

City of Jefferson  
**HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION**

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**HISTORIC CITY OF JEFFERSON**

**Present:**

***2017 Heritage Day  
Celebration***

**Tuesday, May 16**

**4:00 P.M.**

**CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS**

**JOHN G. CHRISTY MUNICIPAL BUILDING  
320 East McCarty Street  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**



# PROGRAM

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## **Introduction and Welcome**

Mayor Carrie Tergin

Arturo Hernandez, Chairman, Historic Preservation Commission

## **Gregory Stockard Distinguished Service Award**

Arturo Hernandez, Chairman, Historic Preservation Commission

## **Presentation by Henry Gensky**

## **Landmark Designation Award Winners**

Arturo Hernandez, Chairman Historic Preservation Commission

Mayor Carrie Tergin

## **Heritage Multi-Media Contest Winners**

Tammy Boeschen, President, Historic City of Jefferson

## **Essay Contest Winners**

Tammy Boeschen, President, Historic City of Jefferson

## **Heritage Art Contest Winners**

Tammy Boeschen, President, Historic City of Jefferson

## **GREGORY STOCKARD DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD**

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In 2004, the City of Jefferson Historic Preservation Commission created the Gregory Stockard Distinguished Service Award to be presented to individuals who have shown distinguished community service in preservation efforts. The award was established in posthumous honor of Gregory Stockard who served as president of the Historic City of Jefferson from 1998 to 2003 and was devoted to Historic Preservation causes in Jefferson City.

### **Past Award Recipients**

2004	Gary R. Kremer
2005	Elizabeth Rozier
2006	Mark Schreiber
2007	Carol Blaney
2008	Mary Ann Hall
2009	Dottie Dallmeyer
2010	Walter Schroeder
2011	Dick and MaryAnn Caplinger
2012	Bob Priddy and Steve Veile
2013	Michel and Donna Deetz Darryl and Connie Hubble
2014	Michelle Brooks Nicholas Monaco
2015	Catherine C. Bordner
2016	Jenny M. Smith
2017	Henry Gensky

## 2017 GREGORY STOCKARD DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

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### Henry Gensky, Recipient

What was Jefferson City like in the 1920s? History sleuth Henry Gensky has made it his mission to find the answers and share them through public presentations.

A part-time interpreter at the Missouri State Museum, Gensky has had the opportunity to deliver several of his self-researched programs during the museum's monthly after-hours event.

Gensky's interest in history began as a child, listening to his aunt tell family stories. For the first 50 years of his life, his fascination with history centered around family genealogy.

Following his retirement from McGraw Edison and Toastmaster after 35 years as purchasing manager and personnel director, he took up the pursuit with a purpose. He and his wife of 66 years, Mardelle, have traveled extensively several times to Europe in search of family lines and locations. In 2004, Gensky finally saw his years of gathering photos; lineages and documents come together in two published books – one for his side and the other for Mardelle's. With sources exhausted in genealogical pursuits, he has turned his historic investigation efforts toward Jefferson City and Missouri History.



Gensky's first work with the state museum came 22 years ago when he provided a collection of early city photos to now retired historian, John Viessman, for an extensive display on the city's history. He was later brought on board part-time by Viessman to help collect oral histories from World War I veterans. After this project was completed he stayed on and the oral history program expanded its topics. In 2009 he was transferred to the interpretative staff.

To date, he has compiled a series of 15 PowerPoint programs ready for presentation. In the spring he keeps busy with the wave of school children touring the capitol as well as children's programming and the traditional tour program. He is developing a program to highlight the upcoming total eclipse in August. One of Gensky's recent research projects unearthed a home no longer standing in Jefferson City – Maple Terrace whose location is now part of the Missouri River Regional Library.

Other program topics Gensky has shared at the Capitol, in addition to his interest in the seal on the floor of the Capitol Rotunda, include The Foot, Jefferson City in the 1960s and the borders of Missouri.

In addition to the collection of books available to the public at the Capitol tour desk, Gensky's research often takes him into the Capitol's legislative library, Missouri State Archives, Missouri State Library or Missouri River Regional Library.

Throughout his life, history has been a central interest and he expects to continue his historical detective pursuits into the future.

