

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

Historic name Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District

Other names/site number N/A

Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

2. Location

Street & number 1427, 1431 and 1503 Green Berry Road

N/A

 not for publication

City or town Jefferson City

N/A

 vicinity

State Missouri Code MO County Cole Code 51 Zip code 65101

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local
Applicable National Register Criteria: A B X C D

B. K. A. E. DEPUTY SHPO 1-26-22
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property

Cole County, Missouri
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
10	1	buildings
0	0	sites
3	1	structures
1	2	objects
14	4	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

AGRICULTURE / SUBSISTENCE / agricultural outbuilding

DOMESTIC / secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

AGRICULTURE / SUBSISTENCE / agricultural outbuilding / dairy barn

DOMESTIC / secondary structure

RECREATION & CULTURE / work of art

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

REVIVALS / Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS / Craftsman, Bungalow

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone / sandstone

walls: Stone / sandstone / vinyl siding

roof: Asphalt shingles

other: _____

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUATION PAGES

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property

Cole County, Missouri
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- 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.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE ON CONTINUATION PAGES

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1908 - 1910

Significant Dates

1908 - 1910

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Frank B. Miller, Miller and Opel Architects,
Jefferson City, Missouri

10. Geographical Data

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property

Cole County, Missouri
County and State

Acreage of Property 9.7 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>38.55087</u>	<u>-92.16707</u>	3	<u>38.54919</u>	<u>-92.16648</u>
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:
2	<u>38.54993</u>	<u>-92.16575</u>	4	<u>38.54905</u>	<u>-92.16630</u>
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:

(Additional coordinates on page 36.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

_____ NAD 1927 or _____ NAD 1983

1 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (On continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (On continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jane Rodes Beetem, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization N/A date November 12, 2021

street & number 131 W. High St., # 476 telephone 573-680-0005

city or town Jefferson City state MO zip code 65102

e-mail jbeetem@embarqmail.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:**
 - A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
 - A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Photographs**
- **Owner Name and Contact Information**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property

Cole County, Missouri
County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log:

Name of Property: Frank Miller Green Berry Road Historic District

City or Vicinity: Jefferson City

County: Cole State: Missouri

Photographer: Jane Beetem

Date
Photographed: August 20, 2021 and as noted below

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1: District photo, showing 1427 and 1431 Green Berry Road. Facing southeast.
- 2: District photo, showing 1427 and 1431 Green Berry Road. Facing northeast.
- 3: District photo, showing 1503, 1431 and 1427 Green Berry Road. Facing northeast.
- 4: 1427 Green Berry Road. Facing east.
- 5: 1427 Green Berry Road. Facing northeast.
- 6: 1427 Green Berry Road, showing rear deck, stone shed, terrace. Facing northeast.
- 7: 1427 Green Berry Road, showing shed and masonry wall. Facing northeast.
- 8: 1431 Green Berry Road. Facing east.
- 9: 1431 Green Berry Road, showing barn. Facing northeast.
- 10: 1431 Green Berry Road, showing shed. Facing southwest.
- 11: 1503 Green Berry Road. Facing southeast. October 10, 2021.
- 12: 1503 Green Berry Road. Facing southeast.
- 13: 1503 Green Berry Road, showing entry. Facing southeast.
- 14: 1503 Green Berry Road, showing fountain. Facing north.
- 15: 1503 Green Berry Road, showing arbor. Facing southwest.
- 16: 1503 Green Berry Road, showing gazebo. Facing southeast.
- 17: 1503 Green Berry Road, showing brick bed with fountain. Facing south.
- 18: 1503 Green Berry Road, showing small trellis. Facing northeast.
- 19: 1503 Green Berry Road, showing garage. Facing east.
- 20: 1503 Green Berry Road, showing modern gazebo, statue of Neptune and four fluted columns. Facing east.
- 21: 1503 Green Berry Road, showing modern deck. Facing east.
- 22: 1503 Green Berry Road, showing small concrete angel statue and concrete bowl planter. Facing northeast.
October 10, 2021.
- 23: 1503 Green Berry Road, showing vinyl siding (left) and original wood siding (right). Facing southwest. October 10, 2021.

Figure Log:

Include figures on continuation pages at the end of the nomination.

Figure 1: Navigational Map.

Figure 2: Contextual Map.

Figure 3: National Register district boundary.

Figure 4: Current aerial map of district with buildings labeled.

Figure 5: 1960 aerial map of district with buildings labeled.

Figure 6: Map showing Moreau Drive Historic District location in relation to proposed district.

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property

Cole County, Missouri
County and State

- Figure 7: Portion of Jefferson City map of 1943.
- Figure 8: Detail photo of McHenry House.
- Figure 9: 1849 Plat Map of Jefferson City.
- Figure 10: Sanborn Map of 1908.
- Figure 11: Portion of Sanborn Map of 1939 and portion of map of Jefferson City, 1943.
- Figure 12: Possible extent of McHenry farm, circa 1908.
- Figure 13: Label from north elevation drawing, Dewey House.
- Figure 14: Portion of Jefferson City skyline, with two of Miller's designs (Central Bank and Cole County Courthouse).
- Figure 15: Craftsman bungalow similar to Dewey House.
- Figure 16: Triple arched entry by Gustav Stickley.
- Figure 17: Missouri State Penitentiary Housing Unit 1, Lafayette and State Streets, built 1905, extant.
- Figure 18: Frank Miller's Application for Patent, School Locker.
- Figure 19: Congregation Beth Israel Synagogue, Charlottesville, Virginia, circa 1882.
- Figure 20. Photo Key Map.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Summary: The Frank Miller Green Berry Road Historic District includes three houses and their associated outbuildings, located at 1427, 1431 and 1503 Green Berry Road in Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri. The district encompasses 9.74 acres and contains three residential houses and eleven contributing secondary structures and landscape features (Figures 3 and 4). The district is located southeast of Jefferson City's downtown (Figure 2), about a block past the eastern end of the Moreau Drive Historic District (Figure 6). Originally built on farmland, the district is in a residential neighborhood built on either side of Green Berry Road, which follows a ridgeline. The topography is somewhat rolling, with 1427 Green Berry (McHenry House) located at the highest point in the district, sloping to 1431 Green Berry (Dewey House) in the center of the district and then to 1503 Green Berry (Nacy House) at the southern end of the district. All of the houses are large, with the McHenry House being a two-and-a-half story Craftsman style house built of native stone. The Dewey House is also built of native stone, a two-and-a-half story Bungalow. The Nacy House is frame, with two stories built in the Colonial Revival style having Classical details. All three houses have integrity, retaining their original form, including fenestration patterns and porches on the front or sides. There are fourteen contributing buildings and landscape features, plus four non-contributing resources: one garage with a newer roof and siding, one stand-alone wood deck and two landscape objects. The period of significance is the year the first house was constructed in 1908 through completion of the third house in 1910 and reflects the area of significance under Criteria C for Architecture. Built as residential dwellings with continued use as residences to the present, the houses are significant as examples of the work of a master, local architect Frank Miller. The Frank Miller Green Berry Road Historic District is locally significant and eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C in the area of ARCHITECTURE.

Elaboration

Setting – Geographical Description

The Frank Miller Green Berry Road Historic District is located at a bend in Green Berry Road, southeast of downtown Jefferson City, Missouri. (Figure 2) Moreau Drive splits into Hough Park Road and Green Berry Road at the southern end of the Moreau Drive National Register Historic District, one block northwest of the district (Figure 6).¹ Green Berry Road was formerly a county road, and meanders along a ridge from the split on Moreau Drive to the Moreau River. Land in this area was never platted as a subdivision, apparently developed as single lots facing the road carved out of farmland² (Figure 11). Behind the district and its neighbors on the east side of Green Berry Road remains a considerable amount of undeveloped land, extending almost all the way to Seven Hills Road, which intersects with Green Berry Road two blocks south of the district (Figure 12).

Setting – Inside the Boundary

The Frank Miller Green Berry Road Historic District is distinct from its neighbors due to these three houses being older, therefore built using designs typical of earlier architectural eras and

¹ In Jefferson City, most buildings face the Missouri River, so the façade facing the river is typically known as "north" even though this may be more correctly "northwest." A navigational map in Figure 1 shows north, northeast, east, southeast, south, southwest, west and northwest as used in this nomination to aid the reader.

² Map of Jefferson City, 1943. Hanging in Cole County Recorder's Office.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

due to the larger sizes of these houses and their lots. Part of the district is visually prominent in the neighborhood, due to 1427 and 1431 Green Berry being built at an elevation several feet above the road, with 1427 facing the road before it bends, therefore being visible for some distance to travelers headed east on Green Berry Road (Photo 1). Built within a short timeframe (1908 – 1910) and all designed by the same architect, these houses have similarities in overall size, setback and spacing between them yet vary in their individual designs (Figure 3). The district's topography is gently rolling, with 1427 Green Berry (McHenry House, Photo 4) located at the highest point in the district, sloping to 1503 Green Berry (Nacy House, Photo 11) and a steeply sloped vacant lot across from 1431 Green Berry (Dewey House, Photo 8) in the center of the district. The houses are set on top of the ridge, with setbacks of approximately 50 feet for the Dewey and Nacy houses and 100 feet for the McHenry house. Due to Green Berry Road curving in front of the McHenry house, the three houses are somewhat aligned despite the different setbacks. While the topography in the area is somewhat rolling, Green Berry Road is fairly flat within the district as it follows a ridge, with two of the houses at a higher elevation than the road. The streetcar system in Jefferson City began in 1911,³ after these houses were built, so their owners depended on cars for transportation and all had garages for automobile storage. The district's boundary is irregular as it follows the property lot lines, which lots are of different sizes and shapes. All three houses have large yards, with the McHenry house having 212 feet of road frontage and 5.79 acres, the Dewey house's frontage being 180 feet on 2.50 acres and the Nacy house having 192 feet of frontage and 1.45 acres, most of the land located to the rear of the houses. The land associated with the McHenry house extends behind its neighbors at 1423 and 1421 Green Berry Road.

A number of outbuildings and landscape features are located mostly in the rear yards (Figure 4). The McHenry House has a stone four-car garage and a vertically sided frame shed to the west, a stone shed near the center of the rear yard (Photo 6) and a frame shed roofed structure adjacent to a masonry wall (Photo 7) that extends the width of the house and garage in the rear yard. These are contributing resources, while a small circular paved area and concrete pad with basketball goal are not included in the resource count. The Dewey House has a former dairy barn east of the house (Photo 9) and a small frame shed to southeast of the house (Photo 10), both contributing resources. The Nacy House is centered on a sunken concrete fountain with statuary (Photos 12, 14), having a six-column arbor to the northwest (Photo 15), a wooden gazebo near the northeast corner of the house (Photo 16) and a brick planting bed with tri-level fountain adjacent to the southeast corner of the house (Photo 17), all contributing resources. Non-contributing resources include a garage that retains its historic location but has a modern metal roof and newer siding (Photo 19); a free-standing wood deck (Photo 21 - built 1995 to 2003)⁴; small wooden trellis (Photo 18) and a group of decorative elements in the tear-drop shaped bed in the driveway (Photo 20). This grouping includes a newer metal arbor and seating area surrounded by a concrete statue of Neptune and four free standing columns plus several smaller urns and statues. This grouping is considered non-contributing as the columns were relocated to this site from elsewhere on the property and the remaining items are modern decorative elements. Not counted as resources are several small decorative elements that

³ Lynn Josse, "Moreau Drive Historic District," 2013, 75. The streetcar only extended down Moreau Drive to approximately Moreland Avenue, so would not have provided transportation for the proposed district.

⁴ The wooden deck was built by the home's previous owner, according to neighbor LaVerne Brondel. Dates from MidMoGis.org.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

could easily be removed: concrete planters at the entry (Photos 11 – 13); a pair of griffins, one on each side of the front porches (Photos 11 – 12); a small concrete angel beside a concrete bowl planter (Photo 22) and a pair of five-globed post lamps in the front yard that may or may not be historic and are rather small in scale (Photos 11 – 12, 14). Driveways appear unchanged from the period of significance, as all three houses have tear-drop shaped turnarounds as part of their driveways (Figure 3). One original sidewalk remains from the Dewey House to Green Berry Road.

Setting – Surrounding Neighborhoods

A block of houses built primarily between 1923 and 1957 is located between the Moreau Drive National Register district and the proposed district (Figure 6). Two houses were built later, 1426 Green Berry Road in 1960 and 1423 Green Berry Road in 1971, these being the closest houses to 1427 Green Berry.⁵ The lot across the street from the Dewey House is steeply sloped and undeveloped, located in the bend of the road. The block of houses south of the proposed district were primarily constructed between 1940 and 1957, with one house at 1507 Green Berry Road adjacent to the Nancy House built in 1978.⁶ From the date of construction to 1960 – 1978 the district was separated from the surrounding houses by vacant lots. Behind the houses on the west side of Green Berry is the Moreau Heights neighborhood, built in the 1960s⁷ surrounding Major, Kolb and Isom Drives and abutting Hough Park Road (Figure 6). Two to three houses east of the district, Green Berry turns and Dixon Drive splits to the southwest, with houses built in the 1950s⁸.

Individual Descriptions

The individual descriptions in this section utilize those included in the final Moreau Heights neighborhood survey by Michelle Diedrich and Rebecca Prater (on file at the State Historic Preservation Office).⁹ The McHenry House is distinctly Craftsman in style,¹⁰ with its locally quarried stone walls, cross gabled roof, large enclosed front porch, a porte-cochere to one side and hefty brackets at the eaves. The Dewey House is a bungalow that exhibits a Craftsman influence, being similar in overall shape, style and use of natural materials to a Gustav Stickley design published in *The Craftsman* in February 1905¹¹ (Figure 15). The Nancy House is built in the Colonial Revival style with Classical detailing,¹² having a trio of archways centered over the recessed entrance with keystones, supported by paired Doric columns. Multi-light French doors with multi-light transoms provide entry and two one-story side porches with Doric columns open onto the landscaped yard.

1427 Green Berry Road – Houck and Thenia McHenry House (6 Contributing)

⁵ Diedrich, Survey Report for the Moreau Drive Neighborhood Survey, Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri. Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, 2010; associated inventory forms by Michelle Diedrich and Rebecca Prater, 2008.

⁶ Diedrich, Moreau Drive Neighborhood Survey inventory forms.

⁷ Mid Mo GIS, midmogis.com. Accessed August 19, 2021.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Diedrich, Moreau Drive Neighborhood Survey inventory forms.

¹⁰ Diedrich, McHenry House survey form.

¹¹ Gustav Stickley, *Craftsman Homes – More than 40 Plans for Building Classic Arts & Crafts-Style Cottages, Cabins, and Bungalows*, (The Lyons Press, Guilford, Connecticut; Originally published in 1909, 2002 edition), 76.

¹² Diedrich, Moreau Drive Neighborhood Survey inventory forms.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

c. 1910

Architectural Style: Craftsman
Ext. wall cladding: native stone
Foundation material: native stone

Roof Material: Asphalt Shingle

Roof Type: Cross Gabled

The McHenry House at 1427 Green Berry Road is an imposing two-and-a-half story stone Craftsman style house (Photos 1 – 2, 4 – 7).¹³ As the road curves in front of this house, it does not directly face the road but faces northwest, so that visitors traveling toward the house on Green Berry Road can view the house for some distance before arriving. (Photo 1) A wide central front gable is bracketed by wide returns that wrap from the cross-gable wings that extend one bay on the north and south sides of the house. A 4/1 window is centered in the gable's peak. All windows are replacements, covered by modern storms. The windows have multi-light "divisions" that appear somewhat flat, which could be snap-in muntins or taped. A pair of 4/1 windows matching the width of the window above are located on the second floor (Photo 5). Below this window a hipped roof covers the wrap-around front porch, which extends one bay on both the north and south sides (Photos 4 and 5). The porch was originally open but has been enclosed as year-round living space with a set of three 1/1 windows on either side of the entry. The large entry has two sets of sidelights – two wide single pane sidelights with paneling below equal to the width of the door are flanked by narrower single pane sidelights without paneling beneath (Photo 4). On either side of the entry there are narrow strip single pane windows having brackets on either side. Brackets on the front porch of this house no longer reach the gutter above. It appears that a decorative vertical board once filled this space but has been removed, based on existence of such a board on the south gable (Figure 8, Photo 5). The porch retains its stone piers and half walls. The porch on the south side of the house is also enclosed. Enclosure of these porches is believed to have been completed between 2004 and 2016, prior to purchase by the current owners. On the north side, set back from the front of the house is a porte-cochere featuring a side gabled roof and battered stone piers. West of the house is a stone four car garage and a vertically sided frame shed,¹⁴ both contributing (Figure 4). A long curving driveway extends from the northwest corner of the lot to a teardrop shaped loop ending between the house and garage, with a spur extending from the top of the loop to the northeast. Northeast of this spur is a concrete pad with basketball hoop which is not counted as a resource. In the rear yard is a small stone structure with a gabled roof, a contributing resource (Photo 6). A frame shed roofed structure is located on the east side of a masonry wall that extends the width of the house and garage in the rear yard, extending toward the house on the north side, both contributing resources (Photo 7). The wall may be stone parged with concrete, as there is stone exposed on the section extending toward the house. The shed roof structure is currently being used as a chicken house and has a four-panel door on the south side. A deck on the rear of the house is supported by five square stone columns that match the house (Photo 6). At the southeast corner of the deck is a circular terrace edged in modern landscape blocks which is which is not counted as a resource. All four of the outbuildings and masonry wall were

¹³ Diedriech, Survey Report for the Moreau Drive Neighborhood Survey; associated inventory forms by Michelle Diedriech and Rebecca Prater.

