

516 E. Capitol Avenue

*Dr. Robert E. Young Home
Owner, Missouri Association of Counties*

The Missouri Association of Counties (MAC) was founded in 1972. The current MAC building, 516 E. Capitol Avenue, actually dates back to the 1870s and was built by a prominent Jefferson City physician, Dr. Robert E. Young.



Dr. Robert E. Young was a familiar and prominent figure in Jefferson City for a half century. He was born and reared in the capital city. Robert enlisted in the Missouri State Guard and fought in the Civil War as a Confederate soldier. After the war, he became the physician of the Missouri State Penitentiary, the first president of the Medical Society of Central Missouri and the Cole County Medical Society, city alderman, Cole County school commissioner and Lincoln Institute regent. He also helped organize the Cole County Fair Association.

The location of Young's home (two blocks east of the former Missouri State Penitentiary) was known for being the center of society. According to local legend, Young built the smaller two-story building on the right for his newly married daughter. The two buildings had a common wall but no passageway.

The taller three-story structure on the left was occupied by MAC in 1990. In 2003, MAC purchased the smaller carriage house and began renovation, which entailed cutting through the concrete common wall. Two offices in the carriage house are occupied today. Six offices are occupied in Young's original home. The foliage has been replaced. The original stoop in which his name is carved is still intact.

701 South Country Club Drive

Joseph and Elizabeth Wallendorf House
Owner, Missouri Farm Bureau

The Missouri Farm Bureau moved the pioneer period log home from its original location in Frog Hollow off West Edgewood Drive, off Route 179, and restored and reconstructed it on the south end of its property. The house was threatened with demolition at the time. The building is a two-story dogtrot style home. It has two rooms and a dogtrot landing on the second floor and two rooms and a dogtrot hallway on the first floor. The dogtrot style was popular in the southern part of the United States because it provides cooling air circulation to the rooms. In Missouri the dogtrot was customarily closed with doors. Log house construction was popular with pioneer families because they could build their home themselves from trees that they often needed to clear anyway to prepare their fields. The Farm Bureau log home was made using the half dovetail notch, a very long-lasting notching style that requires greater skill on the part of the carpenter than on some of the notches used in log construction. It has a locally quarried, hand-cut, stone fireplace on one end. The family modernized continually over the 140 years of continuous residency. They used the fireplace flue for a wood heat stove. They also added lath and plaster to the walls, which covered the logs, and then white washed or "alabastered" the walls or, as in the case in the living room, wallpapered over the furnished surface. The owners added clapboards and asphalt shingles to the outside of the house. The house had electricity, phone service, and at the end, running water.



The house and farm were owned by one family from the 1830s until the 1980s. Josef (Joseph) and Maria Elizabeth (nee Tromm) Wallendorf emigrated from Germany. They arrived in Jefferson City by 1838 and homesteaded their farm. The Wallendorf's six children emigrated with them: Joseph, Mathias, Johann (John), Heinrich (Henry), Bartolomeus/mew and Katharina (Catherine). Their youngest child, Elizabeth, was born in Missouri. Bartholomew Wallendorf, purchased the family farm at auction in 1854 after his mother's death. Family tradition holds that he built the house. German-born Bartholomew married Jefferson City native Carolina Shousten. Bartholomew and Caroline raised their seven children in the house: Clement, Louisa, Francis, Karl, Anton, Catherine, and Bartholomew H. Their son, Bart H. brought his new wife, German-born, Anna Eva Wallau, to live with his family. Bart H. and Anna Eva's son Henry continued the custom of living on the farm until 1981. Bart H. and Anna Eva had five children: Louise Mary, Henry, Francisca Alberta, George, and Rosemary. The farm was nearly 300 acres. The family raised hogs, poultry, cattle, corn and hay as well as vegetables for home use. They had a smokehouse, brooder house and many barns and sheds. Over the 140 years of farming, they used draft animals, steam power and diesel engines in their work. Family members still live in the area and the state.