**-Jefferson City News Tribune, February 6, 2017, "Henry Gensky: Private Eye on History" by Michelle Brooks**

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# 2017 LANDMARK DESIGNATION AWARDS

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## CRITERIA FOR LOCAL LANDMARK DESIGNATION

1. Significance
2. Property type – individual districts
3. Location
4. Integrity – Preservation
5. Endangered
6. Willing to accept it and display plaque

# 2017 LANDMARK DESIGNATION AWARD WINNER

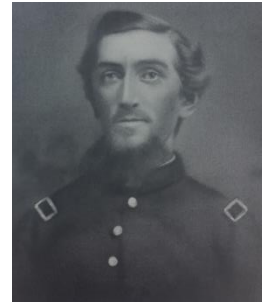
## DIX HOME

1919 W MAIN ST

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**Owners: Brad and Kay Lindsey**  
**Excerpts from Heartland History, Volume Three by Gary Kremer**

In 1867, Leander Vaughn Dix, a veteran of the Union army during the Civil War, was traveling by train through Missouri on his way to Sedalia. The New York native was in hopes to buy land near Sedalia to establish an orchard. Dix's train stopped in Jefferson City. Dix got off the train to view the Missouri State Capitol. A chance interaction with a local resident made him aware of land for sale between modern day North Ten Mile Drive and West Truman Blvd. Dix inspected the land and thought it offered promise. He purchased 80 acres and decided to make Jefferson City his home. He set to work clearing the land and planting fruit trees.



Initially the Dix family lived in a log house built by Dix on North Ten Mile Drive. In the late 1880s, Dix moved his family into the house at 1919 W Main St. that had been previously occupied by James C. Babbitt, a US commissioner of land sales. That house sat on acreage that extended west to the Forest Hill area and south to Dix Road, which runs through the middle of this property and is named for L.V. Dix.

L.V. Dix expanded his business in the late 1890s after his only son, Charles, became old enough to assist him. Charles and his father formed a partnership and planted approximately fifty acres of pear, apple and peach trees. Dix family operated multigenerational businesses that were "fruitful" such as an orchard farm, dairy farm, and nursery. L.V. Dix never made it to Sedalia in 1867. Instead the decision to get off the train and view the capitol in that year led to the establishment of a successful multigenerational business that still bears his name more than 135 years later.





# 2017 LANDMARK DESIGNATION AWARD WINNER HIGH STREET RETREAT

712 E HIGH ST

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**Owners HBC, LLC  
Donna Deetz**

The High Street Retreat is a Victorian home built by “King” Frank Heinrich in 1900. King Heinrich was the local funeral director and also owned a furniture store. In 1920, his son Charles Heinrich bought the home and opened the City’s first public funeral home. Continuing the unique usage of the home, the Dulle family bought the property and business in 1943. The Dulle’s lived on the second floor while operating the funeral home on the main floor. By the 1970s the home was subdivided into three residential flats. In 2010, the Deetz’s and Bellezzo’s purchased the property. They rehabbed the home to its original look with bedrooms on the second floor and living space on the first floor. It is now used as “High Street Retreat” and as a rental facility for family reunions, visitors riding the Katy Trail, and wedding parties. The High Street Retreat recently hosted the Navy Seal friends of Governor Eric Greitens during the 2017 inauguration.



# LOCAL LANDMARKS

## CITY OF JEFFERSON, MISSOURI

### HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

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#### 1993 Landmarks

Temple Beth El	-	318 Monroe Street
The Jefferson City Community Center	-	608 E. Dunklin Street
Parson's House	-	105 Jackson Street
The Col. Darwin W. Marmaduke House	-	700 E. Capitol Avenue
Housing Unit #4 /A-Hall/JCCC	-	631 E. State Street

#### 1994 Landmarks

Dulle Home	-	800 St. Mary's Boulevard
Richmond Hill Grocery	-	628 W. Main Street
St. Peters Roman Catholic Church	-	216 Broadway Street
Union Pacific Depot	-	301 State Street
National Cemetery and City Cemetery	-	900 and 1000 block E. McCarty Street

#### 1995 Landmarks

Central United Church of Christ	-	118 W. Ashley
International Shoe Building	-	1101 E. Capitol Avenue
Cole County Courthouse	-	301 E. High Street
McClung Park	-	1114 Chestnut Street
The Villa Panorama Mansion	-	1310 Swifts Highway

