

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 Orchard Acres

Other names/site number N/A

Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

## 2. Location

Street & number 2113 W. Main St.

N/A	not for publication
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City or town Jefferson City

N/A	vicinity
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State Missouri Code MO County Cole Code 051 Zip code 65109

## 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    X statewide    X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:    A    X B    X C    D

Signature of certifying official/Title  DEPUTY SHPO Date 8-19-21

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 \_\_\_\_\_

Orchard Acres  
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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only **one** box.)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3		buildings
1		sites
2		structures
		objects
6		<b>Total</b>

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single family dwelling

EDUCATION/research facility/laboratory

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single family dwelling

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

20<sup>th</sup> century revivals/Regency Colonial Revival

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE

walls: BRICK

CEDAR

roof: ASPHALT

other:

**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUATION PAGES**

Orchard Acres  
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**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

**Areas of Significance**

Health/Medicine

ARCHITECTURE: Colonial Revival

**Period of Significance**

1939; 1950-1971

**Significant Dates**

1939, 1950,

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Dr. Everett Dornbush Sugarbaker

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Weber, John

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Missouri Historic Preservation Office

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreege of Property** 13.6

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

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

1 38.591234 -92.209764 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
Latitude: Longitude: Latitude: Longitude:

2 \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
Latitude: Longitude: Latitude: Longitude:

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

\_\_\_\_\_ NAD 1927 or \_\_\_\_\_ NAD 1983

1 \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

2 \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (On continuation sheet) A map (Figure 2) has been used in lieu of a verbal description

**Boundary Justification** (On continuation sheet) A map (Figure 2) has been used in lieu of a verbal description

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Joe McElroy, Kay McElroy, Shauna Wiet, Rena Ann Pedersen, Jacob Morris, Editor MO SHPO.

organization McElroy Associates date Oct. 2, 2020

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**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.

Orchard Acres

Name of Property

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## 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: **Orchard Acres**

City or Vicinity: **Jefferson City**

County: **Cole** State: **MO**

Photographer: **Joseph McElroy; Rena Pedersen**

Date

Photographed: **June 28, 29; Oct. 10, 11, 2020**

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

- 1 of 22: View of north façade. MO\_Cole County\_Orchard Acres\_0001. Looking south
- 2 of 22: Front door. MO\_Cole County\_Orchard Acres\_0002. Looking south
- 3 of 22: Crest & pedimented gable. MO\_Cole County\_Orchard Acres\_0003. Looking south
- 4 of 22: South façade. MO\_Cole County\_Orchard Acres\_0004. Looking south
- 5 of 22: West façade. MO\_Cole County\_Orchard Acres\_0005. Looking east
- 6 of 22: East façade. MO\_Cole County\_Orchard Acres\_0006. Looking west
- 7 of 22: Foyer & curved staircase. MO\_Cole County\_Orchard Acres\_0007. Looking south
- 8 of 22: Living room with fireplace. MO\_Cole County\_Orchard Acres\_0008. Looking southeast
- 9 of 22: Music room with bay window. MO\_Cole County\_Orchard Acres\_0009. Looking north
- 10 of 22: New dining room fireplace. MO\_Cole County\_Orchard Acres\_0010. Looking west
- 11 of 22: New dining room ceiling. MO\_Cole County\_Orchard Acres\_0011. Looking up
- 12 of 22: Kitchen. MO\_Cole County\_Orchard Acres\_0012. Looking southeast
- 13 of 22: Sitting Room. MO\_Cole County\_Orchard Acres\_0013. Looking north
- 14 of 22: Master bedroom. MO\_Cole County\_Orchard Acres\_0014. Looking east
- 15 of 22: Dressing area with crystal chandelier. MO\_Cole County\_Orchard Acres\_0015. Facing south
- 16 of 22: Doctor's office. MO\_Cole County\_Orchard Acres\_0016. Looking east
- 17 of 22: Boys third floor bedroom. MO\_Cole County\_Orchard Acres\_0017. Looking east
- 18 of 22: Basement fireplace. MO\_Cole County\_Orchard Acres\_0018.
- 19 of 22: Lab/garage. MO\_Cole County\_Orchard Acres\_0019. Looking south
- 20 of 22: Outdoor Fireplace. MO\_Cole County\_Orchard Acres\_0020. Looking south
- 21 of 22: Apple bin. MO\_Cole County\_Orchard Acres\_0021. Looking south
- 22 of 22: Fallout shelter. MO\_Cole County\_Orchard Acres\_0022. Looking south

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### Figure Log:

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

- Figure 1: Google Contextual Map. Not to scale.
- Figure 2: District Site Map, Latitude/Longitude Coordinates. Not to scale.
- Figure 3: Doctor's bag.
- Figure 4: Tissue and blood samples.
- Figure 5: Medical equipment.
- Figure 6: An Atlas of Surgical Oncology by Everett D. Sugarbaker, 1983.
- Figure 7: Assessor's Map. Site Map. Not to scale.
- Figure 8: Contributing resources. Source: Assessor's map/on-site research.  
Not to scale.
- Figure 9: Photo map. Numbered exterior photos. Not to scale.
- Figure 10: First floor, Sugarbaker home. Not to scale. Source: Site visit.
- Figure 11: Second floor, Sugarbaker home. Source: Site visit. Not to scale.
- Figure 12: Third floor, Sugarbaker home. Source: Site visit. Not to scale.
- Figure 13: Orchard Acres sign on W. Main St.
- Figure 14: 1950s view (snow) of north facade.
- Figure 15: Dr. Everett D. Sugarbaker's patent for "The Gadget."
- Figure 16: 503 E. High Street, Sugarbaker Tumor Clinic
- Figure 17: Villa Panorama House, 1310 Swifts Highway.
- Figure 18: Grove House, 505 East State Street.
- Figure 19: Zuendt (Johnson) House, 920 East Jefferson.
- Figure 20: 1107 Moreau Drive; within the Moreau Drive Historic District.

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N/A
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## Narrative Description

### Summary Description Statement

Orchard Acres is a 13.56-acre property at 2113 West Main Street in Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri (Figure 1). It includes two contributing buildings: a 3,839-square-foot brick and cedar Colonial Revival: Regency Revival home, built in 1939; and a 800-square-foot science laboratory built by Dr. Everett and Mrs. Geneva Sugarbaker, shortly after purchasing the property in 1950. The home is a late Colonial Revival style of the relatively rare Regency sub-type. Colonial Revivals are not common in Jefferson City, according to the City of Jefferson, Missouri Historic Preservation Plan.<sup>1</sup>

Today, the property conveys its historic association and retains major characteristics of the Regency Revival Style, including the overall more delicate ornamental elements than typically seen in Colonial Revivals of the era, the Adamesque center entry with cornice, pilaster and denticulated door surround; true divided light double hung windows; shallow and unarticulated roof/wall junction, round or octagonal façade ornamentation; and delicate railings and ironwork.

The resource count is as follows:

- The house (contributing building), which includes the home office where Dr. Everett Sugarbaker did cancer research and writing;
- The garage/laboratory (contributing building), where Dr. Sugarbaker did experiments with assistance from his children, including four future cancer experts whose training began there;
- The apple orchard that inspired the property's name (contributing site);
- A 1962 fallout shelter (contributing building);
- An outdoor fireplace (contributing structure); and
- An apple bin (contributing structure).

### Elaboration

**Setting:** Visitors traveling along West Main Street in Jefferson City will have little trouble picking out the subject property (Photo 1), the only large lot single-family home in the area, set back 234 feet south of Main by an expansive lawn. Adjacent properties include several small lot single-family houses on the south side of Main Street constructed predominately in the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century. All are relatively consistently spaced, with moderate setback from the street. The small lot single-family houses immediately northeast of Orchard Acres were apparently subdivided before the Orchard Acres home was built in 1939 (Figure 2). To the west lies the St. Joseph Cathedral campus, and directly north is a heavily wooded area associated with Memorial Park.

<sup>1</sup> City of Jefferson Historic Preservation Plan Appendix A: Jefferson City's Architectural Styles. P.9

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The Sugarbaker family moved to the Orchard Acres property in 1950. Changes made at that time were sympathetic to the style of the house, and the facade remained virtually unchanged. In 1952 the third-floor attic was converted into a dormitory style bedroom for the family's four sons. In 1954 a 15-by-25 single story dining room with a vaulted ceiling was added to the south (rear) elevation. Southwest of the house, in the back yard, is the lab/garage, built shortly after purchase of the property. Also found in the back yard are a stone fireplace, a fallout shelter from 1966, and an earth-sheltered apple cellar that was installed by the previous owners who ran the apple orchard continued by the Sugarbakers.