The house played a small but significant role in the Civil War. It served as the headquarters for Sterling Price, the commander-in-chief of the Confederate State Militia (Army of Missouri) during the Siege of Jefferson City on October 7 and 8, 1864.

General Price intended to capture the capital from Union hands and install Confederate Governor-in-exile Thomas C. Reynolds. Price led upwards of 10,000 state militia troops against Federal regulars, militia and home guard. The Confederate men bivouacked on the Wallendorf farm, helping themselves to the provisions and livestock. The Federal troops held the heavily-fortified city. More Union troops were marching from St. Louis under the command of General Alfred Pleasanton. Price decided to protect his train of 500 wagons that was laden with munitions and supplies. He chose not to attack. The intended attack was part of a multi-pronged sweep by Missouri Confederate generals Sterling Price, Joseph Shelby, John S. Marmaduke and James Fagan. They led 12,000 men northwest across central Missouri, causing many farm families to flee to Jefferson City. The sweeping campaign began in late September of 1864 in the southeast section of the state. The divisions marched north and west, initially intent on St. Louis, then on Jefferson City, and finally on the border with Kansas and the Confederate forces in Arkansas.

When the Missouri Farm Bureau moved the house from its original location, it worked conscientiously to retain as much of the original appearance and fabric of the home as possible.



The original cut stone foundation was replaced with a new foundation, the inner core of which is poured concrete, and the outer, visible layer is stone from the original foundation. The orientation of the house on the site is very similar to the original directional coordinates. Only rotten logs were replaced with new, hand-hewed logs and the soft lime mortar was mixed using a traditional recipe. Bead board was used on the ceiling on the second floor because the original ceiling was bead board. The house received new electrical wiring and a new mechanical system. The floors have been reinforced

and the second floor flooring is new. The Missouri Farm Bureau used private money for the purchase of the building and for the renovation. The home will be open to the public, on a reservation basis, free of charge.



120 – 122 East Dunklin Street

Nieghorn House
Dunklin Street Properties / Steve Rollins and Larry Kolb, owners



The first documented commercial building in the block of 120-122 East Dunklin Street was the Nieghorn House (later named the Southside Hotel and Bassmann Apartments). The three-story brick building is 42 feet high. Gary Schmutzler has records of its construction in 1892 by his great-great-grandfather, Bavarian-immigrant John Nieghorn. The architect and builder was Henry J. Wallau (who built many Jefferson City buildings, including St. Peter School). Wallau was a friend of John Nieghorn and according to family history, convinced John to build on that land. The cost was \$10,000. The limestone for the foundation was quarried on Nieghorn property south of Jefferson City on Nieghorn Branch. Andreas Nieghorn (John's son) laid the limestone. Nieghorn built it partly to be his residence (he was a widower at age 72) and partly for income. Water mains and gas lines (for lighting) had just been provided along Dunklin, and they were included in the original building. The ground floor has always been retail. For most of its existence, at least one side was a saloon/restaurant. The other side had, at the beginning, a harness maker, whose business depended on the many county farmers who came to the Nieghorn House for overnight accommodations.

The Nieghorn House is shown on the Sanborn Fire Ins map of 1898 as a three-story building with center staircase, etc. The building is shown on all subsequent Sanborn maps as essentially the same, except for changes in the rear.

The backside of the property and properties to the west were devoted to the stabling of horses and wagons of hotel clients. This was an essential component of running a hotel for overnight guests who came in horse-drawn wagons. (Contrast with the Monroe House on High Street that catered to guests coming by railroad and did not need stables.) The stables are shown on Sanborn maps. There were also scales for weighing wagons.

John Nieghorn died in his room in the hotel in 1899. His son, Andrew, executor, sold the building in 1903 for \$5,000 to George Caspar Bassmann, who continued to run the establishment under the name Southside Hotel.

The Nieghorn family has long struggled with the correct spelling of the family name and suffers from the misspelled "Neighorn Creek" sign on US-54 a few miles south of Jefferson City. A curious twist on this is that right after John Nieghorn built his hotel in 1892, he had its name painted on the façade, completely across the building in huge letters. It was spelled on the façade Niehorn House, leaving out the silent "g". Supposedly this was to maximize letter size in the available space (Germans were noted for frugality) but keep the pronunciation. Others say it was because the painter misjudged the available space.

