National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions of *AREGOUDDES/19/Vetignal*, *Register of Historic Places registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking **MATIONAL** (Matrix Barrows and States) and 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 entries and manative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Miller, Dr. Cleo, House
other names/site number _ Ivy Hall
2. Location
street & number 1431 Shelton Avenue N/A not for publication
city or town Nashville N/A vicinity
state Tennessee code _TN county Davidson code _037 zip code _37216
3. State/Federal Agency Certification
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this I nomination crequest 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 for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.) Signature of certifying official/Title In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional comments.) Signature of certifying official/Title Signature of certifying official/Title Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau
4. National Park Service Certification
I hereby certify that the property is: I entered in the National Register. I entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet I determined eligible for the National Register. I determined not eligible for the See continuation sheet I determined not eligible for the National Register I removed from the National Register. I other, (explain:)

1045

5. Classification						
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)		rces within Property ly listed resources in count)			
⊠ private □ public-local	⊠ building(s) □ district	Contributing	Noncontributing			
public-State		2	buildings			
public-Federal	structure		sites			
	🗋 object	·······	structure			
			objects			
		2	0 Total			
Name of related multiple (Enter "N/A" if property is not part o	property listing f a multiple property listing.)	Number of Contri in the National Re	buting resources previously liste egister			
N/A		0				
6. Function or Use		- <u></u>				
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)		Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)				
DOMESTIC: single dwelling		DOMESTIC: single dwelling				
DOMESTIC: secondary structure		DOMESTIC: secondary structure				
	·····					
			······································			
7 Deceription						
7. Description						
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)		Materials (Enter categories from in	nstructions)			
Tudor Revival		foundation STO	•			
		walls STONE, S	TUCCO, WOOD, CONCRETE			
		roof CLAY TILE				
		other METAL, G	LASS			

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Name of Property

8.	State	ement	of	Sian	ifi	canc	e

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 who's 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 boxes that apply.)

Property is: N/A

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- **B** removed from its original location.
- **C** moved from its original location.
- **D** a cemetery.
- **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- **F** a commemorative property
- **G** less than 50 year of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- 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 #

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Davidson Co., TN

County and State

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1934 - 1936

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked) N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Keeble, Edwin (architect)

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- □ Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

MTSU, Center for Historic Preservation

1934 - 1936

Miller, Dr. Cleo, House Name of Property	Davidson Co., TN County and State			
10. Geographical Data				
Acreage of Property less than one acre	_			
UTM References (place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)	Nashville East, TN 311 NW			
1 16 525060 4070060 Zone Easting Northing 2	3 Zone Easting 4 See continuation sheet			
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) Boundary Justification				
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)				
11. Form Prepared By				
name/titleTrina Binkley				
organization MTSU Center For Historic Preservation	date May 1995			
street & number PO Box 80	telephone 615-898-2947			
city or town Murfreesboro	state _TN zip code _37132			
Additional Documentation submit the following items with the completed form:				

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 0r 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO) or FPO for any additional items

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

nameCheryl Bretz	
street & number 1431 Shelton Avenue	telephone 615-262-5186
city or town Nashville	

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 listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Miller, Dr. Cleo, House, Davidson Co., TN

VII. Architectural Description

The Dr. Cleo Miller House, located in the Inglewood section of Nashville (pop. 455,651), Davidson County, Tennessee, has virtually remained unchanged since its completion in 1936. Located at 1431 Shelton Avenue, the Miller house sits back from the street approximately 100 feet at a slight incline. The driveway cuts diagonally across the front yard to the detached and attached garages on the west side of the property and house. One of the earliest homes constructed on the eastern end of Shelton, the Miller house once encompassed seven acres. Designed in the Tudor style, it influenced many future homes built on the eastern end of Shelton Avenue.

The floor plan for the Miller house is characteristically Tudor with its rambling irregularity. Approximately 20 by 100 feet, the house is one and one-half stories high with a basement. Linear in nature, the house can visually be divided into three sections. The western service wing section has decorative half-timber and stucco infill exterior walls. The central projecting section (both horizontally and vertically) has exterior stone walls. The eastern section is smaller than the other two, consisting of only one room with half-timber and stucco infill exterior walls. All of the half-timbering is decorative wood painted brown and the stucco painted white.

