NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

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NATIONAL REGISTER

OMB No. 1024-0018

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Miller, Henry B., House

other names/site number:

2. Location

street & number: 2439 NE 21st Street — N/A ☐ not for publication

city, town: Portland — N/A ☐ vicinity

state: Oregon — code: OR — county: Multnomah — code: 051 — zip code: 97202

3. Classification

Ownership of Property
- [X] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official: [signature] — Date: September 1, 1989

State or Federal agency and bureau: Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official: — Date:

State or Federal agency and bureau:

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- [X] 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:)

Signature of the Keeper: [signature] — Date of Action: 10/30/89

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:
Tudor Revival (Arts and Crafts)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls brick
wood
roof asphalt: composition shingles
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

[X] See continuation sheet

The Henry B. Miller Residence, located in the Irvington neighborhood in Northeast Portland, was designed in 1911 by noted Portland architect Ellis F. Lawrence. The two and one half story building was constructed in the Arts and Crafts Style. The residence faces east onto N.E. 21st Ave. The house is irregular in plan with a covered entrance portico and an open terrace on the east elevation. The primary facade on the first floor consists of red brick painted white laid in a common bond with finely beaded tuckpointing. Horizontal lapped siding covers the second level. A two story bowed bay window is centered below a projecting gable end, both of which are treated with half-timbered detailing. The multiple gabled roof is covered with composition shingles and a small skylight pierces the central southern section. The house consists three floors: the first floor houses the primary living spaces (i.e. entrance hall, living room, dining room, pantry, and kitchen); on the second floor are four bedrooms,and a library/sitting room. The attic is finished and originally was the servants quarters. The stairway is centered along the southern wall and is accessed from both the front entrance hall and the kitchen, dividing the house into family quarters and those for the servants. The interior woodwork, built-ins, log lifts, window seats, and a few original light fixtures, found primarily on the first floor, exemplify Lawrence's attention to detail, materials, and superb craftsmanship.

SETTING

The Henry B. Miller Residence is located on two and one half lots at the southwest corner of the intersection at N.E. 21st Ave. and N.E. Brazee. The surrounding neighborhood is composed mainly of single-family homes dating from the turn of the century through the 1920s. All of the homes feature mature, well kept landscaping, and deciduous trees. On the southeast corner of the Miller Residence lot stands a tree grove of Oregon firs and other native plants (i.e. dogwood, Vine maple, ash, and Wild cherry). Several varieties of shrubs are found around the building foundation as well as along the perimeter of the yard. Mature maples line the treelawns. A straight, concrete path lined by rhododendrons on the south side leads from the sidewalk to the portico. The portico occupies the southern end of the east elevation. In the southwest corner of the lot stands a contemporary, detached, two car garage constructed of horizontal weatherboard. The roof is flat with a full parapet. In the courtyard area, immediately south of the house grows a magnificent dogwood tree that provides ample shade during the summer months. A seven foot wooden slat fence delineates the western property line.

PLAN

The two and one half story Miller Residence is irregular in plan. The main entrance, on the southeast corner, leads into an entrance hall that opens to the north into a

large living room. The dining room occupies the northwestern quarter of the first floor and has a swinging door which opens into the "pass pantry", followed by the kitchen, located in the southwestern quarter of the first floor. All of the rooms on the two upper floors radiate from a central hallway. A full, open basement lends additional storage space, most of which was originally used to house firewood. In the southwestern corner of the basement is a small cold storage. The foundation of the house is concrete.

The main volume of the house is covered by a medium-pitched gable roof, with gable ends projecting along an east-west axis. The southern roof slope is intersected by two overlapping gables. An intersecting double gable is located on the western end of the roof. This double gable is echoed in the double gable dormer that projects from the northern slope of the main volume. Two chimney stacks penetrate the roof line. On the northeast corner is a large exterior brick chimney which has been painted. The second chimney is red brick and is located at the crestline on the western end of the east-west gable. The roof is covered with composition shingles and exposed rafters project below the eaves. The exterior surface consists primarily of red brick painted white on the first floor, horizontal weatherboard on the second, and bay windows and gable ends executed in half-timber detailing. The doors throughout the house are paneled and the windows are multi-paned. Several types of casement windows are seen on all elevations. Six-over-one double hung sash windows are found on three of the elevations. The bowed bay window on the front (east) elevation contains a group of five, eight-paned windows with transom lights; the central three are fixed.

EXTERIOR

East Elevation

The main entrance to the Miller Residence is located on the east elevation facing N.E. 21st Ave. The entrance, situated on the southern corner, is defined by a covered portico supported by chamfered pillars and brick piers grouped in threes at each corner. A brick balustrade surrounds the open terrace, which extends from the portico across the facade and around the corner to the north. Tudor arches span the openings within the portico, and are topped with a frieze of circular jigsawn ornamentation. Entrance to the house is gained through a large, six paneled front door, approximately four feet by seven feet in dimension, constructed of oak. The upper portion of the door contains three leaded glass windows executed in an geometric motif. Centered on the wall above the portico on the second floor is a pair of eight paned casements that open on to a second story porch. Originally, a wooden balustrade composed of slat balusters and chamfered posts surrounded this porch area and formed a visual continuation of the supports found below in the portico. This wooden balllustrade was replaced with a wrought iron railing.

The northern two-thirds of the eastern elevation contains a bowed bay window centered below a projecting gable end, and is the strongest architectural component of this facade. These elements are treated in vertical half-timbered detailing, whereas the main wall surfaces behind are constructed of brick on the first story and horizontal lapped siding on the second story. A simple beltcourse separates the two levels. The windows on the

second story and those on the first story are of the same design, with the exception of the transoms. Between the second floor and the attic story is another simple beltcourse that widens slightly in the center, and at either end are pairs of large brackets. In the gable end of the attic story are a set of three, six-paned casements windows. Wide bargeboards frame the gable.

North Elevation

The north elevation of the house, the second major facade, which faces N.E. Brazee Street, includes the living room and dining room on the first floor, and the library and two bedrooms on the second floor. On the eastern half of this elevation is an exterior chimney which rises through the eave. On the first and second floors, a six-paned casement window flanks both sides of the chimney. The central section of this elevation has a projecting rectangular bay surmounted by a small balcony composed of two chamfered posts with slat balusters. Four, eight-paned windows with transom lights fill the rectangular bay, all are operable. Narrow, five-paned fixed windows fill the sides of the bay. Two small consoles decorate the top of the bay. On the second floor, above the balcony are two, six-over-one double hung sash windows. Centered above the projecting rectangular bay, a double gable dormer defines the attic story. A group of four, six-paned casements pierce the double gable dormer. At the west end of this elevation is a nine-paned fixed window on the first floor which defines the serving area in the dining room, and another six-over-one window is on the second floor. The beltcourse separating the two floors is broken by the chimney. The windows on the first floor are framed with brick header sills and soldier coursing above.

