NPS Form 10-900 (Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property		·	
historic name Burley, Ralph E.,	House		
other names/site number		_	
2. Location			
street & number 389 South Adams Avenu	e	[N/A] not	for publication
city or town <u>Lebanon</u>			[ ] vicinity
state <u>Missouri</u> code <u>MO</u> county	Laclede code _	<u>105</u> zip	code <u>65536</u>
3. State/Federal Agency Certification			**************************************
[X] nomination [] request for determination of eligiproperties in the National Register of Historic Places set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the propert criteria. I recommend that this property be considered (See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)  Signature of certifying official/Title Claim	and meets the procedural and y [ X] meets [ ] does not me significant [ ] nationally	profession eet the Nat [ ] statew	al requirements ional Register ide [X] locálly.
Signature of certifying official/Title Clai	re F. Blackwell/Deputy	\$HPO	Date
Missouri Department of Natural Resources State or Federal agency and bureau			±
In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not me ( See continuation sheet for additional comments [ ].)		teria.	
Signature of certifying official/Title	Date	_	
State or Federal agency and bureau			
4. National Park Service Certification		_	
I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keep	er	Date
[ ] entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet [ ]. [ ] determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet [ ]. [ ] determined not eligible for the National Register. [ ] removed from the National Register.			
[ ] other, (explain:)  See continuation sheet [ ].			

5.Classification					
Ownership of Property Category of Property		Number of Resources within Property Contributing Noncontributing			
<pre>[ x] private [ ] public-local</pre>	<pre>[ x] building(s) [ ] district [ ] site [ ] structure [ ] object</pre>	1	1	buildings	
<pre>[ ] public-State [ ] public-Federal</pre>		0	0	sites	
	[ ] 00,000	. 0	0	structures	
		0 .	0	objects	
		1	1	Total	
Name of related multipl	e property		f contributing re ly listed in the		
N/A	N/A		N/A		
6. Function or Use				. ,	
Historic Functions		Current Fun	ctions		
DOMESTIC/single dwelling		DOMESTIC/single dwelling DOMESTIC/secondary structure			
7. Description					
Architectural Classification		Materials		• •	
COLONIAL REVIVAL		foundation_	STONE: limestone		
		walls	WOOD:weatherboar	d	
		roof	SYNTHETICS: fiber	glass_	
		other			

**Narrative Description** 

See continuation sheet [x].

.Statement of Significance			
Applicable National Register Criteria	Areas of Significance		
[ ] A Property is associated with events that have significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history	ARCHITECTURE		
[ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.			
[x] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.	Period of Significance		
[ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.	Significant Dates		
Criteria Considerations			
Property is:	Significant Person(s) N/A		
[ ] A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	N/A		
[ ] B removed from its original location.	Cultural Affiliation		
[ ] C a birthplace or grave.	N/A		
[ ] D a cemetery.			
[ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	Architect/Builder  Hohenschild, Henry H.		
[ ] F a commemorative property.			
[ ] G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.			
arrative Statement of Significance e continuation sheet [x].			
Major Bibliographic References			
ibliography e continuation sheet [x].			
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	Primary location of additional data:		
[ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested	[x] State Historic Preservation Office		
[ ] previously listed in the National Register	[ ] Other State Agency		
[ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register	[ ] Federal Agency		
[ ] designated a National Historic Landmark	[ ] Local Government		
[ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey	[ ] University		
#	[ ] Other: Name of repository:		

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10.Geograph							
ŭ		Less than one a	icre.				
UTM Referen	ices						
A. Zone	Easting	Northing		B. Zone	Easting	Northing	
15	529982	4170030					
C. Zone	Easting	Northing		D. Zone	Easting	Northing,	
				[ ] See	continuation	sheet	
Verbal Boun (Describe the boun	dary Descridaries of the prop	iption perty on a continuation she	eet.)		•		
Boundary Ju	stificatio	n 	Last 1				
(Explain why the o	oundaries were sei	ected on a continuation sh	neet. J		•		
11. Form Pr	epared By						
name/title_	Debb:	ie Sheals					<del></del>
organizatio	on <u>(Pri</u>	vate Consultant)			date <u>Mar</u>	ch 25, 1994	_
street & nu	ımber <u>406 l</u>	West Broadway			telephone_	314-875-1923	
city or tow	rn <u>Colu</u> i	mbia	<u></u>	state Mi	i <u>ssouri</u> zip	code <u>65203</u>	
Additional	Document at:	ion					
		items with the c	ompleted fo	rm:			
Continuatio	on Sheets					•	
Maps						-	
A USGS ma	p (7.5 or 15	minute series) indic	cating the pro	perty's loc	ation.	. •	
A Sketch	map for histo	ric districts and pr	roperties havi	ng large ac	reage or numerous	resources.	
Photographs	· <b>3</b>						
Represent	ative black a	nd white photographs	s of the prope	rty.			
Additional (Check wi		r FOP for any addit	ional items)				
Property Ow	mer					<del></del>	
(Complete this ite	,	of SHPO or FOP.)					
name	Jac	k and Janet Brit	tain				_
		South Adams Ave				e 417-532-3485	<u>.</u>
city or tow	rn <u>Leb</u> a	anon	state_	Missouri	izip co	de <u>65536</u>	_

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_7\_\_ Page \_\_1\_\_

Burley, Ralph E., House Laclede County, Missouri

Summary: The Ralph E. Burley House in Lebanon, Missouri is a 1 and 1/2 story frame house with an irregular floorplan and simple Colonial Revival detailing. The house has a complex roof plan and a wraparound front porch supported by round wooden columns. It was designed by the prominent Missouri architect Henry H. Hohenschild for Lebanon merchant Ralph E. Burley, and was built in 1904. It is the latest residential design by Hohenschild to be documented in the area. The original blueprints and specifications for the house have survived, and they indicate little change from the time of construction. The house occupies its original site, which includes a detached garage built in 1933, which is a noncontributing building.

Elaboration: The house is located on a level lot at the corners of Adams Avenue and Hayes Street. It is on the southeast corner of Block 28, First Railroad addition to Lebanon. This block is part of a transitional zone; to the north and east is a residential neighborhood and to the west and south is a commercial area bordering Jefferson Avenue, a major transportation artery. (See Figure One, site plan.) Adams Avenue runs in front of the house, and in the immediate vicinity contains houses of similar age and scale, set in generous lawns and surrounded by mature trees. Adams, Hayes, and several surrounding streets have recently been slightly widened, and new gutters and sidewalks have been installed.

The Burleys acquired the land for the house from Mrs. Flora Burley's parents, who transferred the southeast corner of the block to her in June of 1904. Construction of the house apparently began very soon after. The basement wall is inscribed "7 Sept. 04", and a short term loan was taken out on the property by the Burleys in October of the same year, presumably to finance the construction. The date of construction, and therefore the period of significance, has thus been set as 1904.

The house is sheathed in its original 4 and 1/2" cypress weatherboards, which are mitered at the corners. The current owners are in the process of stripping numerous layers of old paint from the siding and repainting the house a dark tan with white trim. Some of the windows had deteriorated and have been replaced, but original openings and trim have been retained. The foundation walls visible from the exterior are of rockfaced limestone blocks, laid in an ashlar pattern. Most of the area under the house is

Abstract for the property, p. 45.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Abstract, p. 49a.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The only exception is on the rear elevation, where a double patio door has been installed in a former single window opening, and another opening was changed slightly to accommodate a new window.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number <u>7</u> Page <u>2</u>

Burley, Ralph E., House Laclede County, Missouri

unexcavated; there is a small basement under the kitchen which has poured concrete walls.