The Miller House has a stone foundation and wood frame and concrete block walls. Architect Edwin Keeble underlined the wood floor joists with metal, giving extra strength to the framework of the house. Unfortunately, this created a radio reception problem at the time the house was being constructed. To solve the reception problem, Keeble included special radio outlets (extant) that were connected to an antenna (removed at unknown date). Keeble also included telephone outlets in nearly every room. A telephone cabinet/niche was incorporated into the wall in the first floor back hall. Popular during the 1920s and 1930s, the telephone cabinet/niche is but one customized home design element for the efficient modern home. Made of wood, the cabinet/niche had a perforated local compartment

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used to house the ringing mechanism and an upper shelf for the telephone or as a display area. A rod was situated in the upper compartment to hang the telephone book. The Miller house was also designed with an internal bell system with bell boxes similar to the lower compartment in the telephone cabinet/niche: square-shaped wood container with a wood panel with an X-shaped perforation.

All of the windows are original multipaned steel casement painted brown, with the first floor ones having been covered by original decorative iron security bars made by the Kerrigan Iron Works of Nashville. Kerrigan drapery rods are used on nearly every interior window in the house. Typically the rods are turned with curved ends. The roof shape of the Miller house is gabled with hipped ends. The central section of the south facade also contains a projecting hipped gable end and a spired turret. The roof is covered with clay "Ludowice" brand tiles. These tiles are light red-brown rectangular-shaped with vertical scoring, making them resemble wood shingles. Three types of dormer windows are used on the upper floor: gabled, Jerkinhead, and shed. All of the dormers are framed in wood painted brown with two vertically paned metal casement windows.

The main (south) facade of the Miller House is visually divided into three sections: western, central, and eastern. The western section of the first floor of the south facade is made up of half-timber with stucco infill and diagonal timber braces on the western end and framing the window on the eastern end of this section. This eastern window is original with a wood sill and a slight gable roof projecting from the upper story. The gable end of it consists of halftimber with stucco infill. Two smaller windows with wood sills are located west of the eastern window. The upper story roof contains a central shed dormer. A stone chimney stack is centered equally between the western and the central sections of the south facade.

The central section of the south facade contains a double window with flanking side windows on its western end. This group of windows has a flat wood lintel and a stone sill.

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East of the bank of windows are two windows with wood lintels and sills. Directly above this portion of the central section on the upper story are two hipped gable dormers. Positioned slightly off-center in the central section of the south facade is the main entrance door. Located in a turret, the doorway is round arched with stone voussoirs and a keystone surrounding the vertically paneled wood door with a small glass window covered by iron grating. An original Kerrigan iron bracket light fixture is located east of the doorway. The west side of the turret contains a small window with a wood lintel and sill. The upper story of the turret is half-timer and stucco with a central round arched window and a projecting gable-ended roof. The vertical timbers extend down slightly past the upper story floor line. East of the turret is a projecting jerkin-head The first story of this eastern end of the central end. section contains a central bay window with a wood sill and horizontal siding below. A window well down to the basement level is located below the bay window. Framing each side of the bay window at the upper story line are two wood brackets. The upper story of the hipped gable end is halftimber with stucco infill and diagonal side brace timbers. A double door with a lattice work gate and vertically paneled shutter doors are centrally located on the jerkinhead end.

Partially dividing the central and the eastern sections is a massive stone chimney. The projecting side wall of the central section runs south of the chimney. It has a centered double window with vertically paneled shutters on the first floor and a hipped gable dormer with half-timber and stucco below it on the upper story. The eastern section of the south facade has a central double window with vertically paneled shutters on the first floor.

The east elevation of the Miller house is hipped gable-ended with central double multipane glass and wood paneled doors and vertically paneled shutters.

Like the south, the north elevation is also visually divided into three sections: western, central, and eastern. The

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eastern section of the north elevation mirrors the south. The central section is hipped gable-ended and aligned with the south facade hipped gable. The first and upper story walls of the hipped gable portion of the north elevation is a "catslide", with the slide ending on the western end. The eastern end of the hipped gable wall contains a centrally located bay window (identical to the one on the south facade) with metal flashing and a double window with vertically paneled shutters and a stone sill on the upper story. A window well down to the basement level is located below the bay window. The western end of the "catslide" contains a round arched door with a porthole window, as well as stone voussiors and a keystone identical to the south facade. Above the door is an original light fixture. West of the door is small window with a wood lintel and sill. West of the "catslide" on the first floor of the north elevation are two double windows with vertically paneled shutters, wood lintels, and stone sills. The upper story contains a bank of four shed dormers. Moving west of this portion of the central section of the north elevation, the exterior wall extends out approximately one foot. This extended portion of the central section contains a double window with flanking side windows with a stone sill on the first floor and a gable dormer on the upper floor.