West Elevation

The prominent feature on the west of this elevation is the large, double gable roof. Each floor has a different exterior surfacing material; painted brick on the first, horizontal lap siding on the second, and half-timbering in the gable end. The beltcourse between the first and second floors is uninterupted along this elevation. The beltcourse below the slightly projecting double gable end widens toward the center and is accented below by a series of consoles. Windows at ground level illuminate the basement. In the center of the first floor is a small, six-paned casement window that defines the pantry. To the north of the pantry window is a bay of fourwindows of four lights each, which provide light for the serving area in the dining room. To the south of the pantry is a bay of three windows of four lights which define the kitchen. All of the first floor windows have brick header sills and soldier coursing above. In the center of the second floor are two six-paned casement windows flanked by a six-over-one double-hung sash windows on either side. In the gable end are two bays of three, six-paned casements centered below the gable apex. A narrow, two story slightly recessed wall at the southern end of this elevation contains a rear door with an open stoop, and a six-over-one double-hung sash window above at the second story.

South Elevation

The south elevation is the most complex because of the different depths of wall surfaces resulting from two overlapping gables. The volume projecting furthest lies to the west and has a full gable end. The first level is brick, whereas the rest of the exterior surface within this volume is clad with lapped siding. At the western end, on the first floor, projects a flat roofed, single story, wooden, rectangular bay. This is an addition to the house which enclosed the original rear porch. A six-paned casement window located next to this enclosure allows light to the back stairwell. A square, four-paned casement window and a rear door are located at the eastern end of this volume. Two, six-paned casement windows separated by a narrow panel above this door and window on the second floor defines the landing of the main stairway. A single, six-paned casement above the door illuminates the landing in the attic stairway. The set of three, six-over-one double hung sash windows at the western end of the second floor provide light for the sleeping porch, which was converted into a bedroom. A pair of six-paned casements occupy the gable end of the attic story and are flanked by small windows of two lights each.

The intersecting gabled volume to the east is slightly recessed; the exterior surface is composed of half-timber detailing except for the lower four feet which are brick. A basement window is located at ground level. On the first floor are a set of three windows of six lights and on the second floor are three windows of eight lights. A single, six-paned casement window pierces the gable end in the attic story. Wide bargeboards frame both of the gable ends on this elevation.

Alterations and Additions

The exterior alterations to the Miller Residence are minor. Aluminum frame storm windows and doors adorn the majority of the openings but do not seriously detract from the appearance of the residence. The wrought iron railing surmounting the front portico was installed when the original balustrade deteriorated. Originally, the exterior brick surface was unpainted. The only structural alteration to the residence is the small addition to the southwest corner which enclosed the original rear porch area to provide more kitchen space.

INTERIOR

The interior of the Henry B. Miller Residence embodies a refined elegance of design with particular emphasis given to the Arts and Crafts Style found primarily on the first floor. Illumination of the residence is provided by the numerous multi-paned windows, lending an open, airy feel to the interior environment. The original hardwood floors are intact throughout much of the ground level, with the exception of the kitchen, and softwood in the attic. The second floor has been carpeted. Lawrence's mastery of organizing interior space is exemplified in the general layout of all the floors and in the utilization of every square foot for storage compartments and broom closets.

First Floor

The first floor is irregular in plan and contains the entrance hall, living room, dinning room, "pass pantry", kitchen, and a split level bathroom. On the south wall of the entrance hall is a shallow, arched niche, and in the north wall is a small, mitten closet. The entrance hall opens into the main stairwell and the living room, which extends to the north. The two areas are defined by a wide, arched opening. The main stairwell features square newel posts and balusters constructed of oak in the Arts and Crafts tradition. Baseboards and crown moulding are evident throughout the first floor, however, the crown moulding in the entrance hall and living room has been painted white. Oak woodwork predominates in the living room. A bowed bay window is located on the eastern wall of the living room. In the center of the northern wall of the living room is a large fireplace. Next to the fireplace is a built-in window seat which contains a wood lift. The fireplace consists of a wooden mantelpiece with a Tudor arch. Within the frontspiece of the fireplace is a mosaic of earthen tiles believed to have been brought back from China by Mr. Miller. The geometric tiles that fill the face of the fireplace has a band of incised tiles surrounding the hearth opening. The hearth is red tile.

On the western side of the living room is another wide, arched opening that leads into a small, central hall. The dining room lies to the north of this hall. The hinged door between these two spaces consists of oak on the living room side and walnut on the dining room side. All of the woodwork in the dining room, with the exception of the floors, is executed in dark walnut. The dining area is divided into two spaces and evokes an atmosphere of formality. The dining room is separated from the serving area, to the west, by another wide, arched opening. A rectangular bay of windows projects out from the northern wall within the dining space.The fireplace in the diningroom also has a dentilated mantel with narrow wood surrounds, but the design is executed in more of a classical tradition with simplistic elegance than in the living room. The frontspiece is covered with Roman tile. Flanking the fireplace is a three foot tall wainscoting, and at its intersection with the fireplace surrounds are found small, decorative, wooden scrolls. Disguised in the wainscoting to the west of the fireplace is another woodlift which is presently inoperable. The serving area features two built-in cupboards. Space was left

between them for the inclusion of a free standing buffet. On the south wall of the serving area is a swinging door that leads into the "pass pantry". The two light fixtures in the dining area are original.

The pass pantry is compact and contains storage cabinets along all of the walls, some have sliding doors while others are hinged. A new sink counter has been installed but the original fixtures were retained. A paneled, pocket door separates the pantry from the contemporary kitchen which was modernized and enlarged when the rear entrance porch was enclosed. Two other doorways lead from the kitchen; one provides access to the rear stairwell, the other leads to a small area encompassing the split-level bath. The first floor level of the split-bath contains the sink, and down a short flight of stairs to the south is the toilet room and a side door entrance.

On the landing between the first and second floors is a built-in bench with storage space beneath the seat. A pair of six-paned casement windows separated by a picture panel are located above the bench.

Second Floor

The second floor is arranged around a central hall space and contains four bedrooms, a library, and a full bath. All of the woodwork has been painted white and the doors are single paneled. The library, which is located directly above the living room, has a fireplace with a dentilated mantel and brick facing at its northern end. A built-in bench wraps around the corner to the east of the fireplace, and a bookcase fills the space to the west. Five foot tall built-in bookcases line the south wall. To the south of the library is a large bedroom presently utilized as the master bedroom. In the north end of the second floor are two smaller bedrooms, connected by a common doorway. The bathroom located on the west wall has been remodeled. A fourth bedroom occupies what may have been a sleeping porch. Built into the walls in the hallway are a hamper chute, broom closet, and a set of built-in linen cabinets.

Attic

The floor plan in the attic is identical to the second floor. It includes five rooms and a full bath. The fir floors are intact as are the baseboards and crown moldings. In each of the rooms are entrances to crawl spaces beneath the eaves. A few of the rooms also contain pairs of built-in drawers. In the bathroom is the original medicine cabinet with an inset mirror in the hinged door.