**Residence- Exterior Description:** The residence is a three-bay, center hall Colonial with a slightly projecting pedimented center pavilion. The two-story, brick house is flanked by original one-story wings (Figure 3). All roofs, constructed with asphalt shingles, are gabled. The western wing in the form of a two-car garage has a roofline pierced by dormer windows on the north and south elevations. The main structure has paired chimneys topped with modern metal chimney caps. On the front elevation are matching original downspouts with ornamental scuppers.

Unlike most Colonials, the home exhibits asymmetrical balance because of the first-floor bay window on the west side of the primary (north) façade. Although not symmetrical, the visual weight is balanced by a large ten-over-ten fixed window on the east side of the façade. The Adamesque doorway, common in the Regency style, is flanked by pilasters and topped with a full entablature (Photo 2). Family members who grew up in the house believe the traditional wood front door is original. Based upon photographic evidence it does date to the period of historical significance, 1950-1970. The door is typical of the Colonial style with the exception that rather than six panels, the top two are replaced by four small decorative arched topped windows. The curved metal railings found on each side of the door are Regency features. Flanking the main entrance are paired, diamond-pane leaded glass casement windows. Above the front door is the original coach light.

North elevation wood windows are original true divided light double-hung sash. The center second story window is comprised of a group of three nine-over-nine double hung sash. Above this is a circular floral medallion, also an earmark of Regency design (Photo 3). All the double hung windows on the north façade are topped by brick, soldier coursed, flat arches with the exception of the large, first floor east window which features a brick segmental arch. First floor windows all feature original wood storms and – with the exception of the bay window – brick sills.

The windows are flanked by fixed decorative shutters which are not of a dimension they would be if operable and functional. These shutters are shown in photos from the mid-1950s, so they are concurrent to the period of significance. It is unknown whether they were installed by the Sugarbakers or the original owners.

**Residence-Rear (south) façade** is bisected by the 15-by-25-foot single-story dining room with vaulted ceiling that was added in 1954 (Photo 4). Exterior bricks match those used on the first floor of the main house and round topped windows were likewise used to echo the original openings on the east screen porch (now enclosed sunroom).

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On the south elevation the gable roof is pierced by shed roof dormers over the east sunroom wing and over the middle of the rear elevation. The attic dormer windows were part of the 1952 remodeling of the attic into boys' sleeping quarters (Photo 5), and the attic above the sunporch into Doctor Sugarbaker's home office. The window sash on the shed dormers are done in the Chicago style with a large plate glass fixed sash flanked, in this case, by narrow four-light casement windows. There is a door and small second story balcony off a bedroom above the kitchen. Immediately east of the kitchen door is an original boot scraper. Kitchen windows are a pair of six-light casements over the kitchen sink. Six-over-six wood double hung windows on second floor face south from the master bedroom. The second story south elevation windows have aluminum storms.

**Residence-West façade:** The original attached two-car garage is the west wing of the house and recessed back from the main part of the building. As with the main house, the garage has a gable roof. It is brick on the first floor and cedar siding on the upper level. The west elevation has two six-over-six double hung windows on the first floor with soldier course segmental arches. The gable end features six-over-six paired double hung windows with aluminum storm windows and flat arches. The second-floor west elevation has an eight-over-eight window with double hung sash. The attic gable end of the west elevation of the main house has six-over-six double hung windows flanking the west chimney (Photo 5).

**Residence-East façade** includes the east wing sunroom with arched windows (Photo 6). Originally an open screened porch, the Sugarbakers converted it into a three-season room with fixed, archtop transoms above jalousie windows. Doctor Sugarbaker's home office was created from a walk-in attic above this space. On the gable end is a single, double-hung, six-over-six window.

**Residence-Interior Description:** The entry hall is floored by a historic polychrome encaustic tile in a repeating octagon and square motif. Between the entry and foyer is a large arched uncased opening typical of the 1930s. The foyer is lit by the original Colonial style pendant light. Subtle Regency details are present in the form of delicate metal swag decorations. The doorway is flanked by a small half bath on the right (west) and a ladies' makeup room on the left. The focal point of the foyer is a curved Regency staircase (Photo 7). The original turned balusters are painted white, with a walnut rail with spiral and newel. Steps are pine. This differs from a typical Colonial Revival, which would more typically have a square or classical staircase. Looking up the staircase one will find traditional medallion pattern wallpaper, which is historic. The medallion wallpaper echoes the rosette in the center pediment of the primary elevation. To the right (west) of the staircase is a hallway leading the dining room and kitchen. In the hallway is an original recessed telephone niche.

To the left (east) of the foyer is a formal living room with large windows on the north (front) and east sides. On the east wall is a traditional Colonial Revival fireplace with classical surround featuring pilasters and entablature with the cornice as the mantle. The firebox is surrounded by black marble and has a black marble hearth (Photo 8).

To the right (west) through an arched doorway the foyer leads to the original dining room, which features the bay window on the north elevation. As the family grew, a larger dining room was

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added to the rear (south) façade and this room became a music room. It has crown molding and chair rails and like the rest of the first floor, original wide-plank pine floors (Photo 9).

The hallway, which can be accessed from the foyer, living room or original dining room, leads on the south side of the house to the new dining room, which family members still call the “New Room” (Photo 10). The Sugarbakers built it in 1954, expanding a much smaller room. Now serving as a multi-purpose room, it includes a vaulted, beamed ceiling and a round top window. It is finished in knotty pine on the walls and ceiling. A fireplace made of random ashlar stone with a reduced chimney throat is along the west wall. The room is lit by a ship’s wheel chandelier (Photo 11).

The kitchen retains integrity. Original elements include linoleum floors over oak flooring, and vintage painted cabinets along with blue and white glazed porcelain tile counters and half wall. The white glazed walls are bordered in royal blue and inset with coordinating decorative tulip and swag tile pencil molding (Photo 12).

Both the east and west sides of the house have recessed wings. To the west is a two-car attached garage accessible via a small hallway off the kitchen. The hallway leads to the garage, the back yard and the basement. The wing on the east side of the home is a sunporch with louvered arched windows. It is now used primarily for storage of medical books.

**Residence-Second floor:** The curved staircase leads to a second story hallway with vintage dogwood pattern wallpaper. The master bedroom and bath are on the east side of the second floor and two secondary bedrooms are on the west. These share a Jack & Jill bathroom. At the top of the stairs, immediately above the main first floor entry on the north façade, is a small open sitting room with Civil War era furniture and Chinoiserie wallpaper (Photo 13). Throughout the second floor are arched, uncased openings, original crown moldings and baseboard, and original six panel doors with glass knobs. The second story floors are oak.

On the northeast corner of the second floor is the master bedroom (Photo 14). Under an arched opening on the east side is an alcove flanked by paired closets. On the west side is a dressing area leading to the vintage pink tile master bath. The dressing area features an original crystal ceiling fixture (Photo 15). A door on the east wall the room leads to Dr. Sugarbaker’s office (Photo 16). It is also finished in knotty pine. Although some miscellaneous storage has been added, the office remains essentially unchanged from the period of significance, including the doctor’s black bag, slides with blood and tissue samples, and other medical equipment, along with many medical books (Figures 4, 5, and 6).

**Residence-Attic and basement:** The home includes a master bedroom and two secondary bedrooms. To accommodate the children, six girls and four boys, the attic was converted into a dormitory style bedroom, complete with a bathroom and knotty pine walls and ceiling. (Photo 17).

The partially finished basement has a foundation made of rough faced cut stone. A shallow coal burning fireplace and the tile floors are original decorative features dating to the time of the Sugarbakers, as is a knotty pine summer kitchen. The green and tan tiles are interspersed with

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decorative tiles of a sailing motif. In the utility room, the original ductwork for an octopus furnace is extant although the furnace itself is not (Photo 18).

**Laboratory/garage (contributing building):** Southwest of the main house, accessed most easily through the back door off the kitchen, is the 1953 building (Photo 19) used as a single-car garage and--more importantly--as a scientific laboratory by Dr. Sugarbaker and his assistants, otherwise known as his children. All received an introduction to biological science by helping their father perform experiments on a special type of rat delivered from Boston monthly.<sup>2</sup> The gable roofed, one and a half story garage is constructed of first floor brick with aluminum siding above. The east façade has a small one-over-one double hung window to the left of a wood and glass service door, and two metal casement windows to the right. The North façade has an aluminum replacement single car garage door and another casement window. The building was used as one bay for a garage and the other bays for the lab. The north elevation has a second story batten door which accesses a storage area. The building is now used for storage, with no laboratory or medical equipment remaining. However, no major alterations have been made and the interior plan remains unchanged from the period of significance when the experiments were conducted.

