

CALL TO ARTISTS



HISTORIC FOOT DISTRICT AREA

Sculpture Series @ Community Park

PUBLISHED DECEMBER 14, 2020
SUBMITTAL DEADLINE MARCH 1, 2021



JC PARKS

Contents

About the Project.....3

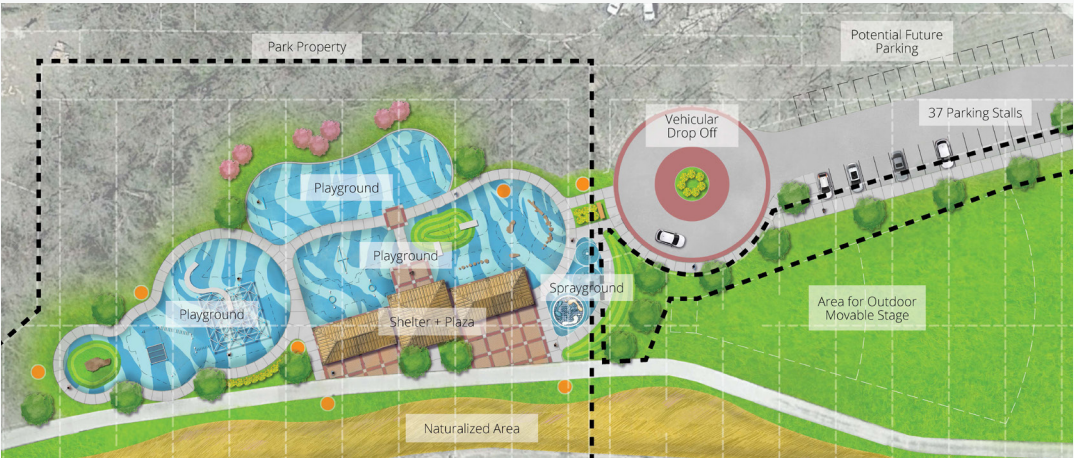
- Project Background
- Scope of Work
- Sculpture Specifications and Compensation

Submitting Your Work.....5

- Proposal Checklist
- Selection Process

Inspiration6

Contact Information 16



Left: Orange dots on 2018 Community Park plan indicate some potential locations for sculpture installations.

Below: Rendering of renovated entrance at Community Park.



About the Project...

Project Background

Community Park reopened on July 3, 2020, after receiving extraordinary park improvements. The park, which has been largely ignored for several decades, is now Jefferson City's destination park. It is adjacent to Lincoln University (LU), a Historically Black College and University founded by African-American Civil War veterans, and only one mile from the Missouri State Capitol. Three major park features include a unique play experience with a tall climbing tower and zip-lines, Jefferson City's first splash pad, and a picnic shelter for events and gatherings.

The fourth major feature will be coming in 2021. A new series of sculptures for the historic foot District will be installed at Community Park. This permanent sculpture series will provide public art that successfully illustrates the stories of African Americans striving and thriving in the Historic Foot District and surrounding community during times of world wars and segregation.

Scope of Work

This project aims to increase community interest for public art and to offer artists a unique opportunity to showcase their original sculptural works that honor those who struggled and persevered in the local Historic Foot District area. Each sculpture will serve as a storytelling marker to communicate the historical significance of the Foot District and surrounding community. Each sculpture will represent an aspect of daily life for African Americans who lived and worked in this area between the 1900s and 1960s. Themes may include, but are not limited to:

Family	Culture/Entertainment	...and the segregation
Military	Sports & Recreation	and inequity occurring in
Education	Business	each of these themes

The proposed concept should be an art piece inspired by the history of the local area as well as stories from those who lived, witnessed, and experienced segregation through generations. A maximum of two entries per artist may be submitted for consideration.

Sculpture Specifications and Compensation



ELIGIBILITY

The project is open to anyone 18 years or over who is able to complete the requirements as specified, including the designing, fabrication, and delivery of the artwork. Projects can be submitted by a group of artists, but specific contractual obligations may apply.



SPECIFICATIONS

The sculpture can be any shape, form or design, and should conform to an approximate 6ft. by 6 ft. footprint. The city engineers will review each design for safety and recommend modifications, if necessary. All sculptures need to be in the intended condition when delivered. We highly recommend that bronze and natural stone be sealed, steel be repainted, or other appropriate measures be taken. All entries must be original work and artists are encouraged to be creative in their selection of materials while considering safety and environmental factors common to publicly accessible works of art.



