

Boonville:



The Morgan Street Baptist Church, at 811 E. Morgan, was built in 1884. In 1928 the vestibule and rear chapel were added. It serves a congregation that dates back to 1865 and the pastorate of Grandison Roberts, a black-smith/preacher.

A square two-story tower is on the southwest corner of this Gothic structure. The pointed arched windows have tracery and projecting brick hood molds with labels. There is a circular window on the south facade, as well as corbelled pilasters at each corner. A corbelled string course is evident

at the floor level, at the raking cornice and above the central door. A projecting one-story hip-roofed enclosed brick entrance is a later addition.



Boonville:



This brick house at 1217 Rural Street is an excellent example of the early Missouri German architecture in Boonville. This house is the only surviving brick residence in East Boonville. It typifies the kind of structure that emancipated slaves were living in after the Civil War. The freedmen who lived in this house used an adjoining lot as a garden space.

This small structure has end chimneys, boxed gutters north and south, and openings with soldier course seg-

mentally arched lintels. The entrances north and south have transoms. Windows are two-over-two. There is a frame stoop and steps leading to the North entrance. There is also a frame, pent roofed addition over the basement entrance on this facade.



Boonville:



The St. Matthews A.M.E. Church, at 309 Spruce Street, was built in 1892, replacing an earlier building that had

been erected on the same lot in 1881.

The pointed arched windows of this Gothic church are accented by a soldier course lintel with a connecting belt course. The primary (south) facade has a hip-roofed central three-story tower which has corner buttresses and a double leaf entrance with pointed arch transom. Its second story has circular openings and the third story has pointed arched openings, filled with wood louvers. The main block has brick pilasters and corbelled stretcher course cornice which rakes on the south gabled end. On the east facade is a cellar entrance. The north facade has a projecting rectangular chancel bay with a semi-circular light. Extending to the west is a concrete bay with a semi-circular light. Extending to the west is a concrete block addition which now joins the frame parsonage to the church.



Boonville:



This structure at 321 Spruce Street was built in 1916 and was known as the Sumner Public School. It replaced the Buckner Negro School which was destroyed by fire. The Sumner school provided educational facilities for Boonville's blacks through the twelfth grade. The school ceased operations in 1938 when the new Sumner School was built at 111 Rural Street. The building was sold in 1939 to a group of Boonville businessmen who converted it into the Daniel Boone Apartments.

The vernacular building is made of brick and has a parapet roof. The central bay of the south facade projects and has a wood entrance with paired pilasters and entablature. The entrance has a transom and sidelights. Fenestration above this opening indicates interior stairs. Windows are 3-over-1 on the basement level and 6-over-1 on the first and second stories. Between the basement and first story and capping the structure is a corbelled brick string course. The building has stepped parapets at the roof line. On the north facade are frame porches over the double central entrances on each story.



Chamois:



This building on the east end of town, on a road which is a continuation of 1st Street, was known as the Maceo School. It was built for Blacks of the Chamois area in 1884. By the late 1880s, the school was serving approximately forty students. The building is now abandoned and is owned by the Langenberg Hat Company, a factory just to the west of the school.

This simple brick structure rests on a foundation of

coursed ashlar. Segmental relieving arches are above the entryway and windows. A transom with two lights is above the entrance. A small end chimney is present.



Chamois (continued):



During the 1940s, this building on the west side of Main Street, just across the Missouri-Pacific Railroad tracks, housed the only Black-owned business Chamois has known. Mr. L. E. Sallee owned and operated the town's first cleaning and pressing shop. The building now houses the Steffens Tobacco and Liquor Store.

Two large windows, with rusticated ashlar heads and sills,

flank a small entryway that has been altered. A stepped parapet is present on this flat-roofed brick structure. The building has been painted white.



Chamois (continued):



Around the turn of this century, there were nearly two hundred Blacks living in Chamois--descendants of the slaves who worked the rich Missouri River bottom before the Civil War. Today, only one remains. This is the home of the last remaining Black resident of Chamois: Oscar "Toad" Anthony. The building is on Poplar Street, just north of Highway K. Mr. Anthony attended the Maceo School and lived and worked in and

around Chamois most of his life.

This upland South style building has a tin roof and a single central chimney. Vernacular style windows are double hung with two lights in both the upper and lower sashes. Weatherboards cover the exterior of the building. A small flat-roof porch extends from the building over a pair of central entryways.



Cole Camp:



This house at 202 W. Grother Street was the home of Hezekiah "Uncle Ki" Fowler. Mr. Fowler probably built this house. Born a slave about 1820, Uncle Ki spent most of his life in Benton County. When he died in 1909, a local newspaper paid tribute to him as "one of Benton County's best known citizens and one of the most highly respected" Uncle Ki was a prosperous and industrious farmer who served

four masters before the Civil War.

Masonite siding now covers the exterior of this typical double-pen upland South, gable-roofed structure. The building has one large centrally-located chimney.



Columbia:



This building on 4th Street between E. Broadway and Walnut Streets was built in the 1890s and served as the long-time home of John William "Blind" Boone until his death in 1927. Boone was an internationally famous concert pianist and composer. His programs consisted of everything from classical selections to humorous camp songs and featured his own ragtime and popular compositions. Overcoming two handicaps, his blindness and color, Blind Boone became famous and wealthy. He lived in Columbia during most of

his professional career and was regarded as one of the city's most generous and public-minded citizens.

The building is two-storied and basically rectangular with slightly recessed and protruding bays. The foundation is rock-faced ashlar and the hipped roof is asphalt shingles. All windows and doors are rectangular. The original appearance is obscured by aluminum clapboard siding. Other alterations include a rear one-story addition and metal awnings over some windows. It presently serves as a funeral home.

This building was named recently to the National Register of Historic Places.



Columbia:



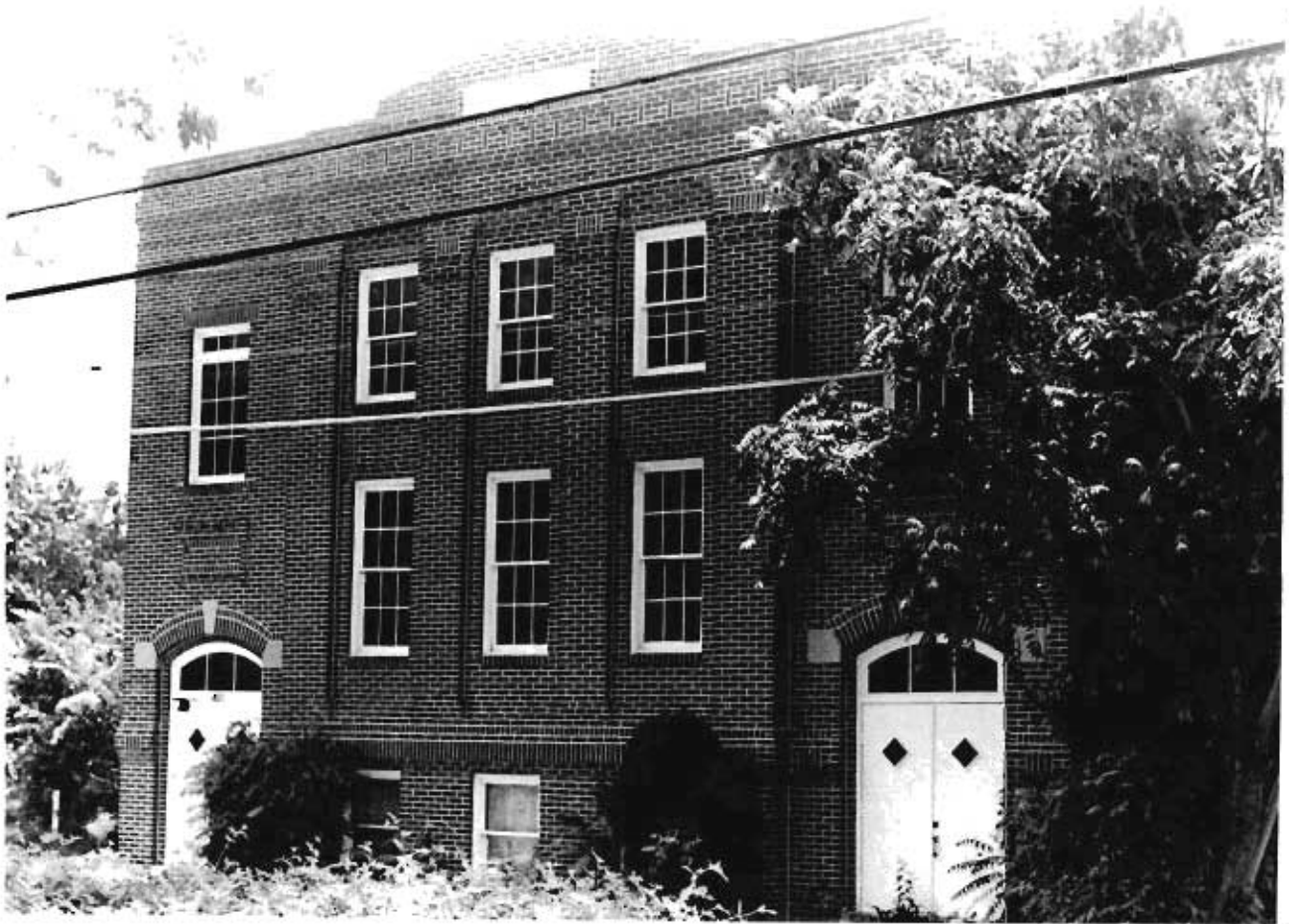
The Second Baptist Church, at 407 E. Broadway, was built in 1894. It serves a congregation that was organized in 1866 by the Reverend William F. Brooks.

This modest but solidly built brick masonry structure has a foundation of rock-faced stone masonry. The roof is gabled and covered with asphalt shingles. A bell tower is located at the southwest corner of the facade. This church

features both Romanesque and Gothic highlights such as elliptical-arched doors and windows, sharply pointed decorative arches over the two main doors, decorative brick and stonework, and decorative buttresses. The bell tower originally was one section taller and capped by a pyramidal roof.



Columbia:



The Second Christian Church at 401 N. 5th Street, was built in 1927 and serves a congregation that was formed in 1872 by the Reverend Burrell Basket.

The church is a rectangular, two-story, flat-roofed, brick masonry structure. The rectangular windows are recessed and accented by decorative brickwork. The facade is unimposing with two simple entrances at each end of the facade.

This building was named recently to the National Register of Historic Places.



Columbia:



The St. Paul A.M.E. Church, at 501 Park Street, was erected in 1891. It serves a congregation that dates to 1880, when a group of Columbia blacks broke with the Methodist Episcopal Church, North.

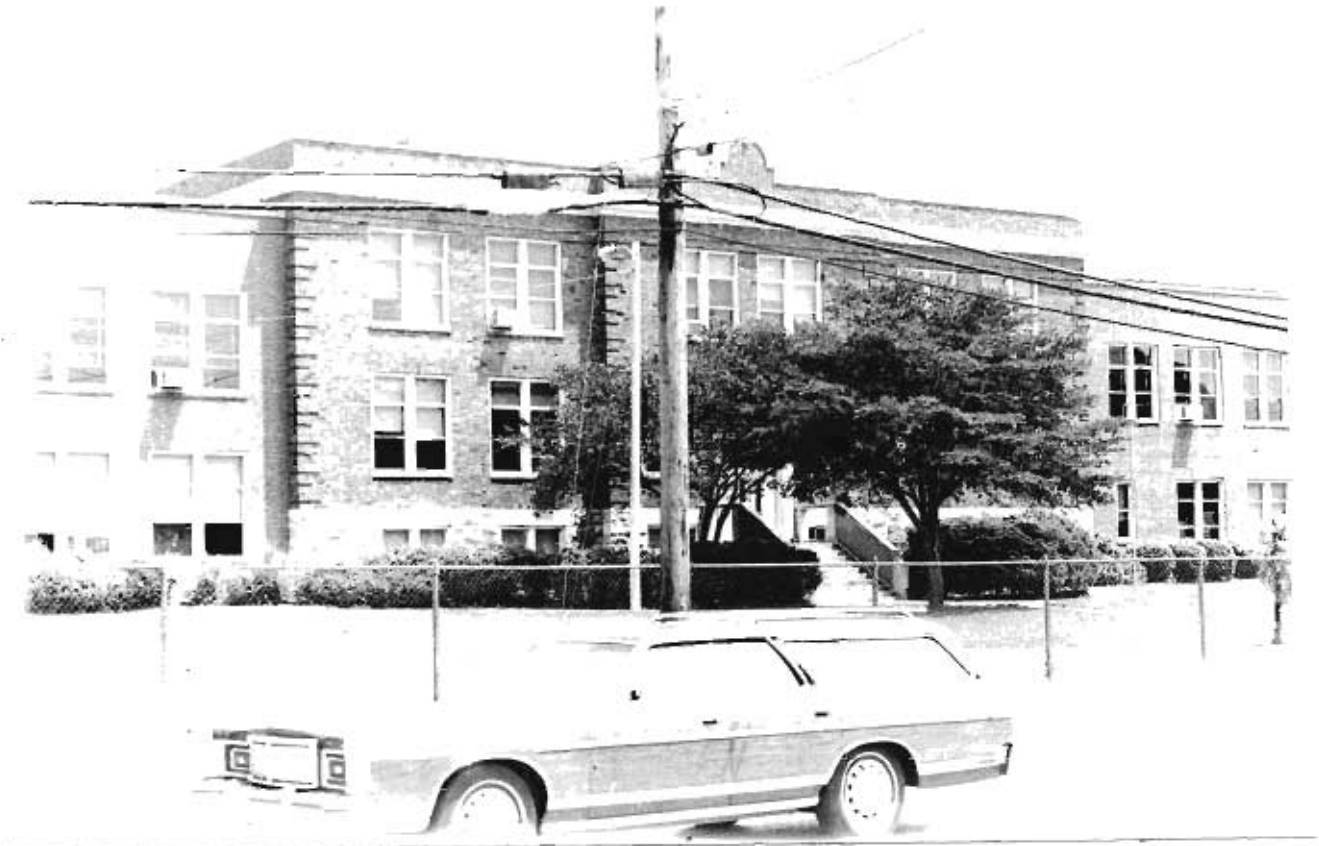
The church is a modest, brick masonry structure. It rests on a rock-faced ashlar foundation and is covered by a gabled asphalt shingle roof. It is basically rectangular with a short transept. It is highlighted by both Romanesque and Gothic features including a square bell tower, bluntly pointed arched windows, elliptical-arched

louvres, decorative brick and stone work, and decorative buttresses.

This building was named recently to the National Register of Historic Places.



Columbia:



The Frederick Douglass School, at 310 N. Providence Road, was built in 1917 and served as the Columbia black high school until 1954 when Columbia public schools were integrated. The Douglass School played a central role in the educational and social life of many Columbia blacks, not only for those enrolled in the school, but, through sports and social events, for the entire community. At the present

time, the Douglass School houses the Special Education Administrative Service and certain special education programs and services for the Columbia School District.

The original central block of this building rests on a rock-faced stone foundation and is covered by a hipped roof that is hidden by the front facade rising above the cornice line. The windows and central entrance are rectangular. It is devoid of ornamentation except for the raised brick quoins. Flanking two-story wings have been added.

This building was named recently to the National Register of Historic Places.



CHAPTER IV

"TUSKEGEE OF THE MIDWEST":
THE DALTON VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

The Dalton Vocational School, near Dalton, Missouri, was once a thriving, vibrant, academic community for blacks in Chariton and surrounding counties. Integration ended the school's role in the Missouri educational picture; black youths who previously had nowhere else to go to school could, after the 1954 Brown v. Board of Education decision, attend schools much closer to home.

As a result, the material remnants of the Dalton Vocational School's glory days bear little resemblance to their condition just thirty years ago. The entire "campus" is now a hog and tobacco farm. Although blackboards still hang on the walls of the main classroom building, the rooms themselves are used to dry and store tobacco. Hogs roam through the basement. Hay is stored in what were once dormitories. Weeds cover what once served as a track for budding athletes.

The buildings that remain on what was once the Dalton campus, however, have a proud past. Their silent walls bear mute testimony to a rich legacy which must not be forgotten.

A young black man named N. C. Bruce was the visionary who created the Dalton Vocational School (called the Bartlett Agricultural College until 1931). Bruce was born on December 6th, 1884, on a farm near Danville, Virginia. He attended Halifax County Public Schools while helping his father farm. At the age of fourteen he left home to attend the Shaw Normal and Industrial High School in Raleigh, North Carolina. After completing high school, he went on to Shaw University, where he received a Bachelor of Arts degree, graduating with honors.¹

Bruce did not stop there. He continued to go to school,

first at Bates College, then Harvard, Hampton Institute, and, finally, Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. At Tuskegee, he fell under the spell of Booker T. Washington. Washington's plan for the uplift of blacks was to give them vocational and educational training so that they could achieve financial independence as a necessary prelude to obtaining social and political rights. Washington understood the magnitude of the problem he faced. Having been a slave himself, he knew that most blacks emerged from the Civil War illiterate, the victims of legislation which prohibited them from being taught to read and write.²

Washington made an impression on Bruce. Convinced that his mentor had the right answers about how black progress could best be achieved, Bruce dedicated his life to black education. His first teaching assignment was in St. Joseph, Missouri. After serving for a brief time as the principal "of a large school" there, he decided to strike out on his own and duplicate the Tuskegee experiment in the Midwest.³

For reasons that remain unclear, Bruce decided to establish his school in Chariton County in 1907 "in a log barn on 8 acres of land owned by John Ewing, an ex-slave, who then owned 120 acres of land adjoining the little town of Dalton." Initially, Bruce had five students: three boys and two girls, each of whom spent one-half the day in a classroom and the other half in the field. His goal, as expressed in a late teens brochure, was "to train the negro youth 'back to the land' and for efficient service in the home and on the farm."⁴

The school's early years were anything but auspicious.

Bruce rented land in the Missouri River bottom in 1908 and 1909 and floods in both years destroyed his entire crop. He and his students were forced to live on corn bread and water, in the absence of a food supply or money.

After the 1909 flood, Bruce decided he had to move his school to higher ground. Simultaneously, his plight came to the attention of several prominent St. Joseph residents with whom he had come into contact during his stay there. Mr. and Mrs. Herschel Bartlett, Judge and Mrs. W. K. James, and Mrs. Graham Lacy made contributions that allowed Bruce to purchase twelve acres of land from George D. Dalton. Later that same year, Bruce and his students erected the first permanent building on the school's campus: a frame structure which housed four classrooms and a boy's dormitory. The school was named the Bartlett Vocational School, after its chief benefactors.

The Bartlett School operated under the day-to-day supervision of Bruce and the ever-watchful eye of a fifteen-person Board of Trustees, dominated by James and Bartlett. An additional sixty acres of land was purchased in 1912 and a new building, containing two additional classrooms, an auditorium, and a girl's dormitory was built that year.⁵

By 1913, Bruce's meticulous attention to his crops began to pay off. Professor T. R. Douglas, secretary of the Missouri Corn Grower's Association, observed the fine corn crop being grown by Bruce and urged him to enter a state-wide contest sponsored by the Association. Bruce not only entered the contest, but won first price with a yield of 114 bushels per acre. Subsequently, John Case, a writer for the Missouri

Ruralist, inquired of Bruce how he had done it. Bruce penned this response:

By straightforward work The particular 8-acre field which grew the champion yield was planted in cow-peas and navy beans. The vines were all turned under in the fall, then the land was disked and re-broken in the spring. The field was double disked and well harrowed before planting. Purebred tested seed was used and the field was check-rowed. The corn was harrowed as it was coming up, harrowed again before it was a week old, then plowed with 5-tooth harrows as deep as they could be plunged. After that we went into the field with cultivators plowing close to the corn and between 3 and 4 inches deep. Part of the field was plowed twice deeply and all of it once, the last cultivation being shallow. About that time rain came but by early rising and late quitting we fought weeds with plows and hoes until the field was clean and laid by.⁶

Such diligent efforts by Bruce and his students gained widespread attention for the school. Not only did the Bartlett School win the prize for the best Missouri corn again in 1915, Bruce and his students took their corn to the San Francisco Exposition, where they finished second nationally in corn production and were awarded a \$3,000 prize. Bruce used the money to build a new barn and a new silo, and to purchase ten head of Holstein and Jersey cattle.⁷

Bruce, however, was not content to rest on his laurels. He wanted to use the favorable publicity generated by his prize-winning corn to plead for state support of his school. Calling his school "the first and only 'back to the soil' institution for black people not only in Missouri but in the West," Bruce argued that state support of the Bartlett School was an investment in an improved black citizenry:

We have shown and are going to keep on showing that black people can make for themselves their best place and opportunity back upon black land. Our school

needs, has earned and deserves to be equipped for just such service. It can be useful not only to the black people of Missouri but to all the West for the Negroes of this section are eager to learn better farming methods. Tuskegee has done and can do no better than Bartlett School when it gets one-hundreth part of the equipment that Tuskegee has had.⁸

Bruce's call for state support for the Bartlett School was warmly endorsed by the school's Board of Trustees. Board president, Judge W. K. James led the lobbying effort. He and other proponents of state support could point with pride to the Bartlett School's success, while documenting the miserliness of Missouri support of black education historically.⁹

Missouri, just as all the other slave states, had been afraid of black education before the Civil War. In 1847 a law was passed prohibiting the teaching of blacks, slave or free, to read and write. Not surprisingly, then, there were relatively few literate adult blacks in the state during the years immediately following the Civil War. Few whites were willing to pay taxes to rectify this situation after the War. Although the Radical Republicans provided some money for black education during the Reconstruction years, black education remained segregated and, consequently, inferior. In the era when the Bartlett School was seeking state support for its programs, the state of Missouri, with a black student population twice that of the state of Minnesota, was spending less money for black education than the less populous northern state. The District of Columbia was spending \$1,660,206 per year for its 65,868 blacks' education (a per capita expenditure of \$25 per person). By contrast, Missouri was spending \$1,764,334 for its

925,504 blacks (\$1.90 per person).¹⁰

With such a history of insensitivity to black educational needs, the Bartlett School's chances must have appeared slim. But Bruce had another asset, in addition to his school's proud record, and the lobbying efforts of James and others.

The Missouri Negro Industrial Commission was organized in February of 1918 by Governor Frederick D. Gardner. In the early days of America's involvement in World War I, Gardner had inquired of numerous black leaders how blacks could best be organized to support the war effort. The collective response of these leaders was that blacks had to be allowed to help themselves, without white interference. Gardner then appointed a commission of blacks whose purpose was "to unite blacks around a program of character building, hard work, and thrift" ¹¹

Commission members traveled the state encouraging blacks to plant gardens, offering them animal husbandry tips, explaining how to better cultivate crops, and how to avoid food waste, and generally "urging and stimulating our race's old time loyalty, fidelity[,] and hearty, persistent labor." ¹²

Not coincidentally, the first chairman of this Missouri Negro Industrial Commission was Nathaniel C. Bruce. And from the very beginning of its existence, the Commission offered as one of its major legislative recommendations the establishment "of a sub-experiment station under control of the state and U. S. through our white College of Agriculture, the same as Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia, Virginia, North

Carolina, South Carolina and other states have for years given their negro farmers, to the great benefit of the state and to their country life negroes."¹³

For the next several years, Bruce and his fellow commissioners used the medium of their Biennial Reports to argue for the establishment of a state-supported "experiment farm for Negroes."¹⁴ Finally, the effort paid off: the 52nd General Assembly (1923) appropriated \$15,000 "for the purchase of land, the organization and administration of a demonstration farm and agricultural school at Dalton, Missouri, for the negro race, provided that the purchase of land, construction of buildings and equipment and the administration of the demonstration farm and school shall be under the supervision and control of the college of agriculture of the University of Missouri."¹⁵ In 1924 the school was placed under the general control of the University of Missouri's College of Agriculture and the money used to buy more land and erect new buildings.

On September 2, 1924, a dedication ceremony was held at the Bartlett School, commemorating the state takeover. Fifty acres of additional land adjoining the school was purchased with state funds and a poultry house and a hog house were built. Dignitaries from all over the state attended the ceremony on a day filled with speech-making and thanksgiving. Perhaps the most telling remarks, however, were offered by a white farmer named Littrell whose land lay in the vicinity of the Bartlett School. Mr. Littrell commented that

These colored folks have won the respect of their white neighbors. At one time there was a bitter feeling here

but it is changing. Many of the colored boys and men have worked for me and they make good hands. I hope this school will be developed into one of real service to the colored people of this state.¹⁶

The Bartlett School remained under the control of the University of Missouri until 1929. In that year, the Fifty-fifth General Assembly passed the following law:

The board of curators for Lincoln university shall take over and conduct the demonstration farm and agricultural school for the negro race as now established at Dalton, Missouri, and the supervision and control of said school is hereby invested in the board of curators for the Lincoln university, and the board of curators of the State university is hereby directed to transfer and turn over to the board of curators of Lincoln university any properties that may be in its possession pertaining to said demonstration farm and agricultural school for the negro race at Dalton, Mo.¹⁷

The 1929 law also provided that black children living in a school district which made no provision for their education could attend the Dalton School without paying tuition.

The school continued to grow throughout the 1930s. Enrollment reached forty-two by 1931 and more than doubled over the next decade [see Table I]. Even though state appropriations were never adequate, state money continued to provide the main source of the school's financing [see Table II]. A fire in 1932 destroyed the original building which, at the time, housed fourteen girls and three female instructors. Although this dealt the school a temporary setback, the Missouri legislature subsequently appropriated money for a new building. Mr. F. C. Heariold, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds at Lincoln University, designed the building and students and faculty pitched into help build it. The new building was dedicated in 1938 and was named after Mr. Herschel Bartlett, one

TABLE I

Enrollment Figures
Dalton Vocational School
1931 - 1946

<u>Years</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Teachers</u>
1931-1932	42	3
1932-1933	51	5
1933-1934	No figures available.	
1935-1936	94	6
1936-1937	No figures available.	
1937-1938	71	?
1938-1939	91	9
1939-1940	82	9
1940-1941	No figures available.	
1941-1942	106	10
1942-1943	109	10
1943-1944	101	7
1944-1945	No figures available.	
1945-1946	133	7

TABLE II

Funds Appropriated for the
Dalton Vocational School

<u>Amount Appropriated</u>	<u>Inclusive Dates</u>	<u>Number of Months Covered</u>
\$15,000	1923-1924	24
Figures for 1925-1934 unavailable.		
\$11,000	1935-1936	24
\$65,000	1937-1938	24
\$31,500	1939-1940	24
\$30,000	1941-1942	24
\$30,000	1943-1944	24
\$16,500	Jan. 1945 - June 1946	18
\$16,500	Jul. 1946 - June 1947	12
\$24,000	Jul. 1947 - June 1948	12
Figures for 1948-1949 unavailable.		
\$70,000	Jul. 1949 - Dec. 1950	18
Figures for 1951-1953 unavailable.		
\$100,000	Jul. 1953 - June 1955	24

of the school's early benefactors.¹⁸ The Bartlett Building, a two-story brick structure designed as a classroom building and containing an auditorium, remains standing today.

During the ten years which passed between the mid-thirties and the mid-forties, the school received approximately \$173,000 of state funds, or an average of \$17,300 per year. By the early 1950s, the school was receiving approximately \$100,000 each legislative session, to cover a two-year period. Despite this increase in funding, however, the Dalton School still received less than it needed to operate adequately. A memorandum to the General Assembly, written in 1951, summed up the situation:

Teachers in this school are among the lowest paid in the state. This school is without a physical education gymnasium and auditorium, adequate shops for both vocational agriculture and vocational industrial arts, a good barn for livestock and grain storage, and a library room with equipment and books.¹⁹

Despite these disadvantages, the Dalton Vocational School continued to turn out competent graduates whose experiences at the school facilitated their ability to become economically self-sufficient. Ironically, the force that ultimately destroyed the Dalton School was an occurrence which men such as N. C. Bruce and others could only have hoped for: the 1954 Brown v. Board of Education case, in which the Supreme Court of the United States ruled segregated education to be unconstitutional.

With that decision came an end to the student pool from which the Dalton School had drawn. By the late 1950s students from communities such as Marceline, Salisbury, and the dozens of other little towns in and around Chariton County could now

attend school in their own home towns.

The Dalton School closed at the end of the 1955-1956 school year.²⁰ Uncertainty about what to do with the property caused it to stand idle for several years, making it fair prey for squatters, vandals, and the ravages of cruel Missouri winters. By the time the present owner acquired the property, at least some of the buildings had deteriorated beyond repair.²¹

Still, most of the buildings remain. The old Bartlett Building, in particular, continues to evoke visions of what a grand place this school must have been. The building is unabashedly a mess now. Nearly all of the many windows in it have been broken. Plaster has fallen all over the well-worn and warped floors. Poles for drying tobacco, four inches in diameter, hang horizontally from a ceiling at which daydreaming students must have once stared. Hogs wallow in a sea of mud that is the building's basement. Almost nothing appears to be intact or functional.

And yet, the building continues to look like a school. Lockers line the hallway which is otherwise strewn with debris. At the end of the hallway is a restroom, which once made the Dalton School the envy of white neighborhood youths.²² Open a closet and you find textbooks, not-so-neatly stacked, under twenty-years' accumulation of dust. Blackboards hanging from walls make clear which rooms were for classes. One blackboard still carries the day's menu, more than a quarter of a century after the last meal was served to a Dalton School student.

The Dalton School, of course, will never again be what it once was. Nevertheless, the buildings which remain as testimony to its proud past should be preserved: their story is a part of this state and this nation's history.

NOTES

¹Information about Bruce contained in this essay, unless otherwise referenced, comes from a file of information designated "History of Dalton File." This file contains a brief biographical sketch of Bruce. The brief essay does not carry an author's name. Dalton Vocational School Papers, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri (hereafter referred to as the Dalton Papers). The authors wish to thank Mrs. Betty Helms for locating and making available these papers.

²Samuel R. Spencer, Jr. Booker T. Washington and the Negro's Place in American Life, Library of American Biography, edited by Oscar Handlin, (Boston and Toronto: Little, Brown and Co., 1955).

³John Francis Case, "Where Black Folks Made Good," Missouri Ruralist 20 July 1920, p. 5.

⁴Ibid.

⁵Ibid.

⁶John F. Case, "A Black Man Champion," Missouri Ruralist 5 December 1915, p. 18. See, also, an essay by Bruce entitled "The Champion Acre Yield," Missouri Ruralist 20 February 1914, p. 26.

⁷Case, "Where Black Folks Made Good."

⁸Quoted in Case, "A Black Man Champion."

⁹"Where Negroes Go To School," Missouri Ruralist 1 October 1924, p. 9.

¹⁰Robert I. Brigham, "The Education of the Negro in Missouri," Ph. D. dissertation, University of Missouri-Columbia, 1946, p. 15.

¹¹Lorenzo J. Greene, Gary R. Kremer, and Antonio F. Holland, Missouri's Black Heritage (St. Louis: Forum Press, 1980), p. 109.

¹²"Report of Negro Industrial Commission," Appendix, House and Senate Journals, Vol. II (1919), p. 4.

¹³Ibid., p. 13.

¹⁴"Third Biennial Report of the Missouri Negro Industrial Commission," Appendix, House and Senate Journals (1923), p. 40.

¹⁵Laws of Missouri (1923), p. 49.

¹⁶"Where Negroes Go To School," p. 9.

¹⁷Laws of Missouri (1929), pp. 386-387.

¹⁸News Release, Cornerstone Laying--Dalton Vocational School, Dalton Papers.

¹⁹Unidentified Author, Memorandum to the General Assembly, September 24, 1951, Dalton Papers.

²⁰See memo from Elliot Battle, Dalton Vocational School Principal, to school districts which had been sending black students to the Dalton Vocational School. Memo announced that the school's funding would cease May 31, 1956. It is dated August 6, 1955. Dalton Papers.

²¹Interview with Mr. Roland Hughes, current owner of the property once comprising the Dalton Vocational School, February 6, 1981.

²²Mrs. Jane Enderle informed the author on February 6, 1981, that she and other white students envied the black students their fine facilities in the 1940s.

Dalton: DALTON VOCATIONAL SCHOOL



This building was erected in 1938 as the main classroom facility on the Dalton Vocational School campus. It replaced an earlier structure destroyed by fire. Black students from neighboring communities were bussed to this school until the Brown v. Board of Education decision (1954) closed it. Currently, it is used as a makeshift tobacco barn. The building is about a mile and a half from Dalton, just off

Route J.

Brickwork in this two-story structure is in the flying bond style. A course of vertical stretcher brick separates the smooth ashlar foundation from the structure. Header bricks form the windowsills while stretcher bricks provide the lintels. A course of stretcher brick appears to demarcate the building from a parapet trimmed with terra cotta. The terra cotta rests atop a course of header brick. Large double-hung windows feature twelve lights in both upper and lower sashes.

Dalton (continued): DALTON VOCATIONAL SCHOOL



This dormitory was used by Dalton Vocational School students until 1956.

A penthouse roof dormer has been combined with a Jerkin Head roof to create a two-story building of an unusual style. A small bracketed hipped roof overdoor is present. Double-hung windows feature three lights in the upper sash with a single light lower sash. Window frames are wooden as is the weatherboard siding.

Dalton (continued): DALTON VOCATIONAL SCHOOL



This dormitory was used by Dalton Vocational School students until 1956.

The regularly-spaced, narrow windows added extra height to this two-story woodframe building with weather-board siding. The roof is a gable and the building rests upon a foundation of smooth-faced ashlar.

Dalton (continued): DALTON VOCATIONAL SCHOOL



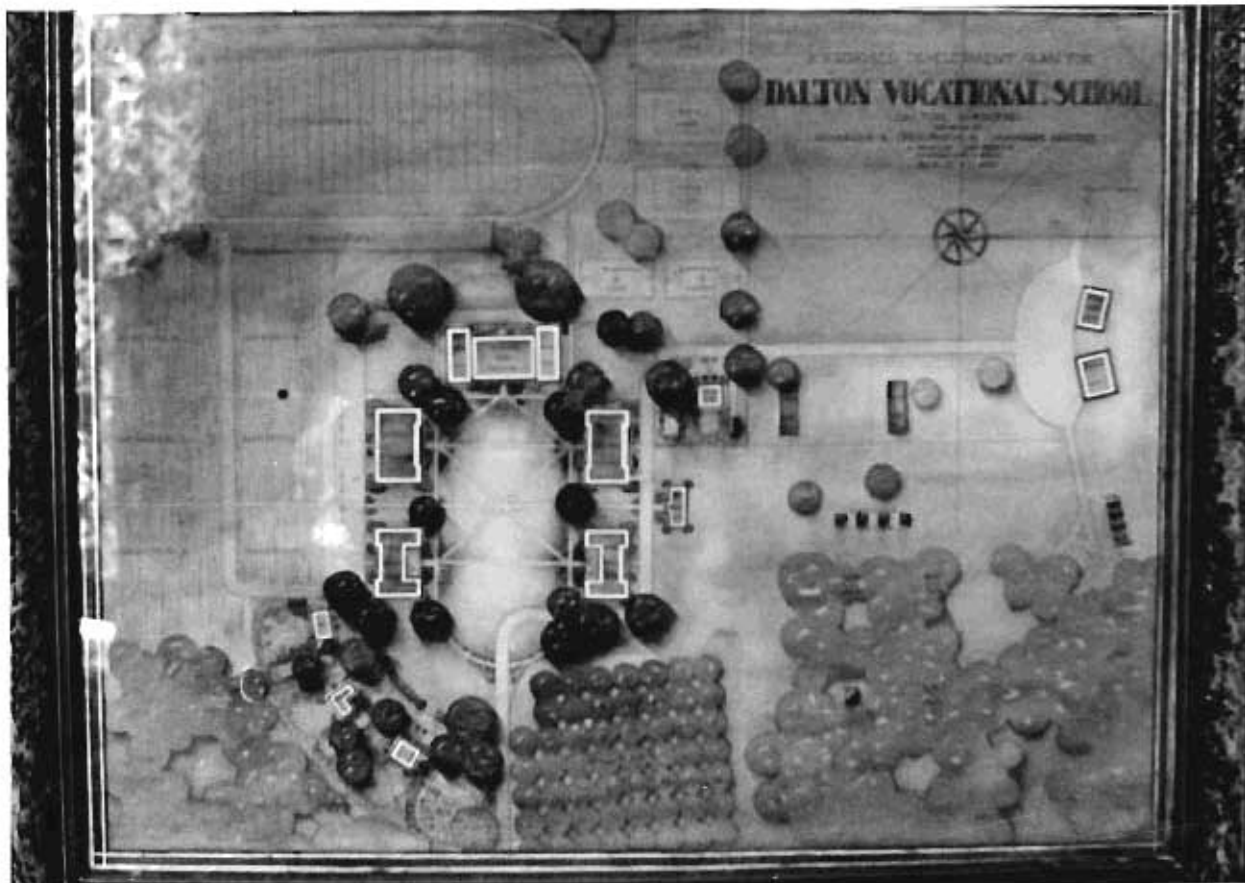
This much-remodeled house served as the residence of the Dalton Vocational School principal. It is now owned by Roland Hughes who also owns all of the property formerly a part of the Dalton Vocational School.

