

**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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative 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 Gloe, Heinrich, House

other name/site number N/A

2. Location

street & town 358 Highway P N/A not for publication

city or town Rhineland X vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Montgomery code 139 zip code 65041

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 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.)

Mark A. Miles 21 DECEMBER 2006
Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles/Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Gloe, Heinrich, House
Name of Property

Montgomery County, MO
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/ Trade/ Business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century
Other: Hewn Log House

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
walls Wood: log
roof Metal: tin
other

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Gloe, Heinrich, House
Name of Property

Montgomery County, MO
County and State

8. Description

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 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.)

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

architecture

Period of Significance

1852-1855

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

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):

- 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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository: _____

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Gloe, Heinrich, House
Name of Property

Montgomery County, MO
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 1/5 6/2/5/2/2/5 4/2/9/0/3/6/5
Zone Easting Northing

2 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

3 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

4 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Property Tax No. 18-6. 0-14-000-000-002.000

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gretta Parkinson
organization Research Assistant date 2/20/06
street & number 3118 S. Durango Ave. #7 telephone 801-712-8004
city or town Los Angeles state CA zip code 90034

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs: Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

name/title Dean Allgeyer
street & number 762 Glenmont Ave telephone 310-475-7922
city or town Los Angeles state CA zip code 90024

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. 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 20503.

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Gloe, Heinrich, House
Montgomery County, Missouri

Summary: The Heinrich Gloe House is located at 358 Highway P, Montgomery County, Missouri. This 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ story dogtrot frontier home, built originally as three separate buildings between 1852-1855, now consists of five rooms and measures roughly 2064 square feet. It is constructed of hewn oak logs with full dovetail joints. It sits on a basement and foundation of stacked flagstone. A second floor is accessed by a stairway located in the dogtrot. The house is located at the highest elevation in Montgomery County surrounded by a mix of hardwood forest and pasture. The building sits on the original 240 acres purchased from the United States Government in 1852 and the integrity of location; design, setting, materials and workmanship combined with the association to a unique period in history render the Heinrich Gloe House a significant structure in American History.

Elaboration: The Heinrich Gloe House is located on Highway P, three miles north of the junction with Route 94, which parallels the Missouri River and is also known as the Lewis and Clark Trail. Along this route, approximately one mile south of the house lies the Starckenberg Church, a stone structure from the same era, which is listed on the National Historic Register (Site Plan, Figure 1). The Heinrich Gloe House is situated at the property's highest elevation (1000 ft. above sea level) in roughly the center of the 240 acres, which is bisected by Highway P. The structure lies approximately 100 ft. east of Highway P. At this elevation, there is an impressive view of the surrounding deciduous forests to the north. Heinrich Gloe originally purchased the land from the U.S. Government in 1852 for 15 cents an acre.

The 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ story Heinrich Gloe House is made of hewn oak logs that are joined by full dovetail joints. The building measures 2064 square feet with entrances on the south and west facades. This makes it an unusually spacious dogtrot building. The logs are of an impressive length and girth. The majority of the timbers span eighteen feet in length and measure approximately 10 by 12 inches in section. The exposed faces show the marks of the broad axe distinctly. The gaps between the logs are chinked with shake shingles and mortar. The structure rests on a dry-stone foundation with a full rock basement under the north room.

Originally, the roof of this dwelling would have been covered with shake shingles. At some point in its history, the shake shingles were replaced with tin sheeting. Additionally, the exterior log faces were sheathed in clapboard as was customary in the early 1900s. The interior log faces had been covered completely with lathe and plaster walls.

The floor plan of the Heinrich Gloe House is a triple-pen dogtrot with the rooms arranged in a T-formation. The north and south pens are square and measure 18 x 18 ft. The east pen is a rectangle and measures 16 x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The north and south pens frame the original breezeway that measures 10 x 18 ft. At some point, the breezeway was enclosed and the front entrance defined. In a similar manner, the breezeway between the east pen and the north and south pens had been enclosed, most likely around the turn of the 20th century. The breezeway contains a staircase that allows access to the second level, which spans both the north and south pens and served as the children's sleeping quarters.