Moving eastward along the eastern section of the north elevation on the first story is a double window with a wood sill, a large window (originally a door changed in c. 1950), and two small windows with wood sills. Diagonal timber braces frame in the large window and the western corner. An original iron Kerrigan light fixture is located east of the large window.

The west elevation of the Miller house is hipped gableended. The roof portion of this elevation contains a centrally located shed dormer supported by three large wood brackets. The portion of the elevation where the brackets are attached is half-timber and stucco infill. The first story contains two swing-up, half-timber and stucco infill garage doors.

The irregular nature of the floor plan of the Miller house makes the floor plan quite interesting. Two staircases

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break up the verticality of the house, extending from the basement to the upper floors. The staircase in the western end of the house was designed primarily to be a servant's. It enabled the worker to access the laundry in the basement, the kitchen on the first floor and his or her living quarters on the upper floor. The staircase in the eastern end of the house was designed for use by the family. It accesses the recreation room in the basement, the main hall and living areas on the first floor, and the upper floor hall and bedrooms. The ceilings are eight foot high plaster and the hardwood floors carpeted (except the kitchen, pantry, and bathrooms) on the first and upper floors.

The exterior walls of the basement are stone, but the major interior walls are concrete block, and the minor, wood frame with plaster. The ceiling is eight foot high and the floors are concrete. The western end of the basement contains the service areas: the laundry, coal, and heating rooms. In the center of the basement is a large storage room. East of the storage room is the family's staircase, a small hall, and the recreation room. During the 1930s popular women's magazines began promoting the extra space many homeowners had in their basements as potential playroom areas. The space was ideal. Children and young adults could have their own space to play or entertain without disturbing the rest of the house. This portion of the basement was finished out better than the service portion. The walls are stucco in the hall and painted stone in the recreation room with concrete floors for durability in both areas. Both ceilings are covered with wood board and batten and stained. An original iron Kerrigan chandelier hangs in the center of the recreation room. A massive stone fireplace is centered on the east wall. The fireplace opening, with its stone voussiors, is combined with a fire log holder with wood door on the stone chimney wall. A wood mantel is supported by three brackets. Bay windows are located on the east and west walls, corresponding with the ones on the first floor. The south end of the hall contained a bay wall, matching the walls of the turret above. This west staircase has a wood banister and turned newel post that winds up to the first floor, where it is accessed through a paneled wood

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door. The basement staircase is directly below the first floor staircase.

The western staircase opens up from the basement in the rear (north end) of the first floor main hall. The main hall extends north to south with the staircase to the upper floor, a closet in the northwest corner, the rear exterior entrance door, and the telephone cabinet/niche in the northern end. Three steps lead up to the south end of the main hall. The first floor staircase runs along the northwest wall of the main hall with a wood banister, rails and turned newel post. The stairs wind at the corner up to a landing that then proceeds up to the upper floor. Located at the foot of the first floor staircase on both the east and west walls of the main hall are double paneled wood door openings. The east opening leads to the living room, the west to the dining room. South of the dining room opening on the west wall is a side corridor that leads to the den and a bathroom(originally the guest bed and bath). The walls are plaster covered with wallpaper with eight inch high baseboards and a small ceiling trim.

East of the main hall is the living room and library. The living room is rectangular-shaped with bay windows on the north and south ends and a double window in the southeastern corner. Kerrigan drapery rods are used on the bay windows. The walls are plaster with a small ceiling trim. A massive fireplace is centrally located on the eastern wall. It is brick with a wood surround and a wood mantle with dentil molding. The fireplace opening is place south of the internal fire log box. The entrance to the library is located in the northeast corner of the living room. The library has vertical beveled wood paneled walls with a ceiling molding. A fireplace opening with bracketed wood mantle is located on a forty-five degree angle in the southwestern corner of the library. Double windows are centrally located on the north and south walls. Kerrigan drapery rods are used on these windows. The east wall contains a central double door with bookshelves around it. An original light fixture is centered on the ceiling.

