

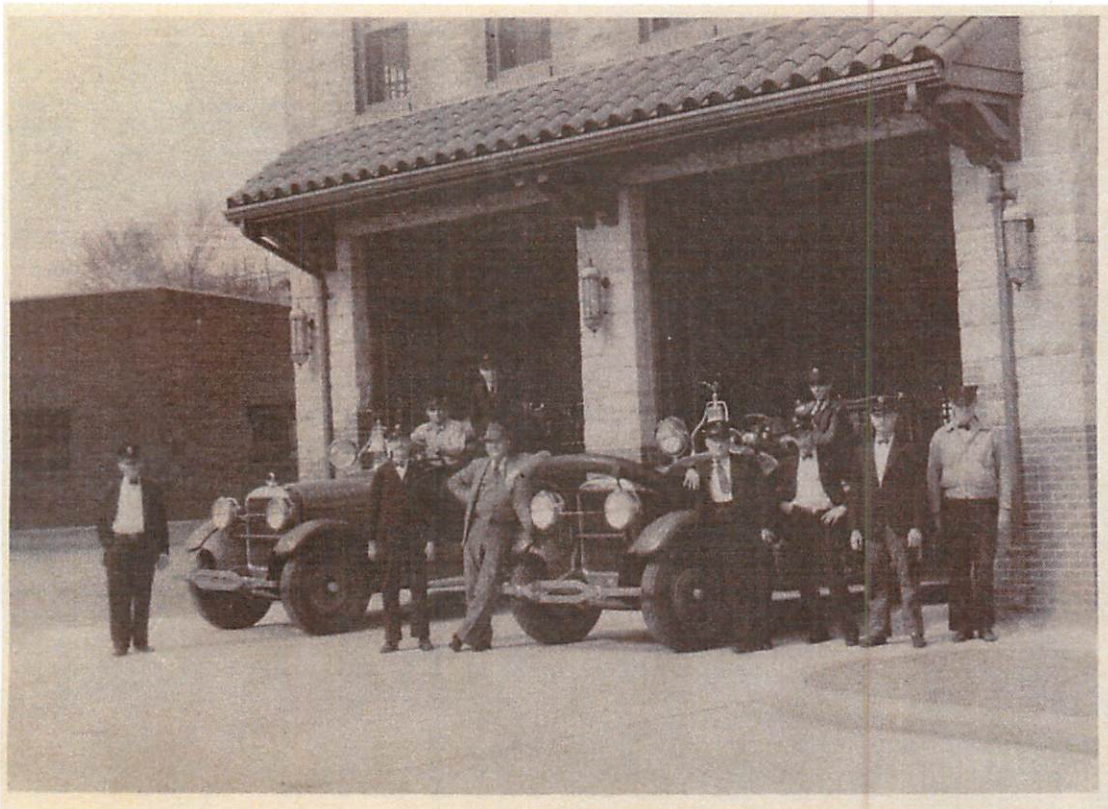
City of Jefferson, Missouri

915 E. Miller Street

East End Fire Station 2 City of Jefferson Fire Department, owner

During late September 1912, City Hall at Monroe and High Street was remodeled to accommodate the new career FD, an engine bay, kitchen and sleeping quarters were added. The quarters were cramped at best but they served their purpose until delivery of a new Fire Pumper and Service Ladder Truck in 1927. During late fall and early winter of 1926 a new fire station was constructed for the new equipment behind City Hall at Monroe and High. This the present site of Cole County Abstract, the building that is attached to the rear that has bars over the windows, is that old station.

By the early 1930s Jefferson City had grown to a point that some areas could not be reached in 5 minutes by fire equipment. As early as 1933 efforts to build 2 new fire stations were explored. The Works Projects Administration (WPA) had been contacted, but they were unable to help Jefferson City. May 1, 1934, \$55,000 in bonds were placed on the market to build 2 new fire stations and to renovate city hall. By June 2, 1934, the bonds were sold and 2 sites were chosen. One site was at US 50 and W. Miller Street. The other site was located at East Miller Street between Chestnut and Locust. August 13, 1934, City Ordinance 3667 authorized Contractors Weeks and Moore to build the new stations. Work on these stations began September 5, 1934, most of the stone for these stations was quarried on site.