The historic residence of United States diplomat Henry B. Miller was designed in the high Arts and Crafts style by Ellis F. Lawrence and completed in 1911. It occupies a site at the southwest corner of the intersection of NE 21st Avenue and Brazee in the Irvington district of northeast Portland. It faces east on 21st Avenue.

The two and a half story house is distinctive in the neighborhood as an example of Arts and Crafts design with historic detail in the Tudor idiom. It is an irregular rectangular volume having cross axial gable roofs, of which the subordinate gables are an offset pair extending to the lot interior on the south.

Exterior elevations are variously clad with brick, on the ground story, wide weatherboards on the second story, and stucco in the gable ends, which are detailed with imitation half timbering. On its completion, the house displayed the familiar medieval vocabulary of form and detail, including corbelled gable oversails, a two-story bow window, bay window, banked casement windows, double-hung windows with multiple panes, overlapping dormer gables, a massive brick chimney with upper stack articulated as a cluster of flues, and a Tudor portico with foliated arches. In the intervening years, all exterior brick, including the balustrade of the front terrace, was painted white; the portico balustrade with its clustered posts was replaced by a wrought iron railing, and the upper portion of the main chimney stack was rebuilt with straight sides.

The interior finish work is characterized by fine quality craftsmanship in the Arts and Crafts tradition, featuring paneled wainscoting, a variegated module in door paneling and in stair banister, built-in settles and glass-fronted dining room china cabinetry, and chimney pieces with ceramic tile surrounds. The detailing of the stair banister is of special interest with its secondary raking members bridging sets of square balusters. The living room chimney has a Tudor-arched surround with label molding. The front door features leaded art glass in banded patterns.

The property meets National Register Criterion C in the category of architecture as an outstanding example in the considerable body of work in the Arts and Crafts style by the noted Oregon architect, Ellis Fuller Lawrence, who worked in association with several partners in the course of his 40-year career. The Miller House, however, was one of the residences which Lawrence designed in the two-year interval of 1910-1912, when he practiced independently. The house is significant to Portland and Oregon under Criterion B as the property most importantly associated with Henry B. Miller (1854-1921). At the time he commissioned his residence in Portland, Miller had retired from 10 years' service as United States consul in the Far East. During the period 1900-1910, Miller was assigned to consulates in China, Japan and Belfast, Ireland. In the compass of his diplomatic career, he labored to protect U. S. trade interests through such

momentous events as the Boxer Rebellion (1900) and the Russo-Japanese War (1904). He also was recognized for his humanitarian efforts on behalf of refugees in times of conflict.

Shortly after he entered the house on NE 21st Avenue, Miller presided over the short-lived University of Oregon School of Commerce which based its operation in Portland from 1914 to 1923. In his roles as director of the School and member of the board of directors of the Trade and Commerce Bureau of Portland Chamber of Commerce from 1914 onward, Miller was instrumental in developing foreign markets for Oregon apple growers and other exporters. The significance of his early cultivation of contacts in the Far East is still felt today with the quickening of trade relations with China and Japan. H. B. Miller's attainments in international trade relations are directly associated with the house on NE 21st Avenue, which he occupied until his death in 1921.

Miller's varied early career in bridge construction and lumber manufacturing was punctuated by terms in both houses of the Oregon State Legislature, 1885-1891, during which time he was responsible for having legislation introduced to promote federal acquisition of Crater Lake as a national monument. He was president of Oregon Agricultural college (now Oregon State University) for a brief time (1897-1898), and once headed the State Board of Horticulture as acting president.

The Miller Residence, built in 1911, is significant under Criterion b for its association with notable United States diplomat Henry B. Miller. The house is also significant as an excellent intact example of the Arts and Crafts style as designed by noted Portland architect Ellis Fuller Lawrence. Henry B. Miller played an important role in the diplomatic history of the United States and the Orient as the American consulate to China, Japan and Ireland. Miller was active in the development of transportation systems and horticulture in the state of Oregon throughout his life. He also made significant contributions to the commercial development of the state.with the cultivation of orchards and lumber interests throughout Southern Oregon. Miller was an outspoken proponent of trade with the Pacific Rim countries and during his consulate was one of the first Oregon exporters of fruit to the Orient. In 1897 and 1898 Miller served as President of Oregon Agricultural College (now OSU). The following two years Miller was installed as President of the State Board of Horticulture. Mr. Miller was involved in Oregon politics as a state senator and a member of the House of Representatives. Miller was appointed to represent the United States as a consul in the Far East in 1900. He was appointed the American consul at ChungKing and Newchwang, China and was later assigned to Yokohama, Japan as consul-general. He was stationed in Belfast, Ireland until 1910 when he retired from active diplomatic service. Upon his return to Oregon, Mr. Miller organized and was director of the School of Commerce (of the U of O) located in Portland in 1914. Still very active and interested in Oregon's commercial development; he spent much of his time promoting the school nationwide and improving the curriculum. H. B. Miller was also a member of the bureau of trade and commerce of the Portland Chamber of Commerce during this time. (Oregonian Obituary Nov. 29, 1921)

HENRY B. MILLER (1854-1921)

Henry B. Miller was born in Sidney, Ohio on April 11, 1854. The Miller family arrived in California, and later Oregon in 1873. He was married to Mary Louise Kelly on November 24, 1875 and had four children: Annie Laura, Winifred Kelly, Kenneth Charles and Carol Dudley Miller. He died at his home in Portland on November 28, 1921. Miller worked for his father as a junior member of A. S. Miller and Sons contractors and bridge builders. The firm had special permission to use a patented truss designed by an engineer on the east coast. (Miller, Laura. OAC Biographical data) Their business remained the premier bridge

builders in the Pacific Northwest until the Pacific Bridge Building Company established an office in Portland toward the end of the 1880s. H.B. Miller supervised the construction of many of the bridges and tunnel reinforcements for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in Oregon from 1881 to 1884. Miller worked in the lumber business from 1879 to 1885 when he established Sugar Pine Door and Lumber Company in Grants Pass, Oregon. During this period Mr. Miller developed a keen interest in horticulture. He planted one of the first orchards in the Rogue River valley and in the early 1890s also planted one of the first apple orchards in Sheridan, Oregon. In 1897 and 1898 Miller served as president of the Oregon Agricultural College (Oregon State University). The following two years he was acting director of the State Board of Horticulture. Mr. Miller served as a state senator from 1885 to 1889 and was elected to the House of Representatives in 1891. (Lockley, History of the Columbia River Valley From the Dalles to the Sea. P. 67) In 1885 he was responsible for introducing legislation which called for, "congress to set aside and establish Crater Lake and surrounding mountains in Klamath county as a public park and pleasure ground." (Journal of the Senate p. 34) Miller carried over this interest in Crater Lake to his term in the house of representatives and was instrumental in developing the resolution to make the park a national monument.(Richardson, letter to Northwest Heritage, P.2)