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West of the main hall is the side corridor and the dining room. The side corridor's walls are wallpapered with a small ceiling trim and an original centered light fixture. The south wall contains two windows; the north wall, an entrance to the dining room; and the west wall, and entrance with a paneled wood door to the den (originally the guest bedroom. The dining room has plaster walls with ceiling molding and an original chandelier. The dining room is accessed by an entrance on the east wall from the main hall, the south wall from the side corridor, and the west wall from the kitchen. The north wall contains two windows.

West of the dining room and side corridor is the den and the breakfast room. Originally designed to be a guest bedroom with an adjoining bath in the southwest corner, the bedroom had four plastered walls. In 1949, the second owners of the Miller house opened up the north wall and paneled the remaining walls with vertical wood paneling similar to that in the library. A double window with flanking single windows is centrally located on the south wall. The adjoining bath has new linoleum flooring, but all of the original fixtures. The breakfast room has original built-in wood and glass cabinets on the east and west walls and a window group identical to the one in the den.

The kitchen, pantry, servant's stairs, and garage are located west of the breakfast room and den. The kitchen contains the original wood and glass cabinets with the stainless steel counter and sink basin on the north wall. West of the cabinets is an original multi-pane glass and paneled wood dutch door. The kitchen has a new linoleum floor, stove, and refrigerator, but an original light fixture hangs from the center of the ceiling. The pantry is south of the kitchen and has a window on the southern wall. The east and west walls contain original wood shelving. The entrance to the garage is located on the west wall of the small hall that separates the kitchen and the pantry. The garage has concrete floors and concrete block walls. Windows are located on the north and south walls. The servant's stairs is situated in the center of the first floor bath, pantry, and kitchen. Access to the upper floor is through a door on the south wall of the kitchen.

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The upper floor plan of the Miller house is characterized by its "half-floor" status. This floor's walls do not extend vertically to the ceiling because of the gable roof. The exception is the master bedroom suite at the east end of the house. It is located in the cross gabled section with hipped ends. The remainder of the upper floor is comprised of three bedrooms, two bathrooms, and two passageways. The vertical walls in this area of the upper floor extend only four feet, then are canted at a forty-five degree angle and capped off by the ceiling. The gable roof and dormers create a good deal of dead wall space (see second floor plan), thus a good many storage closets were incorporated into the walls of the three upstairs bedrooms and passageways. Each dormer is in its own small alcove because of the upper floor wall arrangement. Original Kerrigan drapery rods are used on nearly every window on the upper floor. All doorways are round arched with paneled wood round arched doors.

The servant's rear stairs open up on the upper floor in a small passageway that connects the servant's bedroom and bath the rest of the bedroom on the east side of the passage. The bedroom is square-shaped with dormer windows on the north and south walls, entry to the bathroom on the west wall, and an entry to the passage on the east wall. An original pendant light fixture is located in the center of the ceiling. The bathroom is completely original, except for new linoleum flooring.

The small passageway contains a dormer and a paneled wood double door storage closet on the north wall. The east wall contains the entry, to the westernmost bedroom. This square-shaped room has a dormer window on the north wall, a half-wall storage closet and dormer window on the south wall, and a closet on the east wall. Access to the central bedroom from the western bedroom is had through a small south passage. The passage has a dormer window flanked by half-wall storage closets on the south wall. The north wall of the passage contains the entrance to the central bedroom. The central bedroom contains a closet on the west wall and window on the north wall. The south passage eventually

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opens up in the main hall of the upper story stairs. The upper story main hall is wallpapered and all of its openings have flat arches. The stairs and a dormer window are located at the north end of this hall. The southern end contains a bathroom. Located in the turret, the bath has retained all of its original fixtures, except for new linoleum flooring. A small closet and window with a round arched transom are located on the south wall.

The master bedroom suite is located at the east end of the upper floor. It has new wallpaper and a central ceiling fan. The bedroom is situated in the southern portion, the closets and bathroom in the northern. The entry into the bedroom is located on the west wall. The south wall contains double doors. The east wall contains a double window. Entry to the bath and closet area is located on the north wall of the bedroom. Two closets line the east wall, while the west wall contains a linen closet and the entrance to the bathroom. The master bedroom bath has retained all of its original fixtures, including a square-shaped tub, with the exception of new linoleum flooring.