The north room, built in 1852, was the first of the three structures. It overlies a basement measuring 18 x 18 feet with an entrance on the north side and is dug approximately six feet deep. The basement walls were constructed of dry-stacked local flagstones, many of which weigh more than 200 lbs. The superb masonry skill that went in to constructing the wall is still evident

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today. Upon commencing rehabilitation of the property, the east and west basement walls were collapsed. These walls were rebuilt using the original flagstone. This cellar was constructed specifically for wine making, a skill the immigrants brought from Germany to the New World. This hand-excavated cellar is a remarkable feat considering the dense soil that exists in the area. However, a proper cellar with the correct temperature attributes was essential to the fermentation and storage techniques of the era. The south and east rooms, which were built in 1853-54 and 1854-55 respectively, were constructed upon flagstone foundations.

The house walls, which are corner-notched hewn virgin oak from timber harvested on the property, are approximately 12 ft. high, allowing an interior ceiling height of approximately 7 ¼ ft. on the first floor. The plate timbers, which are approximately 12 in. squared, are joined with trunnels located over the center of the breezeway opening. The pole rafters are notched and pinned to the plate timbers and are joined by wooden dowlings at their apex. The pole rafters are left exposed so that the carpentry of the era is visible.

The original chinking, made from sand, alkali and horse hair, had deteriorated, was removed and the entire structure was re-chinked using Missouri River sand, alkali and lime in a manner consistent with historic construction. The chinking was applied over the original shake filler.

The north room is accessed through a doorway situated on the north wall of the original breezeway. The original tongue-and-groove 2 in. width oak plank flooring has been maintained. These sit upon the original half log joists, which are mortised into the rock foundation. The painted oak flooring, which was too thin to sand and re-finish has been patched and repainted. The four walls of the north room now have the original log faces exposed, on which the ax marks are readily visible. The east and west walls have the original four double-hung sash window openings. The chinking has been restored and painted consistent with a whitewash tone that would have been found in the original structure. The room is devoid of ornamentation and decoration, which is typical for a pioneer structure. The second floor joists are exposed and are fabricated from rough-sawn 2 x 8 oak planks. The underside of the second floor oak plank flooring is exposed.

The south room is accessed through an entrance on the south wall of the original breezeway. The floor in this room, originally laid on puncheons that sat on the dirt was found deteriorated beyond repair. The rotten materials were removed, down to the earthen floor, a new sub-floor was constructed and a rough-sawn, tongue-and-groove 6-in. wide, pine floor was laid. Similar to the north room, the log faces have been exposed and the chinking restored and painted. The original four window openings make this room a mirror image of the north pen. Interestingly, there were apparently no masonry fireplaces constructed within the original dwelling.

The east room is accessed through the breezeway by an original doorway in the west face of the pen. This room is a one-story hand-hewn oak log structure that was known as the "canning kitchen." It has a single window in the south and north walls, respectively, and similarly to the other pens, the logs have been exposed and re-chinked. A rough-sawn pine floor, identical to the one in the south room, has been placed in the east room.

The loft is accessed via an open-tread staircase which leads to a landing that separates the second floor into two identical rooms. The original partition, which consisted of the upper four logs of the breezeway walls, had at some point been modified to allow for easier access. Additionally, an upstairs

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bathroom had been added. The original oak plank tongue-and-groove flooring, though worn, remains intact and has been restored. The floor has been painted in a style consistent with the time period. The log faces have been re-exposed and the chinking restored. The wallboard that covered the pole rafters has been completely removed such that the carpentry skills of the original builders are displayed. The tin roofing was in a severe state of deterioration and has been removed and replaced with a new tin roof. Similarly, new half-round gutters matching those that were removed have been installed.