COMPENSATION

A honorarium will be awarded to each artist whose sculpture is selected, 50% payable on execution of contract and 50% upon delivery and installation of the work. The artist must submit a total price with the proposal that includes all artist fees, materials, and installation costs.

FOOT DISTRICT FACTS

- The Foot District boasted a lively entertainment scene, as it was the only place for visiting black individuals during segregation to eat or stay. Places like The Green Onion nightclub, which was part of the Chitterlin' Circuit, and Tops Restaurant served famous black entertainers and athletes including Ike and Tina Turner, Louis Armstrong, Ray Charles, Satchel Paige, Wilt Chamberlain, Althea Gibson, Wilma Rudolph and the Harlem GlobeTrotters.
- The area known as the Foot is now home to Lincoln University (LU) but the Foot was once a town within Jefferson City.
- The earliest black residence, known as the Hagan House at 501 Cherry St., was purchased by Martha King in 1855.
- In 1903, Washington School opened which replaced the other black school and Community Christian Church was established on 718 E. Elm St.

Submitting Your Work...

Proposal Checklist

01	ARTIST CONTACT INFORMATION. NAME, MAILING ADDRESS, EMAIL ADDRESS, PHONE NUMBER.
02	SCULPTURE CONCEPT DRAWING. ACCEPTABLE FILES INCLUDE COMPUTER GENERATED DESIGNS, PHOTO, OR A SCANNED HAND SKETCH.
03	SCULPTURE DESCRIPTION. INCLUDE TITLE, MATERIALS USED, COLOR SCHEMES, DIMENSIONS, YEAR CREATED, AND PRICE.
04	ARTIST STATEMENT. QUESTIONS YOU MAY CONSIDERING ANSWERING IN THIS SECTION INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO <ul style="list-style-type: none">• WHAT STORY(IES) INSPIRED YOUR DESIGN?• WHAT ARE YOU TRYING TO COMMUNICATE WITH THIS PIECE?
05	SHORT PORTFOLIO. INCLUDE RELEVANT WORK AND BIO OUTLINING EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND PROJECT HISTORY.

Selection Process

A sculpture selection committee composed of local black residents, many of whom were raised in the historical Foot area, will be responsible for selecting the individual pieces. Criteria will include artistic merit, public safety, and appropriateness of the artwork and materials used. The committee will select up to seven (7) approved sculptures in March 2021.

Selection committee members:

Chris Duren, Chair	Essex Garner
Glover Brown	Patsy Johnson
Michael Ferguson	Bill LaRue

JC Parks support staff:

Leann Porrello, Cultural Arts Specialist
Amy Schroeder, Community Relations Manager

March 1

Proposal Deadline

Proposals are due by 11:59 pm on Monday, March 1, 2021. Incomplete proposals will not be considered.

March 19

Award Notification

The selection committee will review all complete proposals and contact chosen artists by Friday, March 19, 2021.

March

Finalize Contracts

Artist contracts will be finalized by March 2021.

June 1

Complete Installation

Sculptures shall be placed no later than June 1, 2021.

Inspiration...

"African Americans have been the only race in America to have its unique experience of such death, bondage, inhumane treatment, slavery and systemic oppression and yet managed to use their collective strength and perseverance while contesting, surviving, and thriving. We want to share their stories."

-Patsy Johnson, selection committee member

The following pages contain facts about the Historic Foot District area as well as personal accounts and historical references provided by Community Park Sculpture selection committee members and Historic City of Jefferson. See page 4 for addition Foot District Facts.

Each account is accompanied by one or more color blocks that reference the potential sculpture themes. See "Scope of Work" section on page 3 for project and theme details.

-  **F: Family**
-  **M: Military**
-  **E: Education**
-  **CE: Culture & Entertainment**
-  **SR: Sports & Recreation**
-  **B: Business**

...and the segregation and inequity occurring in each of those themes

FOOT DISTRICT FACTS

- In 1925 only half the homes in Jefferson City had electricity.
- There was only one black doctor in the community which limited access to healthcare for blacks.
- The Historic Jefferson City Community Center served at one time as a wellbaby clinic, nursery school, USO, and community center with educational classes, sports, and activities. Some remember it as "Teen Town" or "Teen Center".
- A Community Center Association planned indoor and outdoor activities. They offered art classes, dance, baton twirling lessons,, community pool, basketball, baseball, and open play space.
- Only 16 seats were available to blacks in the balcony of the downtown movie theater.