The house incorporates a variety of roof types over an irregular plan. Parallel to the street is a gabled roof with a smaller cross gable facing the front. The wraparound porch has a low pitched hip roof, and the rear portion of the house is covered by a gambrel roof, which has a shed-roofed dormer on each side of it. The gable and gambrel roofs flare at the eave line. New fiberglass shingles have been installed on the front roofs, and are planned for the remainder of the house. (A deteriorated front dormer was removed prior to installing the new shingles.) The irregular plan of the house is typical of an architect designed building, in that the form was devised specifically for the Burleys, rather than as a stock plan designed for mass production.

Hohenschild designed the house to be finished in two stages if necessary. The ground floor contains a stair hall, parlor, formal dining room and kitchen, and one bedroom with a full bath. The plans for the second floor call for only the upper stair hall to be finished. The three additional bedrooms are designated as "future" on the plans, and the walls are drawn in dotted lines. This would have allowed the Burleys to live on the ground floor only, and wait to finish the upper level if time or money ran short. However, all woodwork and finish details on the second floor are identical to that of the first, indicating that both floors were finished at the same time.

The front door opens into the stair hall. The sidelight by this door was removed at an early date, but was stored, intact, in the garage and the current owners hope to reinstall it eventually. The L-shaped stairs have turned balusters, chamfered newel posts topped with ball-shaped caps, and decorative pendants at the second floor line. The hall is open to the second floor and a balustrade which matches the stairs runs around the opening. The front parlor and the dining room can each be entered from the hall. (A third hall door leading into the bedroom has been removed; the door and trim were reused for a new closet in the second floor rear bedroom. See Figure Two, floorplans.)

The parlor contains the only fireplace, a corner unit with the original oak mantel. The mantel was pre-milled; the specifications allowed the Burleys \$30 towards the purchase of a mantle of their choice. A five foot wide opening with a pair of pocket doors connects the parlor and dining room.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The original doors had warped and were inoperable; they have been replaced with the french doors which originally connected the parlor to the hall. The hall doorway has been partially enclosed and now contains a new single pocket french door. (See Figure Two, floorplans.)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number <u>7,8</u> Page <u>3</u>

Burley, Ralph E., House Laclede County, Missouri

The bedroom and bath are off to one side of the dining room and the kitchen is beyond it, in the rear of the house. The wall cabinets in the kitchen are original, and it was in the top of one of them that the plans and specifications were found. A small recessed rear porch has been enclosed to expand the kitchen, and a new deck has been added to the rear of the house. The house retains its original doors and woodwork throughout. §

To the rear of the lot is a detached 1933 garage, which retains its original siding and paneled door to the street. The street door is now fixed in place, but otherwise unchanged. The current owners have converted it into a workshop, and added a single garage to the side facing away from the house. The relationship of the garage to the house is unchanged and from the house it appears much as it did when new, but because it was built later than the house, it is counted as a noncontributing building. It is the only outbuilding on the property.

The property upon which the Burley house is located is presently being threatened by the expansion of commercial activity on the Jefferson Avenue part of the block. Two late nineteenth to early twentieth century houses which were between the Burley house and the business district have recently been razed to make way for new development. In addition, the city of Lebanon has constructed a new 25 foot wide concrete "alley" through the center of the block. (See Figure One, Site Plan.) This street stops abruptly at the edge of the property, and the city has threatened to take the back part of the property by eminent domain in order to finish construction of an arguably unnecessary street.

It is hoped that the listing of the Burley House in the National Register of Historic Places will call attention to its importance as an historic property, and prevent further commercial encroachment. The house today is very close to what Hohenschild specified; no major additions have been made, and the changes that have occurred are minor. The relationship of the house to its site is intact and it retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

#### Statement of Significance

Summary: The Burley house is significant under criterion C, in the area of ARCHITECTURE. It represents the work of a master in the field of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> A few of the doors have been relocated or rehung as pocket doors, as indicated on the floorplans. (Figure Two.)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> The construction date for the garage is based upon current tax assessment records.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number <u>8</u> Page <u>4</u>

Burley, Ralph E., House Laclede County, Missouri

architecture, Henry H. Hohenschild, F.A.I.A., whose active career in Missouri spanned more than forty years and involved the design of numerous public buildings. Hohenschild served as the state architect under Governor Lon V. Stephens, during which time he designed and supervised construction of several state building projects. His private commissions included eleven county courthouses, the temporary state Capitol building of 1912, and four large buildings for the University of Missouri-Rolla. The Burley house is significant as an example of a residential design by Hohenschild and unique in that the original plans and specifications for its construction have survived. It is in very good physical condition and appears today very much as it was drawn by Hohenschild.

Elaboration: Henry H. Hohenschild was born in St. Louis, Missouri on June 2, 1862, of German immigrant parents. He was educated in the St. Louis public school system, after which he went on to study architecture. In addition to formal training, he gained practical experience in the field as a clerk for the St. Louis architect Charles E. Illsley. Hohenschild considered himself to be an architect at an early age. He was first listed in the St. Louis directory as an architect in 1878, when he was 16 years old and living with his mother. Although no early St. Louis works by Hohenschild have been documented, it is known that he quickly developed a successful practice after an 1881 move to the Phelps County seat of Rolla.

He became one of the Rolla area's leading architects, and his commissions included public schools, commercial buildings and private residences. (See Appendix One for a list of buildings attributed to Hohenschild.) He also designed and supervised the construction of four large buildings on the campus of the Missouri School of Mines, which is now the University of Missouri-Rolla. In 1909, he moved his practice back to St. Louis, after having operated offices in both Rolla and St. Louis for a time. He continued working out of St. Louis until approximately 1925, when he began to suffer from heart disease. He was well-known in the city, and when he

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Earl Strebeck, "Henry Hohenschild, Missouri Architect." Unpublished Manuscript, 1994, p. 2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Existing sources are vague as to Hohenschild's formal architectural training. The Missouri State Manual for 1897-98 simply says he "studied at several architectural schools", and Marian Ohman's <u>A History of Missouri's Counties</u>, County Seats, and Courthouse Squares (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri-Columbia Extension Division, 1983), describes him as "self-taught".

Gould's St. Louis Directory, (St. Louis: David B. Gould Publisher, 1878 and 1880), In 1878 Hohenschild is designated "architect", (p. 443) while the 1880 issue of the same directory identifies him as a clerk in Illsley's office (p. 504).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number <u>8</u> Page <u>5</u>

Burley, Ralph E., House Laclede County, Missouri

died on February 3, 1928, his obituary appeared on the front page of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.  $^{10}$ 

Hohenschild was an accomplished writer on architectural topics, and belonged to several professional organizations. In 1886 he founded and edited the periodical "St. Louis Architect and Builder" and wrote a small book, <u>Practical Hints on Building</u>. He also authored a long pamphlet entitled <u>Description of State Insane Asylum No. 4</u>, in 1901. In 1885, he became a charter member of the Western Association of Architects and was admitted to the American Institute of Architects, and in 1889 he became a Fellow of the A.I.A. In addition, he belonged to the International organizations the Societe Central d'Architecture de Belgique, of Brussels, Belgium and the European Society of Architects.