A detached garage (C) is located approximately twenty-five feet west of the Miller house. Designed in the Tudor Revival style and built at the same time as the house, it is twenty by twenty-four feet. The detached garage has a concrete foundation and floor with concrete block walls. Decorative half-timber and stucco cover the concrete block. The east and west elevations contain centrally located metal casement windows, flanked by Diagonal timber braces. The roof is gabled with asphalt shingles. The south gable end contains two decorative half-timber and stucco infill swingup garage doors. The upper portion of the gable end contains a central louvre vent with half-timber and stucco infill.

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VIII. Statement of Significance

The Dr. Cleo Miller House, located at 1431 Shelton Avenue, Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its association with Nashville architect Edwin Keeble and as an excellent example of the Tudor Revival style in Nashville. Constructed during 1934-1936 at an approximate cost of \$30,000, the Miller house was originally set on seven acres of land (presently on 1.9 acres) that was once part of the Inglewood Golf Course and Country Club in East Nashville.

By the mid 1930s Edwin Keeble was quickly becoming one of the more established architects in Nashville, Tennessee. Keeble began practicing architecture in Nashville in 1928. He established a firm with Francis "Dolly" Warfield in 1929. This relationship with Warfield was to last until 1944, when both architects joined the armed services.

Keeble was born in 1905 into a prominent Tennessee family who afforded him the best education, sending him to Montgomery Bell Academy as a child. At sixteen Keeble began his studies in engineering at Vanderbilt University. After graduation in 1924, he attended University of Pennsylvania to study architecture. During the summer of 1926, Keeble went abroad to study architecture at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Artistiques at Fontainebleau, France and then the next year to the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Edwin Keeble graduated from Pennsylvania with a degree in architecture in 1928 at the young age of twenty-three.

As a student Keeble spent some time working for Nashville architect.Donald Southgate and Los Angeles architect Kenneth McDonald, Jr. After working briefly as an independent architect in 1928 in Nashville, Keeble became associated with Francis Warfield. The firm did a variety of types of projects: residential, commercial, and toward the end of their career together, war-related.

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The firm of Warfield and Keeble was quite active during the late 1930s up until the United States involvement in World War II. Keeble designed several residences in the western section of Nashville. His earliest known house in the Belle Meade area of Nashville was a French Norman-styled stone dwelling done in the late 1920s. Similar to the Tudor Revival style, the French Norman was one of the early twentieth century architecture Revival movements. Keeble also designed a Georgian Colonial Revival house in 1934 in Belle Meade. In 1936 Keeble completed his own home in Belle Meade, "Keeble Heights," in the Classical Revival style. Departing from the Revival styles, Edwin Keeble designed "Deepwood," in the International style in 1937.

In addition to residential work, the firm did some light commercial projects, like the 1940 Kroger in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Warfield and Keeble also designed the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Nashville in 1939. However, the firm's major commission came from the State (with partial funding from the Works Progress Administration) in 1939 to design and supervise construction of six new National Guard Armories in Columbia, Lawrenceburg, Cookeville, Shelbyville, Centerville, and Murfreesboro. Each project took approximately one to two years to complete and these facilities were among the final projects the firm completed before both Keeble and Warfield entered the armed services .

After Keeble's commission ended in the Navy in 1946, he returned to Nashville to begin his own firm. During the postwar years, Keeble established himself as a major Tennessee and a national architect. In Nashville he designed the Life and Casualty Tower (L & C) in 1956; Woodmont Christian Church in 1948 and its sister Vine Street Christian Church in 1958; Hillsboro High School in circa 1954, the Veterans Administration Hospital, the Vanderbilt Memorian Gymnasium, and several other residences. Keeble also practiced outside of Nashville and Tennessee. He designed several buildings at the University of the South in Sewanee, Tennessee, as well as the town's airport. Other commissions included several buildings for Athens College in Athens, Alabama; numerous rocket and ammunitions plants and facilities for the United States Navy Hospital in Washington

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D.C. In 1970, Keeble retired from his architecture firm, culminating nearly half a century of work.