¹⁴ These buildings are barely visible from the road. Photos from 2016 on Realtor.com were referenced to confirm this description. <https://www.realtor.com/realestateandhomes-detail/1427-Green-Berry-Rd-Jefferson-City-MO-65101-M71900-38060> Accessed September 23, 2021.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

present in 1960¹⁵ and are contributing resources (Figure 5). The circular terrace and concrete pad with basketball hoop are more recent and are not included in the resource count as they are minor landscape features (Figure 4). The lot is mostly open with a number of large trees, becoming wooded north of the garage (Figures 3 and 4).

1431 Green Berry Road – Charles E. and Ann E. Dewey House (3 Contributing)

c. 1908

Architectural Style: Bungalow

Roof Material: Asphalt Shingle

Ext. wall cladding: native stone

Foundation material: native stone

Roof Type: Side Gabled

The Dewey House at 1431 Green Berry Road is located off-center to the north side of its lot, facing the same direction as the neighboring McHenry House (Figure 4, Photos 1 and 2). The house is a two-and-a-half-story stone Bungalow with a steeply pitched side gable roof and three bays, featuring three hipped roof dormers with low knee walls at the outer corner of each window and 12/1 original windows with white metal storms (Photo 8). A full front porch with stone half walls is covered by the gabled roof and supported by square stone piers, framing the central original single pane wood door with storm, multi-pane side lights and multi-pane transom. Two large historic 18/1 windows with thick stone lintels flank the entry. All windows, doors and transoms on the front and south side are original, with modern storms. Stone chimneys on either side are flush with the exterior stone walls and rise through the roof (Photo 2). The dormers and side walls above the first floor's stone walls are covered with vinyl siding. Behind the house is a former dairy barn with frame walls covered in a roll siding material, grey in color and marked in a faux coursed stone pattern (Photo 9). The barn's gambrel roof is covered by historic corrugated metal sheeting, which exhibits rust on over half of the roof. The lower edge of the roof is flared outward. An earthen ramp provides at grade access to the three doors on the west wall facing the house, including two large bays, the size of garage doors or larger, with a single entry to the north near the center of the wall. A small wooden shed is located behind and south of the house (Photo 10). Clad in historic narrow wood siding painted brick red, the corners, eaves, windows and doors are trimmed in flat wood boards painted a bright yellow. The roof is rusty corrugated metal. The door is on the north side, with gable ends located on the north and south walls. A historic sidewalk extends from the center of the house's front porch to the road (Figures 3 and 4). From the southern boundary, a driveway curves toward the house and forms a teardrop shaped loop, edged on the interior by flower beds. An open space extends from between the barn and the shed toward the rear, extending nearly to the eastern lot line, with woods on either side. A few large trees are located in the front, south side and rear yard but their limbs do not extend to the ground, leaving the yard fairly open. All of these outbuildings and landscape features were present in 1960¹⁶ (Figure 5). The house, barn and frame shed are contributing resources.

¹⁵ The oldest aerial photos of the area are from 1960, available on MidMoGIS.com. Accessed August 19, 2021. Sanborn maps do not depict this area, so the 1960 aerials have been used to assess the age of outbuildings.

¹⁶ MidMoGIS.com 1960 aerial photos.

National Register of Historic Places
 Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

1503 Green Berry Road – Richard and Anna Nancy House (5 Contributing)

c. 1910

Architectural Style: Colonial Revival with Classical details Roof Material: Asphalt Shingle

Ext. wall cladding: vinyl siding

Foundation material: concrete

Roof Type: Hipped

The Nancy House is located off-center to the south of its lot, facing Green Berry Road. (Figures 3 and 4; Photos 3, 11 and 12) The wide two-story frame house has seven bays and is centered on a circular sunken fountain on the west side of a semi-circular driveway (Photo 14). Topped by a hipped roof with two brick chimneys at either end, the front walls are sided in narrow width vinyl siding and have seven 6/1 original windows with storms on the second floor (Photo 11). Based on examination of an area on the rear of the house where the original wood siding is revealed, the vinyl siding appears to closely match the width and profile of the original wood siding (Photo 23). The first floor is centered on a set of triple arches with keystones, with the center arch supported by paired Doric columns (Photo 13). The center three bays are recessed behind the archways, having a multi-light French door entry flanked by paired doors with wood multi-light storms, all three having a multi-light transom. Two tall 8/12 windows are located on either side of the center bays. A concrete pad extends from the archways toward the fountain (contributing), with square concrete piers near the outer edges connected to the house by a short row of concrete balusters (Photos 12, 13). A semi-circular driveway separates the concrete pad from the fountain. A low row of clipped hedges surrounds the outside of the fountain and extends to the north and south, and evergreens separate the house and the driveway. On either side of and extending forward of the house are one-story flat roofed porches having wide overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails and a large boxed entablature supported by Doric columns, connected by wood railings (Photos 11 and 12). The rear of the property is wooded and a number of large trees are scattered throughout the yard closer to the house. The house and garage are visible on the 1960 aerial map, along with a smaller structure southeast of the garage that is no longer extant¹⁷ (Figure 5).

The Nancy House has numerous landscape features and ornaments that are described in the table below. The house, fountain in the front yard, arbor with six columns, wood gazebo and the brick planting bed with three-tiered fountain are the five contributing resources. The garage, metal gazebo and associated decorations, raised wooden deck and small wood trellis are the four non-contributing resources. Smaller decorative accents are not included in the resource count but are listed in the table below.

Nancy House Outbuildings and Landscape Features / Ornaments			
Feature / Ornament	Location (See Figure 4)	Description	C / NC / Not Counted
Fountain (Object)	Front yard, centered on house's entry, west of driveway.	The fountain features statues of dolphins and of Venus and is a permanent and visible landscape element. (Photos 11, 14).	C
Arbor	Near the northwest	Three pairs of historic columns with a	C

¹⁷ MidMoGIS.com 1960 aerial photos. Accessed August 19, 2021. Sanborn maps do not depict this area.

National Register of Historic Places
 Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

(Structure)	corner of the property.	planting bed at one side of its base edged with rocks (Photo 15).	
Wood gazebo (Building)	Near the northeast corner of the house.	Has a moss-covered wood shingle roof, exposed rafter tails and rectangular lattice walls, sheltering two wood slat benches inside (Photo 16).	C
Brick bed with tiered fountain (structure)	Just east of a porch on the rear or east side of the house.	Square raised brick planting bed with a three-tiered fountain in the center, a permanent landscape element (Photo 17).	C
Garage (Building)	Shown in the 1960 aerial ¹⁸ (Figure 5), remains in the same location northeast of the house.	Substantially renovated, with a modern metal roof and siding (Photo 19).	NC
Metal Gazebo and decorations (Object)	The semi-circular driveway splits just past the arbor, extending to a large tear-drop shaped drive connecting to the frame garage in the rear yard (non-contributing; Figure 4).	This bed contains a number of non-historic elements (Photo 20). Four fluted columns form a semi-circle at the rear of the bed; these were relocated from elsewhere on the property. A large metal gazebo of recent vintage is located near the center. Stamped concrete stepping stones lead to and serve as a floor to the gazebo, which has a small seating area. A large concrete urn with a tropical plant is behind the gazebo. A concrete statue of Neptune, approximately five feet tall, is to the west of the gazebo. A pair of white painted concrete urn-shaped planters, a small white concrete statue, several arborvitae shrubs and hostas complete this area (Photo 20). This combination of newer elements and relocated columns is a single non-contributing resource.	NC
Raised wooden deck (Structure)	Located between the wood gazebo and the raised brick planting bed to the rear or east of the house.	Built circa 1995 to 2003, with high wood fencing on the north and south sides and a wood railing on the east side (Photo 21). The 1960 aerial photos do not appear to show anything in this area prior to construction of the wooden deck.	NC

¹⁸ The 1960 aerial photos are used to assist in determining the age of outbuildings, as there are no Sanborn Maps showing this neighborhood. Many, if not most of these outbuildings are believed to be much older than 1960.

National Register of Historic Places
 Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Small wooden trellis (Object)	Located at the end of a short pathway in the rear yard flanked by small planting beds.	(Photo 18). This small trellis is a non-contributing resource as it is a somewhat temporary installation.	NC
Pair of large five globed post lights (Object)	Located in the front yard, flanking the fountain.	These post lamps do not appear to be historic, are small in scale and are not significant landscape elements (Photos 11, 12).	Not counted.
Large low concrete bowl planters (Object)	Located at the outer corners of the concrete pad between the house and the fountain.	These planters are of recent vintage and are temporary ornaments. (Photos 11 - 13).	Not counted.
Concrete griffins (Object)	One griffin guards the outer corner of each side porch.	The griffins are removable garden décor. (Photos 11, 12).	Not counted.
Angel statue with low unpainted concrete bowl-shaped planter (Object)	Near the western property line.	A larger angel statue present at the time of the Moreau Drive Neighborhood Survey was removed by a family member of a previous owner. This has been replaced by a smaller angel statue and a concrete planter (Photo 22). Not counted due to its recent vintage, temporary nature and small scale.	Not counted.

Integrity

Setting

The district's setting remains largely unchanged since the time of construction. The path and elevation of Green Berry Road remains unchanged from its days as a county road. Most of the houses between the district and the Moreau Drive Historic District were constructed between 1923 and 1957, with two houses built in 1960 and 1971.¹⁹ The more recent houses, while located near the McHenry House, do not face the same direction due to the bend in Green Berry Road and are a considerable distance from the McHenry House, so are not a disruptive influence on the district (Figures 3 and 4). The lot across the street from the Dewey House is steeply sloped and remains undeveloped, located in the bend of the road. The block of houses south of the proposed district were primarily constructed between 1940 and 1957, with one house adjacent to the Nacy House built in 1978.²⁰ Trees separate this house from the Nacy House, so its age is not a disruptive influence. Lands to the rear or east remain undeveloped, with no new houses visible to the rear of the district. Homes on the opposite side of Green Berry

¹⁹ Diedrich, Survey Report for the Moreau Drive Neighborhood Survey; associated inventory forms by Michelle Diedrich and Rebecca Prater, 2008.

²⁰ Diedrich, Moreau Drive Neighborhood Survey inventory forms.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Road are built at a lower elevation and are over fifty years old, so do not greatly disrupt the setting. The setting remains much the same as when the homes were constructed.

Houses

The three houses remain true to their original design by architect Frank Miller. There have been changes over time, but these are not major alterations and do not detract from the homes' historic character. On the McHenry House, the front porch has been enclosed with 1/1 windows, but the stone piers and half walls remain, so this enclosure does not significantly alter the appearance of the house. The windows are replacements but an attempt has been made to reflect the original muntin design. It appears a wood board hanging vertically from the eaves of the front porch has been removed, so that the brackets on the porch no longer connect to the eaves (Figure 8). The Dewey House has vinyl siding on the dormers and on the side walls above the first floor stone walls. Almost all of the original windows remain (all on the front and more visible south façade are original), protected by metal storm windows. At the Nacy House, vinyl siding has been added, but the siding closely matches the previous narrow wood siding (Photo 23). All of the windows on the front of the house are original, protected by modern storms. The general layout of the properties remains much the same, with outbuildings and driveways appearing as they were during the period of significance, 1908 to 1910, verified by the oldest map available showing the district's footprint, which is 1960²¹ (Figure 5). While a few landscape features have been added more recently to the Nacy House, these are largely located behind the house, are mostly small in scale and do not detract from its architectural character. The garage has a newer roof and siding but is in the rear yard at a lower elevation, retaining its historic location and does not negatively impact the character of the property. Overall, the houses and their related outbuildings remain largely as when they were constructed, retaining their historic location and setting. The houses retain their features from architect Frank Miller's original designs and exhibit original materials and workmanship. The physical features of the houses and outbuildings convey feelings and associations related to their historic functions and the 1908 – 1910 Period of Significance, the period when they were constructed.

²¹ MidMoGIS.com 1960 aerial photos. Accessed August 19, 2021.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
----- County and State
N/A
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Summary: The Frank Miller Green Berry Road Historic District located at 1427, 1431 and 1503 Green Berry Road in Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri is locally significant and is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The district is significant as the work of a master, local architect Frank Miller. The period of significance relates to the period of construction of these houses, from 1908 to 1910. The district was built in an area that was semi-rural at the time of construction. The location of these houses at a turn on Green Berry Road, the elevation of two houses above the road, their large size, large lots and period architectural designs distinguish these houses from the surrounding neighborhood, which was largely built during the 1920s – 1950s. The district represents three designs by Jefferson City architect Frank Miller, who was a prominent architect and builder in Jefferson City from circa 1880 to 1922, when he relocated to Kansas City. The peak of Miller's career, or when he began to use a wider variety of architectural styles and designed a greater number of buildings was from 1905 to 1913, coinciding with the construction of the houses in the proposed district. Most of the commercial and institutional buildings known to be designed by Frank Miller remain as important historic resources of the community, with two in the Missouri State Capitol Historic District downtown (the Cole County Courthouse and Central Bank) being significant components of the city's skyline (Figure 14). All but one of Miller's eight extant commercial and institutional buildings are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Five of these have also been designated as Local Landmarks. However, besides these three houses proposed for nomination, only six other residential designs by Frank Miller are known to remain in Jefferson City. Of these six, one has been converted to four apartments and one is surrounded by multiple modern additions. Three houses are located adjacent to one another at 711, 715 and 719 Swifts Highway and could likely qualify for listing on the National Register as a historic district. To date, the McHenry House (part of the proposed district) is the only house designed by Miller that has been designated as a Local Landmark. The Frank Miller Green Berry Road Historic District contains three houses that well represent Miller's residential designs from the peak of his career as an architect (1905 to 1913), their period of significance being 1908 to 1910.

Narrative:

Jefferson City Historical Context

Jefferson City was selected as Missouri's state capitol by the legislature in 1821, the least developed location of any considered with only two families in residence by 1823.²² Lots were laid out by Daniel Morgan Boone, son of the famous frontiersman.²³ The initial southern city limit was at Atchison Street²⁴ (Figure 9). The city grew slowly, remaining in the lower, more level areas with development parallel to the Missouri River. In addition to the hilly terrain, the city was hampered first by efforts by other Missouri cities to wrest the state capitol designation from

²² The Urbana Group, "Jefferson City Historic East Architectural / Historic Survey, Summary Report," <https://dnr.mo.gov/shop.survey/COAS001-R.pdf> Accessed June 30, 2021. 9 – 10.

²³ City of Jefferson website, https://www.jeffersoncitymo.gov/live_play/history_heritage/index.php Accessed August 18, 2021.