Bill LaRue

Sculpture Selection Committee Member

CE B There were certain geographic boundaries that defined the “Foot District” and very few, if any, blacks lived west of Monroe St. from the corner of Lafayette and Dunklin streets. I lived in the 900 block of Monroe St. which was about 90% white and 10% black. Back in the day when the “Foot District” was a thriving and bustling community within the community of Jefferson City, overt racism was easy to recognize. However, covert racism was more difficult to understand and I probably didn’t fully comprehend all of the ramifications of it at the time.

FCE The kids in my neighborhood would always play at each other’s homes and I felt welcome in the homes of most of the white families. Although I’m sure covert racism existed in my neighborhood, I do not recall any acts of overt racism and my parents would always welcome the white kids into our home.

FCE My parents had only one car which they used to go back and forth to work; therefore, I had to walk to school although periodically, I was able to catch a ride with some of the white kids’ parents. When riding with the white families, their kids would always be dropped off at Central School which is currently the Board of Education Administrative Offices Building located in the 300 block of Dunklin St. I would be let out there and have to walk the rest of the way to Washington School. Of course, this was due to a segregated school system and because the white parents were reluctant to drive through the “Foot”. One day after school I invited one

of my best friends over to my house and when we got about half way there, I remember him asking me, “Man, where do you live?” After segregation in the school system ended, I attended Thorpe Gordon School primarily because it was closer to my house which resulted in a shorter walking distance.

FCEB Washington School, the Community Center, Second Baptist Church and the “Foot” in general exposed me to more black families and more black cultural experiences. My uncle owned and operated the first black service station located on the corner of Dunklin St. and Chestnut St. Even though my family had relatives and black friends who did live around the central “Foot” area, I was not necessarily someone the other black kids would see on a regular day-to-day basis. Since I didn’t live or grow up in the central “Foot District”, I often felt I was seen as an outsider and as a result I would try to spend as much time as possible on the “Foot” to convince some of the other kids who did grow up there that I was also a part of the “Foot Family”.



Mrs. Penn's kindergarteners watch a classmate show his book at Washington School. | Courtesy Author Brown, "Jefferson City Public Schools: The First 175 Years of the Journey"

Patsy Johnson Sculpture Selection Committee Member

The following is the story of Cathay Williams, the first black woman to enlist in the United States Army.

F M Cathay Williams was born on November 4, 1844, in Independence, MO. She worked as a house slave for William Johnson, a wealthy planter in Jefferson City, until his death. About that time, the American Civil War broke out and she was freed by Union soldiers. Thereafter, Williams worked for the Army as a paid servant.

While serving the soldiers, she experienced military life first hand, serving a Colonel Benton in Little Rock, AR. She also served General Phillip Sheridan and his staff. The Army recruited her to go to Washington D.C. as a cook and laundress. While traveling with the Army, Williams witnessed the Shenandoah Valley raids in Virginia.

After leaving Virginia, she traveled to Iowa and St. Louis. When the war ended, Williams wanted to be independent. She enlisted in the Army in November 1866, as William Cathay in the Thirty-Eighth United States Infantry, Company A (Buffalo Soldiers). Women were not allowed to serve as soldiers, so Williams posed as a man. She was able to do so because a medical examination was not required at the time. Of the approximately 3,800 black infantrymen and cavalrymen who served in the frontier Army between 1866 and 1900, she was the only woman to serve as a Buffalo Soldier, as far as is known. Only her cousin and a friend were aware of her real identity.

Company A arrived at Fort Cummings, New Mexico, on

October 1, 1867, where her company protected miners and traveling immigrants from Apache attacks. In 1868, Williams grew tired of military life so she pretended to be ill. She was examined by a post surgeon who then discovered that she was a woman.

She was discharged October 14, 1868, and lived many years after her military service. Williams died at the age of 82 in Raton, New Mexico.



FOOT DISTRICT FACTS

- A residential building called “The Monastery” in the 500 block of Lafayette St. was home to some prominent black professors and intellectuals such as Lorenzo Green, Cecil Blue, and Sterling Brown.
- The Foot was home to two prominent families in the African American community from around 1895-1960. The homes and shops belonged to Duke and Estella Diggs and Ulysses and Laura Tayes. Duke and Estella Diggs donated the land for the community center. Ulysses was known as an artist and renaissance man.
- During segregation, African American travelers were often unsure about how they would be received in unfamiliar towns. To combat potentially unsafe conditions, The Green Book was created. This guide book recommended establishments, roadways, and towns that were safe for African American travelers. Jefferson City had 15 businesses listed in the guidebook, and all but two were located within the three blocks of Lafayette St.