Brackets are used to brace the pediment-style overdoor as well as decorative brackets present under the eaves at the structure's sides. A pair of narrow verticle windows featuring eight lights flank the entrance to the building.



Dormitory





Bartlett Building, erected 1938--Main Classroom Building





Horse Barn





Poultry House



Outbuildings











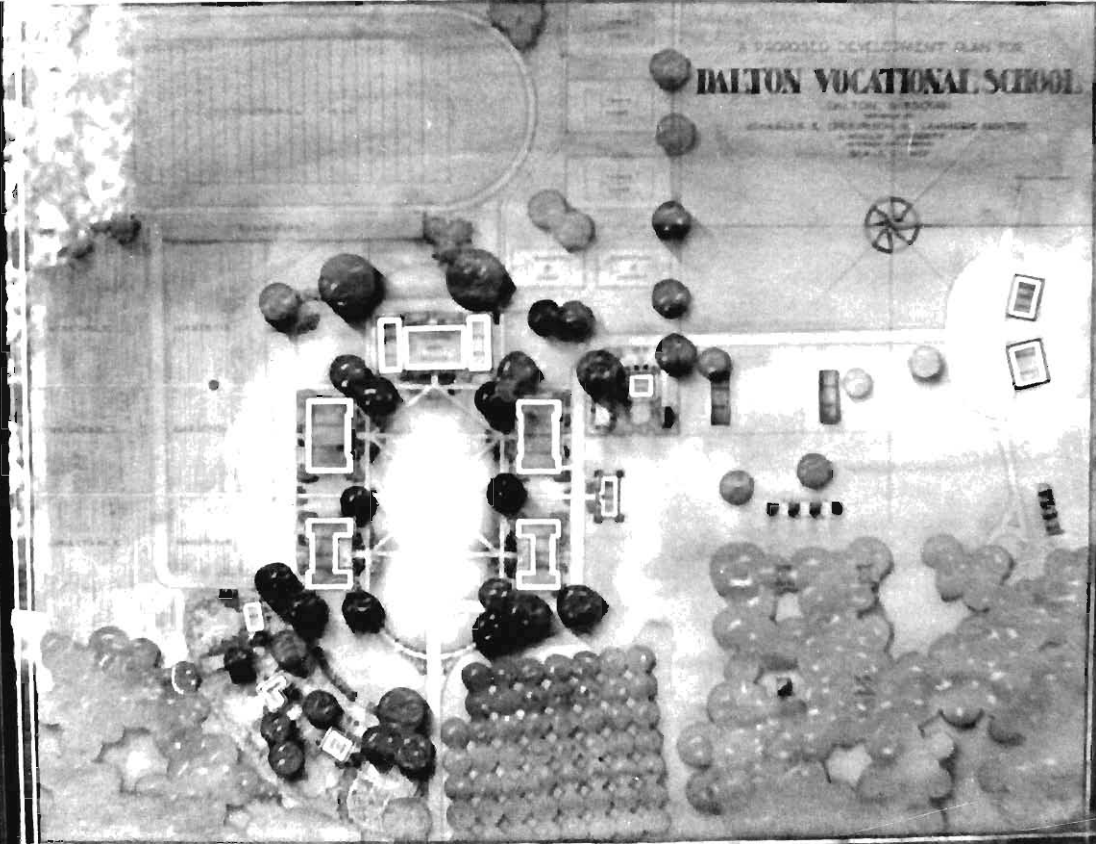




A PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR
DALTON VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

DALTON, GEORGIA

DESIGNED BY
CHARLES E. DREYER & **LEONARD H. HART**
ARCHITECTS
100 N. W. 10th St.
DALE, N. C.















Diamond:



This tenant house was built in 1881 by Moses Carver. Carver was the owner of George Washington Carver and he and his wife Susan raised George until the latter was twelve years old. This building is on the grounds of the George Washington Carver National Monument. This house was originally on or near the site of Carver's previous log cabins, but was moved to its present site in 1916. George Washington Carver

visited Moses and Susan Carver in this house.

This extensively refurbished building features weather-board siding. The wood-shingled roof extends out to cover the porch which is supported by plain wood posts. The porch is just off the ground and beneath it is a lattice enclosure. Tall narrow windows are centrally located on either side of the front entryway. A chimney is located to the one side and enclosed within the structure.



CHAPTER III

BLACK ROOTS OF AN ALL-WHITE TOWN:

ELDRIDGE, MISSOURI

The decade following the Civil War began a short-lived era of optimism for America's blacks. Emancipation altered traditional boundaries within which slaves had been forced to live and Radical Republican policies encouraged freedmen to believe that they were on the verge of receiving full social, political, and economic rights.

Unfortunately, Radical solicitude of blacks did not survive the decade of the seventies. The Compromise of 1877, by which Republicans agreed to pull federal soldiers out of the South, signalled the formal abandonment of Southern blacks by the party of the Great Emancipator. Subsequently, racial violence flourished, as white Southerners moved to re-establish "home rule" in their section of the country. Whatever gains that had been made during the hopeful years of Reconstruction were undone by the "Redeemers".

Many blacks responded to this turn of events by fleeing the South in 1878 and 1879, first for the West African country of Liberia, and later for the "promised land" of Kansas and other points west.¹ The latter migrants first traveled up the Mississippi River to St. Louis and then headed west overland, across Missouri. Many simply stopped when they either ran out of money or found land that was available for homesteading.

The blacks who settled the small community of Eldridge, in Laclede County, were, in all likelihood, part of this exodus from the South. Indeed, the community was apparently named for one of the more prominent of their number, Alfred Eldridge.

The words "in all likelihood" and "apparently" are deliberately indefinite because the explanation of this now-all-white community's origin is so deeply steeped in folklore that it is difficult to separate myth from reality. The most commonly held view is that the village of Eldridge was settled in the immediate post-Civil War period by recently-emancipated slaves. Some old-timers even maintain that Eldridge was, during those early years, an all-black community.² Both of those premises appear to be incorrect.

What is the truth about the origins of Eldridge? The sources necessary to answer that question are not as readily available as the historian would hope. Traditional historical sources--diaries, memoirs, letters--which would normally serve as the starting point for writing the history of a community are not available to the historian who wishes to inquire into Eldridge's past. The former slaves who moved to Eldridge in the late 1870s were, in almost all cases, victims of the antebellum legislation which prohibited blacks to be taught to read and write. Not surprisingly, then, all of the blacks who appeared in the Eldridge community in the 1880 census were illiterate. They were unable to leave behind the traditional historical sources. Consequently, the story of Eldridge must be pieced together from a variety of other sources, including the gathering of the oral tradition of descendants of the town's original settlers.

One of those sources is the federal census. The decade between the 1870 and 1880 census reveals a marked increase in

the black population in the area that later came to be called Eldridge. The 1870 census lists a total of twelve blacks in Hooker Township, the north half of which became Eldridge Township later in the next decade. Four of those twelve blacks, James and Lucy Fulbright and Franklin and Lucy Hooker, bore the names of prominent area slaveholders, suggesting that they were not newcomers to the county.³ By 1880, the number of blacks in the same area had risen to fifty-seven, including a twenty-five-year-old farm laborer named Alfred Eldridge, who was living in the household of a white widow named Tamatha Hufft.⁴

Not only does the 1880 census reveal a large increase in the black population, but it also makes clear that the majority of those migrants into the area were Southern born. The birth-places most frequently recorded in the 1880 census for Eldridge area blacks were Georgia, Kentucky, Alabama, and Mississippi. Moreover, the census suggests that blacks in the area lived geographically very close to each other, in a tight-knit community. Since the census-taker tended to stop at each successive house as he went through a neighborhood, household numbers listed on the census give a fair indication of one household's proximity to another. Resident visit Numbers 106 through 116 were all made in black households, with only three other black families living elsewhere in the township.⁵

Not all of the residents of Eldridge township were black, however. Indeed, it appears that as the village of Eldridge emerged out of the sparsely settled northwestern section of Laclede County, blacks and whites were working together to

build it.

The first tangible evidence of the formal establishment of Eldridge was a store opened in the community in the early 1880s. Sources differ as to who actually owned this first store. Paul Odom, a life-long resident of Eldridge and the son of Thomas Benton and Emma Odom, whites who operated the town's first shoe shop, maintains that the first store was owned and operated by Alfred Eldridge. Others argue that John Owensby, a white, owned the first store in Eldridge.⁶ Whether Alfred Eldridge owned the first store or not, he somehow made an impression on the remainder of the community that caused them to name the town after him. National Archives records reveal that the name "Eldridge" was used to designate the community's first post-office when it was established on June 12, 1886, with a white man named Coleman Poyntner as the first postmaster.⁷

Who was this mysterious Alfred Eldridge, whose name lives on in a community that knows very little about him? Alfred Eldridge was born in Tennessee about 1855 and, as mentioned above, apparently moved to Laclede County a year or so prior to the taking of the 1880 census. He had a wife and at least one child remaining in Tennessee when he came to Missouri to prepare a new life for them and himself. In December of 1885, "Alf," as he came to be known, settled two quarter sections of land in Township 36, Section 27, for which he received a formal land grant on October 26, 1892. Like most area homesteaders, Alf Eldridge was a subsistence farmer who raised wheat, oats, vegetables, and a small number of livestock.⁸

The 1890 national census was destroyed by fire, leaving 1900 as the next census year in which Alf Eldridge appears. The census for that year reveals that Alf had a wife named Laura and six children and that he was unable to read or write.⁹ Sometime during the next four years, a controversy which eventually claimed Alf Eldridge's life flared up. A dispute arose between Alf and his daughter over her marriage to a neighbor named Fred Wellings. This dispute ended in the ambush-murder of Alf Eldridge by his son-in-law Wellings in approximately 1905. Apparently Wellings waited behind a tree for Alf to return from a trip to town for supplies and shot him as his horse and wagon passed the spot where Wellings stood. Although no one witnessed the shooting, Wellings reportedly confessed after being confronted with the "evidence" of wood shavings made by a left-handed whittler, collected from the site where the ambusher laid in waiting. Wellings was left-handed.¹⁰

Fred Wellings was never brought to trial. According to community legend, he was taken to the Greene County jail in Springfield, where an irate group of blacks murdered him before he could be tried for the crime. Anna Eldridge Wellings, Fred's wife, was arrested as a co-conspirator in her father's death and placed in the Laclede County jail in Lebanon. Irene Fohn, then a young, pre-school child, still recalls helping her uncle, the Laclede County Sheriff, prepare meals for the incarcerated Anna Wellings. Unfortunately, all records of the proceedings against Mrs. Wellings were lost in a Laclede County courthouse fire in 1920.¹¹

Alf Eldridge was buried in a small all-black cemetery, approximately two hundred yards directly behind what is now the home of Mrs. Ruby Moore. His gravesite is marked with a simple hand-hewn red sandstone, the engraving on which is almost illegible. Alf Eldridge's land was passed on to his son Howard, who also received a patent to acreage adjoining his father's original homestead on August 6, 1909.¹²

Alf Eldridge was not the only black person who served as a bulwark for the community. Another was Tom Nash, one of the few blacks to appear in Hooker Township in the 1870 census. Nash was the only black soldier from Laclede County who served in the Civil War. He spent eighteen months in the Union Army as a teamster and a waiter and an additional twelve months as a member of Company I of the U. S. Artillery.¹³ After the war, Nash and his wife Lucy settled in what would become Eldridge township and began farming. Subsequently, Nash became well known throughout the Ozarks for his breeding of horses and English Shepherd dogs.¹⁴

Another prominent community leader was William Driver, who homesteaded in the Eldridge area around the turn of the century. Driver served the black community as a minister and often preached to his black congregation in the same church used by whites.¹⁵

Frequently the Eldridges, Nashes, and Drivers joined with other blacks, and whites as well, in community picnics. On such occasions, the gatherings might be entertained by fiddler Will Driver, son of the minister, who was born in 1881 and whose remarkable musical talents are still remembered in

Ozarks folklore. Another popular entertainer of both blacks and whites was a black man named Frank Schell, remembered especially for his uncanny ability to improvise songs for any occasion.¹⁶

Black children growing up in and around Eldridge attended a segregated school, just north of town, in a building on land donated specifically for that purpose by James Case in 1915. The Case School served a student population which usually ranged from ten to twenty students.¹⁷

Most of the blacks living in the Eldridge area were farmers, however, and, as such, they were hard hit by the economic crisis which affected farmers nationwide in the 1920s. For farmers, the Great Depression started nearly a decade before it hit other segments of the American economy. Ironically, then, if opportunity had been the motivating factor for black settlement of the Eldridge area, lack of opportunity caused blacks to leave the community. In 1900 Eldridge township listed sixty-six blacks. By 1930 that number had dwindled to twenty-eight and by 1940 to fourteen.¹⁸

The blacks who left Eldridge tended to move to larger communities which offered better opportunities for employment. Some simply went into Lebanon, only fifteen miles south, and settled in what has come to be called Old Town. Many went farther south, to Springfield. Still others left the state entirely. Lee Berry, for example, moved to Muskogee, Oklahoma, where he became that town's first black constable in 1930. Frank Schell, the community's songmaker, found work in a Dodge

City, Kansas, gas station in the early thirties.¹⁹

Unquestionably, Eldridge's most famous native son, whose fame came only after he left the community of his birth, was Jacob Kenoly. The son of ex-slave parents who moved to Eldridge in 1884, Jacob Kenoly worked as a hired hand in and around Eldridge, saving up money to go to school in Normal, Alabama. After three years of school in Alabama, he transferred to the Southern Christian Institute for the training of black youths at Edwards, Mississippi. He remained there for four years, preparing for a life as a Methodist home missionary. After several years of missionary work in Arkansas and in Indian Territory, Jacob Kenoly left for a post in Monrovia, Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, in the summer of 1905. For the next six years Jacob Kenoly ministered to the Africans, until his accidental drowning in a flood on June 9, 1911.²⁰

Although Jacob Kenoly, and scores of others like him, left the Eldridge community to pursue better educational and employment opportunities, their search for upward mobility had a paradoxically negative affect upon the blacks who stayed behind. The fewer blacks that remained in the community, the fewer there were to provide and receive assistance that would increase black self-sufficiency. This was particularly evident in the area of education.

Missouri law required that a school district have a minimum of eight black pupils to be eligible for state financial support.²¹ While the Case School had sixteen pupils in 1930,

five more Depression years drove that number below the mandatory eight. The Case School closed in 1936. George Case, now an employee of the City of Lebanon, remembers being in the last class of students to attend the school on his father's farm. After the school closed, the Case family moved into Lebanon and young George spent the school week in Springfield, attending high school, and returned home on weekends.²²

With the school gone, area farms unable to provide more than a bare subsistence living, and the black community scattered, the remaining black residents moved away. Eunice Kenoly Winfrey, now living in Lebanon, remembers her family as being the last group of blacks to leave Eldridge. The Kenolys left in 1941.²³

Today Eldridge is all-white. Few of the houses built and occupied by blacks remain standing. Most of those that remain are abandoned and decaying. The most visible reminder of Eldridge's black heritage is the cemetery on the Ruby Moore farm. There are buried there the men and women who homesteaded the Eldridge area and who, for at least a short time, gave life and hope to each other and to their community. Each year a number of their descendants gather at the cemetery for a reunion--a celebration of sorts, a time of helping each other to remember the black roots of an all-white town.

NOTES

¹Nell Irvin Painter, Exodusters: Black Migration to Kansas After Reconstruction (New York: Alfred Knopf, 1977).

²Lois Roper Beard, The History of Laclede County (Lebanon, Missouri: Heritage Publishing Co., 1979), pp. 74-75.

³U. S. Census, Ninth Report, 1870, Population Schedule, Hooker Township, Laclede County, Missouri.

⁴U. S. Census, Tenth Report, 1880, Population Schedule, Hooker Township, Laclede County, Missouri. While census information effectively reveals relative population densities and migratory trends, census returns must be used cautiously. The 1880 census, for example, lists Alfred Eldridge as a white man, information which is disproven by all other sources.

⁵Ibid.

⁶Interview with Paul Odom, April 2, 1982; History of Laclede, Camden, Dallas, Webster, Wright, Texas, Pulaski, Phelps and Dent Counties (Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889), p. 72.

⁷"Record of Appointment of Postmasters, 1832-1930," Rolls 168 and 169, National Archives Microfilm Publication M841, National Archives, Washington, D.C. Beard, The History of Laclede County, p. 74, calls Alf Eldridge the "respected leader" of area blacks.

⁸U. S. Census, Tenth Report, 1880, Population Schedule, Hooker Township, Laclede County, Missouri; Index to Patent Records, Laclede County, Volume I, 1857-1962, Book E, p. 152. See, also, page 3 of Plat Map of Township 36, Range 17, for Laclede County.

⁹U. S. Census, Twelfth Report, 1900, Population Schedule, Eldridge Township, Laclede County, Missouri.

¹⁰Interviews with Ruby Moore (January 28, 1982), Harry Fo-man (February 11, 1982), Eunice Winfrey (February 11, 1982), and Irene Pohn (March 15, 1982).

¹¹Ibid.

¹²Index to Patent Records, Laclede County, Volume I, 1857-1962, Book E, p. 33. See, also, page 3 of Plat Map of Township 36, Range 17, for Laclede County.

¹³Frances Ethel Gleason, The First Hundred Years, 1848-1949 (Lebanon: Lebanon Publishing Co., 1949), p. 120.

¹⁴Interviews with Ruby Moore and Ethel Waterman, January 28, 1982, and George Case, February 11, 1982.

¹⁵Ibid.

¹⁶Interivew with Harry Foman, February 11, 1982.

¹⁷Interview with George Case, February 11, 1982; Beard, The History of Laclede County, pp. 74-75.

¹⁸These figures were gathered from census reports for the years listed.

¹⁹Interview with George Case, Harry Foman, and Eunice Winfrey, February 11, 1982.

²⁰C. C. Smith, The Life and Work of Jacob Kenoly (Cincinnati: Methodist Book Concern, 1912).

²¹Robert I. Brigham, "The Education of the Negro in Missouri," Ph. D. Diss., University of Missouri-Columbia, 1946, p. 141.

²²Interview with George Case, February 11, 1982.

²³Interview with Eunice Winfrey, February 11, 1982.



Home of Tom Nash





Remnants of the front porch and foundation of the James Case house





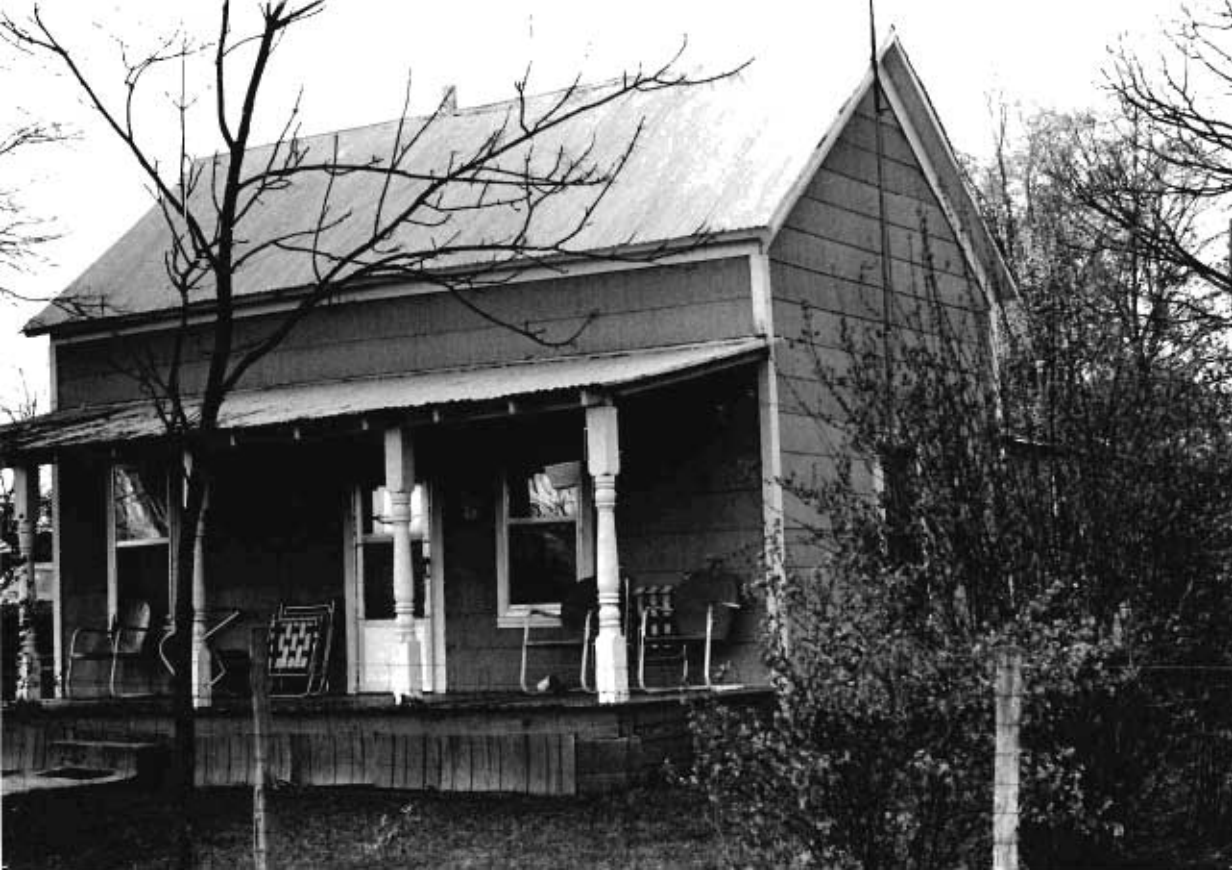
Only small sections of the foundation of the Case School remain



This close-up shot of the Alfred Eldridge tombstone illustrates the stone's crude markings.











SARAH CASE
KENOLY

OCT. 22, 1879

FEB. 26, 1905





Fayette:



The now-vacant building on Hackberry Street was once the only public school available to black children in Fayette and much of Howard County. The school was integrated after the 1954 Brown v. Board of Education decision.

Every eighth row is in header brick in this otherwise common bond brick building. The front of the building is characterized by a square panel of stretcher brick with corner quoins of rusticated ashlar. There is also a belt

coursing of stretcher brick. The roof is a low pitch
hipped with overhanging eaves and a large pediment
dormer at the front of the building. Windows at the front
are altered, but those on the side are original. A small
hip-roofed bell tower sits atop the building. The struc-
ture also features a central chimney.



LINCOLN
PUBLIC SCHOOL

Fayette:



This building at 202 Morrison Street was built in 1879. Originally one-half the building was the city hall and the other half the jail. Subsequently it became a grocery store and in 1929 it was turned into a funeral home for whites. A few years later it became a Black funeral home. It remained a funeral home until 1954. Currently it houses the Wood Creek Printing and Publishing Company

Wooden posts supported by brick pedestals were a later addition to this building. Red tile trims the parapet roof. Corbeling accentuates the building's cornice. The windows are double hung.



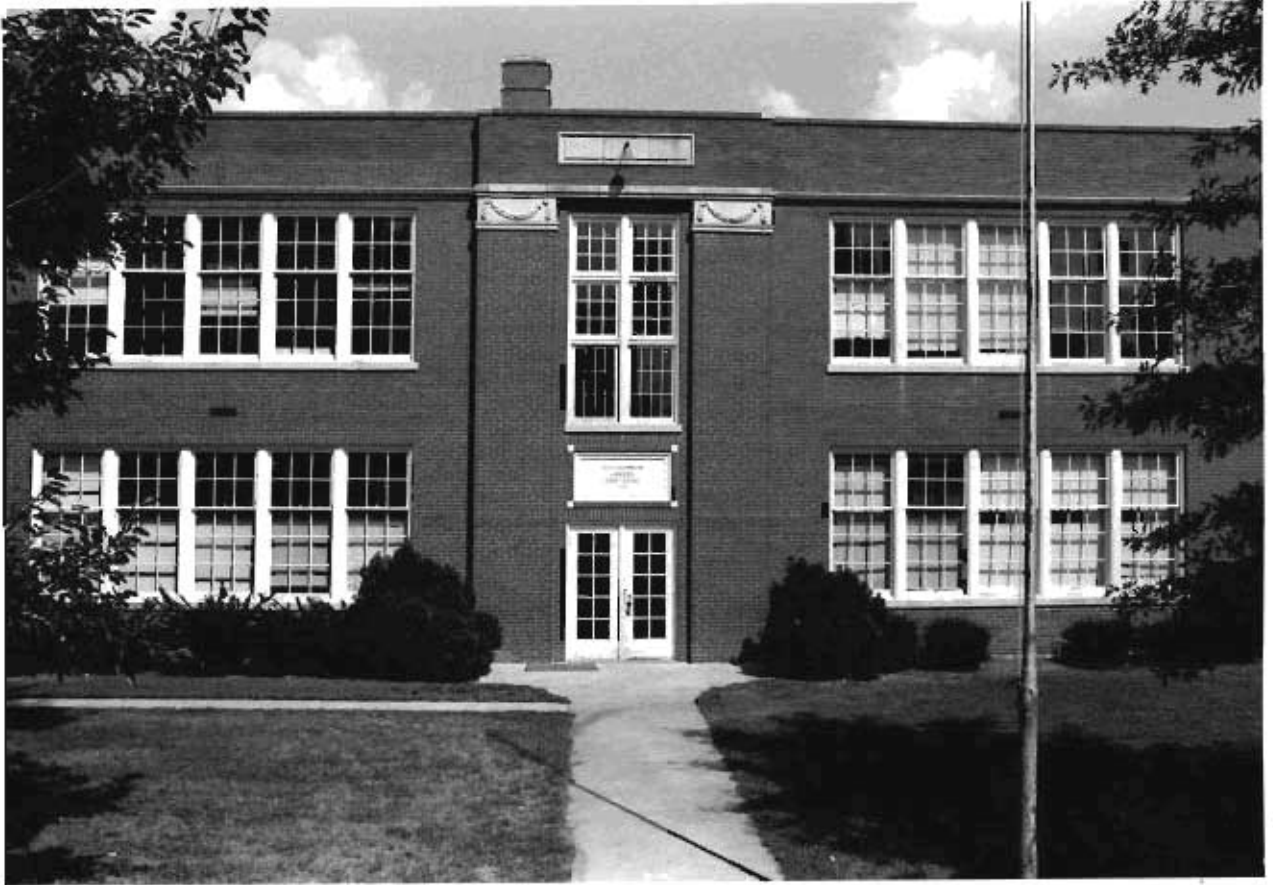
Fulton: Calvary Baptist Church



The Calvary Baptist Church, at the corner of 6th and Bluff Streets, serves a congregation which was organized in 1866. The Rev. Adam Renfro served as the first pastor at a time when the services were held in the basement of the white Free Will Baptist Church, which was located on Fifth Street. Subsequently, the Ironside Baptist Church on 6th and Bluff Streets was purchased. The present building replaced that structure in 1917.



Fulton: George Washington Carver School:



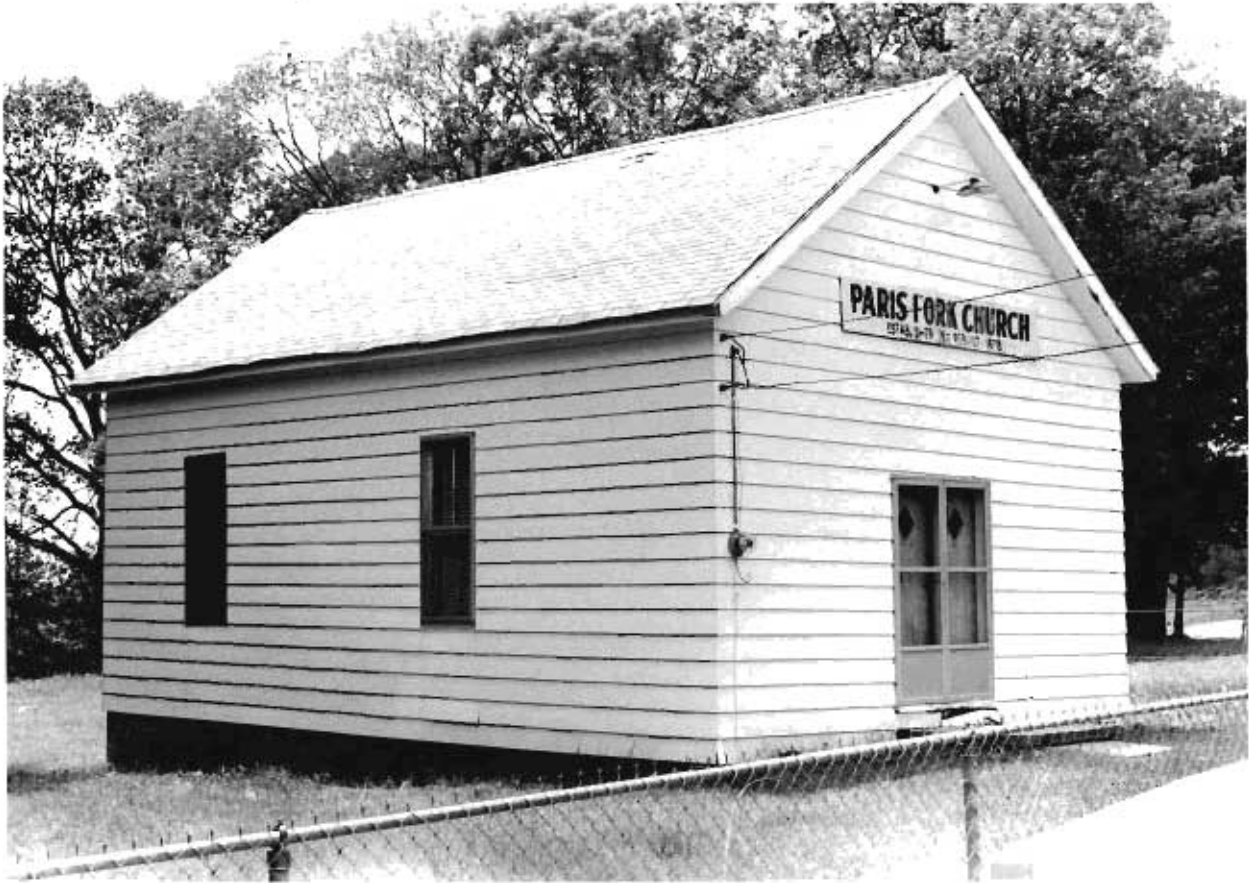
The George Washington Carver School at 9th and Westminster Streets in Fulton, was completed in 1937 and served as the community's black school until 1968, when the Fulton Board of Education responded to pressure brought by the local chapter of the NAACP to integrate the school. More recently, the building has been Fulton's facility for teaching all of the city's fifth and sixth grades.

In the spring of 1982, the Fulton Board of Education voted to close Carver at the end of the academic year. This move

prompted an outcry of opposition from community residents, who point with pride to the fact that Dr. Carver attended the dedication services in 1937 and spoke for an hour-and-a-half to a standing-room-only crowd in the auditorium. George Washington Carver School has been the Fulton black community's most important recreational facility for more than fifty years.



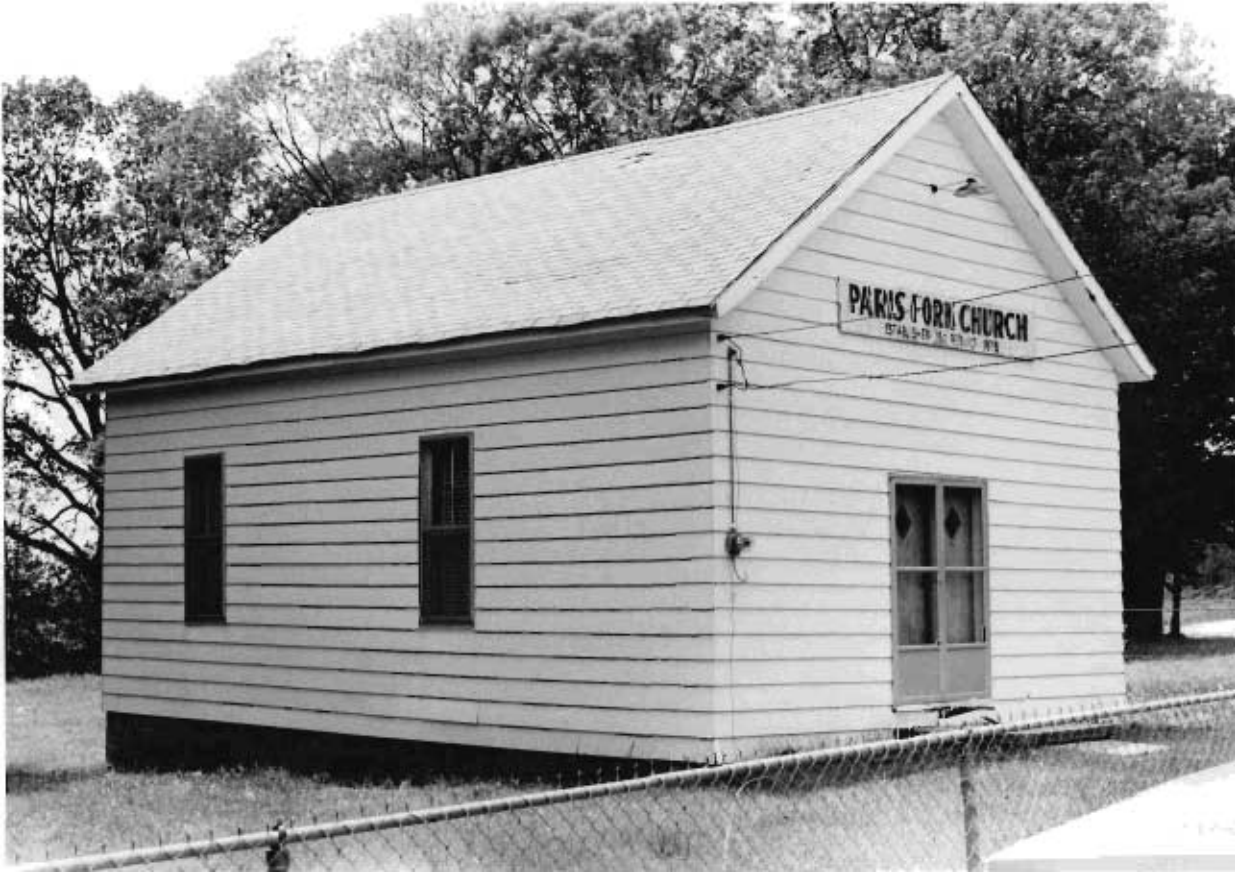
Fulton:



Paris Fork Methodist Church is located on the Paris road in Callaway County, twelve miles west of Fulton. This building was built in 1878, replacing a log structure built about 1850. It is one of the oldest Black churches in the state and still serves as an important meeting place for Callaway County Blacks.