Many architectural aspects of the Heinrich Gloe House have required restoration and the structure has been refurbished with the sole purpose of maintaining the architectural and historical integrity of the original dogtrot dwelling. The primary goal, to preserve one of Montgomery County's first homes and the examples of skilled immigrant craftsmanship therein, has been accomplished. The Heinrich Gloe House displays a unique combination of simple pioneer utilitarianism and authentic frontier design, and as such, it is worthy to be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for ARCHITECTURE.

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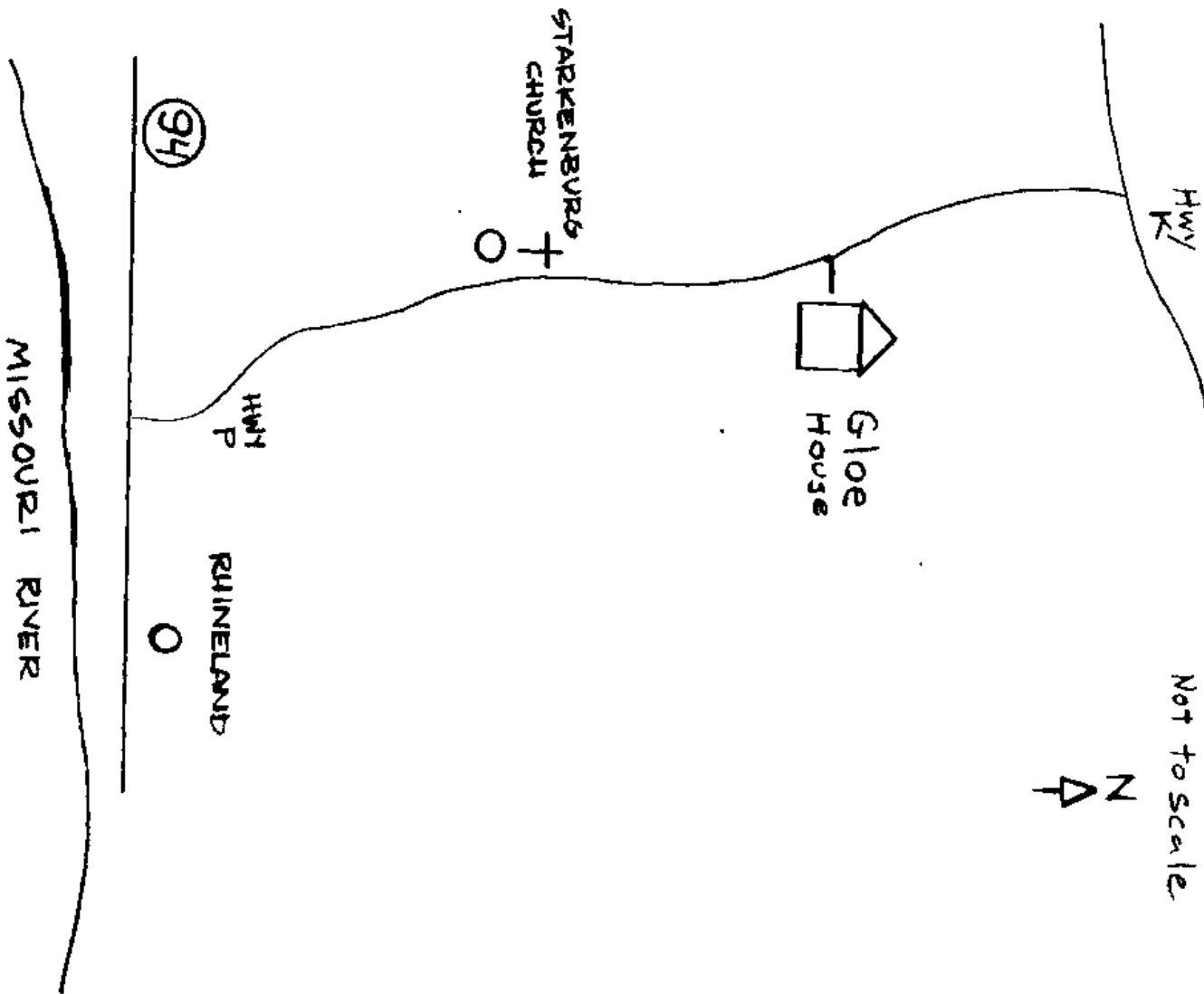


