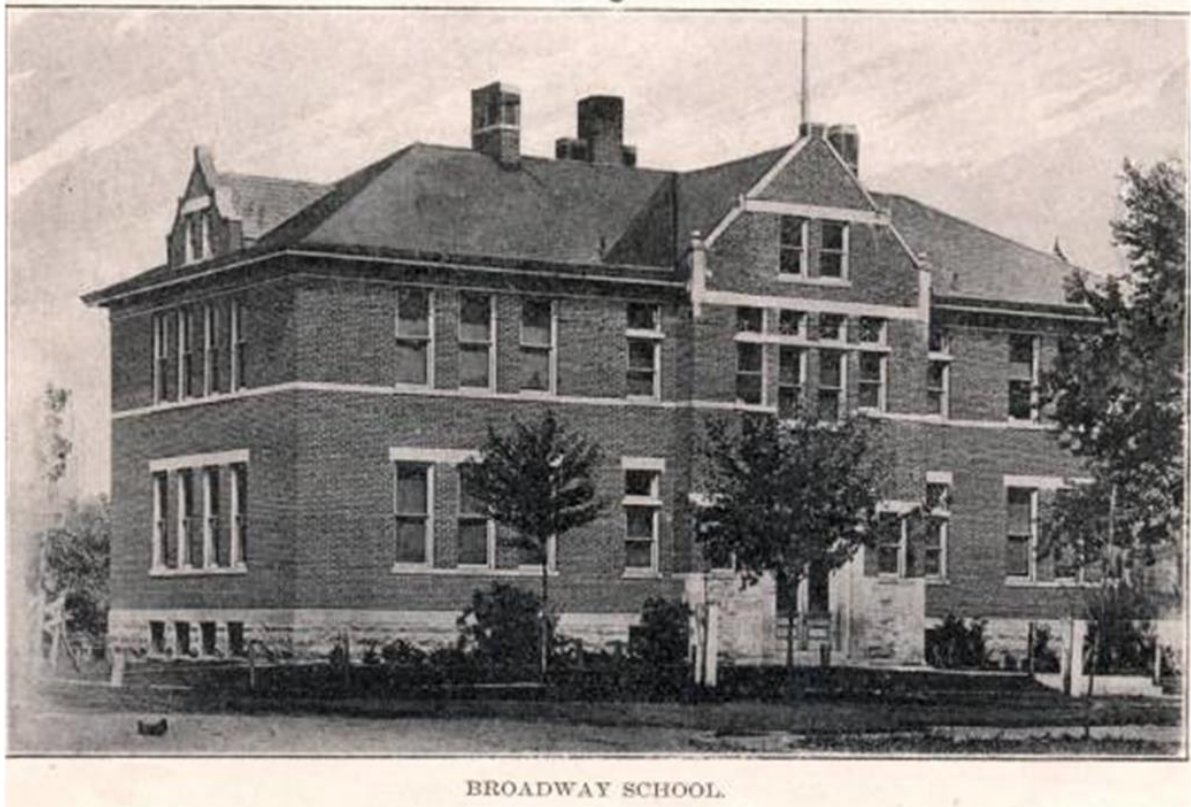


2015 HERITAGE DAY CELEBRATION

CITY OF JEFFERSON HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION



**THURSDAY, MAY 28, 2015
4 P.M.**

CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS

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



2015 Heritage Day Celebration

Presented by

Mayor Carrie Tergin

&

**City of Jefferson
Historic Preservation Commission**

Ed Meyers, Chairman
Bill Case, Vice-Chairman
Mary Schantz, Secretary
Brent Hemphill
Art Hernandez
Kevin Kelly
Jane Moore
Terri Rademan
Douglas Record
Laura Ward, Council Representative

Department of Planning & Protective Services

Janice McMillan, Director
Jayme Abbott, Neighborhood Services Coordinator

Contents

2015 Heritage Day Celebration Program	4
Heritage Essay Contest Winners	5
Heritage Multi-Media Contest Winners	29
6 th to 8th Grade Heritage Art Contest Winner	30
9 th to 12 th Grade Heritage Art Contest Winners	31
9 th to 12 th Grade Heritage Art Contest Winners (Cont.)	32
Gregory Stockard Distinguished Service Award.....	33
2015 Landmark Award	35
Recipients Gregory Stockard.....	39
Distinguished Service Award.....	39
Local Landmarks.....	40
Criteria for Local Landmark Designation	44

2015 Heritage Day Celebration Program

Introduction and Welcome

Mayor Carrie Tergin

Ed Meyers, Chairman, Historic Preservation Commission

Heritage Essay Contest Winners

Dottie Dallmeyer, Cole Co Historical Society, Historic City of Jefferson & Missouri
Preservation

Heritage Multi-Media Contest Winners

Tammy Boeschen, President, Historic City of Jefferson

Heritage Art Contest Winners

Dottie Dallmeyer, Cole Co Historical Society, Historic City of Jefferson & Missouri
Preservation

Landmark Designation Award Winners

Bill Case, Vice-Chairman Historic Preservation Commission

Mayor Carrie Tergin

Gregory Stockard Distinguished Service Award

Ed Meyers, Chairman, Historic Preservation Commission

Catherine C. Bordner

Heritage Essay Contest Winners

6th to 8th Grade Winners

1st Place “Old Munichburg District of Jefferson City” by **Zane Henderson**
Son of Joe & Cindy Henderson
7th Grade, St. Joseph Cathedral School
Mrs. Jennie Busby, teacher

2nd Place “Missouri State Capitol” by **Andrew Case**
Son of Christopher & Jennifer Case
7th Grade, St. Joseph Cathedral School
Mrs. Jennie Busby, teacher

3rd Place “The Cole County Historical Society” by **Taylor Casey**
Son of Christy Casey
7th Grade, St. Joseph Cathedral School
Mrs. Jennie Busby, teacher