²⁴ Toni Prawl, "Jefferson City's Lafayette Street: Corridor of Social Conscience," *Yesterday & Today*, Historic City of Jefferson newsletter, February 2015, 10. <https://www.historiccityofjefferson.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/H CJ-newsletter-Feb-2015-ONLINE-Final-2.pdf>, accessed August 18, 2021.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Jefferson City then by the Civil War. Growth began to occur after 1900 with the expansion of state government²⁵ and replacement of the capitol building after it burned in 1911.²⁶

Neighborhood Development Context

When the houses in the district were built, Green Berry Road was a rural county road, and the nearest development large enough to be included in the Sanborn Map of 1908 was Lincoln University at E. Dunklin and Lafayette Streets, a mile away (Figure 10).²⁷ The area depicted in detail on the 1908 Sanborn Map generally did not yet extend as far south as Atchison Street²⁸ (Figure 9). Frank Miller described the Dewey House as a “Country Residence” on his designs (Figure 13). Introduction of the streetcar in 1911 facilitated development in the nearby Moreau Drive neighborhood, with service extending to Moreland Avenue (Figure 6). Houses in this district were built without access to public transit,²⁹ so their owners depended on cars for transportation and all had garages for automobile storage. The Wagner Place subdivision began to sell lots on Moreau Drive, Fairmount Boulevard, Oakwood Drive and Fairmount Court in 1913.³⁰ Yet no listing for residences on Moreau Drive or Green Berry Road are shown in the 1915 city directory. Development in the area was still so sparse that the Sanborn Map from 1939 did not provide details for the district³¹ (Figure 11), even though the Sanborn map did show the Wagner Place and Fairmount Place subdivisions and a few more houses were built on Green Berry Road in the 1920s and 1930s.³² Similarly, lots on Green Berry Road were just beginning to show on a map of Jefferson City dating to 1943³³ (Figure 11). Green Berry Road remained a County Road until after 1943. Even as late as 1951, city directories did not list house numbers for houses in the district, only listing owners’ names and sometimes an “ws” for west side or “es” for east side of the road.³⁴ Street names changed and house numbers appear to have been changed several times, as Houck McHenry is shown as living at 1313 Moreau Drive in 1925 and at 1315 Moreau Drive in 1933 and 1935. Richard Nacy is listed in his obituary as living at 1437 Green Berry Road, while the current address for his house is 1503.³⁵ Green Berry Road is not included in the directories until after 1943, instead in 1943 there is a reference to Moreau Drive continuing to the city limits, which were located about a block past the district (Figures 7 and 11). Development occurred in the 1960s behind the houses on the west side of Green Berry with the Moreau Heights neighborhood encompassing Major, Kolb and Isom Drives

²⁵ City of Jefferson website.

²⁶ Urbana Group, 14.

²⁷ Library of Congress website, 1908 Sanborn Map, https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4164jm.g4164jm_g047151908/?sp=1&r=0.04,0.115,0.933,0.593,0 Accessed August 18, 2021. Distance provided by Google maps. Accessed August 18, 2021.

²⁸ Library of Congress website.

²⁹ Josse.

³⁰ Josse.

³¹ Library of Congress website, 1939 Sanborn Map, https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4164jm.g4164jm_g047151947/?sp=1&r=0.037,0.593,0.933,0.593,0 Accessed August 18, 2021.

³² Diedrich, Moreau Drive Neighborhood Survey forms.

³³ 1943 Map hanging in Cole County Recorder of Deeds’ Office.

³⁴ City directories first listed house numbers for Green Berry addresses in the 1950s.

³⁵ “Central Missouri Trust Co. President Richard R. Nacy, 65, Dies; Longtime Democratic Leader,” *Jefferson City Post-Tribune*, January 10, 1961, 3.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

and abutting Hough Park Road (Figure 6). Two to three houses east of the district, Green Berry turns and Dixon Drive splits to the southwest, with houses on Dixon built in the 1950s.³⁶

This area was farmland when the district began to develop, and Houck McHenry acquired part of Outlot 106 from William D'Oench in August of 1907 and Outlot 107 and part of Outlot 109 from William J. Edwards in January of 1908 (Figures 11 and 12). McHenry paid \$7,000 for part of Outlot 106 and \$3,600 for the remaining tract.³⁷ Ann Dewey bought the land where 1431 Green Berry Road is located from Houck McHenry and recorded the deed on November 22, 1907.³⁸ Ann Dewey purchased an additional four acres in the southwest corner of Outlot 107 from Houck McHenry in February 1908.³⁹ The Deweys had their architect Frank Miller draw up plans for the house, which are dated March 1908.⁴⁰ Ann Dewey sold part of Outlots 106 and 107 (about four acres) to Waller W. Graves in June, 1910, corresponding to the construction date of 1910 for 1503 Green Berry Road. Houck McHenry built his house in 1910⁴¹ and sold land to Waller Graves in June, 1912, part of Outlot 109. Charles Dewey sold 8.75 acres to Houck McHenry in December of 1923, part of Outlot 107.⁴² The boundary for the district includes property historically associated with the three houses and all the property currently associated with the houses at 1427, 1431 and 1503 Green Berry Road. Houck McHenry initially had an entire farm that extended north and east of his house. Some of this land has been sold over the years, (Figures 3 and 12), leaving 5.79 acres at present which provides a sizeable buffer around the McHenry house and outbuildings, although no modern development has yet occurred on much of the former farm. The Dewey and Nancy Houses retain their original sized lots.

Frank B. Miller, Architect

Frank B. Miller has been described by Dr. Gary Kremer⁴³ as "one of Jefferson City's most prominent builders at the turn of the century,"⁴⁴ "Jefferson City's most prominent architect,"⁴⁵ an architect "whose imprint on the City of Jefferson's material environment remains visible all over the city..."⁴⁶ Following Miller's death the local newspaper stated "no building of any size or consequence was planned in Jefferson City without the late Frank B. Miller...Many of the city's finest structures are the result of his ability. Besides being a craftsman of surpassing skill he was also a citizen of exceptional worth."⁴⁷ Miller was born in 1859⁴⁸ in St. Joseph, Missouri, son

³⁶ Mid Mo GIS. Accessed August 19, 2021.

³⁷ Cole County Recorder of Deeds, Book 33, Page 138; Book 33 page 378.

³⁸ Cole County Recorder of Deeds, Book 33 Page 284.

³⁹ Cole County Recorder of Deeds, Book 33 Page 374. There may have been some confusion regarding title on this property, as two quit claim deeds were filed in 1910. Charles Dewey sold part of Outlot 107 (8.75 acres) back to Houck McHenry in December 1923, Book 5, Page 261.

⁴⁰ Floor plans provided by current owner LaVerne Brondel.

⁴¹ Diedrich, Moreau Drive Neighborhood Survey form for McHenry House.

⁴² Cole County Recorder of Deeds Office, Book 5 Page 261.

⁴³ Dr. Gary Kremer is currently the Executive Director of the State Historical Society of Missouri, serving in this position since 2004, was Missouri's state archivist from 1987 to 1991, taught history at Lincoln University and William Woods University and has written, coauthored and coedited twelve history books.

⁴⁴ Kremer, *Heartland History, Vol. 2*, (St. Louis: G. Bradley Publishing Company, 2001), 107.

⁴⁵ Kremer, *Heartland History, Vol. 3*, (Jefferson City, MO: City of Jefferson, 2001), 69.

⁴⁶ Kremer, *Exploring Historic Jefferson City*, (Jefferson City, MO: City of Jefferson, 2003), 47.

⁴⁷ "Announcements," *Jefferson City Post Tribune*, January 26, 1939, 8.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

of Sinclair Miller, state Representative from Buchanan County. The family was forced to leave St. Joseph due to their Southern sympathies and moved to live with relatives in Manchester, Missouri.⁴⁹ Frank's mother Margaret Basye Miller died there in 1866, resulting in Frank and his two brothers and a sister relocating to Jefferson City to live with their aunt, Elizabeth Basye.⁵⁰ The family lived in the former Sunrise Hotel, which had been owned and operated by their grandfather but converted to a residence before their arrival. This home on Madison St. was across from the Governor's Mansion,⁵¹ completed in 1871,⁵² possibly influencing Miller's early interest in architecture. It is not known if Miller received any formal training in architecture or began as a builder and transitioned into designing buildings.

Miller's career as an architect in Jefferson City spanned at least 39 years, from 1883 to 1922. A number of his commercial and institutional buildings continue to function as important components of Jefferson City's downtown Missouri State Capitol Historic District. Two of Miller's downtown designs (the Cole County Courthouse and Central Bank) are significant components of the city's skyline (Figure 14). Many of his buildings are listed on the National Register and are Local Landmarks and are described in greater detail below. Miller's works were designed to meet his clients' desires and reflect a number of architectural styles that were popular at the time they were constructed. Several of his commercial and institutional designs were built using the Romanesque Revival style and Classical Revival style. A number of his residential designs show an affinity for the Prairie style and several were built as Colonial Revival style houses, with the Craftsman style represented as well.

Frank Miller worked independently in the beginning of his career, then became partners with architect Charles Opel by 1904, as the services of "Miller and Opel, Architects, Jefferson City and Columbia," were advertised in the 1904 – 1905 city directory as having an office at 201 E. High Street. The 1911 – 1912 directory lists the firm as "Miller, Opel and Torbitt, Architects," with offices in Jefferson City, Kansas City and Springfield, Missouri.⁵³ Miller and Opel collaborated on designs for St. Mary's Hospital and the Louis Lohman House, both since demolished. Charles Opel moved to Kansas City in 1914 where he built a home,⁵⁴ but died in January 1915.⁵⁵ After this partnership dissolved, Miller designed the city's "first skyscraper," the seven story Central Trust Bank (now Central Bank at 238 Madison Street), where he had an office,⁵⁶

⁴⁸ Karen Grace, "Missouri Architect and Builders," *Preservation Issues*, Missouri Department of Natural Resources State Historic Preservation Program, Vol 5, No. 5, September / October 1995, page 4. [https://mostateparks.com/sites/mostateparks/files/PI5-5\(9-10-95\).pdf](https://mostateparks.com/sites/mostateparks/files/PI5-5(9-10-95).pdf) Accessed June 30, 2021.

⁴⁹ Grace.

⁵⁰ Kremer, *Heartland History*, Vol. 2, 107.

⁵¹ Grace.

⁵² Rebecca Gordon, "Cole County History: Governor's Mansion celebrates 150 Years," *News Tribune*, June 18, 2021. <https://www.newstribune.com/news/local/story/2021/jun/19/governors-mansion-celebrates-150-years/875539/> Accessed July 6, 2021.

⁵³ The Urbana Group, 22 – 23.

⁵⁴ "The New Home of Charles Opel, a Kansas City Architect, will be of Hollow Tile, Stuccoed White," *The Kansas City Star*, December 6, 1914, 16.

⁵⁵ "Death of Charles Opel," *The Kansas City Star*, January 26, 1915, 11.

⁵⁶ Kremer, *Exploring Historic Jefferson City*, 50.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

although by 1921 his office was in the Dallmeyer building.⁵⁷ Miller moved to Kansas City in 1922 at age 63 to oversee manufacture of a school locker he had designed.⁵⁸ He applied for a patent for this locker in 1924 and received the patent in 1926.⁵⁹ (Figure 18) No newspaper or other references have been identified to verify if this locker design was ever manufactured. Miller would have been 67 when he received the patent and may have lost interest or been deterred by ill health from pursuing manufacture of the locker. By 1938 Miller had moved to Silver Spring, Maryland to be near his daughter,⁶⁰ where he died in 1939. Frank's funeral was held at Grace Episcopal Church in Jefferson City, followed by burial in Woodland Cemetery.⁶¹

No list or archive of Frank Miller's designs has been discovered during research for this nomination. No previous research or scholarship developed on Frank Miller has been identified, other than the research provided below. Miller was known as an architect and as a builder, working with successful masons Henry Wallau,⁶² Fred Buehrle and Joseph Schmidli.⁶³ Some clues to buildings he may have designed can be obtained from articles written about the buildings Wallau, Buehrle and Schmidli worked on, as they all worked to construct a number of Miller's buildings. But these builders worked for other architects as well. Frank Miller designed houses for wealthy members of Jefferson City society, who had a variety of connections between them, ranging from business interests to church membership to an interest in golf. Just as people today often share the name of a favorite painter or car mechanic, they probably recommended Miller's services as an architect to their friends. Miller was a cousin of Ann Dewey, owner of 1431 Green Berry Road,⁶⁴ and may have had other connections to his clients. While Miller may have designed other buildings besides those described below, only those where written confirmation of his involvement could be found have been included. The following list has been developed from National Register nominations, articles and books on Jefferson City history, newspaper articles, census data and a 1995 article by Karen Grace.⁶⁵ This sampling of Miller's work includes commercial, institutional and residential buildings from 1883 to 1920. While perhaps not all-inclusive, it is sufficient to allow for a review and comparison of buildings designed throughout his career. A table with photos of the majority of these buildings follows the list below.

⁵⁷ *Leshnick's City Directory of Jefferson City, Missouri*, (Leshnick Directory Company: Peoria, IL), 1921, 209.

⁵⁸ Grace.

⁵⁹ Drawings of Miller's design and patent application can be found at <https://patents.google.com/patent/US1570388> Accessed September 23, 2021.

⁶⁰ "Mrs. Hargrove Dies in Texas," *Jefferson City Post Tribune*, July 14, 1938, 1.

⁶¹ "Announcements," *The Daily Capital News*, January 24, 1939, 3.

⁶² Kremer, *Heartland History Vol. 2*, 52.

⁶³ Kremer, *Heartland History Vol. 2*, 107.

⁶⁴ "Mrs. Hargrove Dies in Texas."

⁶⁵ Grace.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 15

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Buildings Designed by Frank Miller

Year of
Construction Name and Address of Building

Commercial and Institutional Buildings

- 1883 Temple Beth El, 318 Monroe Street, Gothic Style, Extant.
- 1889 St. Peter's Catholic School, 216 Broadway Street, Romanesque Style, Extant.
- 1895 Burch-Berendzen Grocer Co., 304 E. High Street, Romanesque Style, Extant.
- 1896 Cole County Courthouse, 301 E. High Street, Romanesque Style, Extant.
- 1901 Carnegie Library, 210 Adams Street, Classical Revival Style, Extant.
- 1904 Broadway School, 230 W. Dunklin Street, Classical Revival Style, Extant.
- 1905 St. Mary's Hospital, Hwy. 50 and MO Blvd., Gothic Style, Demolished 2018.
- 1916 Central Bank, 238 Madison Street, Renaissance Revival Style, Extant.
- 1918 Cole County Courthouse rebuild, 301 E. High Street, Romanesque Style, Extant.
- 1919 Central School, 315 E. Dunklin Street, Classical Revival Style, Extant.
- 1919 Memorial Hall, Lincoln University campus, Lafayette and Dunklin Streets. Built 1896, tower rebuilt by Miller 1919, demolished 1972.
- 1920 Elks Lodge, Monroe Street across from courthouse, designed but never built.

Residential Buildings

- 1893 Louis Lohman House, 927 Jefferson St. (with Charles Opel). Romanesque, Demolished 2001.
- 1905 Albert W. Happy, 719 Swifts Hwy., Colonial Revival, Extant.
- 1905 Ada Price House, 428 Capitol Avenue, Style Unknown, Demolished by 1976.
- 1908 Charles E. Dewey House, 1431 Green Berry, Bungalow, Extant. *
- 1910 Houck McHenry House, 1427 Green Berry, Craftsman, Extant. *
- 1910 Richard R. Nancy House, 1503 Green Berry, Colonial Revival with Classical details, Extant. *
- 1910 W. A. Dallmeyer House, 600 Capitol Avenue, Neo-Classical, Demolished 2019.
- 1911 Sam Cook House, 1100 W. Main Street, Prairie Style, Demolished 2001.
- 1911 T. Lawson Price House, 1002 W. Main Street, Extant, with major additions.
- 1911 Jacob Moerschel, 711 Swifts Hwy., Extant.
- 1913 J. F. Ramsey, 715 Swifts Hwy., Extant.
- 1913 Dr. S. V. Bedford, 1504 W. Main Street, Extant.
- 1914 Dr. G. E. Haigh (dentist), 1500 W. Main Street, Extant, now four apartments.

*-indicates the three houses in the proposed district, described in Section 7 and below.

National Register of Historic Places
 Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 16

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
 Name of Property
 Cole County, Missouri

 County and State
 N/A

 Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Table 1: Buildings Identified as Designed by Frank Miller in Jefferson City, Missouri

Year Built	Property Name & Address	NR Listed	LL ⁶⁶	Residential Owner Info.	Material	Photo
1883	Temple Beth El, 318 Monroe St. ⁶⁷	1976	1993		Brick	
1889	St. Peter's School, 216 Broadway	1976	2007		Brick	
1893	Louis Lohman House, 927 Jefferson St. ⁶⁸	---	---	Built Lohman Opera House (extant) at 102 E. High St. ⁶⁹ ; steamboat owner; retail store owner, now part of Jefferson Landing State Historic Site at	Brick	 Circa 1893

⁶⁶ LL stands for Local Landmark.

⁶⁷ Unless otherwise noted, all photos in this table by Jane Beetem, September 28, 2021.

⁶⁸ Pre-1921 photo, Walter Schroeder, "Munichburg Memories," June 27, 2011.