FIGURE 1 - SITE MAP

Not to scale

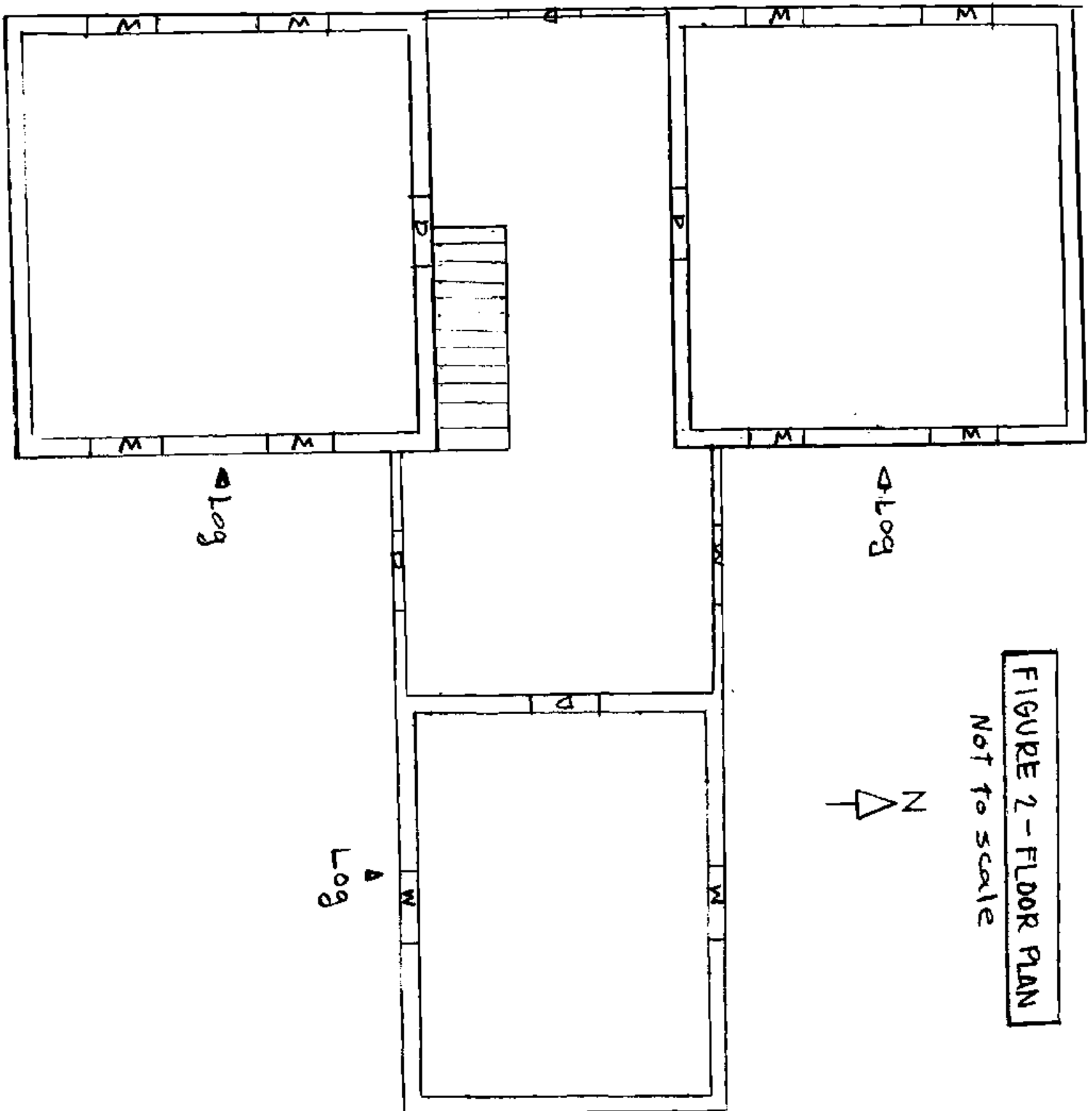


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Gloe, Heinrich, House
Montgomery County, Missouri