His early designs for public buildings were in a mixture of Picturesque styles, including Second Empire and Italianate, but around 1912 he settled on the popular Beaux Arts Classical Revival style, which emphasized restrained ornament in the form of the "correct" application of Classical detailing. Classical Revival styling became almost requisite for public buildings in the first decades of this century, and as one author put it, "by the 1920s it was a poor American community indeed that had not acquired a dignified courthouse or city hall." Hohenschild's flair for creating "dignified" designs often made him the architect of choice for both state and county government building projects. His mastery of the style also

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> "H. H. Hohenschild, 65, President of Former Night-Day Bank, Dies." <u>St. Louis Globe-Democrat</u>. February 4, 1928, p. 1.

<sup>11</sup> These publications are referred to in an article in the <u>Rolla World Herald</u>, April 15, p. 3, (Strebeck, p. 10). The Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis, Missouri has several issues of the journal, but no copies of <u>Practical Hints</u> have been located.

Henry H. Hohenschild, <u>Description of State Insane Asylum No. 4</u>. St. Louis, Missouri: Woodward and Tiernan Printing Company, 1901.

<sup>13</sup> John Albany Bryan, <u>Missouri's Contribution to American Architecture</u>, (St. Louis, Missouri: St. Louis Architectural Club, 1928), p. 52, and Henry F. Withey and Elise Rathburn Withey, <u>Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)</u>. (Los Angeles, California: New Age Publishing Company, 1956), p. 292.

<sup>14 &</sup>quot;Henry Hohenschild, Missouri Architect", p. 10.

Alan Gowans, <u>Styles and Types of North American Architecture</u>, (New York, HarperCollins Publishing Co., 1993) p. 223.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number <u>8</u> Page <u>6</u>

Burley, Ralph E., House Laclede County, Missouri

reflects a surprising adaptability for an architect who learned his trade in the height of the Victorian era.

Hohenschild was politically active, and was described in 1897 as an "ardent and uncompromising Democrat." He held various local offices before being elected State Senator for the 27th District when he was 24 years old. He held the office from 1896-1900. While he was a Senator, he was appointed state architect under Governor Lon V. Stephens, and is referred to in the 1899-1900 state manual as "Inspector-general with the rank of Brigadier General". His duties as state architect included design of and construction supervision for numerous public projects, including buildings for the Missouri State Penitentiary. He also created a master plan for a complex of more than thirty buildings for the State Asylum for the Insane, Number 4, in Farmington, Missouri.

His political ties remained after he left office, and he continued to receive government commissions. In 1905 he designed a Tuberculosis Sanitarium building in Mt. Vernon, and two buildings for the Soldiers' Home in St. James. He also is credited with the design of the Missouri Building for the "San Francisco Exposition." One of his best known buildings is that of the temporary Missouri State Capitol, built in 1912. The frame Beaux Arts style building was plastered with a thin layer of cement to suggest stone, and the entrance was marked by monumental engaged Ionic Columns. It housed state officials and the legislature until 1917, when the permanent Capitol was finished. 21

Hohenschild was also popular as a designer of county government buildings. He began designing courthouses at a very early age; his first courthouse,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Scroggs and Davis Publishing Co. <u>Souvenir of the Missouri Legislature:</u> <u>State Officers, Etc. 1897-8</u>, (Jefferson City, MO: Scroggs and Davis Publishing Company, 1897) p. 55.

<sup>17</sup> Alexander A. Lesueur, <u>Official Manual for the State of Missouri, 1899-1900</u>, (Jefferson City, MO: Tribune Publishing Company, 1899) p. 518.

<sup>18</sup> St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Feb. 4, 1928, p. 1.

<sup>19</sup> Hohenschild, <u>Description of State Insane Asylum No. 4</u>.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Feb. 4, 1928. The reference to the "San Francisco Exposition" apparently refers to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, held in San Francisco in 1915.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Marian Ohman, <u>History of Missouri Capitols</u>, (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri-Columbia Extension Division, 1982) p. 58-59.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number <u>8</u> Page <u>7</u>

Burley, Ralph E., House Laclede County, Missouri

in Howell County, was built the year he turned twenty. Over the next four decades he designed eleven Missouri county courthouses, remodeled one, and submitted proposals for another five. His popularity as a courthouse architect caused one author to describe him as "one of Missouri's most prolific architects." Eight of the courthouse designed by Hohenschild are still in use, and one, Pulaski County's, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.

And although Hohenschild was well known for his large public buildings, he was not above designing more modest structures. In addition to his work on public and commercial buildings, he drew the plans for a church, two Masonic Temples, and at least ten houses. It is likely that the commissions for the Masonic Temples stemmed from his longtime membership in the Masonic Lodge. Ralph Burley was also an active Mason, and Hohenschild could have known him through Lodge activities. Regardless of where the two men met, it is clear that this house was custom designed for Burley; the plans state that they are for a "Frame Residence To Be Built for R. E. Burley, esq."

The Classical porch columns and Dutch Colonial gambrel roof categorize this house as Colonial Revival. Although Colonial Revival houses generally utilize symmetrical facades and plans, some early examples with irregular plans like that of the Burley house have been noted. The asymmetrical layouts of these early Colonial Revival houses can be seen as a carryover from the Victorian Queen Anne movement, which was just going out of fashion at the time the Burley house was being built, and which Hohenschild is known to have used for at least one of his early residential designs. The Burley house, however, is clearly not a Queen Anne building; the use of simple detailing and a low-slung silhouette is tied more closely to the

Marian M. Ohman, <u>History of Missouri's Counties, County Seats, and Courthouse Squares</u>. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri-Columbia Extension Division, 1983. (Appendix.)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> Marian M.Ohman, <u>Encyclopedia of Missouri Courthouses</u>, (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri-Columbia Extension Division, 1981) p. 156.

<sup>24</sup> Strebeck, p. 14, and "Ralph Burley Dies Tuesday," The Lebanon Daily Record, Wed. August 30, 1972, p. 1.

Lee and Virginia McAlester, in <u>A Field Guide to American Houses</u>, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1986) p. 321, estimate that ten percent of Colonial Revival houses have asymmetrical facades.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> The Clara Dickinson House, which he designed in 1890, is described as Queen Anne in "Henry Hohenschild, Missouri Architect", p. 9.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number <u>8</u> Page <u>8</u>

Burley, Ralph E., House Laclede County, Missouri

clean lines of "modern" houses than to past picturesque styles. Just as his designs for public buildings evolved away from picturesque Victorian styling, so does the Burley house represent a more up-to-date approach to residential design.

Ralph Evans Burley was born December 11, 1877, in Nobel, Illinois and moved to Lebanon with his parents when he was five years old. He grew up in a house at 385 Spiller Avenue, just a few blocks from the house he built in 1904. (That house is still standing.) He spent his professional life in the retail business in Lebanon, and ran "Burley Brothers Store" with his brother Claude Burley until his retirement in 1958. Ralph Burley lived in the house Hohenschild designed for him until 1972, when he died at the age of 94.21 The building has housed only two other families since Mr. Burley's death, and has suffered very few alterations over the years. It is the last known residential commission of Hohenschild's, and the only building for which the original blueprints and specifications are known to have survived.