<http://munichburgmemories.blogspot.com/2011/06/madison-street-becomes-us-highway-54.html>

Accessed September 30, 2021. Circa 2000 photo, Missouri Preservation, <https://preservemo.org/lohman-house/> Accessed September 23, 2021.

⁶⁹ Kremer, *Heartland History*, Vol. 2, 53.

National Register of Historic Places
 Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 17

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Table 1: Buildings Identified as Designed by Frank Miller in Jefferson City, Missouri

Year Built	Property Name & Address	NR Listed	LL ⁶⁶	Residential Owner Info.	Material	Photo
				north end of Jefferson St.. ⁷⁰		 <p>The Lohmann House (photo c. 2000)</p> <p>Circa 2000</p>
1895	Burch-Berendzen Grocer Company, 304 E. High St.	1976	1998		Brick	
1896	Cole County Courthouse, 301 E. High St. ⁷¹	1976	—		Stone	

⁷⁰ "Biographical Sketches, Louis Lohman," Cole County Historical Society, <https://www.colecountyhistoricalmuseum.org/copy-of-a-e-sketches> Accessed October 8, 2021.

⁷¹ Historic postcard, author's collection.

National Register of Historic Places
 Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 18

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
 Name of Property
 Cole County, Missouri

 County and State
 N/A

 Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Table 1: Buildings Identified as Designed by Frank Miller in Jefferson City, Missouri

Year Built	Property Name & Address	NR Listed	LL ⁶⁶	Residential Owner Info.	Material	Photo
1901	Carnegie Library, 210 Adams St.	1976	1998		Stone	
1904	Broadway School, 230 W. Dunklin St.	2002	2015		Brick	
1905 (d. 2018)	St. Mary's Hospital, Hwy. 50 and Missouri Boulevard ⁷²	---	---		Stone	
1905	Albert W. Happy House, 719 Swifts Hwy.	---	---	Owner, Western Steam Bottling Works. Married to Bertha Moerschel of Capitol Brewery Company family. ⁷³	Brick	

⁷² Historic postcard, Dr. Arnold G. Parks Postcard Collection.
<https://mdh.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/postcard/id/115/rec/6> Accessed September 29, 2021.

⁷³ Wyatt Prosch, "Cole County History: Soda bottling companies thrived in Capital City in late 1880s," *News Tribune*, May 1, 2021. <https://www.newstribune.com/news/local/story/2021/may/01/cole-county->

National Register of Historic Places
 Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 19

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Table 1: Buildings Identified as Designed by Frank Miller in Jefferson City, Missouri

Year Built	Property Name & Address	NR Listed	LL ⁶⁶	Residential Owner Info.	Material	Photo
1908	Charles E. Dewey House, 1431 Green Berry Road ⁷⁴ (in nominated district)	_____	_____	Insurance salesman, also farmed 2,000 acres on the Osage River. Ran for Congress in 1922, was defeated in the primary. ⁷⁵	Stone	
1910	Houck McHenry House, 1427 Green Berry Road (in nominated district)	_____	2001	One of the founders of the Capital City Telephone Company in 1900, serving as president until his death in 1936. ⁷⁶	Stone	
1910	Richard R. Nacy House, 1503 Green Berry Road (in nominated district)	_____	_____	MO Treasurer, 1933 – 1937. Official with Democratic state & national party. President, Central Bank 1955 - 1961. ⁷⁷	Frame	
1910 (d. 2019)	W. A. Dallmeyer House, 600	2005	2005	President, Exchange Bank.	Brick	

[history-soda-bottling-companies-thrived-in-capital-city-in-late-1800s/869424/](https://www.sos.mo.gov/archives/history/historiclistings/treasurers) Accessed October 4, 2021. *The Sunday News and Tribune*, October 15, 1967, 4.

⁷⁴ Photos of Dewey, McHenry and Nacy Houses by Jane Beetem, August 20, 2021.

⁷⁵ James E. Ford, *A History of Jefferson City*, (The New Day Press: Jefferson City, MO, 1938), 419.

“Buys Hereford Cattle from Chas. E. Dewey,” *The Daily Capital News*, December 12, 1920, 1. Ford, 420.

⁷⁶ “President of Local ‘Phone Firm Dies of Long Illness,” *Daily Capital News*, October 28, 1936, 1.

⁷⁷ Missouri Secretary of State website,

<https://www.sos.mo.gov/archives/history/historiclistings/treasurers> Accessed August 19, 2021. “Richard R. Nacy, 65, Dies.” *Jefferson City Post Tribune*, January 10, 1961, 3.

National Register of Historic Places
 Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 20

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
 Name of Property
 Cole County, Missouri
 County and State
 N/A
 Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Table 1: Buildings Identified as Designed by Frank Miller in Jefferson City, Missouri

Year Built	Property Name & Address	NR Listed	LL ⁶⁶	Residential Owner Info.	Material	Photo
	Capitol Avenue ⁷⁸			Insurance company owner. City Treasurer, ten years. President, American Hereford Breeders Association. ⁷⁹		
1911 (d. 2001)	Sam Cook House, 1100 W. Main St. ⁸⁰			Missouri Secretary of State, 1900. President, Central Trust Company, 1905 – 1931. ⁸¹	Brick	
1911	T. Lawson Price House, 1002 W. Main St. ⁸²			Attorney, farmed about 1900 acres in Pettis County. Director and VP of Exchange Bank. Director and president of local country club. President and	Brick	

⁷⁸ Photo by Julie Smith, *News Tribune*, December 20, 2014. <https://www.newstribune.com/news/news/story/2014/dec/21/dallmeyer-home-evolves-first-house-1869/530337/> Accessed September 29, 2021.

⁷⁹ "Biographical Sketches, W. A. Dallmeyer," Cole County Historical Society, <https://www.colecountyhistoricalmuseum.org/copy-of-biographical-sketches-of-ea> Accessed October 6, 2021.

⁸⁰ Photo by Dr. Gary Kremer, *Heartland History*, Vol. 2, 115.

⁸¹ "Biographical Sketches, Sam Cook," Cole County Historical Society, <https://www.colecountyhistoricalmuseum.org/copy-of-biographical-sketches-of-ea> Accessed October 6, 2021.

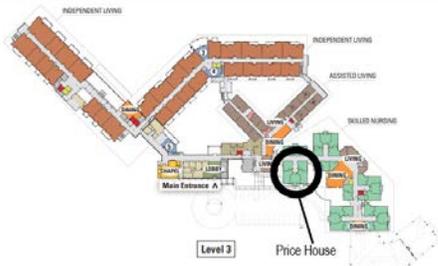
⁸² A map of the property shows the modern additions. Source: Heisinger Bluffs website, campus map, https://storage.googleapis.com/lssliving-prod-assets/uploads/HB_Level_Plan.pdf Accessed October 2, 2021.

National Register of Historic Places
 Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 21

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
 Name of Property
 Cole County, Missouri
 County and State
 N/A
 Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Table 1: Buildings Identified as Designed by Frank Miller in Jefferson City, Missouri

Year Built	Property Name & Address	NR Listed	LL ⁶⁶	Residential Owner Info.	Material	Photo
				founder, Capital City Oil Company, a family-owned corporation. ⁸³		
1911	Jacob W. Moerschel House, 711 Swifts Hwy.	_____	_____	President, Moerschel Products Company. Received Coca-Cola franchise in 1922, continues operation by the family today as a Coca-Cola distributor. ⁸⁴	Brick	
1913	J. Frank Ramsey House, 715 Swifts Hwy.	_____	_____	Inherited railroad tie business. Director, Exchange Bank. Acting director, MO Conservation Commission 1937. Warden, Missouri State Penitentiary, 1938. ⁸⁵	Brick	

⁸³ "Biographical Sketches, T. Lawson Price," Cole County Historical Society, http://www.colecohistosoc.org/bios/bio_p.html Accessed September 30, 2021.

⁸⁴ "Moerschel Products Company Organized," *The Daily Capital News*, March 17, 1922, 1. <https://jccoke.com/our-company/> Accessed October 1, 2021.

⁸⁵ "Biographical Sketches, E. S. Ramsey," http://www.colecohistosoc.org/bios/bio_gr.html Accessed October 1, 2021; Exchange National Bank ad, *Jefferson City Post Tribune*, May 8, 1933, 8; "Richetti Still

National Register of Historic Places
 Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 22

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Table 1: Buildings Identified as Designed by Frank Miller in Jefferson City, Missouri

Year Built	Property Name & Address	NR Listed	LL ⁶⁶	Residential Owner Info.	Material	Photo
1913	Dr. S. V. Bedford House, 1504 W. Main St.	_____	_____	Surgeon. Secretary of the National Surgeon's Association, 1916. Director, Central Trust Company, 1929. ⁸⁶	Brick	
1914	Dr. G. E. Haigh House, 1500 W. Main St.	_____	_____	Dentist. Secretary of the MO Board of Dental Examiners, 1912. Delegate to national convention, 1917. ⁸⁷	Brick	

Refuses Story," *Jefferson City Post Tribune*, October 6, 1938, 1; "Speed Fishing Rodeo," *Jefferson City Post Tribune*, September 1, 1937, 6.

⁸⁶ Dr. Bedford elected Secretary, National Surgeon's Association, *Jefferson City Post Tribune*, November 20, 1916, 1; Central Missouri Trust Official Statement, *Jefferson City Post Tribune*, September 5, 1929, 10.

⁸⁷ *The Democrat Tribune*, "Name Dr. Haigh," October 10, 1917; *Jefferson City Post Tribune*, October 26, 1936, 1. *Dental Laws, Condensed*,

https://www.google.com/books/edition/Dental_Laws_Condensed/afVpAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=dr+haigh+dentist+jefferson+city+mo&pg=PA24&printsec=frontcover Accessed September 30, 2021. *The Practical Dental Journal*,

https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_Practical_Dental_Journal/JD4dAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=dr+haight+dentist+jefferson+city+mo&pg=PA295&printsec=frontcover Accessed September 30, 2021.

National Register of Historic Places
 Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 23

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
 Name of Property
 Cole County, Missouri

 County and State
 N/A

 Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Table 1: Buildings Identified as Designed by Frank Miller in Jefferson City, Missouri

Year Built	Property Name & Address	NR Listed	LL ⁶⁶	Residential Owner Info.	Material	Photo
1916	Central Bank, 238 Madison St.	1976	_____		Stone & Brick	
1918	Cole County Courthouse – rebuild	1976	_____		Stone	
1919	Central School, 315 E. Dunklin St.	_____	_____		Brick	

National Register of Historic Places
 Continuation Sheet

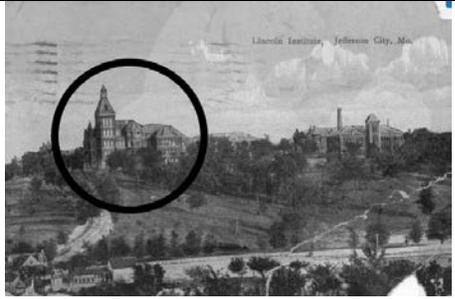
Section number 8 Page 24

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
 Name of Property
 Cole County, Missouri

 County and State
 N/A

 Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Table 1: Buildings Identified as Designed by Frank Miller in Jefferson City, Missouri

Year Built	Property Name & Address	NR Listed	LL ⁶⁶	Residential Owner Info.	Material	Photo
1919 (d. 1972)	Memorial Hall – Lincoln University, Lafayette & E. Dunklin Streets, rebuild tower ⁸⁸	_____	_____		Brick	

Comparison and Analysis of Frank Miller's Building Designs

Miller's Early Designs Used a Limited Number of Styles

The bulk of Miller's designs were built between 1900 and 1920, and his most prolific years were 1905 to 1913, the peak of his career. Frank Miller started his career designing brick buildings, mostly using a single architectural style. His first known design, Temple Beth El, was a red brick synagogue designed with Gothic arches on the front to communicate that it was a house of worship (Table 1). Miller's next four designs (St. Peter's Catholic School, Louis Lohman House, Burch-Berendzen Grocer Company and Cole County Courthouse) were in the Romanesque Revival style, and all of his first four designs were built of red brick (Temple Beth El, St. Peter's Catholic School, Louis Lohman House and Burch-Berendzen Grocer Company, Table 1).

Miller Seemed to Prefer Masonry as a Building Material

He may have begun his career as a builder and worked with a number of well-known masons in Jefferson City throughout his career. Of the 25 projects designed by Miller reviewed for this nomination, 14 were built of brick, five of stone and one of brick and stone. Only one of his buildings is not masonry, but whether this is due to Miller's preferences, his clients' desires for their buildings to appear as strong and permanent contributions to Jefferson City's built environment or the community's passage of an ordinance prohibiting frame buildings in the mid-1800s due to a fear of fire⁸⁹ is unknown. The use of stone for the Cole County Courthouse may have been part of the county's requirements for the project, as the previous building was stone and it appears that this stone may have been reused in the lower portion of the 1896 building (Table 1).

Extent of Miller's Practice

⁸⁸ "Panoramic View of Lincoln Institute. Prominently Shows Memorial Hall," HBCU Library Alliance, <https://hbcudigitalibrary.auctr.edu/digital/collection/lumo/id/265> Accessed October 4, 2021.

⁸⁹ Charles van Ravenswaay, *The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri: A Survey of a Vanishing Culture*, (Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press, 1977), 12 221.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 25

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

While Miller's practice was listed in the 1911 – 1912 directory as having offices in Jefferson City, Kansas City and Springfield, Missouri, only one design outside Cole County has been identified as credited to Miller. The courthouse in Miller County, Missouri was expanded by Miller with partner Charles Opel in 1909 with stone veneer added.⁹⁰ This courthouse building is extant but county offices moved to a new courthouse in 2003.⁹¹

Miller Used a Wider Variety of Architectural Styles after 1900

After 1900, Miller's designs reflected a wider variety of architectural styles. Frank Miller designed his buildings to meet the needs of his clients, using architectural styles that were popular at the time. His sixth and seventh designs, Carnegie Library (1901) and Broadway School (1904), were both Classical Revival style buildings, with the library in stone and the school built of brick (Table 1). For the 1905 St. Mary's Hospital, Miller returned to a Gothic style, using rusticated stone and castellated turrets (Table 1). The Albert W. Happy House (1905, Table 1) was the first of several Colonial Revival style houses, as Miller returned to this style for the T. Lawson Price House (1911, Table 1), the Dr. S. V. Bedford House (1913, Table 1), the Dr. G. E. Haigh House (1914, Table 1) and used Colonial style and Classical Revival elements on the Richard R. Nancy House*⁹² (1910, Photo 11). The W. A. Dallmeyer House was significantly enlarged in 1910, when the Neoclassical style front porch was added (Table 1).⁹³ Also in 1910, Miller designed the Houck McHenry House*, the only known Craftsman style house in his designs (Photo 4). The Prairie style was embraced by Miller for the Sam Cook House in 1911, with its hipped roof, wide overhanging eaves and numerous large brackets at the eaves (Table 1). He returned to this style for the J. F. Ramsey House in 1913, with its flared hipped roof, wide overhanging eaves and heavy brackets at the eaves of the front porch (Table 1). The Renaissance Revival style was utilized for Central Bank in 1916, built of both stone and brick (Table 1), and Central School was built in 1919 in a Late 18th / Early 19th century revival architectural style (Table 1). Central School was the last new building by Frank Miller, then age 60, followed by a rebuild of the tower on Memorial Hall at Lincoln University and a design for an Elks Lodge downtown that apparently was never built.

After 1900, Miller Relied Less on Ornamentation

Miller's designs vary in their level of decoration, depending on the architectural style used and client preferences. His designs prior to 1900 have more exuberant ornamentation while after 1900 his designs became more reserved, in keeping with the styles of the period. Both the Cole County Court house and the Burch-Berendzen Grocer Company, built by Miller in 1895 and 1896, have decorative carved stone faces on their facades (Table 1). While the overall design of

⁹⁰ "Miller County," <http://www.courthouses.co/us-states/m/missouri/miller-county/> Accessed September 28, 2021.

⁹¹ Images for Miller County, Missouri, CourthouseHistory.com, <http://courthousehistory.com/gallery/states/missouri/counties/miller> Accessed October 10, 2021.

⁹² Houses included in this nomination are designated by an asterisk.