Honorable Mention

“The Capitols of Missouri” by **Grafton Craighead**
Son of Jonathan & Margaret Craighead
6th Grade, Trinity Lutheran School
Mrs. Jeannie Vogt, teacher

“The Missouri State Penitentiary” by **Sage Greeno**
Daughter of Davin and Vanessa Greeno
7th Grade, St. Joseph Cathedral School
Mrs. Jennie Busby, teacher



Old Munichburg District of Jefferson City

By: Zane Henderson

St. Joseph's Cathedral School, Grade 7

Teacher: Jennie Busby

Old Munichburg District of Jefferson City

Have you ever enjoyed a cold refreshing Coca-Cola? Have you ever savored the flavor of a Central Dairy ice cream cone? Have you ever had lunch, dinner or drinks at the Ecco Lounge? Did you ever purchase flowers for a loved one from Busch's Florist? By now you may be wondering why I'm asking these seemingly easy questions. The answer is all of these businesses have one thing in common. They can all be found in the historic Old Munichburg District of Jefferson City. I chose to do my report on this part of town because it is a very important part of town to my family. At one time my great grandparents, my grandparents and both my mother and father lived and worked in this area of Jefferson City.

As part of my research I sat down last Saturday with Walter Schroeder of the Old Munichburg District Association. We started our discussion with exactly how the area got its name. The area is called Old Munichburg because it was founded by the German immigrants in the 1850s who came from a small town called Munchburg, Bavaria or other surrounding areas. These immigrants were escaping their homeland due to "economic and political upheavals" in their home countries. The settlers referred to themselves as living in Little Munchburg. Over time when the immigrants learned to speak English the other local residents mistakenly heard "Munch" and thought they were saying "Munich", which is the capital of Bavaria. The name "Munichburg" stuck. It is the only place in the world with this name.

Old Munichburg is found on the Southside of Jefferson City. Its boundaries are approximately 14 city blocks going south as far as Franklin Street, east as far as Jackson Street, north as far as the Whitton Expressway, and as west as Wears Creek or highway 54.

Walter then talked about some of the more historic buildings in the area. One of them he said was what is now known as the Ecco Lounge building on the corner of Dunklin and Jefferson Streets, which started out as a hotel for farmers called "Farmers Home". This place was built in the late 19th century, and catered to the visiting farmer's horses and wagons with a stable, which is where the parking lot stands today. Jefferson City, he said, would have been a mid-journey stopping point for these farmers coming in from other cities to sell their goods. The High Street Hotel building, just outside the Munichburg area, was a very important building as well. This was across the Expressway from the Ecco Lounge building and was built around the same time period. This hotel catered to business people coming in on the trains. So it did not need a stable in the back. The Broadway school building on the corner of Dunklin and Broadway Streets is the present day Carpenters Union building, was the only school in this part of town until the 1950s when it moved to what is known as South School. It had to move because it had no good playground on campus, so it was too dangerous for the children to play outside. He also mentioned an old movie house, which is now an office building for Central Dairy, as one of the older buildings at one time. It showed the first ever movie with and without words. This building could also hold more than 1,000 people at a time which is more than the Miller Performing Arts Center of present day. Of course other significant buildings in the area are the Coca-Cola Bottling plant and Busch's Florist whose greenhouse was built in 1890.

Old Munichburg had a lot also do with drinks. In the early to mid- 20th century it had the Capital City Brewing Company. This was a six-story building that Walter told me that when they would begin brewing the beer the "mash " or "hops" odor would smell up the whole part of town. If you take the time to drive around this part of town, you'll probably come across many bars or taverns along the way. During prohibition, the Capital City Brewing Company began turning to a new kind of drink- soft drinks. At first it was tough sell because most families would not buy Coke, which was the drink they made here, because they used the same

equipment from the brewery. Because of this the yeast from the beer making equipment would contaminate the Coke and the soda had a lot of carbonation so when they capped the bottles this would build until it would explode. They also had to use well water which you can still see the deep wells today. Along with the brewery and the Coke plant there was a big ice house. It lasted longer than the brewery its self. Ice was a significant part in the brewing process, and needed to be close to the brewery.

For the last fifteen years the Old Munich burg District Association holds a festival known as the Oktoberfest. This year it will be from September 25th to September 26th. This event is one of the most important parts of Bavarian culture. It is also the biggest funfair in Germany. Last year alone 6,000,000 people attended this event in Munich, Germany. Here in Jefferson City we do not have as many attendants but it is still a fun thing to do. It features German food, music, games, prizes and most notably the Dachshund (weiner-dog) races.

I asked Walter why it was so important to publicize and keep these traditions alive. He responded "You do not know who you are going to be in the future unless you know who you were in the past"(Walter Schroeder, 2015) . He said keeping the spirit of Old Munich burg alive is a very important part of Jefferson City life. We should pass these stories on to the next generation of kids. If we don't then we will never remember why that Carpenter Union building kind of looks like a school, or what those old maroon colored banners on some of the telephone poles means. So, visit this place, you'll learn a lot. To see some of the former residents who lived there look at the brick paving stones on the corner of Dunklin and Jefferson Streets across from the Ecco lounge. They had a desire to be remembered and to keep their legacy alive. If you look close enough you will see a brick dedicated to my ancestors, my Uncle Bill Henderson, who dedicated the brick to my great grandparents who lived in the District.

Bibliography:

"The Old Munichburg Association and the Old Munichburg Neighborhood" Page

1, www.oldmunichburg.com

Southside Munichburg, Missouri MPSPPDF Document "National Register of Historic Places.