It is possible to find buildings designed by Henry H. Hohenschild in at least 13 counties across the southeastern part of Missouri and his contribution to Missouri architecture should not be overlooked. His name has been associated with over fifty different buildings in Missouri, including a state Capitol building and eleven county courthouses. 28 Of the buildings which are known to have been designed by him, ten are single family houses. The Ralph E. Burley house is a fine example of a residential design by Hohenschild, and it merits official recognition. is also important to note that Hohenschild's blueprints and specifications for the house are still in existence, and provide a fascinating glimpse into the design process associated with early twentieth century houses in Missouri. Encroaching commercial development threatens the site the Encroaching commercial development threatens the site the house has occupied for the better part of a century, and listing the property in the National Register of Historic Places will assist the current owners in their efforts to preserve a house designed by an important Missouri architect.

Information on Burley from current owner Jack Brittain, and <u>The Lebanon Daily Record</u>, Wed., August 30, 1972.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> Based on the list of buildings in the appendix, which was compiled by St. James scholar Earl Strebeck. Mr. Strebeck has concentrated his research in the Rolla area; St. Louis works by Hohenschild have yet to be documented.

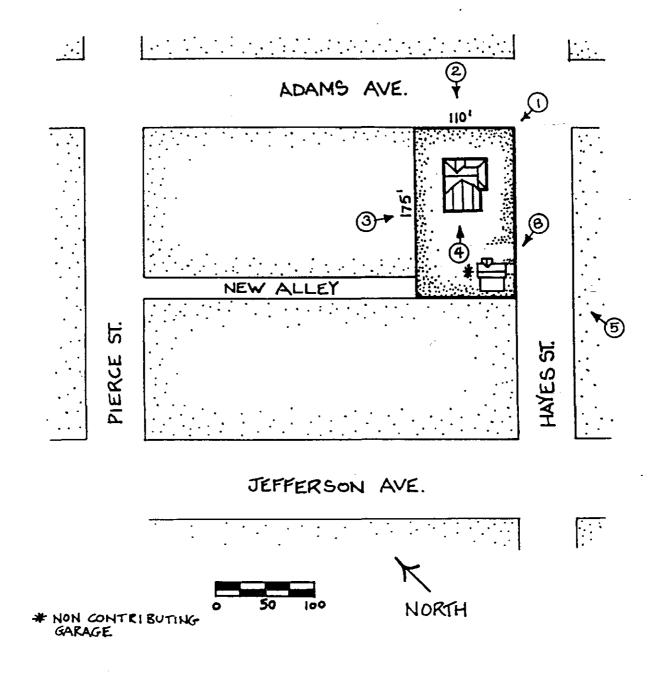
Jack and Janet Brittain plan to donate the plans and specifications to the Western Historical Manuscript Collection-Rolla to ensure their safety.

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number <u>8</u> Page <u>9</u>

Burley, Ralph E., House Laclede County, Missouri

FIGURE ONE. Site Plan, with indication of camera angles. Drawn by Debbie Sheals, based on "Ownership Map, Laclede County, Missouri" Barton Engineering, Lebanon, MO. April, 1983

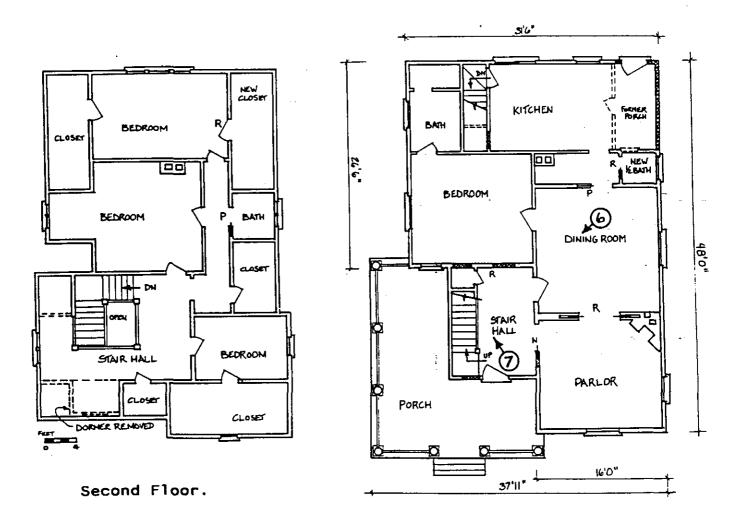


## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number <u>8</u> Page <u>10</u>

Burley, Ralph E., House Laclede County, Missouri

FIGURE TWO. Current Floorplans, with indication of camera angles. Drawn by Debbie Sheals.



First Floor.

P -- Original Door, reinstalled as pocket

R -- Original Door, relocated

N -- New Door, New Pocket

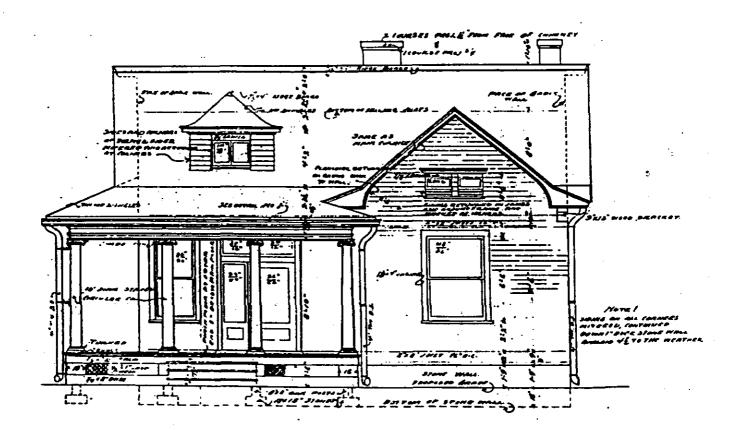
Former Wall

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number <u>8</u> Page <u>11</u>

Burley, Ralph E., House Laclede County, Missouri

FIGURE THREE. Hohenschild's drawing of the front elevation of the Burley house, reproduced from the original blueprints. Note: The round window which appears in the front gable end today is original to the house; the rectangular unit shown here was never installed.



PLANS
FOR A
FOR A
FRAME RESIDENCE
TO BE DOILT FOR
RESURLEY, ESQ.,
LEBANON, MO.
M.H. HOHENSCHILD, ARCHT.
ROLLA, MO.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

Burley, Ralph E., House Laclede County, Missouri

APPENDIX ONE.

## Buildings Attributed to Hohenschild (Partial Listing)

This list has been compiled primarily by Earl Strebeck, and is part of his manuscript "Henry H. Hohenschild, Missouri Architect". Very little research has been done concerning Hohenschild's work in the St. Louis area, and it is likely that there are many buildings there which could be added to this list. Dates indicate year of completion. Some buildings are known to have been razed, others not noted as such may also have been lost.

- 1881 Residence of Dr. McMurtry. 600 North Hickory, Salem, MO.

  (Now the Bonebrake McMurtry Center of Nature and History.)

  Krans Boarding House and Saloon. Rolla, MO.