This small gable-roofed building has recently been covered with masonite siding. Diamond-shaped glass panes are present

in the two front doors which are obviously later alterations.
Cinderblock bricks provide the foundation.



PARIS FARM CHURCH
EST. 1840

Fulton: Second Christian Church



This church, erected in 1912 at 401 E. St. Louis Avenue, serves a congregation which dates back to 1868. This building was erected under the pastorate of the Reverend W. H. Bowens, who led the congregation from 1909 to 1923. The only pastor to serve the Second Christian Church longer was its first leader, the Reverend Burel Basket. In the early 1970s, under the leadership of the Reverend W. L. Jenkins, this church formed a joint pastoral unity with the Second Christian Church of Columbia, Missouri.

This stretcher bond brick building rests upon a foundation

of coursed ashlar and features a hip-roof with center gables in each side. A cupola rests atop the structure. Half-round windows are present in each of the gables. A large stained-glass Gothic window, flanked by two rectangular windows, appears in the center of each of the building's four sides. The two front entrance ways are distinctly Romanesque. Window sills of rusticated ashlar are present throughout the building.



Fulton:



The St. James United Methodist Church is located at 705 Westminster. It serves a congregation which dates back to 1866 and a minister named the Reverend N. Schumate. This building rests on ground donated by a Black person named Canna Cole. Lumber to build the first church on this site was given by another Black man, Richard Harrison. The present building was erected in 1910 under the leadership of the

Reverend W. H. Smith.

Gothic-style arches with intersected tracery were formed of header brick. Topping the tower is a battlemented parapet which also features a string course of brick beneath the belfry-louvers. Romanesque arches with fanlights are also found in the tower, as are two rose windows. Dominating the front of the building is a large Romanesque arch with three tall narrow windows exhibiting intricate stain glass tracery. Concrete steps, rails and aluminum glass doors are later additions.



Hannibal:



The Robinson Mortuary, at 1216-1218 Broadway, is one of the most important Black culture sites in Hannibal. Built in 1910 by prominent Black Missouri architect James T. Brown, this

building has housed a variety of Black businesses. In addition, the building served as a long-time meeting place for Black lodges, in particular the United Brothers of Friendship and the Sisters of the Mysterious Ten. The building has been condemned to make way for a street extension and a National Supermarket, a project sponsored by the city of Hannibal and partially financed by a federal Urban Development Assistance Grant.

Two store fronts form the wide east and west bays, which have triple windows in floors above. Narrow center bay has double doors opening onto stairway to upper floors. First floor openings have iron lintels decorated with rosettes. Windows have segmental arches, wooden frames, and double-hung sash. Brickwork is embellished on upper floors with pilaster strips, square coffers between second and third floors, and a broad frieze at the top. The third floor extends back only to the second bay on the side and has a frame rear wall covered with asphalt shingles.



Hartville:



Shortly after the Civil War, a small Black community emerged approximately two-and-one-half miles north of Hartville, Missouri, in Wright County. This building, the Church of God in Christ, a short distance north of the intersection of Routes BB and E, is one of the oldest structures remaining from that settlement. The congregation which this often-remodeled building serves is now pastored by the Reverend Floyd Manier. This

building was built in the 1860s.

Unique to this gable-roofed structure, covered with stucco, is a hip-roofed, three-sided nave. The windows have been altered and are now double-hung with single lights in the upper and lower portions. The chimney is constructed of cinder block.



Hartville (continued):



The Indian Grove School, located on Route BB, northeast of Hartville, served the children of the small Black community near Hartville, mentioned on the previous pages.

Two narrow entrances are visible in this structure and similar in style to the original wooden-shuttered windows. The building is stucco-covered and rests upon a masonry foundation.



Hartville (continued):



This small double-pen house, located approximately one mile off of Route BB, northeast of Hartville, belongs to Roxy Hines, who now lives in a Senior Citizen's Center in Hartville. This house is approximately fifty feet from the church mentioned on the previous page.

This building has a tin roof, asphalt siding, and a chimney to the one side. The entryway is flanked by windows which have been installed horizontally rather than vertically.



Hartville (continued):



This now-vacant building on the property of Roxy Hines of Hartville once served as a church for the Hartville Black community. The church is approximately one mile off of Route BB, down a private drive. It is presently being used to store Ms. Hines's personal effects.

This stucco-covered building has the original wooden shuttered windows evenly spaced. At the rear of the building is a chimney enclosed within the structure.



Hartville (continued):



This early twentieth-century farmhouse at the junction of Routes E and BB is part of the Black settlement which emerged near Hartville after the Civil War.

Wooden porch and railings may be original to this dwelling. Two dormers are present on the hipped roof. Cornice window heads are in evidence. The centrally-located chimney has a slightly-corbelled chimney cap. Concrete posts support the porch.



Hartville (continued):



This house was built by a Black member of the small settlement which emerged northeast of Hartville during the latter part of the nineteenth century. Built about 1901, this house is near Route E, just north of the intersection of E and BB.

This typical upland South style structure is a double-pen with a single large central chimney. The roof is tin.



Hartville (continued):



This turn-of-the-century "T" house is located approximately one-half mile off of Route E, directly across the highway from the Church of God in Christ. It was built by one of the Black settlers of a small postwar Black community northeast of Hartville.

This asphalt-sided, wood-framed structure rests upon a stone foundation. An end chimney is present. The roof is gabled. The front porch is supported with wooden posts. A

small shed-roofed structure is attached to the right of the front entrance.

Hartville (continued):



This small outbuilding sits immediately behind the house described on the previous page. It has asphalt siding of the same type used to cover the house.





Jefferson City (continued):



This building at 1204 E. Atchison Street was the home of Drs. Lorenzo J. Greene and Thomasina T. Greene from 1943 to 1972. Lorenzo Greene, a Lincoln University Professor Emeritus, is a well-known historian whose books include the classic study entitled The Negro In Colonial New England. He has served on national commissions under three presidents. Thomasina T. Greene is a nationally-known concert pianist and instructor of music.

Both the dormer and the main roof of this structure are gabled, although the dormer has a shallower pitch. The exterior of the building and porch piers are covered with stucco. The shed-roof attachment at the rear is a later addition.



Jefferson City (continued):



The Blue Tiger Cafe, owned by Lincoln University Professor Emeritus James D. Parks, has served Lincoln University students for more than forty years. Located on the northeast corner of Atchison and Chestnut Streets, this cafe was particularly important in the pre-1960 period, when Jefferson City businesses refused to serve Black students

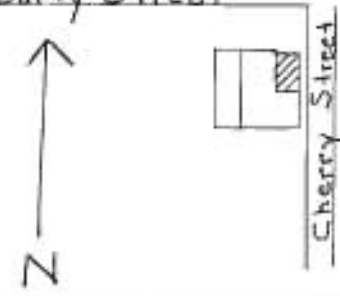
Numerous additions and alterations are evident in this structure. Both the masonite-sided and very low-pitched

roof wing at the left and the shed-roofed porch to the right are recent additions. Multi-colored tile is employed in the facade of the first floor. A roof dormer with three double-hung windows is visible.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Baughman House	
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S) 0098	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 402 Cherry St.		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1900	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION East McCarty Street		18. STYLE OR DESIGN T-House	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
		22. PRESENT USE Residence	
9. COORDINATES UTM LAT _____ LONG _____		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
10. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		28. NO. OF STORIES 1	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		29. BASEMENT? YES () NO (X)	
		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete	
		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick	
		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Broken Gable/Shingles	
		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 3 SIDE _____	
		34. WALL TREATMENT	
		35. PLAN SHAPE "T"	
		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION (X) ALTERED () MOVED ()	
		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Fair	
		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This common-bond brick house features an interior brick chimney in the north end of the gable roof. A single-story frame addition has been attached to the rear. Decorative woodwork appears in the east eaves. Relieving arches of header brick appear above the windows. The double-hung, one-over-one, windows all have stone sills. A flat-roof porch is supported by two brick columns.		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin: 0 auto; position: relative;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: 0; right: 0; bottom: 0; left: 0; border: 1px solid black; transform: rotate(45deg);"></div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 0; right: 0; bottom: 0; left: 0; border: 1px solid black; transform: rotate(-45deg);"></div> <p style="margin: 0;">PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED</p> </div>	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE This house first appears on the 1908 Sanborn Map. In that year, William F. Baughman, a white man, owned the house. He continued to live in this house into the 1940s. Neighborhood significance only.			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory.		46. PREPARED BY Kremer/Jenkins	
		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
		48. DATE 6/82	
		49. REVISION DATE(S) -	

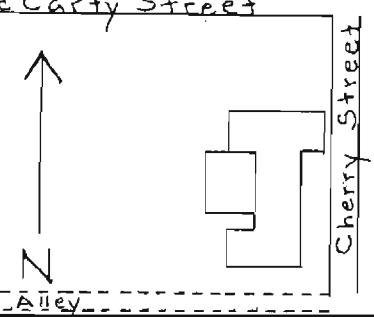
402 Cherry St.

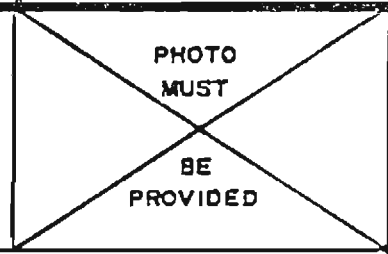




MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Wehmeyer House	
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S) 0099	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 406 Cherry St.		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY c. 1900	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1900	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION East McCarty Street		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Vernacular	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
		22. PRESENT USE Vacant	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
10. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN Mrs. Frank H. Wehmeyer	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)			
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		38. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This large "L" shaped structure features common-bond brick and two interior brick chimneys, on the south and west sides. Relieving arches of header brick appear above each window and stone sills below. Windows are double-hung with two-over-two lights.		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Poor	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE This now-vacant building first appears on the 1908 Sanborn Map. In that year a white person, John W. Ruthven, lived at this address. Ruthven was the person who developed most of the block on which this house is located. This house has been owned by the Frank Wehmeyer family since the early 1930s. Neighborhood significance only.		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES (X) NO () General Decay	
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory.		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
		46. PREPARED BY Kremer/Jenkins	
		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
		48. DATE 6/82	
		49. REVISION DATE(S) ~	



406 Cherry St.

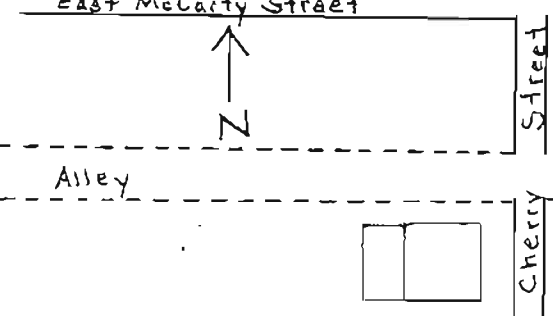




MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <div style="text-align: right;">0100</div>	
2. COUNTY <div style="text-align: center;">Cole</div>		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES <div style="text-align: center;">LUBSP</div>			

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS <div style="text-align: center;">412 Cherry Street</div>	16. THEMATIC CATEGORY 17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD 18. STYLE OR DESIGN <div style="text-align: center;">Bungalow</div>	26. NO. OF STORIES <div style="text-align: center;">1</div> 29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO () 30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL <div style="text-align: center;">Concrete</div>
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY <div style="text-align: center;">Jefferson City, MO</div>	19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER 20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER 21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT <div style="text-align: center;">Residence</div>	31. WALL CONSTRUCTION <div style="text-align: center;">Brick</div>
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION <div style="text-align: center;">East McCarty Street</div> 	22. PRESENT USE <div style="text-align: center;">Residence</div>	32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL <div style="text-align: center;">Medium Hip/Shingles</div>
9. COORDINATES UTM LAT _____ LONG _____	23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X) 24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN <div style="text-align: center;">Katie Collier 412 Cherry Street</div>	33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 3 SIDE 34. WALL TREATMENT 35. PLAN SHAPE <div style="text-align: center;">Square</div>
10. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT () 11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X) 12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X) 13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X) 14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X) 15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT	25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X) 26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION 27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED () 37. CONDITION INTERIOR EXTERIOR <div style="text-align: center;">Fair</div> 38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X) 39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X) 40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO () 41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES

This common-bond brick house features a hip roof which extends shed-roof fashion over an open front porch. Four brick columns topped with rusticated ashlar support the porch roof. A brick side slope chimney is visible on the north side of the house. Relieving arches of header brick appear above each window. Windows are

PHOTO
MUST
BE
PROVIDED

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

This house first appears in the Hackman's Jefferson City Directory in 1917. It was originally owned by a white, John Diercks, Jr., a stock-man.

Neighborhood significance only.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory, records of the Cole County Recorder of Deed's office.

46. PREPARED BY <div style="text-align: center;">Kremer/Jenkins</div>	48. DATE <div style="text-align: center;">6/82</div>
47. ORGANIZATION <div style="text-align: center;">LUBSP</div>	49. REVISION DATE(S)

412 Cherry Street



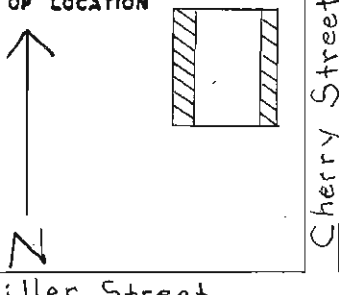
42 (continued)

double-hung, with one light in each sash. Sidelights are present on either side of the front entrance.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <div style="text-align: right;">0101</div>	
2. COUNTY <div style="text-align: center;">Cole</div>		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES <div style="text-align: center;">LUBSP</div>			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS <div style="text-align: center;">414 Cherry Street</div>		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY <div style="text-align: center;">Jefferson City, MO</div>		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD <div style="text-align: center;">1915</div>	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION <div style="text-align: center;"></div>		18. STYLE OR DESIGN	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT <div style="text-align: center;">Residence</div>	
22. PRESENT USE <div style="text-align: center;">Residence</div>		28. NO. OF STORIES <div style="text-align: right;">2</div>	
23. OWNERSHIP <div style="text-align: right;">PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)</div>		29. BASEMENT? <div style="text-align: right;">YES (XX) NO ()</div>	
24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS <div style="text-align: center;">Ardell Turner 414 Cherry Street</div>		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL <div style="text-align: center;">Stone</div>	
25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? <div style="text-align: right;">YES () NO (XX)</div>		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION <div style="text-align: center;">Brick</div>	
26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL <div style="text-align: center;">Gambrel/Shingles</div>	
27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED		33. NO. OF BAYS <div style="text-align: right;">FRONT 3 SIDE 2</div>	
28. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____		34. WALL TREATMENT	
29. SITE () BUILDING (XX)		35. PLAN SHAPE <div style="text-align: right;">Rectangle</div>	
30. STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) <div style="text-align: right;">ADDITION (XX) ALTERED () MOVED ()</div>	
31. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (XX)		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR <u>Good</u>	
32. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (XX)	
33. PART OF ESTAB. YES () NO (XX)		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (XX)	
34. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (XX) NO ()	
35. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES <p>This common-bond brick house with a Swedish gambrel roof features open front and rear porchs with shed roofs. A shed-roof dormer is visible in the front (east side). It is a later addition. Windows in the original part of the house feature relieving arches of header brick and stone sills. Quarter circle</p>		<div style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 20px; width: 100%;">PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED</div>	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE (continued) <p>This house was first occupied in approximately 1916 by a white man named Earle H. McClunan. This house, as well as the other houses in the 400 block of Cherry Street, has had white occupants until very recently.</p>			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION <div style="text-align: center;">In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, <u>Hackman's Jefferson City Directory.</u></div>		46. PREPARED BY <div style="text-align: center;">Kremer/Jenkins</div>	
		47. ORGANIZATION <div style="text-align: center;">LUBSP</div>	
		48. DATE <div style="text-align: center;">6/82</div>	
		49. REVISION DATE(S) <div style="text-align: center;">-</div>	

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

TOWNSHIP

RANGE

SECTION

414 Cherry Street



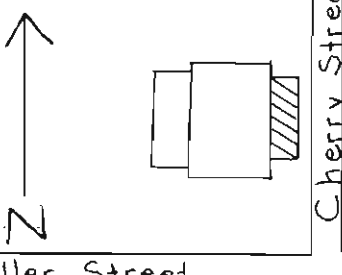
42. continued

windows with stone sills appear on each side of a brick interior chimney in the gable end of the south side. Other windows are uniform in size and double hung, with one light in each sash.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <div style="text-align: right;">0102</div>	
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 416 Cherry Street		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City, MO		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD 1915	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Bungalow	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
		22. PRESENT USE Residence	
		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN Julian Stinson 416 Cherry Street	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____ UTM _____		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
10. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)			
13. PART OF ESTAB. YES () DIST. DISTRICT? NO (X)		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Stone	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Stone	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable/Shingles	
		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 3 SIDE 4	
		34. WALL TREATMENT	
		35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle	
		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION (X) ALTERED () MOVED ()	
		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Good	
		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This bungalow is constructed of uncoursed and roughly cut ashlar. It features a gable roof with a north-south ridge and a shed-roof dormer projecting from the east side of the roof. A rubblestone chimney is visible just east of the south ridge of the roof. The gable roof extends over an open front porch which is supported		<div style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 20px; width: 100%;"> PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED </div>	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE (Continued) This house first appeared in the <u>Hackman's Jefferson City Directory</u> in 1917. It was owned by a white, Earle H. McCluhan, an insurance agent. Neighborhood significance only.			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, <u>Hackman's Jefferson City Directory</u> , records of the Cole County Recorder of Deeds office.		46. PREPARED BY Kremer/Jenkins	
		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
		48. DATE 6/82	49. REVISION DATE(S)

D. OTHER MARKS

5. TOWNSHIP

RANGE

SECTION

416 Cherry Street



42 (continued)

by two columns of uncoursed and roughly cut ashlar. Windows vary in size, but all are double hung, with one light in each sash. A frame enclosed porch with a shed roof has been added to the rear of the house.



Jefferson City (continued):



This building at 423 Cherry Street was probably built in the early 1920s. It served as the Gensky Grocery Store for approximately thirty years. Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Gensky lived upstairs and maintained a store downstairs. In the early 1960s the building was purchased by Capitol City Lodge No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons of Missouri. This chapter of Black Masons dates back to the Civil War. The Masons use the upstairs of this building for a meeting lodge. The

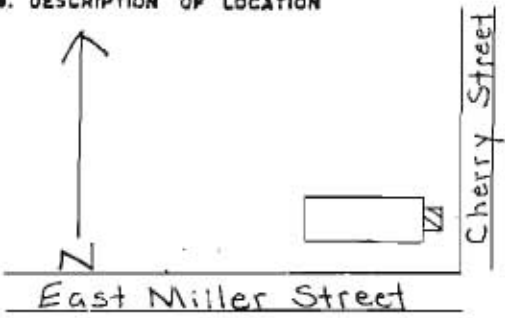
downstairs houses the offices of Black physician Dr. Charles W. Cooper.

American bond brick was employed in this two-story structure. Two long and slender brick piers topped with rusticated ashlar provide support for the second-story porch. A decorative wood column and wood rails are also present. A large window dominates the front of the building and is flanked by a pair of entrances to the left. Both doors and window have transoms. Functional appearing "stick work" is present in the gable of the structure.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Thomas House		0103	
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S)			
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP					
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 424 Cherry Street		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY		28. NO. OF STORIES 1-1/2	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City, MO		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1924		29. BASEMENT? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION 		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Bungalow		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Stucco/Frame	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT _____ SIDE _____	
		22. PRESENT USE Residence		34. WALL TREATMENT	
		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle	
		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN Elwood Thomas, Jr. 424 Cherry Street		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION <input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MOVED <input type="checkbox"/>	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Good	
10. SITE <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE <input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT <input type="checkbox"/>		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT					
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES The stucco-covered bungalow features an east-west gable roof, two interior brick chimneys along the south wall, and an open shed-roof front porch. Purlins are visible. Permanent aluminum storm windows have been added. Windows are irregular in size. Upstairs windows are double-hung, with a combination of three-over-one				PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED	
(continued)					
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE This house does not appear on the 1923 Sanborn Map, although it does appear on the 1939 Map. A white man named Harry Williams owned this house as early as 1927. Neighborhood significance only.					
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS					
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory, records of the Cole County Recorder of Deed's office.				46. PREPARED BY Kremer/Jenkins	
				47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
				48. DATE 6/82	
				49. REVISION DATE(S) -	

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

TOWNSHIP

RANGE

SECTION

424 Cherry St.



42. continued
and four-over-one lights.



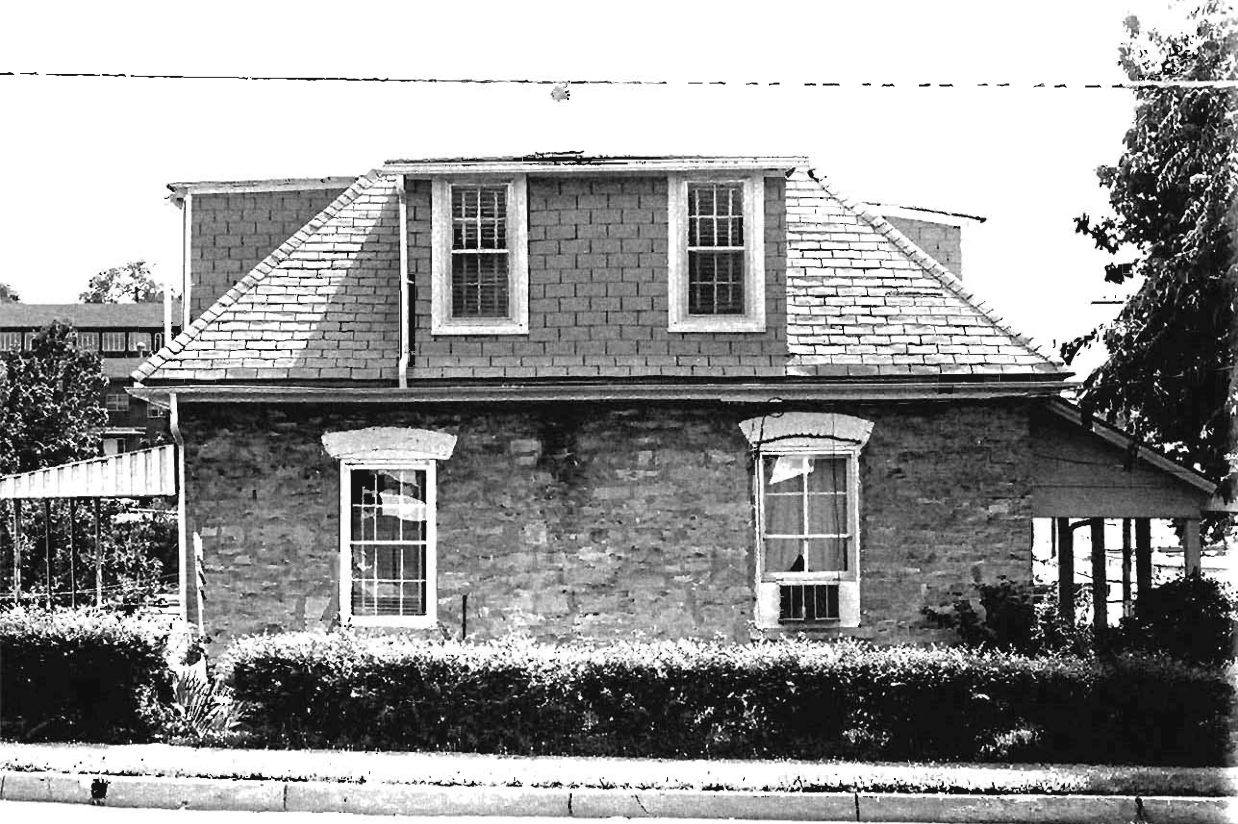
Jefferson City:



This building at 501 Cherry Street is unique in several ways. It was probably built between 1868 and 1872, which makes it the oldest house constructed of cut limestone in the city. The house is also the oldest Black-owned residential structure in Jefferson City. It has been owned by Blacks since 1872. The rock used to build this building was obtained from the Missouri Penitentiary quarry and the house was con-

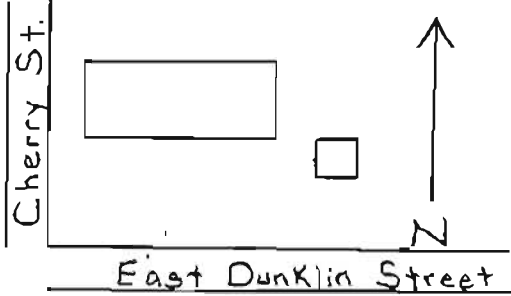
structed with prison labor. Currently the house serves as the home of Mr. Earl Conley, although the city is planning to raze the structure so that a parking garage for city buses can be built.

Three shed roof dormers are very prominent on the truncated hip roof. There is a concrete chimney on the south section and another on the north section. Window styles vary: double sashed with six lights/sash on the main floor and four lights/sash on the dormers. There are radiating vousoirs in brick. The hand-hewn coursed limestone rocks are twenty-two inches thick.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Fuller Apartments	
2. COUNTY Cole		3. OTHER NAME(S) 0112	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
5. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 611 Cherry St.		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD 1960s	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION 		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Modern	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Apartment Building	
		22. PRESENT USE Apartment Building	
		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN Dr. O. Anderson Fuller 803 E. Dunklin Street	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
10. SITE () STRUCTURE () BUILDING (X) OBJECT ()		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)			
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		28. NO. OF STORIES 2	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Brick	
		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick	
		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Hip/Shingles	
		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 6 SIDE 3	
		34. WALL TREATMENT	
		35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle	
		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()	
		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR _____	
		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES <p>This recently-built common-bond brick building contains four apartments. The windows are double-hung with one-over-one lights and have stone sills. Wrought-iron railings have been placed along the steps leading to the south and west entrances.</p>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED </div>	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE <p>This apartment building was erected in the mid-1960s by Dr. O. Anderson Fuller. This building is immediately behind the Fuller residence, which is at 803 E. Dunklin St.</p>			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION <p>In-field observation, personal interview with Dr. O. Anderson Fuller.</p>		46. PREPARED BY Gary Kremer	
		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
		48. DATE 6/82	
		49. REVISION DATE(S)	

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING OF STRUCTURES

6. OWNER NAME(S)

7. TOWNSHIP

8. RANGE

9. SECTION

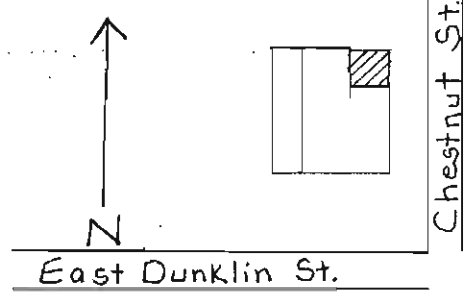
611 Cherry St.





MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.2em;">0104</div>	
2. COUNTY <div style="text-align: center;">Cole</div>		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES <div style="text-align: center;">LUBSP</div>			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS <div style="text-align: center;">612 Chestnut Street</div>		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD <div style="text-align: center;">Since 1939</div>	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION <div style="text-align: center;"></div>		18. STYLE OR DESIGN <div style="text-align: center;">Bungalow</div>	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT <div style="text-align: center;">Residence</div>	
22. PRESENT USE <div style="text-align: center;">Residence</div>		28. NO. OF STORIES	
23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)		29. BASEMENT? YES () NO ()	
24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN <div style="text-align: center;">Mack Taylor 612A Chestnut</div>		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL	
25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION	
26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL	
27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT _____ SIDE _____	
28. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO ()		34. WALL TREATMENT	
29. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		35. PLAN SHAPE	
30. COORDINATES UTM LAT _____ LONG _____		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()	
31. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR _____	
32. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO ()	
33. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO ()	
34. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO ()		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES () NO ()	
35. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES <div style="text-align: center;">This frame bungalow with an interior brick chimney has had numerous additions to all but the east section. Originally a simple gable-roof structure, it now features hip-roof and flat-roof sections. Weatherboards cover the entire structure.</div>		<div style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 20px; width: 100%;"> PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED </div>	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE <div style="text-align: center;">This house does not appear on the 1939 Sanborn Map. Neighborhood significance only.</div>			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION <div style="text-align: center;">In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory, records of the Cole County Recorder of Deeds Office.</div>		46. PREPARED BY <div style="text-align: center;">Kremer/Jenkins</div>	
47. ORGANIZATION <div style="text-align: center;">LUBSP</div>		48. DATE <div style="text-align: center;">6/82</div>	
		49. REVISION DATE(S)	

COUNTY LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)

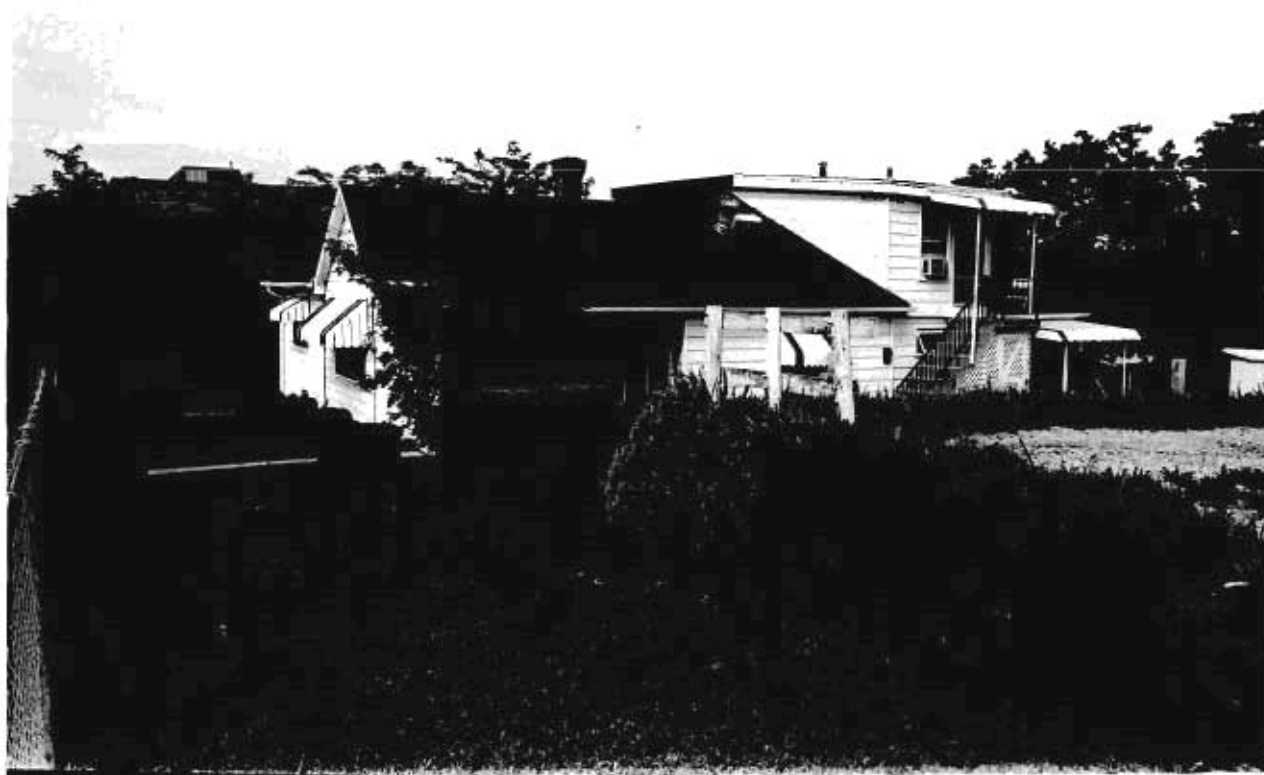
U. OTHER NAME(S)

T. TOWNSHIP

RANGE

SECTION

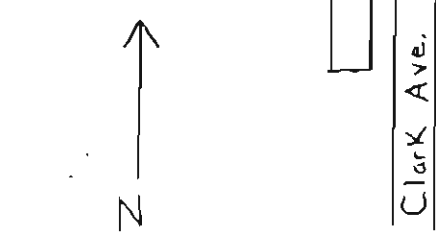
612 Chestnut Street





MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Missouri Catholic Conference Office	
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S) <i>not entered</i>	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS Jefferson City		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	28. NO. OF STORIES 1
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY 600 Clark Avenue		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD 1960s	29. BASEMENT? YES () NO (X)
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION East Elm Street 		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Commercial	30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete
9. COORDINATES UTM LAT _____ LONG _____		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick
10. SITE () STRUCTURE () BUILDING (X) OBJECT ()		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Flat/Asphalt
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Office Space	33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT () SIDE ()
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)		22. PRESENT USE Office Space	34. WALL TREATMENT
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN Missouri Catholic Conf. 600 Clark Avenue	36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	37. CONDITION INTERIOR Excellent EXTERIOR Excellent
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This common-bond brick building features an aluminum coping and a parapet which form the trim of the roof. Fixed windows are present on all sides of the building.		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE Neighborhood significance only.		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, records of the Cole County Recorder of Deeds Office.		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
		PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED	
		46. PREPARED BY Gary Kremer	
		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
		48. DATE 6/82	49. REVISION DATE(S)

SECTION


600 Clark Avenue





MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Osman House	
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S) OH	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 610 Clark Avenue		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1940	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION East Elm Street  Clark Ave.		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Bungalow	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
		22. PRESENT USE Residence	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____ UTM _____		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
10. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN Robert Osman 610 Clark Avenue	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		28. NO. OF STORIES 1-1/2	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES A slightly-flared eave has been incorporated into the entryway of this broken gable roof structure. An exterior chimney is visible on the south side. A shed-roof dormer is present on the east side. The building features double-hung windows with three-over-one lights and stone sills.		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE Neighborhood significance only.		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick	
		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Broken gable/Shingles	
		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 4 SIDE 4	
		34. WALL TREATMENT	
		35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle	
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()	
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, interview with Robert Osman.		37. CONDITION INTERIOR Excellent EXTERIOR Excellent	
		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 20px; width: 100%;"> PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED </div>	
		46. PREPARED BY Gary Kremer	
		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
		48. DATE 6/82	
		49. REVISION DATE(S) -	

610 Clark Avenue





MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <div style="text-align: right;">0140</div>	
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 614 Clark Ave.		18. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City, MO		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1900	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION		18. STYLE OR DESIGN American Four-square	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
		22. PRESENT USE Residence	
9. COORDINATES UTM LAT _____ LONG _____		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (x)	
10. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN Ed Voss 614 Clark Ave.	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)			
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		28. NO. OF STORIES 2	
		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Stone	
		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick	
		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Hip/Shingles	
		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT SIDE	
		34. WALL TREATMENT Stucco	
		35. PLAN SHAPE Square	
		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()	
		37. CONDITION INTERIOR EXTERIOR Good	
		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This much remodeled two story brick building has been covered with stucco in recent years. Fixed aluminum storm windows have been added. The hip roof building features a hip-roof dormer on the east side. An open hip-roof front porch is supported by three, stucco covered brick columns. Exposed rafters are visible		PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE (continued) This was the long-time home of Bernard F. DeBroeck, a prominent white city grocer. DeBroeck was living at this address as early as 1908. Neighborhood significance only.			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observations, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory, Sanborn Maps, records of the Cole County Recorder of Deeds office.		46. PREPARED BY Kremer/Jenkins	
		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
		48. DATE 6/82	
		49. REVISION DATE(S)	