Registration Form", various pages, www.dnr.mo.gov/shpo/nps-nr/64500816.pdf

Interview with Walter Schroeder, April 18, 2015

Missouri State Capitol

By
Andrew Case

St. Joseph Cathedral School

Mrs. Busby, 7th grade

Missouri State Capitol

By Andrew Case

Missouri's state Capitol is one of the most visited and historical buildings in Missouri. My grandma worked in our Capitol for 27 years, and she taught me a lot about its history. One thing she always said was that it is thought to be one of the most beautiful Capitol buildings in the United States. She has talked to many tourists who visit state Capitols throughout the country, and they say that ours is one of the most impressive ones they've seen. Growing up in Jefferson City, people may take our Capitol for granted because they see it every day. But after looking at its history and visiting it, it should never be taken for granted.

The current Capitol is the sixth one built in Missouri, but the third in Jefferson City. (mostateparks.com) The first two in Jefferson City burnt down, and this one was built in place of them during the time period between 1913 and 1917. (sos.mo.gov) It is located on a limestone bluff on the south bank of the Missouri River, and it covers 3 acres of land. (mostateparks.com) It was constructed for \$4,215,000, it is 5 stories high, and it covers 500,000 feet of floor space. (sos.mo.gov) Coming into Jefferson City from the north, you will see the Capitol. It has a tall, bronze statue on top of its massive dome. This is a statue of Ceres, the goddess of vegetation. She was chosen for the Capitol dome to represent the importance of agriculture in Missouri. She is holding a shaft of wheat in her left arm. (statecapitols.tigerleaf) She stands on top of the dome, which towers 262 feet above the basement floor. (mostateparks.com) The dome has 32 columns and is lit up at night by system of searchlights. (quarries and beyond) The building is of Roman renaissance style.

The exterior is made of limestone marble from Carthage, Missouri. The floors of all of the corridors, the rotundas and the threads of the stairways are also made of this limestone. There are 134 columns in the building. (sos.mo.gov) The grand staircase inside the building begins at the front portico and extends to the third floor. It is 30 feet wide and has bronze railings. (sos.mo.gov)

A property tax gave the state of Missouri a \$1 million surplus which had to be used on the building. It was decided that it would be used to decorate the Capitol. (mostateparks) Because of this money, the Capitol now has a splendid collection of stained glass, murals, carvings and statues.

All of these pieces represent Missouri and its history, legends, cultural achievements and famous people. (mostateparks.com) One of the most amazing pieces of art that you will find in the Capitol is in the House Lounge, which is a meeting room on the third floor of the West Wing. It is a wall mural painted by Thomas Hart Benton on all four walls. It shows a colorful representation of Missouri's history. It was completed in 1936 and was titled A Social History of the State of Missouri. It depicted modern life of Missourians in the 1920's and 1930's. (bentontruman.edu) Huckleberry Finn, Jesse James, and the Pony Express are some of the highlighted features. It also shows the importance of the two largest Missouri cities, St. Louis and Kansas City, as well as the importance of being on the Mississippi River. ((mostateparks.com) This mural is a popular tourist attraction inside the Capitol. Another important piece of art is the 9,000 pound bronze chandelier that hangs from the inside of the dome, 171 feet above the state seal. (sos.mo.gov) In 2006, the chandelier had been lowered to five feet above the bottom floor. It was being cleaned and maintained when it broke free from its harness. It fell to the floor and was damaged. It had to be repaired in St. Louis, and it was put back into service a year later. (semissourian.com)

The Capitol currently houses the Senate and House of Representatives. It also provides office space for our state's leaders, including the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, state auditor, and other state agencies. (sos.mo.gov.) The first floor consists of the state's museums, which are considered state parks in Missouri. They feature exhibits, dioramas, and changing displays. They show artifacts from Missouri's history, including World War 1, and products from our state's forests, fields and mines. Indian artifacts and famous people are also displayed. (mostateparks.com)

My grandmother was correct when she said that our Capitol building is one of the most beautiful and grand Capitols in the United States of America. It holds one of the largest displays of art and Missouri artifacts in our state. Not only does it hold a lot of beauty and history, it is the center of our state's government where decisions are made daily. We should be very proud of this building that we are lucky to have in our hometown of Jefferson City, Missouri.

Thomas Hart Benton: Murals in the Missouri State Capitol." Thomas Hart Benton: Murals in the Missouri

State Capitol. N.p.,n.d. Web. 16 Apr. 2015.

"State CapitolsA Never-ending Hobby ..." Statues of Ladies at the Top of Our State Capitol Buildings. N.p.,n.d. Web. 16 Apr. 2015.

SeMissourian.com: History Pa "Quarries and Beyond Home." Quarries and Beyond Home. N.p., n.d. Web. 16 Apr. 2015.

ge." SeMissourian.com: History Page. N.p.,n.d. Web. 16 Apr. 2015.

Missouri State Parks." MissouriState Parks. N.p., n.d. Web. 15 Apr.

2015.

"Missouri Secretary of State Jason Kander." MissouriSecretary of State Jason Kander. N.p.,n.d. Web. 15 Apr. 2015. Carolyn Case

Pic from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Missouri_State_Capitol

Bibliography from <http://www.easybib.com/cite/view>

The Cole County Historical Society

By: Taylor Casey

Jennie Busby
Saint Joseph Cathedral School

The Cole County Historical Society

The Cole County Historical Society was established July 24, 1941. George Hope Jr. wanted to establish a museum in 1943. Women who helped out with World War 1 raised \$1000 for the museum. They found a home to put the museum. 109 Madison was the address of the house and it was built in 1871.

The historical society was formed as a non-for-profit organization. The president was Mrs. Myrene Houchin Hobbs.

The house owned by Alice Wright was bought on August 8, 1946 for \$7,000. The historical societies members donations made it possible to buy the building for the museum. Like the house the Governor's Mansion was also built in 1871.

The museum opened May 27, 1948 at a reception. The present governor's wife and former governor's wives all helped with the museum. On the day it opened Mrs. Phil M Donnelly, wife of the Missouri Governor, Mrs. Guy B Park, Mrs. Henry S Caulfield, Mrs. Sam A Baker, and Mrs. Arthur M Hyde, wives of former governors were all there helping and over 1000 people came. They thought it was important to the people that they made a museum. They even have a dress collection of the first ladies.