#### 1996 Landmarks

Monaco House	-	1122 Moreau Drive
Grace Episcopal Church	-	217 Adams Street
B. Gratz Brown House	-	109 Madison Street
Bodtenschats Buehrle House	-	707 Washington Street
Winan's Gallery/Caplinger's Clothing	-	207 E. High Street

#### 1997 Landmarks

The Byrd-Haar House	-	110 Bolivar Street
Warwick Village	-	1507 E. McCarty Street
First United Methodist Church	-	201 Monroe Street
Lincoln University	-	820 Chestnut Street
Lohman's Landing	-	100 Jefferson Street

#### 1998 Landmarks

Governor's Mansion and Garden	-	100 Madison Street
Burch-Berendzen Grocery Building	-	304 E. High Street
Cherry Street Grocery	-	423 Cherry Street
Carnegie Library	-	212 Adams Street
Jefferson City Correctional Center	-	631 E. State Street



## LOCAL LANDMARKS CONTINUED

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### 1999 Landmarks

Ephriam B. Ewing House	-	512 E. Capitol Avenue
Whaley's East End Drug	-	630 E. High Street
The Bassman House (materials from the Price Mansion)	-	207 W. McCarty Street
Cliff Street Mansion	-	722 Cliff Street
Houchin House	-	611 E. Capitol Avenue

### 2000 Landmarks

United States Post Office	-	131 W. High Street
Lester Shepard Parker House	-	624 E. Capitol Avenue
Pat's Place	-	700 W. Main Street
Democrat Building	-	300 E. High Street
Toni Prawl & Dennis Ceglenski Home	-	210 Lafayette Street

### 2001 Landmarks

The McHenry Home	-	1427 Green Berry Road
Governor's Office Building	-	200 Madison Street
Immaculate Conception Church	-	1206 E. McCarty Street
Old Moreau Heights School Building	-	900 Moreau Drive
The Hess House	-	714 Washington Street

### 2002 Landmarks

Architects Alliance Building	-	631 W. Main Street
Bob's Market	-	101 Boonville Road
Bolton - Kelly Home	-	1916 Green Berry Road
Oscar Burch Home	-	924 Jefferson Street
Lincoln University President's Home	-	601 Jackson Street

### 2003 Landmarks

Elizabeth Rozier Home	-	1216 Elmerine Avenue
Dix Apartments	-	623 E. Capitol Avenue
Jefferson Female Seminary	-	416 - 420 E. State Street
Albert and Wilhelmina Thomas House	-	224 W. Elm Street
Old West End School	-	1107 W. Main Street

### 2004 Landmarks

Tweedie's Shoes	-	122 E. High Street
The Schmidt Apartments	-	318 Jefferson Street
Louis Ott House	-	1201 Moreau Drive
Sommerer House	-	2023 W. Main Street
Towles-Buckner House	-	612 E. Capitol Avenue

## LOCAL LANDMARKS CONTINUED

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### 2005 Landmarks

George and Judith Goff Home	-	1025 Adams Street
Frank and Carol Burkhead	-	600 E. Capitol Avenue
Kas A Designs	-	308 W. Dunklin Street
Exchange Bank Clock	-	132 E. High Street
O'Donoghue's Steak and Seafood	-	900 E. High Street

### 2006 Landmarks

Rotary Centennial Park	-	Bolivar Street
St. Mary's Hospital (original building)	-	610 W. Elm Street
The Prison Wall	-	Lafayette & Capitol Avenue
Etta and Joseph Miller Performing Arts Center	-	501 Madison Street
The Tergin Apartments	-	201 W. McCarty Street

### 2007 Landmarks

St. Peter School	-	314 W. High Street
Henriette Rieger House	-	801 Washington Street

### 2008 Landmarks

The Garden Gate Building	-	111-113 E. High Street
The Chez Monet Building	-	124-126 E. High Street
Coca-Cola Bottling Company	-	604 Jefferson Street
Monroe Plaza (Double Tree Hotel)	-	422 Monroe Street
The Ira Lohman House	-	1107 Moreau Drive

### 2009 Landmarks

Hawkins-Herman Home	-	1005 Adams Street
The Cook-Nixon Home	-	1208 Elmerine Avenue
The Towne Grill	-	315 Jefferson Street
The Sunken Garden	-	1110 Moreau Drive