  Malcolm Building. Eighth and Pine Streets, Rolla, MO. (Razed)

  Crandall Hotel. Eighth Street, Rolla, MO. (Razed)
- 1882 Rolla Public School. (Old Central) Sixth and Main, Rolla, MO.
  Lincoln School for Negroes. First and Pine, Rolla, MO.
  Howell County Courthouse. West Plains, MO. (Razed 1933.)
  L. F. Parker Building. Eighth Street, Rolla, MO.
  Residence of Joseph Campbell. Rolla, MO.
  Residence of Henry H. Hohenschild. Eight and Olive Streets, Rolla, MO.
- 1885 Chemistry Laboratory Building. (Old Chem) School of Mines (now UMR), Rolla, MO. Hohenschild supervised the construction of this building, plans were drawn by Charles E. Wait.
- 1886 Gratzmuller Building. Pine Street, Rolla, MO.
- 1889 Second Residence of Joseph Campbell. Rolla, MO.
- 1890 Dormitory. (Now Chancellor's House.) School of Mines, Rolla, MO. Bank of Houston. Main and Grand Streets, Houston, MO. Residence of Mrs. W. C. (Clara) Dickinson. Ft. Wyman Hill, Rolla, MO.
- 1891 Masonic Temple. Seventh and Pine Streets, Rolla, MO. Residence of Judge A. J. Seay. Kingfisher, OK. Residence of Prof. W. H. Seamon. Carthage, MO.
- 1893 Mining and Metallurgical Laboratory. (With W. H. Seamon and Harry K. Landis.) School of Mines, Rolla, MO.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number <u>8</u> Page <u>13</u>

Burley, Ralph E., House Laclede County, Missouri

- 1894 Houston Public School Building. Houston, MO.
  Residence of Victor Reitz, Sr. 234 E. Hardy Street, Rolla, MO.
  Baptist Church. Seventh Street, Rolla, MO. (Burned)
  Citizen's Bank Building. Seventh and Pine Streets, Rolla, MO.
- 1894 Residence of Senator V. M. Hines. West Plains, MO.
- 1895 Masonic Temple. Houston, MO.
- 1897 (ca.) Missouri State Penitentiary Buildings. Jefferson City, MO.
- 1898 Wright County Courthouse. Hartville, MO. (Razed)
- 1899 Shannon County Courthouse. Eminence, MO. (Razed 1938.)
- 1900 Public School Building. (Now Old Grade School Museum.) St. James, MO.
- 1901 Texas County Courthouse Remodeling. Houston, MO. (Razed 1930.)
  Asylum for the Insane No. 4. (Several buildings.) Farmington, MO.
- 1903 Pulaski County Courthouse. Waynesville, MO. North Ward School. W. Locust Street, Bolivar, MO.
- 1904 Residence of Ralph E. Burley. 389 S. Adams Street, Lebanon, MO. S. H. Headlee Monument. St. James Cemetery, St. James, MO.
- 1905 Two Buildings for Soldiers' Home. St. James, MO. Phelps County Farmers Bank. Newbury, MO. Tuberculosis Sanitarium Building. Mt. Vernon, MO.
- 1907 Washington County Courthouse. Potosi, MO.
- 1909 Ward School. (Benton School Building.) E. Sixth Street. Rolla, MO.
- 1910 Salem High School Building. Salem, MO.
- 1912 Scott County Courthouse. Benton, MO.

  Temporary Capitol Building. Jefferson City, MO. (Razed 1917)
- 1913 Barry County Courthouse. Cassville, MO.
- 1915 Rolla High School Building. Cedar Street, Rolla, MO. (Razed) Jackling Gymnasium. School of Mines, Rolla, MO. Missouri Building for the San Francisco Exposition. San Francisco, CA. (This is probably a reference to the Panama-Pacific Exposition.)
- 1917 Pike County Courthouse. Bowling Green, MO.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14

Burley, Ralph E., House Laclede County, Missouri

1919 Christian County Courthouse. Ozark, MO.

1923 Osage County Courthouse. Linn, MO.

1924 Pemiscott County Courthouse. Caruthersville, MO.

Note: The following list is of courthouse proposals made by Hohenschild but not accepted. From <u>A History of Missouri's Counties, County Seats, and Courthouse Squares</u>.

1889 Morgan County 1891 Dunklin County 1906 Boone County 1924 Laclede County 1926 St. Francois County

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

### National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 15

Burley, Ralph E., House Laclede County, Missouri

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 16

Burley, Ralph E., House Laclede County, Missouri

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number <u>10, photographs</u> Page <u>17</u>

Burley, Ralph E., House Laclede County, Missouri

Verbal Boundary Description

Beg. at the East Cor. of Blk 28, 1st RR Add to Lebanon, MO. th in a North-westerly dir along the line of said Blk. 110 ft, th in a Southwesterly dir 175 ft, th Southeasterly 110 ft, th Northeasterly 175 ft to POB. Being a tract of land at the intersection of Adams Ave. & Hayes St., 110 feet facing Adams Ave. and running 175 ft on Hayes St. Note: See Figure One for Site Plan with property boundaries.

**Boundary Justification** 

This is the entire lot currently associated with the property. It includes the original 100 foot by 150 foot lot the house was built on. In addition, the current owners added ten feet to the side yard, and another twenty five feet along the rear property line were added just after the property left the Burley estate. The 25 foot strip had been left for the city when the block was subdivided, but never claimed, and it was added to the property by Lorraine and Desselee Lindsey in 1972.

**Photographs** 

The following information is the same for all photographs:

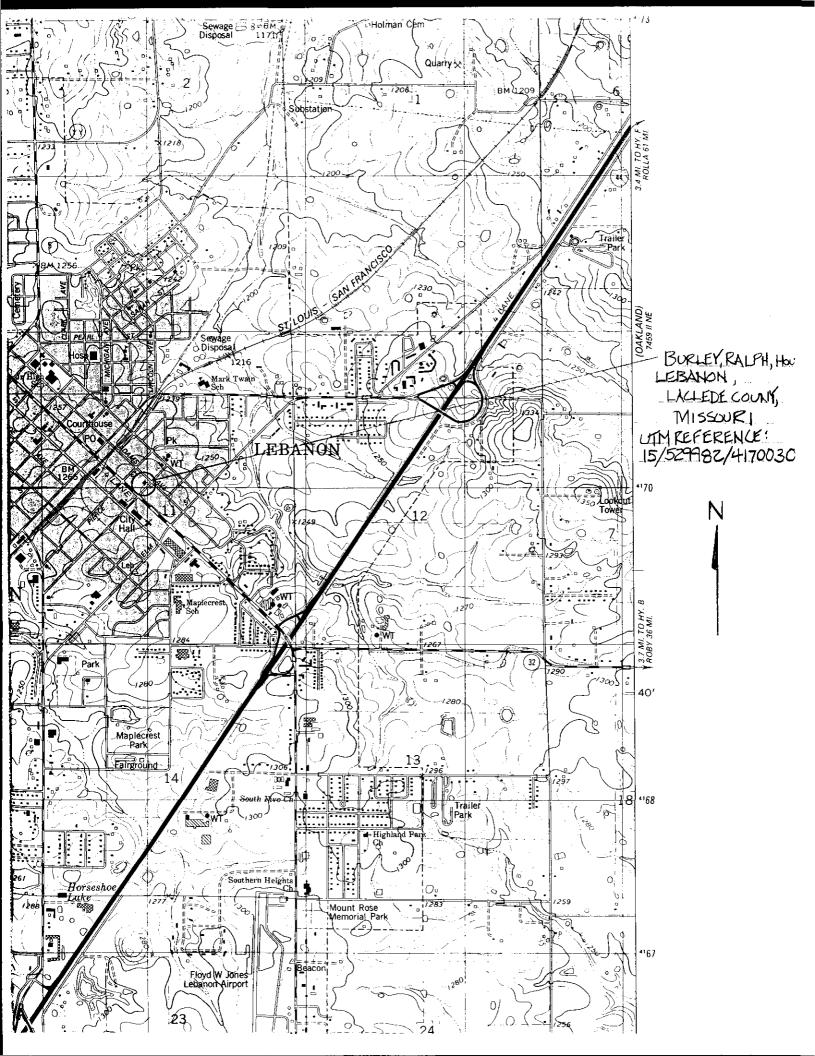
Burley, Ralph A., House 389 South Adams Avenue Lebanon, Laclede County, Missouri Numbers 1-7 photographed by Debbie Sheals Number 8 photographed by Jack Brittain March, 1994 Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory, MO De