**Fallout Shelter (contributing building):** The back yard contains a subterranean fallout shelter built in 1962. The primary visible feature is the entrance. (Photo 22).<sup>3</sup>

**Hardscape (contributing structures):** A 1950s era outdoor fireplace, is extant and dates to the period of historical significance. It is constructed of white painted brick and is sympathetic to the house (Photo 20). Near the fireplace is an earth bermed, cast concrete fruit cellar to store apples harvested from the orchard, which makes up the majority of the property. It features limestone retaining walls and a wood batten door at the entrance (Photo 21). It is topped by metal turbine ventilator.

**Orchard (contributing site):** The buildings and structures are located on an apple orchard that is the property's namesake, and is defined by the nominated property boundaries. A grassy area between the residence and Main Street functions as a lawn, extending to the curbed street. No sidewalk is present along Main. A driveway curves between the road and the rear of the house. The remainder of the property consists a naturalistic setting defined mainly by mature apple trees.

### Integrity

The Orchard Acres property retains integrity, and the character-defining features necessary both to express the architectural style as well as the research-related activities of Dr. Sugarbaker, are retained. In 1950, when Everett and Geneva Sugarbaker moved to Orchard Acres, they already had four children, with six more to follow. It was clear they would need to expand their home, but they chose to do so in a way that respected the original architectural character of the home. The 1950s and 1960s are infamous for insensitive remodeling, but that

<sup>2</sup> Deborah Digges, *Fugitive Spring: a Memoir* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1992), Chapter 2.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid*, 58-60.

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was not the case at 2113 West Main Street in Jefferson City. Although changes were made the setting – the slope upward from West Main Street, the large front lawn, the orchard – remains intact.

The Sugarbakers made the following changes:

- 1952: Third floor attic converted into bedroom & washroom for the family's four sons;
- 1953: Laboratory/one car garage built behind (southwest) of main home;
- 1954: Dining room with vaulted ceiling;
- Office added off master bedroom on southeast side of house;
- Screened porch on east side of home converted to three-season room

The home retains integrity from the period of significance. The changes described above are secondary to the original design, and have minimal impact to the primary facade. As is evident from exterior photos taken in the mid-1950s and in 2020, the front elevation remains entirely original. There are no changes to the windows or openings, and the original chimney and roof placements are unaltered. The door surround, bay window, leaded glass windows, stoop railings, coach light and decorative rosette complete the historic façade, and convey the Regency Revival design characteristics. Character-defining features particular to this sub-style are as follows: The Adamesque center entry with cornice, pilaster and denticulated door surround; true divided light double hung windows; shallow and unarticulated roof/wall junction, round or octagonal façade ornamentation; and delicate railings and ironwork.

Original pine and oak floors, door and window trim, stair and balustrade, lighting, doors and doorknobs, chair rails and fixtures define the interior. Throughout the home, historic wallpaper remains. A one-story sympathetic addition was added to the rear of the home. The kitchen retains its original shape and finishes. All improvements by the Sugarbakers used the same type of gabled roof and brick as in the main house.

Although occurring outside the period of significance, the dining room where the Sugarbakers drafted the medical text, *An Atlas of Surgical Oncology: Fundamental Procedures, Volumes I and II* appears much as it did during that time period.

Spaces necessary to convey Dr. Sugarbaker's research activities are retained. The one-car garage and laboratory that Dr. Sugarbaker built behind the home was constructed in brick with a gabled roof, and the space inside where experiments were conducted is retained. (Photo 19).

Outside, features original to the period of significance abound. These include the boot scraper behind the back door, the apple bin and outdoor fireplace. And there is a fallout shelter, which the Sugarbakers installed during the Cold War. While fortunately never used for its original purpose, it is a representative feature historically associated with homes of the era.

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N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

## Statement of Significance

### Summary

Orchard Acres, 2113 West Main Street, Jefferson City, Cole County Missouri is significant at the statewide level under National Register of Historic Places Criterion B:HEALTH/MEDICINE for its significant association with the research activities of Dr. Everett Sugarbaker, oncologist and researcher; and locally significant under Criterion C: ARCHITECTURE as a significant example of Regency Colonial Revival style.

Built in 1939 by John Weber, owner of a local ice cream company, the 13.56-acre property includes a broad front lawn, a 3,839-square foot Regency Colonial Revival house, a detached laboratory/garage, and an orchard of over 10 acres. Jefferson City does not have many Colonial Revival houses, and the house at Orchard Acres is notably distinctive for its Regency design, a sub-set of the Colonial Revival style.

Orchard Acres is also significant as the location where Dr. Everett Sugarbaker, among the first surgical oncologists working west of the Mississippi, did pioneering cancer research in his home office and performed tumor experiments using a colony Wistar rats in the laboratory/garage adjacent to the house<sup>4</sup>. From his home office, he also designed a rectal anastomotic surgical instrument, which was produced by the Sklar Instruments Company, The location of these activities also influenced his children, who acted as his lab assistants, and some of whom became nationally recognized oncology researchers and surgeons, developing surgical techniques and treatments that have been widely adopted, and extended the lives and improved outcomes for countless cancer patients.

Architecturally, the period of significance begins when the house was built in 1939. Its significance related to the research activities of Everett Sugarbaker dates from 1950, when the Sugarbakkers took up residence at Orchard Acres and research activities began there, and extends to 1971, the closing date for periods of significance where activities begun historically continued to have importance and no more specific date be defined to end the historic period.

### Regency Colonial Revival Style

Several sources provide a stylistic description of the features characteristic of Regency Colonial Revival style houses. Architecture. Inspired by British more than American precedents, Regency Colonial Revivals like the one at Orchard Acres are noted for refinement of detail and more delicate design than their Colonial Revival cousins. Colonial

<sup>4</sup> David A. Harris and Christine L. Lau, "Historical Perspectives of The American Association for Thoracic Surgery: David J. Sugarbaker," *The Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery* 150, no. 1 (July 2015), accessed May 5, 2021, [https://www.jtcvs.org/article/S0022-5223\(14\)00978-7/pdf](https://www.jtcvs.org/article/S0022-5223(14)00978-7/pdf).

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Revivals are not common in Jefferson City, according to the City of Jefferson, Missouri Historic Preservation Plan, and the Regency sub-type is rarer still. A Regency Colonial Revival – with its delicate detailing, elaborate stairway, railings and ironwork – is even more unusual and not mentioned in the city’s historic preservation plan.<sup>5</sup> An interview with a city staff member confirms this. She describes Colonial Revivals as “not prevalent,” perhaps because of Jefferson City’s traditional pattern of slow growth, exacerbated by the Great Depression and World War II.<sup>6</sup>

From *The Field Guide to American Houses*: Colonial Revivals are part of a larger movement, the Eclectic, in which “many different styles vie with one another in a sort of friendly competition within which the sharpest lines are drawn between historical or ‘period’ styles and ‘modern’ styles that eschew earlier precedent.”<sup>7</sup> They point to octagonal windows, simplified door surrounds, and unusually plain roof-wall junctions as “typical of this variant.” The overall look of Regency homes is noted for its refinement of detail, greater restraint and more delicate design. The *Field Guide* agrees that there are strong similarities between the Regency style and the other Colonial Revival sub-styles they identify, including Adam—seen in the Orchard Acres doorway--and Georgian.<sup>8</sup> Author Lester Walker, in describing Georgians, cites gabled roofs, well-balanced exteriors with twin end chimneys, and elaborate doorways as typical features. “Separate rooms were designed for such activities as cooking, dining, entertaining, and sleeping.” All of these characteristics also describe the Regency sub-style, which Walker observes was popular in the south.<sup>9</sup> Authors Robert Schweitzer and Michael Davis avoid the term “Regency,” but they refer to “Modern Georgian Revival” as type of “Modern Colonial Revival, citing one example of a Sears kit home as “a three-bay version of the modern Georgian Plan, with a center entryway and flanking windows. The greatest use of ornament was usually at the entryway.”<sup>10</sup>

The State of Washington State Historic Preservation Office’s style guide uses the Regency terminology and identifies several Regency features that are found in the Orchard Acres home, including:

- “The two story mass of the building is delineated by the use of different cladding types on the first and second floors.” The Orchard Acres home is brick on the first floor and cedar on the second story.
- “Key character defining features of the style include its two story box-shaped mass,” along with roofs with a shallow or no eave overhang.