Glover Brown

Sculpture Selection Committee Member

F E B Our father didn't have a third-grade education and he came to Jefferson City with a hope and a dream. He had three commercial properties and owned several residential properties in the black community as well in the Foot District. They were all taken as a result of urban renewal so not only did we lose our legacy and our livelihood; we also lost our home.

F CE One of my oldest memories of racism was when I was a young child getting on to a city bus with my grandmother. I was so small that I had to crawl onto the first step of the bus. My grandmother scolded me by saying, "Don't get in front of that white lady," who was getting on the bus at that very same time. I didn't associate that moment with anything but being a gentleman and later realized I was experiencing racism.

F CE SR B I remember eating hamburgers with members of the Harlem Globe Trotters basketball team, having celebrities such as Louis Armstrong, Ray Charles, Ike and Tina Turner, Satchel Paige, and Dick Gregory, to name a few, come to my parents restaurant/bar, never realizing that this was due to segregation. My parents' establishment was listed in the Green Book. I knew of their fame and international notoriety but did not know of the indignity of segregation. Like so many young black children in Jefferson City our community shielded and protected us from this type of atmosphere until racial tensions became the buzz word of the mid-1950's through the late 1960's and early 1970's. It seems as though society and culture are recycling around once again to racial tensions and unrest.

F CE As a young kid, I was picked on by some of the other kids because they felt I was trying to be like the white kids. I wasn't just embracing what they were doing because I was focused on being involved with community service activities through a group called Up With People. The irony here was that some of the white parents told me, "Go back to your own kind." This was a confusing time for me.

F This was a changing time in the black community. My brother and his fiancé had to drive to Illinois to get married. They were one of the first interracial couples to be married in the black community from Jefferson City. My mother was afraid for them to come back to Jefferson City.

F E B You had three options for urban renewal and the first two options rarely were discussed. The third option was the bulldoze option. Blacks could go to court to appeal any adverse action, but they couldn't afford this remedy. As a result, they were left with no options. All commercial and residential properties were demolished except for the homes of Lincoln University professors. My family lost our home and our restaurant, which was one of the last two businesses left on Lafayette street. The community was told they could relocate to different parts of town and other neighborhoods; however, people would make it hard for blacks to move in. They would inflate property prices, homeowners associations were established and rejected blacks, and some Realtors would not show certain homes to blacks.

F CE B There were numerous times when I would go to the local A&P Grocery Market with my parents to buy provisions for their restaurant. I would have to go to the back of the store through saloon doors to get Mr. Mac, the meat man, to come from the back to help take our grocery order. The A & P Market was very good about serving the black community.

F E SR B I had two brothers play in the NFL. Don Webb, who played football for the New England Patriots for 14 years, and he also had a brother named Charlie Brown who was a big hero at JC, and he played football for the New Orleans Saints for a short time and then left to play Canadian football for the Vancouver Lions. He said he got hit so hard one time playing football he forgot his name. After leaving football, brother Charlie went into education. Charlie went on to teach in the St. Louis, MO public school system and became the Deputy Superintendent of Schools there. He then went on to become Assistant Commissioner of Teacher Quality and Urban Education for the State of Missouri Department of Education until his retirement.

Michael Ferguson

Sculpture Selection Committee Member

MCEB Wallace Lawson was the first black police officer killed in the community. The national trend at the time was to assign black officers to black neighborhoods. Police officers in Jefferson City were appointed more for their political influence than their training and experience. Office Lawson was assigned to the Lafayette Street neighborhood when he was killed in the line of duty in 1934.

ESR Charlie Brown from Jefferson City was known for playing tennis, competing in swimming, and other professional sports. He was Missouri University's leading rusher in 1965 and 1966 (led the Big Eight in 1965), earning all-Big Eight honors in 1965, and Honorable Mention All-American in 1966. He played in the NFL with the New Orleans Saints, and in Canada with the B.C. Lions and Ottawa Rough Riders. On the track, he set Brewer Fieldhouse records in the 60-yard dash and low hurdles, won the 60 at the Michigan State relays in 1965, and was a member of Missouri's 1965 indoor track team that won the NCAA Championship.