⁹³ The second story front porch was added later, appearing on a Sanborn map from 1940. Urbana Group, Historic East Architectural Survey form, 1992. <https://mostateparks.com/sites/mostateparks/files/JC%20Historic%20East%20Survey.pdf> Accessed October 7, 2021.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 26

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

these buildings is Romanesque Revival, the addition of faces, or “grotesques,” reflects architecture that began in 12th century Europe, gaining popularity in the United States in the Northeast and Midwest between 1890 and 1930.⁹⁴ Miller displayed his love of carved stone again on the Dewey House* (1908), an otherwise unornamented house with carved rounded stones near the eaves facing the inside of both front and rear porches (Photos 2 and 8). One of Miller’s most highly detailed designs was the Louis Lohman House, originally featuring two turrets, elaborate gables, dormers and roof cresting, a design created early in his career in 1893 with Charles Opel (Table 1). Temple Beth El has two rather triangular motifs, which along with the trio of Gothic arches may have been references to the Holy Trinity (Table 1), perhaps related to the Jewish congregation’s desire to assimilate into their communities while affirming their Jewish identities.⁹⁵ The majority of Miller’s designs from 1900 to 1920 do not use ornamentation other than horizontal cast concrete bands, lintels and keystones. The Cook House had what appear to be square cast concrete ornaments near the eaves (Table 1). Miller used horizontal cast concrete bands on Broadway and Central Schools and on the Cook, Moerschel and Ramsey Houses (Table 1). Decorative cast concrete lintels were used on the Happy, T. Lawson Price, Bedford and Haigh Houses (Table 1). Columns were used as ornament on the otherwise restrained Carnegie Library and on the Dallmeyer, Nacy*, Bedford, Happy and T. Lawson Price Houses. The Bedford House’s columns were flat pilasters, while the Happy and Bedford Houses feature both pilasters and free standing columns (Table 1).

Certain Features Were Used on More Than One Design

Even though his designs vary in style and appearance, comparisons of Miller’s designs reveals patterns as certain elements are repeated. In his five houses built in the Colonial Revival style, or this style plus Classical Revival elements, a number of similarities exist. The Happy House (1905, Table 1) has an arch-topped entry similar to the porch on the Bedford House (1913, Table 1). Entries on both houses are framed by columns and pilasters, although the entrance at the Happy House is recessed, similar to the entry at the Nacy House* (1910, Photos 11, 13). Arched transoms were used on the Happy and Haigh Houses, and while the fan light transom at the Haigh House is more elaborate, the Happy House has an arched pediment that accentuates the arched transom. Both the Happy and T. Lawson Price Houses have denticulated molding at the eaves, and the Price House has round-arched brick designs with keystones over the first floor windows that reflect similar arches at the entrance to the Nacy House* (Table 1). The Happy House features a porch on the left or east side, similar to the porte-cocheres found at the McHenry House* at 1427 Green Berry Road and the Haigh House at 1500 W. Main Street (Table 1, Photo 4). The Happy, Bedford and Haigh Houses have rectangular concrete lintels with square incisions at the corners, although these are found on the second floor of the Happy and Bedford Houses and on the first floor of the Haigh House (Table 1). The narrow strip windows flanking the entrance of the Haigh House are similar to those on the McHenry House* at 1427 Green Berry Road (Table 1, Photo 4). Miller appears to have used the same concrete

⁹⁴ Abe Lebovic, “History of Grotesques and Gargoyles,” [This Old House](https://www.thisoldhouse.com/masonry/21018734/history-of-grotesques-and-gargoyles), <https://www.thisoldhouse.com/masonry/21018734/history-of-grotesques-and-gargoyles> Accessed October 7, 2021.

⁹⁵ Steven H Moffson, “Identity and Assimilation in Synagogue Architecture in Georgia, 1870 – 1920,” <https://www.jstor.org/stable/3514431> Accessed September 23, 2021.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 27

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
----- County and State
N/A
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

keystones on the French doors at the center of the Haigh House's second floor as on the second floor of the T. Lawson Price House (Table 1).

Just as Miller used elements of the Colonial Revival style in different combinations, he used Prairie style elements differently on several houses. The most distinctly Prairie style house Miller designed is the Sam Cook House (1911, Table 1). The J. F. Ramsey House (1913, Table 1), has a hipped roof that flares near the bottom, with hipped dormers, all covered by clay tiles. The Cook House had a similar roof. Both houses featured a one-story hipped roof front porch and triple window units, with horizontal banding near the eaves. But the Ramsey House has a pared-down appearance, lacking the numerous large brackets at the eaves seen on the Cook House. The low hipped roof so associated with the Prairie style was used by Miller on two houses of a different style, the Haigh House and the Nancy House* (Table 1 and Photo 11). Both houses have wide overhanging eaves, combined with their Colonial and Classical Revival style elements.

Miller Not Opposed to Mixing Architectural Styles

Miller did not shy away from mixing styles on the Jacob W. Moerschel House (1911, Table 1). While it has a number of similarities to the J. F. Ramsey house next door (Table 1), which is built in the Prairie style, the Moerschel house's gable roof and prominent gables on the front and the one-story front porch do not fit the Prairie style. Both houses are built of brick with clay tile roofs, have triple window units on the second floor and horizontal concrete banding near the eaves. But the Moerschel House also has vertical decorations on the front gables and front porch that reflect the Tudor style. Miller also mixed architectural styles on the Nancy House* (1910), which has a hipped roof, wide overhanging eaves and single pane lower sashes typical of Prairie style houses popular at the time. The first and second floors of the house exhibit Colonial Revival style and Classical details such as the arched entryway and Ionic and Doric columns used on the front of the house and its side porches.

Influence From Other Architects' Designs

Frank Miller appears to have been influenced by notable examples of similar styled buildings built around the same time, so he kept apprised of developments in the architecture field both locally and nationwide. In his first known design, the circa 1883 Temple Beth El at 318 Monroe Street, Miller used Gothic arches on the front façade, which may have been used to indicate this was a house of worship (Table 1). It is not known if a Gothic design was chosen by Miller, by the congregation or if Miller was influenced by designs in widely available plan books. A synagogue built the previous year in Charlottesville, Virginia, designed by George W. Spooner has a similar design, with a front facing gable featuring a Gothic arched entry flanked by similarly arched windows (Figure 19).⁹⁶ No connection is known between Miller and Spooner, so perhaps they both were influenced by a published design. Miller used the Romanesque Revival style for the Cole County Courthouse (Table 1). This was only Miller's fifth known design and being awarded the bid for this project would have been a huge boost to his career. He may have "played it safe" by proposing a Romanesque Revival design, as this style dominated Missouri courthouse construction between 1888 and 1908, with the Cole County Courthouse being the sixth

⁹⁶ Congregation Beth Israel, <https://www.cbicville.org/about-us/our-history> Accessed September 17, 2021.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 28

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

courthouse built in this style.⁹⁷ Other examples of Miller being influenced by other's designs is the Dewey House* (Photo 8), which has a strong resemblance to a house designed by Gustav Stickley, who refined and popularized the Craftsman architectural style in the plans he published of Craftsman homes (Figure 15).⁹⁸ Another Stickley design shares features with the Nancy House* (Photo 11), having a triple arched entryway with a recessed entry, hipped roof and symmetrical façade (Figure 16). Miller's design for St. Mary's Hospital was similar to the Housing Unit 1 built at the Missouri State Penitentiary on Lafayette Street near Capitol Avenue in 1905. Both Housing Unit 1 and St. Mary's Hospital are stone, with a pair of castellated turrets on the front façade, described as a "High Victorian Gothic style."⁹⁹ (Table 1, Figure 17)

What remains of Frank Miller's Residential Designs

While a significant number of Frank Miller's commercial and institutional buildings are extant and have been recognized for their contribution to Jefferson City's built environment, his residential designs have received little public recognition and their fate has been less fortunate.¹⁰⁰ Of the thirteen houses known to have been designed by Miller, four have been demolished and one is surrounded by multiple modern additions (Table 1). All but one of the extant commercial and institutional buildings known to have been designed by Miller (eight total) are listed on the National Register. Five of his extant commercial and institutional buildings have been recognized as Local Landmarks, while only the McHenry House at 1427 Green Berry Road, one of the houses proposed for National Register listing in this nomination, has been designated a Local Landmark (Table 1). Besides the three houses included in this nomination, there are only six known Miller designed houses extant in Jefferson City. Of these six houses, the Haigh House has been converted to four apartments so is less likely to be individually designated as a historic resource, although it and the adjacent Bedford House might be listed as Frank Miller designed houses. The T. L. Price House is surrounded by multiple modern additions, likely making it ineligible for National Register listing. Three houses located adjacent to one another at 711, 715 and 719 Swifts Highway could qualify for listing on the National Register as a historic district. Unless future research identifies more houses as having been designed by Frank Miller, the number of his residential designs that could be listed on the National Register will remain small.

⁹⁷ M. Patricia Holmes, Cole County Courthouse and Jail – Sheriff's Office National Register nomination, <https://mostateparks.com/sites/mostateparks/files/Cole%20Co.%20Courthouse%20and%20Jail%20Sheriff%27s%20House.pdf> Accessed September 23, 2021.

⁹⁸ "Gustav Stickley and the Craftsman Home," <http://www.craftsmanhomes.org/overviewofstickl.html> Accessed October 7, 2021.

⁹⁹ Chris Koenig, original author, 2008; Revised by Camilla Deiber, 2015, "Draft National Register nomination for Missouri State Penitentiary," https://cms4files.revize.com/jeffersoncitymo/PPS/Missouri_State_Penitentiary_Nomination.pdf Accessed October 7, 2021.

¹⁰⁰ Miller's own home appears to have been located on the south side of W. McCarty Street at the corner of Washington, probably facing Washington, a location that has been vacant for decades. *The State Republican*, January 16, 1890, 4. A note in this paper describes Miller's home as a "new brick residence on south side of W. McCarty, between Jefferson and Washington." A society column in 1917 refers to his home on Washington Street. *Jefferson City Post Tribune*, August 11, 1917, 1.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 29

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Frank Miller designed buildings to last and to serve his clients' needs, attractive buildings that contributed to the improvement of Jefferson City's built environment. For the most part, he succeeded in achieving this goal. Despite Miller's preference for masonry buildings, they were not immune to fire. Miller rebuilt the Cole County Courthouse and St. Mary's Hospital after they were damaged by fire.¹⁰¹ The buildings he designed that have been demolished did not have structural issues resulting from his design nor did they cease to function for their original purpose.¹⁰² The period when Miller was most active in designing new buildings, 1905 to 1913, coincided with the expansion of Jefferson City outside the core downtown area into newly forming "suburbs." Some of these early suburbs have been encroached upon by commercial or institutional uses, resulting in the loss of the Lohman House, the Cook House and alteration of the T. Lawson Price House. St. Mary's Hospital was replaced by a modern hotel, but the difficulty in continuing to function as a modern hospital in a building over 100 years old with multiple additions was what ultimately sealed its fate. The hospital relocated to a new building and the next owners were not able to use historic tax credits for rehabilitation due to the multiple additions to the building (added after Miller's death) making it ineligible for National Register listing.

Conclusion

The Frank Miller Green Berry Road Historic District, located at 1427, 1431 and 1503 Green Berry Road in Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri is locally significant under Criteria C in the area of Architecture and eligible for listing on the National Register. The district is eligible for listing as representative of the residential designs of a master, local architect Frank Miller. The period of significance is from 1908 to 1910, the period of construction of the three houses. The district is somewhat differentiated from the surrounding houses by the elevation of two of the houses above Green Berry Road, their large lot sizes and earlier period architectural styles. The houses were designed by local architect Frank Miller, a successful Jefferson City architect from circa 1880 to 1922 who designed a number of notable buildings in Jefferson City. These three houses were built at the peak of his career, circa 1905 to 1913. While no previously developed list or archive of Frank Miller's designs has been discovered during research for this nomination,

¹⁰¹ The 1896 Cole County Courthouse was gutted by fire in 1918, and Miller was hired to rebuild the building (Table 1). Probably due to restraints during World War I, permission to rebuild the courthouse had to be obtained from the National Council of Defense, which was received on November 11, 1918. "Building Permit Granted," *Jefferson City Post Tribune*, November 11, 1918, 1. A fire ravaged St. Mary's Hospital in 1919. Miller was hired for the rebuild and the city's only hospital returned to service in 1920 (Table 1). Tammy Boeschen, "Cole County History: First Hospital in Jefferson City," *News Tribune*, August 22, 2020. <https://www.newstribune.com/news/local/story/2020/aug/22/cole-county-history-first-hospital-in-jefferson-city/838508/> Accessed September 23, 2021.

¹⁰² Lincoln Institute (now Lincoln University at Lafayette and E. Dunklin Streets) hired Frank Miller to reconstruct the tower on the Lincoln Institute's main building, Memorial Hall (Table 1). Bids were solicited from contractors through a notice published on March 13, 1919. "Notice to Contractors," *Jefferson City Post Tribune*, March 13, 1919, 2. Memorial Hall was built in 1895, designed by Charles Opel prior to his partnership with Miller. There must have been structural concerns by 1919, as the tower was rebuilt without the distinctive pyramidal roof. Memorial Hall was demolished in 1972, after it was damaged by fire during student riots in 1969. Holland, Antonio F., Timothy R. Roberts and Dennis White, edited by Rosemary Hearn, *The Soldiers' Dream Continued: A Pictorial History of Lincoln University of Missouri*, (Lincoln University: Jefferson City, MO) 1991, 60 and 64.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 30

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

twenty-two buildings designed by Miller have been identified, with eight commercial and institutional buildings and nine residential buildings extant. One institutional building and four residential buildings designed by Frank Miller have been demolished, leaving seventeen extant examples of his work. Miller also rebuilt the Cole County Courthouse and St. Mary's Hospital after they were gutted by fire and rebuilt the tower on Memorial Hall at Lincoln University. St. Mary's Hospital and Memorial Hall have since been demolished (Table 1). Early in his career, Miller used few architectural styles while after 1900 his designs included more architectural styles and the amount of ornamentation on his buildings was more restrained. Masonry buildings were Miller's preferred building material, with only one frame building identified as one of his designs. While Miller's buildings vary in their appearance, he sometimes utilized the same or similar design elements in different ways. Miller was known to mix architectural styles on his residential buildings, combining elements of Prairie and Colonial Revival styles and Prairie and Tudor styles. The influence of other architects' designs or plan books may be seen in some of his buildings, particularly Temple Beth El, St. Mary's Hospital and the Dewey and Nancy Houses. Miller partnered for part of his career with architect Charles Opel, and in 1911 – 1912 they advertised offices in Jefferson City, Kansas City and Springfield, Missouri. Miller collaborated with Opel on the designs of the Louis Lohman House and St. Mary's Hospital, both since demolished. Only one building designed by Miller outside of Cole County has been identified; he and Charles Opel designed an expansion of the Miller County Courthouse in 1909. Most of the commercial and institutional buildings known to be designed by Frank Miller remain as important historic resources of the community, with two in the Missouri State Capitol Historic District downtown (the Cole County Courthouse and Central Bank) being significant components of the city's skyline (Figure 14). All but one of Miller's eight extant commercial and institutional buildings are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Five of these have also been designated as Local Landmarks (Table 1). Of Miller's residential designs, only six other houses are known to remain in Jefferson City besides the three houses in this nomination. Significant additions to one of Miller's extant residential buildings may make it ineligible for listing on the National Register. Unless more residential designs by Miller are identified in the future, the number of Frank Miller's residential designs that could be listed on the National Register will remain small. The Frank Miller Green Berry Road Historic District contains three houses that retain their features from architect Frank Miller's original designs and represent Miller's residential designs from the peak of his career as an architect in Jefferson City.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 31

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Major Bibliographical References

Beetem, Jane. Postcard from author's collection.

_____. Photo of part of Jefferson City skyline.

Bing.com/maps. Contextual Map, Figure 2. Accessed March 23, 2021.

Boeschen, Tammy. "Cole County History: First Hospital in Jefferson City," *News Tribune*, August 22, 2020. <https://www.newstribune.com/news/local/story/2020/aug/22/cole-county-history-first-hospital-in-jefferson-city/838508/>

Brondel, LaVerne. Original drawings of house by architect Frank Miller.

Congregation Beth Israel. <https://www.cbicville.org/about-us/our-history> Accessed September 17, 2021.

City of Jefferson website. https://www.jeffersoncitymo.gov//live_play/history_heritage/index.php Accessed August 18, 2021.

Cole County Historical Society website: "Biographical Sketches," http://www.colecohistsoc.org/bios/bio_p.html Accessed September 30, 2021.

_____. http://www.colecohistsoc.org/bios/bio_gr.html Accessed October 1, 2021.

_____. <https://www.colecountyhistoricalmuseum.org/copy-of-a-e-sketches> Accessed August 19, 2021, October 8, 2021.

_____. <https://www.colecountyhistoricalmuseum.org/copy-of-biographical-sketches-of-ea> Accessed October 6, 2021.

Cole County Recorder of Deeds: Deeds, Wills and 1943 map.