In the year 2000 the Cole County Historical Society bought the second row house. The address of the house is 111 Madison Street. Benjamin Gratz Brown lived there for 3 months. He was the 20th governor of Missouri. They also bought the house because of donations from all the members of the society.

The Historical Society started for 2 reasons. It started to preserve history like furniture, nic nacs, and dishes. The second reason it started was to start a dress collection of the governors wives. The goals they had were achieved over the 67 years its been here. The Historical Society has been around for 74 years.

Bibliography

"Home Page- Cole County Historical Society."

Home Page- Cole County Historical Society. Web.19 Apr. 2015.

<<http://colecobistsoc.org/home.html>>.

"The Capitols of Missouri"

In the history of Missouri, we have had many capitol buildings. We have even had to have a temporary capitol while in the building process of another. Missourians take pride in their capitol because it is filled with history and memories of good times and bad times.

Our first state capitol building was located in the town of St. Charles, St. Charles was actually the first capitol city of Missouri from 1821-1826 while leaders were planning for a permanent capitol city in Jefferson City.¹

The first capitol building in Jefferson City was built in 1826, it measured 40 feet by 60 feet. The capitol served as a home for the governors of Missouri. Sadly, the beautiful building was destroyed by a fire in 1837.²

During the period of 1837-1840, the Cole County Courthouse in Jefferson City served as our capitol, just after the first capitol had been burned down. The courthouse served as a temporary capitol as we started to build our second capitol. The courthouse was larger than the previous building, but in order to make the building efficient for state officials to use, the county had to modify the building which was very

¹ "St Charles, MO History 1 Famous Settlers and---- Saint ..." 2012. 18 Apr. 2015
<<http://www.historicstcharles.com/about-us/history/>>

² "Missouri State Parks." 2013. 18 Apr. 2015 <<https://mostateparks.com/>>

costly. The Cole County Courthouse was a great place for workers to take refuge, but they would soon move into their new capitol.³

Finally, the new capitol in Jefferson City was finished in 1840. It was located on a nearby hill close to the Missouri River,⁴ Like all buildings, they get older and out of style over many years. The same happened to our second capitol, and instead of building a new capitol which would be costly, we decided to remodel our capitol. The remodeling process was from 1887-1889. Our architect went by the name of Jerome B. Legg, and he created beautiful plans and replicated them to make our capitol spectacular. Years later, there was a fire caused by a bolt of lightning that struck the dome on February 5, 1911.⁵ Many state records were destroyed, but some were saved by volunteers, prisoners, legislators, and the public office. These were truly heroic efforts, and it just shows how people take pride in our state and country by going through blazes of fire just to save something that was important to them then and important to us now.⁶

After the second capitol went down in flames, we had to build a third capitol. We decided to move our capitol to a new and growing city. They called it "The City of Jefferson," now called Jefferson City. It was going to be high atop a bluff that was overlooking the Missouri River. It would cover almost three acres of land.⁷ The groundbreaking ceremony was held on May 6, 1913. The state held a contest for creative

³ Ohman, Marian M.. *The History of Missouri Capitols*. University of Missouri-Columbia, 1982. Book

⁴ "Missouri State Parks." 2013. 19 Mar. 2015 <<https://mostateparks.com/>>

⁵ "Missouri Secretary of State Jason Kander." 2003. 19 Mar. 2015 <<http://www.sos.mo.gov/>>

⁶ "Missouri State Parks." 2013. 19 Mar. 2015 <<https://mostateparks.com/>>

⁷ "Missouri Secretary of State Jason Kander." 2003. 19 Mar. 2015 <<http://www.sos.mo.gov/>>

plans of what our capitol should look like, and Evarts Tracy and Egerton Swartwout won and became the architects. The building stands on 285 concrete piers which extend to solid rock at depths of 20 to 50 feet. It is 437 feet long by 200 feet wide through the wings. There are 134 columns overall. The exterior is made from Carthage, Missouri, limestone marble. On the very top of the dome, 260 feet above the ground, is a bronze figure of Ceres, goddess of grain, which was chosen to symbolize the state's agricultural heritage. This is just the beginning of the huge building project, but you probably want to know what is inside and how much money it costs to build such a massive building.⁸

In order to build a magnificent capitol, Missourians had to raise money or get money somehow. Our state decided to hold a special election on August 1, 1911.⁹ Voters approved the sale of 3.5 million dollars in state bonds for the new building. Eventually there was a surplus of one million dollars. The overall cost of the building was 4.21 million dollars.¹⁰

With extra money we would stay close to our budget and try to spend our extra money on fancier amenities.¹¹ We did indeed use the surplus of money on amenities such as bronze doors measuring 13 feet by 18 feet which open up to 30 feet on the South entrance. The builders made a grand stairway, that is believed to be the widest stairway in the world.¹² Our Capitol includes a Hall of Famous Missourians which

"Missouri Secretary of State Jason Kander." 2003. 19 Mar. 2015 <<http://www.sos.mo.gov/>>

⁹ "Missouri State Parks." 2013. 19 Apr. 2015 <<https://mostateparks.com/>>

¹⁰ "Missouri Office of the Secretary of State- Missouri State ..." 19 Apr. 2015 <<http://s1.sos.mo.gov/>>