As a result of his service in the state legislature, two of Miller's colleagues Senators Tongue and Mitchell from Oregon, secured his first consular appointment to China in 1900. They recommended Miller in a note to the President Roosevelt of the United States,

> Oregon is especially interested, like all the Northern Pacific states, in the trade relations rapidly growing between East Asia and the Western portion of the U.S. Mr. Miller is thoroughly conversant with all of the products and resources of Oregon and of the Northwest. The people of our State are therefore quite anxious that he should be appointed to this consulate, where he will have an opportunity of promoting the trade relations between that portion of China and the Pacific Coast. (Clay, "Henry Miller: An Oregonian in Manchuria, 1900-1905", P.7)

Miller was appointed American consul at ChungKing, China but never took office there because his arrival in China coincided with a series of anti-foreign riots known as the Boxer Rebellion. (Richardson, letter to Northwest Heritage, P. 3) By June 1901 Mr. Miller was transferred by the state department from ChungKing to Newchwang, China to take up a consular post which had previously been entrusted to a British citizen. Miller was the American consul at the city of Newchwang in Manchuria from 1901 to 1905, a period which would prove to be pivotal in American diplomacy. Miller's position at Newchwang came at a time when American economic interests in the lucrative China trade were being threatened by Russian occupation of Manchuria. Manchuria was a country of strategic importance to the world powers in the early twentieth century. America was interested in maintaining open access to trade ports in Manchuria; viewing it as a promising potential

market for U. S. goods and investment capital. Russia's domination of the area was impeding free trade for the U.S., Japan, and European nations with economic interests in Manchuria. Mr. Miller, a proponent of Oregon trade with the Orient believed that "Manchuria will prove one of the greatest markets for United States goods, as well as a splendid field for investment of United States capital." (Clay, P. 7). America's stake in the China trade was concentrated in Northern China and Manchuria, Newchwang being the only Manchurian port open to foreign trade and third among the Chinese ports in the value of American imports. (Hunt, Frontier Defense and the Open Door, P. 20)

In the 1890's the Russians built a railway across Siberia to the Pacific Ocean crossing through Manchuria. This railroad established Russian interests in Northern Manchuria both commercially and militarily. (Kennan, American Diplomacy 1900-1950, P 43) China retained nominal sovereignty over Manchuria while Russia held the real power. Russian domination of Manchuria began with the Sino-Russian Alliance of 1896, after the Sino-Japanese War, and was consolidated after the outbreak of the Boxer Rebellion of 1900 with the occupation of Manchuria by Russian troops. (Hunt, p.18) When Miller arrived in Manchuria in May of 1901 he found the Russian military and civil authorities in full control of the city of Newchwang, which had previously been open to foreign trade by the Peking agreement of 1860. By July 1901, the Russian civil administrator, Grosse, had taken over the judicial functions of government in Newchwang. (Dennett, Roosevelt and the Russo-Japanese War, p.127)

The U.S government had always been interested in maintaining an Open Door policy toward trade with China. In the late 1890s when the European countries were about to partition China into exclusive spheres of influence, the American Secretary of State urged them to recognize the Open Door principle. This principle, which stipulated equal trading rights for all countries and recognized the territorial and administrative integrity of China,was based on the 1860 Treaty of Peking.(Kennan, p.21). This treaty opened the port of Newchwang to foreign trade and residence. The United States believed that the the Open Door policy was crucial to China's integrity. Miller was keenly aware that the fall of Manchuria to foreign control meant the loss of U. S. commerce in China. (Hunt, P.21, 26) This concern was the primary focus of Miller's tenure at Newchang. Miller summed up the situation in Manchuria in a letter to foreign minister Conger, United States minister to China, written in March 1904,

> In this connection I beg to call your attention to the fact that any rights and priveleges once surrendered to the Russians are seldom restored. Inasmuch as the Russians are fighting this war for exclusive control of Manchuria and now takes from us the last small vestige of power and influence in Manchuria; Russian success will endanger all of our present trade and future prospective trade with the Empire of China. (From private files of C. Dudley Miller, Miller to Conger, March 28, 1904)

Ongoing military tensions between the Russians and Japanese in Manchuria increased between 1900-1904, and eventually led to the Russo-Japanese War in 1904. The result of the Russo-Japanese war was that Japan replaced Russia as the dominant power in Southern Manchuria and Korea, thus achieving a balance of power in the region. This arrangement which emanated from the outcome of the Russo-Japanese War endured until the Russian Revolution. (Lattimore, Manchuria: Cradle of Conflict P.43)

Miller was thrust into this tense diplomatic situation in 1901 at the height of Russian control over the port of Newchwang. By February 1904 conditions between the Russians and Japanese in Newchwang had deteriorated to the point that the Japanese consul left the port after turning over care of Japanese interests in the area to Consul Miller. (From private files of C. Dudley Miller, Miller to Loomis-Feb. 14, 1904) The U.S. hoped that by supporting Japanese interests in Manchuria a balance of power would be achieved, thus protecting U.S. trade interests. H.B. Miller was the President of the Chinese Refugee and Aid Society in Manchuria during the war and recieved the Chinese Red Cross for his work in helping both Japanese and Chinese refugees. (Oregonian, obituary,Nov. 29, 1921)

Miller symbolized a new activism in U. S. diplomacy which became a more pronounced aspect of China Policy in the twentieth century. (Hunt, p. 28) Miller represented a new trend of active patriotic consuls in key foreign areas; his activism meant an outspoken commitment to U.S. interests in strategic areas of military or commercial expansion. Miller avidly protected U.S. interests in Newchwang while persuading Americans of the commercial development potential of Manchuria and the danger of permitting Russian control.

In recognition of his excellent services in Newchwang, Miller was promoted in 1905 to Consul-General at Yokohama, Japan. In a letter to the Secretary of State recommending Miller for the new post, second only in importance to the consulate post at Shanghai, Foreign Minister Conger stated:

> Mr. Miller's record at Newchwang, his valuable service in carefully watching and intelligently reporting all operations in Manchuria, and especially in discerning and bringing to public attention the possibilities as well as the difficulties of commercial development throughout that region, mark him as the ablest foreign Consul there, and he certainly merits any reward that our government may properly bestow upon him. (From private files of C. Dudley Miller, Conger to Hay, Feb. 6, 1904)

In November 1904, Miller was presented to the emperor of Japan for his aid to the Japanese during the Russo-Japanese War, being one of the first foreign consuls thu honored. In 1909 Miller was assigned to Belfast, Ireland as Consul. He retired from active diplomatic service in 1910 because of health reasons. (Lockley, P.67)

Miller was also a significant link in the commerce between Oregon and the Orient. He shipped cases of apples to various prestigious individuals in the Far East as presents and was probably the first to send Oregon fruit to the Orient. He felt strongly that the Orient would be an important commercial outlet for Oregon exporters. While in China Miller wrote to the head of the Portland Exposition Committee urging the committee to stress Portland's unique position on the west coast for trade with Asia. He also urged the Board of Horticulture to begin exporting apples to the Orient. (Richardson, Letter to Northwest Heritage, P. 2) Miller's interest in the trade potential between Oregon and Pacific Rim countries was evident even before his appointment to China. In an article entitled "The Apple" written in the 1890's, Miller stated:

> Looking into the future there seems to be a bright prospect for the apple grower in the coming expected development of Asia. Should that country have the growth that we now have reason to expect,...there will in all probability be a market there for all the good export apples that Oregon will produce...we must plant largely such varieties as will bear up under ocean transportation. (Clay, P 7)

H. B. Miller returned to Oregon and settled in Portland. He remained an active participant in matters of commerce in Portland and throughout the state. In 1914 the University of Oregon established the Department of Commercial and Industrial Service. University President Campbell decided to strengthen the commerce curriculum, believing that the University should accept a responsibility toward the business community of Oregon. The new department would also help enrollment. President Campbell asked for a fund, not to exceed $500, to cover the expenses of the new program. He reported that:

> H. B. Miller, a member of the Board of Directors of the Trade and Commerce Bureau of the Portland Chamber of Commerce and a man of wide experience in business, education, and diplomacy, with first-hand knowledge of the Northwest's industry, agriculture, and potential markets, has agreed to act as Director of such a deparment without compensation during the period of organization.

Miller was asked later to extend his services on a temporary basis as Director of the School of Commerce, until a suitable replacement could be found. (Stillman, Behar, Business at Oregon P.6-7) The University board of regents elected Mr. Miller on June 16, 1914, as Director of the School of Commerce and Industrial Survey with headquarters in Portland. Miller taught only one or two classes, but assumed charge of the University's extension activities in Portland, made occasional addresses there, contacted the commercial organizations and began publication of a series of bulletins on Oregon products and their markets. (Sheldon, History of the University of Oregon, P 166) He was also involved in organizing a survey of the industrial and commercial resources of the state, working from his office in Portland. (Stillman, Behar, .P 7-8)

IRVINGTON

The Irvington neighborhood is a planned residential community located in Northeast Portland. The area is bounded by N.E. Fremont to the north and N.E. Tillamook to the south; N.E. 24th and N.E. 7th from the east and west boundaries.

Irvington was named for Captain William Irving, a sea-faring adventurer who arrived in Portland aboard the ship "Success" in 1849. Irving was born in Scotland in 1816. In 1851 Irving married Elizabeth Dixon. The same year the couple filed a donation land claim for 644 acres on the East side of the Willamette River. The original plat included present day Irvington. The Irvings remained in Portland several years. They left for British Columbia in 1860. William Irving died there in 1872. His widow returned to Portland in 1887 and along with her partners David Thompson, John Brazee and Ellis Hughes, filed a plat for the area known as "Irvington". Irvington was annexed by the independent city of Albina in 1889. In 1891 Albina and East Portland were incorporated by the City of Portland.

A tremendous boom in population occurred in Portland in the early 1900s. This trend spurred the growth of self-contained residential communities like Irvington. The area became known as an exclusive neighborhood for middle to upper income level residents. The neighborhood park, Irvingon Park, was built on the site of a horse and auto race track. The clubhouse for the prestigious Irvington Club, one of the oldest tennis clubs in the United States, includes a 1911 addition by Ellis F. Lawrence, which is located near the Miller and the Lawrence residences (Gilliland Nomination, NHPA, 1988) It is not known how Miller was acquainted with Lawrence. The Lawrence house, built in 1906, is located just two blocks south of the Miller house. Both Lawrence and Miller were appointed to establish new departments at the University of Oregon in the same year (1914).

ELLIS F. LAWRENCE (1847-1946)

Ellis F. Lawrence was born in Malden, Massachusetts in 1879. He received both his Bachelor's and Master's degrees in architecture from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After graduating in 1902, Lawrence worked for architects John Calvin Stevens and Steven Codman. He also studied in Europe for six months, where he met and married Alice Louise Millett of Portland, Maine. In 1906 Lawrence left for the Pacific Coast where he intended to open an office in San Francisco. He stopped in Portland, Oregon along the way to visit his friend E.B. McNaughton, a Portland architect. After his visit, and the disastrous earthquake and fire in San Francisco of the same year, Lawrence decided to remain in Portland. He worked for Edgar Lazarus as a draftsman before joining

the firm of McNaughton and Raymond in November 1906. In February of 1910 Lawrence started his own architectural practice. In 1913 Lawrence joined William G. Holford, also an M.I.T. graduate, to become the firm of Lawrence and Holford, Architects. (Shellenbarger, "Harmony in Diversity: The Architecture and Teaching of Ellis F. Lawrence" P. 2)

Ellis F. Lawrence became a prolific designer, civic activist and a visionary in city planning and education. In 1914 Lawrence founded the University of Oregon School of Architecture and Allied Arts in Eugene, Oregon. He organized the school around teaching methods which rejected the traditional philosophy of the Beaux Arts school. His philosophy of the integration of all the arts, along with the informal, non-competetive teaching methods, were regarded as progressive for the era. The philosophy he developed remains the basis for education at the University of Oregon.

Lawrence was acquainted with many prominent Portland businessmen and architects. He met with Frank Lloyd Wright when he spoke at the University of Oregon, and collaborated with noted landscape architects and city planners the Olmsted Brothers on the Peter Kerr residence in Portland. He was also acquainted with Bernard Maybeck, the well known California architect. Lawrence was selected as the first vice president of the American Institute of Architects and served on juries for numerous national design competitions, such as the Victory Memorial in Honolulu, the Stock Exchange Building and the Bank of Italy in San Francisco. He was president of the Collegiate Schools of Architecture Association from 1932-1934.

Ellis Lawrence was also active at the city and state level in Oregon. He served as state advisory architect for the Home Owners Loan Corporation, and during 1933-1934 served on the Northwest District committee for the Public Works of Art project of the U.S. Treasury Department. He was also president for the local chapter of the A.I.A., an organization he helped to form. Lawrence was involved in the organization of the Portland Architectural Club, the Arhcitectural League of the Pacific Coast and the Oregon Association of Building Construction. He served on the Portland City Planning Commission and belonged to the Portland Art Association, the Irvington Club and the City Club. Ellis Lawrence, his wife Alice and their three sons, Henry Abbott, Denison Howells, and Amos Millett, resided in the Irvington Neighborhood. Lawrence worked three days a week in his Portland office and spent two days a week teaching and running the Architecture and Allied Arts School in Eugene. He died in Eugene in 1946 at the age of 67. (Gilliland Nomination NHPA, 1988)

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☒ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Architecture	1911	1911
Politics/Government	1911-1921	

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Henry B. Miller (1854-1921)

Architect/Builder

Ellis F. Lawrence

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

[X] See continuation sheet

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:
- [X] State historic preservation office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.29 acres Portland, Oregon-Washington 1:24000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	10	527850	5042830	B			
C				D			

[ ] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is located in Section 26, Township 1N, Range 1E, Willamette Meridian, in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, and is legally described as Lots 1 and 2 and northerly 25 feet of Lots 3 of Block 23, in the Irvington Addition to Portland.