<sup>5</sup> City of Jefferson Historic Preservation Plan Appendix A: Jefferson City’s Architectural Styles.

<sup>6</sup> Senzee, Rachel. Email. July 7, 2020

<sup>7</sup> McAlester, 319.

<sup>8</sup> McAlester, 330.

<sup>9</sup> American Homes: The Landmark Encyclopedia of Domestic Architectures (Overlook Press, 1996, 92.

<sup>10</sup> America’s Favorite Homes (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1990) 205

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- “Small one story gable, hip or flat roof additions are often found attached to the main façade.” At Orchard Acres, small additions are found on both sides of the main house. One is a porch, the other an attached garage.<sup>11</sup>

Although not prevalent in Jefferson City, several significant local Colonial Revival examples have been identified. However, these houses differ greatly from the Regency sub-style seen at Orchard Acres. These local examples tend to have earlier construction dates, and lack Regency details. The examples include:

- Villa Panorama, 1310 Swifts Highway, built in 1907; (Figure 17).
- Grove House, 505 East State Street, built in 1912; (Figure 18)
- Zuentd (Johnson) House, 920 East Jefferson, built in 1913. (Figure 19)

These houses, listed individually on the National Register, all feature bulky Classical porches, a sense of massiveness and verticality, quoins defining the corners, and other details that combined contrast sharply from the more subtle Regency design at Orchard Acres.

A more contemporary example of Colonial Revival is 1107 Moreau Drive, Jefferson City, MO 65101, built in 1937 within the Moreau Drive Historic District (Figure 20).<sup>12</sup> This house is similar to the Orchard Acres home in that both have center pavilions, formal balance, paired decorative windows flanking the entry, and decorative iron. However, the Moreau Drive house is a typical Colonial Revival featuring the Doric entry porch and deeper eaves that are ubiquitous to traditional revivals of the 1920s and 1930s.

### Criterion B: Research activities of Dr. Everett Sugarbaker

The main focus of this nomination under Criterion B is the oncological research activities of Dr. Everett D. Sugarbaker, a pioneering cancer surgeon and researcher who wrote articles, conducted tumor experiments, and developed a widely used surgical instrument at the Orchard Acres property. His dedication to the fight against cancer is also supported by the fact that Dr. Sugarbaker and his wife, Geneva, had four sons who all became prominent oncology surgeons and researchers after being introduced to science at their childhood home.

### Oncology Research and Treatment in Missouri

Prior to the World War Two era, the only major specialized cancer research institution was the New York Memorial Hospital (later renamed the Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer

<sup>11</sup> “Architectural Style Guide,” Washington State Historic Preservation Office, accessed April 4, 2021, <https://dahp.wa.gov/historic-preservation/historic-buildings/architectural-style-guide/regency-revival>.

<sup>12</sup> “Jefferson City Home is Steeped in Entrepreneurship,” *Jefferson City News Tribune*, accessed May 4, 2021, <https://www.newstribune.com/news/local/story/2017/mar/12/jefferson-city-home-steeped-entrepreneurship/665144/>.

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Center), which was affiliated with the Cornell University Medical College.<sup>13</sup> Most modern innovations related to cancer treatment occurred after 1940, and generally widespread public availability to specialized cancer treatment also occurred after that period.<sup>14</sup> West of the Mississippi river, no specialized cancer hospital existed prior to the Ellis Fischel Cancer Center, which was opened in Columbia, Missouri on April 26, 1940, just three years after the federal government founded the National Cancer Institute (NCI) with the National Cancer Act of 1937.<sup>15</sup> This seven floor facility built to serve the indigent population was among the first to have the capacity to safely store radium to NCI standards in its 2,300 pound lead safe, and have x-ray machines to provide patients with the most modern cancer treatments of the time.<sup>16</sup> Dr. Everett Sugarbaker would serve as the Chief of Staff and Chief of Surgery from 1942 to 1947. He has been identified as the “First surgical oncologist to practice west of the Mississippi...”<sup>17</sup> Although this would be difficult to prove definitively, he was clearly one of the earliest oncology specialists to work in Missouri in what were the early years of formal oncological research outside of New York. After Ellis Fischel’s first chief surgeon Eugene Bricker left after less than six months to join the Army, Dr. Sugarbaker replaced him. Prior to relocating to Missouri, he had previously been a resident from 1935 to 1939 at New York Memorial Hospital. He had graduated from the Cornell Medical College in 1935. Both of these institutions were well known at the time as the primary U. S. centers for the development of formal cancer research and treatment.<sup>18</sup> He was the first surgeon west of the Mississippi River known to have specialized training in cancer surgery.<sup>19</sup> He and his staff would publish over 100 papers during his tenure at Ellis Fischel, and he was responsible for hiring Dr. Lauren Ackerman (author of the first surgical pathology textbook), and Dr. Juan Del Regato, (who worked with Marie and Pierre Curie).<sup>20</sup>

<sup>13</sup> “Historical Timeline,” Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, accessed April 12, 2021, <https://www.mskcc.org/about/history-milestones/historical-timeline>.

<sup>14</sup> Steven Hajdu and Manjunath Vadmal, “A note from history: Landmarks in history of cancer, Part 6,” *Cancer* 119, no.23 (Sept 2013): 4058-4082, <https://acsjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/cncr.28319>

<sup>15</sup> “Ellis Fischel Cancer Center History,” Ellis Fischel Cancer Center, accessed February 26, 2021, <https://www.muhealth.org/locations/ellis-fischel-cancer-center/ellis-fischel-history#:~:text=As%20the%20United%20States%20was,second%20one%20in%20the%20nation>; “History of the National Cancer Institute,” National Cancer Institute, accessed May 26, 2021, <https://www.cancer.gov/about-nci/overview/history>.

<sup>16</sup> Elis Fischel Cancer Center History

<sup>17</sup> David J. Sugarbaker, “Clarity of Purpose, Focused Attention: the Essence of Excellence,” *The Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery* 148, no.3 (September 2014): 764-771, accessed May 24, 2021, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0022522314008228?via%3Dihub%20The%20Journal%20of%20Thoracic%20and%20Cardiovascular%20Surgery%20Volume%20148,%20Issue%203>; Loren Humphrey, *Quinine and Quarantine: Missouri Medicine Through the Years* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2013), 36-52.

<sup>18</sup> Ellis Fischel Cancer Center History.

<sup>19</sup> Humphrey, *Quinine and Quarantine*, 80.

<sup>20</sup> Sugarbaker, *Clarity of Purpose*.

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### Jefferson City Research and Practice

The Sugarbaker family moved to Orchard Acres in 1950 shortly after Dr. Sugarbaker opened the Sugarbaker Clinic for Treatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases, located at 503 High Street, in Jefferson City. Dr. Sugarbaker would treat patients at the clinic, but all of his research and writing was conducted at Orchard Acres, usually in his home office in the residence, or in the detached laboratory housed in the garage. From approximately 1950 to 1979, Dr. Sugarbaker would keep approximately the same routine.

A typical day for Dr. Sugarbaker during his years in practice typically began and ended the same way. Up at 6:00 a.m., Dr. Sugarbaker reviewed notes and patient files in his home office located off the master bedroom. He could often be found referencing large medical texts and journals, many of which still line the bookshelves. Making notes in the margins and on patient charts, he prepared for the day ahead. His daughter, Rena, recalls her father leading the family in devotions every morning at 6:30 before leaving the home to make patient rounds at St. Mary's Hospital in Jefferson City from 7:00 a.m. until 9:00 a.m. From 9:00 a.m. until 1:00 p.m. he performed his surgeries at St. Mary's. During his surgical time, his head nurse at the Sugarbaker Tumor Clinic (503 E. High Street) would perform radiation therapy on many of his cancer patients. Dr. Sugarbaker had one of the first radiation machines in the area.

At 1:00 p.m., Dr. Sugarbaker made his way to the Clinic for his patient appointments. While patients always had appointments, many came early, and the line often flowed out the door and into the street. Around 3:00 p.m., one or more of Dr. Sugarbaker's six daughters would arrive after school to act as candy strippers until the Clinic closed at 6:00 p.m. From 6:00 p.m. until roughly 7:00 p.m., Dr. Sugarbaker would record his patient notes by speaking into a Dictaphone that he kept at the Clinic.