### 2010 Landmarks

Dr. Robert E. Young Home	-	516 E. Capitol Avenue
Joseph & Elizabeth Wallendorf House	-	701 S. Country Club Drive
Nieghorn House	-	120-122 E. Dunklin Street
Cole County Jail-Sheriff's House	-	301 E. High Street
Housing Unit #1/H-Hall /JCCC	-	115 N. Lafayette Street
Washington Park Shelter House	-	1203 Missouri Boulevard

### 2011 Landmarks

Western Steam Bottling Works Building	-	610 Jefferson Street
Busch's Florist & Greenhouse	-	620 Madison Street
The Landwehr Dairy Farm	-	2024 E. McCarty Street
Elmer Ott Home	-	1119 Moreau Drive

## LOCAL LANDMARKS CONTINUED

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### 2012 Landmarks

- |  |   |                      |
|--|---|----------------------|
| East End Fire Station (Old Fire Station 2) | - | 915 E. Miller Street |
| Riverview Cemetery                         | - | 2600 W. Main Street  |

### 2013 Landmarks

- |                                       |   |                        |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Nelson C. and Gertrude A. Burch House | - | 115 W. Atchison Street |
| Watts House                           | - | 718 E. Capitol Avenue  |
| Stone House                           | - | 728 W. Main Street     |

### 2014 Landmarks

- |                             |   |                           |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| The Eickhoff Home           | - | 1214 Elmerine Avenue      |
| Jefferson City News Tribune | - | 210 Monroe Street         |
| Jefferson City Country Club | - | 516 S. Country Club Drive |

### 2015 Landmark

- |                 |   |                       |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------|
| Broadway School | - | 230 W. Dunklin Street |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------|

### 2016 Landmark

- |                  |   |                      |
|------------------|---|----------------------|
| Hope Mercantile  | - | 201 E. High St       |
| Farmers Home     | - | 701-703 Jefferson St |
| Wardenth's House | - | 722 E. Capitol Ave   |

### 2017 Landmarks

- |                 |   |                 |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| Dix Home        | - | 1919 W. Main St |
| High St Retreat | - | 712 E. High St  |

# HERITAGE MULTI-MEDIA CONTEST WINNERS

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Sponsored by Historic City of Jefferson

**1<sup>st</sup> Place**      **Old Bolivar Street Bridge**  
**Raygan Hamilton**  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L6JbrrmrYOk&app=desktop>  
**Parents are John & Bridget Hamilton**  
**St. Joseph's Cathedral, Grade 7**  
**Teachers are Mrs. Busby and Miss Donovan**



**2<sup>nd</sup> Place**      **Missouri State Penitentiary**  
**Olivia Manner**  
[PowerPoint](#)  
**Parents are David & Nichole Manner**  
**St. Joseph's Cathedral, Grade 7**  
**Teachers are Mrs. Busby and Miss Donovan**



**3<sup>rd</sup> Place**      **Coca Cola Plant**  
**Craig Mueller**  
[Video](#)  
**Parents are Luke & Steff Mueller**  
**St. Joseph's Cathedral, Grade 7**  
**Teachers are Mrs. Busby and Miss Donovan**



**Honorable Mention**  
**Missouri State Penitentiary**  
**Thomas Roehl**  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V3LkZ0Q8HQw>  
**Parents are David & Christa Roehl**  
**St. Joseph's Cathedral, Grade 7**  
**Teachers are Mrs. Busby and Miss Donovan**



# ESSAY CONTEST WINNERS

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Sponsored by Historic City of Jefferson

**1<sup>st</sup> Place    *The Historical Governor's Mansion***  
**Troy Austin**  
**St. Joseph Cathedral School, Miss Donovan, 7<sup>th</sup> Grade**  
**Parents: David and Keri Austin**

The governor's mansion is located on 9.9 acres of land on the property. The Governor's Mansion was built and finished in December 1871. Most of the work was done by prisoners from the Missouri State Penitentiary. It is located close to the Missouri River and the Missouri State Capitol. The Governor's Mansion was built 146 years ago. It has been standing from 1871-2017. The building took seven months to construct and 74,960 dollars to build and put furniture in.

The Mansion was designed by an architect out of St. Louis named George Ingham Bennett. Mr Bennett also designed the Henry Shaw House that is by the Missouri Botanical Gardens.