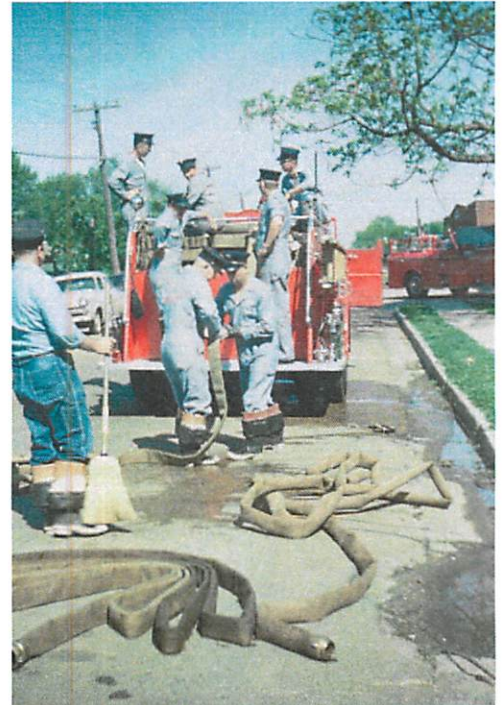
Opening day at new Station 2, March 22, 1935

Work on Station 2 was completed first on February 25, 1935 and was accepted by the city on March 20, 1935. Moving Day for the Fire Department was two days later on March 22. While in the process of moving they responded to a grass fire at 905 Oakwood. Former Fire Chief Ed Gray, the last chief of the Volunteer FD and first Career Chief told the newspaper that day how exciting it was that Jefferson City would soon have 2 fire stations to serve the city.

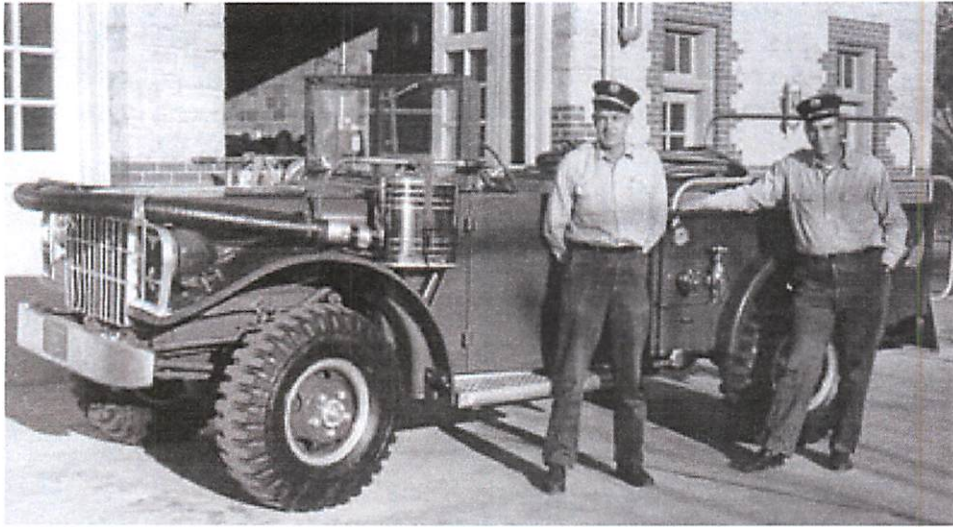
Station 1 at US 50 and W. Miller was completed April 17, 1935 and opened April 29, 1935. Upon completion of both stations 4 men per shift were assigned to Station 1 with a Pumper Truck and the Service Ladder. Two men per shift were assigned to Station 2 with a 1921 Model Seagrave Pumper.



Left to right, George Colter, Captain Joe Duncan, Ed Hunter and Driver Pete Eveler



Training at Station 2 and along Miller Street during the Summer of 1960. Life was simple then, training consisted of pulling hose and raising ladders.