Dinner followed shortly after Dr. Sugarbaker's return home, and then he would retire to his home office once again to adjust patient files and research strategies. When it was time to turn in for the evening, Dr. Sugarbaker would grab whatever textbooks detailed his surgeries for the following day and spent the remainder of the evening going over the procedures he was set to perform.

On his days off, which included weekends and most Thursdays, Dr. Sugarbaker spent his time compiling his research and performing scientific experiments at Orchard Acres. Most often, he could be found in his home office. His daughters Rena and Geneva recall that weekends were spent at his desk overlooking the south lawn: writing articles and researching new medical techniques in his home office (and functional medical library), and performing medical and scientific experiments in the lab/garage that he built behind the home. It was in this lab that he housed colonies of Wistar rats and taught his children to care for them, inject them with certain tumors, and recorded the outcomes for future use and medicinal purposes. His experiments, the breakthrough byproducts of which are detailed further in this narrative,

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were performed on Thursdays, Saturdays, and after 12:00 p.m. on Sundays, as the family of twelve first attended the First Baptist Church of Jefferson City every Sunday morning.

### Nature of Research and Experimentation

Although Dr. Sugarbaker was steadily adding to the understanding of surgical oncology throughout his career, two notable accomplishments best embody his research process; the invention of “the Gadget”, and the experimental research done using a colony of Wistar rats in the garage laboratory at Orchard Acres. In addition to these accomplishments, Dr. Sugarbaker’s practice of including his children as assistants in his work instilled in them lessons that directly resulted in his children entering the field of oncology and making their own widely recognized contributions to the field. His daughter, Deborah Leah (Sugarbaker) Digges Poet, Memoirist and Professor of English at Tufts University from 1986 to 2009<sup>21</sup> in her work, *“Fugitive Spring,”* described how he involved his children, letting them assist in his experiments with rats and mice.<sup>22</sup>

#### *The “Gadget”*

Dr. Sugarbaker was frustrated by a high percentage of cancer patients at his clinic that were poor candidates for low anterior resection. Without this procedure, they would then be forced to have a permanent colostomy. Researching in his home office, he designed a surgical instrument he called “the gadget.” This rectal anastomotic instrument allowed the lower sphincter to be retained in a number of patients. He designed the instrument, and hired a local machinist to build a prototype. He received a US patent for this device in 1953. This design was produced by Sklar Surgical Instruments Company, and was widely used until the modern end-to-end anastomosis stapler was developed in 1977.<sup>23</sup> The stapler that eventually replaced his device used a similar alternating pin locking mechanism to the one developed by Dr. Sugarbaker.<sup>24</sup>

#### *The Wistar rat colony experiments*

In an effort to gain a greater understanding of the metastatic spread of cancer, Dr. Sugarbaker established a colony of white Wistar rats, which were regularly delivered to Jefferson City from the Charles River Laboratories in Boston, Massachusetts. On a two week rotation, he would inject three different experimental tumor lines into the left ventricle of a fresh batch of rats. The ensuing autopsies would reveal differences in metastatic patterns,

<sup>21</sup> “Midwest Roots Underpinned Deborah Digges’ Work, Life,” *Columbia Tribune*, April 24, 2009, <http://www.columbiatribune.com/article/20090424/News/304249611>.

<sup>22</sup> Digges, *Fugitive Spring*.

<sup>23</sup> Leon Morgenstern, “The Intestinal Anastomosis with the End-to-End Stapling Instrument: Progress and Problems, 1980,” *Jama Archives of Surgery* 116, no. 2 (1981): 141–142, <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamasurgery/article-abstract/587103#:~:text=In%201977%2C%20a%20stapling,%2C%20stomach%2C%20and%20small%20intestine>.

<sup>24</sup> Sugarbaker, *Clarity of Purpose*.

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aiding the understanding why specific tumors would spread to different parts of the body. The experiments would soon provide useful data, revealing that each tumor line had its own distinctive pattern of spread. This provided some of the earliest unambiguous experimental support for the seed-soil theory of metastases. The results were published in *Cancer*, the premier cancer journal of the time, and the article “The Organ Selectivity of Experimentally Induced Metastases in Rats”<sup>25</sup> is still being cited in the field.<sup>26</sup> Dr. Sugarbaker would continue similar experiments throughout his career, well into the 1970s.<sup>27</sup>

*Impact of family participation in research*

Everett D. Sugarbaker, a surgical oncologist, and Geneva V. Sugarbaker, a registered nurse, raised 10 children at the Orchard Acres home at 2113 W. Main Street, Jefferson City, Missouri. Their four boys all followed in their father’s footsteps, attending Cornell University Medical School and becoming surgical oncologists. The boys have publically attributed this to their upbringing in the home, watching their father build his practice at the nearby Sugarbaker Tumor Clinic (Figure 16, 503 E. High Street), and assisting in “the lab” that was located in their garage.<sup>28</sup> It was in this lab that the children helped their father perform medical experiments on white Wistar Rats flown in from Boston. Four of the children became oncologists, and not only became proficient doctors, but internalized Dr. Sugarbaker’s emphasis on innovation and research. Three of Everett’s sons (Everett, David, and Stephen) have passed on. Each made distinct contributions to the field of medicine and significantly improved the outcomes for patients diagnosed with some of the most difficult and painful cancers. A brief summary of some of their individual contributions to the field of oncology are noted below.

David John Sugarbaker, MD (8/5/1953 – 8/28/2018) graduated from Cornell University Medical School in 1979. He was the Chief of Division of Thoracic Surgery at Brigham and Women’s Hospital, MA for 27 years. He was the Richard E. Wilson Chair Professor of Surgical Oncology at Harvard Medical School. Dr. David Sugarbaker published over 300 scholarly articles and authored *Adult Chest Surgery*, a definitive textbook in the field.<sup>29</sup> He developed techniques that improved outcomes in mesothelioma patients undergoing

<sup>25</sup> Everett Sugarbaker, “The Organ Selectivity of Experimentally Induced Metastasis in Rats,” *Cancer* 5, no. 3 (1952): 606-612, [https://acsjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/1097-0142\(195205\)5:3%3C606::AID-CNCR2820050324%3E3.0.CO;2-U](https://acsjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/1097-0142(195205)5:3%3C606::AID-CNCR2820050324%3E3.0.CO;2-U).

<sup>26</sup> Sugarbaker, *Clarity of Purpose*; Although working in conditions that might seem relatively primitive by today’s standards, Dr. Sugarbaker conducted Influential experiments that were rigorous and repeatable. He documented the tissue reactions and results observed histologically and pathologically. The black slide boxes in his home office are filled with documented specimens and documentation. For example, using his research protocol another influential 1973 paper was written by Dr. Goode at the Mayo Clinic. Using chickens and their bursa to reduce sarcomas in the alimentary tract, realizing that stimulating the bursa would activate the immune system and immunoglobulins A and G.

<sup>27</sup> Geneva Sugarbaker, interview by Rena Pederson, Jefferson City, MO, May 1, 2020.

<sup>28</sup> Paul Sugarbaker, interview by Rena Pederson, Jefferson City, MO, May 1, 2020.

<sup>29</sup> “In Memoriam: David J. Sugarbaker, MD,” *Texas Heart Institute Journal* 46, no.1 (Feb 2019): 1-2, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6379011/>

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extrapleural pneumonectomy from months to years.<sup>30</sup> He established the International Mesothelioma Program at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston, MA, earning him the nickname "Mr. Mesothelioma." He performed the first lung transplant and the first heart-lung transplant in Massachusetts, and New England's first triple organ transplant and the first transplantation of four organs from a single donor. In 2002, Dr. David Sugarbaker founded the International Mesothelioma Program with the central goal of finding a cure for the disease. He developed the techniques of cytoreductive surgery and was the first to introduce the goal of macroscopic complete resection. He also defined, perfected, and taught a new surgery known as the extra-pleural pneumonectomy, which has subsequently been globally adopted<sup>31</sup> In 2014, David founded Baylor College of Medicine Lung Institute, was the first Chief of the new Division of General Thoracic Surgery in the Michael DeBakey Department of Surgery and established the Mesothelioma Treatment Center. He served as 94<sup>th</sup> President of the American Association for Thoracic Surgery.

Paul H. Sugarbaker, is a leader in peritoneal mesothelioma in Washington, D.C. He developed the Sugarbaker Procedure — a controversial operation that is seen as the last hope for those suffering from advanced stages of some cancers.