¹¹ "Missouri State Parks." ¹¹ 2013. 19 Mar. 2015 <<https://mostateparks.com:/>>

¹² "Business Services - Missouri State Government." 19 Mar. 2015 <<http://s1.sos.mo.gov>>

honors famous people who were from Missouri. Sabra Tull Meyer created some of the busts for the Hall.¹³ From 1915 through 1925, flat oil canvases were made. Artist Frank Brangwyn was selected to create a magnificent canvas for the dome. The diameter of the rotunda measures 68 feet.¹⁴ Frank knew this would be a challenge, but he accepted and got right to work. When he was finished, the canvases were beautiful and everyone marveled as they brought the paintings into the building. The canvases depict commerce, agriculture, science, and education. The lower dome panels illustrate Earth, air, wind, agriculture, education, science, and art.¹⁵ In 1935, the Missouri House of Representatives commissioned Thomas Hart Benton, a Missouri native, to paint a mural on four walls of the House Lounge. When he was finished, the mural caused a lot of controversy, but now it has become a piece that our capitol is proud of. The painting is called a "Social History of Missouri",¹⁶

The final capitol of Missouri was completed in 1917,¹⁷ The building itself was gorgeous and everyone was so pleased with how it turned out. Today, I am proud to call the quaint town of Jefferson City my home because I live in a town with one of the most magnificent capitols in the country. The new building holds the state seal and many other important parts of Missouri's history. The capitol is open to the public, and I have been there a couple of times myself on field trips and

¹³ "Sabra Tull Meyer, Sculptures in Bronze." 19 Mar. 2015 <<http://www.sabratullmeyer.com/>>

¹⁴ "Business Services- Missouri State Government." 19 Mar. 2015 <<http://s.1.sos.mo.gov/>>

¹⁵ "Frank Brangwyn." 2006. 19 Mar. 2015 <<http://www.frankbrangwyn.org/>>

¹⁶ "Missouri State Parks." 2013. 19 Mar. 2015 <<https://mostateparks.com/>>

¹⁷ "Business Services- Missouri State Government." 19 Mar. 2015 <<http://s.1.sos.mo.gov/>>

visits because I wanted to go back to see the extraordinary building. To be completely honest, I was really scared when I got to go up to the top of the rotunda and had to look down, but I did it and it was an amazing feeling. From the tall ceilings to the brilliant staircase and the gorgeous artwork, our capitol is truly wonderful.



Sage Greeno
206 Boonville Road
Jefferson City, MO 65109
573-230-4496
Davin and Vanessa Greeno
.St. Joseph Cathedral School
Mrs.Busby

The Missouri State Penitentiary

The Missouri State Penitentiary (MSP) has been in Jefferson City, Missouri for more than one hundred-fifty years. It was constructed during the 1830's as a way to keep Jefferson City the center of Missouri's government. The Penitentiary housed 5,200 inmates at its best. Not only did the prison house men, but it also housed women. In 1842, the Missouri State Penitentiary received its first female inmate. The Penitentiary is known as "the walls" and was once proclaimed as the 47 bloodiest acres in America. MSP housed infamous inmate including James Earl Ray and Charles Arthur "Pretty Boy" Floyd. The MSP has many complex buildings like the A-Hall, Gas Chamber, and Housing Unit 1. (Wikipedia)

In 1868, A-Hall was built at Missouri State Penitentiary by prisoners. Prisoners slept on beds of straw, no plumbing, and sometimes up to seven inmates in one cell. The hall was designed to degrade the inmates like they were nothing. A-Hall is also known as Housing Unit 4. It is the oldest building that exists at Missouri State Penitentiary. The A-Hall housed some of the most famous inmates such as Sonny Liston, General John McDonald, and John Reno. One of many interesting stories from the housing unit was in 1925, a fire had damaged the roof of the hall and as a result 700 inmates had to sleep on the yard of the prison in freezing conditions. In 1954, a riot broke out in the E-Hall of MSP. This riot became known nationwide. A-Hall was one building that survived and was set on fire. I experienced the A-Hall first-hand while on a tour at the MSP and was able to walk freely into the cells. I also visited the dungeon cells that were in the basement of the A-Hall. There are eight dungeons and I was able

to pick what cell to go into before the lights shut off. I was in total darkness and it was scary to think about all the inmates that were once there. The A-Hall is now a historic site and has many intriguing stories. (News Tribune)

The Gas Chamber did not become a part of Missouri State Penitentiary until 1937. This was due to the fact that not until September of 1937 did Governor Lloyd Crow Stark sign a bill making legal death by lethal gas. The Gas Chamber was a device for killing humans with a lethal dose of gas inside a sealed chamber. The chamber was used for the death row inmates or in other words for inmates sentenced to death. From 1937 until 1989, forty inmates were put to death including one woman named Bonnie Heady. Often times, two inmates would be executed at the same time in the Gas Chamber. The Gas Chamber still sits in the back of the prison. I took that same last walk that many of these inmates took when I went on a tour of MSP. While in the chamber, I got to hold the EMF meter that tracks movement. As I inched closer to the chamber, the indicator lit up. I sat in both of the very seats where many inmates met their fate. It was a chilling and eventful experience inside the Gas Chamber. (Missouri State Penitentiary)

Housing Unit 1, also known as the H-Hall, is another part of MSP. Housing Unit 1 was built in 1905 and is currently used as the front entrance to the penitentiary. This Unit housed inmates during first intake for processing. When Housing Unit 1 first opened its doors, women such as Kate Richards O'Hare and Emma Goldman were housed here. Living conditions in the women's quarters were dreadful as evidenced by no showers, rodents and unsanitary conditions. MSP was one of the first penitentiaries in the country to house women and men in the same facility. Housing Unit 1 was named

a historical landmark in 2010. Also, Housing Unit 1 is where some of the most brutal murders had taken place. During my tour at MSP, I personally experienced paranormal activity in Housing Unit 1. The tour began by going through Housing Unit 1. As I was walking the stairs I had an eerie feeling and felt a little anxious. I was standing in cell in the Unit, posing for a picture. Under further examination of the picture, after the tour, a face or figure was present behind me. (News Tribune)

Throughout the years at Missouri State Penitentiary, much violence and bloodshed have been seen. Today MSP is known for paranormal activity and its ghost tours. MSP's history is continually being shared through TV shows such as "Ghost Hunters" and tours at the actual MSP site in Jefferson City. Opening its doors to the public allows and offers a first-hand experience of what life might have been like behind "the walls". The legacy of the Missouri State Penitentiary continues to live on.