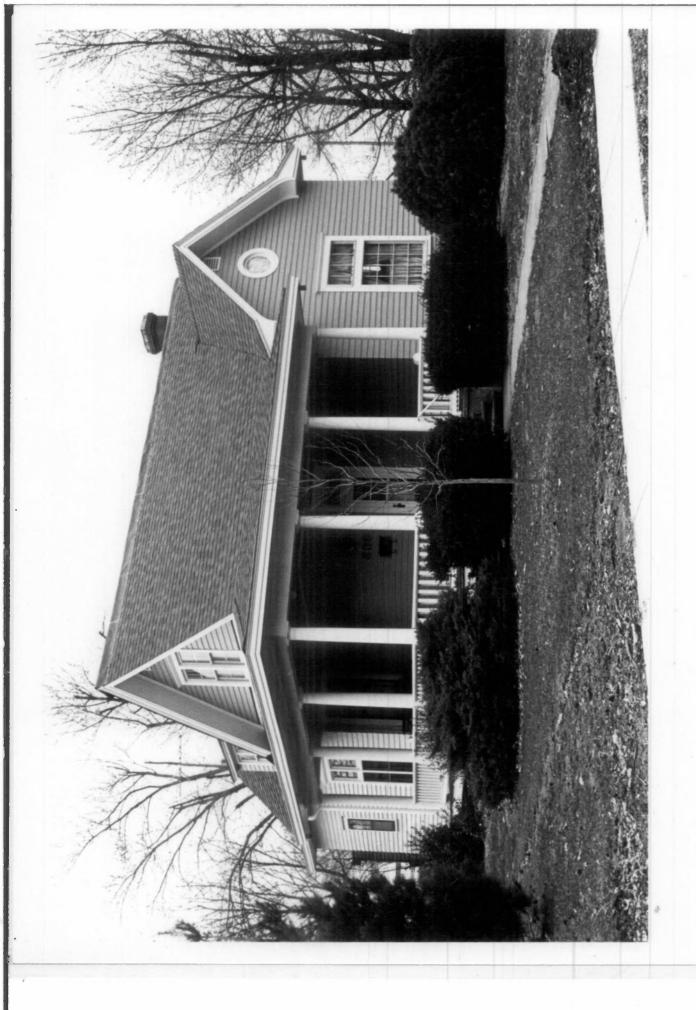
Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory, MO Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City.