Everett Van Dyke Sugarbaker, MD (8/6/1940 – 2/5/2006) graduated from Cornell University Medical College in 1966. He Founded the Miami Cancer Institute in 1980 and his own private practice, Surgical Oncology Associates, Miami, FL. He was a frequent speaker on the subject of breast cancer and melanoma at national meetings and the author of many articles.<sup>32</sup> Everett performed surgery on head and neck, thoracic, gastrointestinal, musculoskeletal, and dermatological cancer patients. Everett contributed to the advancement of medical care in Ipiales, Columbia. He also rebuilt hospitals and nursing homes in Armenia, Colombia following the 1999 earthquake.<sup>33</sup>

Stephen Phillip Sugarbaker, MD (3/13/1956 – 6/21/2016) graduated from Cornell University Medical College in 1978. He completed surgical training at Kaiser Permanente in San Francisco and was an attending surgeon and assistant professor of surgery at The University of Missouri in Columbia, Missouri. In 1994, he reopened his father's Medical Practice in Jefferson City, Missouri.<sup>34</sup> Dr. Stephen Sugarbaker published multiple articles in the area of nutrition and cancer treatment including *Evaluation of parenteral nutrition in the postoperative patient*, *The role of the small intestine in ammonia production after gastric blood administration*, and *Characterization of in vivo suppression of syngenic tumor by*

<sup>30</sup> Ibid.

<sup>31</sup> Obituary: David J. Sugarbaker MD, Alfred J. Thomas Funeral Home, 2018, <https://www.alfreddthomas.com/obituary/David-SugarbakerMD>

<sup>32</sup> "Obituary, Everett Van Dyke Sugarbaker," *Jefferson City News & Tribune*, February 6, 2006, <https://www.legacy.com/obituaries/newstribune/obituary.aspx?n=everett-van-dyke-sugarbaker&pid=16816139> .

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

<sup>34</sup> "Obituary, Stephen P. Sugarbaker," *Jefferson City News and Tribune*, July 3, 2016, <https://www.newstribune.com/obits/2016/jul/03/stephen-sugarbaker/54458/>

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*allogenic effector*.<sup>35</sup>

Two of Everett and Geneva's daughters also entered the medical field. Constance Moore is a registered nurse and Elizabeth Akre is a pediatrician, both practicing in St. Louis, Missouri.

### Comparison to Related Properties

The primary other property associated with the productive life of Dr. Everett Dornbush Sugarbaker is an extant building at 503 East High Street in downtown Jefferson City, the location of the Sugarbaker Clinic for Treatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases (Figure 16). The clinic property effectively illustrates the surgical practice of Dr. Everett Sugarbaker, but does not convey the research and experimentation aspect of his contribution to medicine. Orchard Acres is the property most directly associated with Dr. Sugarbaker's oncological research and experimentation.

### Discussion of the period of significance

The Sugarbaker family was an exceptionally productive family during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and several activities could be identified as historically significant. For example, Everett's wife, Geneva led the Jefferson City Public School integration effort in the mid-1950s, almost a decade before the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Geneva went ahead with an aggressive and complete integration effort, which was successful.<sup>36</sup> She was a long-time member of the local school board and the home was the site of meetings and luncheons during Geneva's public-school integration efforts, as well as community events, medical seminars and ladies' teas.<sup>37</sup> After Dr. Sugarbaker retired, Geneva used her nursing background to help her husband write *An Atlas of Surgical Oncology: Fundamental Procedures, Volumes I and II*, published in 1983, a two-volume medical textbook still used and referenced in medicine today, from the room that had previously served as the dining room when the house was full of children. (Photos 10, 11)

Orchard Acres is also the annual meeting location of the Everett D. and Geneva V. Sugarbaker Foundation, a charitable foundation formed by Everett and Geneva in 1997. The Foundation supports healthcare, education, and missions and "strives to implement change for good in the United States and abroad, using the principles of giving, generosity and stewardship. To this day, the ten Foundation trustees and their extended families gather annually at the home for the Foundation meeting.

While the activities above could be argued as historically significant, they fall outside of the focus of this nomination, either because the full impact may not be known until later, or because

<sup>35</sup> Stephen P. Sugarbaker et al, "Evaluation of Parenteral Nutrition in the Postoperative Patient," *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics* 166, no.2 (February 1988): 115-20, <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/3122335/>.

<sup>36</sup> Sugarbaker, Paul H. Tribute to Geneva Van Dyke Sugarbaker.

<sup>37</sup> Jefferson City Post Tribune, Sept. 20, 1955, Society Page 3.

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Orchard Acres may not be the property most directly associated with the activities. Since activities occurring less than fifty years ago must be exceptionally significant, the accomplishments related to the research of Dr. Sugarbaker are the most logical activities that are both significant and can be tied to specific spaces on the property. Dr. Sugarbaker continued his practice and research until approximately the late 1970s. The later years are not as unambiguously productive as earlier activities, so 1971 is the most logical place to terminate the period of significance.

**Conclusion**

Orchard Acres is significant under Criterion B: as the location of the cancer research activities of Dr. Everett Dornbush Sugarbaker, who was among the first surgical oncologists to have an office in Missouri, and the location where his children first learned and gained an appreciation for oncology research. Several of them would go on to become nationally recognized oncological researchers and surgeons. Dr. Everett D. Sugarbaker was among the first cancer specialists in Missouri, and the first in Jefferson City. The Orchard Acres property at 2113 W. Main remains today virtually unchanged from its period of significance. The home was lived in by the Sugarbakers, a family of twelve that pursued groundbreaking medical research, community outreach, missionary work, and the training of future world-renowned surgical oncologists, educators, and artists. Dr. Sugarbaker's home office on the second floor of the home where he researched, wrote, and invented a notable surgical instrument, still houses his medical bag along with many of his surgical instruments, microscopes, search papers, medical mission records, patient slides, and books. His research lab, used to study metastases in rats, was in the garage next to the home, and is extant. The entire family participated in studies in the lab. Six of the ten children entered the medical field, and several made significant contributions specifically to the field of oncology.

Orchard Acres is also significant under Criterion C, Architecture as a locally significant example of the Regency Colonial Revival style. Overall, Colonial Revival examples are rare within Jefferson City, and no other extant local property expresses the Regency characteristics found at Orchard Acres, so this property is an important representation of this aspect of the local built environment.

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## VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The legal description of the nominated property is described as LOTS 2-65 & SW PT LOT 1 (Figure 2)

## BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property boundaries reflect the historic boundaries of the property during the period of significance.

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Figures

Figure 1: Google Contextual Map. Not to scale.



**Orchard Acres**  
**2113 W. Main St.**  
**Jefferson City, MO**  
**LAT: 38.591234**  
**LONG: -92.207964**



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Figure 2: District Site Map, Latitude/Longitude Coordinates. Not to scale.

Northeast corner of property was subdivided before period of significance into single-family lots of varying depths. Corners of these lots are represented in numbers 5-10, but not marked on map.

1. 38.591994, -92.208549
2. 38.588948, -92.208636
3. 38.590609, 92.206480
4. 38.590592, -92.206480
5. 38.590651, -92.206619
6. 38.590877, -92.207081
7. 38.591045, -92.207016
8. 38.591087, -92.207091
9. 38.591196, -92.207102
10. 38.591246, -92.207295
11. 38.591632, -92.207263



Parcel ID	1001020004005029	Property Description	LOTS 2-65 & SW PT LOT 1
Owner Name	SUGARBAKER, EVERETT D & GENEVA V TRUSTEES	Sec/Twn/Rng	2/44/12
Mailing Address	228 PAPIN AVE	Square Feet (Above Grade)	3,839
City State ZIP	SAINT LOUIS, MO 63119-3716	Basement Type	Part
Property Address	2113 W Main St	Finished Bsmnt. Size (Sq. Ft.)	
Subdivision	GUYTONS OF GRAND VIEW PLACE	Year Built	1939
Subdivision Image	GUYTONS OF GRAND VIEW PLACE	Appraised Value	\$300,100

Disclaimer: Map and parcel data are believed to be accurate, but accuracy is not guaranteed. This is not a legal document and should not be substituted for a title search, appraisal, survey, or for zoning verification. Map Scale 1 inch = 239 feet 3/11/2020

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Figure 3. Doctor's bag.



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Figure 4. Tissue and blood samples.



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Figure 5. Medical equipment.