FMB Tony Jenkins was the first black American from Cole County to be killed in World War I. He was drafted June 3rd, 1917. Census Data on Toney Jenkins in 1910 shows he lived in Ward 1 at 505 East Dunklin St. He was a 15 year old mulatto male, laborer at odd jobs, and could read and write. A 1917 draft card Toney Jenkins shows his date of birth as October 10, 1894. He was living in Richland (township), Howard County, MO. It shows he was working for C&A Railroad and notes he was supporting his father. He was inducted into the US Army in Fayette, MO on October 29, 1917. He started with the "Buffalo Soldiers" of the 92nd Division he was transferred to the 93rd Division, a group of soldiers that acquired the name "Harlem Hellfighters." He died on September 28, 1918, from wounds received in action. His sister Beulah Ramey of Jefferson City, MO was notified. His death was published in the News Tribune on December 16, 1918. On February 1, 1934, at 901 East

Dunklin St., the Tony Jenkins American Legion Post 231 and their auxiliary was formed within the community center by 15 veterans. The Tony Jenkins Lodge No. 432 of the Elks was also formed to honor the late veteran (with the "e" removed from his first name). The lodge was later torn down after discovering his origins.

B In the foot district there was a level of respect and quality for the exchange of goods and services. Jobs and businesses were the anchor to the community. You could get \$0.50 haircuts and a sucker from the barber shop.

ECEB Black culture came from the plantation days. You had field/plant negroes, house negroes, and then an overseer. Lincoln University was considered house negroes who were considered the elitist. These titles caused different levels in the black community but really the only difference was how much money you had in your pocket.

ECE Lafayette St. was off limits to the students of Lincoln University. You had to walk on certain sides of the sidewalk. Students were subject to punishment if caught down there hanging out in the area or with the people. Lafayette was an embarrassment to the college. You could find gambling, bootleg, prostitution, drugs, etc. It was the roaring 20s, just on that one street.

FECEB Lincoln University students were not allowed to hang or associate with people in the Foot, but the people of the Foot like Miss Leona took care of the students. Fed them, gave them clothes, etc.

F The foot was a close knit community. Parents looked after each other's kids, and were invested in all the kids that lived in that neighborhood. Everyone always knew if you had been bad. I remember myself and other kids getting in trouble and we would have to take the walk of shame down Elm St. You would get whoopins all the way down the street walking home.

THE ACCOUNTS ON PAGES 11-12 WERE PROVIDED BY HISTORIC CITY OF JEFFERSON.

Eric Kelley

F SR The Foot was all right for kids. We stayed outside a lot because I feel that you get more exercise. We didn't have a lot of fat kids when I was coming up because we all stayed outside and actively played. Today kids stay inside and play video games and they don't eat the right foods. Most of the people I was raised with were real healthy and real athletic, so you can tell how times have changed.

F CE SR In the winter we would ride and make our own sleds because we were too poor to go to the store and buy them. We'd get car hoods and sleigh on the hills with them, especially down Jackson. We'd get an old piece of tin and get about 10 people and get on it. You know you had no guidance system, so when you started toward something that was going to hurt you, then you started bailing off.

CE Most of us grew up poor without anything. We'd go to the junkyard and get a bike frame and make our own bike when other kids, well, I'll say white kids had their own bikes and brand new and everything, and we just had to do with what we had. We were satisfied.

F E CE When we were small kids you had two sets of blacks in the neighborhood. You had teacher's kids and you had the poor kids. It was known that when the teacher's kids had parties we weren't invited, we weren't accepted. The difference between us and them; we gladly welcomed them to our parties, our neighborhood, and to our house as friends. But as friends, we could not feel the same way going to their house and going to their parties because their parents thought we weren't good enough to come or I guess they thought that we might steal something or something like that.

CE We had a rotary phone, but it was a party line which could have up to 3 people on it. If you picked your phone up there was usually somebody on it, and if it was a grown up you act like you hung up to listen but if it was some kid you started getting in an argument and tell them to get off the phone.

Dave Lineberry

SR B In the 1900s, the Foot was listed in Sports Illustrated magazine as one of the best sites in the nation for pick-up basketball. More generally, you could claim that the Foot also includes the area of the now-gone Community Pool (the Newman Center valley), the barber shop to the north, and perhaps even almost to McCarty St., going north on Lafayette St. The Foot was also the site of various businesses that served local citizens of many races and ethnicities, which was largely demolished to make room for the expressway.

E SR Before it became known for its athleticism, the Foot was once known for its intellectualism, as many LU administrators, faculty, and staff lived in the area.