In the 1920s (certainly by 1931) the Southside Hotel no longer catered to farmers with horses and wagons. Farmers had cars and trucks to come into town and didn't need overnight accommodations. The building was converted into apartments. Mrs. John (Agnes) Sullivan, niece of G. C. Bassmann, lived in the building from 1931 to 1944 and has recounted her experiences there.



The 2nd – 3rd floor fenestration, doorway, roof line, etc. apparently have not been changed appreciably since the 19th century.

301 East High

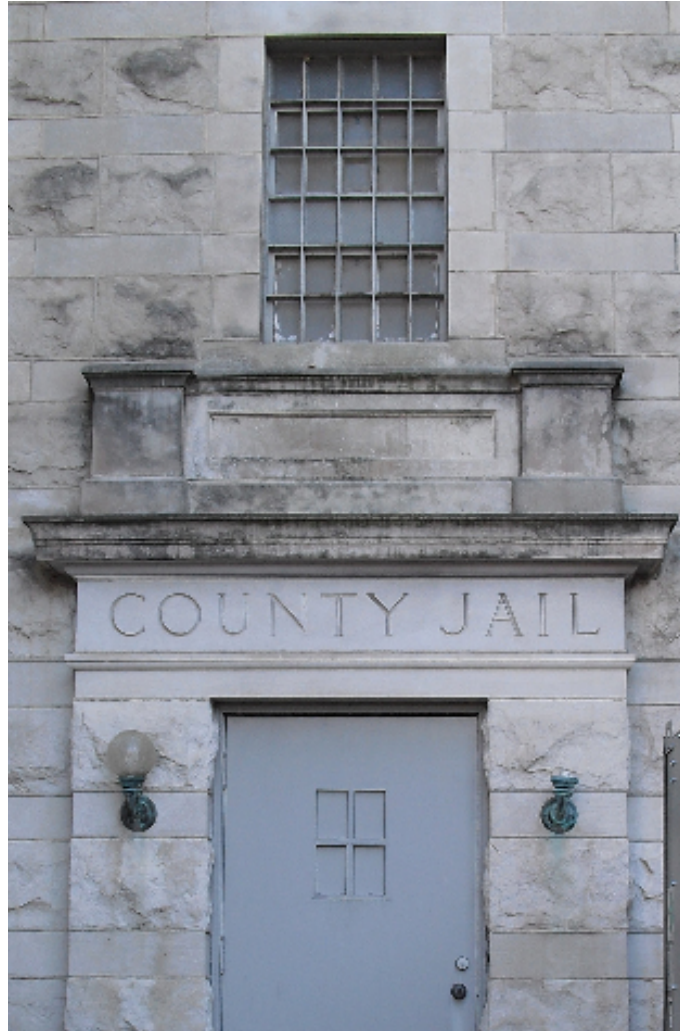
Cole County Jail-Sheriff's House
Cole County, owner

The Cole County Jail-Sheriff's House is unique because it is one of the few remaining examples of a combined jail and sheriff's residence in the state of Missouri. The Jail-Sheriff's House was built in 1936 in the Romanesque Revival style to blend with the courthouse, which is attached at the jail's south wall.

In 1972 the U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service approved the nomination of the Cole County Jail-Sheriff's House to the National Register of Historic Places. The areas of significance were identified as architecture, political and jurisprudence. The nomination form described the Jail-Sheriff's house as compatible in style and stonework pattern with the courthouse. The square-plan building is three bays wide on each façade, with the front entrance centered on the northwest façade in a projected, gabled bay.

The rectangular-plan, three-story jail is joined to the sheriff's house along the southeast façade of the sheriff's house. The jail is of rock-faced stone, laid in irregular courses with the exception of the northwest façade which is identical to the stonework on the sheriff's house.