[ ] See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area encompasses the entire urban tax lot occupied by the residence of diplomat H. B. Miller from 1911 onward. A single-story detached garage at the south end of the property is compatible in material but is not a complementary aspect of the Arts and Crafts design scheme of the house. It is not counted a separately contributing feature therefore.

[ ] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kimberly Lakin, Kimberly Demuth, Patty Berl
organization Northwest Heritage Associates date March 1989
street & number PO Box 1871 telephone (503) 227-6357
city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97207

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Oregonian."Henry B. Miller, Educator, Passes." November 29, 1921.

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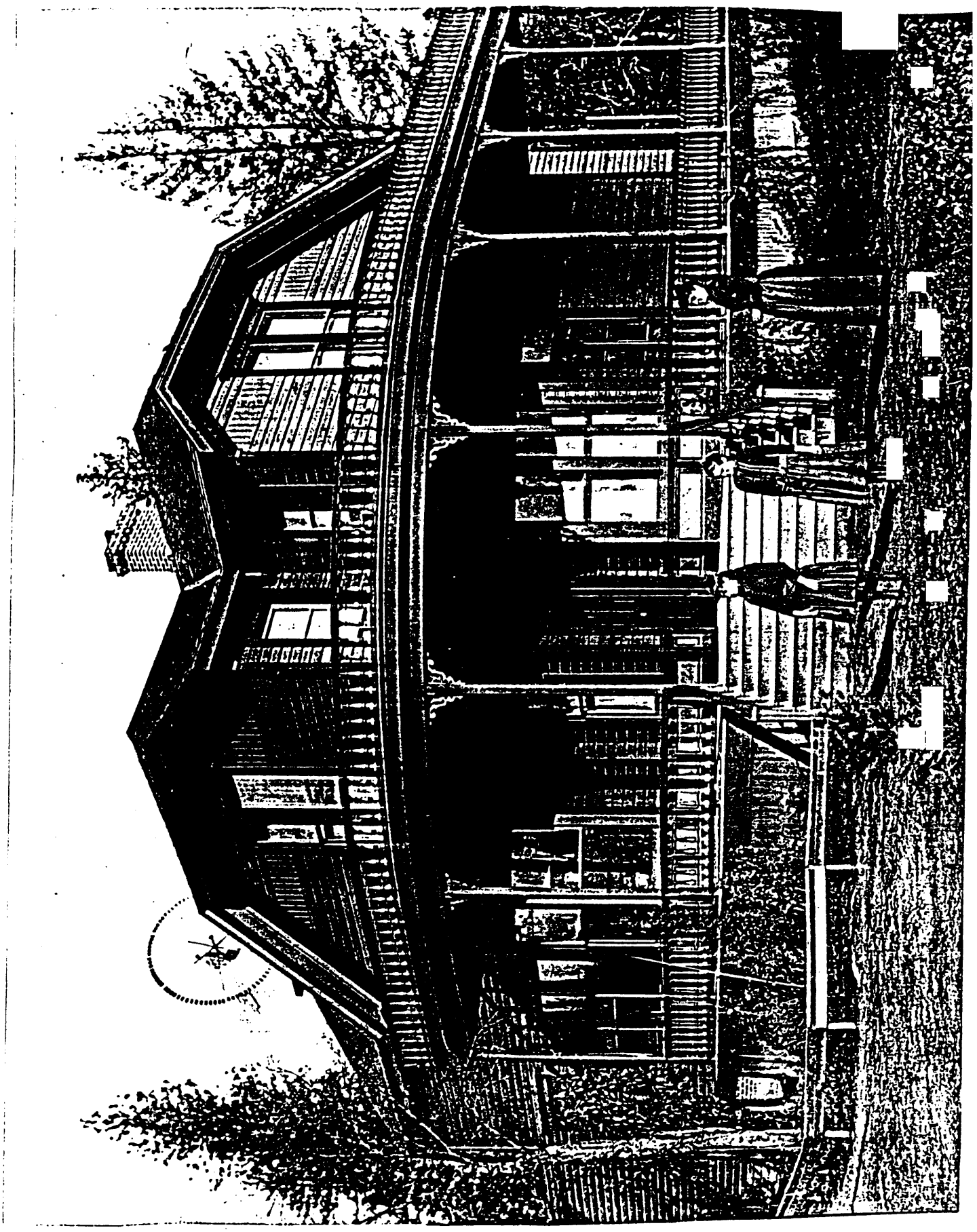
Correspondence

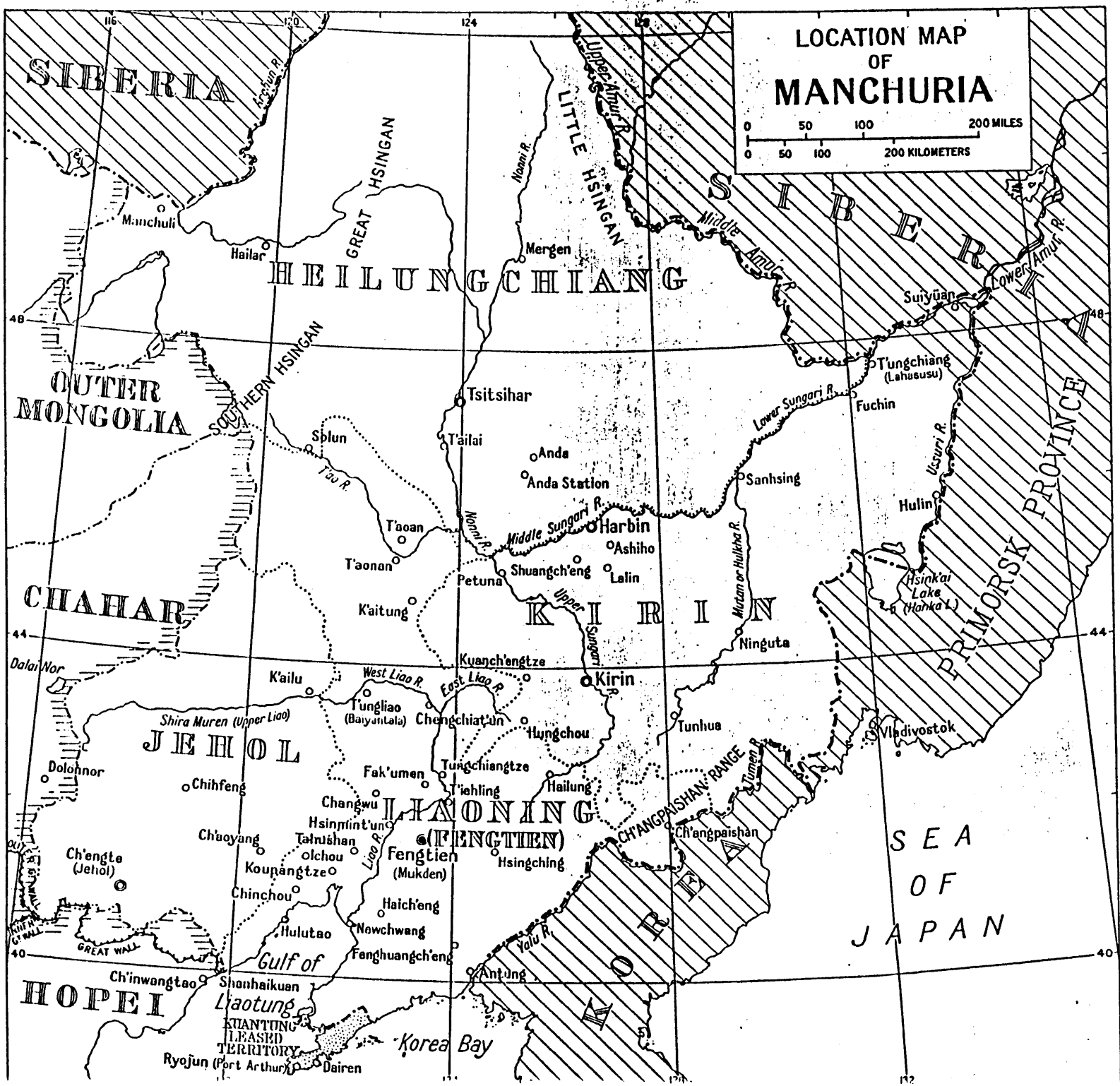
Letter from Christine Richardson to Northwest Heritage Associates. October 28, 1988.