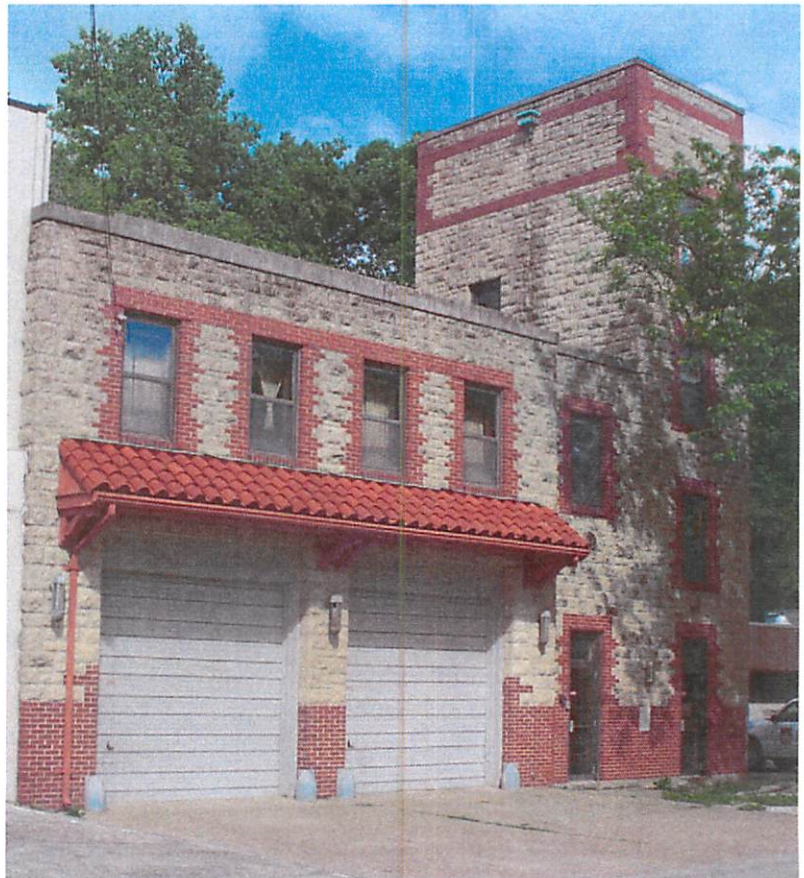
This picture was taken in March 1967 of Captain Fred Putnam and Fireman Orville (Jud) Arnold with our shop-built Brush Firefighting Truck, in front of Fire Station 2.

Station 2 served the East side of Jefferson City from 900 E. Miller until June 1970 when a new building was built further east at 2400 E. McCarty, as the city expanded.

Old Station 1 was moved to 621 W. High Street during March 1977 to make room for expansion of St. Mary's hospital.

Until recently we did not know what would be the outcome for this building. A new roof was put on in 2006, shortly after it was vacated as a storage facility.

Our dream is to turn it into a Fire Museum.



2600 W. Main Street

Riverview Cemetery Cemetery Monuments & Mausoleums Riverview Cemetery Association, owner

Riverview Cemetery, located at 2600 W. Main Street is governed by a board of civic-minded volunteers known as the Riverview Cemetery Association. The Association prides itself on being Jefferson City's only nonsectarian, nondenominational, nonprofit cemetery.

Established in 1906, Riverview Cemetery has been preserving Cole County's history for over a century. The original 88-acre tract was purchased for \$7,000 from former County Sheriff Samuel H. Sone, who was allowed to use the undeveloped portion as pasture for his cattle.



On March 18, 1910 the first burial took place after 31-year old Charles Donnell died of burns. The first monument placed in the cemetery was that of Addie Stark on October 20, 1912. Visitors to the cemetery will note many monuments which pre-date the opening of the cemetery. These are burials and monuments which were removed from the Old City and Woodland Cemeteries.