Summary: The Heinrich Gloe House, 358 Highway P, Montgomery County, Missouri, is significant under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. This dwelling was originally constructed between 1852-1855. Located near the Missouri River, the Gloe House is significant as an intact triple-pen dogtrot house which reveals log construction techniques characteristic of the Midwest in the nineteenth century. It reflects the style and practices of traditional architecture patterns of European immigrants. The house was built by Heinrich Gloe, a German immigrant who came to Missouri via ox cart from New Orleans in 1852. Upon reaching Missouri, Gloe purchased 240 acres from the United States government for 15 cents an acre. He constructed his home using large fieldstones, timber and other materials found on the property. The hand-hewn logs and stacked stones represent some of the distinctive features that reflect this time of discovery and settlement that is so important to this nation's history. The Heinrich Gloe house is a remarkably well-preserved and beautifully restored example of the practical, durable pioneer log home.

Elaboration: Heinrich Gloe, a native of Prussia, married Christina Hagedorn in Germany in 1848 before they made their journey to the United States. They came to Missouri with their young son, Fritz (born in Hamburg in 1850) by way of New Orleans in 1852 with nothing more than an ox cart that carried their belongings. Gloe purchased 240 acres in Montgomery County from the United States Government at a very low price—15 cents an acre—because, in 1797, the Spanish offered grants of land to encourage agricultural settlement.¹ At that time, land typically sold for about \$1.25, the minimum price for public lands throughout the nation as set by Congress, but no one considered much of that area to be worth even that low of a price.²

More than 7 million German speakers immigrated to the United States between 1800-1919. Most left Europe in search of religious freedom and a higher standard of living. Many also left to escape mandatory service in the Prussian Army. In the first half of the nineteenth century the United States was advertised in Germany as a new world with higher wages, lower food prices and endless possibilities for employment. Many others left to escape Germany's unbending social structure, especially after the failure of the German Revolution in 1848. Young men made up a large population of the new German-Americans, due to the fact that an Inheritance Law left many sons in Germany with no money and no work. They settled in Missouri for the fertile soil and promising farming prospects. For the most part, German immigrants were known as skilled craftspeople that infused their unique workmanship with standard practices, creating a distinctive mid-western architectural type.³

¹ Russel Gerlach, *Immigration in the Ozarks* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1976) p. 9-17.

² Russel Gerlach, *Settlement Patterns in Missouri* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1986) p. 22.

³ German Embassy, Washington D.C.. "Waves of German Immigrants Embrace America." *German Embassy Homepage*. February 16, 2006. http://www.germany-info.org/relaunch/culture/ger_americans/paper.html.

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While the main significance of the Heinrich Gloe House lies in its architecture, it is also demonstrates typical Missouri settlement patterns. German immigrants (who were probably attracted to central Missouri by resettlement authors that hoped to populate the area by luring settlers in with low land prices) followed Anglo-Saxon families from the Upland South and settled in Missouri in the early nineteenth century. Hence, an interesting combination of European tradition and Southern culture was introduced to the area, including close-knit social structures as well as varied time-honored homesteading ideals.⁴

Many English settlers endured many months of cold and discomfort while painstakingly attempting to build the kinds of houses they were familiar with in England. But Gloe and many other German, Swedish and Finnish immigrants brought their knowledge of hand-hewn log construction to the United States and were able to erect practical and comfortable housing in much less time. The square-shaped hewn logs—unlike round log homes, which were usually used as temporary residences—were intended for the building of permanent dwellings, while the use of round logs was usually restricted to temporary shelter and outbuildings.⁵ The careful persistence and dedication required in fashioning a square-shaped log suggests Gloe, like many pioneers, made an effort to preserve his cultural traditions in the form of flat walls.⁶