The style for the Mansion was called the mansard style which was a very popular style during that time. It had a steep roof but good for living space. It was referred to as the Renaissance -Revival Victorian. The original house had 3 stories with 13 bedrooms but no bathrooms or closets. In the entry way there were four pink granite columns and the house was 66 ½ feet squared. The most interior stairwell feature is the grand stairwell carved out of walnut.

There are many families that have lived in the mansion. The first family to move into the mansion, moved in a month after the 3 story house was completed in January 1872. It was Governor Benjamin Gratz Brown. Some of the other Governor's families that got to stay in the mansion were Governor Lawrence "Lon" Vest Stephen (1897-1901) and Governor Phil Matthew Donnelly (1945 -1957). Some of the most recent governor's that stayed there were Ashcroft, Carnahan, and Blunt.

First Lady Betty Hearnese was one of the first ladies that wanted to help preserve the mansion. After she was discovered a leaky roof she decided to make the mansion more livable. She helped remove paint, restored antiques furnishing, wallpapered rooms and helped with other restoration projects.

The governor's mansion is very important to me because my uncle works there and he is always wanting me to learn more about the mansion. It is also important to me also because I went to a Manners Class there one year. It was a really fun learning experience and it had good food. I also think it's important that we can keep old historical building

## ESSAY CONTEST WINNERS CONTINUED

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like this one maintained and preserved for people to see. I also like the Mansion because I am interested in the idea of a ghost once haunting the mansion. I watch a lot of mystery movies and I wonder if the rumor that there is a ghost in the governor's mansion is true? One of the most interesting stories of the governor's mansion was when they told a story about a ghost in the mansion during governor's Gittens term around 1883. His daughter who he cared very much for, died in the mansion from diphtheria. Her name was Carrie and she was eight years old. Exactly one hundred years later, while Governor Bonds lived there, there was repair man working in the attic, when he came down, he told someone that the Bonds daughter was playing in the attic. When they told him that the Bonds did not have a daughter, he said, "Well it must be some neighbor's, because she hung around me for hours. She was eight years old or so, wearing a white dress." There have been no reports of this little girl showing up again but they do believe it was Carrie, the governor's daughter who had died there. The worker never came back to finish his work because they think he was scared. The only other strange thing that happened was the elevator moved about on its own one night when a guard was there.

I think the governor's mansion is important to Jefferson City because it is right in the middle of Jefferson City and if you walk around downtown you will see the yard of the governor's mansion and you will also see how the governor's mansion sits up on a big hill. The governor usually host functions at its home like tours during Christmas, a Easter Egg Hunt, and will also allow some functions like a special reception where the first lady may even be present.

Something else that is important and a big attraction to the mansion is the Governor's Gardens. During Governor Lloyd Crow Stark's term, his wife, Katherine helped with planting and making the grounds of the mansion nice. They planted trees, shrubs and roses to the garden. This is how the Governor's Gardens got started.



**2<sup>nd</sup> Place    *The Best Mansion You'll Ever See in Jefferson City That Has a Governor Living At It***

**Dustin McElwaine**

**St. Joseph Cathedral School, Mrs. Busby, 7<sup>th</sup> Grade**

**Parents: Keith and Julie McElwaine**

The Jefferson city Governor's Mansion is important to Jefferson City because the governor lives there, but in all seriousness, there are many reasons why the Governor's Mansion is important. It was built in 1871 by a St. Louis architect, named George Ingham Barnett, and ended up costing \$74,960 to build. The mansion ended up taking seven months to build and was styled after the brick renaissance revival-style. The mansion consists of many different rooms including 13 bedrooms on the second and third floor. Throughout history there have been many changes to the Governor's Mansion, and talk about ghosts living in the mansion.

There were many changes to the mansion, such as, in 1889-1893 which made indoor plumbing and electricity possible. In 1904 a covered entrance was added, and from 1913-1917 the second floor received a screened porch and electric lights were added outside the mansion. In 1937-1941, the covered entrance was removed and a two-story addition was added, the bricks outside were also painted white. A garage, and additional closets and bathrooms were also added to the mansion. The mansion then received a dishwasher in 1949 and an elevator in 1958, previously you would have had to wash dishes by hand, and walk up a whole 85 steps between the 3 floors. In 1965-1973, the iron work on the roof was repaired, in addition the slate, wooden cornices, and window casements were replaced, the white paint added before was also removed and was restored to it's original color.