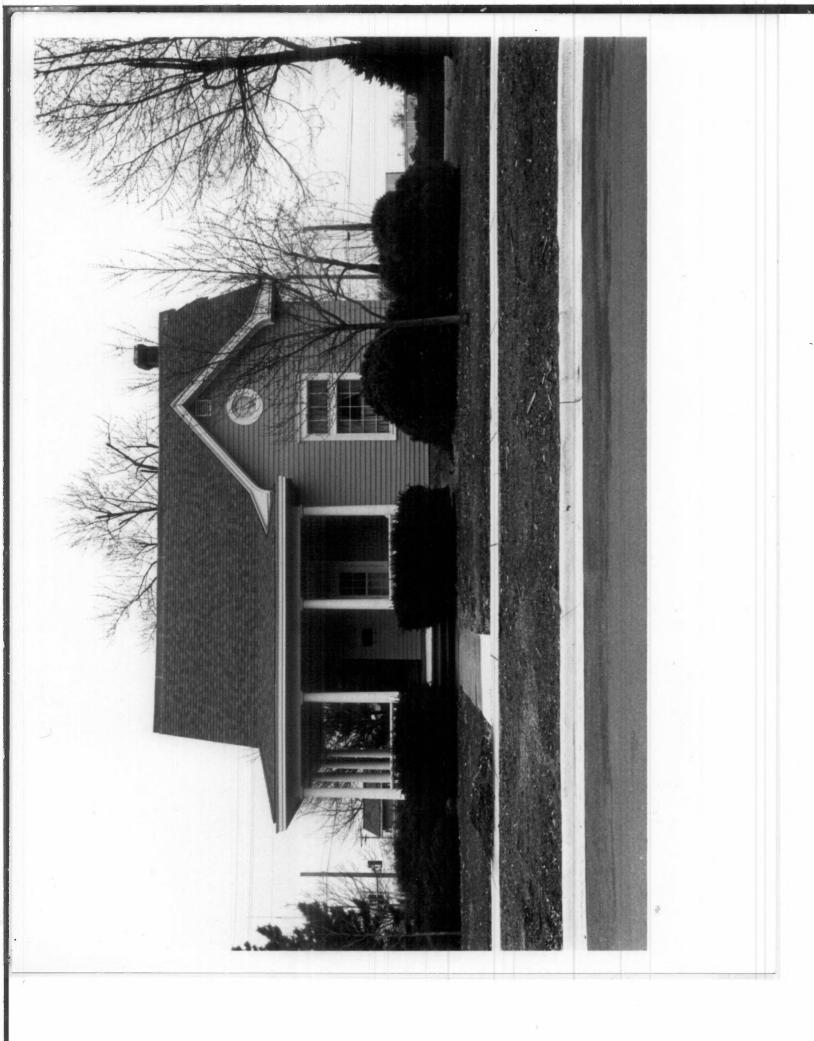
List of Photographs

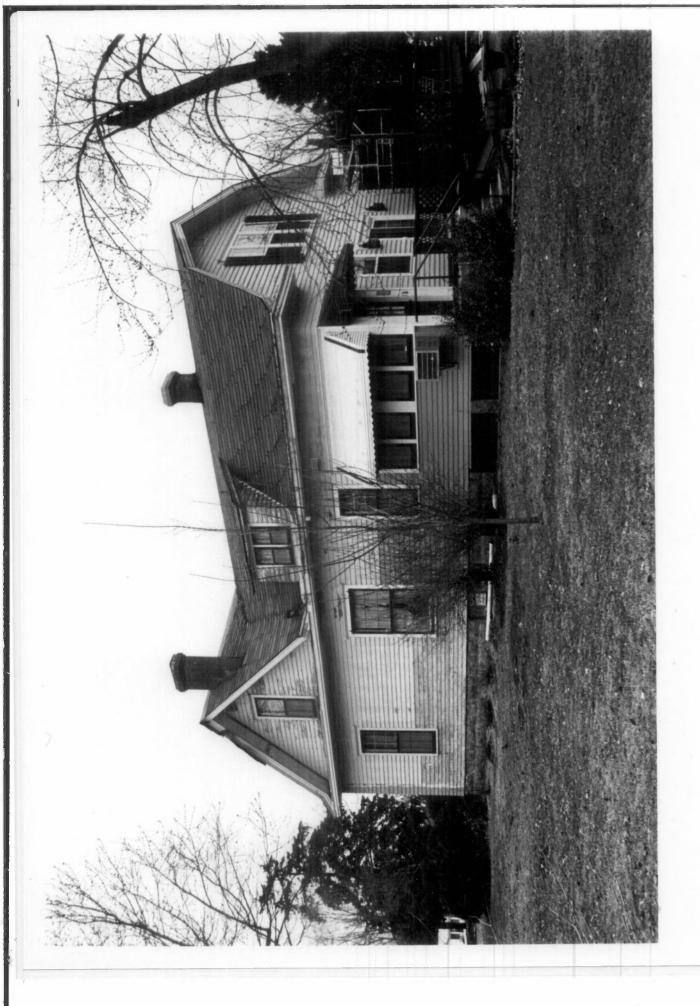
See site plan and floorplans for indication of camera angles.

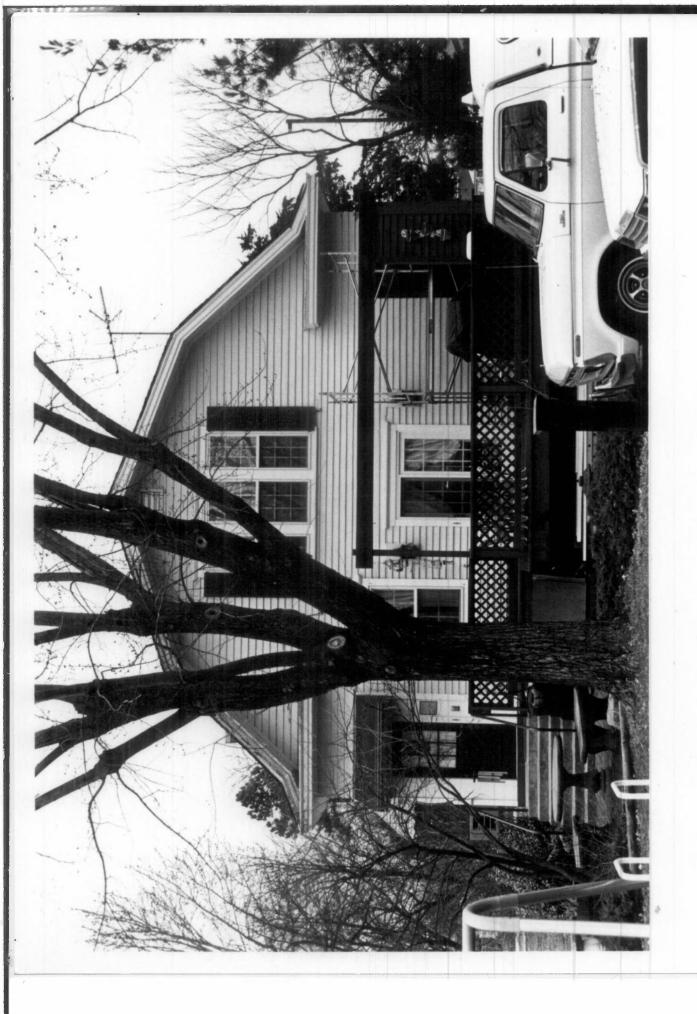
- 1. Front of House, looking west.
- 2. Adams Avenue Facade.
- 3. Side Elevation, looking east.
- 4. Rear Elevation.
- 5. View from Hayes Street, with garage.
- 6. Dining Room, typical interior door and trim.
- 7. Stair Hall, ground floor.
- 8. Garage.