Jack Holt

CE During the 1960s and early 1970s, it was the Foot Rats Lounge where the basketball courts were and there were benches that lined the area I think on both sides of the street. It was a place where you could get into trouble if you weren't careful. My brother took me down there at midnight. He was looking for a black friend of his and let me tell you I was scared. I can't remember if the Foot Rats were a local gang or just a slang name that people called those who hung out at the Foot.

Rhonda Galbrethe Enzinna

E There was always a feeling and sense of community, partnership and safety during and after segregation between Lincoln University and the neighborhoods. It was a natural, nonverbal partnership. The Lincoln staff all lived within the community.

F CE B The young didn't recognize racism because they were always within the Foot District which was a safe zone where everyone looked out for one another. If you left the bubble of the Foot you experienced racism everywhere. Riverside Park was a frequent place where blacks experienced racism from the whites, making them use different water fountains at the park. Even specific stores outside of the Foot alerted their shoppers and employees when blacks entered by ringing a bell.

Perry Douglas

B Hard for blacks to travel. We'd have to sleep on the side of the road and hoped we wouldn't get stopped by police for sleeping in a car. The Green Book had all the names of places across the U.S. that we could stay.

M On weekends the Foot was like a military installation in Jefferson City. All the soldiers would come down from Ft. Leonard Wood trying to get a girlfriend from Lincoln University.

F E C E B Next to the filling station was Tops. Now Tops was a college hangout. It was run by Glover Brown and his wife. They sold delicious barbeque, fried chicken, hamburgers, French fries. They sold soda and they sold beer. It was just your regular college hangout.

F Everybody loved the Drivers. I'll never forget the times I had been there. When you went into Miss Driver's house you ate. "What are you hungry for?" And it didn't make any difference to Miss Driver, you were going to eat; if you came to their house, you were going to eat. I'd never seen so much bacon and oatmeal in my life! I mean she cooked oatmeal in a #2 crock.

F E C E B The Booker T. Hotel was owned by Miss Leona Rice and Mr. William Rice. Miss Leona has fed free probably a million Lincoln students. I'll never forget something to make you understand Miss Leona...I was sitting there one time and this boy came in and Miss Leona looked at him and said, "Well, are you hungry? What do you want to eat?" He said, "Miss Leona I ain't got nothin." "Did I ask you if you had any money? Do you want to see that back of my hand? Now boy what do you want to eat? Here, I'm going to fix you a bowl of chili and don't be telling me what you have and what you've got... I didn't ask that." She had a heart of gold.

F I remember when it was so terrifying for parents when polio was out. My mother used to boil water and put in a curd jar for me to take to school because they didn't know what was causing polio. I remember we'd go to the movie and between movies they would show pictures of kids with iron lungs and they'd be huffing and puffing and I was just terrified of catching polio.

M B The only black policeman that we had were always in the Foot, in the black neighborhoods and they used their own cars. They did not allow them to use the police patrol cars and they could only arrest blacks. There was Herb Bagby, Woodrow Rice, and a guy named JT Groves.

Gary Kremer

E C E B During a time Lincoln disallowed the playing of the blues. You could only play highbrow music, or classical music. As I understand it, as I've read about it, Sterling Brown was always in hot water with the administration because what he wanted to do was hang out in the dives, hang out in the Booker T. Hotel, and he wrote a lot of poetry. He only stays two years, and he'd had it. And he went back to Howard and he spent the rest of his career at Howard. But, some of his most famous poems are written about the Foot. And perhaps his most famous poem is a poem called "Checkers" which is a poem written about two men who would play checkers either every, I think every Saturday night, at Mr. Johnson's barber shop. It's written in dialect and it's kind of the highbrow meets the lowbrow. Sterling Brown returned to Jefferson City to take a job at Lincoln University. He walks the stretch down to what is now East End Drug Store where there is a café run by whites, and he orders a hamburger and a malted milk. And they tell him, "We don't serve coloreds." After arguing with them a time, asked them if they'll sell him a pint of ice cream, and they said they will as long as he doesn't eat it in the building. And he's been to Harvard University, speaks four or five languages, a brilliant man, educated largely; I mean he was from Ansonia, Connecticut, from a largely white community. One of the most brilliant, articulate men I've ever met. So, he goes back with his pint of ice cream to the dormitory and he said he sat in his room and cried and swore that he would get the hell out of Jefferson City the next morning as quick as he could. But he said the next morning, students were coming and, you know, the weather was nice, and he thought maybe this is a place I need to stay. And he stayed for nearly 60 years.