Governor Christopher Bond, wanted to focus more on the inside, so he added one of the greatest inventions of all, air conditioning! When Governor Melvin Carnahan was in office, they mostly stuck to just making repairs in the mansion. For example, fixing the leaky roof, repainting it's grillwork, and restoring the sagging ceiling. They also improved the basement, and staff and security offices. Another neat thing is that the Missouri Children's fountain in front of the Mansion was donated by the Carnahans to make the mansion look ten times better.

The first floor consists of a 17-foot ceiling, library, double parlor, dining room, back porch, nook, and finally the main area which is called the "Great Hall." The Mansion was restored in 1976, the restoration cost \$74,960 which was also the cost to make the mansion years ago. The dining room is full of artwork such as a Truman family portrait, portrait of Mrs. Folk, portrait of Governor Frances, portrait of Theresa Teasdale, and finally a portrait of Governor Edwards. The library has a portrait of Mrs. Crittenden, Mrs. Caulfield, Mrs. Baker, and finally Mrs. Stone. The double parlor has the most pictures out of all of the

## ESSAY CONTEST WINNERS CONTINUED

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rooms. The double parlor has portraits of Mrs. Donnelly, Mrs. Blair, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Hardin, Mrs. Park, Mrs. Hearnes, Mrs. Hyde, Mrs. Hadley, Mrs. Dalton, and finally Mrs. Carnahan, all of these portraits are of the first ladies. The nook only has three portraits, a portrait of Mrs. Stephens at the curve of the staircase, Mrs. McNair on the easel, and Mrs. Wilson's portrait is above the sofa.

The mansion's color scheme is known to be green and gold, but unfortunately all original records for the building were destroyed when the capitol burned in 1911. The double parlor is like our living rooms today, and the harp in the parlor is patterned after 1870s models. The sterling silver punch bowl and tray on the piano is from the 1903 USS Missouri, and the mirror is a gift of Governor Bond. The carpet and furniture include the Renaissance Revival design. The stairway in the nook is made of hand-carved solid walnut, there are dummy windows on the South curved bay of first floor so there is a balanced exterior.

Now I know all of that information is kinda boring, because well facts are boring, so time for the fun information. There is said to be a ghost in the Governor's Mansion attic. The ghost is of governor Thomas Crittenden's daughter, Carrie. The ghost of Carrie was spotted by a repairman thinking it was governor Christopher Bond's child (which he had none at all). After that day, the ghost was never spotted again. The repairman never came back to finish the job, scary right? Two other people died in the mansion, their names are Governor John Sappington Marmeduke and Mrs. Alexander Dockery, but sadly they have not came back as ghosts. I bet the security guards there are happy that any of these ghosts have not came back though, or else they probably wouldn't have taken the job. Of course, some creepy things happen here and there, like candles mysteriously going out after it was just lit, or the elevator acting all crazy. The mansion is full of great things, full of history and hauntings. Mostly history though, but you can technically call hauntings history since it's caused by ghosts who may or may not live in the mansion, which makes those ghosts historical.

I hope you enjoyed my essay and have learned things you may or may not have known about the mansion. I also hope that this essay was good enough that the judges have enjoyed reading this, I tried not making it so boring that you would fall asleep. Thanks for reading!

**3<sup>rd</sup> Place    *Missouri State Capitol*  
**Nicholas Schaben**  
**St. Joseph Cathedral School, Mrs. Busby and Miss Donovan**  
**Parents: Eric and Tammy Schaben****

The Missouri State Capitol is an important building that represents Missouri's past, present, and future. It displays cultural and natural history of Missouri. The capitol is important to not only our city, but to our state because many tourists come here to see our beautiful capitol and its surrounding area.

The present capitol isn't the first in Jefferson City. The first capitol was built 1826 and burned down in 1837. The original capitol housed the legislature and the governor's residence (Cole County Historical Society.) The second capitol, completely built in 1840, burnt down as a result of being struck by lightning on February 5, 1911(Summers Collection; Missouri State Archives).

"Capitol commissioners and state officers broke ground for the new capitol on May 6, 1913," according to Summers Collection; Missouri State Archives. The present capitol was completely built in 1917.

