Brothers College--Student date 4-27-79
 street & number 650 East Parkway, S. telephone (901) 278-0100
 city or town Memphis state Tennessee 38104

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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Herbert P. Hager

title Executive Director, Tennessee Historical Commission date 12/6/79

For HCRS use only I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
<u>Sally G. Plott</u> Keeper of the National Register	date <u>2/12/80</u>
Attest: <u>William H. Brannon</u> Chief of Registration	date <u>2.12.80</u>

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CONTINUATION SHEET

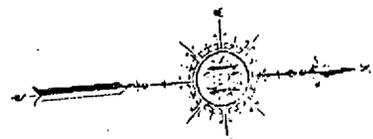
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right of way of North McLean to the southwest corner of North McLean Boulevard and Autumn Avenue, thence westerly 560 feet along the right of way of Autumn to the southeast corner of Autumn Avenue and Hawthorne, thence southerly 335 feet to the point of beginning.

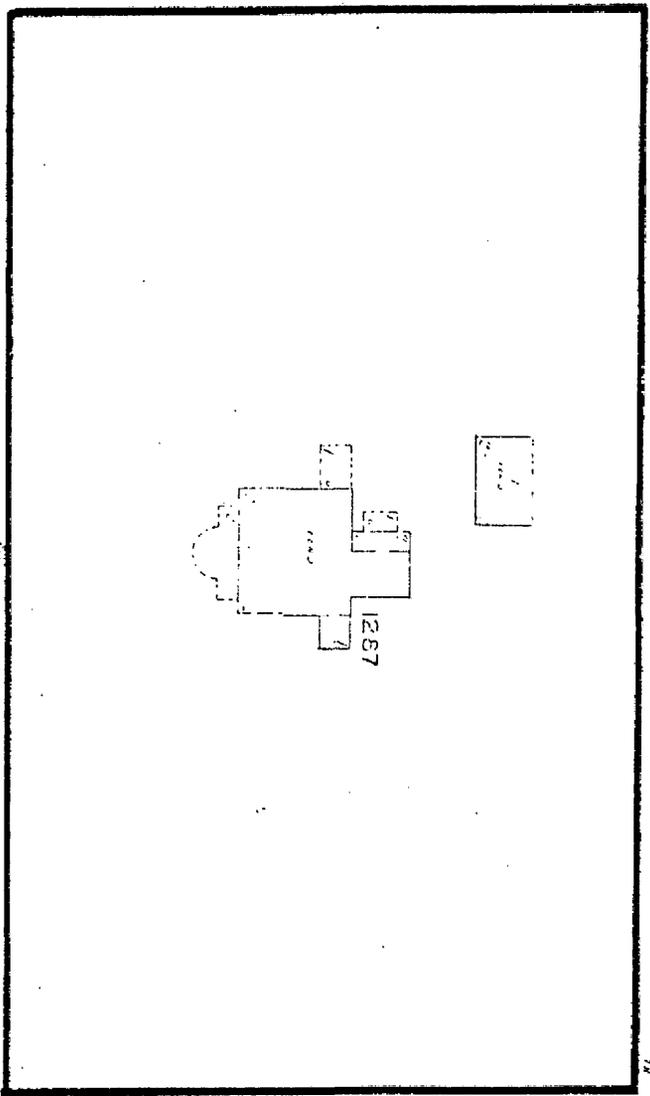
MEMPHIS, TENN. FIELD

457



455

AUTUMN AV.



456

AUTUMN AV.

OVERTON PARK AV.

HAWTHORNE

454



N. MCLEAN BLVD

Galloway House
1822 Overton Park Avenue
Memphis, Shelby County, TN