CourthouseHistory.com. "Images for Miller County, Missouri." <http://courthousehistory.com/gallery/states/missouri/counties/miller> Accessed October 10, 2021.

Courthouses.co. "Miller County." <http://www.courthouses.co/us-states/m/missouri/miller-county/> Accessed September 28, 2021.

Craftsmanhomes.org. "Gustav Stickley and the Craftsman Home." <http://www.craftsmanhomes.org/overviewofstickl.html> Accessed October 7, 2021.

The Daily Capital News. "Buys Hereford Cattle from Chas. E. Dewey." December 12, 1920.

_____. "Moerschel Products Company Organized." March 17, 1922.

_____. "President of Local 'Phone Firm Dies of Long Illness." October 28, 1936.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 32

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

The Democrat Tribune. "Name Dr. Haigh." October 10, 1917.

Diedrich, Michelle. *Survey Report for the Moreau Drive Neighborhood Survey, Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri*. Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, 2010.

_____. Associated survey inventory forms by Michelle Diedrich and Rebecca Prater, 2008.

Ford, James E. *A History of Jefferson City*. Jefferson City: The New Day Press, 1938.

Google Books. *Dental Laws, Condensed*.

https://www.google.com/books/edition/Dental_Laws_Condensed/afVpAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=dr+haigh+dentist+jefferson+city+mo&pg=PA24&printsec=frontcover
Accessed September 30, 2021.

The Practical Dental Journal.

https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_Practical_Dental_Journal/JD4dAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=dr+haight+dentist+jefferson+city+mo&pg=PA295&printsec=frontcover
Accessed September 30, 2021.

Google maps. Accessed August 18, 2021.

Google Patents. <https://patents.google.com/patent/US1570388> Accessed September 23, 2021.

Gordon, Rebecca. "Cole County History: Governor's Mansion celebrates 150 Years." *News Tribune*, June 18, 2021.

<https://www.newstribune.com/news/local/story/2021/jun/19/governors-mansion-celebrates-150-years/875539/> Accessed July 6, 2021.

Grace, Karen. "Missouri Architect and Builders." *Preservation Issues*. Missouri Department of Natural Resources State Historic Preservation Program. Vol 5, No. 5, September / October 1995. [https://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/nps-nr/PI5-5\(9-10-95\).pdf](https://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/nps-nr/PI5-5(9-10-95).pdf) Accessed June 30, 2021.

HBCU Library Alliance. "Panoramic View of Lincoln Institute. Prominently Shows Memorial Hall." <https://hbcudigitallibrary.auctr.edu/digital/collection/lumo/id/265> Accessed October 4, 2021.

Heisinger Bluffs Campus Map. https://storage.googleapis.com/lssliving-prod-assets/uploads/HB_Level_Plan.pdf Accessed October 2, 2021.

Holland, Antonio F., Timothy R. Roberts and Dennis White, edited by Rosemary Hearn. "The Soldiers' Dream Continued: A Pictorial History of Lincoln University of Missouri." Lincoln University: Jefferson City, MO. 1991.

Holmes, M. Patricia. Cole County Courthouse and Jail – Sheriff's Office National Register Nomination. <https://mostateparks.com/sites/mostateparks/files/>. Accessed September

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 33

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
----- County and State
N/A
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

23, 2021.

Jefferson City Coca-Cola Bottling Company. "Our roots run deep in Jefferson City."
<https://jccoke.com/our-company/> Accessed October 1, 2021.

Jefferson City Post Tribune.

_____. Bedford elected secretary National Surgeon's Association. November 20, 1916.

_____. Society note. August 11, 1917.

_____. "Building Permit Granted." November 11, 1918.

_____. "Notice to Contractors." March 13, 1919.

_____. Central Missouri Trust "Condensed Official Statement." September 5, 1929.

_____. Exchange Bank ad. May 8, 1933.

----- Dr. Haigh elected delegate to national dental convention. October 26, 1936.

_____. "Speed Fishing Rodeo." September 1, 1937.

_____. "Mrs. Hargrove Dies in Texas." July 14, 1938.

_____. "Richetti Still Refuses Story." October 6, 1938.

_____. "Announcements." January 26, 1939.

_____. "Ex-Capital Citian Dies in Maryland." May 26, 1950.

_____. "Central Missouri Trust Co. President Richard R. Nacy, 65, Dies; Longtime Democratic Leader." January 10, 1961.

Josse, Lynn. *Moreau Drive Historic District*. National Register Nomination. Missouri DNR State Historic Preservation Office. 2013.

The Kansas City Star. "The New Home of Charles Opel, a Kansas City Architect, will be of Hollow Tile, Stuccoed White." December 6, 1914.

_____. "Death of Charles Opel." January 26, 1915.

Koenig, Chris. Original author, 2008. Revised by Camilla Deiber, 2015. Draft National Register

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 34

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

nomination for Missouri State Penitentiary.

https://cms4files.revize.com/jeffersoncitymo/PPS/Missouri_State_Penitentiary_Nomination.pdf Accessed October 7, 2021.

Kremer, Gary R. *Exploring Historic Jefferson City*. Jefferson City, MO: City of Jefferson, 2003.

_____. *Heartland History. Vol. 2*. St. Louis: G. Bradley Publishing Company, 2001.

_____. *Heartland History. Vol. 3*. Jefferson City, MO: City of Jefferson, 2001.

Lebovic, Abe. "History of Grotesques and Gargoyles." [This Old House](https://www.thisoldhouse.com/masonry/21018734/history-of-grotesques-and-gargoyles).

<https://www.thisoldhouse.com/masonry/21018734/history-of-grotesques-and-gargoyles>
Accessed October 7, 2021.

Leshnick's City Directory of Jefferson City, Missouri. Leshnick Directory Company: Peoria, IL. 1921.

Library of Congress website. 1908 Sanborn Map.

https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4164jm.g4164jm_g047151908/?sp=1 Accessed August 18, 2021.

_____. 1939 Sanborn Map.

https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4164jm.g4164jm_g047151947/?sp=1&r=0.037,0.593,0.933,0.593,0 Accessed August 18, 2021.

Midmogis.org. GIS data for Figures 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12 and 20. Accessed March 23, 2021; June 24, 2021; August 19-20, 2021 and November 11, 2021.

Missouri Preservation website. <https://preservemo.org/lohman-house/> Accessed August 19, 2021.

Moffson, Steven H. "Identity and Assimilation in Synagogue Architecture in Georgia, 1870 – 1920." <https://www.istor.org/stable/3514431> Accessed September 23, 2021.

Missouri Secretary of State website.

<https://www.sos.mo.gov/archives/history/historicallistings/treasurers> Accessed August 19, 2021.

Parks, Dr. Arnold G. Historic Postcard Collection.

<https://mdh.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/postjc/id/115/rec/6> Accessed September 29, 2021.

Prawl, Toni. "Jefferson City's Lafayette Street: Corridor of Social Conscience." *Yesterday & Today*. Historic City of Jefferson newsletter. February 2015.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 35

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

<https://www.historiccityofjefferson.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/H CJ-newsletter-Feb-2015-ONLINE-Final-2.pdf> Accessed August 18, 2021.

Prosch, Wyatt. "Cole County History: Soda bottling companies thrived in Capital City in late 1880s." *News Tribune*, May 1, 2021.
<https://www.newstribune.com/news/local/story/2021/may/01/cole-county-history-soda-bottling-companies-thrived-in-capital-city-in-late-1800s/869424/> Accessed October 4, 2021.

Realtor.com. Photos of McHenry House. 2016. https://www.realtor.com/realestateandhomes-detail/1427-Green-Berry-Rd_Jefferson-City_MO_65101_M71900-38060 Accessed September 23, 2021.

Schroeder, Walter. "Munichburg Memories." June 27, 2011.
<http://munichburgmemories.blogspot.com/2011/06/madison-street-becomes-us-highway-54.html> Accessed September 30, 2021.

Smith, Julie. Photo. *News Tribune*. December 20, 2014.
<https://www.newstribune.com/news/news/story/2014/dec/21/dallmeyer-home-evolves-first-house-1869/530337/> Accessed September 29, 2021.

The State Republican. Announcement of Miller's new home. January 6, 1890.

Stickley, Gustav. *Craftsman Homes – More than 40 Plans for Building Classic Arts & Crafts-Style Cottages, Cabins, and Bungalows*. Guilford, Connecticut: The Lyons Press. Originally published in 1909, 2002 edition.

Sunday News and Tribune. Letter to the Editor "Historical Data is Corrected." October 15, 1967.

The Urbana Group. "Jefferson City Historic East Architectural / Historic Survey, Summary Report," September 1992. <https://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey/COAS001-R.pdf> Accessed June 30, 2021.

_____. W.A. Dallmeyer House survey form. Accessed October 7, 2021.

Van Ravenswaay, Charles. *The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri: A Survey of a Vanishing Culture*. Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press. 1977.

National Register of Historic Places
 Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 36

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Verbal Boundary Description

The Frank Miller Green Berry Road Historic District boundary includes all the land currently associated with three houses and their associated outbuildings, located at 1427, 1431 and 1503 Green Berry Road in Jefferson City, Missouri, encompassing 9.74 acres. The boundary is depicted in Figure 3.

Boundary Justification

The Frank Miller Green Berry Road Historic District National Register boundary includes property historically associated with the three houses in the district during the period of significance, 1908 to 1910, and all the property currently associated with the houses at 1427, 1431 and 1503 Green Berry Road. Houses on either side of the district were largely built from the 1920s to the 1950s and represent architectural styles from these later periods.

Additional coordinate points, continued from page 4, Section 10. Shown on Figure 3.

5. <u>38.54794</u>	<u>-92.16622</u>	12. <u>38.54852</u>	<u>-92.16885</u>
Latitude:	Longitude:	Latitude:	Longitude:
6. <u>38.54795</u>	<u>-92.16622</u>	13. <u>38.54896</u>	<u>-92.16794</u>
Latitude:	Longitude:	Latitude:	Longitude:
7. <u>38.54759</u>	<u>-92.16664</u>	14. <u>38.54967</u>	<u>-92.16786</u>
Latitude:	Longitude:	Latitude:	Longitude:
8. <u>38.54830</u>	<u>-92.16762</u>	15. <u>38.54990</u>	<u>-92.16695</u>
Latitude:	Longitude:	Latitude:	Longitude:
9. <u>38.54777</u>	<u>-92.16825</u>	16. <u>38.55052</u>	<u>-92.16715</u>
Latitude:	Longitude:	Latitude:	Longitude:
10. <u>38.54806</u>	<u>-92.16864</u>	17. <u>38.55040</u>	<u>-92.16735</u>
Latitude:	Longitude:	Latitude:	Longitude:
11. <u>38.54822</u>	<u>-92.16846</u>	18. <u>38.55052</u>	<u>-92.16746</u>
Latitude:	Longitude:	Latitude:	Longitude:

Source: midmogis.org Accessed November 11, 2021, 2021.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 37

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 1: Navigational map – in Jefferson City, most buildings face the Missouri River, so the façade facing the river is typically known as “north” even though this may be more correctly “northwest.” Map shows north, northeast, east, southeast, south, southwest, west and northwest as used in this nomination to aid the reader. Source: midmogis.org Accessed March 23, 2021.



Figure 2: Contextual Map, Source: <https://www.bing.com/maps/> Accessed March 23, 2021.



National Register of Historic Places
 Continuation Sheet

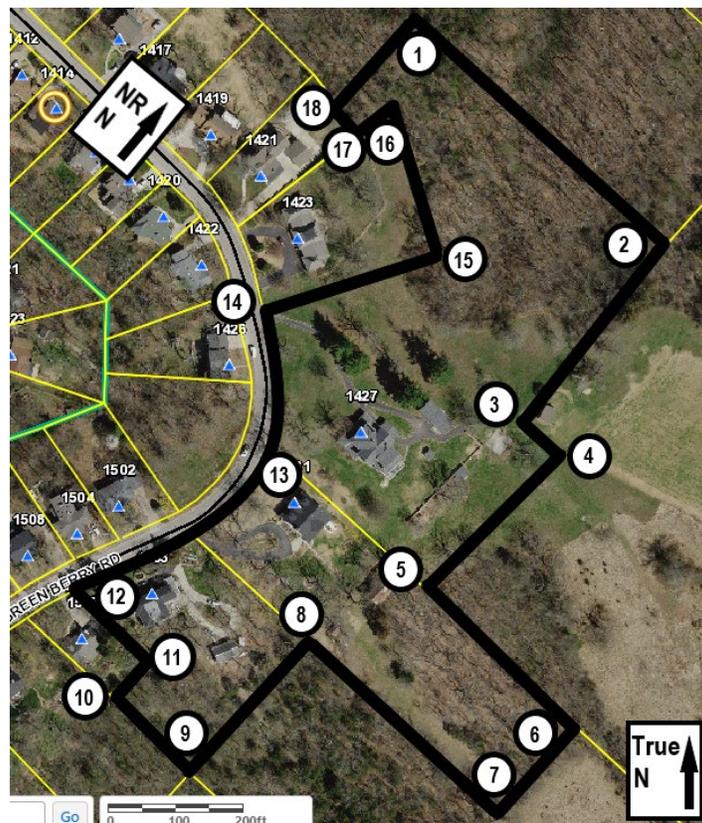
Section number Figures Page 38

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 3: Frank Miller Green Berry Road Historic District Nomination Boundary.
 1427, 1431 and 1503 Green Berry Road, Jefferson City, MO.

1. <u>38.55087</u> Latitude:	<u>-92.16707</u> Longitude:	10. <u>38.54806</u> Latitude:	<u>-92.16864</u> Longitude:
2. <u>38.54993</u> Latitude:	<u>-92.16575</u> Longitude:	11. <u>38.54822</u> Latitude:	<u>-92.16846</u> Longitude:
3. <u>38.54919</u> Latitude:	<u>-92.16648</u> Longitude:	12. <u>38.54852</u> Latitude:	<u>-92.16885</u> Longitude:
4. <u>38.54905</u> Latitude:	<u>-92.16630</u> Longitude:	13. <u>38.54896</u> Latitude:	<u>-92.16794</u> Longitude:
5. <u>38.54794</u> Latitude:	<u>-92.16622</u> Longitude:	14. <u>38.54967</u> Latitude:	<u>-92.16786</u> Longitude:
6. <u>38.54795</u> Latitude:	<u>-92.16622</u> Longitude:	15. <u>38.54990</u> Latitude:	<u>-92.16695</u> Longitude:
7. <u>38.54759</u> Latitude:	<u>-92.16664</u> Longitude:	16. <u>38.55052</u> Latitude:	<u>-92.16715</u> Longitude:
8. <u>38.54830</u> Latitude:	<u>-92.16762</u> Longitude:	17. <u>38.55040</u> Latitude:	<u>-92.16735</u> Longitude:
9. <u>38.54777</u> Latitude:	<u>-92.16825</u> Longitude:	18. <u>38.55052</u> Latitude:	<u>-92.16746</u> Longitude:

Source: midmogis.org Accessed November 11, 2021, 2021.