From the Private files of C. Dudley Miller:

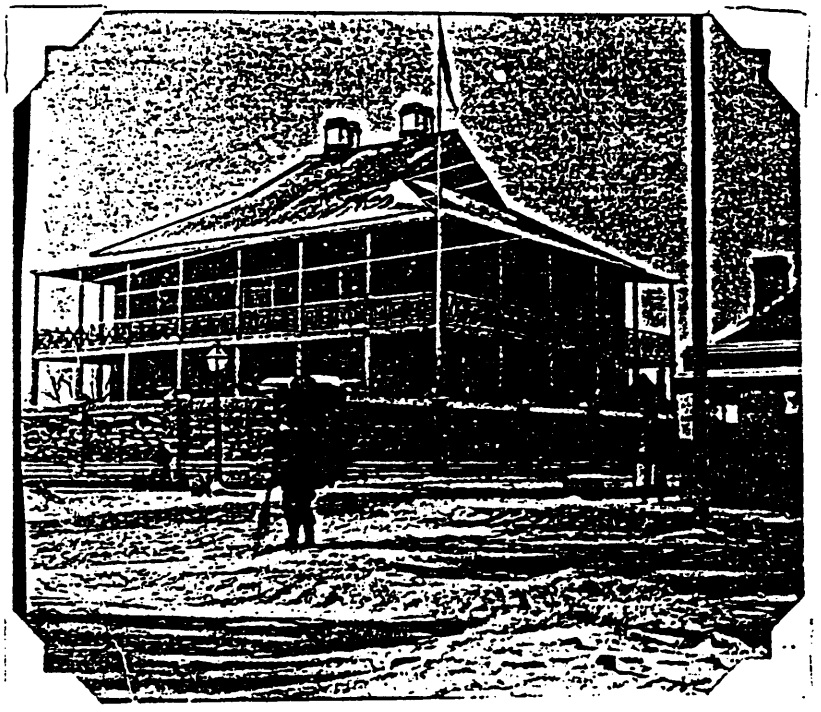
H. B. Miller to Foreign Minister Conger, July 11, 1903
Foreign Minister Conger to Secretary of State Hay. February 6, 1904
E.T. Williams to H.B. Miller. February 5 and 6, 1904
H. B. Miller to Assistant Secretary of State Loomis. February 14, 1904
H. B. Miller to Foreign Minister Conger. February 16, 1904
H. B. Miller to Russian Civil Administrator Grosse. February 18, 1904
F.J. Miller to H. B. Miller. February 26, 1904
George Kelly of Booth-Kelly Lumber to H. B. Miller. February 28, 1904
Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd. to H. B. Miller. February 29, 1904
Second Assistant Secretary of State to H. B. Miller. March 12, 1904
Russian Civil Administrator Grosse to H. B. Miller. March 14, 1904
Assistant Secretary of State Loomis to H. B. Miller. March 20, 1904
H. B. Miller to Foreign Minister Conger. March 23, 1904.
H. B. Miller to Foreign Minister Conger . March 28, 1904
E.H. Clough and F. McCormick of Newchang to H. B. Miller. March 28, 1904
Washburn and Little of the Fawan to H. B. Miller. April 2, 1904
Secretary of State Hay to Foreign Minister Conger. April 4, 1904
H. B. Miller to Foreign Minister Conger. April 4, 1904
Legation of Japan to Secretary of State Hay. May 7, 1904
Major General Murata to H. B. Miller. November 4, 1904
Invitation to the Garden Party of the Emperor and Empress of Japan. November 11, 1904
Commission for H. B. Miller as Consul General at Yokohama. March 8, 1905
American Consular Agent King to H. B. Miller. August 22, 1906
H. B. Miller to American Ambassador to Japan Wright. September 12, 1906
Clerk of Secretary of State to H. B. Miller. October 4, 1907



Miller family home in Southern Oregon, destroyed by fire.


LOCATION MAP
OF
MANCHURIA
0 50 100 200 MILES
0 50 100 200 KILOMETERS
SIBERIA
Argun R.
Upper Amur R.
LITTLE HSINGAN
GREAT HSINGAN
Nonni R.
Middle Amur R.
Lower Amur R.
SIBERIA
PRIMORSK PROVINCE
Manchuli
Hailar
Mergen
HEILUNGCHIANG
Suiyüan
T'ungchiang
(Lahasusu)
Fuchin
OUTER MONGOLIA
SOUTHERN HSINGAN
Tsitsihar
Lower Sungari R.
Ussuri R.
Sipun R.
T'ailai
Anda
Anda Station
Sanhsing
Hulin
Tao R.
T'aoan
Nonni R.
Middle Sungari R.
Harbin
Ashiho
T'aonan
Shuangch'eng
Lalin
Mutan or Hulinho R.
Hsink'ai Lake (Hanka L.)
Petuna
CHAHAR
K'aitung
KIRIN
Upper Sungari
Ninguta
Dalai Nor
Kuanch'engtze
K'ailu
West Liao R.
East Liao R.
Kirin
T'ungliao
(Baiyintala)
Changchiat'un
Hungchou
Tunhua
Vladivostok
Shira Muren (Upper Liao)
JEHOL
Dolonnor
Fak'umen
Tungchiangtze
Hailung
Tumen R.
Chihfeng
T'iehling
Changwu
LIAONING
(FENGTIEN)
CH'ANGPAISHAN RANGE
Ch'angpaishan
Hsinmint'un
Ch'aoyang
Tahushan
Liao R.
Fengtien
(Mukden)
Hsingching
SEA OF JAPAN
Ch'engte
(Jehol)
Olchou
Koupangtze
Chinchou
Haich'eng
Newchwang
Hulutao
Yalu R.
KOREA
GREAT WALL
Gulf of
Fenghuangch'eng
Ch'inwangtao
Shanhaikuan
Antung
HOPEI
Liaotung
KWANTUNG
LEASED
TERRITORY
Korea Bay
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen

1901
Newchwang Manch.



American Consulate

American Consulate at Newchwang, China. 1901

(2132)

33

24

19

N

N.E. Brazee ST.