The Capitol possesses offices for the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of the state, treasurer, and state auditor. The Senate and House of Representatives have sessions in specific chambers that are located in the capitol. The capitol also has a house lounge with murals showing the " social history of Missouri " painted by native missourian Thomas Hart Benton. Controversy broke out when legislators saw the bold and vivid scenes of Missouri Life. Today the murals are a popular stop for visitors who tour the capitol. Downstairs there is a museum showcasing cultural, natural, past, and present history of Missouri. The capitol is five stories high and four hundred thirty-seven feet long. The dome rises two hundred thirty- eight feet.

During General Assembly sessions, tourists will fill the galleries of the chamber to watch and listen in on the action. Some fun facts about the capitol are on Monday nights prisoners from the Missouri State Penitentiary would dance on the fifth floor of the capitol. The big bronze doors at the entrance of the capitol were made in Brooklyn, New York and were put on a freight train heading towards Jefferson City, but went missing. The U.S. War Department has authority to stop any train and remove its cargo, and reload it with Army Supplies. That is exactly what happened. U.S. senators, congressmen, and Secretary of War attempted to find the doors, but came up empty. The doors went missing for a year before showing up at Jefferson City on a freight train. No one ever figured out where the bronze doors had been missing.

""The cost to purchase the land, construct the capitol, and furnish it in 1917 added up to exactly 4,044,154.29" ([www.missourilife.com](http://www.missourilife.com)). Once during a session in the capitol a

## ESSAY CONTEST WINNERS CONTINUED

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member's phone rang and the speaker asked to have it brought to him. Once it was brought to him he smashed it with his gavel sending pieces of the phone flying feet away.

When the second capitol burnt down, multiple volunteers went into the burning capitol and saved vital records. Volunteers included prisoners, legislators, and public officials.

New York designers Egerton Swartwout and Evarts Tracy were chosen to design the new capitol. With the one million dollars generated by the property reserved for the capitol it was used for decorating the capitol. The notable artists who were selected to decorate the capitol added beautiful stained glass, murals, carvings and statues portraying Missouri's history and cultural achievements.

On the ground floor of the capitol is a museum that showcases artifacts and figures in the community that were important in the growth of the capitol and our city. It also has exhibits and dioramas displaying Missouri's cultural and natural history. A bronze relief of the Louisiana Purchase overlooks the Missouri River. Four of five floors of the capitol are open to the public and for tours. Tours at the capitol usually are between forty-five minutes to an hour and are a great way to learn and experience our city and state history. If you are tourist visiting Missouri the capitol is a great stop to learn the history of Missouri. Walk-ins and group tours are welcome.

Most tourists to the capitol are classes on field trips. In fourth grade, our class took a field trip to the there and enjoyed exploring all the different rooms and chambers, especially the House Lounge. Also on my field trip I learned new and interesting facts about our capital city. While completing this essay, I continued to learn a lot about Jefferson City and the capitol.

### **Honorable Mention**

***Dallmeyer's Jewelry Store***

**Stephanie Dallmeyer**

**St. Joseph Cathedral School, Mrs. Busby and Miss Donovan**

**Parents: Steve and Benita Dallmeyer**

The Dallmeyer's Jewelry Store was open for 100 years until it recently closed and reopened as Ana Marie's. It's last official day of business was October 31st. It first opened in 1913 located in the 200 block of Madison Street as a jewelry, watch, and optical store, according to "Biz-Beat". But in 1916 the business moved on the south side of the 200 block of East High Street. Phil and Lena Dallmeyer bought the Guyot jewelry store that used to be in that building. In 1940 it moved across the street to it's current location, 223 East High Street.

Phil Dallmeyer Jr. joined the family business in 1946. He served in World War II, being a Marine Corps pilot in the Pacific Theater. Phil Dallmeyer Jr. is my grandfather and his wife, Joyce Dallmeyer, is my grandmother. Phil passed away in 2006 and Joyce passed away in 2008. Joyce's actual name was Vivian and her middle name was Joyce. But since she disliked the name "Vivian" she had everyone call her Joyce. They both operated the jewelry store for over 40 years. They have three adopted children, one of them who is my dad. I remember visiting the store when I was little.