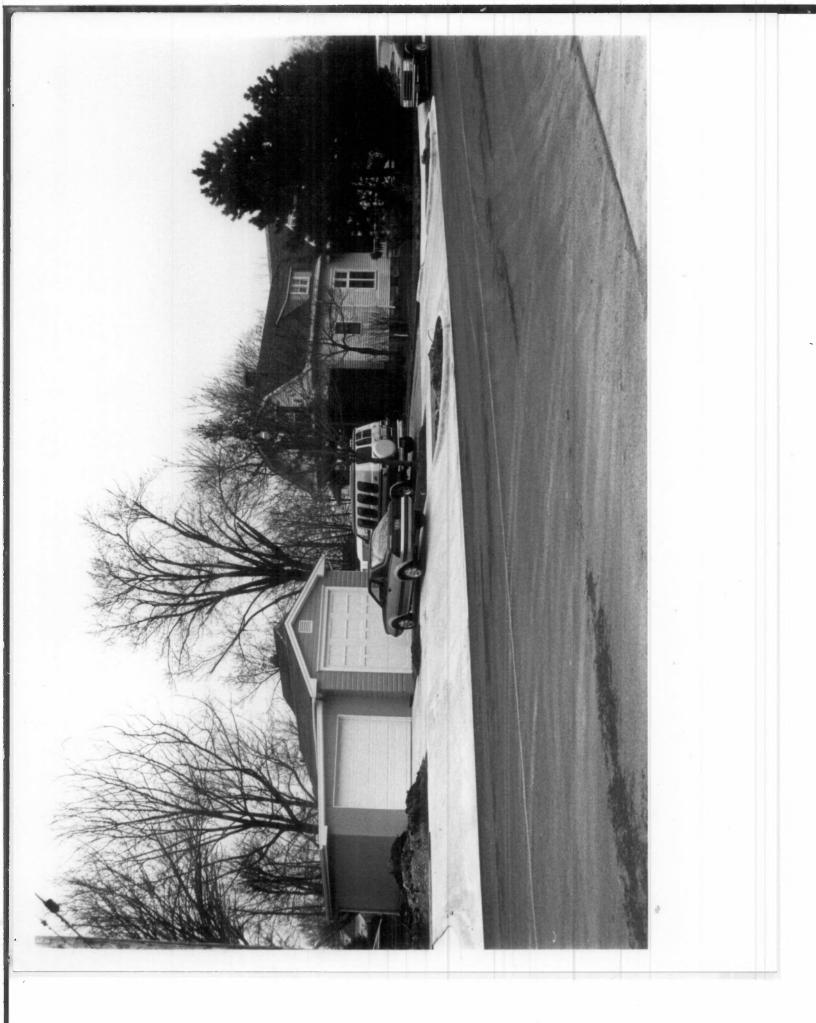


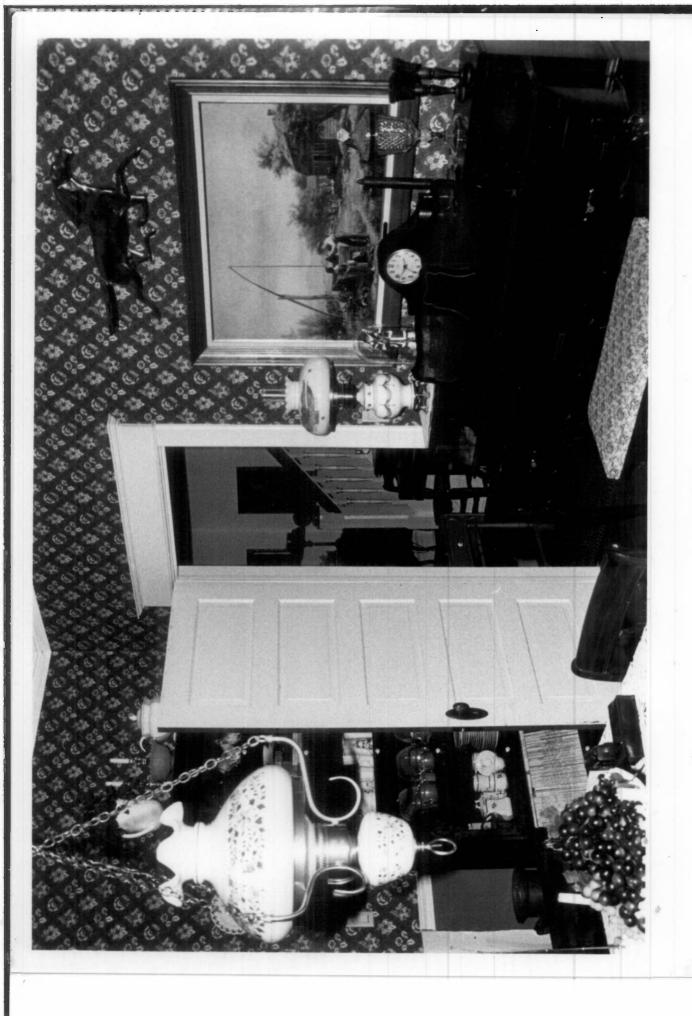


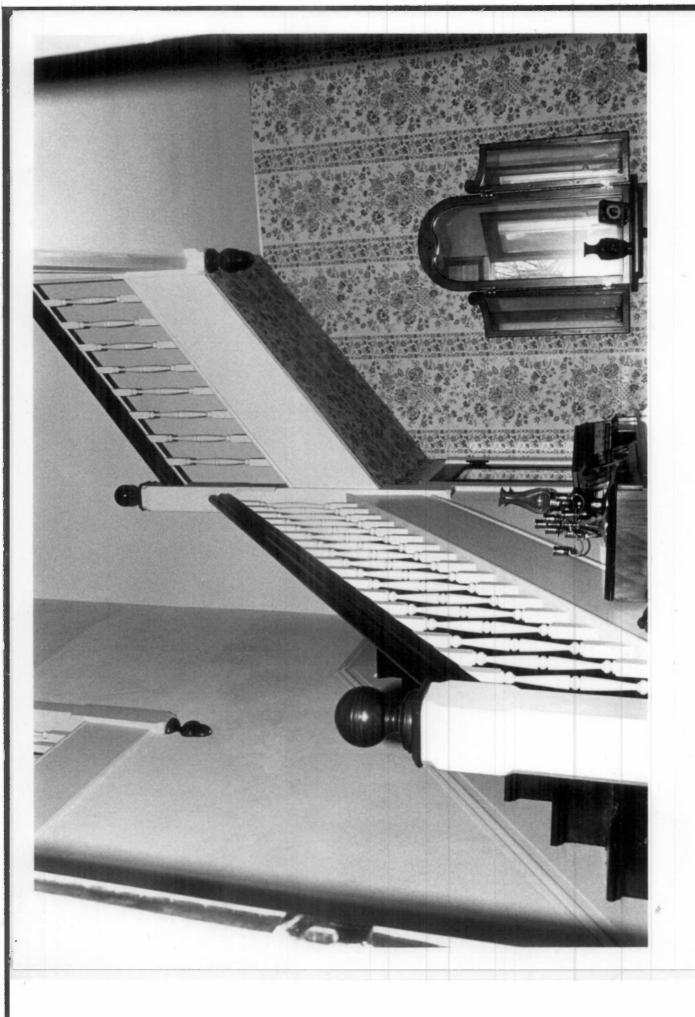


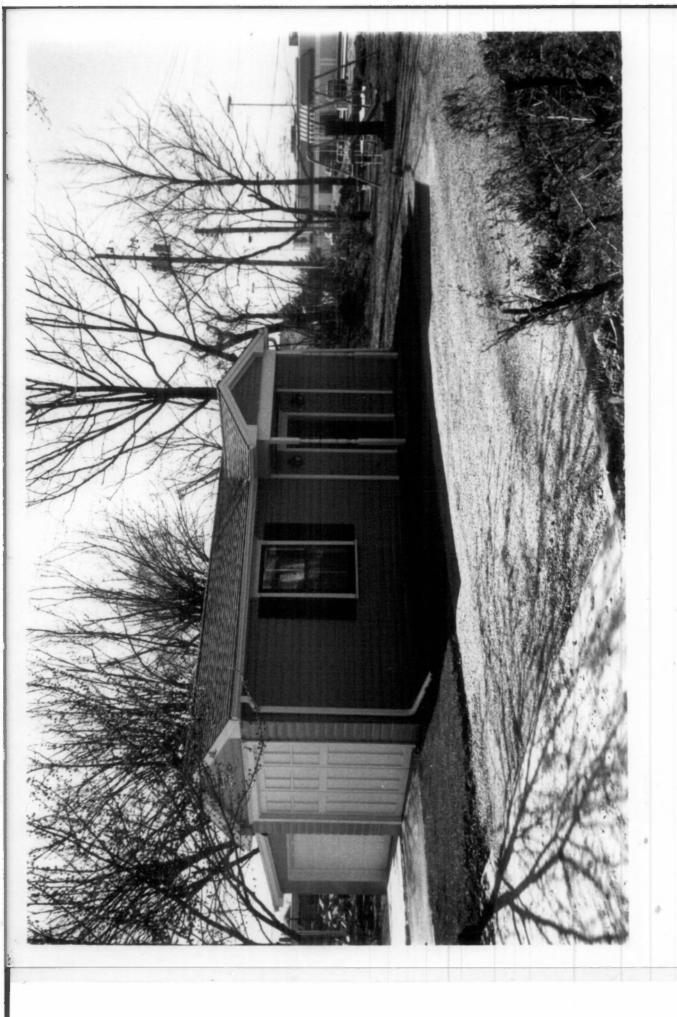




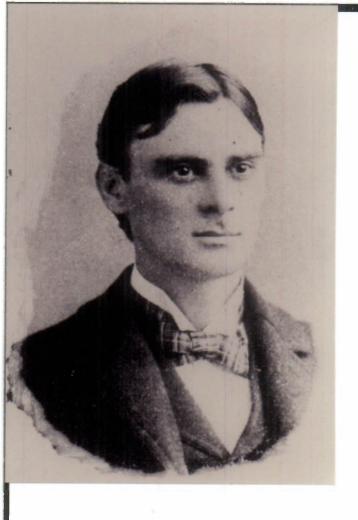








# EXTRA PHOTOS



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