34

23

20

N.E. 20th AVE.

N.E. 21st AVE.

N.E. Thompson ST.

Miller, Henry B.
2439 NE 21st
Portland, Mult. Co., OR

NHPA Photo, 1989
P.O. Box 1871
Portland, OR 97207

1 of 17

East (front) elevation

Miller Henry B.
2439 NE 21st
Portland, Mult. Co., OR

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Portland, OR 97207

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North elevation

Miller, Henry B.

2439 NE 21st

Portland, Mult. Co., OR

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South elevation

Miller, Henry B.

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West elevation

Miller, Henry B.
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Garage

Miller, Henry B.

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Portland, Mult. Co., OR

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Dining Room

Miller, Henry B.

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706 17

Dining Room

Miller, Henry B.
2439 NE 21st
Portland, Mult. Co., OR

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Windowsed in Stained

Miller, Henry B.

2439 NE 21st

Portland, Mult. Co., OR

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Stanwell

Miller, Henry B.

2439 NE 21st

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Living Room

Miller, Henry B.
2439 NE 21st
Portland, Mult. Co., OR

NHPA Photo, 1989
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Portland, OR 97207

11 of 17
Front door,
east elevation

Miller, Henry B.
2439 NE 21st
Portland, Mult. Co., OR

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Special Collections
Eugene, OR 97403-1299

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North and East elevations
Historic photograph

Miller, Henry B.
2439 NE 21st
Portland, Mult Co., OR

University of Oregon
Special Collections
Eugene, OR 97403-1299

13 of 17
East + South elevations
Historic photograph

CN 972

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OR REPRODUCTION
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
LIBRARY

Miller, Henry B.
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Portland, Mult. Co. OR

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Special Collections
Eugene, OR 97403-1299

14 of 14
Interior
Historic Photograph

Miller, Henry B.

2439 NE 21st

Portland, Mult. Co., OR

C. Dudley Miller Collection

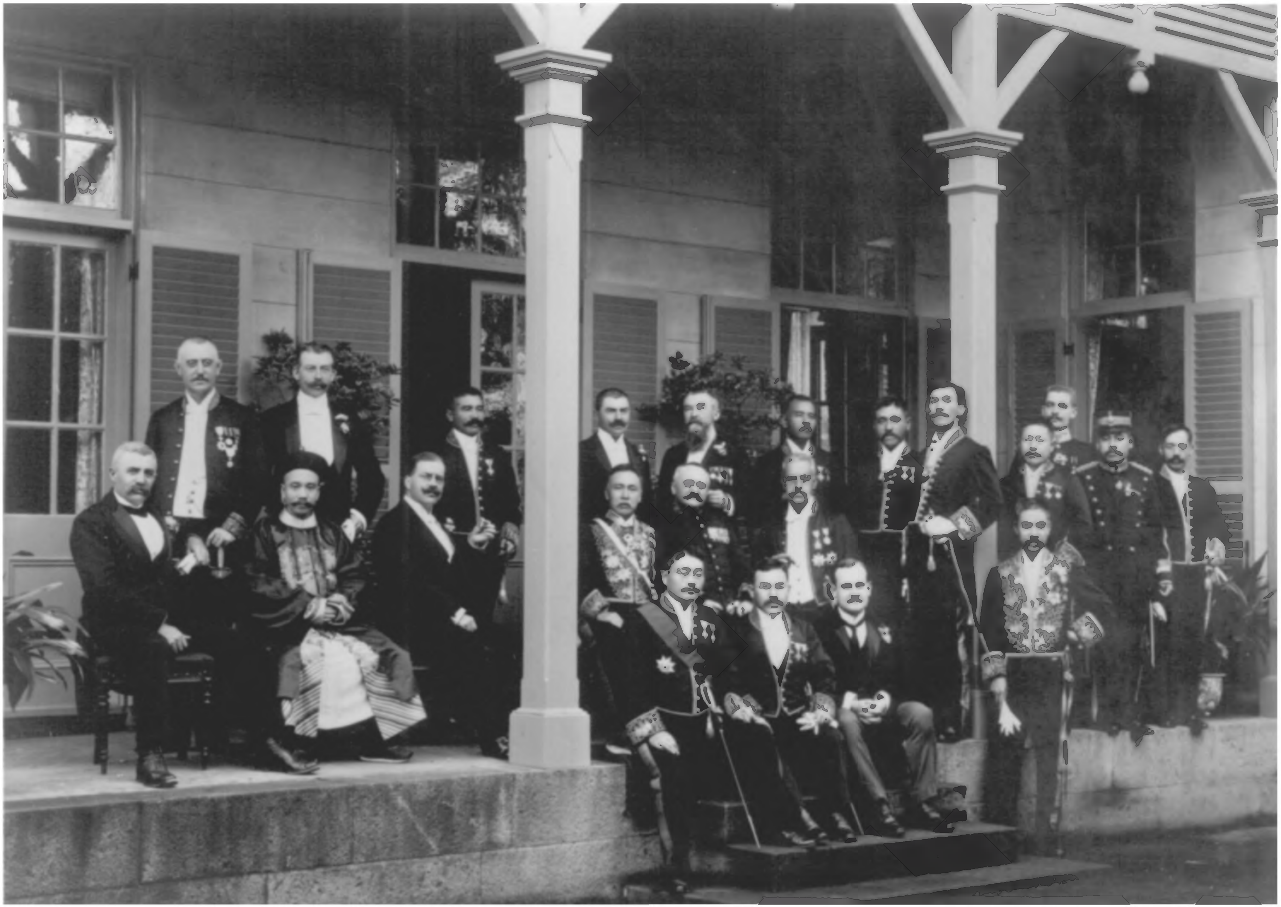
15 of 17

Portrait of Henry Miller

Miller, Henry B.
2439 NE 21st
Portland, Mult. Co. OR

C. Dudley Miller Collection

16 of 17
Henry Miller with Russian
General Kondratovich



Miller, Henry B.
2439 NE 21st
Portland, Mult. Co., OR.

C. Dudley Miller Collection

17 of 17
Henry Miller with the American
Consulate in Newchang