In 1934, during the worst of the Great Depression, Edwin Keeble gratefully accepted a commission to design a residence for Dr. Cleo Miller and his family in East Nashville. Miller was a prominent physician, establishing Edgefield Hospital and several clinics in East Nashville. Keeble and Dr. Miller had been acquaintances while attending college at Vanderbilt. Keeble's skill in the revival style of domestic architecture and emerging reputation attracted the attention of Miller.

For Dr. Miller's house, Keeble chose to use the Tudor style, designing it with the most modern convenience of the time. The Miller house was designed with a internal servant bell system, radio electric outlets wired to an antenna, a first floor phone alcove, built-in ironing board, stainless steel kitchen counters and sink basin, breakfast room, and recreation room. Keeble also used new construction materials and techniques: metal lined floor joists, steel casement windows, central steam heat, internal conduit wiring, clay "Ludowice" brand roofing tiles, and an underground sprinkler system for a side garden. These features, save for the sprinkler, are extant. Kerrigan Iron Works of Nashville created all of the iron work used in or on the house: heating grates, some light fixtures, recreation room fireplace screen, decorative exterior window security bars, and custom fixed and swing-out drapery rods. Most of these features by this significant metal design company remain intact and in place. In addition to an attached two car garage, a detached two car garage was designed and built. Completed in 1936, the Miller residence stood out as an prominent house on the very edge of the northeast suburban growth in Nashville.

The Dr. Cleo Miller House is an excellent example of the Tudor Revival style. Tudor was one of several period revival styles of the late 19th and early 20th centuries that found a broad geographical and economic range in the United States. Both the middle and upper classes used this style for domestic dwellings, rivaling only Colonial Revival and Bungalows in popularity. In the 20th century Tudor

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Revival became an architectural symbol of British heritage and prestige: "the successful businessman who chose to build a substantial house could easily identify with the early English manor house and all its associated values." ¹ It is the only extant Keeble design in this architectural style to be identified in suburban Nashville.

The primary characteristics of the Tudor Revival style are asymmetrical planning, decorative half-timbering in combination with other wall surface materials, prominent chimneys, and multi-pane metal casement windows. The Dr. Cleo Miller House exhibits all of these major characteristics: rambling asymmetrical plan, random coursed rubble and decorative half-timbered with stucco infill walls, two large stone chimneys, and multi-pane metal casement windows. In addition to these major characteristics, the Miller house contains an off-center bayed entrance tower with a spired turret roof, round arched exterior doorways, hipped gable roof, and a "catslide" wall. The detached two car garage, also in the Tudor Revival style, has decorative half-timbered walls with stucco infill, a steep gable roof, and multi-pane steel casement windows and intact interior.

Endnote:

1. John Baker, <u>American House Styles: A Concise Guide</u> (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1994.

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X. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The Dr. Cleo Miller House is at 1431 Shelton Avenue in Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee as represented as parcel 33 on the accompanying Davidson County Tax Map 72-4.

Boundary Description

The nominated boundaries contain all of the extant historic property associated with the Dr. Cleo Miller House under single ownership.

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Miller, Dr. Cleo, House, Davidson Co., TN

PHOTOGRAPHS

Dr. Cleo Miller House, Davidson Co., TN

Photographs by: Carroll Van West MTSU Center for Historic Preservation PO Box 80, MTSU Murfreesboro, TN 37132

Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission 2941 Lebanon Road Nashville, TN 37243 Date: September 1994

South elevation, facing north 1 of 37

South elevation, entrance detail, facing north 2 of 37

South elevation, entrance detail, facing north 3 of 37

South elevation, entrance door detail, facing north 4 of 37

Kerrigan lantern, south entrance, facing north 5 of 37

South and east elevations, facing northwest 6 of 37

North elevation, facing southwest 7 of 37

North elevation, facing southeast 8 of 37

Bay window detail, north elevation, facing south 9 of 37

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North elevation, facing southeast 10 of 37

West elevation, facing east 11 of 37

Garage, facing north 12 of 37

Central hall, facing north 13 of 37

Central hall, facing south 14 of 37

Central hall staircase, facing north 15 of 37

Built-in shelf detail, central hall, facing east 16 of 37

First floor hallway, facing west 17 of 37

Den, facing north 18 of 37

Pantry, facing north 19 of 37

Kitchen, facing north 20 of 37

Living room, facing south 21 of 37

Mantle, living room, facing east 22 of 37

Library, facing south 23 of 37