SR The St. Louis Stars was a black professional team and the Kansas City Monarchs, they would come through Jeff City traveling to play each other, and Jefferson City and Cedar City had a black team called the Braves. Columbia had a good black team called the Stars. They would put together kind of an all-star team, called the Mohawks to play these professional players, and Satchel Paige pitched many a game in Jeff City. People would get dressed up in suits, dresses, hats, gloves, etc. to attend the games.

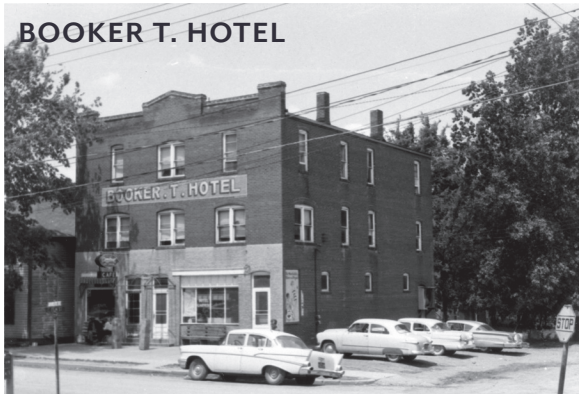
F B In the Community Center the auditorium is named for Duke Diggs whose moving and storage company was right under where the viaduct is right now. He was probably as prominent a businessman as there was in the black community by having had a moving and storage company, a construction company, and a catering service.



"THE MONASTERY"



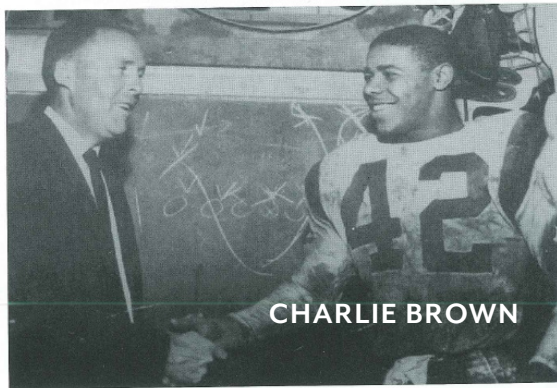
BALL FIELD BEHIND COMMUNITY CENTER



BOOKER T. HOTEL



SWIM MEET AT COMMUNITY POOL



CHARLIE BROWN

All-American Charlie Brown lettered three years in football and track and went on to play professional football for the New Orleans Saints.