Bibliography

Brooks, Michelle. "Already a City Landmark Winner, Housing Unit 1 Has Been Nominated for the National Register of Historic Places." *Jefferson City News-Tribune*, Web. 17 Apr. 2015. <<https://www.jeffcitymo.org/pps/documents/HHaii-HousingUnit1.pdf>>.

"History." *Missouri State Penitentiary*. Web. 15 Apr. 2015.

"Missouri State Penitentiary." Wikipedia. Web. 15 Apr. 2015.

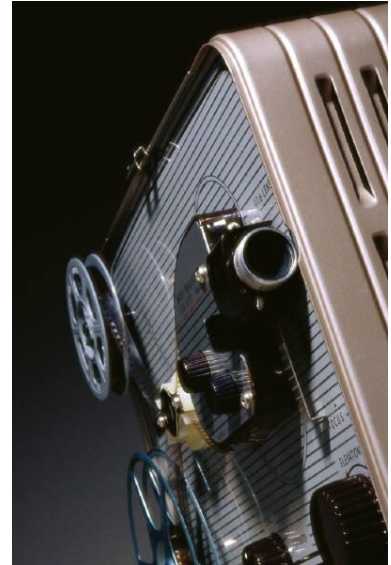
"MSP's A Hall Housed the Famous and the Infamous." *MSP's A Hall Housed the Famous and Infamous*. Web. 16 Apr. 2015.

1

Heritage Multi-Media Contest Winners

Sponsored by Historic City of Jefferson

- 1st Place** “Governor’s Mansion”
By **Sabrina Hackmann**
Parents are Darin & Nicole Hackmann
7th Grade, St. Joseph Cathedral School
Mrs. Jennie Busby, teacher
- 2nd Place** “National Cemetery”
By **Katy Newberry**
Parents are Michael & Michelle Newberry
7th Grade, St. Joseph Cathedral School
Mrs. Jennie Busby, teacher
- “Lohman Building”
By **Even Highfill**
Parents are Dale & Brandi Highfill
7th Grade, St. Joseph Cathedral School
Mrs. Jennie Busby, teacher
- 3rd Place** “Cole County Courthouse”
By **Grace Craighead**
Parents are Jonathan & Margaret Craighead
6th Grade, Trinity Lutheran
Mrs. Jennie Vogt, teacher



6th to 8th Grade Heritage Art Contest Winner

3rd Place

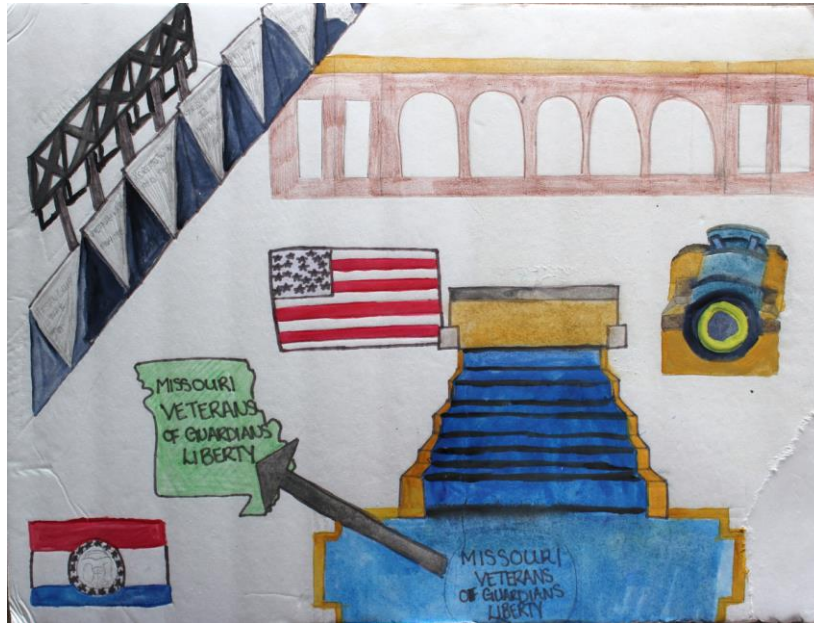
"Veterans Memorial" Medium Mixed

by **Aleya Haynes**

Daughter of Kortney and Raymond Haynes

8th Grade, Thomas Jefferson Middle School

Mr. Jungmeyer, teacher



9th to 12th Grade Heritage Art Contest Winners

1st Place

"Buschs Florest" Medium Acrylics

by **Lainey Winge**

Daughter of Laura Winge

11th Grade, Jefferson City High School

Ms. Coen, teacher



2nd Place

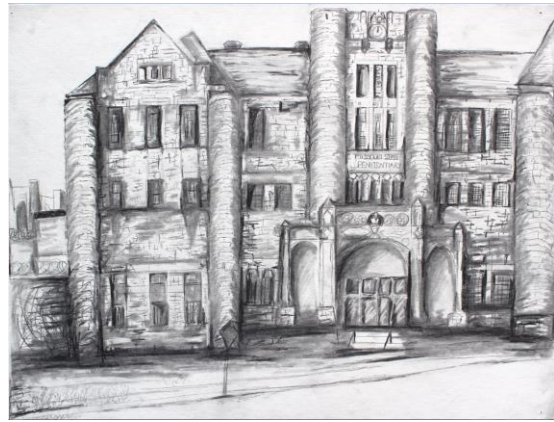
"The Missouri State Penitentiary" Medium Pencil

by **Kenna Tervo**

Daughter of Karen Tervo

12th Grade, Calvary Lutheran High School

Mr. Holiday, teacher



3rd Place

"108 Jackson St" Medium Pastels

by **Eli Raithel**

Son of Karen & Mark Raithel

10th Grade, Jefferson City High School

Mr. Dustin Shryock, teacher



9th to 12th Grade Heritage Art Contest Winners (Cont.)