D. OTHER NAME(S)

E. TOWNSHIP

RANGE

SECTION

614 Clark Ave.



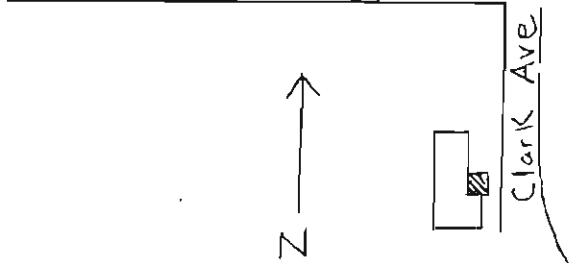
42. continued

both on the building's roof and on the dormer roof.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Benedictine Convent	
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S) 6139	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 616 Clark Avenue		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY 1950	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD 1950	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION East Elm Street 		18. STYLE OR DESIGN T-House	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER Frank Versluis	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
22. PRESENT USE Convent		28. NO. OF STORIES 1-1/2	
23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN Lee Rackers 112 Leslie Blvd.		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete	
25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick	
26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION Lee Rackers 635-1619		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable/Shingles	
27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 4 SIDE 3	
9. COORDINATES UTM LAT _____ LONG _____		34. WALL TREATMENT	
10. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		35. PLAN SHAPE "L"	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)		37. CONDITION INTERIOR Excellent EXTERIOR Excellent	
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This "L"-shaped T-house features a north-south gable roof and an interior brick chimney at the north end of the building. Common-bond brick and stone window sills are also present.		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin: 0 auto; position: relative;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: 0; right: 0; bottom: 0; left: 0;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: 0; right: 0; width: 100%; height: 100%; border: 1px solid black; transform: rotate(45deg);"></div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 0; left: 0; width: 100%; height: 100%; border: 1px solid black; transform: rotate(-45deg);"></div> </div> </div>	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE Neighborhood significance only.			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, interview with Lee Rackers.		46. PREPARED BY Gary Kremer	
		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
		48. DATE 6/82	
		49. REVISION DATE(S) -	

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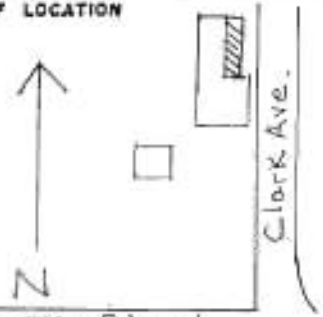
616 Clark Avenue





MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <div style="text-align: center;">Hunziker House 0138</div>	
2. COUNTY <div style="text-align: center;">Cole</div>		3. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES <div style="text-align: center;">LUBSP</div>			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS <div style="text-align: center;">620 Clark Avenue</div>		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY <div style="text-align: center;">Jefferson City</div>		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD <div style="text-align: center;">c. 1905</div>	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION 		18. STYLE OR DESIGN <div style="text-align: center;">T-House</div>	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT <div style="text-align: center;">Residence</div>	
22. PRESENT USE <div style="text-align: center;">Residence</div>		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN <div style="text-align: center;">L.B. Hunziker 620 Clark Avenue</div>		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION <div style="text-align: center;">Hunziker/636-7055</div>		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
28. NO. OF STORIES <div style="text-align: center;">1</div>		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL <div style="text-align: center;">Concrete</div>		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION <div style="text-align: center;">Frame</div>	
32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL <div style="text-align: center;">Broken Gable/Shingles</div>		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT * SIDE	
34. WALL TREATMENT		35. PLAN SHAPE "T"	
36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()		37. CONDITION INTERIOR <u>Good</u> EXTERIOR <u>Good</u>	
38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES <p>This "L"-shaped frame T-house is covered with weather-board siding. Two gable roof sections run perpendicular to each other, with a brick interior chimney in the rear section. Windows are all double hung with one light in each sash.</p>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 20px; width: 100%;"> PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED </div>	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE <p>This turn-of-the-century house was occupied by a white person named Robert L. Crum, a carpenter who probably built it. This house has always been occupied by whites.</p>			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS <p>There is an unattached frame garage with a gable roof southwest of this house. This structure is also covered with weatherboards.</p>			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION <p>In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory, records of the Cole County Recorder of Deeds Office.</p>		46. PREPARED BY <div style="text-align: center;">Kremer/Jenkins</div>	
		47. ORGANIZATION <div style="text-align: center;">LUBSP</div>	
		48. DATE <div style="text-align: center;">6/82</div>	
		49. REVISION DATE(S)	

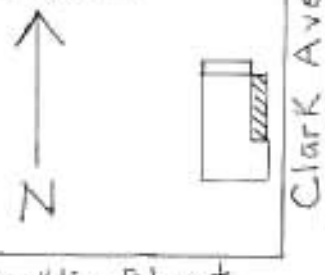
620 Clark Avenue





MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <u>Roling House</u>	
2. COUNTY <u>Cole</u>		5. OTHER NAME(S) <u>037</u>	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES <u>LUBSP</u>			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS <u>624 Clark Avenue</u>		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY <u>Jefferson City, MO</u>		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD <u>c. 1900</u>	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION 		18. STYLE OR DESIGN <u>Vernacular/T-House</u>	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT <u>Residence</u>	
		22. PRESENT USE <u>Residence</u>	
		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN <u>Aurelia Roling</u> <u>624 Clark Avenue</u>	
10. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION <u>Roling/636-2467</u>	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		28. NO. OF STORIES <u>2</u>	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL <u>Concrete</u>	
		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION <u>Frame</u>	
		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL <u>Medium Hip/Shingles</u>	
		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 1 SIDE	
		34. WALL TREATMENT <u>Siding</u>	
		35. PLAN SHAPE "L"	
		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION (X) ALTERED () MOVED ()	
		37. CONDITION INTERIOR <u>Good</u> EXTERIOR <u>Good</u>	
		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES <p>This frame, two-story, "L" shaped T-house features a hip roof and an open front porch with a shed roof. A single story shed-roof attachment to the north side serves as a garage. The building features two entrances from the front porch. Windows are double-lung with lights in each sash.</p>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED </div>	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE <p>The earliest owner of this house appears to have been a white man named Herman P. Gaungwisch. Gaungwisch was employed at Preismeyer's in Jefferson City. Neighborhood significance only.</p>			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION <p>In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, <u>Hackman's Jefferson City Directory</u>, records of the <u>Cole County Recorder of Deed's office</u>.</p>		46. PREPARED BY <u>Kremer/Jenkins</u>	
		47. ORGANIZATION <u>LUBSP</u>	
		48. DATE <u>6/82</u>	
		49. REVISION DATE(S)	

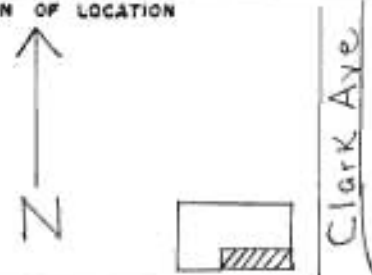
624 Clark Avenue





MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <div style="text-align: right;">D36</div>	
2. COUNTY <div style="text-align: center;">Cole</div>		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS <div style="text-align: center;">628 Clark Avenue</div>		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY <div style="text-align: center;">Jefferson City, MO</div>		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD <div style="text-align: center;">c. 1900</div>	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">East Dunklin Street</div></div>		18. STYLE OR DESIGN <div style="text-align: center;">T-House</div>	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT <div style="text-align: center;">Residence</div>	
22. PRESENT USE <div style="text-align: center;">Residence</div>		28. NO. OF STORIES <div style="text-align: right;">2</div>	
23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN <div style="text-align: center;">Lawrence Copeland 628 Clark Avenue</div>		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL <div style="text-align: center;">Concrete</div>	
25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION <div style="text-align: center;">Brick/Stucco</div>	
26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION <div style="text-align: center;">Lawrence Copeland/635-1155</div>		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL <div style="text-align: center;">Broken Gable/Shingles</div>	
27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT " " SIDE	
9. COORDINATES UTM LAT _____ LONG _____		34. WALL TREATMENT	
10. SITE () STRUCTURE () BUILDING (X) OBJECT ()		35. PLAN SHAPE "L"	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR <div style="text-align: center;">Good</div>	
13. PART OF ESTAB. YES () NO (X)		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES <div style="text-align: center;">This two-story brick "T" house has been covered with stucco in recent years. Two interior brick chimneys are visible, one in each gabled section of the house. A hip roof covers an open front porch and is supported by two square stucco-covered columns. Windows are double hung, with one light in each sash. Stone</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 20px; width: 100px; margin: 0 auto;">PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED</div>	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE (Continued) <div style="text-align: center;">The first owner of this house was a white man, D.T. Abbott, who lived here as early as 1908, and probably several years earlier than that. Neighborhood significance only.</div>			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION <div style="text-align: center;">In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory, records of the Cole County Recorder of Deed's office.</div>		46. PREPARED BY <div style="text-align: center;">Kremer/Jenkins</div>	
		47. ORGANIZATION <div style="text-align: center;">LUBSP</div>	
		48. DATE <div style="text-align: center;">6/82</div>	
		49. REVISION DATE(S)	

628 Clark Avenue



42 (continued)

sills are visible under each window. A screened-in porch with a shed roof, supported by brick columns, is attached to the west edge of the house.



Jefferson City (continued):



The Diggs Community Center, the only remaining building on the south side of the street in the 600-block of East Dunklin, was built in 1942. It was once one of the most popular social gathering places for the city's Blacks, before "whites only" public accommodations were opened to them. The Center was named for Duke Diggs, a prominent Black Jefferson City businessman, who served a short time (1927-1929) as the

Lincoln University Business Manager.

Randomed coursed ashlar is employed in this "L" shaped building which has a basement with an entryway at the front. A bracketed door overhang is utilized with the double-door main entrance. Windows are double-hung with rusticated ashlar sills.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <div style="text-align: right;">0110</div>	
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 803 E. Dunklin St.		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD 1965	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; height: 150px; position: relative;"> <div style="position: absolute; left: -40px; top: 50px; transform: rotate(-90deg);">Cherry St.</div> <div style="position: absolute; right: 0; top: 50px;">N</div> <div style="position: absolute; bottom: 0; left: 0;">East Dunklin St.</div> </div>		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Modern	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
		22. PRESENT USE Residence	
9. COORDINATES UTM LAT _____ LONG _____		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
10. SITE () STRUCTURE () BUILDING (X) OBJECT ()		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN O. Anderson Fuller 803 E. Dunklin St.	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
13. PART OF ESTAB. YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
14. DISTRICT YES () NO (X)		28. NO. OF STORIES 1	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This modern ranch house features common-bond brick and a hip roof. The front of the eastern half of the house has been covered with masonite siding and the foundation with a rock-design siding.		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete	
		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick	
		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Hip/Shingles	
		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 5 SIDE 2	
		34. WALL TREATMENT	
		35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle	
		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()	
		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Excellent	
		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE Dr. O. Anderson Fuller purchased the land on which this house was built in 1948. At the time, there was a small house fronting on Cherry Street at this location. Dr. Fuller had the present house built in 1965-1966. O. Anderson Fuller was the first Black person in the United States to receive a Doctor of Philosophy degree in music. A graduate of Bishop College and the University of Iowa, Fuller came to Lincoln University in 1942 and served as a Professor of Music and Head of the Department until his retirement in the mid-1970s.		<div style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 20px; width: 100%;"> PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED </div>	
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, interview with Dr. O. Anderson Fuller, <u>The Catholic Missourian</u> , 3 February, 1978, p. 5.		46. PREPARED BY Gary Kremer	
		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
		48. DATE 6/82	
		49. REVISION DATE(S)	

T. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)

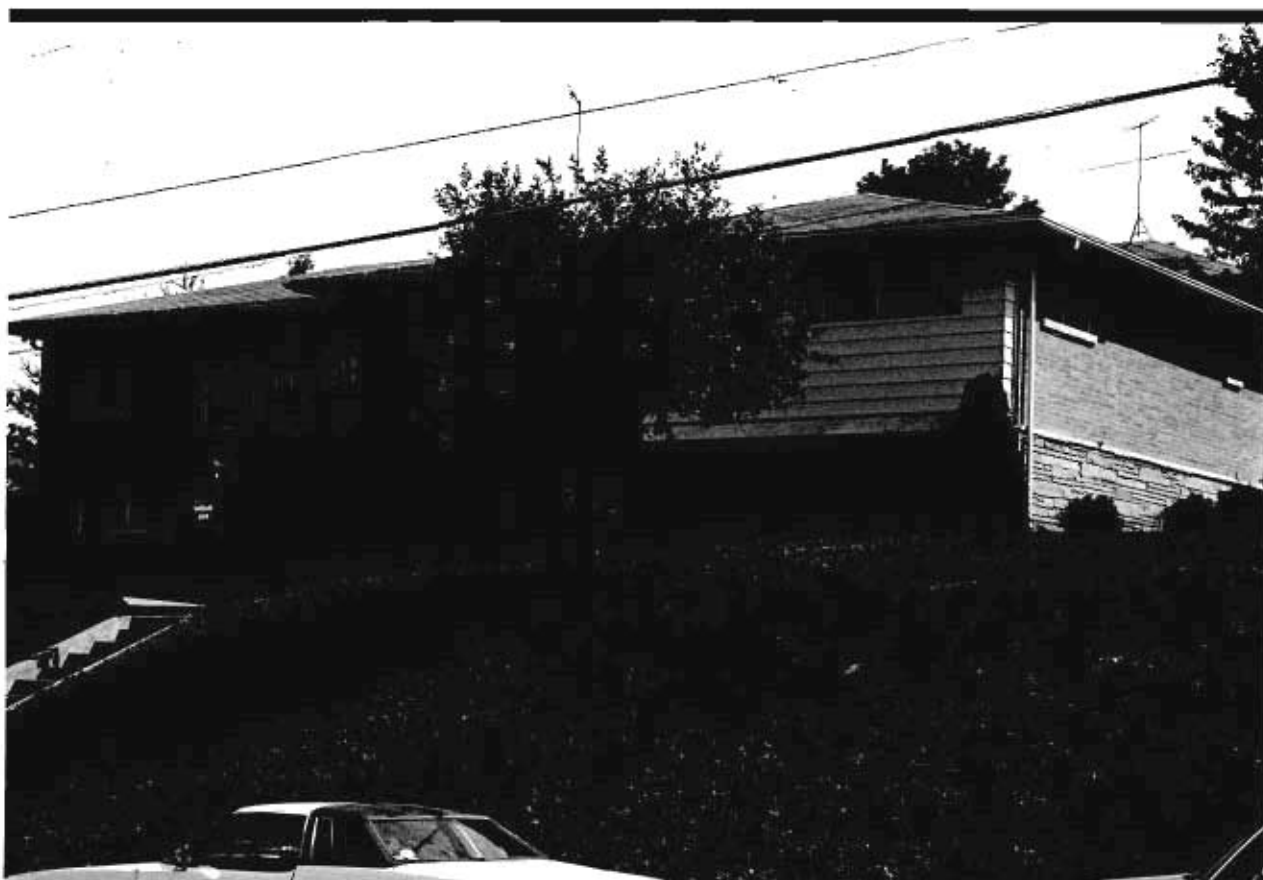
5. OTHER NAME(S)

6. TOWNSHIP

RANGE

SECTION

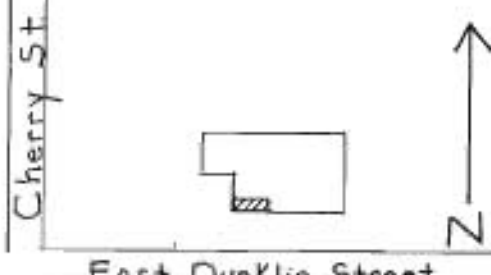
803 E. Dunklin St.





MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Taylor House</div>	
2. COUNTY		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS <div style="font-size: 1.1em;">805 E. Dunklin Street</div>		18. THEMATIC CATEGORY <div style="font-size: 1.1em;">c. 1938</div>	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY <div style="font-size: 1.1em;">Jefferson City</div>		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD <div style="font-size: 1.1em;">c. 1938</div>	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION 		18. STYLE OR DESIGN <div style="font-size: 1.1em;">Bungalow</div>	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER 20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER 21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT <div style="font-size: 1.1em;">Residence</div>	
22. PRESENT USE <div style="font-size: 1.1em;">Residence</div>		28. NO. OF STORIES <div style="font-size: 1.1em;">1-1/2</div>	
23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN <div style="font-size: 1.1em;">C. B. Taylor 805 E. Dunklin St.</div>		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL <div style="font-size: 1.1em;">Concrete</div>	
25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION <div style="font-size: 1.1em;">Brick</div>	
26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL <div style="font-size: 1.1em;">Broken Gable/Shingles</div>	
27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT <div style="font-size: 1.1em;">3</div> SIDE	
28. COORDINATES UTM LAT _____ LONG _____		34. WALL TREATMENT	
29. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		35. PLAN SHAPE "L"	
30. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()	
31. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR <div style="font-size: 1.1em;">Excellent</div>	
32. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
33. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
34. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES <div style="font-size: 1.1em;">This "L"-shaped bungalow features an interior brick chimney along the west wall, a gable-roof dormer in the south side of the roof, and a screened-in front porch on the south side. The east section of the house features a north-south gable roof, with a full story section above a single-car garage. The garage may be</div>		<div style="font-size: 2em;">X</div> PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED	
35. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE <div style="font-size: 1.1em;">This building appears on the 1939 Sanborn Map. It has been occupied by the Cyrus Taylor family since the mid-1940s.</div>			
(continued)			
36. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
37. SOURCES OF INFORMATION <div style="font-size: 1.1em;">In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory.</div>		38. PREPARED BY <div style="font-size: 1.1em;">Gary Kremer</div>	
		39. ORGANIZATION <div style="font-size: 1.1em;">LUBSP</div>	
		40. DATE 41. REVISION DATE(S) <div style="font-size: 1.1em;">6/82</div>	

805 E. Dunklin St.



42 (continued): entered at ground level from the south side. Windows are uniformly double-hung with six-over-one lights.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <div style="text-align: right;">0108</div>	
2. COUNTY Cole County		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 807 Dunklin Street		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City, MO		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD 1941	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION <div style="text-align: center;"> </div>		18. STYLE OR DESIGN T-House	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
22. PRESENT USE Residence		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN Dr. Sidney J. Reedy, Sr.		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION Dr. Sidney J. Reedy		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
28. NO. OF STORIES 1-1/2		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick	
32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 2 SIDE 2	
34. WALL TREATMENT		35. PLAN SHAPE "L"	
36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION (X) ALTERED () MOVED ()		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Excellent	
38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This "L" shaped T-house features common-bond brick, an east-west gable roof paralleling Dunklin Street, a gable-roof window dormer and a shed-roof front porch which is screened in. Front windows on the main and second levels are double-hung in a six-over-one pattern. The basement window is double-hung with three-over-three lights.			
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE Dr. Sidney J. Reedy purchased the land on which this house was built in 1940. The house now standing was built in 1941. This structure was the first house at this location. Dr. Reedy was a faculty member at Lincoln University from 1928 to 1972. A graduate of Lincoln University, the University of Iowa, and the University of Northern Colorado, Dr. Reedy returned to L.U. as a Latin and mathematics instructor, principal of the Lincoln Lab School, assistant professor of education, and director of research. After his retirement Dr. Reedy was granted title of professor emeritus of education.			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION News Tribune, April 29, 1974, In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, personal interview with Dr. Sidney J. Reedy, Sr.		46. PREPARED BY Gary Kremer	
		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
48. DATE 6/82		49. REVISION DATE(S)	

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

TOWNSHIP NAME(S)

RANGE

SECTION

807 E. Dunklin Street






MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.2em;">0107</div>	
2. COUNTY Cole		3. OTHER NAME(S) Dowdy House	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 809 East Dunklin Street	16. THEMATIC CATEGORY 17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1940 18. STYLE OR DESIGN Bungalow 19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER 20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER 21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence 22. PRESENT USE Residence 23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	28. NO. OF STORIES 1-1/2 29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO () 30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete 31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick 32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable/Shingles 33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 3 SIDE 2 34. WALL TREATMENT 35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City, MO 8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> East Dunklin Street	24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN 25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X) 26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION 27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION (X) ALTERED () MOVED () 37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Excellent 38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X) 39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X) 40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO () 41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD

9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____	10. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT () 11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X) 12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X) 13. PART OF EST. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X) 14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X) 15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT
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42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES A slightly-flared eave has been incorporated into the entryway of this otherwise gable roof structure. A Romanesque style arch of stretcher brick with a keystone of rusticated ashlar is used in the entryway. This common-bond brick building rests upon a masonry foundation. An exterior chimney is visible. A shed-roof dormer is also	PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED.
--	-------------------------

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE This house was built in approximately 1940 and served as the home of Dr. William Wallace Dowdy until 1957. Dr. Dowdy attended the University of Iowa, Cornell University and Western Reserve University before joining the Lincoln University faculty in 1929 as a Professor of Biology. Dr. Dowdy, a Lincoln University Professor Emeritus, is a nationally-recognized entomologist.	
---	--

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS	
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45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory, records of the Cole County Recorder of Deed's office.	46. PREPARED BY Kremer/Jenkins 47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP 48. DATE 6/82 49. REVISION DATE(S)
---	--

809 E. Dunklin St.



42 (cont.): present. Front windows are a uniform double-hung with six-over-one style, except the basement window, which is single-hung and three-over-three. A shed-roof dormer has been added to the rear of the gable roof.



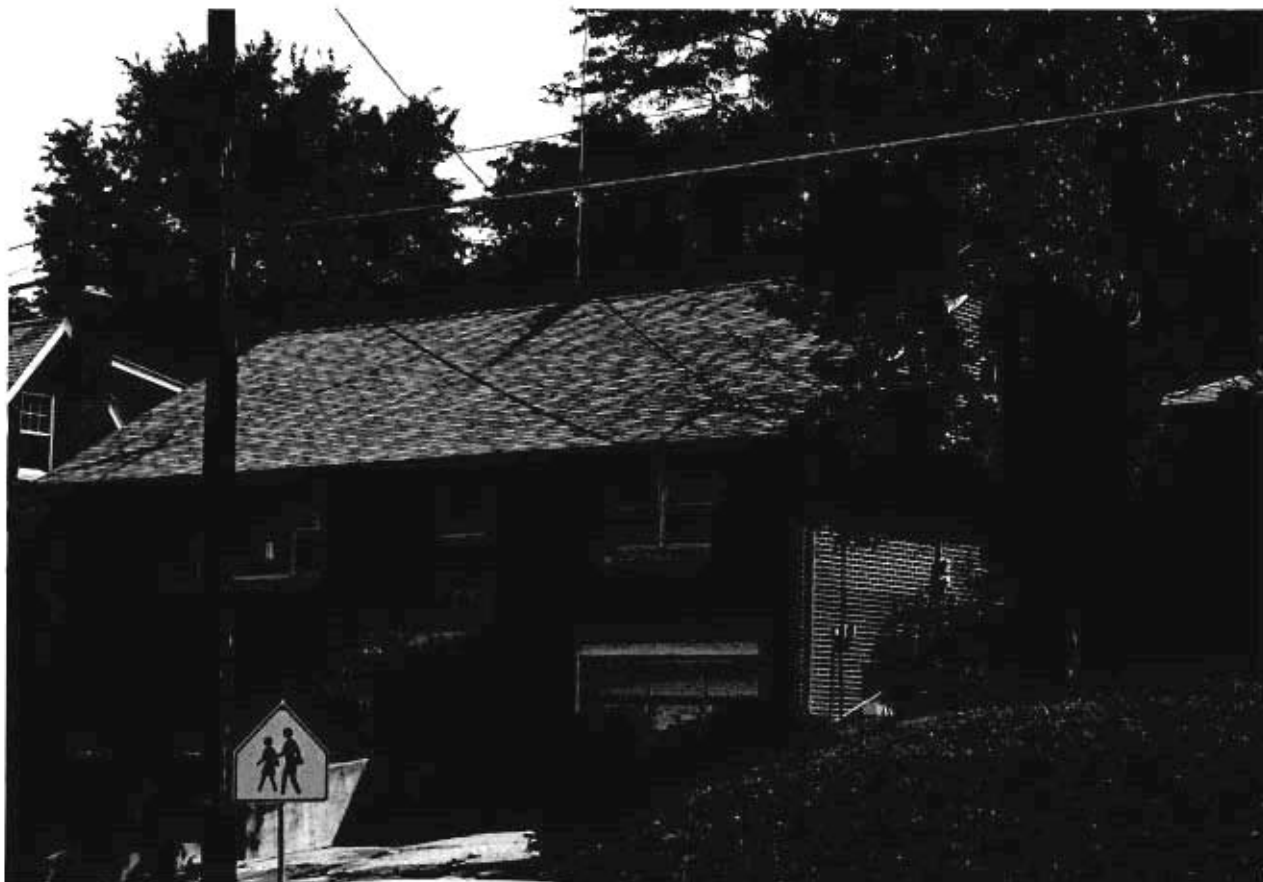
SPEED
LIMIT
20

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Dowdy House	
2. COUNTY Cole		3. OTHER NAME(S) 0106	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 811 East Dunklin St.		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY 17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1957	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Bungalow	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION <div style="text-align: center;"> </div>		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
		22. PRESENT USE Residence	
		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN William Dowdy 811 East Dunklin St.	
10. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		28. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		29. NO. OF STORIES 1-1 1/2	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		30. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This common-bond brick structure features an east-west gable roof which runs parallel to Dunklin Street. Aluminum storm windows are present throughout and a fixed picture window appears on the front (south) side. A basement-garage may be entered from below ground level on the south side.		31. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete	
		32. WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick	
		33. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable/Shingles	
		34. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 3 SIDE	
		35. WALL TREATMENT	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE This house was built in approximately 1957 and has been the home of Dr. William Wallace Dowdy since that time. Dr. Dowdy attended the University of Iowa, Cornell University and Western Reserve University before joining the Lincoln University faculty in 1929 as a Professor of Biology. A nationally-recognized entomologist; Dr. Dowdy headed the Department of Biology for many years and is currently an Emeritus Professor. Dr. Rosemary Hearn, Professor of English at Lincoln University, resides in an upstairs apartment in this building.		36. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle	
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS		37. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()	
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION <u>In-field observation, Lincoln University Undergraduate Bulletin (1978-1979), Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory.</u>		38. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Excellent	
		39. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
		40. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
		41. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
		42. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
		PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED	
		46. PREPARED BY Kremer/Jenkins	
		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
		48. DATE 6/82	
		49. REVISION DATE(S)	

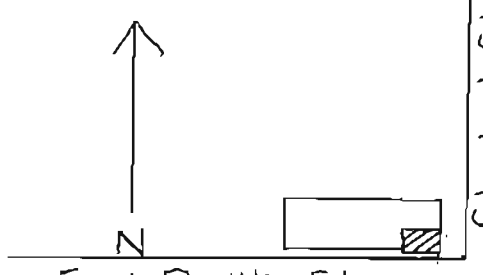
811 East Dunklin Street





MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <div style="text-align: right;">0105</div>	
2. COUNTY Cole		3. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 815 E. Dunklin St.		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY 17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD 1956	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Modern/Ranch House	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION 		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER 20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER Major Bros. Const. Co.	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
		22. PRESENT USE Residence	
		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____ UTM _____		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN Charles Hoard 815 E. Dunklin St.	
10. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
13. PART OF ESTAB. YES () NO (X) DIST. DISTRICT? NO (X)		28. NO. OF STORIES 1	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete	
		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick	
		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Hip/Shingles	
		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT _____ SIDE _____	
		34. WALL TREATMENT	
		35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle	
		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()	
		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Excellent	
		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES <p>This modern ranch house features common-bond brick, a hip roof, and a centrally-located brick chimney. Aluminum storm windows are present throughout. A carport appears on the east side of the house.</p>			
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 100%; position: relative;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: 0; right: 0; bottom: 0; left: 0;"> PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED </div> </div>			
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE <p>Charles and Yvonne Hoard purchased the lot on which the present structure stands in 1955. The house, built by Major Brothers Construction Company, was built in 1956. Dr. Charles Hoard is a graduate of Bishop College, the University of Wisconsin and the University of Indiana. Hoard came to Lincoln University in 1941, serving as a Professor of Education until the late 1970s. Yvonne Hoard attended Howard University and the University of Missouri. In 1968, Professor Hoard joined the Lincoln University faculty as an Assistant Professor of Health and Physical Education, a position she</p>			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION <p>In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Records of the Cole County Recorder of Deeds Office, interview with Yvonne Hoard.</p>			
		46. PREPARED BY Kremer/Jenkins	
		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
		48. DATE 6/82	
		49. REVISION DATE(S)	

815 E. Dunklin St.





Jefferson City: Lincoln University



The Lincoln University Home Management House, at 926 E. Dunklin, was erected in 1940. It was built by students in Lincoln's Industrial Arts and Mechanical Arts Departments. It is a simulated "home" where senior Home Economics majors receive practical instruction in their field.

This flying bond brick building rests upon a masonry foundation. A bay-shaped enclave appears at the right side of the building. Masonite siding on the second story is a later

alteration. A small hip roof door overhang is on the left of the building. Decorative lattice and posts are also present. The front door is highlighted by a shouldered architrave.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)	
2. COUNTY		0125	
Cole			
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES		3. OTHER NAME(S)	
LUBSP			
5. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
1103 E. Dunklin Street		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY		c. 1930	
Jefferson City, MO.		18. STYLE OR DESIGN	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION		Bungalow	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT	
		Residence	
		22. PRESENT USE	
Residence		23. OWNERSHIP	
		PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN		28. NO. OF STORIES	
		1-1/2	
9. COORDINATES		29. BASEMENT?	
UTM		YES () NO (X)	
LAT		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL	
LONG		Concrete	
10. SITE () BUILDING (X)		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION	
STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		Brick	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)		Gable/Shingles	
13. PART OF ESTD. DIST. YES () DIST. DISTRICT? NO (X)		33. NO. OF BAYS	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		FRONT 3 - - SIDE 3	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		34. WALL TREATMENT	
25. OPEN TO PUBLIC?		35. PLAN SHAPE	
YES () NO (X)		Rectangle	
26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42)	
		ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()	
27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED		37. CONDITION	
		INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR _____	
		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY?	
		YES () NO (X)	
		39. ENDANGERED BY WHAT?	
		YES () NO (X)	
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD?	
		YES (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES		PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED	
This common-bond brick bungalow has a north-south gable roof running parallel to Locust Street. A hip roof covers an open front porch, its rafters remaining visible. Three brick columns topped with rusticated ashlar support the porch roof. Main floor windows feature relieving arches of header brick and stone sills. (Continued)			
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE			
This house appears on the 1939 Sanborn Map, but not on the 1923 Map. Neighborhood significance only.			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION		46. PREPARED BY	
In-field observation, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory, Sanborn Maps.		Kremer/Jenkins	
		47. ORGANIZATION	
		LUBSP	
		48. DATE	
		6/82	
		49. REVISION DATE(S)	

U. OPEN (PAGE 1)
 S. TOWNSHIP
 RANG
 SECTION

1103 L. Dunklins Street



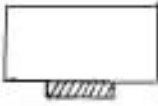
42. continued

Upper sashes in the double-hung windows feature three lights, while lower sashes contain one light each. An interior brick chimney appears in the center of the house, just east of the gable ridge. A garage door entrance to the basement is visible on the west side.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)	
2. COUNTY Cole		Hays House 0126	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 1105 E. Dunklin Street		10. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City, MO		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1930	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Bungalow	
 <p>East Dunklin</p>		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
		22. PRESENT USE Residence	
9. COORDINATES UTM LAT _____ LONG _____		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
10. SITE () STRUCTURE () BUILDING (X) OBJECT ()		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN Rev. Granville Hays 1105 E. Dunklin St.	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION Rev. G. Hays/633-8848	
13. PART OF ESTAB. YES () HIST. DISTRICT? NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		28. NO. OF STORIES 1-1/2	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This common-bond brick bungalow features a gable roof with an east-west ridge, broken by a gable roof front porch extending from the building's south side. The porch is open and has a concrete floor. The porch is supported by two brick columns topped with rusticated ashlar. The double-hung windows, which feature stone		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete	
(continued) House present on 1939 Sanborn Map, but not on the 1923 Map. Neighborhood significance only.		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick	
		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Broken Gable/Shingles	
		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 3 SIDE 3	
		34. WALL TREATMENT	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE		35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle	
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()	
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory, records of the Cole County Recorder of Deed's office.		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR _____	
		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
		PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED	
		46. PREPARED BY Kremer/Jenkins	
		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
		48. DATE 6/82	
		49. REVISION DATE(S)	

1105 E. Dunklin St.



42 (continued): sills, are uniform in size and have three-over-one lights.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

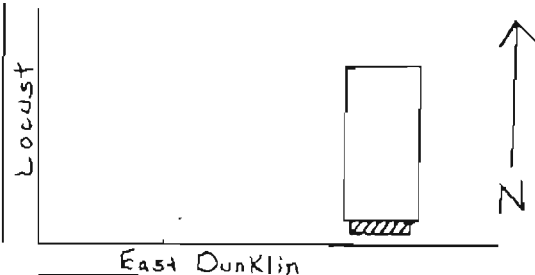
1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <div style="text-align: center;">Wilbers House</div>	
2. COUNTY <div style="text-align: center;">Cole</div>		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES <div style="text-align: center;">LUBSP</div>			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS <div style="text-align: center;">1109 East Dunklin St.</div>		18. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY <div style="text-align: center;">Jefferson City</div>		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD <div style="text-align: center;">c. 1928</div>	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION <div style="text-align: center;"></div>		19. STYLE OR DESIGN <div style="text-align: center;">Bungalow</div>	
		18. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
9. COORDINATES UTM LAT _____ LONG _____		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT <div style="text-align: center;">Residence</div>	
10. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		22. PRESENT USE <div style="text-align: center;">Residence</div>	
		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN <div style="text-align: center;">Cecile Wilbers 1109 East Dunklin St.</div>	
		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
13. PART OF ESTAB. YES () HIST. DISTRICT? NO (X)		32. NO. OF STORIES <div style="text-align: center;">1-1/2</div>	
		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL <div style="text-align: center;">Concrete</div>	
		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION <div style="text-align: center;">Brick</div>	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL <div style="text-align: center;">Gable/Shingles</div>	
		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 3 SIDE	
16. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES <div style="text-align: center;">This simple common-bond brick bungalow features a gable roof with a north-south ridge. A brick chimney appears on the east slope of the roof center. Three brick columns topped with rusticated ashlar support an open porch. The porch floor is wooden. Relieving arches of header brick appear above each window. The windows</div>		34. WALL TREATMENT	
		35. PLAN SHAPE <div style="text-align: center;">Rectangle</div>	
17. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE <div style="text-align: center;">(continued)</div> <div style="text-align: center;">This house appears on the 1939 Sanborn Map, but not on the 1923 Map. The current owner's father was the first resident of this house. Neighborhood significance only.</div>		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()	
		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR <u>Good</u>	
18. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
19. SOURCES OF INFORMATION <div style="text-align: center;">In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory.</div>		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
20. PREPARED BY <div style="text-align: center;">Kremer/Jenkins</div>		42. ORGANIZATION <div style="text-align: center;">LUBSP</div>	
21. DATE <div style="text-align: center;">6/82</div>		43. REVISION DATE(S)	

PHOTO
MUST

BE
PROVIDED

1109 East Dunklin St.

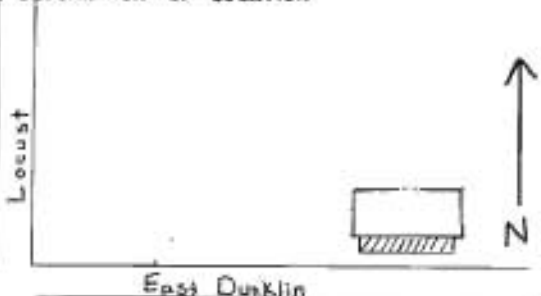


42 (continued): have stone sills and are double hung, with three-over-one lights.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <div style="text-align: right;">0128</div>	
2. COUNTY <div style="text-align: center;">Cole</div>		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES <div style="text-align: center;">LUBSP</div>			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS <div style="text-align: center;">1111 E. Dunklin Street</div>		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY <div style="text-align: center;">Jefferson City, MO</div>		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD <div style="text-align: center;">c. 1928</div>	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION <div style="text-align: center;"></div>		18. STYLE OR DESIGN <div style="text-align: center;">Bungalow</div>	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT <div style="text-align: center;">Residence</div>	
22. PRESENT USE <div style="text-align: center;">Residence</div>		28. NO. OF STORIES <div style="text-align: center;">1-1/2</div>	
23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)		29. BASEMENT? YES () NO (X)	
24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN <div style="text-align: center;">Orden Ballance 1111 E. Dorothy Campbell Dunklin</div>		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL <div style="text-align: center;">Concrete</div>	
25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION <div style="text-align: center;">Brick</div>	
26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION <div style="text-align: center;">Campbell/Ballance 636-6767</div>		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL <div style="text-align: center;">Broken Gable/Shingles</div>	
27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 3 SIDE 3	
28. COORDINATES UTM LAT _____ LONG _____		34. WALL TREATMENT	
29. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		35. PLAN SHAPE <div style="text-align: center;">Rectangle</div>	
30. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()	
31. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR <div style="text-align: center;">Good</div>	
32. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
33. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES () NO (X)	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES <div style="text-align: center;">This common-bond brick bungalow features a gable roof with an east-west ridge and a gable roof dormer projecting from the south side. The gable roof of the house extends over an open front porch and is supported by three brick columns topped with rusticated ashlar. Windows are double hung with one light in each sash and</div>		<div style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 10px; width: 100px; margin: 0 auto;">PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED</div>	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE (continued) <div style="text-align: center;">This house appears on the 1939 Sanborn Map, but not on the 1923 Map. The earliest date an occupant of this house is listed in <u>Hackman's Jefferson City Directory</u> is 1929, when Theodore Wilbers, a white chauffeur, lived here. Whites continued to occupy this house throughout most of the twentieth century.</div>			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION <div style="text-align: center;">In-field observation, <u>Hackman's Jefferson City Directory</u>, Sanborn Maps</div>		46. PREPARED BY <div style="text-align: center;">Kremer/Jenkins</div>	
		47. ORGANIZATION <div style="text-align: center;">LUBSP</div>	
		48. DATE <div style="text-align: center;">6/82</div>	
		49. REVISION DATE(S) <div style="text-align: center;">-</div>	

1111 E. Dunklin Street



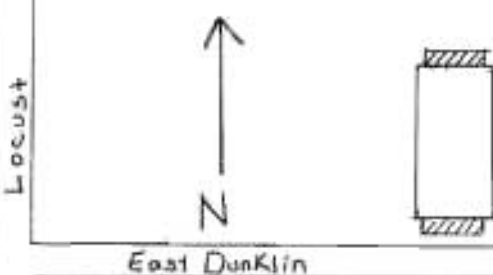
42, continued

and all but the dormer windows have stone sills. The floor of the open front porch is concrete. A masonite-sided porch has been added to the rear. Masonite siding has also been added to the outside of the upper story of the house.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Avery Residence	
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S) Carrender Residence	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP		6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 1113 E. Dunklin St.	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY Bungalow	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION 		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1945	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Bungalow	
10. SITE () BUILDING (X)		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		22. PRESENT USE Residence	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN Mrs. William Avery 1113 E. Dunklin St.	
25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION Mrs. Avery-636-9057	
27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED		28. NO. OF STORIES 2	
29. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
30. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete	
31. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick	
32. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gambrel/Shingles	
33. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 3 SIDE	
34. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION (X) ALTERED () MOVED ()		34. WALL TREATMENT	
35. CONDITION INTERIOR Good EXTERIOR Good		35. PLAN SHAPE	
36. PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION (X) ALTERED () MOVED ()	
37. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This common-bond brick building features a Swedish-gambrel roof. A porch with a hip roof is present in front. The two ends of the porch are supported by brick columns. There is a wooden post supporting the middle of the porch. An interior chimney of brick is present and on the east side of the roof, as is a shed-roof dormer.		37. CONDITION INTERIOR Good EXTERIOR Good	
38. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE This house does not appear on the 1939 Sanborn Map. It was probably built in the mid-1940s. Neighborhood significance only.		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
39. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
40. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory, records of the Cole County Recorder of Deeds Office.		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
41. PREPARED BY Kremer/Jenkins		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
42. ORGANIZATION LUBSP		42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES (continued)	
43. DATE 6/82		43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE This house does not appear on the 1939 Sanborn Map. It was probably built in the mid-1940s. Neighborhood significance only.	
44. REVISION DATE(S)		44. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory, records of the Cole County Recorder of Deeds Office.	