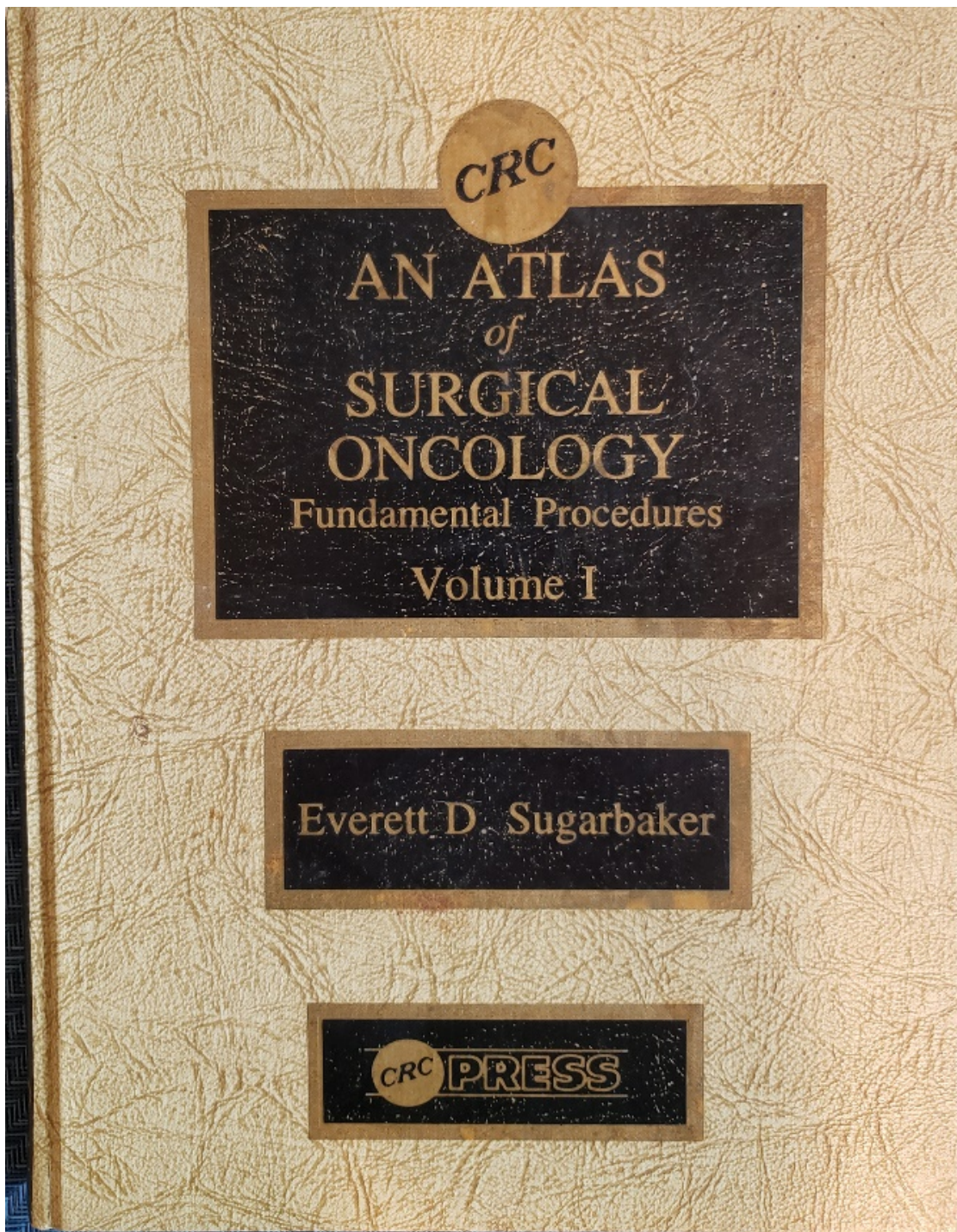


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Figure 6. Cover of *An Atlas of Surgical Oncology* by Everett D. Sugarbaker, 1983.



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Figure 7. Assessor's Map. Site Map. Not to scale.



Parcel ID	1001020004005029	Property Description	LOTS 2-65 & SW PT LOT 1
Owner Name	SUGARBAKER, EVERETT D & GENEVA V TRUSTEES	Sec/Twn/Rng	2/44/12
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City State ZIP	SAINT LOUIS, MO 63119-3716	Basement Type	Part
Property Address	2113 W Main St	Finished Bsmnt. Size (Sq. Ft.)	
Subdivision	GUYTONS OF GRAND VIEW PLACE	Year Built	1939
Subdivision Image	GUYTONS OF GRAND VIEW PLACE	Appraised Value	\$300,100

Disclaimer: Map and parcel data are believed to be accurate, but accuracy is not guaranteed. This is not a legal document and should not be substituted for a title search, appraisal, survey, or for zoning verification.

Map Scale  
 1 inch = 239 feet  
 3/11/2020


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Figure 8: Contributing resources, 2113 W. Main St., Jefferson City, MO. Source: Assessor's map/on-site research. Not to scale.



- Contributing (C): 
- House
  - Bomb Shelter
  - Apple cellar
  - Outdoor fireplace
  - Orchard
  - Garage / Lab

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Figure 9. Photo map. Numbered exterior photos. Not to scale.

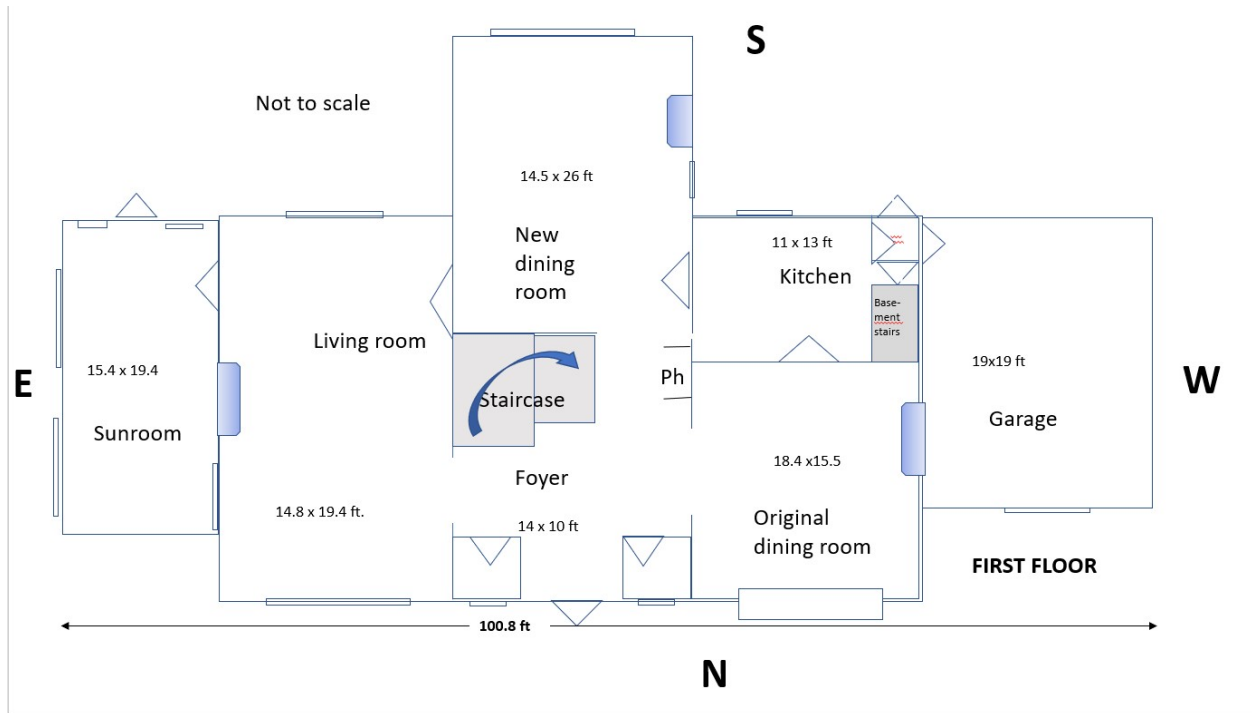


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Figure 10. First floor, Sugarbaker home. Source: Site visit. Note to scale.