COMMUNITY POOL



THE COMMUNITY CENTER



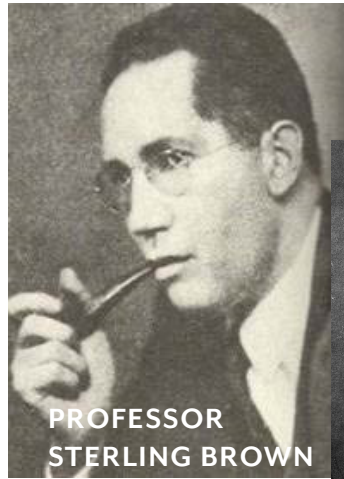
DUKE DIGGS



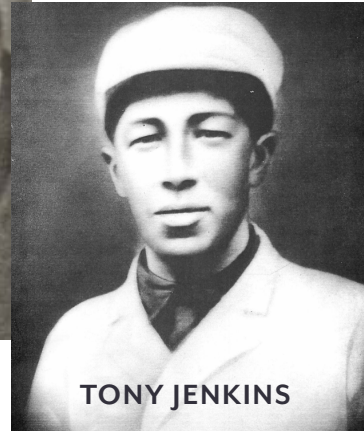
ESTELLA
BRANHAM
DIGGS



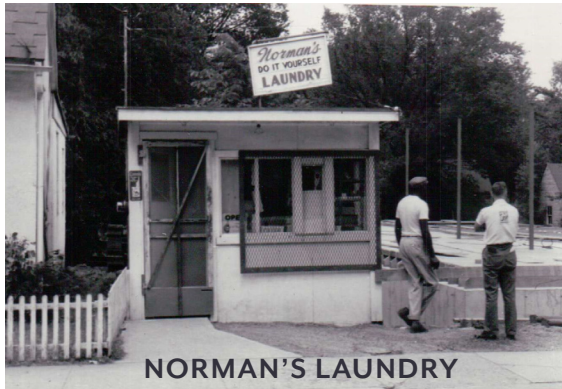
MOHAWK BASEBALL TEAM



PROFESSOR
STERLING BROWN



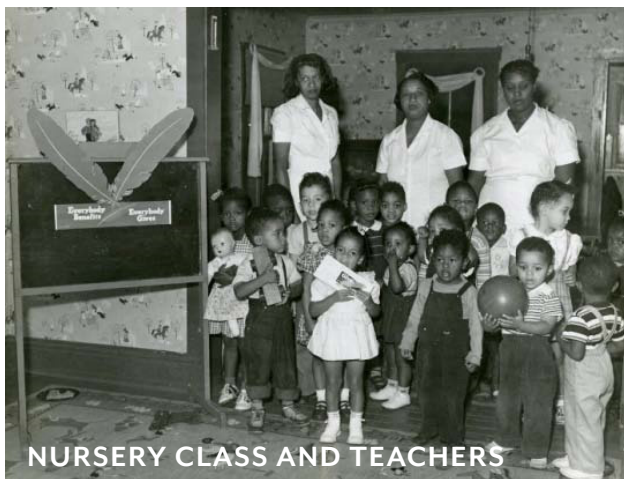
TONY JENKINS



NORMAN'S LAUNDRY



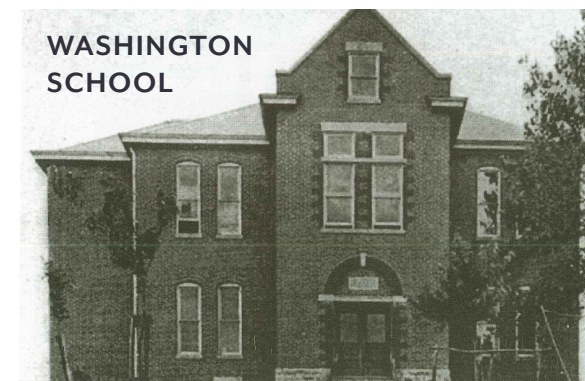
TOPS BBQ



NURSERY CLASS AND TEACHERS



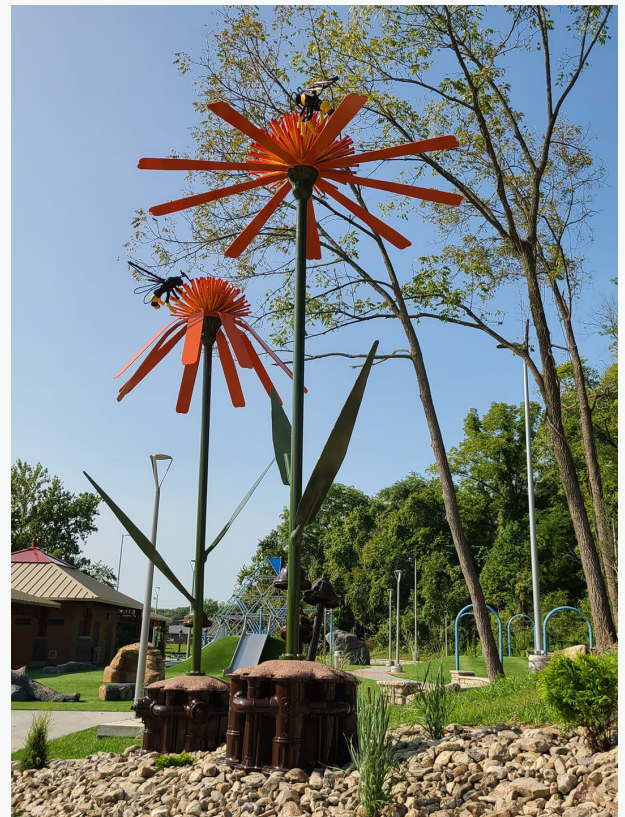
NURSERY
GRADUATION



WASHINGTON
SCHOOL

Washington School served the Negro students of the district. (Courtesy Cole County Historical Society)

PARK IMAGES



COMMUNITY PARK REOPENED IN JULY 2020
AFTER RECEIVING A COMPLETE RENOVATION.
SEE PAGE 3 FOR DETAILS.

To submit your completed
proposal or request additional
information, contact:

LEANN PORRELLO
JC PARKS CULTURAL ARTS
SPECIALIST

EMAIL LPORRELLO@JEFFCITYMO.ORG

PHONE (573) 403-7812

ADDRESS JC PARKS, 1299 LAFAYETTE ST.
JEFFERSON CITY MO 65101



JC PARKS

JEFFERSONCITYMO.GOV/PARKS