1113 E. Dunklin St.

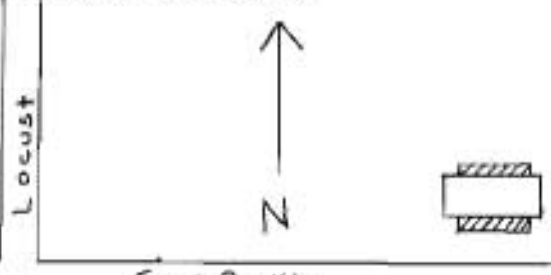


42 (continued): A screened-in porch has been added to the rear of the building. Windows are double-hung with single lights in each sash.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)	
2. COUNTY Cole		Bolton House 0130	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 1117 E. Dunklin Street		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City, MO		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1900	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION 		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Saddlebag	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
10. SITE () BUILDING (X)		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES (X) NO ()		22. PRESENT USE Residence	
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN Earl Bolton 421 Marshall Street	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This simple frame structure rests upon a foundation of random coursed ashlar. A brick chimney appears in the center of the gable-roof ridge. The ridge in the center of the gable-roof ridge, runs east-west. An open hip-roof front porch is supported by three, unfluted wooden columns. The porch floor is wooden. Entrance		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION Bobby Smith	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE (continued) Although a black man, William Cox, lived in this house in 1908-1909, it has been the home of whites for most of the twentieth century, until the very recent past. The person who lived in this house the longest was Louis Mueller, a janitor at the Cole County Courthouse, who lived here as early as 1915 and continued living here through the 1930s.		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS		28. NO. OF STORIES 1	
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory, records of the Cole County Recorder of Deed's office.		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Stone	
		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION	
		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable/Shingles	
		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 4 SIDE 2	
		34. WALL TREATMENT	
		35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle	
		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION (X) ALTERED () MOVED ()	
		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Fair	
		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
		PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED	
		46. PREPARED BY Kremer/Jenkins	
		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
		48. DATE 6/82	
		49. REVISION DATE(S) -	

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
P.O. BOX 25087
DENVER, COLORADO 80225

U. S. GINER NAME(S)
TOWNSHIP
RANGE
SECTION

1117 E. Dunklin Street



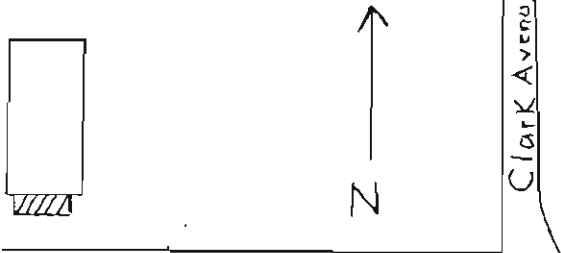
42. continued

to the house may be gained by two doors leading from the front porch. Windows are double hung with two lights in each sash. A single-story frame addition appears to the rear (north side) of the house. It features a hip roof.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <div style="text-align: center;">McCroan House</div>	
2. COUNTY <div style="text-align: center;">Cole</div>		5. OTHER NAME(S) <div style="text-align: right;">0131</div>	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES <div style="text-align: center;">LUBSP</div>			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS <div style="text-align: center;">1119 East Dunklin Street</div>		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY <div style="text-align: center;">Jefferson City</div>		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD <div style="text-align: center;">Since 1939</div>	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">East Dunklin</div></div>		18. STYLE OR DESIGN <div style="text-align: center;">Bungalow</div>	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT <div style="text-align: center;">Residence</div>	
		22. PRESENT USE <div style="text-align: center;">Residence</div>	
		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN <div style="text-align: center;">Eleanor McCroan 1119 E. Dunklin St.</div>	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
10. SITE () STRUCTURE () BUILDING (X) OBJECT ()		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO ()			
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		38. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED (X) MOVED ()	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO ()		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES <div style="text-align: center;">This bungalow is constructed of uncoursed and roughly-cut sandstone. It features a gable roof with a north-south ridge. An exterior sandstone chimney is visible in the middle of the west wall. An open porch with a hip roof appears at the front of the building. The porch roof is supported by three sandstone columns topped with rusticated ashlar. The porch floor is made of concrete.</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 20px; width: 100%;">PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED</div>	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE <div style="text-align: center;">This house does not appear on the 1939 Sanborn Map. Neighborhood significance only.</div>			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION <div style="text-align: center;">In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory, records of the Cole County Recorder of Deeds office.</div>		46. PREPARED BY <div style="text-align: center;">Kremer/Jenkins</div> 47. ORGANIZATION <div style="text-align: center;">LUBSP</div>	
		48. DATE <div style="text-align: center;">6/82</div>	
		49. REVISION DATE(S)	

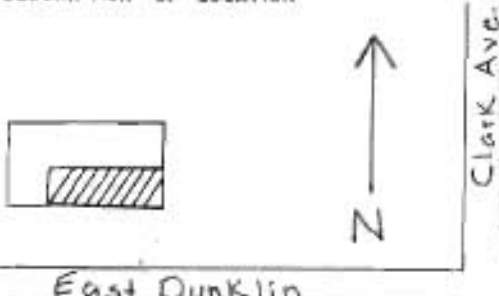
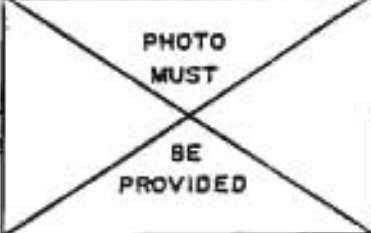
1119 East Dunklin Street





MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)	
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S) 0132	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 1123 E. Dunklin St.		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1900	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION		18. STYLE OR DESIGN T-House	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
9. COORDINATES UTM LAT _____ LONG _____		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
10. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		22. PRESENT USE Residence	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
13. PART OF ESTAB. YES () NO (X) DIST. DISTRICT? NO (X)		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN Dr. William Ross 1125 E. Dunklin St.	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
		28. NO. OF STORIES 1-1/2	
		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Stone	
		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Frame	
		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable/Shingles	
		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 3 SIDE _____	
		34. WALL TREATMENT	
		35. PLAN SHAPE "L"	
		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()	
		37. CONDITION INTERIOR Good EXTERIOR Good	
		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This "L"-shaped T-house features gable roofs on each section and a shed-roof extension over an open front porch. Shingles cover the building's exterior. Double-hung windows contain a single light in each sash. There are two entrances from the front porch.			
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE This house was probably built about the turn of the century. It's location well below street level suggests that the current street level is much higher than it once was. This house was owned by whites until recently, when it was purchased by Dr. William Ross, a local black physician, to be used as rental property. Ms. Willie Green, Lincoln University librarian, is the current occupant of this house.			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory, records of the Cole County Recorder of Deed's office.		46. PREPARED BY Gary Kremer	
		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
		48. DATE 6/82	
		49. REVISION DATE(S) -	

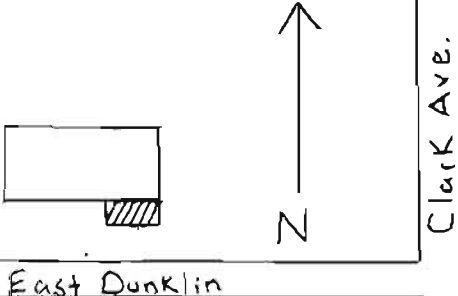
1123 E. Dunklin St.





MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <div style="text-align: right;">0133</div>	
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 1125 East Dunklin St.		10. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1930	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION <div style="text-align: center;"></div>		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Vernacular	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
		22. PRESENT USE Residence	
		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN Dr. William Ross 1125 E. Dunklin St.	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
10. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO ()			
13. PART OF ESTAB. YES () HIST. DISTRICT? NO (X)			
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO ()			
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT			
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES <p>This stucco-covered frame building has an open front porch with slightly arched features, giving the house a faintly-Spanish look. Hip roofs cover both the porch and the house as a whole. A gable-roof dormer is present on the south side of the building. It features two double-hung windows with four small lights in each sash.</p>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 20px; width: 100px; margin: 0 auto;">PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED</div>	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE <p>This house is currently the residence of prominent black physician Dr. William Ross. Dr. Ross is also the long-time president of the Jefferson City chapter of the NAACP. A white man named Hunter C. Ewing had this house built about 1930 and made it his home for a number of years. The house continued to be occupied by whites until very recently.</p>			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, city directory, Sanborn Maps, records of the Cole County Recorder of Deeds Office.		48. PREPARED BY Kramer/Jenkins	
		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
		49. DATE 6/82	
		49. REVISION DATE(S) -	

S. TOWNSHIP
RANGE
SECTION

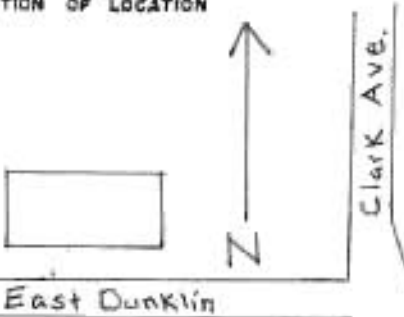
1125 East Dunklin St.





MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Reisdorf House	
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S) 0134	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 1127 E. Dunklin St.		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City, MO		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1930	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION 		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Shotgun	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Business	
		22. PRESENT USE Residence	
		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
10. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)			
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		38. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION (X) ALTERED () MOVED ()	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES <p>This small single story frame structure features a slightly pitched gable roof with a north-south ridge. The ell to the west of the original structure is also frame. The irregularly-sized windows are all double-hung, with two lights in each sash.</p>		PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE <p>Victor J. Reisdorf, a white person, operated a neighborhood barber shop in this building in the early 1930s, the first time this address appears in a city directory. In more recent years, this building was converted into a residence.</p>			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION <p>In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory, records of the Cole County Recorder of Deed's Office.</p>		46. PREPARED BY Kremer/Jenkins	
		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
		48. DATE 6/82	
		49. REVISION DATE(S) -	

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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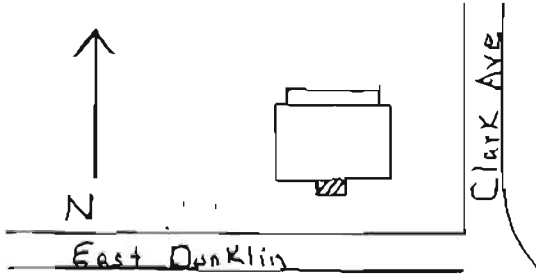
1127 E. Dunklin St.





MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <div style="text-align: right;">0135</div>	
2. COUNTY <div style="text-align: center;">Cole</div>		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES <div style="text-align: center;">LUBSP</div>			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS <div style="text-align: center;">1131 E. Dunklin Street</div>		10. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD <div style="text-align: center;">c. 1925</div>	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY <div style="text-align: center;">Jefferson City, MO</div>		18. STYLE OR DESIGN <div style="text-align: center;">Vernacular</div>	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT <div style="text-align: center;">Residence</div>	
		22. PRESENT USE <div style="text-align: center;">Residence</div>	
		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
10. SITE () STRUCTURE () BUILDING (XX) OBJECT ()		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (XX)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)			
13. PART OF ESTD. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (XX)		38. NO. OF STORIES <div style="text-align: right;">2</div>	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		39. BASEMENT? YES (XX) NO ()	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL <div style="text-align: center;">Concrete</div>	
		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION	
		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL <div style="text-align: center;">Broken Gable/Shingles</div>	
		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT _____ SIDE _____	
		34. WALL TREATMENT	
		35. PLAN SHAPE	
		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION (XX) ALTERED () MOVED ()	
		37. CONDITION INTERIOR <div style="text-align: center;">Poor</div> EXTERIOR <div style="text-align: center;">Poor</div>	
		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (XX)	
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (XX)	
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (XX) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES <div style="display: flex;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>This much remodeled frame central-hall house features a broken gable roof with an east-west ridge. A gable roof dormer extends from the south side of the roof. A frame gable roof addition appears to the rear of the building. Windows in the original portion of the house are uniform in size and are double-hung, with one light in</p> </div> <div style="flex: 1; text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED </div> </div>			
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE (continued) <p>The first owner of this house was a white man, William G. Tritsch, who lived in this house from the mid-1920s through at least the 1930s. Neighborhood significance only.</p>			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION <div style="text-align: center;">In-field observations, <u>Hackman's Jefferson City Directory</u>, Sanborn Maps.</div>		46. PREPARED BY <div style="text-align: center;">Kremer/Jenkins</div>	
		47. ORGANIZATION <div style="text-align: center;">LUBSP</div>	
		48. DATE <div style="text-align: center;">6/82</div>	
		49. REVISION DATE(S)	

1131 E. Dunklin Street



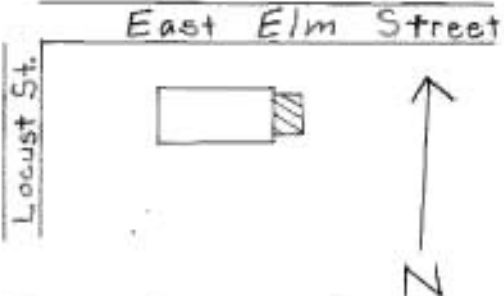
42. continued

each house. A hip roof open front porch is supported by three ornate wooden posts. A brick interior chimney appears in the center of the house, just to the north of the gable roof ridge.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Sadler House	
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S) <i>not entered</i>	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 1118 East Elm St.		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY 1960s	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD 1960s	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION 		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Modern/Ranch House	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
10. SITE () BUILDING (X)		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		22. PRESENT USE Residence	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN Gene Sadler 2706 Twin Hills Road	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
16. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This frame structure features an east-west gable roof running parallel to Elm Street. Fixed aluminum storm windows are present throughout the building.		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
17. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE Neighborhood significance only.		28. NO. OF STORIES 1	
18. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS		29. BASEMENT? YES () NO (X)	
19. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, interview with Lloyd Keller, tenant of the house.		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete	
20. PREPARED BY Gary Kremer		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Frame	
21. ORGANIZATION LUBSP		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable/Shingles	
22. DATE 6/82		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 3 SIDE	
23. REVISION DATE(S)		34. WALL TREATMENT	
24. PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED		35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle	
25. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()		36. CONDITION INTERIOR Good EXTERIOR Good	
26. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)		37. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
27. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()		38. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	

1118 East Elm Street





MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <div style="text-align: right;">0143</div>	
2. COUNTY <div style="text-align: center;">Cole</div>		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES <div style="text-align: center;">LUBSP</div>			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS <div style="text-align: center;">1120 East Elm Street</div>		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY <div style="text-align: center;">Jefferson City, MO</div>		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD <div style="text-align: center;">c. 1933</div>	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION		18. STYLE OR DESIGN <div style="text-align: center;">Bungalow</div>	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT <div style="text-align: center;">Residence</div>	
		22. PRESENT USE <div style="text-align: center;">Residence</div>	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
10. SITE () STRUCTURE () BUILDING (X) OBJECT ()		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO ()		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO ()		28. NO. OF STORIES 1-1/2	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL <div style="text-align: center;">Concrete</div>	
		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION <div style="text-align: center;">Sandstone</div>	
		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL <div style="text-align: center;">Gable/Shingles</div>	
		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 3 - SIDE 3	
		34. WALL TREATMENT	
		35. PLAN SHAPE <div style="text-align: center;">Rectangle</div>	
		36. CHANGES IN NO. #21 ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()	
		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR <div style="text-align: center;">Fair</div>	
		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (XX)	
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES <p>This bungalow is constructed of uncoursed and roughly cut sandstone. It features a shed-roof dormer on the north side of a gable roof with an east-west ridge. The roof extends, shed-roof fashion, over an open front porch. The front porch is supported by three stone columns topped with rusticated ashlar. All windows in the house are double hung and contain two lights in each sash.</p>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 20px; width: 100px; margin: 0 auto;"> PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED </div>	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE <p>This house appears on the 1939 Sanborn Map, but not on the 1923 Map. It was probably built about 1933-1934 and initially occupied by a white man named Pick Williams, a hod carrier.</p> <p>Neighborhood significance only.</p>			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION <div style="text-align: center;">In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory, records of the Cole County Recorder of Deed's Office.</div>		46. PREPARED BY <div style="text-align: center;">Kremer/Jenkins</div>	
		47. ORGANIZATION <div style="text-align: center;">LUBSP</div>	
		48. DATE <div style="text-align: center;">6/82</div>	
		49. REVISION DATE(S)	

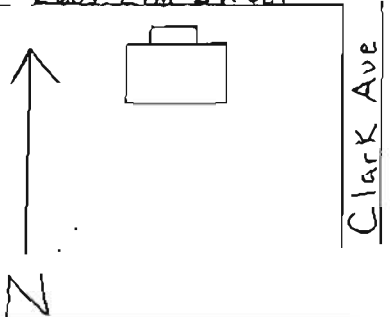
1120 East Elm Street





MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <div style="text-align: right;">0142</div>	
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 1126 E. Elm St.		18. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD 1938	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION East Elm Street 		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Bungalow	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER Rehagen	
10. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		22. PRESENT USE Residence	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO ()		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN William Turner 1126 E. Elm St.	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO ()		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION William Turner/635-5040	
		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
		28. NO. OF STORIES 1-1/2	
		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete	
		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Stone	
		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable/Shingles	
		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 4 SIDE	
		34. WALL TREATMENT	
		35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle	
		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED (X) MOVED ()	
		37. CONDITION INTERIOR Good EXTERIOR Good	
		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This house is constructed of uncoursed and roughly cut ashlar. A slightly-flared eave has been incorporated into the entryway of this otherwise gable roof structure. Window sills are made of rusticated ashlar and all windows except the one in the entryway are double hung with three lights in each sash. The fixed window in the entryway contains six lights.		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 20px; width: 100px; margin: 0 auto;"> PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED </div>	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE The current resident of this house, Mr. William Turner, is an elderly black man who is an important source of black folk history in Jefferson City.			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory, interview with William Turner.		46. PREPARED BY Kramer/Jenkins	
		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
		48. DATE 6/82	
		49. REVISION DATE(S) -	

1126 E. Elm St.





Jefferson City: Lincoln University



This building at 601 Jackson Street serves as the residence of the President of Lincoln University. The house was built in 1913 by Mr. Hugh Stephens, a long-time resident of Jefferson City who once served as Chairman of the Board of the Exchange National Bank. Lincoln University purchased the building as a permanent place of residence for its presidents in 1965.

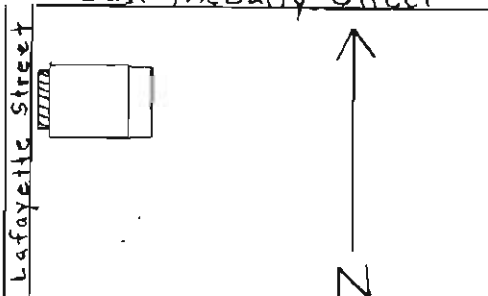
This stone house of Williamsburgh design has a marbled

entrance walkway that winds to the front door. The original footscrapers are still on either side of the front door and one of the back doors. The house was designed by the same architects, Tracy and Swarthout, who designed the State Capitol building. The house has twenty-two rooms and a very large foyer. It has nine outside entrance doors.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Prenger House	
2. COUNTY Cole		3. OTHER NAME(S) 6088	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
5. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 407 Lafayette St.		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1910	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION East McCarty Street		18. STYLE OR DESIGN American Foursquare	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
9. COORDINATES UTM LAT _____ LONG _____		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
10. SITE () STRUCTURE () BUILDING (X) OBJECT ()		22. PRESENT USE Residence	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES (X) NO ()		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN Marcia Hammons 409 Lafayette St.	
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES (X) NO ()		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This common-bond brick structure has a shingle hip-roof. A hip-roof dormer extends perpendicular to Lafayette Street and has two double-hung windows with one-over-one lights. The front porch has a shingle roof and is supported by three unfluted columns topped with rusticated ashlar. A wooden banister encloses the		PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED.	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE (continued) The first occupant of this house was P. H. Prenger, a local white barber. This house continued to be occupied by whites through the 1930s. By the mid-1940s, however, this and every other house on the Lafayette-side of this block was occupied by blacks. Perhaps the most prominent of the black tenants who lived in this house in the mid-1940s was Professor James Seeney, long-time principal of the Lincoln University Laboratory School and Head of the Department of Education at Lincoln University until his death in the early 1970s.			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory.		46. PREPARED BY Kremer/Jenkins	
		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
		48. DATE 6/82	
		49. REVISION DATE(S) -	

OTHER NAME(S)

TOWNSHIP

RANGE

SECTION

407 Lafayette St.

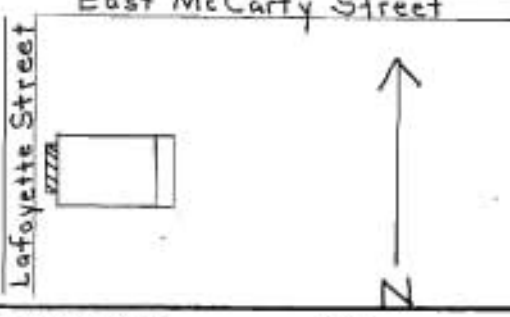


42 (continued): front porch which has six concrete steps descending to the ground. There is a screened-in porch on the rear of the structure.



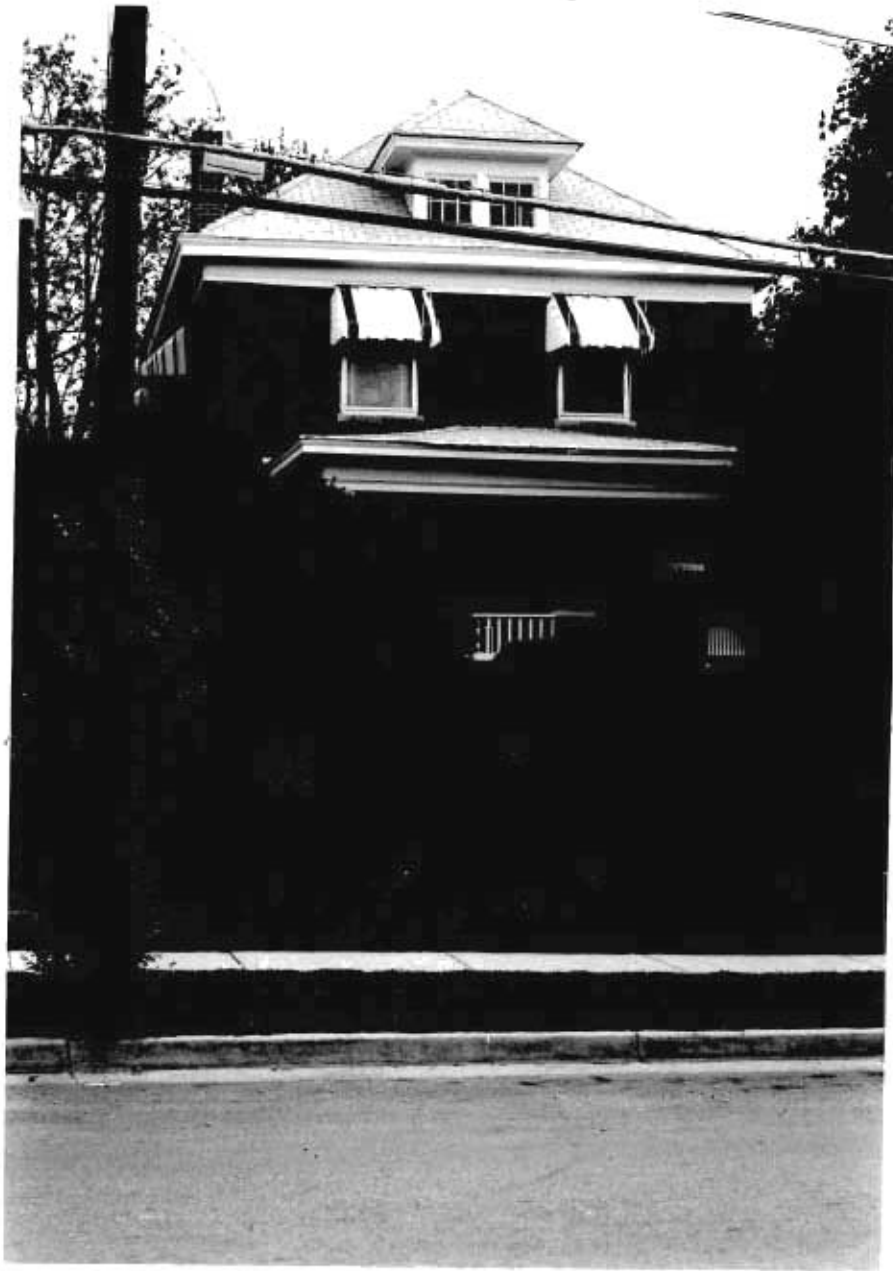
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Hammons House	
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S) 0087	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 409 Lafayette St.		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY c. 1910	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1910	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION East McCarty Street 		18. STYLE OR DESIGN American Foursquare	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____ UTM _____		22. PRESENT USE Residence	
10. SITE () STRUCTURE () BUILDING (X) OBJECT ()		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN Marcia Hammons 409 Lafayette St.	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES (X) NO ()		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES (X) NO ()		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		28. NO. OF STORIES 2	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This common-bond brick structure has a shingled hip roof. A hip-roof dormer runs perpendicular to Lafayette Street and has two double-hung windows with three-over-three lights. There is an interior brick chimney along the center of the north wall. Aluminum awnings hang over the double-hung windows which feature one-		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Stone	
		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick	
		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Hip/Shingles	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE (over) The first occupant of this house was J. Goldman, a white person who served as manager of the Jefferson Theatre. This building was occupied by whites until the early 1940s. Arthur L. Hammons, a black Professor of Agriculture at Lincoln University, purchased this house in August 1945. Mr. Hammons' widow, Marcia, former Head of the Department of Home Economics at Lincoln University, still resides in this house.		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 3 SIDE	
		34. WALL TREATMENT	
		35. PLAN SHAPE Square	
		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()	
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS		37. CONDITION INTERIOR Good EXTERIOR Good	
		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory, records of the Cole County Recorder of Deed's Office, interview with Marcia Hammons.		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
		46. PREPARED BY Kremer/Jenkins	
47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP		48. DATE 6/82	
		49. REVISION DATE(S) -	

D. OTHER NAME(S)
 E. TOWNSHIP
 F. MAP
 G. SECTION

409 Lafayette St.



42 (continued): over-one lights. The windows have stone sills. The front porch has a shingle roof supported by two brick columns topped with rusticated ashlar. A wooden banister encloses the front porch which has six concrete steps descending to the ground.



Jefferson City (continued):



This building at 409 Lafayette Street is the long-time home of Professor Marcia Canty Hammons, who came to Lincoln

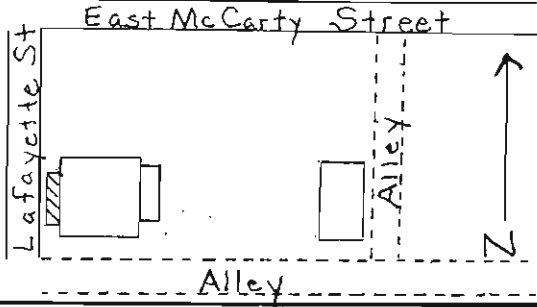
University as a teacher of Home Economics in 1931. This house was built in 1906.

This is a common bond brick structure on a coursed ashlar foundation. The roof and dormer are hip-roofed with a projecting cornice. The hip roof of the porch has a very shallow slope. Brick piers and wooden railings are employed on the porch. Aluminum awnings over the upper-story windows are a later addition.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Blue House</div>	
2. COUNTY <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Cole</div>		5. OTHER NAME(S) <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.2em;">0086</div>	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">LUBSP</div>			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">411 Lafayette St.</div>		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Jefferson City</div>		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">1910</div>	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION		18. STYLE OR DESIGN <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">American Foursquare</div>	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Residence</div>	
		22. PRESENT USE <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Residence</div>	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____ UTM _____		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
10. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Cecil A. Blue 411 Lafayette St.</div>	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES (X) NO ()		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		32. NO. OF STORIES <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">2</div>	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This common-bond two-story brick structure rests upon a foundation of coursed ashlar. Windows in this building are irregular in size and asymmetrically placed. Both the roof and dormer employ a hip roof with a projecting cornice. This projecting cornice can also be seen in the roof covering the porch. Three unfluted		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Stone</div>	
		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Brick</div>	
		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Hip/Shingles</div>	
		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 3 SIDE 3	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE Originally this house was owned and occupied by whites. Since 1946, however, it has served as the home of Professor Cecil A. Blue. Professor Blue attended Harvard University from 1921 through 1926 and came to Lincoln University as an instructor of English in 1928. He held that position until his retirement in 1973. Professor is also an accomplished writer whose earliest works included a short story published in the Harlem Renaissance classic, <u>The Negro Caravan</u> .		34. WALL TREATMENT	
		35. PLAN SHAPE <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Square</div>	
		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION (X) ALTERED () MOVED ()	
		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Excellent</div>	
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS Directly behind this house, at the end of the lot on which this house is located, there stands a double-pen brick structure which is now vacant. This building is owned by Cecil Blue and must have been built since 1939,		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, personal interview with Cecil A. Blue, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory, records of the Cole County Recorder of Deed's Office.		46. PREPARED BY <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Kremer/Jenkins</div>	
48. DATE <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">6/82</div>		47. ORGANIZATION <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">LUBSP</div>	
		49. REVISION DATE(S) <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">-</div>	

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

5. OTHER NAME(S)

6. TOWNSHIP

RANGE

SECTION

411 Lafayette St.



- 42 (continued): columns support this porch. The shed-roof, mason-ite-sided addition to the rear is of recent vintage, as are the metal railings on the front porch.
- 44 (continued): inasmuch as it does not appear on the Sanborn Map for that year. The building, which appears to have been a residence at one time, rests upon a foundation of concrete blocks and has a north-south gable roof. A two-window shed-roof dormer appears on the west side of the house.



Jefferson City (continued):



This house, located at 411 Lafayette Street, is the long-time home of Professor Cecil A. Blue. The house was built in 1906. Professor Blue attended Harvard University from 1921 through 1926 and came to Lincoln University as an instructor of English in 1928, a position he held until his retirement in 1973. Professor Blue is also an accomplished writer whose earliest works included a short story published during

the Harlem Renaissance.