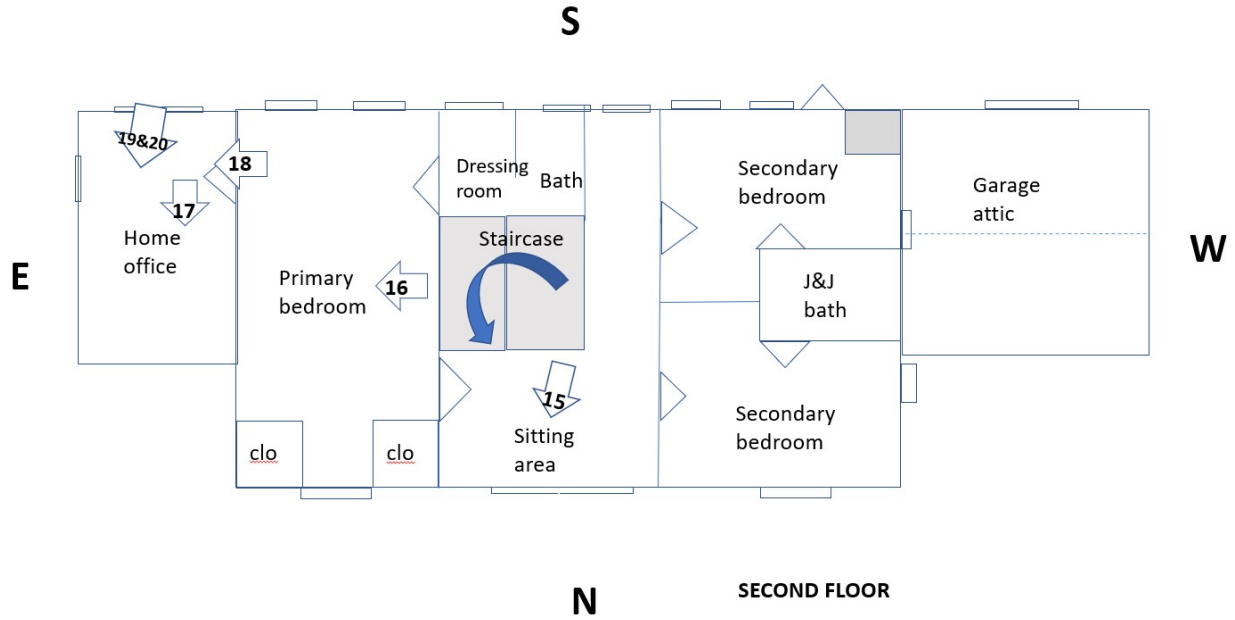


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Figure 113. Second floor, Sugarbaker home. Source: Site visit. Note to scale.

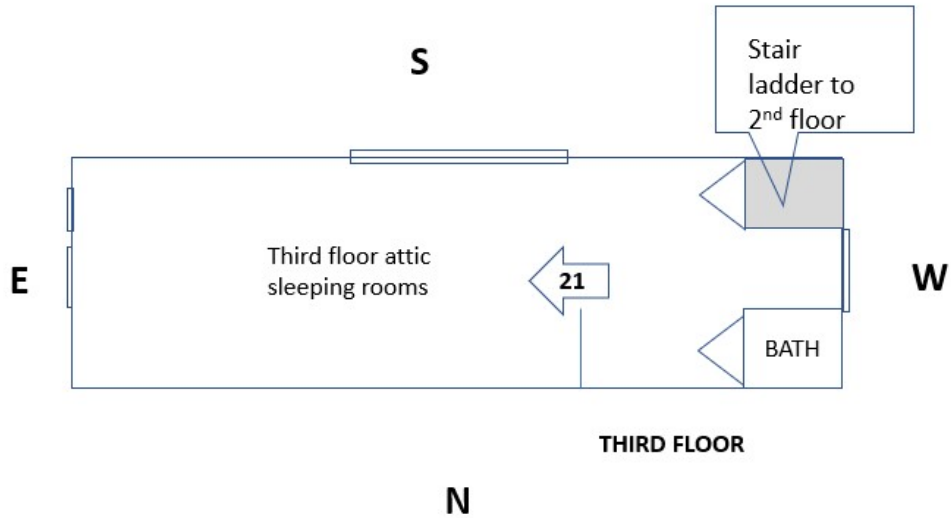


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Figure 12. Third floor, Sugarbaker home. Source: Site visit. Not to scale.



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Figure 13. Orchard Acres sign on West Main Street



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Figure 14

. 1950s view of north façade with snow.

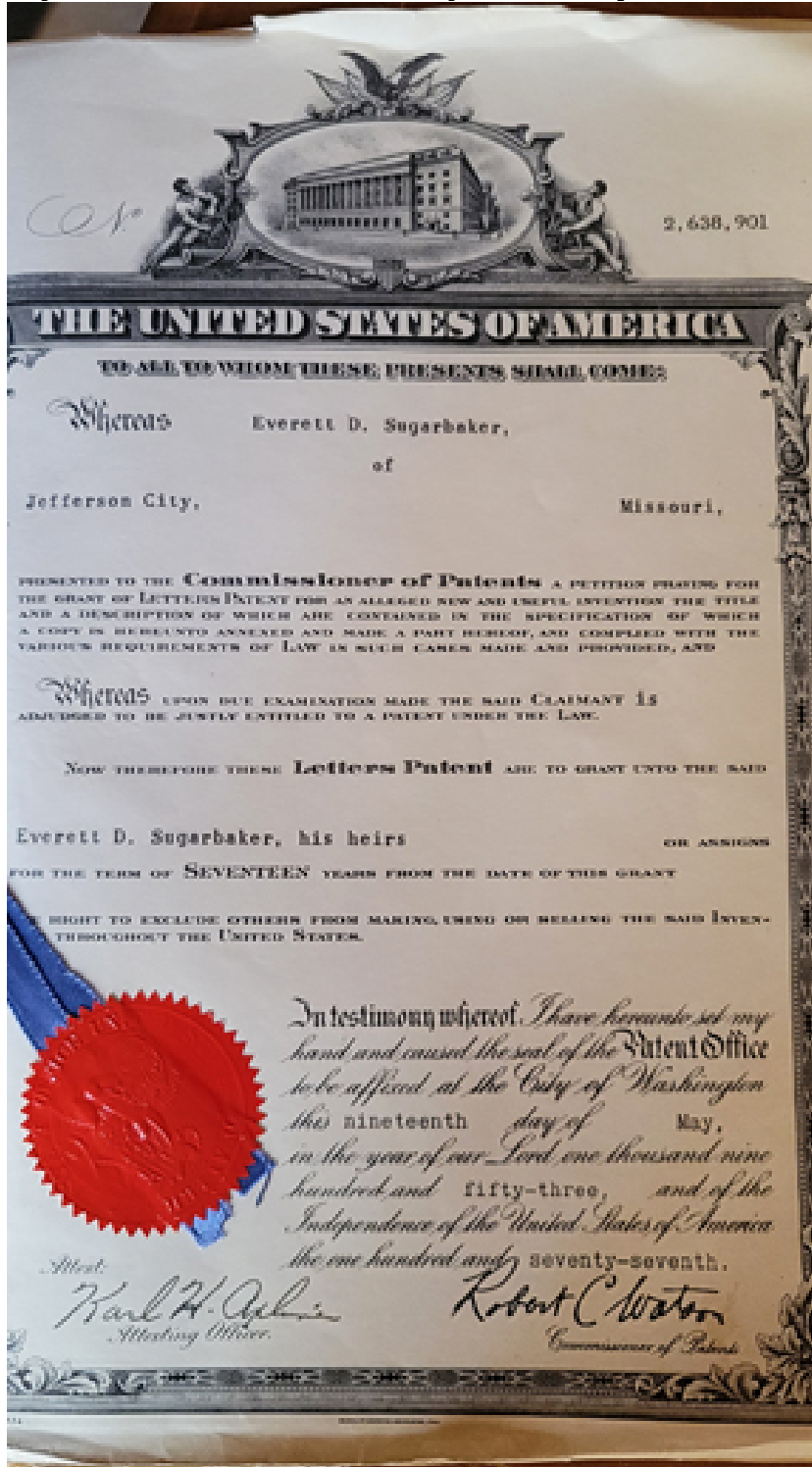


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Figure 15. Dr. Everett D. Sugarbaker's patent for "The Gadget."



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*Figure 16. 503 E. High Street, Sugarbaker Tumor Clinic, formerly the Price-Bauer House.*



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*Figure 17. Villa Panorama House, 1310 Swifts Highway, built in 1907.*



*Figure 18. Grove House, 505 East State Street, built in 1912.*



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Figure 19. Zuendt (Johnson) House, 920 East Jefferson, built in 1913.



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*Figure 20. 1107 Moreau Drive, built in 1937; within the Moreau Drive Historic District.*













