Eminent landscape architect Sid J. Hare was engaged by the Association in the 1930s to lay out long-term design plans for the site. Mr. Hare, who is famous for the ambiance of much of Kansas City, including City Hall, the Nelson-Atkins Museum and the vast J.C. Nichols Country Club Plaza, pioneered the "memorial park" movement among cemeteries, which advocated sweeping vistas and well-kept foliage. His influence remains a guiding philosophy at Riverview Cemetery today.



Riverview offers the opportunity to visit the final resting places of several prominent historical figures, including General Thomas Lawson Price (picture at left), Jefferson City's first mayor; Judge George Tompkins, who boldly took an anti-slavery stance on the Missouri Supreme Court, most notably on the controversial Dred Scott case; and Annie White Baxter, the first female county clerk in the United States and the first elected woman official in Missouri – a full thirty years before her gender held the right to vote!

Other historically significant interments include three Missouri governors: Herbert S. Hadley (1909-1913), Sam A. Baker (1925-1929), and James T. Blair, Jr. (1957-1961). Locals will recognize the namesakes of local landmarks, such as Burr McCarty, Ernest Simonsen, Thorpe Gordon, Fred Binder and Louis Lohman. In addition, approximately 2500 men and women who heroically served our country in conflicts from the Civil War to present day have been laid to rest in Riverview Cemetery. Monuments honoring their sacrifice are located throughout the grounds.



Ernest Simonsen



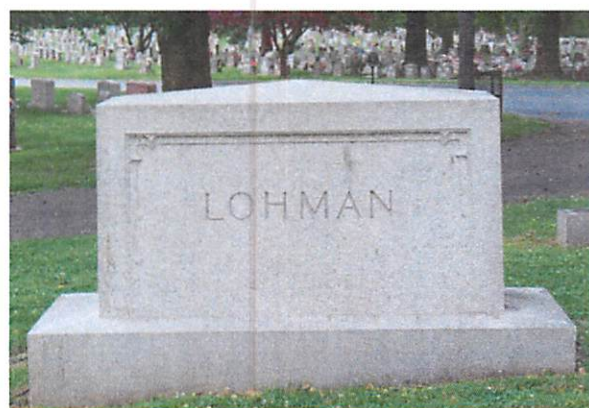
Governor James T. Blair, Jr.



Memorial to General Mosby Monroe Parsons



Fred Binder



Louis Lohman

As Jefferson City grew, two displaced burial grounds elected to relocate to Riverview Cemetery. Temple Beth-El, the oldest temple west of Mississippi and a Jefferson City landmark, found itself in this position when McCarty Street was to be made wider. In November 1932 the Jefferson City Hebrew Cemetery's monuments and interments were moved to Riverview. Congregation Beth-El entered into an agreement with the Riverview Cemetery Association whereby Section 10 would be dedicated and reserved exclusively for the use and benefit of Beth El Congregation and members of the Jewish faith. This agreement still stands today.

Central United Church of Christ, formerly the German Evangelical Central Church, is another congregation with a rich history. In existence since about 1850, the original church cemetery was located in what is now the 1000 block of Broadway. In 1965, however, it became clear that a move was necessary as construction on Highway 54 South encroached. The parish cemetery was completely relocated grave by grave to Riverview Cemetery and still carries the name "Evangelical Cemetery."

Riverview also features numerous monuments representing a variety of architectural elements, including that of the ornate Victorian era. Arguably the most recognizable feature of the cemetery is the Hawkins mausoleum, erected in 1940 by Mrs. Winfield Pope Hawkins to the memory of her son Scott Pope Hawkins. Aviation Cadet Hawkins was lost at sea during a search and rescue mission following the 1938 crash of a U.S. Navy bomber. Designed by W. Ridgely Young, an architect who popularized the "St. Louis style" used in many affluent residences and commercial edifices in the St. Louis area, the monument features an inscription by poet Janet Williams Gould, a former Jefferson City resident.



Every effort is being made by the cemetery's management and board of directors to safeguard this historic site so that it may continue to reconnect generations with those who came before.

Memorial in honor of veterans of all wars
"Heroes all for freedom's call. They lived, served, fought, sacrificed, died so that we might live to remember." By Mark Schreiber