At the time of construction, it was common for the sheriff and his family to reside in the residential portion of the jail. The building has not been used as a residence for the sheriff since the 1970s. The building is currently being used as the county jail.



The natural stone façade and architectural style make this structure an appealing asset to downtown Jefferson City. The fact that the building has housed the county jail makes it significant to all of Cole County. Honoring this important public building with the City of Jefferson Local Landmark Designation Award will highlight the special and unique qualities of the Cole County Jail-Sheriff's House.



115 North Lafayette Street

Housing Unit #1 / H-Hall
Administration Building / Female Department
State of Missouri, owner

This property is located at the intersection of Lafayette and State Streets on the site of the old Missouri State Penitentiary (MSP). It is a multiple-story structure, constructed of stone with strong architectural characteristics of the Gothic Revival Period. The limestone used to construct the building was quarried from the Missouri State Penitentiary site using inmate labor.



Construction of the building took place during the administration of Gov. Alexander Monroe Dockery, who served from 1901 to 1905. The governor's bust, carved of stone, is displayed on the front of the structure. The Missouri State Seal and a clock also grace the building above Dockery's bust.

E.J. Eikel and George Mann are credited with the architectural design of the building.

Initially the building served as the administration building and female cell house at MSP. The words "Female Department" can be clearly seen above and just to the right of the main entrance. This is historically significant because at the time of WWI the United States had no federal prisons for women. Two famous women were sent to serve their time in the building around 1920: Kate Richards O'Hare and Emma Goldman, known as "Red Emma." Mattie Howard, known as the darling of the Kansas City Underworld, served time in the unit in the 1920s. The cells on the second and third

floors are still intact as are two cells known as the blind punishment cells.

Female inmates were no longer held in the building after 1926. For many years the building was known as H-Hall. Until the construction and opening of The Fulton Reception Center in the 1980s H-Hall was the reception and diagnostic center for all inmates who came into the Missouri Prison System. Thousands of men were housed there during that period and were classified and assigned to other permanent housing units at MSP. Among the more notable offenders assigned to H-Hall were Paul, Harry and Jennings Young later responsible for the Young Brothers Massacre in Springfield, Missouri in the 1920s. The Young brothers killed six law enforcement officers. Harry Snodgrass, known as the King of the Ivories, Charles Arthur (Pretty Boy) Floyd, Sonny Liston and James Earl Ray are but a few who were assigned to H-Hall.

During the 1930s the lower floor of the building was remodeled to accommodate the main Control Center at MSP. Later the building came to be known as Housing Unit #1. The building, including the cells, was used until the day the prison closed Sept. 15, 2004.



Submitted by Mark S. Schreiber

1203 Missouri Boulevard

Washington Park Center
(Washington Park Shelter House – Original Name)
Jefferson City Department of Parks, Recreation and Forestry, owner

The historic Washington Park Center building, located at the corner of Missouri Boulevard and Kansas Street, was built in the early 1940s as a Work Projects Administration (WPA) public works project. The original structure was an open-air park pavilion named the Washington Park Shelter House.



The structure remained an open park pavilion until the early 1950s when it was enclosed and renovated to house the Jefferson City Park Board administrative offices.



The building remained unchanged until 1976 when the interior was renovated and 1,200 square feet of additional office space and public meeting rooms were added to the south (back) part of the building.

The Washington Park Center remained home to the Park Board administrative offices until 1983 when the Park Board became the Parks and Recreation Commission under the new city charter and offices were moved to City Hall. In 1983, parts of the building were turned into rentable public meeting room space with the remaining office space rented to the Missouri Parks and Recreation Association.



When the Missouri Parks and Recreation Association moved to a new home in the mid-2000s, the interior of the building was gutted and the original historic design with vaulted ceilings and exposed rock walls was replicated.



The Washington Park Center is currently home to the Capital Arts Gallery which displays art work for public viewing and provides workshop space for art classes co-sponsored with Parks and Recreation. The

historic building also offers rentable space for meetings and small family gatherings as well as space for youth and adult leisure classes.