The Dallmeyer's Jewelry also had a bridal registry business which included fine china, stemware, and sterling flatware until the mid 1980s. Mike and Rita Dallmeyer, the third generation for Dallmeyer jewelers on High Street and they are also my Uncle and Aunt, came in the late 1980s buying the store and continuing the family tradition. They eventually sold the business in 1998 to partners, including Bruce Magee, who became the main owner in early 2000. I do remember from when I was little my father, Steve Dallmeyer, almost always being there to help out. Steve Dallmeyer runs the apartments he inherited from his father, Phil Dallmeyer. Steve Dallmeyer now owns the building on 223 East High Street.

Dallmeyer's Jewelry mattered to this community for countless reasons. Anyone who had any jewelry from Dallmeyer's Jewelry has always thought it was of the highest quality and particularly outstanding. My mother was talking to one of her friends who recently got married, bragged how beautiful her ring was. Her husband said he was able to purchase the ring in the few weeks prior to the store closing. Ana Marie's, a bridal store, now resides in 223 East High Street building and has been in business for about three years. Right now Ana Marie's is doing quite well and I have not heard of them leaving soon.

The Dallmeyer's Jewelry store has went under a lot of renovations since the jewelry business has closed. The whole building contains the main floor, a basement, and two upper floors. Right now my family stores most of the antiques that we own in the upper

## ESSAY CONTEST WINNERS CONTINUED

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floors and some different things from Dallmeyer's Jewelry Store up there as well. The old building had a glass island in the middle of the main floor and a hallway that leads to back rooms and a counter in the far left corner. The building now no longer has the glass island but an open floor to display dresses and such. Most, if not all, of the back rooms have been renovated into changing rooms.

I believe that this building was important to Jefferson City because it was one of the few buildings that have been lucky enough to reach 100 years. This jewelry store has helped people make memories such as birthdays, weddings, and any other truly special occasion. But the funny thing is, the Dallmeyer's Jewelry name is still on the sign in the back parking lot behind American Shoe, Ana Marie's, and Saffees. The Dallmeyer name has long been in this community for quite a while. I do not know a lot about the origin and such but I do know that Phil Dallmeyer worked approximately six jobs such as being a landlord, sheriff, the owner of Dallmeyer's Jewelry and others. By working multiple jobs he was able to acquire a great wealth and used some to help the community. He donated money to the local Country Club, Miller's Performing Arts center, and more.

In conclusion, the Dallmeyer's Jewelry store was a great addition to the community while it lasted. One hundred years was a long time and I suppose it is time for the business to come to a close. It was important to the community in many ways while in business. The countless friends Phil Dallmeyer and all other owners have made, made Dallmeyer's Jewelry a family friendly and just a fun place to be! The joy of being a little girl and looking at all the shiny diamonds and gold still fills my mind. The store will truly be missed but we must move on.



# HERITAGE ART CONTEST WINNERS

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## **1<sup>st</sup> Place Winner:**

Addison Luetkemeyer

Fountain of the Centaurs – “The Struggle”, Pencil

Helias Catholic High School, Ms. Hunt

Parents are Corey and Shawn Luetkemeyer



## **2<sup>nd</sup> Place Winner:**

Emily Reed

Union Hotel, Watercolor

Jefferson City High School, Ms. Walsh

Parents are Steve and Steve Reed



## HERITAGE ART CONTEST WINNERS CONTINUED

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### **3<sup>rd</sup> Place Winner:**

**Claire Battson**

**The Spirit of Missouri, Pencil**

**Helias Catholic High School, Ms. Hunt**

**Parent: Jennifer Battson Warren**



### **3<sup>rd</sup> Place Winner:**

**Skylar Nelson**

**Missouri Pacific Railroad, Mixed Media**

**Helias Catholic High School, Ms. Hunt**

**Parents are Chris and Dawn Nelson**





## HERITAGE ART CONTEST WINNERS CONTINUED

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### **Honorable Mention/Mayor's Choice:**

**Evan Rackers**

**Jefferson City Bridge, Charcoal Pencil**

**Helias Catholic High School, Ms. Hunt**

**Parent: Susan Rackers**



### **Honorable Mention:**

**Christina Durk Missouri Pacific  
Railroad, pencil**

**Simonsen 9<sup>th</sup> Gr. Center, Mr. Allen**

**Parents: Chris and Tina Durk**