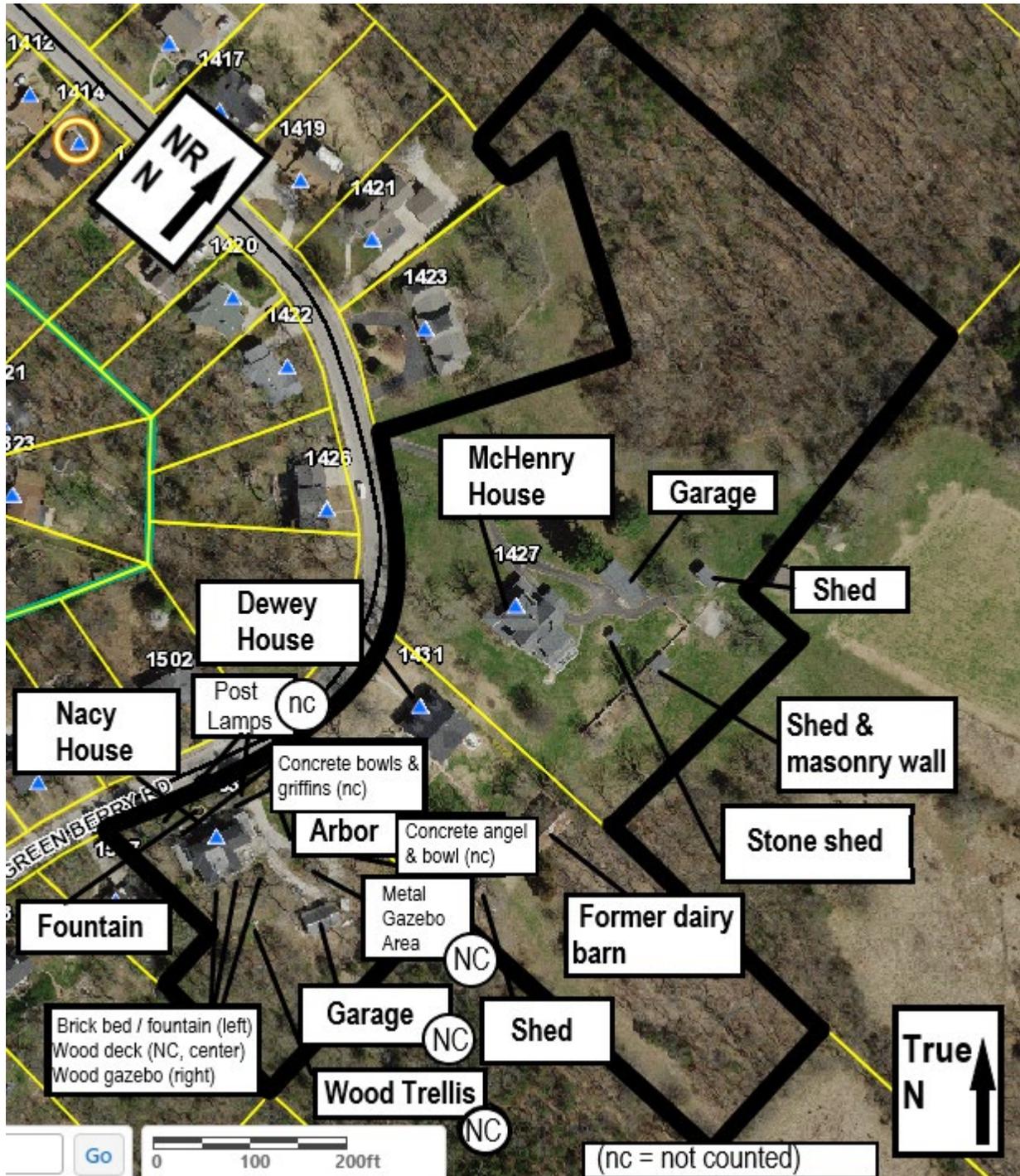


National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 39

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 4: Current aerial map of district, with houses and outbuildings labeled. Source: midmogis.org
Accessed August 20, 2021.

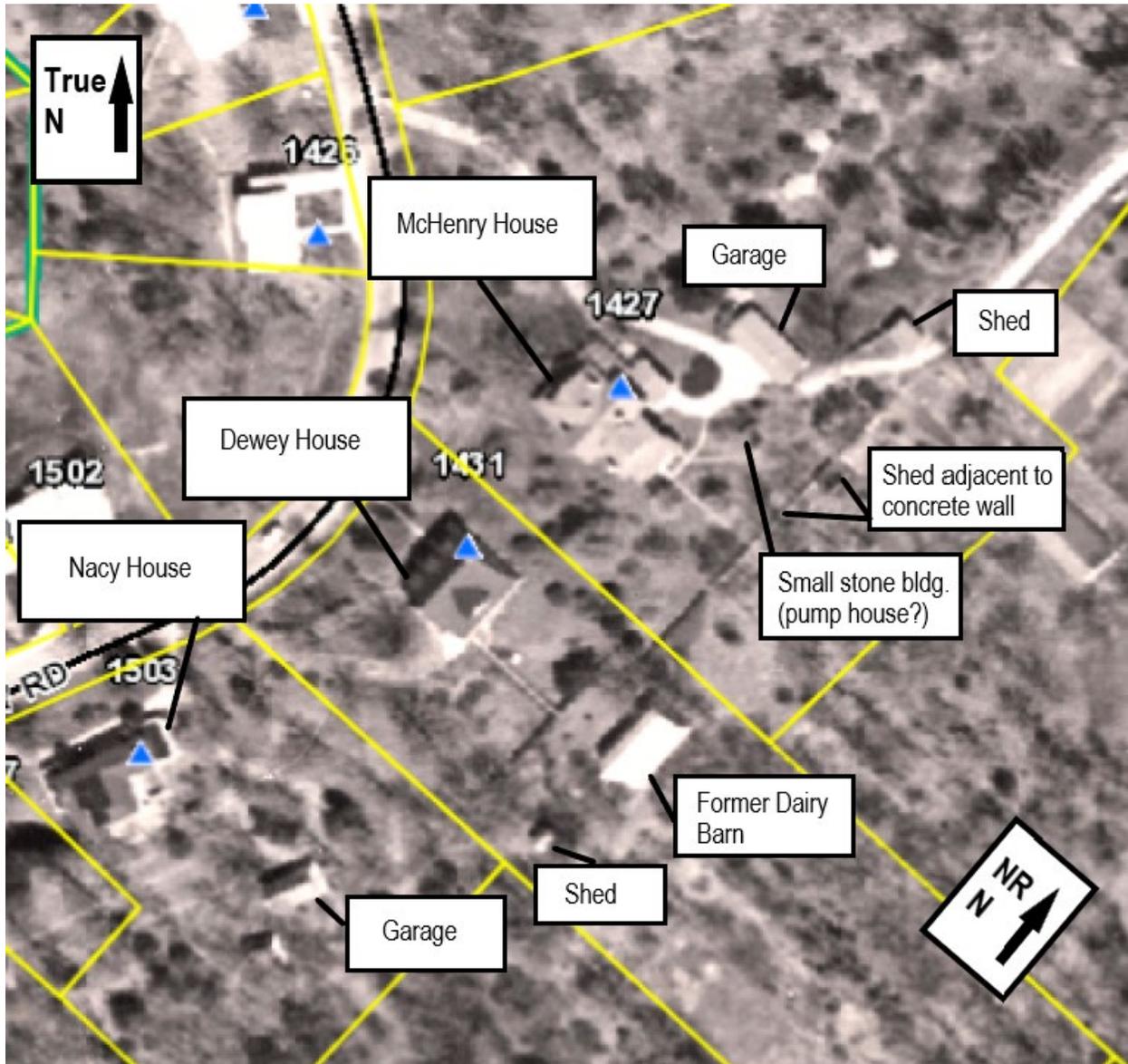


National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 40

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 5: 1960 Aerial of Frank Miller Green Berry Road Historic District. Source: midmogis.org Accessed June 24, 2021.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 41

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 6: Location of Moreau Drive Historic District in relation to Frank Miller Green Berry Road Historic District. Source: midmogis.org Accessed August 20, 2021.

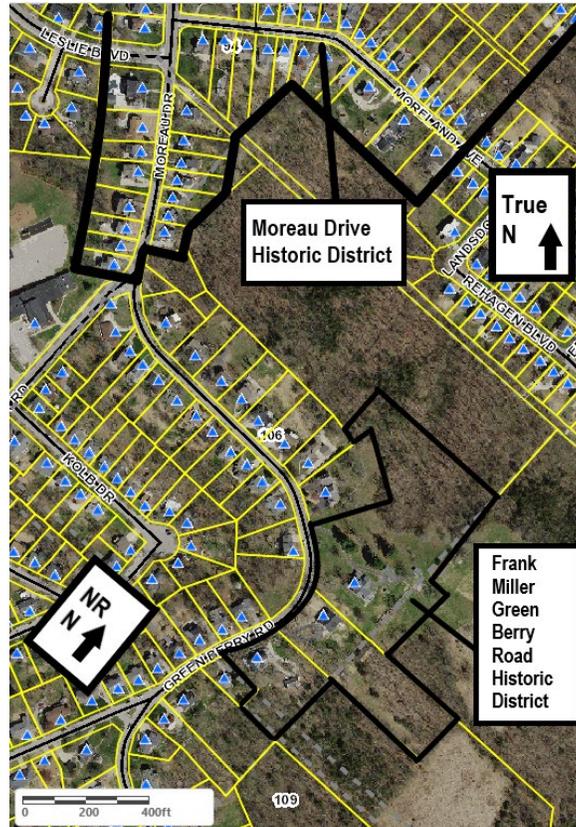
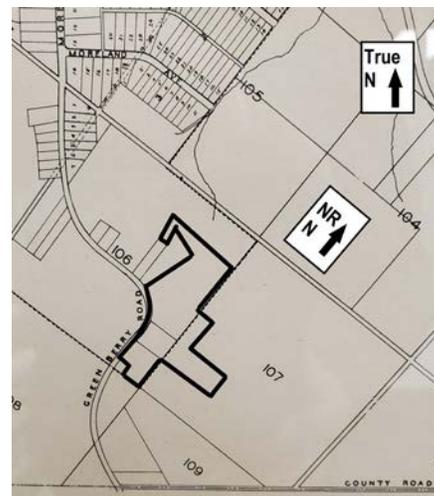
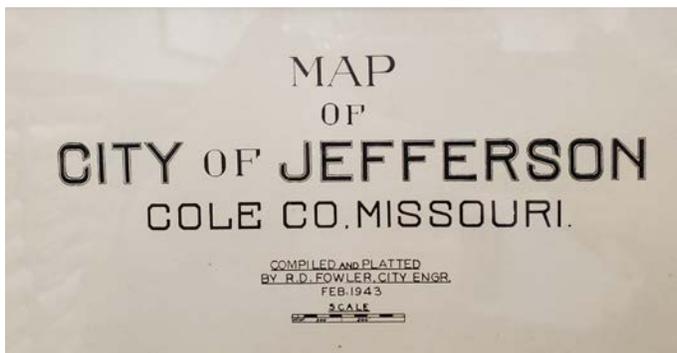


Figure 7: Portion of Map of Jefferson City, 1943. Source: Cole County Recorder of Deeds' Office. District boundary added.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

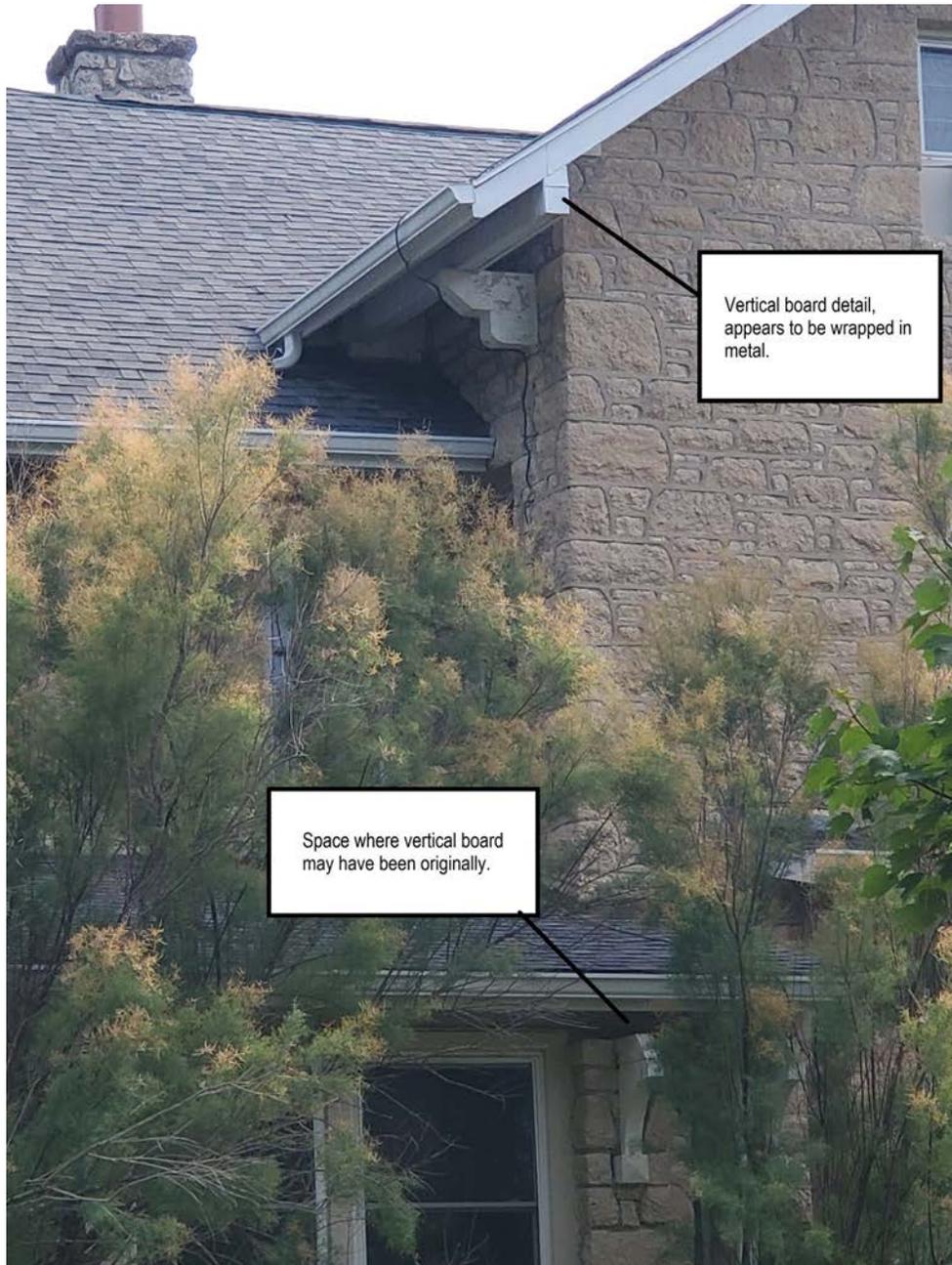
Section number Figures Page 42

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 8: Detail photo of McHenry House, showing detail on upper level that is missing on lower level.
Source: photo by Jane Beetem, August 20, 2021.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

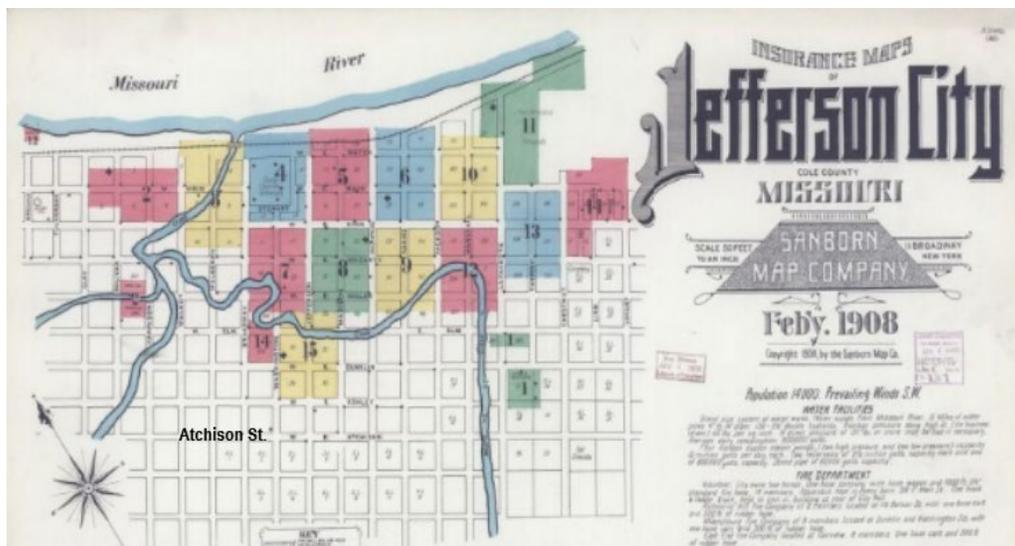
Section number Figures Page 43

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 9: 1849 Plat Map of Jefferson City, showing southern city limit at Atchison Street. Source: Toni Prawl, "Jefferson City's Lafayette Street: Corridor of Social Conscience," *Yesterday & Today*, Historic City of Jefferson newsletter, February 2015, 10. <https://www.historiccityofjefferson.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/HCJ-newsletter-Feb-2015-ONLINE-Final-2.pdf>. Accessed August 26, 2017.



Figure 10: Sanborn Map of Jefferson City, MO, 1908. Cover shows extent of detailed drawings for city. Source: Library of Congress website, https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4164jm.g4164jm_g047151908/?sp=1 Accessed August 18, 2021.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 44

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 11: Sanborn Map from 1939 (left) and Map of Jefferson City – 1943 (right) show extent of development near district, located at bend in Green Berry Road. Sources: Library of Congress website, https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4164jm.g4164jm_g047151947/?sp=1&r=0.037,0.593,0.933,0.593,0, 1939 map. Accessed August 18, 2021. 1943 map hanging in Cole County Recorder of Deeds' Office.