Throughout what Charles van Ravenswaay calls the 'Missouri-German' area, the characteristic log cabin construction methods bear similarities to methods that were most likely introduced by Central European immigrants.⁷ So, it is the general consensus among historians that the classic American log cabin is an amalgamation of the culture and traditions of German and Scotch-Irish immigrants, who brought construction skills from their homeland and quickly adapted to the materials available to them in the Missouri wilderness.⁸

The process of building these homes was labor intensive. In many cases, early settlers used a small but very useful set of tools including a felling axe, broadaxe, froe, augers, hand plane or drawknife, chisel, hammer, saw, adze and prybar.⁹ According to Howard Marshall, it was unusual to see logs hewn on all four sides, since most were only hewn on two, where there was a high concentration of German settlers.¹⁰ Hewing logs required a high level of skill with a felling ax and a broadaxe, according to Warren Roberts, and consisted of a long process of removing bark, accurately cutting notches in the log,

⁴ Gerlach, *Settlement*, 19.

⁵ Warren Roberts, "The Tools Used in Building Log Houses in Indiana" in Upton and Vlach, Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1994) p.183.

⁶ Charles McRaven, Building the Log Hewn House (Hollister, Missouri: Mountain Publishing Services, 1978) p. 17.

⁷ Charles van Ravenswaay, The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri (Columbia, Missouri: University Press, 1978) p. 111.

⁸ Gerlach, *Settlement*, 15.

⁹ McRaven, 32-33.

¹⁰ Howard Wight Marshall, The Concept of Folk Region in Missouri (Ann Arbor: University Microfilms, 1977) p. 93

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then splitting the wood and removing the excess.¹¹ Like most pioneers, Gloe selected land on the highest point of the property for the construction site, out of the way of high water and with less agreeable soil, so as to save the good soil for farming.

European immigrants had many customs and superstitions when it came to building, including the practice of cutting trees several days before a full moon to keep the termites at bay. After 150 years, the Heinrich Gloe house remains termite-free. They also typically harvested timber in March and May because they believed those were the "good months" and that would prevent the logs from warping.

The raising of Mid-western log houses in the 1850s was quite an ordeal, involving entire families and even neighbors. They had feasts during the construction and when they finished, they often had a dance at sundown as a final christening. House raisings were considered social gatherings and were typically very cheerful community receptions.

The development of the Dogtrot cabin, van Ravenswaay writes, is perhaps America's most profound contribution to log construction.¹² Even so, dogtrot homes were built less frequently than other log structures because, with many more corner joints to cut, they tended to be much more complex to build.¹³ Thus, the Heinrich Gloe house is somewhat of a rarity with its much less common design. It began as a basic dogtrot, with north and south pens, another half story spanning the top of the house and an open breezeway in between. Then in 1855, a third pen was constructed to the east. Later, although the exact dates are unknown, the three structures were enclosed, most likely for more living space, the original split wood shingles were covered with tin and the exterior faces of the log walls were covered with clapboard, as would have been customary in the early twentieth century.¹⁴ It was the clapboard, despite its lack of authenticity to the 1850s style, which preserved the logs so that they are in such notable shape, and still hold strong to this day.

Members of the Gloe family inhabited the house for nearly a century and remained in the Starkenburg area for many years after that. Heinrich, Christina and Fritz as well as several of their descendents are buried in the cemetery of the St. Martin's Catholic Church in Starkenburg, of which they, along with virtually all the German immigrants in the area, were members.¹⁵

Shortly after their arrival in Montgomery County, the European settlers, including Heinrich Gloe, noticed similarities between the Missouri landscape and German wine country. Soon, they began cultivating a wide assortment of domestic and imported grapes. Before the advent of Prohibition, Missouri ranked second among United States wine producers, and for a short period during the Civil War, was listed as number one. Because of its geographical similarities to its European namesake, the area surrounding the Missouri River Valley soon became known as the Missouri Rhineland. The area along Hwy 94 is

¹¹ Roberts, 192.

¹² Van Ravenswaay, 131

¹³ Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984) p. 96.