Honorable Mention

"Dunklin Street Buildings" Medium-Mixed

By **Liv Wilson**

Daughter of Stef Wilson

12th Grade, Jefferson City High School

Ms. Coen, teacher



Honorable Mention

"The State Capitol of Missouri" Medium-Mixed
(watercolor/ink)

By Charlotte Renner

Daughter of Karen and Matt Renner

9th Grade, Simonsen 9th Grade Center

Mr. McDaniel, teacher





Gregory Stockard Distinguished Service Award Catherine C. Bordner, Recipient

Cathy Bordner has always loved history and appreciated historic

buildings. In 1999 she joined the Historic City of Jefferson (HCJ). She later served on the HCJ Board, and as secretary of the HCJ Foundation. In 2014 Cathy worked with Steve Veile and many other HCJ members to save the Cole County Jail/Sheriff's Residence from demolition. Also in 2014, Cathy worked with another HCJ team, led by Jenny Smith, to focus attention on the abandoned property issue in Jefferson City's inner core. Through working with others who are dedicated to HCJ's mission, and willing to take risks and try new approaches, Cathy believes we have made great progress in protecting and promoting Jefferson City's heritage and historic buildings.

Cathy also served as a member and chairman of the City of Jefferson's Historic Preservation Commission. Being part of this commission helped her understand the importance of citizen involvement in making Jefferson City a vibrant, welcoming community.

Cathy is a member of the Missouri River Bluffs Association (MRBA). This group promotes local foods, culture, heritage and businesses. She is a docent at the Missouri State Archives for groups of school children that visit in the spring. She and her husband Dave are members of the River City Collector's Guild. They also worked together in 2002 to form the Eastside Neighborhood Development Association (ENDA). That group worked for 5 years to promote neighborhoods near the Missouri State Penitentiary (MSP). Cathy has also served on the board of the East Side Business Association (ESBA). In 2013 Cathy was named one of the Zonta Women of Achievement.

Cathy and Dave have been married for 41 years. They live in a 95 year old home on Fairmount Blvd. In 2001 they purchased another building constructed in 1920, across the street from MSP. It looked fair on the outside, but awful on the inside. It was full of junk, had cracked plaster, water damage and damage from small fires, among other things. It took two years to renovate, and now resembles the way it looked when it was built in 1920. Cathy and Dave learned from this experience not to be quick to





give up on old buildings. The City of Jefferson awarded this building, the Watts House, at 718 E. Capitol Ave., the City of Jefferson Landmark Award in 2013.

Their second historic preservation project was a building at 1102 E. McCarty, which they purchased from HCJ in 2008, and renovated. This building, like their first project, is leased as office

space and currently occupied by El Puente.

From 1984 to 2005 Cathy worked for Missouri's Department of Social Services. Since retiring, Dave and Cathy have enjoyed traveling to visit family in other parts of the country, as well as taking a dream trip to the Tuscan region of Italy. One of their favorite destinations is Paducah, Kentucky, where 10 years of the "Artist Relocation Program" is now reaping wonderful benefits in revitalized neighborhoods, lower crime and higher tax revenue for the City of Paducah.

Cathy and Dave have two grown children who live on opposite ends of the country. Rich and his wife Ezichi and two little girls live in Southern California. Katie and her husband Mike live in Pittsburgh, PA. Cathy's favorite past times are traveling with Dave, spending time with her children and grandchildren and bicycling on the Katy Trail.

2015 Landmark Award

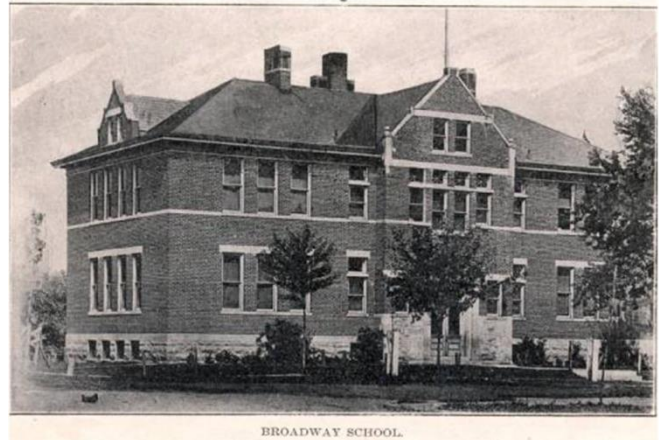
230 West Dunklin St

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
City of Jefferson, Missouri

Broadway School
230 West Dunklin Street
By Dr. Walter A. Schroeder

Because of severe overcrowding of the public school, Jefferson City voters were asked in 1903 to build three new neighborhood schools. The bond measure passed with an astonishing 94 per cent of the votes! Included in the plan to construct new schools was the building of a new Broadway School. It would replace an original, two-room Broadway School built earlier in 1891 on the Deeg lot on the northeast corner of Broadway and Dunklin. This new Broadway School, facing south, opened for classes in fall 1904.

The new Broadway School cost \$13,229 and was designed by prominent Jefferson City architects Charles Opel and Frank Miller. It was very similar in design, but not identical, to the West End and Fairview Schools of 1903. The plans for the two floors and basement of Broadway School were published in the 54th annual report of the state superintendent of



schools, evidently as an example of recommended construction for public schools in Missouri.