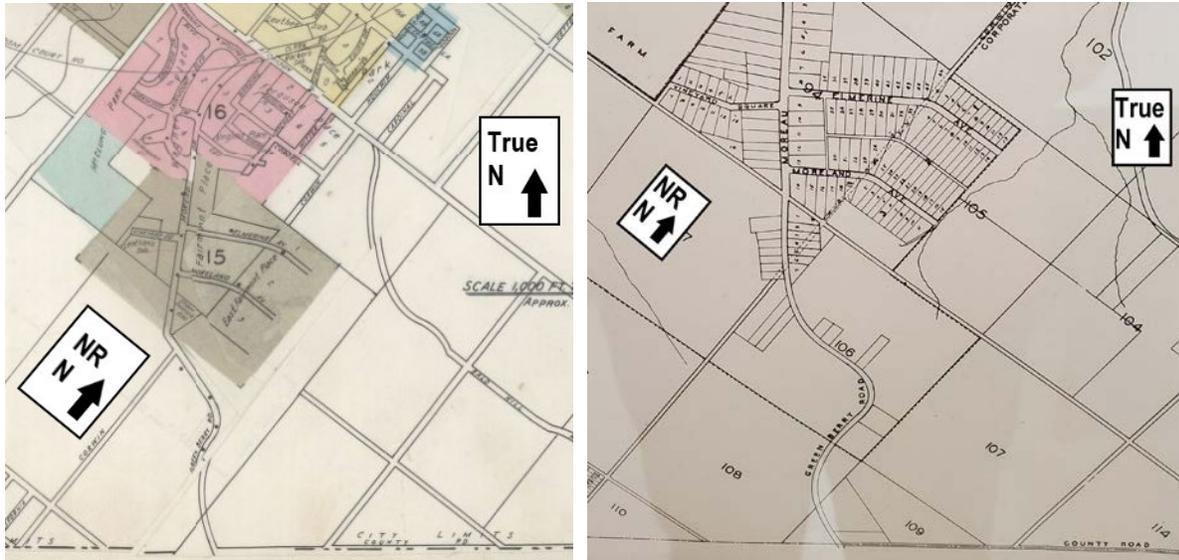
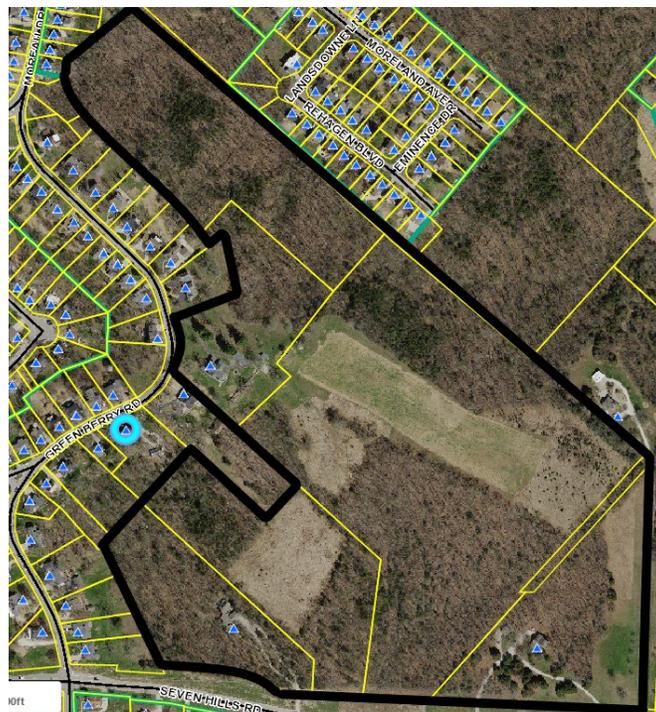


Figure 12: Possible extent of McHenry Farm circa 1908. Source: midmogis.org Accessed August 20, 2021.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 45

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 13: Label from north elevation drawing, Dewey House, described as a "Country Residence," 1908. Source: Design drawing provided by LaVerne Brondel.

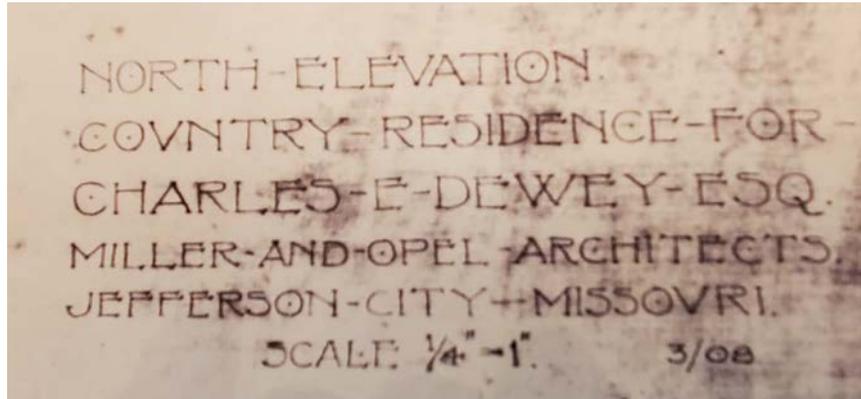


Figure 14: Two of Miller's designs, Central Trust Bank (now Central Bank) and the Cole County Courthouse are important components of Jefferson City's skyline. Source: photo by Jane Beetem, October 9, 2021.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 46

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 15: Craftsman bungalow similar to Dewey House, a two-and-a-half-story house with steep gabled roof covering the full front and rear porches, stone first floor walls and square stone porch piers, without brackets at the eaves. Source: Gustav Stickley, *Craftsman Homes – More than 40 Plans for Building Classic Arts & Crafts-Style Cottages, Cabins, and Bungalows*, (The Lyons Press, Guilford, Connecticut; Originally published in 1909, 2002 edition), 76.

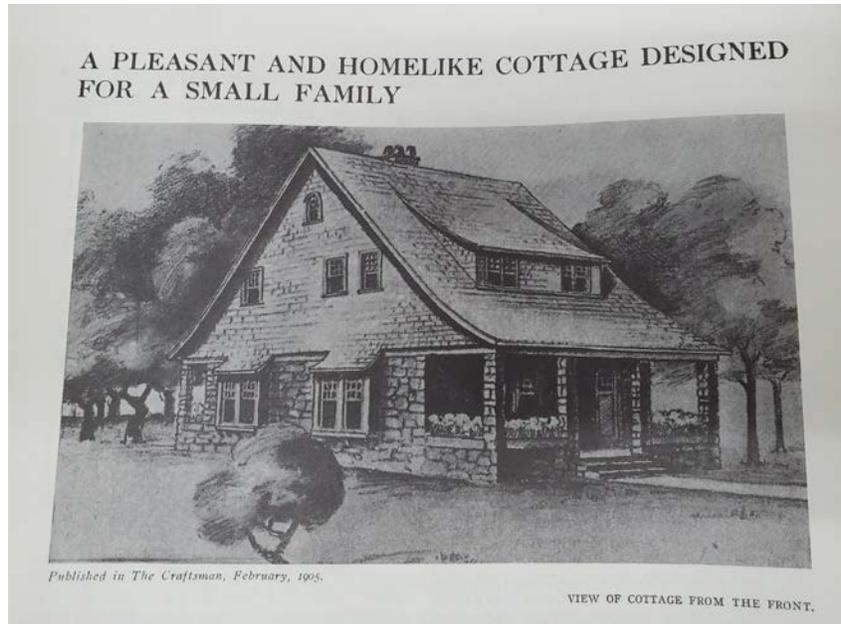
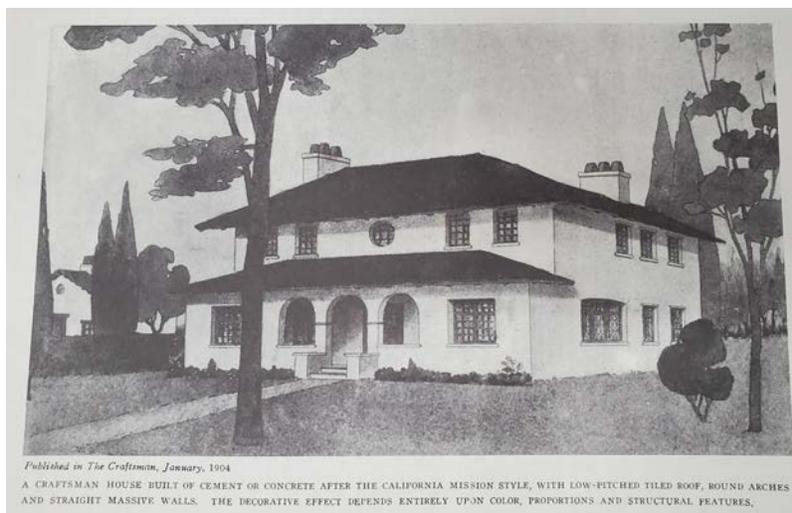


Figure 16: Triple arched entryway shown in a Gustav Stickley design, with entry recessed behind arches. The hipped roof and symmetrical front façade are other features exhibited on the Nacy House. Source: *Craftsman Homes – More than 40 Plans for Building Classic Arts & Crafts-Style Cottages, Cabins, and Bungalows*, Gustav Stickley, (The Lyons Press, Guilford, Connecticut; Originally published in 1909, 2002 edition), 10.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

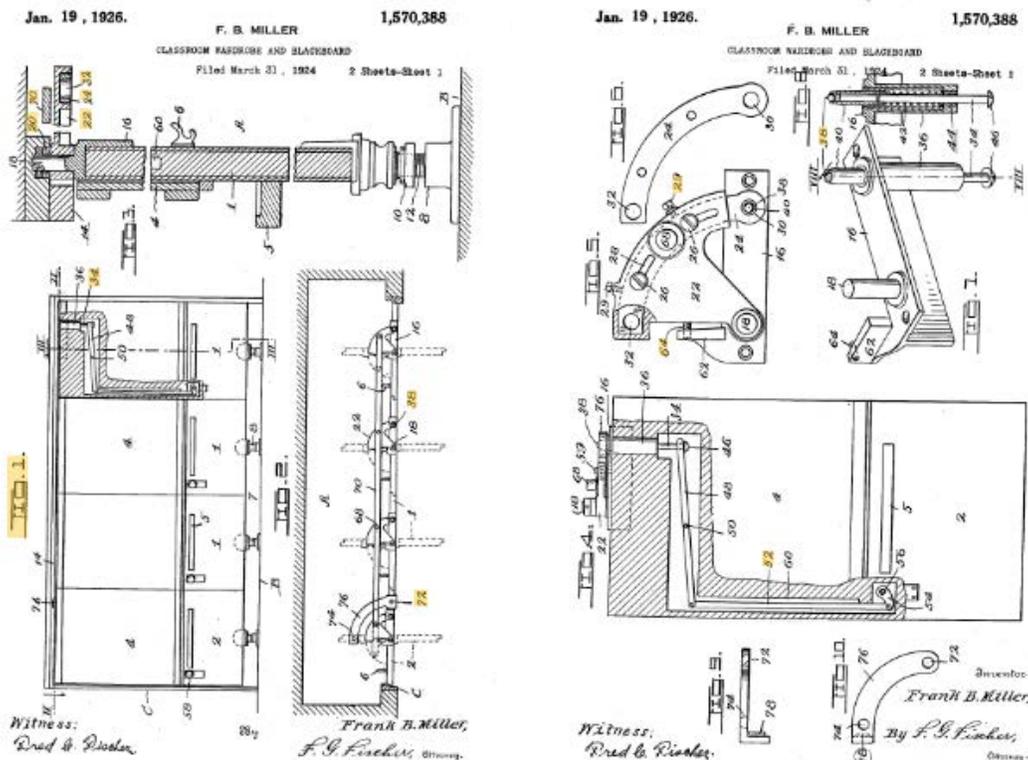
Section number Figures Page 47

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 17: Missouri State Penitentiary Housing Unit 1, Lafayette and State Streets, built 1905, extant. Source: Historic postcard, Dr. Arnold G. Parks Postcard Collection. <https://mdh.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/postjc/id/129/rec/19> Accessed October 7, 2021.



Figure 18: Miller's patent for a school locker design. Submitted 1924, patent received 1926. Source: <https://patents.google.com/patent/US1570388> Accessed September 23, 2021.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 48

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 19. Congregation Beth Israel, Charlottesville Virginia. Historic photo, circa 1882. Source: <https://www.cbicville.org/about-us/our-history> Accessed September 23, 2021.

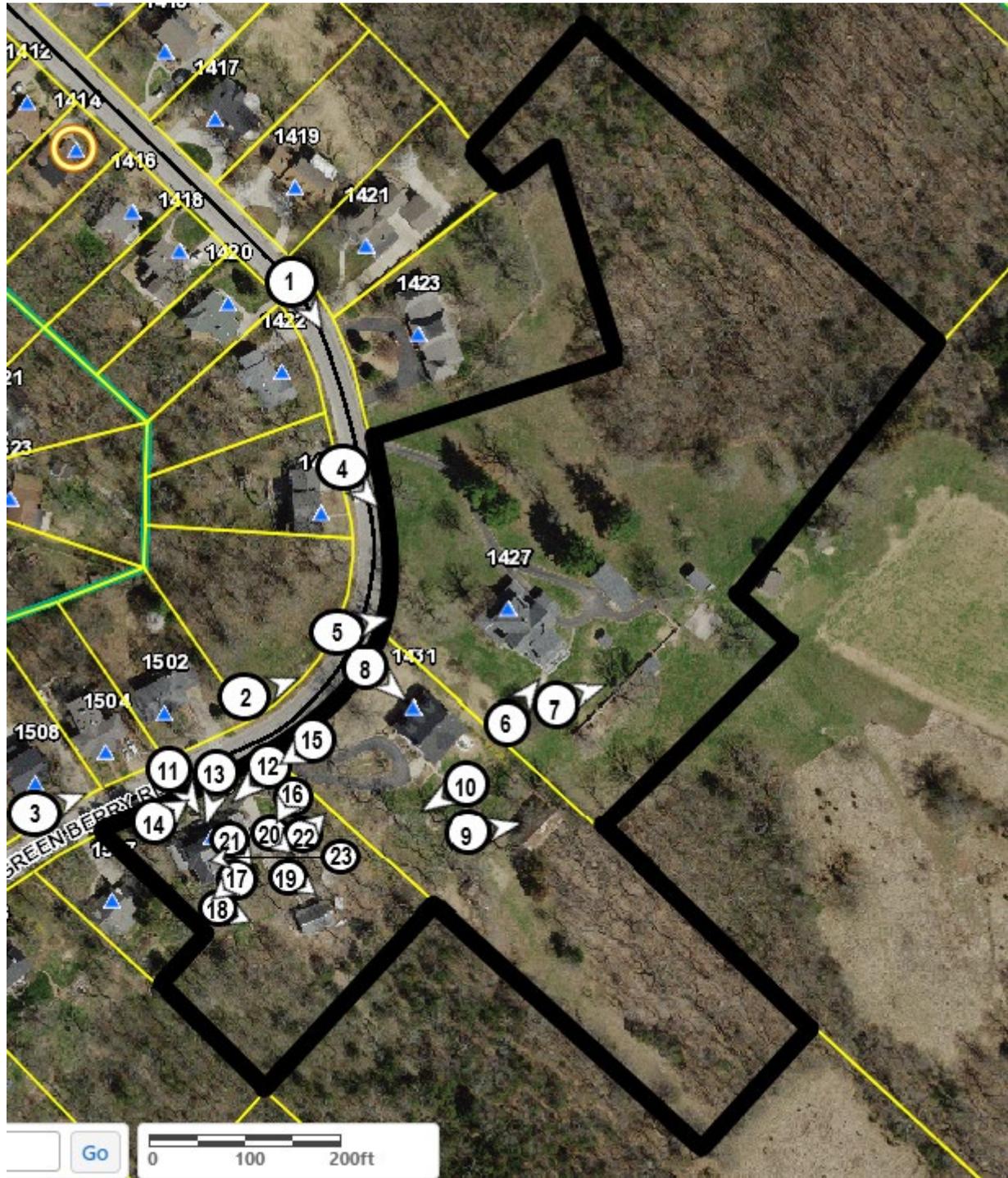


National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 49

Miller, Frank Green Berry Road Historic District
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 20: Photo Key Map. Source: midmogis.org. Accessed August 20, 2021.



















PROUD TO BE A
HISTORIC BUILDING!
CIVIL WAR







1903



1503

13











17