¹⁴ Sizemore, 151, McRaven, 22.

¹⁵ Miscellaneous Crawford County, Missouri Obituaries. "Gervis J. Overkamp." GenealogyBuff.com. February 16, 2006.
<http://www.genealogybuff.com/mo/mc-crawford-obits2.htm>, 1.

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Gloe, Heinrich, House
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known as the Missouri Weinstrasse (wine road) to this day. The town of Hermann, located just across the river from the Gloe House, produced more than 100,000 gallons of wine in the 1850s and is still famous for its Octoberfest celebration. When Prohibition caused all but one of more than 100 Missouri wineries to close, the winemaking business in Missouri was almost wiped out. But the residents of the Heinrich Gloe house continued making wine in their cellar for many years.¹⁶

Upon Heinrich and Christina's deaths, the Gloe house became the property of their son Fritz Gloe, who looked over it until his death in July of 1942. The property was willed to Clara Overkamp, Fritz's daughter upon his death and was subsequently purchased by Adolf Allgeyer. Over the 70 years the house has been home to several different families and undergone many non-historic piecemeal renovations, but has been used mainly as a farmhouse.

During 2005 the Gloe House has undergone a complete restoration aimed at restoring this pioneer dogtrot building to its essence as a pioneer homestead structure. The distinguishing attributes, which render this property significant, have now been revealed, restored, and preserved. It is hoped that a designation on the National Register of Historic Places will aid in the continuance of its preservation.

¹⁶ Watkins, Conor. "Missouri's Wine Country—Missouri's Scenic and Historic German Heritage Area." *Missouri Outdoors*. February 16, 2006, <http://web.umn.edu/~cwatkin/mooutdoors/article17,18,&19combined.htm>, 1.

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Sizemore, Jean. Ozark Vernacular Houses. Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 1994.

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

Watkins, Conor. "Missouri's Wine Country - Missouri's Scenic And Historic German Heritage Area." Missouri Outdoors Homepage. February 16, 2006. <http://web.umar.edu/~cwatkin/mooutdoors/article17,18,&19combined.htm>.

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Gloe, Heinrich, House
Montgomery County, Missouri

Verbal Boundary Description

From the intersection of highways K and P, proceed 2.11 miles south on Highway P to the property entrance road on the east shoulder of Highway P. Thence proceed due east 75 feet to the starting point. The proceed due south four 50 feet, due east for 100 feet, due north for 100 feet, due west for 100 feet, and due south for 50 feet to the point of beginning. The described boundary includes the house and the immediate yard associated with the building.

Boundary Justification

The described boundary includes the Heinrich Gloe House and the surrounding yard. The property associated with the house was historically much larger, but it is now the sole portion of the property nominated based on architectural significance. The surrounding land is not in its original condition as access roads and other improvements have been made over the years and do not contribute to the architectural significance of the property. Similarly, two outbuildings are not included in the nomination as they appear to be built at a later time and documentation of their origins is unavailable.

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Gloe, Heinrich, House
Montgomery County, Missouri

Photographs:

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Heinrich Gloe House

358 Highway P, Rhineland, Montgomery County, Missouri

Dean Allgeyer

Negatives with photographer: Dean Allgeyer, 762 Glenmont Ave., Los Angeles, CA
90024

No. 1—West façade, pre-restoration 04/2005

No. 2—South pen interior, pre-restoration 04/2005

No. 3—North side view, showing rock foundation, breezeway, East pen and stone
basement. 05/2005