The school provided six rooms for six grades, but continued overcrowding forced a two-story addition to be attached to the north side, or back side, of the school in 1920. This addition was done so seamlessly that it is virtually impossible to recognize it as an addition. It added two more classrooms, an auditorium with stage, and a lunch room and kitchen in the basement, at a cost of \$7,282. Kindergarten was now part of the school's instruction. Broadway School served all of the Southside of Jefferson City until Central School (315 East Dunklin; now the administration building for Jefferson City Public Schools) was built in 1919. The first principal was Miss Lily Andrae, who spoke German fluently, an asset for the German-settled Southside then transitioning from German to English.

A playground of limited size surrounded the building on three sides. On the east was the boy's side, with a four-foot concrete wall forming the property line with the residence of Joseph Pope, who was Jefferson City's primary street and concrete contractor. On the west was the girl's side, adjoining Broadway Street, which carried horse-drawn buggies and wagons when the school was built in 1904. On the north side was an undersized softball diamond and high chicken-wire fence along the alley (Cedar Way) to keep balls from striking the Ben Humbrock (ca. 1873) house. Foul balls that went behind the batter's box bounced on top of the tin roof of the Pope's historic concrete-block garage (the garage is a contributing building to the listing of the Pope property for the National Register of Historic Places), and conveniently rolled back down into the waiting catcher's mitt.



An estimated 1,200 pupils passed through Broadway School during its 51 years as a school. Oral histories of Southside residents invariably comment on the school and the central role it played both in education and as a playground and neighborhood center. Annual chili suppers and school music and drama programs brought neighborhood residents into the school. During World War II the school

served the total war effort as the neighborhood collection point for newspapers and tin cans. Pupils diligently bought 10 cent saving stamps for war bonds from their teachers. The school served as the neighborhood distribution center for government-issued ration books of stamps necessary to buy meat, sugar, gas, and other rationed goods. The school served the neighborhood as a regular voting location for elections. It was a community center.

After World War II ended, Jefferson City again confronted the problem of overcrowded schools. Broadway School had class sizes of 32 pupils. Broadway School in particular faced the issue of playground safety on the busy corner of Dunklin and Broadway. Cars had long replaced horses and wagons on those streets, and the local newspaper helped the cause for new school construction by printing a front-page photo of a boy running into Broadway Street to chase a softball while cars were coming toward him. The school vote passed in 1953 again with an astonishing 93 percent of the votes! South School, four blocks south, was built to replace Broadway School. When Broadway School was finally closed on a snowy February 10, 1955, Miss Lily Andrae, the first principal who had proudly opened the school in 1904, was given the honor of locking its front door for the last time, a half century later!

The vacant building was sold to the Carpenter's Union in August 1955 for \$32,000 and since then has remained under ownership of the Union, or formally, the Carpenters District Council of Greater St. Louis and Vicinity. The Union has well maintained the building.

Broadway School is built in a definite Classical Revival style. The building is unpainted brick and stone, with a quarried limestone block foundation. The façade is symmetrical with tall, matching windows on both sides on both floors. First floor windows have stone sills and lintels. Second floor windows have a stone sill that encircles the building, breaking the tall height of the brick walls. The roof gable is the top of a central pavilion that extends the full two and a half stories and is slightly offset forwardly from the rest of the façade. At its sides are Doric half columns that identify the Classical Revival style. At the top of the doorway is a pediment with "1904." The four windows above the doors of the pavilion have an interesting radiating pattern dividing them into eight pie-like segments. The original doorway of wooden doors with transom was replaced with modern glass doors and fixed transom window by the Carpenter's Union.

Except for those glass doors, the exterior of the building is totally unchanged from its 1904 construction and 1920 addition. That is absolutely remarkable! Absence of change testifies not only to the excellent skills of master stone and brick masons and master carpenters, but also to having been built in an enduring, classical architectural design that fits in as well today with its neighborhood as it did one hundred years ago.

As for the interior, the Carpenters Union subdivided the former class rooms into offices with wooden partitions and dropped ceilings, but all the original class room and cloak room walls are intact. The unchanged, wide, divided, interior stairway in the entrance hall still has its original wooden steps, wooden banisters, and high posts. The former basement lunch room has several of the original ten-foot long wooden benches that pupils sat on to eat lunches in 1920.

The beautiful former school, agreeably set back thirty feet from the street by a lawn, is situated on a prominent street intersection of Jefferson City's Southside and thus highly visible to thousands of motorists and pedestrians every day. Positioned among well-maintained, century- old residences, it is one of the signature historic buildings of the Munichburg neighborhood.

Recipients Gregory Stockard Distinguished Service Award

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 Steve Veile
2013	Michel and Donna Deetz Darryl and Connie Hubble
2014	Michelle Brooks Nicholas Monaco
2015	Catherine C. Bordner



**City of Jefferson, Missouri
Historic Preservation Commission
Local Landmarks**

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 Panarama 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

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

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

2012 Landmarks

East End Fire Station (Old Fire Station 2)
Riverview Cemetery

- 915 E. Miller Street
- 2600 W. Main Street

2013 Landmarks

Nelson C. and Gertrude A. Burch House
Watts House
Stone House

- 115 W. Atchison Street
- 718 E. Capitol Avenue
- 728 W. Main Street

2014 Landmarks

The Eickhoff Home
Jefferson City News Tribune
Jefferson City Country Club

- 1214 Elmerine Avenue
- 210 Monroe Street
- 516 S. Country Club Drive

2015 Landmark

The Broadway School

- 230 W. Dunklin Street

Criteria for Local Landmark Designation

City of Jefferson Historic Preservation Commission

1. The potential landmark is in an identifiable neighborhood or distinct geographical area which has historic and/or cultural importance to the city;
2. The potential landmark is associated with a particular prominent person, a significant event or historical period;
3. The potential landmark exhibits a particular architectural style or school, or are associated with a particular architect, engineer, builder, designer or craftsman;
4. The potential landmark contains historic, prehistoric and archaeological features, evidence and/or artifacts which have the potential to contribute to the understanding of historic and prehistoric cultures; and
5. Willing to accept and display plaque.