No. 4—Northwest view, mid-restoration 05/2005

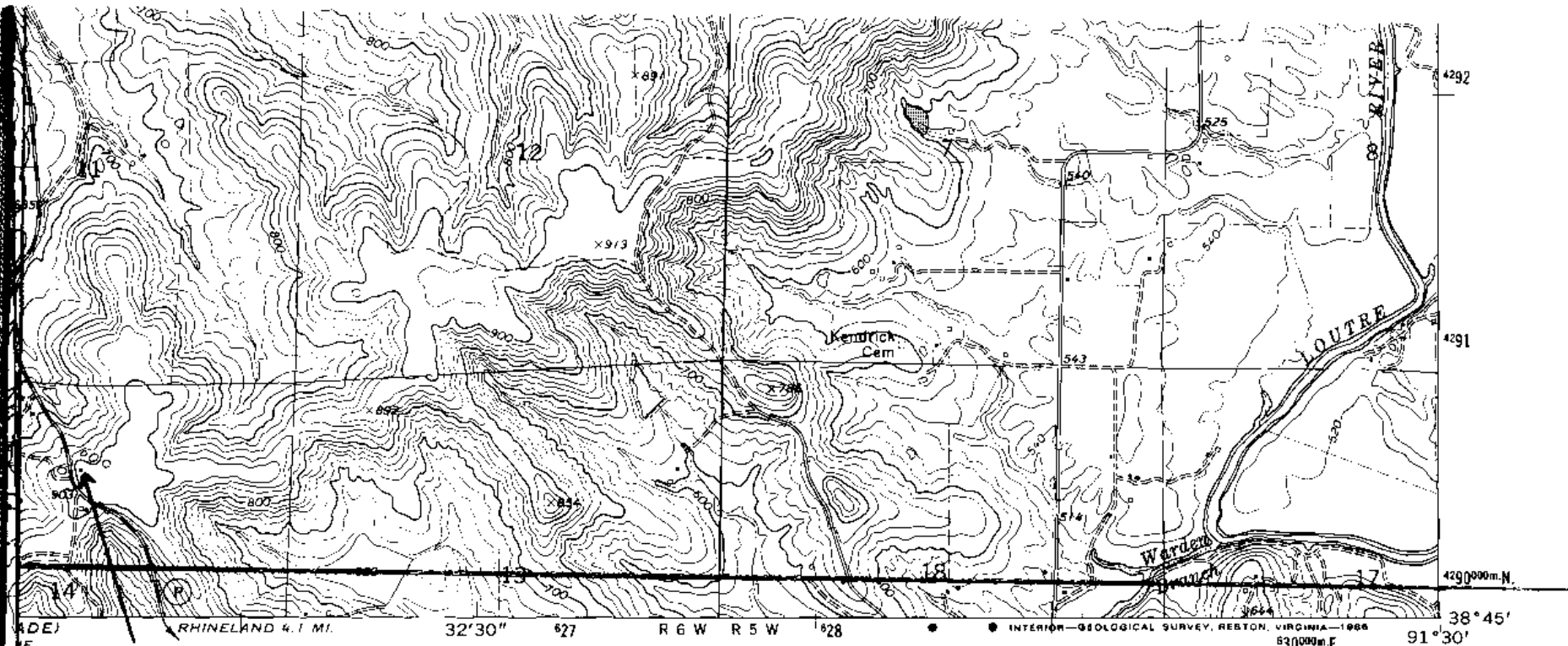
No. 5—Stone basement, mid-restoration 06/2005

No. 6—Loft, pre-restoration 06/2005

No. 7—Southwest view, post-restoration 09/2005

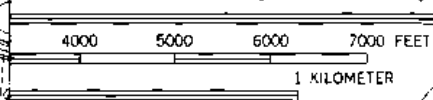
No. 8—South pen, post-restoration 09/2005

No. 9—Corner view, showing detail of full-dovetail joints 09/2005



RHINELAND 4.1 MI.

Gloe, Heinrich, House E: 625225 N: 4290365



Zone 15
MONTGOMERY CO, MISSOURI



MISSOURI
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 20 FEET
NAD 1983 DATUM OF 1929

CONFORMS TO NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND LAND SURVEY
RESOURCES, ROLLA, MISSOURI 65401
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road
- Interstate Route
- U. S. Route
- State Route

AMERICUS, MO.

38091-G5-TF-024

1974
PHOTOREVISED 1985
DMA 7661 I SE-SERIES V879

(HERMANN)
776 III NW

