This common bond two-story brick structure rests upon a foundation of coursed ashlar. Windows in this building are irregular in style and size and are asymetrically placed. Both the roof and dormer employ a hip roof with a projecting cornice. This projecting cornice can also be seen in the roof covering the porch. Three unfluted columns support this porch. The shed-roofed, masonite-sided structure at the rear is a later addition, as are the metal railings on the front porch.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) McKittrick House		6085
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S)		
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP				
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 413 Lafayette St.		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY		28. NO. OF STORIES 1-1/2
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City, MO		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1925		29. BASEMENT? YES () NO (X)
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Bungalow		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable/Shingles
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT _____ SIDE 3
		22. PRESENT USE Residence		34. WALL TREATMENT
9. COORDINATES UTM LAT _____ LONG _____		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)		35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle
10. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION (X) ALTERED (X) MOVED ()
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Good
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES (X) NO ()		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES (X) NO ()				40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT				41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This common-bond brick structure features an east-west gable roof and a shed-roof dormer on the north side of the building. A wooden arch above lattice work appears over the north entrance to the building. What was once an open shed-roof front porch, supported by two brick columns, has been closed in. A decorative trellis				<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED </div>
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE (continued) This building does not appear on the 1923 Sanborn Map. It was probably erected in the mid-1920s by John J. Jobe, a white man who occupied it into the 1930s. In the 1940s, this building was owned by Missouri State Attorney General Roy McKittrick, who rented it to Lincoln University faculty members. The most prominent of his tenants was Professor Thomas D. Pawley III who lived in this house from 1945-1947. Now Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, Dr. Pawley came to Lincoln as a Professor of Speech and (continued)				
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS				
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, <u>Hackman's Jefferson City Directory</u> , records of the Cole County Recorder of Deed's Office, interview with Dean Thomas D. Pawley III.				46. PREPARED BY Kremer/Jenkins
				47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP
				48. DATE 6/82
				49. REVISION DATE(S) -

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

5. OTHER NAME(S)

6. TOWNSHIP

RANGE

SECTION

413 Lafayette St.

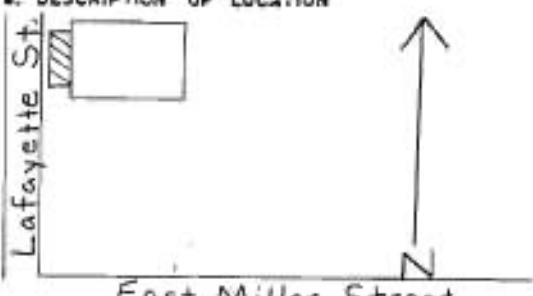


- 42 (continued): hides the space between the wooden floor of the porch and the ground. A car port attached to the rear of the building is a recent addition. Main-floor windows have relieving arches of header brick and stone sills.
- 43 (continued): Theatre in 1940. The well-known playwright received his undergraduate education at Virginia State College and his doctorate from the University of Iowa.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Black House	
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S) 0084	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 415 Lafayette St.		18. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City, Mo		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1925	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION 		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Bungalow	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
10. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES (X) NO ()		22. PRESENT USE Residence	
13. PART OF ESTAB. YES () NO (X)		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES (X) NO ()		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN Lurline Black 415 Lafayette St.	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This common-bond brick bungalow has an east-west gable roof which runs perpendicular to Lafayette Street. The upstairs has been converted to an apartment which may be entered by means of wooden stairs on the north side. A shed-roof dormer is present on the north side of the building. A shed-roof also extends over what was once (continued)		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE This house, like most of the others on the block, was occupied by whites until the mid-1940s. The first black couple to live in this house was Mr. and Mrs. Ted Black. Lurline Black, widow of Ted Black, continues to live in this house.		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS		28. NO. OF STORIES 1-1/2	
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory, records of the Cole County Recorder of Deed's Office.		29. BASEMENT? YES () NO (X)	
		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete	
		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick	
		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable/Shingles	
		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT _____ SIDE _____	
		34. WALL TREATMENT	
		35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle	
		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED (X) MOVED ()	
		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Good	
		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
		46. PREPARED BY Kremer/Jenkins	
		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
		48. DATE 6/82	
		49. REVISION DATE(S)	

U. S. ARCH. MAPS

RANGE

SECTION

415 Lafayette St.



42 (continued): an open porch, but has been closed in in recent years. The porch roof is supported by two brick columns. Windows in the main floor of the building have relieving arches of header brick and stone sills.



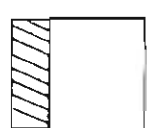
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <div style="text-align: right;">0083</div>	
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S) Busby House	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 417 Lafayette Street	16. THEMATIC CATEGORY 17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1900 18. STYLE OR DESIGN 19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER 20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER 21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence 22. PRESENT USE Residence 23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	28. NO. OF STORIES 2 29. BASEMENT? YES () NO (X) 30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete blocks 31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Concrete blocks 32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Shingles 33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 3 SIDE 34. WALL TREATMENT 35. PLAN SHAPE 36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()
---	---	---

Lafayette St.



East Miller Street

↑

N

7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City, MO 8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION	24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN Alan T. Busby 417 Lafayette	37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Good
--	--	--

9. COORDINATES UTM LAT _____ LONG _____	25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)
---	------------------------------------	---

10. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT () 11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)	12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X) 13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)	14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X) 26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION 27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED
--	---	---

15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT 42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This concrete block structure has a shed-roof dormer with two double-hung windows. The asphalt shingled roof extends, shed-roof style, over the front porch which is supported by four concrete piers with projecting cornices. The windows in this building are double-hung with one-over-one lights. A wrought iron railing extends around (continued)	PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED
---	---------------------------------

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE Whites apparently occupied this house from the early 1900s, until it was purchased by Lincoln University professor Alan T. Busby in the mid-1940s. David C. Jobe was the original owner of the house. He purchased the land on which it stands in 1896.	
---	--

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS	
---	--

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observations, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory, records of the Cole County Recorder of the Deed's office.	46. PREPARED BY Kremer/Jenkins 47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP 48. DATE 6/82 49. REVISION DATE(S)
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417 Lafayette St.



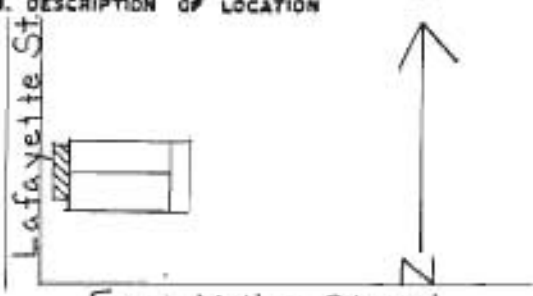
42. continued

the exterior of the porch, and a decorative plywood inter-lacing covers the area between the porch and the ground.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Russell House		8200 0082	
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S)			
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP					
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 419 Lafayette Street		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY		28. NO. OF STORIES 1	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City, MO		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1900		29. BASEMENT? YES () NO (X)	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION 		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Shotgun		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Frame	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable/Shingles	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 4 SIDE 3	
		22. PRESENT USE Residence		34. WALL TREATMENT	
		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)		35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle	
		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION (X) ALTERED () MOVED ()	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Fair	
10. SITE () BUILDING (X)		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES (X) NO ()				40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)				41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES (X) NO ()					
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT					
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This simple frame shotgun dwelling has a frame ell added to its north side. A gable roof on the original structure has an east-west ridge. An open front porch, extending the width of the original building and the addition, is supported by six wooden square posts. The porch is covered with a shed roof. Shingles cover the house's exterior.				PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE The first resident of this house appears to have been a white man named Samuel Jamison. He occupied this house as early as 1908. Like most of the other houses on this block, this one was occupied by whites until the 1940s. The first black owner of this house was Robert Russell, who lived here in the mid-1940s.					
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS This house is approximately sixty feet farther from Lafayette Street than other buildings on the block.					
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory, records of the Cole County Recorder of Deeds office.				46. PREPARED BY Kremer/Jenkins	
				47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
				48. DATE 6/82	
				49. REVISION DATE(S) -	

U. OTHER NAME(S)

T. TOWNSHIP

RANGE

SECTION


419 Lafayette St.





MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Richardson House		8200 0081	
2. COUNTY Cole		3. OTHER NAME(S)			
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP					
5. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 421 Lafayette St.		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY		28. NO. OF STORIES 2	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1924		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION 		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Bungalow		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gambrel/Shingles	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT _____ SIDE _____	
		22. PRESENT USE Residence/Apartments		34. WALL TREATMENT	
		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)		35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle	
		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN Dr. William A. Ross 1125 E. Dunklin St.		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED (X) MOVED ()	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Good	
10. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES (X) NO ()				40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)				41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES (X) NO ()					
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT					
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES <p>This two-story common-bond brick structure has a Swedish gambrel roof with a shed-roof dormer on the west side. The dormer has four double-hung windows with one-over-one lights. The roof extends shed-roof fashion over a front porch supported by brick columns topped with rusticated ashlar. The windows in this</p>		PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED			
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE (continued) <p>This building was the long-time home and office of Dr. Reginald G. Richardson, a prominent black physician. Dr. Richardson moved into this house in about 1925 and purchased the property in June of 1930. He continued to practice medicine at this address through the 1940s.</p>					
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS					
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory, records of the Cole County Recorder of Deed's Office.				46. PREPARED BY Kramer/Jenkins	
				47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
				48. DATE 6/82	
				49. REVISION DATE(S) -	

U. OTHER NAME(S)

5. TOWNSHIP

RANGE

SECTION

421 Lafayette St.



42 (continued): building are irregular in size and assymetrically placed. Sidelights are evident on either side of the entryway. There is a basement level inset doorway on the north side of the building. An exterior brick chimney and a closed-in rear porch are also present.

Jefferson City (continued):



This building at 421 Lafayette Street served as a residence and office for Jefferson City's first Black physician, Dr. Reginald G. Richardson. Dr. Richardson lived in this house during the 1930s and 40s.

A large shed-roof dormer is incorporated into this building with a Swedish gambrel roof. Common bond brick is on a masonry foundation. Rusticated ashlar trim is present in the construction of the porch and steps. Brick piers

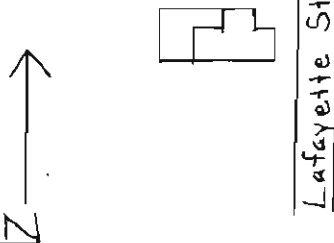
support the extended roof over the porch. Windows are double hung with three vertical lights in the upper sash. Two side lights flank either side of the front door. Enclosure of the back porch appears to be a later addition.





MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO. 2. COUNTY Cole		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Dr. William A. Ross Office	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP		5. OTHER NAME(S) <div style="text-align: right;">0116</div>	
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 500 Lafayette St.		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY 17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD 1900	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City		18. STYLE OR DESIGN T - house	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"> East Miller Street  Lafayette St </div>		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER 20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER 21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____ UTM _____		22. PRESENT USE Doctor's Office	
10. SITE () STRUCTURE () BUILDING (X) OBJECT ()		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X) 24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN Dr. William A. Ross 500 Lafayette St.	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X) 12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES (X) NO ()		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X) 14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION 27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		28. NO. OF STORIES 1-1/2 29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO () 30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Cement 31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick 32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable/Shingles 33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 2 SIDE 1 34. WALL TREATMENT 35. PLAN SHAPE L 36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION (X) ALTERED () MOVED () 37. CONDITION INTERIOR Good EXTERIOR Excellent 38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X) 39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES (X) NO () Neighborhood Blight 40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO () 41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This much-altered T-house is built of common-bond brick. A brick chimney appears in the gable roof which runs north and south. A stone sill is present in the upstairs window in the gable end facing east. A relieving arch appears above that window. Other window sills are made of header brick. None of the downstairs windows are original. The		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 20px; text-align: center;"> PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED </div>	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE (continued) This building was probably erected in 1899 or early 1900. It does not appear on the 1898 Sanborn Map, although it does appear on the 1908 map. The Directory for 1900 lists G. E. Bowman, a white persons, as living at this address. Bowman was one-half of the partnership of Pash & Bowman, which ran the East End Bakery at 626 E. High Street. This building was owned and lived in by whites into the 1930s. Since the early 1960s it has served as an office for Dr. William A. Ross, a local physician and long-time head of the local chapter of the NAACP.			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observations, Sanborn Maps, Illustrated Sketch Book and Directory of Jefferson City and Cole County Missouri (1900).		46. PREPARED BY Gary Kremer 47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP 48. DATE 6/82 49. REVISION DATE(S) 	

U. OTHER NAME(S)

S. TOWNSHIP

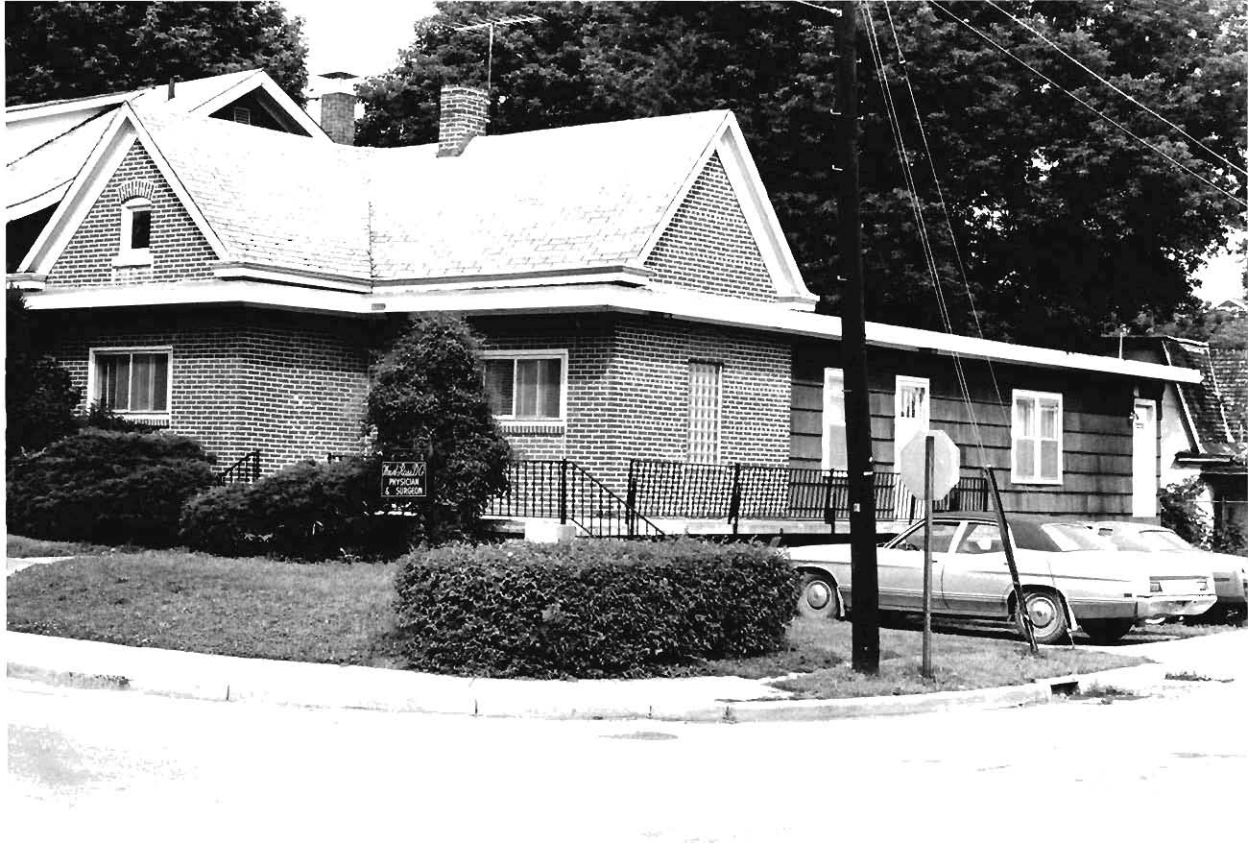
RANGE

SECTION

500 Lafayette St.



42 (continued). single-story, frame, shingled addition to the rear of the building was erected in the early 1960s to accomodate medical patients.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Robinson House	
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S) 0115	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 502 Lafayette St.		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1914	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION East Miller Street		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Bungalow	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
		22. PRESENT USE Residence	
9. COORDINATES UTM LAT _____ LONG _____		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
10. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES (X) NO ()		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)			
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		28. NO. OF STORIES 1-1/2	
		29. BASEMENT? YES () NO (X)	
		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete	
		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick	
		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable/Shingles	
		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 2 SIDE	
		34. WALL TREATMENT	
		35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle	
		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()	
		37. CONDITION INTERIOR EXTERIOR Fair	
		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES (X) NO () Neighborhood Blight	
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES

This common-bond brick structure has a north-south gable roof running parallel to the street. The shed-roof dormer has three single-hung windows with three-over-three lights. The roof extends shed-roof fashion over the wooden front porch. A wood railing extends between the brick piers, which are topped with rusticated ashlar. Sidelights are

(continued)

PHOTO
MUST
BE
PROVIDED

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

One of four nearly-identical houses (502, 504, 506, 508 Lafayette) erected in approximately 1914. The original owner, Robert W. Natsch, was white and whites continued to occupy this building probably into the early thirties. This house was the home of prominent black community leader, Charles E. "Lefty" Robinson for approximately the last twenty-five years of his life (c. 1950 into the mid 1970s). Mr. Robinson was a long-time Missouri Senate clerk. In his younger days, he was considered to be one of the areas most talented semi-professional baseball players in an era when blacks were not allowed to play professional baseball.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory.

46. PREPARED BY

Gary Kremer

47. ORGANIZATION

LUBSP

48. DATE

6/82

49. REVISION DATE(S)

-

7. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)

8. OTHER NAME(S)

9. TOWNSHIP

RANGE

SECTION

502 Lafayette Street



42 (continued): present on either side of the entryway.



SCHOOL

SPEED
LIMIT
20

7:00AM-5:00PM
WEEK IN SESSION

FOR SALE
634 2501

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)	
2. COUNTY Cole County		Lorenzo J. Greene Home	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP		5. OTHER NAME(S) "The Monastery"	
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 504 Lafayette St.		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City, MO		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD 1914	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION East Miller Street		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Bungalow	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
		22. PRESENT USE Residence	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
10. SITE () BUILDING (X)		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN Dr. Lorenzo J. Greene 325 Crest	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES (X) NO ()		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		28. NO. OF STORIES 1-1/2	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		29. BASEMENT? YES () NO (X)	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This common-bond brick structure has a north-south gable roof running parallel to Lafayette Street. The shed-roof dormer has three single-hung windows with three-over-three lights. The roof extends shed-roof fashion over the front porch. A wood railing extends between the brick piers, which are topped with rusticated		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE (continued) This house at 504 Lafayette St. was one of four nearly identical structures built side-by-side in approximately 1914. It is currently owned by Lincoln University Professor Emeritus Dr. Lorenzo J. Greene. It was here, in the late 1930s that Professor Greene lived while working on his classic book, <u>The Negro in Colonial New England</u> . During the late 1930s and early 1940s, this building, known as "The Monastery," was a gathering place for Lincoln University intellectuals and their guests. (continued)		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick	
		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable/Shingles	
		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 2 SIDE 1	
		34. WALL TREATMENT	
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS		35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle	
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory, personal interview with Dr. Lorenzo J. Greene.		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED (X) MOVED ()	
46. PREPARED BY Gary Kremer		37. CONDITION INTERIOR Poor EXTERIOR Poor	
47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
48. DATE 6/82		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES (X) NO () Neighborhood blight	
49. REVISION DATE(S)		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	

504 Lafayette St.



- 42 (continued). ashlar. Sidelights are present on either side of the entryway. A concrete porch replaced the original wooden one.
- 43 (continued). Professor Greene lived in the house during those years, as did Professor A.A. Kildare, Brooker T. McGraw, and Walter Talbot. The Monastery set the intellectual and social tone for other professors on campus. Prominent visitors to the Lincoln campus from all over the nation often asked to go to the Monastery, having heard of its well-deserved reputation. Today the building provides housing for Lincoln University students.

This building was owned originally by a white Jefferson Citian, Louis W. Fischer, who worked at the Jefferson City Baking Company.

Jefferson City (continued):



This house at 504 Lafayette Street is currently owned by Lincoln University Professor Emeritus Dr. Lorenzo J. Greene. During the late 1930s and early 1940s, this building, known then as "the Monastery," was a popular gathering place for Lincoln University intellectuals and their guests. Professor Greene lived in the house during those years, as did Professors Kildare, McGraw, and Talbot. The Monastery set the intellectual and social tone for other professors on campus. Prominent

visitors to the Lincoln campus from all over the nation often asked to go to the Monastery, having heard of its well-deserved reputation. Today the building provides housing for Lincoln University students.

This gable-roofed structure has a shed-roof dormer, with three single-hung windows, and a shed-roof extension over the front porch. A wood railing extends between the brick piers, topped with rusticated ashlar. Sidelights are present on either side of the entryway.

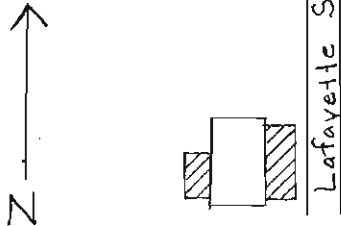




MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.5em;">0113</div>	
2. COUNTY Cole County		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 506 Lafayette St.	16. THEMATIC CATEGORY 17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD 1914	28. NO. OF STORIES 1-1/2 29. BASEMENT? YES () NO (X) 30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City, MO	18. STYLE OR DESIGN Bungalow	31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION East Miller Street 	19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER 20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER 21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence 22. PRESENT USE Residence	32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable/Shingles 33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 2 SIDE 3 34. WALL TREATMENT
9. COORDINATES UTM LAT _____ LONG _____	23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X) 24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN	35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle 36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED (XX) MOVED ()
10. SITE () BUILDING (XX) STRUCTURE () OBJECT () 11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X) 12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X) 13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X) 14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X) 15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT	25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X) 26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION 27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Pair 38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (XX) 39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES (XX) NO () Neighborhood blight 40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (XX) NO () 41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES

This common-bond brick structure has a north-south gable roof running parallel to the street. The shed roof dormer has three single-hung windows with three-over-three lights. The roof extends shed-roof fashion over a cement porch. It is supported by three brick piers, which are topped with rusticated ashlar. Sidelights are present

(continued)

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

This structure is one of nearly-identical houses (502,504,506,508) erected in approximately 1914. The original owner, August Lindner, was a white prison guard. Whites continued to occupy this house into the early 1930s. The 1938 and 1946 city directories both show blacks at this address.

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44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's City Directory.

46. PREPARED BY
Gary Kremer

47. ORGANIZATION
LUBSP

48. DATE
6/82

49. REVISION DATE(S)
-

506 Lafayette Street



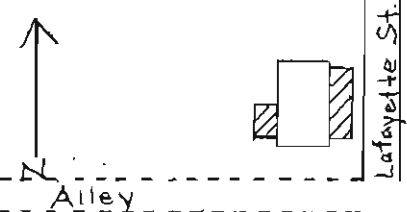
42 (continued). on either side of the entryway. There is a brick chimney on the southeast side of the roof. The window on the facade is double-hung with two-over-two lights. The wrought iron railing around the porch is a recent addition.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)	
2. COUNTY Cole County		0112	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP		3. OTHER NAME(S)	

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 508 Lafayette St.	18. THEMATIC CATEGORY 17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD 1914	28. NO. OF STORIES 1-1/2 29. BASEMENT? YES () NO (X) 30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete 31. WALL CONSTRUCTION 32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable/Shingles 33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 2 SIDE 1 34. WALL TREATMENT 35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle 36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION (X) ALTERED () MOVED () 37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Fair
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City, MO 8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION East Miller Street 	18. STYLE OR DESIGN Bungalow 19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER 20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER 21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence 22. PRESENT USE Residence 23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X) 24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN 25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X) 26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION 27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X) 39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES (X) NO () Neighborhood blight 40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO () 41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD

9. COORDINATES UTM LAT _____ LONG _____	10. SITE () STRUCTURE () BUILDING (X) OBJECT () 11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X) 12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES (X) NO () 13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X) 14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X) 15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT
---	--

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES <p>This common-bond brick structure has a north-south gable roof running parallel to Lafayette St. The shed roof dormer has three single-hung windows with three-over-three lights. The roof extends shed roof fashion over the front porch. A wood railing extends between the brick piers which are topped with rusticated ashlar</p>	PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED
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43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE (continued) <p>This house was one of four nearly-identical houses (502, 504, 506, 508 Lafayette St.) erected in approximately 1914. Its original owner was a white International Shoe Company employee, Oscar Natsch. Whites occupied this residence until the mid-1930s. The building's proximity to Lincoln University has made it a popular piece of rental property over the years for faculty and staff members. One of the more important of these persons who lived here in the 1930's was long-time Lincoln University foreign language professor, Norval P. Barksdale.</p>	5. OTHER NAME(S) 6. TOWNSHIP 7. RANGE 8. SECTION
--	---

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS	46. PREPARED BY Gary Kremer 47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP 48. DATE 6/82 49. REVISION DATE(S) -
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45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory, Sanborn Maps.	
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508 Lafayette St.



42 (continued). Sidelights are present on either side of the entry-way. The house appears to have original wood front porch with decorative trellis work hiding space between ground and porch floor. A small ell has been added to the rear of the building.



Jefferson City (continued):



This house at 508 Lafayette Street, which is nearly identical to the house described on the previous page, was probably built about 1910. It was the home in the 1930s of long-time Lincoln University foreign language professor Norval P. Barksdale.



Jefferson City (continued):



This building at 710 Lafayette Street was originally built by Benjamin F. Allen about 1920. Mr. Allen was president of Lincoln Institute (later Lincoln University) from 1902 to 1918. Allen lived here until his death. The house is now owned by the well-known pianist Eugene Haynes.

Stucco has recently been applied to the exterior of this structure. Dormers are constructed in such a way as to break

up the roof cornice. The entrance features a pedimented frontispiece and pilasters. The wood porch to the side is a later addition.



Jefferson City (continued):



Norval P. Barksdale, a Lincoln University professor, designed and built this house at 712 Lafayette Street in the early 1940s.

Shed-roof dormers are incorporated into the Swedish gambrel roof of this two-story building. Wood siding is used in the upper story while brick (now painted) provides the primary support for the structure. Shutters are featured on the first-story windows. A compound pilaster surrounds the entrance.



Jefferson City: Lincoln University



Allen Hall, erected in 1936, is named for Benjamin F. Allen, who served as the President of Lincoln Institute from 1902 until 1918. A firm believer in the philosophy of Booker T. Washington, President Allen emphasized industrial training and self-help for Blacks. Under Allen, Lincoln Institute achieved a respectability among both Blacks and whites that it had never known before.

This three-story Georgian structure has a pedimented, central projecting area three bays wide. The primary entrance is a rectangular opening with flanking Ionic pilasters which support an overhead shelf entablature. Windows vary in size and detail, but all have simple surrounds, stone sills and flat arched window heads consisting of alternating rows of brick headers and stretchers. The large window opening above the primary entrance has stone surrounds with a centralized key-stone. The roof type is a cross-gable. The four chimneys have been allowed some brick ornamentation. A denticulated cornice runs beneath the projecting slope of the gable. Brick quoins terminate visually the corners of the facades. An ocular opening is seen with the pediment.



Jefferson City: Lincoln University



Mitchell Hall was constructed in 1942 to serve as the University's journalism building. The building was named after Joseph E. Mitchell, Sr., the founder (1912) and long-time publisher of a still-important St. Louis newspaper, the St. Louis Argus.

An eyelid dormer with a relief is above the front entryway of this Georgian building. The multi-colored slate roof is a low-pitch gable and features a pair of chimneys at both

ends. The chimneys are trimmed with rusticated ashlar. Brickwork is in flying bond. Flat or straight arches show above the windows. Basement windows are also visible.



Jefferson City: Lincoln University



Logan Bennett Hall, a dormitory erected in 1938, is named for one of the Black Civil War soldiers of the 62nd Colored Infantry who contributed money for the founding of Lincoln Institute.

This three-story Georgian structure rests upon a foundation of random coursed ashlar masonry. A wide belt separates the first and second floors. The brick masonry is a variant of Flemish bond. The facade is nine bays wide, with a

projecting pedimented central area three bays in width. The rectangular door opening is flanked by two Doric pilasters which support an overhead broken pediment. The double-hung sash windows consist of an eight-over-eight light arrangement. Flat arches of alternating brick leaders and stretchers top the second floor openings. The windows above the primary entrance are allowed an unusual treatment. The second floor opening has stone surrounds with label stops and the third floor opening has a semi-circular fan light. The overhead pediment is denticulated and surrounds a central lunette. The gabled roof has a variegated covering.



Jefferson City: Lincoln University



Inman E. Page Library, erected in 1948, is named for the man who served as the Lincoln Institute president from 1880 to 1898, and, again, from 1922 to 1923. Born into slavery, Page purchased his own freedom and then entered school at Howard University in Washington, D.C., later graduating from Brown University, where he was class orator. Under his leadership, Lincoln Institute experienced a period of stability and growth unsurpassed in the school's history.

This two-story Georgian structure is symmetrical. Projecting end bays are distinguished by the application of brick quoins. The flat, denticulated roof of the entrance portico is supported by Ionic columns. A belt course divides the first and second floors. The double-hung sash windows have a sixteen-over-sixteen light placement with simple surrounds. The roof is hipped. A variant of Flemish brick bond masonry was used in construction.



Jefferson City: Lincoln University



Nathan B. Young Hall, built in 1930 and now serving as the University's administration building, is named for the man who assumed the school's presidency in 1923 and led the transformation of Lincoln from Institute to University. Young left the University in 1927 and returned again from 1928 to 1931.

This two-story Georgian structure has slightly projecting,

pedimented central bays. The semi-circular opening surrounding the primary entrance is repeated about the two flanking first-floor windows. Ionic brick pilasters run the height of the two stories. The double-hung sash windows have a twelve-over-twelve light placement and flatheads composed of brick stretchers. Decorative keystone embellish the window heads of the second floor. The denticulated pediment surrounds a central clock enhanced by the use of a garland motif in stone. A cupola crowns the cross-gable roof.



Jefferson City: Lincoln University



John W. Damel Hall was built in 1937. It is named after a Lincoln University professor who taught at the then-all-Black school for more than forty years. This building continues to house the mechanical and industrial arts program.

The primary facade of this two-story structure displays nine bays. A stone belt course separates the basement from the upper two stories. Window openings are large and plentiful.

Flat window heads of brick headers top each of the openings. A brick denticulated cornice runs the length of the facade above the second floor. A variant of Flemish bond masonry is employed throughout.



Jefferson City: Lincoln University



Anderson M. Schweich Hall, built in 1931, originally served as the school's cafeteria and Home Economics building. Anderson Schweich was a long-time steward and boarding master at the University.

A variant of brick Flemish bond masonry is employed throughout this Georgian building. Windows are double-hung with a variety of window light arrangements. The window

openings have simple surrounds, stone sills, and flat overhead lintels composed of alternating rows of brick headers and stretchers.



Jefferson City: Lincoln University



Foster Hall is the oldest remaining building on the campus of historic Lincoln University. This dormitory, erected in 1923, is named after Lieutenant Richard B. Foster, an officer in the 62nd Regiment, United States Colored Infantry. The Black soldiers of Foster's Civil War regiment contributed money for the building of a school for Blacks in Missouri and chose Foster as their agent to carry out the project. Foster came to Mis-

souri and established what is now known as Lincoln University.

The primary facade of this three-story structure is six bays wide. The window and door placement is not symmetrical. A stretcher bond brick masonry is utilized throughout. Window openings consist of one-over-one double-hung sash windows. These windows have simple surrounds, stone sills and flat window heads composed of brick stretchers. The single door opening is flanked by Doric stone pilasters supporting a simple shelf entablature. The entrance has a transom overhead comprised of four lights. A simple hipped roof surmounts the structure.



Jefferson City: Lincoln University



Libby C. Anthony Hall, erected in 1940, is a dormitory named for a long-time Lincoln University instructor and matron of girls.

This three-story Georgian structure has a gable roof with projecting pedimented dormers. The central portion of the facade projects slightly. Its corners are terminated visually by the utilization of brick quoins. The semi-circular opening of the entrance is flanked by Doric engaged columns

which support an overhead shelf entablature. The double-hung sash windows have an eight-over-eight light arrangement, simple surrounds and flat overhead lintels with centralized keystones. A belt course separates the basement from the upper three floors.



Jefferson City (continued):



Among the Lincoln University professors who lived in this boarding house during the 1920s was famed poet Sterling Brown and short-story writer Cecil A. Blue.

Federal-style features such as the low-pitched roof and smooth facade of horizontal wood siding are present in this hip-roofed structure. Double-hung, single light sash windows are regularly spaced throughout. Elliptical shaped sidelights

match that of the main entrance. Wood columns that are unfluted support the porch roof.



Jefferson City (continued):



Another of the popular homes occupied by Lincoln University professors during the 1930s. Historian Lorenzo J. Greene lived here in 1935.

Unique to this structure is the roof which is a composite of both a gabled-roof style facing the front and hipped-roof characteristics to the one side. A shed-roof attachment can be seen at the rear. Windows are double hung with single lights in upper and lower sashes. Two entryways are accessible from the front porch.



Jefferson City (continued):



This building was a popular boarding house for Lincoln University professors in the 1930s. Among the more well-known residents of this building was Professor of English and short-story writer Cecil A. Blue.

Common bond brick characterizes this building. Two brick posts support the porch roof. A dormer is present on the west side of the upper story. The gable roof has enclosed eaves. Windows are double hung and have rusticated ashlar sills.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <div style="text-align: center;">Davis House</div>	
2. COUNTY <div style="text-align: center;">Cole</div>		5. OTHER NAME(S) <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.2em;">0144</div>	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES <div style="text-align: center;">LUBSP</div>			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS <div style="text-align: center;">601 Locust Street</div>		10. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY <div style="text-align: center;">Jefferson City</div>		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD <div style="text-align: center;">c. 1900</div>	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION <div style="text-align: center;">East Elm Street</div>		18. STYLE OR DESIGN <div style="text-align: center;">Vernacular</div>	
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg); font-weight: bold; margin-right: 5px;">Locust St</div> </div>		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT <div style="text-align: center;">Residence</div>	
		22. PRESENT USE <div style="text-align: center;">Residence</div>	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
10. SITE () STRUCTURE () BUILDING (X) OBJECT ()		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO ()		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
13. PART OF EST. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO ()		28. NO. OF STORIES <div style="text-align: center;">1</div>	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES The hip-roof portion of this building appears to have been built first, with the gable-roof portion being added at a slightly later date. The building has a side slope brick chimney on the south side. Windows are all double-hung and vary between one-over-one lights and two-over-two lights. Shingles cover the house's exterior. A		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL <div style="text-align: center;">Stone</div>	
		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION <div style="text-align: center;">Frame</div>	
		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL <div style="text-align: center;">Hip/Gable/Shingles</div>	
		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT _____ SIDE _____	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE The first occupant of this house appears to have been a white man named Charles R. Davis. This house has been occupied by whites throughout most of its existence. Neighborhood significance only.		34. WALL TREATMENT	
		35. PLIN SHAPE	
		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION (X) ALTERED () MOVED ()	
		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR <u>Fair</u>	
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, <u>Hackman's Jefferson City Directory</u> , records of the Cole County Recorder of Deeds office.		46. PREPARED BY <div style="text-align: center;">Kremer/Jenkins</div>	
		47. ORGANIZATION <div style="text-align: center;">LUBSP</div>	
		48. DATE <div style="text-align: center;">6/82</div>	
		49. REVISION DATE(S)	

PHOTO
MUST

BE
PROVIDED.

601 Locust Street



42 (continued): small ell has been added to the south side of the building.



1. NO.	4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)
2. COUNTY Cole	Pfenenger House
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP	5. OTHER NAME(S)

not entered

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES

This modern frame house features a hip-roof, aluminum fixed storm windows, and an attached, enclosed garage. A small, open, hip-roof porch appears above the front entrance.

PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED

4. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

3. SOURCES OF INFORMATION	46. PREPARED BY
In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, interview with John W. Pfenenger.	Kremer/Jenkins
	47. ORGANIZATION
	LUBSP
	48. DATE
	6/82
	49. REVISION
	-
	DATE(S)

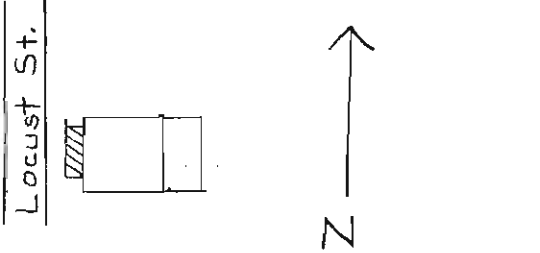
605 Locust St.





MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <div style="text-align: right;">0145</div>	
2. COUNTY <div style="text-align: center;">Cole</div>		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES <div style="text-align: center;">LUBSP</div>			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS <div style="text-align: center;">617 Locust Street</div>		18. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY <div style="text-align: center;">Jefferson City, MO.</div>		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD <div style="text-align: center;">c. 1900</div>	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION <div style="text-align: center;">East Elm Street</div> 		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
10. SITE () STRUCTURE () BUILDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OBJECT ()		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT <div style="text-align: center;">Residence</div>	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		22. PRESENT USE <div style="text-align: center;">Residence</div>	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
		28. NO. OF STORIES <div style="text-align: center;">1</div>	
		29. BASEMENT? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO ()	
		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL <div style="text-align: center;">Concrete</div>	
		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION <div style="text-align: center;">Frame</div>	
		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL <div style="text-align: center;">Truncated Hip/Shingles</div>	
		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT _____ SIDE _____	
		34. WALL TREATMENT <div style="text-align: center;">Split Weatherboard</div>	
		35. PLAN SHAPE <div style="text-align: center;">Square</div>	
		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED () MOVED ()	
		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR <div style="text-align: center;">Fair</div>	
		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES <p>This simple frame structure feature a truncated hip roof and is covered with weatherboards. The bottom two feet of the front of the house has been covered with ashlar imitation. The house also features a flat-roof open front porch supported by three slightly fluted wooden columns. There is a shed-roof addi-</p>		<div style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 20px; font-size: 2em;">X</div> PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE (continued) <p>This building was the long-time home of a white family, the John G. Muellers. Muellers was a farmer. Neighborhood significance only.</p>			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION <p>In-field observation, <u>Hackman's Jefferson City Directory</u>, Sanborn Maps, records of the Cole County Recorder of Deed's office.</p>		46. PREPARED BY <div style="text-align: center;">Kremer/Jenkins</div>	
		47. ORGANIZATION <div style="text-align: center;">LUBSP</div>	
		48. DATE <div style="text-align: center;">6/82</div>	
		49. REVISION DATE(S) <div style="text-align: center;">-</div>	

TOWNSHIP LOCAL (MAYBE) OR COORDINATES

D. UTILITY (MAYBE)

S. TOWNSHIP

RANGE

SECTION

617 Locust Street



42 (continued)

tion covered with weatherboard to the rear of the building and a flat-roof addition covered with masonite siding to the rear of the first addition. Windows in the original part of the house are double-hung with one light in each sash.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <div style="text-align: center;">Bolden House</div>	
2. COUNTY <div style="text-align: center;">Cole</div>		3. OTHER NAME(S) <div style="text-align: right;">0146</div>	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES <div style="text-align: center;">LUBSP</div>			
5. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS <div style="text-align: center;">621 Locust Street</div>		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY <div style="text-align: center;">Jefferson City, MO</div>		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD <div style="text-align: center;">c. 1905</div>	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION		18. STYLE OR DESIGN <div style="text-align: center;">Vernacular</div>	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT <div style="text-align: center;">Residence</div>	
		22. PRESENT USE <div style="text-align: center;">Residence</div>	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
10. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN <div style="text-align: center;">Norman Bolton 609 Marshall, J.C.</div>	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION <div style="text-align: center;">Norman Bolton</div>	
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)			
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT			
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES <p>This simple frame double pen house has an open shed-roof front porch, supported by four square wooden posts, resting atop a wood floor. A frame addition to the rear has horizontally-attached weatherboards. Windows in the original part of the house are uniform in size, double hung, with two-over-one lights. Windows</p>		PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE (continued) <p>This house had numerous different white tenants in the early years of the twentieth century. One of the first was Levy P. Sapp, a white Missouri Prison guard, who lived in this house as early as 1908.</p> <p>This House remained a residence for whites until the very recent past.</p>			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION <div style="text-align: center;">In-field observation, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory, Sanborn Maps</div>		46. PREPARED BY <div style="text-align: center;">Kremer/Jenkins</div>	
		47. ORGANIZATION <div style="text-align: center;">LUBSP</div>	
		48. DATE <div style="text-align: center;">6/82</div>	
		49. REVISION DATE(S) <div style="text-align: center;">*</div>	

621 Locust Street



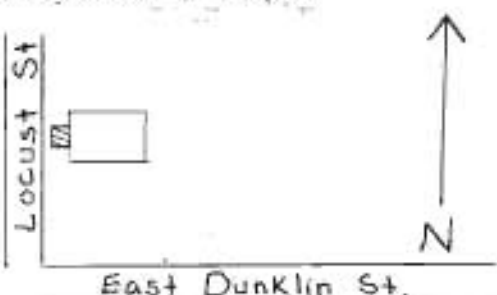
42. continued

in the frame addition are also double hung, but with two-over-two lights. A second frame addition is also present, attached to the first addition.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <div style="text-align: right;">0147</div> King House	
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S) Wilbers House	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS Jefferson City		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY 623 Locust St.		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD 1923-1939	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Bungalow	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
		22. PRESENT USE Residence	
		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN Leo A. King 623 Locust St.	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____ UTM _____		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
10. SITE () STRUCTURE () BUILDING (X) OBJECT ()		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)			
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)			
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)			
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT			
		28. NO. OF STORIES 1-1/2	
		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete	
		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick	
		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable/Shingles	
		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 3 SIDE 3	
		34. WALL TREATMENT	
		35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle	
		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()	
		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Good	
		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This common-bond brick bungalow has an east-west gable roof and a gable-roof dormer with exposed rafters on the south side of the roof. Windows are double-hung with three-over-one lights. Windows on the main floor have relieving arches of header brick and stone sills. A gable roof covers an open porch which features the (continued)		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin: 0 auto;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: 0; right: 0; bottom: 0; left: 0; border: 1px solid black; transform: rotate(45deg);"></div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 0; right: 0; bottom: 0; left: 0; border: 1px solid black; transform: rotate(-45deg);"></div> </div> <p>PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED</p>	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE This house appears on the 1939 Sanborn Map, but not on the 1923 Map. Neighborhood significance only.			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory.		46. PREPARED BY Kromer/Jenkins	
		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
		48. DATE 6/82	
		49. REVISION DATE(S) -	

U. S. OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

S. TOWNSHIP

RANGE

SECTION

623 Locust St.



42 (continued): original wood floor and lattice work covering the space between floor and ground. Brick columns topped with rusticated ashlar support the porch. An interior brick chimney appears in the center of the building.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Brown House		0148	
2. COUNTY Cole		3. OTHER NAME(S)			
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP					
5. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 625 Locust Street		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY		28. NO. OF STORIES 1-1/2	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City, MO		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1927		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Bungalow		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Frame	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 4 SIDE 3	
		22. PRESENT USE Residence		34. WALL TREATMENT	
9. COORDINATES UTM LAT _____ LONG _____		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)		35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle	
10. SITE () BUILDING (XX) STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN John E. Brown 625 E. Locust Street		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION (X) ALTERED () MOVED ()	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Good	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION John Brown/636-3827		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)				40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT				41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This simple stucco-covered frame building features an east-west gable roof and an open hip-roof porch. The porch is supported by three square wooden columns. The porch floor is also made of wood. An interior brick chimney is visible toward the west end of the gable roof.				<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED </div>	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE This house was first owned by a white man named Leonard Walthers, who lived in it in the late 1920s and early 1930s. Whites continued to occupy this house until very recently. Neighborhood significance only.					
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS					
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, <u>Hackman's Jefferson City Directory.</u>				46. PREPARED BY Kremer/Jenkins	
				47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
				48. DATE 6/82	
				49. REVISION DATE(S)	

SECTION

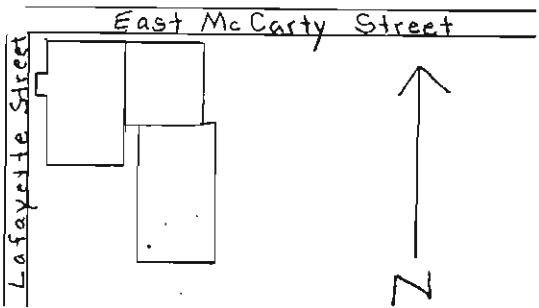
625 Locust St.





MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Sparky's Duplicating Machines/Jan's Market			
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S) Schulte's Grocery Store			
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP		0094 0099			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 700-702 East McCarty Street		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY			
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City, MO.		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1900			
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION East McCarty Street		18. STYLE OR DESIGN American Foursquare/Commercial			
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER			
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER			
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Commercial/Residence			
		22. PRESENT USE Commercial			
9. COORDINATES UTM LAT _____ LONG _____		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)			
10. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN Sparky Carver 702 E. McCarty Street			
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)			
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES (X) NO ()		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION			
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED			
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES (X) NO ()		28. NO. OF STORIES 2			
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()			
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES These two buildings, sharing a common wall, were treated as one building for most of the twentieth century. The hip-roof segment of the corner features common-bond brick and centre gable on the east side. The west side features a two story bay topped with a bell-cast hipped dormer. The hip-roof segment of the build-		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Stone			
		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick			
		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Hip/Flat/Shingles			
		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT SIDE			
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE Both of these buildings were built by German-Americans about the turn of the century. Originally a Felix Senevy lived at 700 and J. Herman Schulte operated a grocery store at 702. By the late teens, Shulte had expanded his store to include both buildings, and this store served the neighboring black and white communities for more than a half a century.		34. WALL TREATMENT			
		35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle			
		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION (X) ALTERED () MOVED ()			
		37. CONDITION INTERIOR EXTERIOR Good			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS A steel storage garage was attached to the rear of 702 East McCarty in 1981.		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)			
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)			
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()			
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory, records of the Cole County Recorder of Deed's office, interview with Sparky Carver.		<div style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 20px; width: 100%;"> PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED </div>			
				46. PREPARED BY Kremer/Jenkins	
				47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
				48. DATE 6/82 49. REVISION DATE(S) -	

U. VIKEN (MAREIS)

15. TOWNSHIP

RANGE

SECTION

700-702 East McCarty Street



42 (continued)

ing has a single-story brick addition added to its front. Windows in the original section are double-hung with one-over-one lights. The building sits on a foundation of coursed ashlar. A side slope brick chimney is visible on the west side of the building.

The eastern portion of the building has a flat roof with a decorative centre gable where the two buildings join together. Common-bond brick is also featured in the building, as is a right-side brick chimney.



Quick PRINT SHOP
AND

SPARKY'S DUPLICATING MACHINES

702

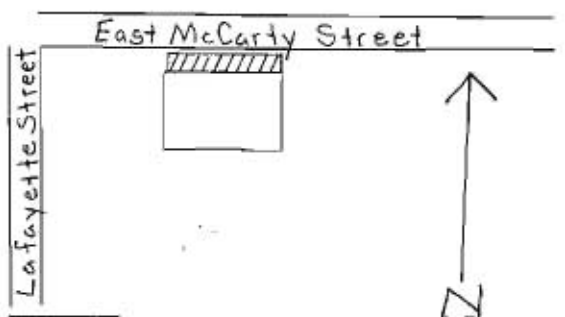
Jan's MARKET

SPARKY'S
Quick PRINT
& SHOP

Marlboro

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Evangelical Children's Home		6095	
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S)			
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP					
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 708 E. McCarty St.		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY		28. NO. OF STORIES 2	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City, MO		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1910		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION 		18. STYLE OR DESIGN American Foursquare		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Hip/Shingles	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT _____ SIDE _____	
		22. PRESENT USE Children's Home		34. WALL TREATMENT	
		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)		35. PLAN SHAPE Square	
		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN United Church of Christ		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()	
9. COORDINATES UTM LAT _____ LONG _____		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)		37. CONDITION INTERIOR Good EXTERIOR Good	
10. SITE () STRUCTURE () BUILDING (X) OBJECT ()		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)				40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)				41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)					
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT					
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This two-story common-bond brick structure has a hip roof and two two-story bays on the front, with one on each side. Relieving arches of header brick appear above the windows, which also have stone sills. Brick columns support a very low pitch hip roof which covers the open front porch.				<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED</p> </div>	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE This building does not appear on the 1908 Sanborn Map, although it does appear on the 1923 Map. Neighborhood significance only.					
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS					
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory.				46. PREPARED BY Kremer/Jenkins	
				47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
				48. DATE 6/82	
				49. REVISION DATE(S) -	

708 E. McCarty St.

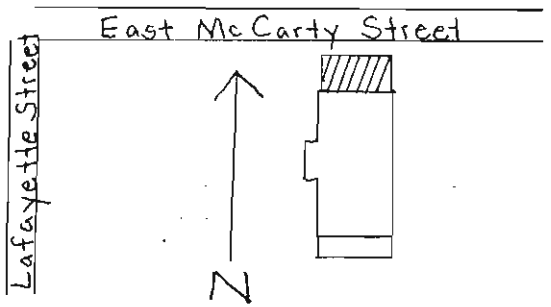




MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.	4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Sullivan Apartments	0094
2. COUNTY Cole	5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP		

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS Jefferson City	16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	28. NO. OF STORIES 2
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY 710 E. McCarty St.	17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD 1905	29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION 	18. STYLE OR DESIGN American Foursquare	30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Stone
	19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick
	20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Hip/Shingles
	21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 2 SIDE
	22. PRESENT USE Residence/Apartments	34. WALL TREATMENT
	23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	35. PLAN SHAPE Square
	24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN Patrick Sullivan 1025 Roseridge Circle	36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION (X) ALTERED () MOVED ()
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____	25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Good
10. SITE () BUILDING (X)	26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION Patrick Sullivan	38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)	27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()
13. PART OF ESTAB. YES () HIST. DISTRICT? NO (X)		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This common-bond brick structure features a hip roof with a north-side gable-roof dormer. A two-story bay projects out from the west side of the building. Relieving arches consisting of two courses of header brick appear above each of the irregularly sized windows. The windows all have stone sills. An open front	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED </div>

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE The first occupant of this house was the John H. Schaefer family. Mr. Schaefer was a white carpenter. He and his family occupied this house through the 1930s. Neighborhood significance only.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory.	46. PREPARED BY Kremer/Jenkins
	47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP
	48. DATE 6/82
	49. REVISION DATE(S)

5. OTHER NAME(S)
6. TOWNSHIP
RANGE
SECTION

710 E. McCarty St.



42 (continued): porch is supported by four wooden posts resting on brick piers. The building rests upon a foundation of coursed ashlar. A frame ell appears at the rear (south side) of the building. It rests upon a concrete block foundation.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Goins House	
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S) 0093	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 712 E. McCarty St.		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1900	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> </div>		18. STYLE OR DESIGN American Foursquare	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
22. PRESENT USE Residence		28. NO. OF STORIES 2	
23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN Sam Bushman 636-3821		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Stone	
25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick	
26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Hip/Shingles	
27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 2 SIDE 3	
28. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD		34. WALL TREATMENT	
29. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? Neighborhood Blight		35. PLAN SHAPE Square	
30. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION (X) ALTERED () MOVED ()	
31. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Fair	
32. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)		38. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Fair	
33. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		39. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
34. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This common-bond brick structure with a shingled hip roof has a gabled roof dormer facing East McCarty Street. Windows in the building are a combination of double-hung with one-over-one lights and double-hung with two-over-one lights. A two-story brick addition to the rear of this original structure was made at a later date (1965). This structure accomodates four apartments.		40. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
35. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE For approximately two decades, this building was the home of the Reverend John Goins, a prominent minister who came to Jefferson City in 1900 and pastored the Second Baptist Church for many years. During most of the period from approximately 1900 to 1920, Goins was the only black person living in this block of East McCarty Street. By the mid-twenties, the entire block was white.		41. PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED	
36. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS		42. PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED	
37. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Illustrated Sketch Book and Directory of Jefferson City and Cole County, Missouri, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory, David Shipley, A History of Black Baptists in Missouri (1976).		43. PREPARED BY Kremer/Jenkins	
44. SOURCES OF INFORMATION		45. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
46. DATE 6/82		47. REVISION DATE(S) -	


712 E. McCarty St.





MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)	
2. COUNTY Cole		0092	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
5. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 716 East McCarty Street		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY c. 1917	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City, MO		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD Bungalow	
6. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION East McCarty Street  Cherry Street		18. STYLE OR DESIGN	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
10. SITE () BUILDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (X)		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (X)		22. PRESENT USE Residence	
13. PART OF ESTAB. YES () NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (X)		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (X)	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (X)		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (X)	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES <p>This story-and-a-half bungalow is made of uncoursed rubblestone. It features a gable roof with a north-south ridge. An interior rubblestone chimney appears in the center of the building. A gable roof open front porch projects out over the front entrance. It is supported by two rubblestone columns, topped</p>		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE <p style="text-align: center;">(Continued)</p> <p>The original owner of this house was Joseph H. Dilger, a white electrical engineer at the Madison House. H shared this residence with his brother John E. Dilger, a foreman for the Jefferson City Light Company. The house was originally constructed around 1917. Neighborhood significance only.</p>		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS		28. NO. OF STORIES 1-1/2	
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION <p>In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, <u>Hackman's Jefferson City Directory</u>, records of the Cole County Recorder of Deeds office.</p>		29. BASEMENT? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (X) NO ()	
		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete	
		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Rubblestone	
		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable/Shingles	
		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 5 SIDE	
		34. WALL TREATMENT	
		35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle	
		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()	
		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Fair	
		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (X)	
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (X)	
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin: 0 auto;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: 0; right: 0; bottom: 0; left: 0; border: 1px solid black;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: 0; right: 0; bottom: 0; left: 0; border: 1px solid black;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED</p> </div> </div> </div>	
		46. PREPARED BY Kremer/Jenkins	
		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
		48. DATE 6/82	
		49. REVISION DATE(S)	

TOWNSHIP RANGE SECTION

716 East McCarty



42 (continued)

with rusticated ashlar. Sidelights are present on either side of the entryway. The outside of the upper story is covered with shingles. A single double-hung window is present in the front of the second story. The window contains one light in each sash. Windows on the main floor of the house are also double-hung, but feature six-over-one lights.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Anderson Apartments	
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S) 0091	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 718 E. McCarty St.		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1920	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center; margin-right: 10px;"> </div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px; writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Cherry Street</div> </div>		18. STYLE OR DESIGN American Foursquare	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence/Duplex	
		22. PRESENT USE Residence/Duplex	
		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
10. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)			
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This common-bond structure was erected as a duplex. A shed-roof dormer appears on the north side of the hip roof. Brick interior chimneys appear along the east and west walls and in the center of the south wall. Original windows in all but the front have relieving arches of header brick and stone sills. The arches		<div style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 20px; width: 100%;"> PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED </div>	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE (continued) This duplex first appears on the 1923 Sanborn Map. Like most of the other buildings in the 700-block of East McCarty, this house was occupied by whites for most of its history. Neighborhood significance only.			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory.		46. PREPARED BY Kremer/Jenkins	
		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
		48. DATE 6/82	
		49. REVISION DATE(S)	

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

U. OTHER NAME(S)

5. TOWNSHIP

RANGE

SECTION

718 E. McCarty St.



42 (continued): above the front windows have been altered to accomodate fixed aluminum storm windows. A hip-roof, open front porch is supported by three brick columns, topped with rusticated ashlar. The building sits in a foundation of coursed ashlar.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Gibler House</div>	
2. COUNTY <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Cole</div>		0090	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">LUBSP</div>		5. OTHER NAME(S)	

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">722 E. McCarty St.</div>	16. THEMATIC CATEGORY 17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">c. 1920</div>	28. NO. OF STORIES <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">1-1/2</div> 29. BASEMENT? YES () NO (X) <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Half-basement</div>
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Jefferson City</div>	18. STYLE OR DESIGN <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Bungalow</div>	30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Concrete</div>
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION <div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER 20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER 21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Residence</div>	31. WALL CONSTRUCTION <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Frame</div>
9. COORDINATES UTM LAT _____ LONG _____	22. PRESENT USE <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Residence</div>	32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Gable/Shingles</div>
10. SITE () STRUCTURE () BUILDING (X) OBJECT ()	23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X) 24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Alfred Gibler 722 E. McCarty St.</div>	33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT * SIDE 34. WALL TREATMENT 35. PLAN SHAPE <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Rectangle</div>
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)	25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION (X) ALTERED () MOVED ()
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)	26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Alfred Gibler</div>	37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Good</div>
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)	27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)	39. ENDANGERED BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT	41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;"> PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED </div>

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES

This stucco house recently (1981) had a dormer built on the east side which added a full story to that portion of the house. A brick chimney appears in the center of the house. A gable roof front porch is supported by two stucco-covered columns. The roof of this house has a north-south ridge and plain projecting verges. Double-hung windows with one-over-one lights are predominant.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

This building does not appear on the 1908 Sanborn Map, although it does appear on the 1923 Map.
 Neighborhood significance only.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
 In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory.

46. PREPARED BY

Kremer/Jenkins

47. ORGANIZATION

LUBSP

48. DATE 6/82 49. REVISION DATE(S) -

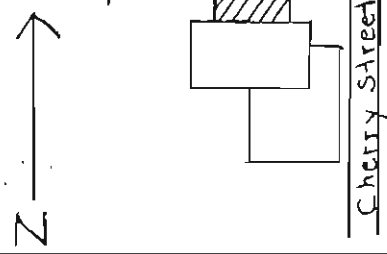
722 E. McCarty St.





MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Richey House	
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S) 0089	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS Jefferson City		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY 724 E. McCarty St.		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1920	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION East McCarty Street  Cherry Street		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Bungalow	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
10. SITE () BUILDING (X)		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)		22. PRESENT USE Residence/Tri-Plex	
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN Louise Richey 724 E. McCarty St.	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION Louise Richey	
		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
		28. NO. OF STORIES 1-1/2	
		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete	
		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick	
		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Broken Gable/Shingles	
		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT _____ SIDE _____	
		34. WALL TREATMENT	
		35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle	
		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION (X) ALTERED () MOVED ()	
		37. CONDITION INTERIOR Good EXTERIOR Good	
		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This common-bond brick structure has exposed gable-end trim work which gives it a slightly Tudor look. A brick interior chimney appears along the east wall. The attic section of the house was converted into apartment space in the 1930s and a single story brick (continued)		PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE The present owner (Louise Richey) of this house's parents built this structure in the early 1920s. It appears on the 1923 Sanborn Map. Neighborhood significance only.			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, interview with Louise Richey.		46. PREPARED BY Kremer/Jenkins	
		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
		48. DATE 6/82	
		49. REVISION DATE(S) -	

724 E. McCarty St.

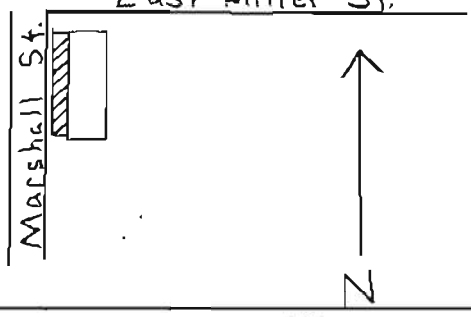


42 (continued): apartment was added to the southeast corner of the house in the 1940s. A gable roof dormer appears on the front (north) side of the building. An open porch supported by two brick columns covers the front entryway.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)	
2. COUNTY Cole		0123	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
5. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 501 Marshall St.		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1930	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION East Miller St.		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Bungalow	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
		22. PRESENT USE Residence	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
10. SITE () STRUCTURE () BUILDING (X) OBJECT ()		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
12. 13. IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
13. PART OF ESTAB. YES () NO () DIST. DISTRICT? NO ()		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
14. DISTRICT YES () POTENTIAL? NO ()		28. NO. OF STORIES 1-1/2	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
<p>42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES</p> <p>This common-bond brick building features a north-south gable roof running parallel to Marshall Street. A shed-roof dormer contains two double-hung windows with three-over-one lights. The gable roof extends shed-roof fashion over a front porch, where it is suspended by five posts. The windows on the main floor are also double-hung with three-over-one lights.</p> <p>43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE</p> <p>This building does not appear on the 1923 Sanborn Map, but does appear on the 1939 map. The first time this address appears in a city directory is 1931. Whites built this house and whites lived at this address as recently as 1938 and 1946. Neighborhood significance only.</p>		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete	
		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick	
		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable/Shingles	
		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 3 SIDE 2	
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS		34. WALL TREATMENT	
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, <u>Hackman's City Directory</u> .		35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle	
		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()	
		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR <u>Good</u>	
		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES (X) NO () <u>Neighborhood Blight</u>	
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
		<div style="border: 2px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin: 0 auto; transform: rotate(45deg); transform-origin: center;"> <div style="border: 2px solid black; width: 80px; height: 80px; margin: 0 auto; transform: rotate(-45deg); transform-origin: center;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED</p> </div> </div>	
		46. PREPARED BY Gary Kremer	
		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
		48. DATE 6/82	
		49. REVISION DATE(S)	

D. OTHER NAME(S)

E. TOWNSHIP

HARCO

SECTION

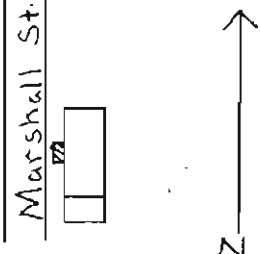
501 Marshall St.





MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <div style="text-align: right;">0124</div>	
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 503 Marshall Street		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1930	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg); margin-right: 5px;">Marshall St.</div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>East Miller Street</p> <p>N</p> </div> </div> </div>		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Bungalow	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
		22. PRESENT USE Residence	
		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN Chauncey Scott 503 Marshall St. (635-4780)	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____ UTM _____		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
10. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)			
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO ()		28. NO. OF STORIES 1-1/2	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO ()		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete	
		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick	
		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable/Shingles	
		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 4 SIDE 1	
		34. WALL TREATMENT	
		35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle	
		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION (X) ALTERED () MOVED ()	
		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Poor	
		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES (X) NO () Neighborhood Blight	
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This common-bond brick structure has a gable roof which runs parallel to Marshall Street (north-south). A gable-roof porch over the front entrance is also evident. Stone sill accent double-hung, two-over-two windows on either side of the entrance. A one-story addition to the south side of the structure is also of common-bond brick and has a shed roof.		<div style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 20px; width: 100%;"> PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED </div>	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE This building does not appear on the 1923 Sanborn Map, but does appear on the 1939 map. The first time this address appears in a city directory is 1931. Whites built this house and whites lived at this address as recently as 1938 and 1946. Neighborhood significance only.			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's City Directory.		46. PREPARED BY Gary Kremer	
		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
		48. DATE 6/82	
		49. REVISION DATE(S)	

1. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)

2. OTHER NAME(S)

3. OWNERSHIP

4. CHANGE

5. SECTION

503 Marshall Street





MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Logan Home		D122	
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S)			
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP					
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 608 E. Miller		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY		28. NO. OF STORIES 1-1/2	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1930		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Bungalow		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Wood frame	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable/Shingles	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 3 SIDE	
		22. PRESENT USE Residence		34. WALL TREATMENT	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____ UTM		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)		35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle	
10. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN Emma Logan 608 E. Miller (635-7615)		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Good	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION Emma Logan		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES (X) NO () Neighborhood Blight	
14. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT				40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES Wood frame story-and-a-half bungalow. Gable roof runs north and south and is perpendicular to Miller Street. A brick chimney is present on the south end of the roof. A shed-roof front porch is supported by two square wooden posts. Double-hung windows feature one-over-one lights. A wrought-iron railing around the front porch is a later addition.				41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE This building does not appear on the 1923 Sanborn Map, but is present on the 1939 map. The first time this address appears in a city directory is 1931, suggesting that the building was built immediately prior to that date. Whites built this house and whites continued to live at this address as recently as 1938 and 1946. Neighborhood significance only.				PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED	
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS					
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's City Directory.				46. PREPARED BY Gary Kremer	
				47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
				48. DATE 6/82	
				49. REVISION DATE(S)	

608 E. Miller St.





MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)			
2. COUNTY <div style="text-align: center;">Cole</div>		0121			
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES <div style="text-align: center;">LUBSP</div>					
5. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS <div style="text-align: center;">612 E. Miller</div>		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY			
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY <div style="text-align: center;">Jefferson City</div>		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD <div style="text-align: center;">c. 1900</div>			
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION		18. STYLE OR DESIGN <div style="text-align: center;">Vernacular</div>			
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER			
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER			
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT <div style="text-align: center;">Residence</div>			
		22. PRESENT USE <div style="text-align: center;">Residence</div>			
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)			
10. SITE () STRUCTURE () BUILDING (X) OBJECT ()		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN			
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)			
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION			
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED			
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		28. NO. OF STORIES <div style="text-align: center;">1-1/2</div>			
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()			
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES Truncated hip roof. Concrete chimney in the center of the house. There is a hip roof dormer on the north side of the roof and a shed-roof dormer on the east side. The house has been covered with masonite siding and features double-hung windows with one-over-one lights on the facade. A shed-roof front porch is suspended by means of four wooden posts.		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL <div style="text-align: center;">Concrete</div>			
		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION <div style="text-align: center;">Wood Frame</div>			
		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL <div style="text-align: center;">Truncated Hip/Shingles</div>			
		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 3 SIDE 2			
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE This house was probably built about the turn of the century. It appears on the 1908 Sanborn Map. It was built by whites and whites continued to live in it as recently as 1938 and 1946. Neighborhood significance only.		34. WALL TREATMENT			
		35. PLAN SHAPE <div style="text-align: center;">Square</div>			
		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()			
		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR <div style="text-align: center;">Good</div>			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)			
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES (X) NO () <div style="text-align: center;">Neighborhood Blight</div>			
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()			
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, <u>Hackman's City Directory</u> .		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; width: 100%;"> PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED </div>			
				46. PREPARED BY <div style="text-align: center;">Gary Kremer</div>	
				47. ORGANIZATION <div style="text-align: center;">LUBSP</div>	
				48. DATE <div style="text-align: center;">6/82</div>	
		49. REVISION DATE(S) <div style="text-align: center;">-</div>			

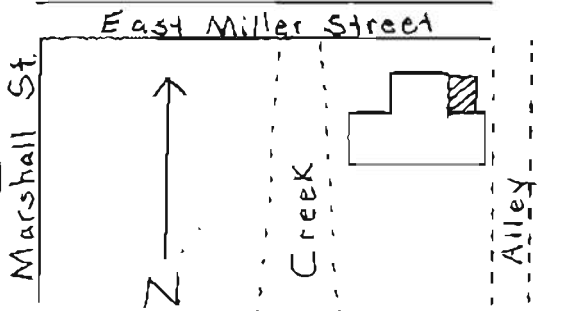
612 E. Miller St.





MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.2em;">0120</div>	
2. COUNTY <u>Cole</u>		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES <u>LUBSP</u>			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS <u>620 E. Miller St.</u>		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY <u>Jefferson City</u>		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD <u>c. 1900</u>	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION		18. STYLE OR DESIGN <u>T-House</u>	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT <u>Residence</u>	
		22. PRESENT USE <u>Vacant</u>	
9. COORDINATES UTM LAT _____ LONG _____		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
10. SITE () STRUCTURE () BUILDING (X) OBJECT ()		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)			
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT			
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This two-story common bond brick building with Mansard roof has two brick chimnies--one in the center of the house and the other on the northwest corner of the building. Double-hung windows with one-over-one lights are featured throughout the building. The porch on the northeast corner and the small room on the northwest corner appear to be later additions.		PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE The earliest Sanborn Map upon which building appears is that for 1908. This was a white residence as late as 1938 and 1946. Neighborhood significance only.			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION <u>In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's City Directory.</u>		46. PREPARED BY <u>Gary Kremer</u>	
		47. ORGANIZATION <u>LUBSP</u>	
		48. DATE <u>6/82</u>	
		49. REVISION DATE(S)	

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

6. OTHER NAME(S)

6. TOWNSHIP

RANGE

SECTION

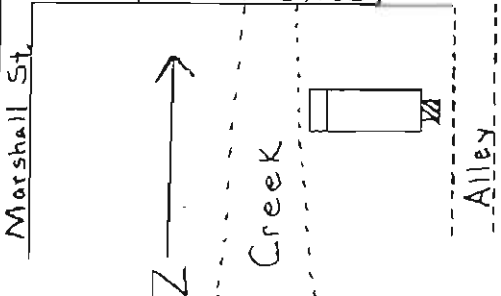
620 E. Miller St.





MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)	
2. COUNTY Cole		0119	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 620 A E. Miller St.		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1930	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION East Miller Street 		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Bungalow	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
22. PRESENT USE Residence		28. NO. OF STORIES 1	
23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)		29. BASEMENT? YES () NO (X)	
24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete	
25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Wood Frame	
26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable/Shingles	
27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 3 SIDE 2	
28. NO. OF STORIES 1		34. WALL TREATMENT	
29. BASEMENT? YES () NO (X)		35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle	
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION (X) ALTERED () MOVED ()	
31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Wood Frame		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Poor	
32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable/Shingles		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 3 SIDE 2		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES (X) NO ()	
34. WALL TREATMENT		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION (X) ALTERED () MOVED ()		<div style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 10px; width: 100%;"> PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED </div>	
37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Poor			
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This single-story gable-roof structure has a concrete block addition to its rear. A shingled hip-roof front porch is supported by three square wooden posts. The porch floor is wooden. Windows on the facade are double-hung with one-over-one lights. Shingles cover the outside of this structure.			
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE This building does not appear on the 1923 Sanborn Map, but does appear on the 1939 map. The first time this address appears in a city directory is 1931. Whites built this house and whites lived at this address as recently as 1938 and 1946. Neighborhood significance only.			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, <u>Hackman's City Directory.</u>		46. PREPARED BY Gary Kremer	
		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
		48. DATE 6/82	
		49. REVISION DATE(S)	

8. OTHER NAMES(S)

6. TOWNSHIP

RANGE

SECTION

620A E. Miller St.





MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <div style="text-align: right;">0118</div>	
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 620B E. Miller St.		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1930	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="position: relative; height: 100px;"> <div style="position: absolute; left: -40px; top: 50%; transform: translateY(-50%);">Marshall St.</div> <div style="position: absolute; left: 10%; top: 10%; transform: rotate(90deg);">East Miller Street</div> <div style="position: absolute; left: 20%; top: 30%;">Creek</div> <div style="position: absolute; left: 30%; top: 50%; transform: rotate(90deg);">Alex</div> <div style="position: absolute; left: 25%; top: 20%; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> </div>		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Bungalow	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
		22. PRESENT USE Residence	
		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
10. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO (X)			
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable/Shingles	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO ()		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 3' SIDE 2	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		34. WALL TREATMENT	
		35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle	
		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()	
		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Poor	
		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES (X) NO () Neighborhood Blight	
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This single-story gable-roof structure has a concrete-block chimney near the south end of the roof. A shingled hip-roof front porch is supported by three square wooden posts. The porch floor is wooden. Windows on the facade are double-hung with one-over-one lights. Shingles cover the outside of this structure.		<div style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 20px; width: 100%;"> PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED </div>	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE This building does not appear on the 1923 Sanborn Map, but does appear on the 1939 map. The first time this address appears in a city directory is 1931. Whites built this house and whites lived at this address as recently as 1938 and 1946. Neighborhood significance only.			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's City Directory.		46. PREPARED BY Gary Kremer	
		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
		48. DATE 6/82	
		49. REVISION DATE(S)	

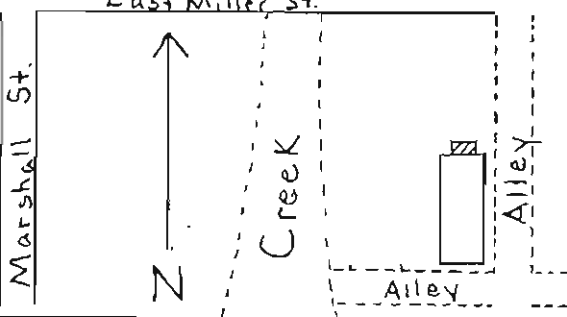
620B E. Miller St.





MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.2em;">0117</div>	
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 620C E. Miller St.		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1930	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION East Miller St.		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Bungalow	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
		22. PRESENT USE Residence	
9. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____ UTM _____		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
10. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO ()		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		28. NO. OF STORIES 1	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		29. BASEMENT? YES () NO (X)	
<p>42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES</p> <p>This frame bungalow has been covered with masonite siding in recent years. The north-south gable roof runs parallel to the alley on which this house sets (perpendicular to Miller Street. The wooden porch (with a hip roof), railings, and posts appear to be original. Concrete piers support the porch roof. Double-hung windows with two-over-two lights appear throughout the house.</p> <p>This building does not appear on the 1923 Sanborn Map, but does appear on the 1939 map. The first time this address appears in a city directory is 1931. Whites built this house and whites lived at this address as recently as 1938 and 1946. Neighborhood significance only.</p>		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete	
		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Wood Frame	
		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable/Shingles	
		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 3 SIDE 2	
		34. WALL TREATMENT	
		35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle	
		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()	
		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Fair	
		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES (X) NO () Neighborhood Blight	
40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()			
41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD			
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE		<div style="border: 2px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin: 0 auto;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: 0; right: 0; bottom: 0; left: 0; border: 1px solid black; transform: rotate(45deg);"></div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 0; right: 0; bottom: 0; left: 0; border: 1px solid black; transform: rotate(-45deg);"></div> <p style="margin: 0;">PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED</p> </div>	
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS		46. PREPARED BY Gary Kremer	
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's City Directory.		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
		48. DATE 6/82	
		49. REVISION DATE(S)	

5. OTHER NAME(S)

6. TOWNSHIP

RANGE

SECTION

620C E. Miller St.

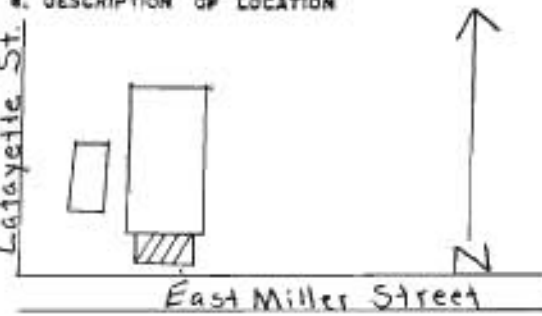




MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.	4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Reed House
2. COUNTY Cole	5. OTHER NAME(S) 8200 0080
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP	

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS Jefferson City	16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	28. NO. OF STORIES 1-1/2
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY 707 E. Miller St.	17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1910	29. BASEMENT? YES () NO (X)
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION 	18. STYLE OR DESIGN Shotgun	30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete
	19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Frame
	20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable/Shingles
	21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 3 " SIDE
	22. PRESENT USE Residence	34. WALL TREATMENT
	23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle
	24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN	36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION (X) ALTERED () MOVED ()
9. COORDINATES UTM LAT LONG	25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	37. CONDITION INTERIOR EXTERIOR Poor
10. SITE () BUILDING (X) STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()	26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)	27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	39. ENDANGERED BY WHAT? YES (X) NO () Neighborhood Blight
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO ()		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO ()		
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This simple frame structure, covered with siding in recent years, features a north-south gable roof and a hip-roof front porch. A gable-roof dormer extends from the east side of the roof. The porch contains a wooden floor and the porch roof is supported by wooden posts covered (continued)	PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED
--	------------------------

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE A black laborer, John Reed, purchased this lot in 1910 and presumably built this house soon after. He apparently lived in this house through the 1940s. On the 1939 Sanborn Maps and in early city directories, this house appears as 709 E. Miller.
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44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory, records of the Cole County Recorder of Deeds Office.	46. PREPARED BY Gary Kremer
	47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP
	48. DATE 6/82
	49. REVISION DATE(S) "

707 E. Miller St.

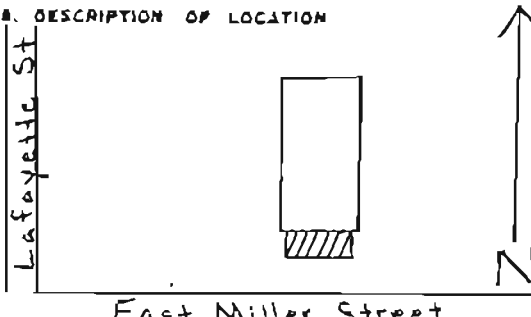


42 (cont.): with siding. A single-light window is present in the upper story eaves and double-hung windows with four-over-four lights are present elsewhere in the house.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)	
2. COUNTY Cole		82C00079	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 711 E. Miller St.		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY 17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1930	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City		18. STYLE OR DESIGN Bungalow	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION 		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
		22. PRESENT USE Residence	
		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
9. COORDINATES UTM LAT _____ LONG _____		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN	
10. SITE () STRUCTURE () BUILDING (X) OBJECT ()		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X) 12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO ()		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X) 14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO ()		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		28. NO. OF STORIES 1-1/2	
		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete	
		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick	
		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable/Shingles	
		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 2 SIDE 2	
		34. WALL TREATMENT	
		35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle	
		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () MOVED ()	
		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Fair	
		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES (X) NO () Neighborhood Blight	
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES <p>Common bond brick characterizes this building. Two brick posts support the porch roof. A shed-roof dormer is present on the west side of the upper story. The gable roof has enclosed eaves. Windows are double hung and have rusticated ashlar sills. Downstairs windows exhibit a four-over one pattern while the upstairs windows have three-over-one lights.</p>			
43. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE <p>This building appears on the 1939 Sanborn Map, but not on the 1923 Map. Apparently there was an earlier building at this address, since blacks are listed as living at this address as early as 1897. This building was a popular place for Lincoln University faculty to board in the 1930s. Among the more well-known residents of this building in 1935 was Professor of English and short-story writer Cecil A. Blue.</p>			
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION		46. PREPARED BY Gary Kremer	
In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory, records of the Cole County Recorder of Deeds Office.		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
		48. DATE 6/82	
		49. REVISION DATE(S)	

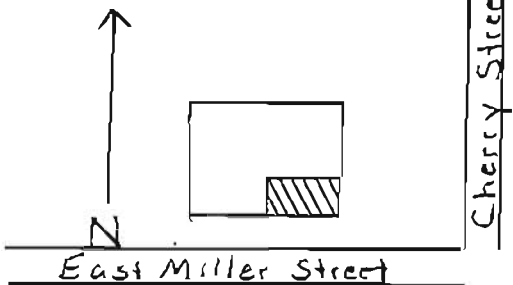
711 E. Miller St.





MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Cuie House	
2. COUNTY Cole		3. OTHER NAME(S) 8200 0078	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
5. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 713 E. Miller St.		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1906	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION 		18. STYLE OR DESIGN T-House	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
22. PRESENT USE Residence		28. NO. OF STORIES 1-1/2	
23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)		29. BASEMENT? YES () NO (X)	
24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Stone	
25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Frame	
26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable/Hip/Shingles	
27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 3 SIDE 3	
28. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		34. WALL TREATMENT	
29. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		35. PLAN SHAPE "T"	
30. COORDINATES LAT _____ LONG _____		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION (X) ALTERED () MOVED ()	
31. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Fair	
32. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO ()		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
33. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		39. ENDANGERED BY WHAT? YES (X) NO ()	
34. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
35. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES <p>This much-remodeled T-house features a roof which is a combination of a gable-roof style facing the front and a hip-roof style on the east side. A shed-roof attachment has been added to the rear. A gable-roof dormer is present on the front (south) side, while a hip-roof dormer is visible (continued)</p>		<div style="border: 2px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin: 0 auto;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: 0; right: 0; bottom: 0; left: 0; border-left: 2px solid black; border-right: 2px solid black; border-top: 2px solid black; border-bottom: 2px solid black;"></div> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;">PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED</p> </div>	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE <p>The property on which this house stands was owned by a black woman, Sarah Bolton, during the Civil War. In 1906 Joseph E. Renn, a white shoemaker, purchased the land and built this house. During the 1930s, a prominent black butcher named Napoleon Cuie owned this house. He rented out rooms upstairs to Lincoln University faculty members. Among the more prominent tenants of this house was historian Lorenzo J. Greene, who lived here in 1935.</p>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> 6. TOWNSHIP 7. RANGE 8. SECTION </div>	
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS			
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION <p>In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, <u>Hackman's Jefferson City Directory</u>, records of the Cole County Recorder of Deeds Office.</p>		46. PREPARED BY Gary Kremer	
		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
		48. DATE 6/82	
		49. REVISION DATE(S) -	

713 E. Miller St.

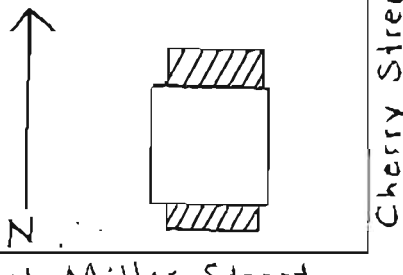


42 (cont): on the east side. Coursed ashlar makes up the foundation. Windows are double-hung with single lights in upper and lower sashes. Two entryways are accessible from the front porch.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Reid House	
2. COUNTY Cole		5. OTHER NAME(S) 8200.0077	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES LUBSP			
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 715 E. Miller St.		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Jefferson City		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1925	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION 		18. STYLE OR DESIGN American Foursquare	
		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER	
		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	
		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence	
9. COORDINATES UTM LAT _____ LONG _____		22. PRESENT USE Residence	
10. SITE () STRUCTURE () BUILDING (X) OBJECT ()		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X)	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO (X)		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO ()		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES () NO (X)	
13. PART OF ESTAB. YES () NO (X) DIST. DISTRICT? NO (X)		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	
14. DISTRICT YES () NO () POTENTIAL? NO ()		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT		28. NO. OF STORIES 2	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES Federal-style features such as the low-pitched roof and smooth facade of horizontal weatherboard siding are present in this hip-roof structure. Double-hung, single light sash windows are regularly spaced throughout. Elliptical shaped sidelights match the light in the main entrance. Slightly fluted wood columns support (continued)		29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ()	
		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete	
		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Frame	
		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Hip/Shingles	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE This house does not appear on the 1923 Sanborn Map. It does appear on the 1939 Map. As early as the late 1920s, this building, then owned by whites, was a popular boarding house for Lincoln University faculty members. Two of the most prominent persons who lived in this house in the mid-to-late twenties were black poet Sterling Brown and author and Professor of English Cecil A. Blue. Among this building's tenants in the 1930s was an accomplished entomologist, William W. Dowdy.		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 3 SIDE	
		34. WALL TREATMENT	
		35. PLAN SHAPE Square	
		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION (X) ALTERED () MOVED ()	
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS		37. CONDITION INTERIOR _____ EXTERIOR Fair	
		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES () NO (X)	
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES (X) NO () Neighborhood Blight	
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ()	
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION In-field observation, Sanborn Maps, Hackman's Jefferson City Directory, records of the Cole County Recorder of Deeds Office.		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD	
46. PREPARED BY Gary Kremer		47. ORGANIZATION LUBSP	
		48. DATE 6/82	
		49. REVISION DATE(S)	

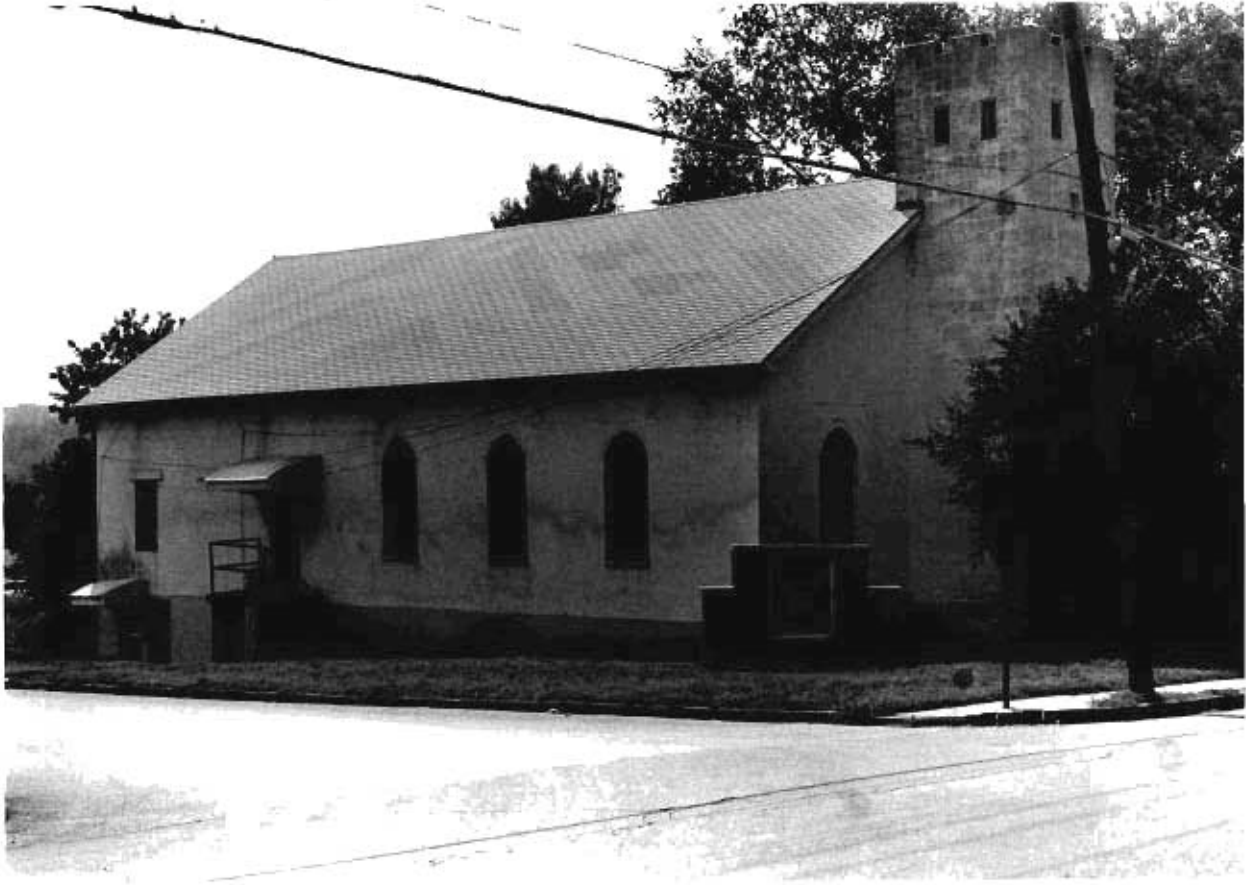
715 E. Miller St.



42 (continued): the porch roof. A screened-in porch has been added to the rear of both stories of the building.



Jefferson City (continued):



The Dunavant Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church, at 728 E. Miller, is currently pastored by the Reverend Willie Robinson. This building, erected in 1951, serves a congregation that dates to 1894.

This building of rusticated ashlar has a tower at the north end. Small paired lights are utilized on each side of the tower which also has a battlement. Windows nearest to the

tower are Romanesque in style, while those toward the rear may be part of a later addition to the building. Aluminum canopies are certainly later additions.



Kansas City (1615 East 18th Street):



The Gem Theatre at 1615 East 18th Street was built in 1909. Initially named the Star Picture Theatre, this structure was remodded in 1923 to re-open as the "Gem," featuring a handsome terra cotta facade. Closed as a theatre in 1960, the building occasionally houses church meetings.



RY WE
S SELL

Kansas City (continued): 1505 E. 18th Street



This building at 1505 E. 18th Street, which now houses an attorney's office, was built in 1909. It is in the historic 18th and Vine district associated with Kansas City's Golden Age of Jazz.

Stucco now covers one side of this two-story brick structure. Two large square windows flank a narrower rectangular window in the center of the second story. A bracketed cornice is present. The entrance to the building is recessed.



Kansas City (continued): 1725 E. 18th Street



This building at 1725 E. 18th Street was built in 1889 and originally housed a meat market and grocery. This building is in the historic 18th and Vine district associated with Kansas City's Golden Age of Jazz.

An oriel above a corner entrance distinguishes the two-story brick structure. Three piers sit atop a stepped parapet. Segmental relieving arches are employed. The windows on the first floor have been altered extensively.



Kansas City: 1823 Highland



The genesis of Jazz in the 18th and Vine neighborhood can be traced to 1917, when the Negro Musicians Union, Local 627, was formed. This union attracted musicians such as Count Basie, Lester Young, Bennie Moten, Charlie "Bird" Parker, and a host of others. In 1928, the Muscian's Union moved to this building where it remains to this day. The building is now on the National Register of Historic Places.

Stucco now covers the front of this brick building originally built in 1920 by G.M. Bliss. Structural glass blocks stand out in the upper corners of the building.



**MUSICIAN'S
FOUNDATION
BUILDING**

Kansas City (continued): ROCHESTER HOTEL (1821 Highland)



The Rochester Hotel is adjacent to the long-time home of the Negro Musicians Union, Local 627, and was an important part of the Jazz Age in the 18th and Vine district.

Piers were a recent addition to the terra cotta trimmed parapet on the three-story brick structure laid in common bond. The structure is on a foundation of smooth random-coursed ashlar. The metal windows are probably a later addition.



**HOTEL
ROCHESTER**
AIR CONDITIONED
TRANSIENT ROOMS

**MUSICIAN'S
FOUNDATION**

Kansas City (continued): 1514 E. 18th Street



This building at 1514 E. 18th Street was built in 1886 and served as a saloon. Its twentieth century name was Jones' Recreation Hall. This building is in the historic 18th and Vine district associated with Kansas City's Golden Age of Jazz.

An elaborate cornice with curvilinear brackets and molding help to distinguish this building. Corbelled relieving arches are employed in the three second-story windows. The entrance and front of the first story have been altered extensively.



FRESH UP
RECREATION

BARBER
SHOP
979

Jones
RECREATION

AIR CONDITIONED

Kansas City (continued): 1816 Vine Street



This tapestry brick building was erected in 1922 by W. T. Thomas to serve as the Security Loan and Investment

Company. This company was organized as the foundation for a Black bank. The building contained office space as well as a four-room apartment.

The building's cut stone coping, lintels and lugsills accentuate the brick of the main facade. The central portal is recessed and flanked by a plateglass storefront (now covered) and another entrance on the south of the building.



Kansas City: 1824 Vine



This tapestry brick building was built in 1923 by blacks to be used as a theatre for blacks. The once vibrant Eblon Theatre, named after the original owner, Homer Eblon, is now vacant.

The limestone trim provides the decorative accent for the building in the lintels and lugsills, voussoirs and coping of the parapet windows centrally placed on the second story.



Kansas City: LINCOLN BUILDING (1601-07 E. 18th)



Now known as the Lincoln Building, this structure was erected in 1921 by F.J. Becker. As a retail and office building, it had many prominent doctors and lawyers offices, along with the People's Finance Company founded in 1926 by T.B. Watkins and others. The Lincoln Business College was located in the building. The corner storefront has long been occupied by Matlaw's Clothing.

Four courses of smooth limestone highlight this three-story brick structure. Stretcher bricks are used for window lintels and limestone quoins accent the corners of the windows. Entrances to the building are all recessed. Cloth awnings are a recent addition.



Kansas City (continued): 1701 E. 18th



This building was erected in 1924 and was originally known as the New Rialto Theatre. Later the name was changed to the Boone Theatre, in honor of the famous black concert pianist John William "Blind" Boone. This building housed vaudeville acts on the Orpheum circuit until the early 1940s. In 1949, the building was converted for use by the all-black National Guard's 242nd Engineer Battalion. The

structure is currently unused.

Wood-framed, double-hung windows are set within a background of painted white stucco in this otherwise brick and structural glass block building. Stucco panels grace the parapet of the building and compliment the crossed-T tile inlay between the windows of the upper floor.



ARMORY
1140TH MILITARY POLICE COMPANY
1918-1919 ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Kansas City (continued): 1715 E. 18th



This building, erected in 1888, has been the home of the nationally-recognized Kansas City Call newspaper since 1922. Mrs. Ada Franklin and Miss Lucille Bluford carry on the publishing tradition set by Mrs. Franklin's husband, C.A. Franklin, founder of the Call.

Much of the original character of this building is now hidden behind new brick veneer and metal paneling. Even so,

the remains of a corbel table are still visible. Terra cotta trim was originally used at the roof. The original windows display brick segmented relieving arches.



Kansas City (continued): 1826 Forest Avenue



The Wheatley-Provident Hospital at 1826 Forest Avenue is one of the oldest Black institutions in Kansas City. Built in 1918, this hospital provided the only intensive health care available to Blacks in an era when the Black death rate was almost as high as the birth rate.

Random coursed ashlar accentuates the massiveness of this structure. A corbel table lies beneath the parapet that exhibits corner piers. Two ashlar posts support a hip-

roofed portico. A later addition to the building features a portico with a Romanesque-style arch and a gable roof trimmed in rusticated limestone. This same limestone is used atop the battlements of the addition.



Keytesville:



This heavily remodeled structure at 401 New Street in Keytesville was originally the black public school until the 1954 integration decision. It is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Wheeler.

A covered porch and carport stand out on this gable-roofed building with weatherboard siding. Decorative wooden shutters are highly visible. The structure rests upon a concrete block foundation.



Keytesville (continued):



This building on Highway 24 in the heart of Keytesville houses the St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church.

This gable-roofed structure is topped with a small gable-roofed tower. Both the sides of the building and the tower are covered with weatherboard siding. Two simple wood-frame windows flank the entrance to the building.



ST. JAMES A.M.E. CHURCH

24

Keytesville: Second Baptist Church



This building, located on the corner of Cherry and Pine Streets, was originally the white First Methodist Church of Keytesville. Erected in 1856, this building was reportedly used to garrison soldiers during the Civil War. When the First Methodists built a new church in approximately 1870, they sold this building to the black Baptists for \$300. The Second Baptist Church belongs to the Southern Baptist Convention and is in the Mt. Zion association.

Although this gabled-roofed structure has been remodel-

ed extensively over the years, it retains its basic original shape. Asbestos clapboard now covers the sides. The windows have been shortened and frosted glass panes installed. The hip-roofed front entrance is also a more recent addition.



SPEED
LIMIT
15

Kimmswick:



This building, on Oak Street, between 4th Street and Montebello Road, was erected in 1895 to serve as a school for the fourteen families which made up the Black community of Kimmswick. The school was converted into a private residence in 1940. It now serves as the town library. The interior walls are decorated with photographs of each of the members of the fourteen Black families living in Kimmswick at the turn of the century.

The building is a simple single-pen, gabled-roof structure. The masonite siding is a later addition, as is the shed attachment at the rear. The building rests upon a foundation of random ashlar.



Kimmswick (continued):



This house was probably built in the 1860s. It is located on Montebella Road at Lawen Drive. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Mrs. Anne Pippins, the Kimmswick community midwife, lived here. Although Mrs. Pippins was Black, she served both the Black and white communities.

A weatherboard-addition has been added to the rear of this double-pen stucco building. Tin covers the steep gabled roof. The right front window appears to have been enlarged

and features a header brick sill as do the two windows to the left side.



Kimmswick (continued):



The Maul house, built in the mid-nineteenth century, housed one of the fourteen Black families living in Kimmswick at the turn of the century.

A tin roof accentuates this double-pen, gable-roofed dwelling. The masonite siding as well as the enclosed front porch are later additions. An outside chimney at the end of the building is visible.



Kimmswick (continued):



This building, known as the Givens house, was built by ex-slaves Emily and Ike Givens about 1870. Their granddaughter, Mrs. Doris Hoskins, is the only Black resident remaining in Kimmswick.

This shotgun house has been altered several times over the years. Two shed-roof additions were attached to the right side, transforming the simple gable roof into a catslide roof.

More recently, a shed-roof porch has been added. The original structure had a double-hung window on at least one side. Smaller upper story windows with single lights were employed.



Kimmswick (continued):



The Curtis house on Vine Street, formerly known as the Craig house, is one of the oldest structures in Kimmswick. Oral tradition says that it was built in the early 1800s. The Curtis family occupied it in the 1880s. The Curtis's were Black.

This building is unique because of its two large central chimneys. The tin roof is hipped. Weatherboard covers the exterior. Wood sills are present with the double-hung windows. The structure rests on a foundation of random ashlar.



Kimmswick (continued):



The Vaughn house at the corner of Market and 4th Streets was probably built just prior to the Civil War. A Black family named Vaughn moved into the house in the late 1860s. The weatherboard addition to the rear of the main structure was once used as a storage area and animal shelter. Among other things, the Vaughns raised homing pigeons in this section of the building.

Other alterations to the originally-brick building include another weather-board addition to the left. The porch was added to the addition later. The building contains a dentiled brick cornice. Windows in the structure are irregular, although the front windows reflect some continuity of style.



Mexico:



This house in the 500-block of Washington Street was the long-time home of famous Missouri horseman Tom Bass. Bass was born a slave in 1859. By the time he died in 1934, his fame as a trainer and rider of horses had attracted visits to this house from many famous people, including the following: William McKinley, Teddy Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Will Rogers. Bass invented the Bass Bit, still in use--the

first humane training curb for a horse's sensitive mouth.

This two-story woodframe structure exhibits some characteristics of the Colonial Revival period. Four wooden columns support the porch with its dentil cornice and plain entablature. A pedimented roof dormer features wood shingles. Concrete steps to the porch and stairway with hand rails to the side are later additions to the building.



Mexico (continued):



This barn in the 500-block of Washington Street is where world-famous horseman Tom Bass trained his mounts, including the champion mare Belle Beach.

Vertical boards cover this large barn. A steep-pitched gable roof has been combined with a very low-pitched roof. A series of square double-hung windows are present along the side of the building. A large sliding door dominates the front of the barn.



Mexico (continued):



This building at 727 Holt Street houses the African Methodist Episcopal Church. This church was originally established in Mexico in 1877 by the Reverend M. S. Bryant of Liberty, Missouri. The first meetings were held in a home on Park Street. This building was erected in 1930 and has a congregation of thirty-four.

The front porch of the building is a recent addition.

Masonite siding now covers the entire structure. The front entrance features structural glass blocks on either side and a small bracketed entrance overhang.



Mexico (continued):



This bungalow-style house at 725 Lafayette Street was built in 1926 by a Black couple named Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Miller lived in this house from 1926 until they sold the building in 1968.

The gable roof and porch display exposed rafters. Wood king posts on brick piers support the open porch.



Mexico (continued):



This house at 803 Lafayette Street is more than eighty years old. It was built by a white couple, Otta and Will Gaines, around the turn of the century and sold to a Black couple, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Christian, about 1910. Mr. Christian was a timekeeper on clay cars in the local clay pits. His father, Frank Christian, had been a Civil War soldier.

This vernacular-style structure features a porch sup-

ported by decorative wrought-iron posts. Two narrow windows flank the central bay window.



Mexico:



This house at 521 Breckenridge Street was the home of Dr. Henry J. Ector, long-time physician to the Mexico black community and the only black doctor to practice medicine in the city. Dr. Ector has died and his widow still lives in this house.

Bungalow style best describes this dwelling. Twin-gables with exposed rafters and an open porch with supporting columns are present. Lattice work encloses the area underneath the porch.



Mexico (continued):



This building in the 600-block of Park Street was built in 1909 and houses the St. Paul Christian Methodist Episcopal Church (the name was changed from "Colored" to "Christian" in 1954).

Front steps, hand rails, and brick veneer are recent additions to this structure. A pyramid roof tops a tower with a small Gothic-style window exhibiting hood molding. At the building's rear is a shed-roof attachment.



Mexico (continued):



This building on Breckenridge Street was once the Garfield Negro School. It was erected in 1936 at a cost of approximately \$87,000. It replaced an earlier Garfield School erected in the 1880s. This building served more than three hundred pupils, grades K through 12, per year. The decline of this school began soon after the Brown v. Board of Education de-

cision in 1954, although it remained a Black elementary school until 1969.

The building is now owned by the A. P. Greene (Greenco) Credit Union. Little remains of the original character of this structure. It is built largely of multi-colored brick in common bond, but with some rusticated ashlar employed in the buttresses and window sills. The windows have been enclosed. A string course of colored brick is visible.



Neosho:



This house at 645 Young Street served as George Washington Carver's home in the 1870s while he was attending school in Neosho. It belonged to Andrew and Mariah Watkins, a Black couple who "adopted" Carver and remained close to him throughout their lives.

This "T" shaped structure has weatherboard siding and is bayshaped at the base of the "T." The gable roof has extended

eaves with a broken pediment. The porch may be a later addition and is upheld at the corner with an unfluted column.



Neosho (continued):



This small frame structure at 639 Young Street was Neosho's "colored school" during the 1870s. It was here in 1876-77 that George Washington Carver attended school under the tutelage of a Black instructor, Stephen S. Frost.

Four square wood posts support a small shed roof attachment to provide a front porch. Tall, narrow windows flank either side of the front entryway. The masonite siding is a recent addition, as are the shutters.



Neosho (continued):



The Second Baptist Church, at 430 Grant Street, was built in 1896. It serves a congregation that dates to 1876. The founder and original pastor was the Reverend William Givens. This structure was built with the help of a loan of five hundred dollars from the American Baptist Home Mission Board.

Modified English bond is found in this Gothic-style structure. A tower topped with a flared hip roof and belfry

dominates the front of the building and features a recessed entryway which has been altered. Ornamental brick work can be seen at the corners of the building and forms a sloping parapet at the front and rear. Gothic-style windows have stained glass and are double hung.



Neosho (continued):



The Lincoln School, at the corner of Hickory and Washington Streets, was erected in the 1890s by the Neosho School District and served as the community's Black school until 1956.

This common bond brick structure rests upon an ashlar foundation. Segmented relieving arches are present. A string course of brick is corbelled at the roof line and meets the cornice of the hip roof. A half-dozen square wooden posts

support the front porch which features a dual entrance. The windows and doors are not original to the building.



Potosi:



The Potosi Presbyterian Church, located on the corner of Breton and Mine Streets, was designed by John Anderson Lankford, a native of Potosi, and built in 1908. Lankford was a Black man, born in 1874, who studied at Lincoln Institute (Missouri), Tuskegee Institute (Alabama), Shaw University (North Carolina), Morris Brown College (Georgia), and Wilberforce College (Ohio).

Lankford worked at a variety of jobs before establishing his own successful architectural firm in Washington, D.C. He designed this church free of charge, primarily, tradition says, because he wanted his father to be proud of him.

Gothic style elements predominate in this richly detailed building. Entrance to the building is through the tower which has battlements all in random coursed ashlar. Although most of the building reflects random coursed ashlar, there are coursings of rusticated ashlar. A tudor arch with keystone is employed in the recessed entranceway. Elaborate window tracery dominates the front of the building. The steeply pitched gable roof is in red tile.



Potosi (continued):



This building on Breton Street is said to be the oldest Presbyterian Church west of the Mississippi River. The 1833 structure, now used as a Masonic Hall, still contains a slave gallery in the rear. A cemetery lies adjacent to the building; Blacks were buried along the edge of the cemetery farthest from the church.

Two recessed entryways with Romanesque arches are comple-

mented by similarly styled windows directly above them. Chimneys are present on both ends of the gable roof. Stepped parapet at the front of the building is a later addition.



Potosi (continued):



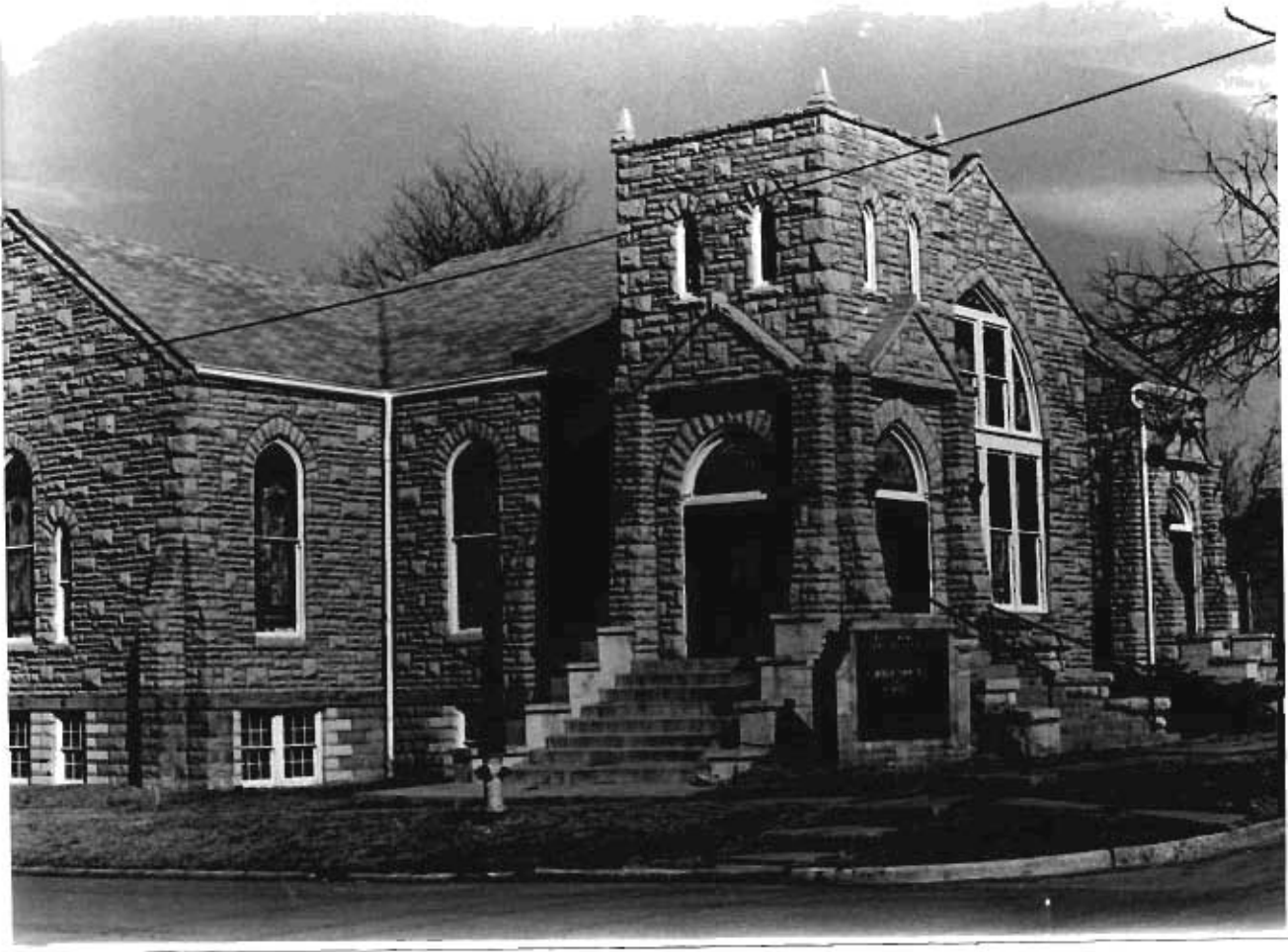
The Trinity Church, at the corner of Wreath and Water Streets, is the only all-Black church in the community. Exactly when the church was built is unknown, although local tradition places the date prior to 1878. Currently the non-denominational church is used on a weekly basis, although it does not have a permanent preacher.

The belfry tower of this small white frame structure has

been partially incorporated into the front of the building. Siding is masonite and the foundation is concrete. A hipped roof door overhang may be a later addition.



Sedalia:



The Ward Memorial Baptist Church, at the corner of Osage and Pettis Streets, serves a congregation that dates back to approximately 1877. This building, erected in the early 1920s, is named after the Reverend T.T. Ward who became pastor in 1912 and moved the congregation from its previous place of worship on East Morgan Street.

The entire building is comprised of random coursed ashlar. Header of smooth ashlar separates the building from a partially sunk basement constructed of coursed ashlar. Stained glass windows feature pointed arches in the Gothic tradition as does the dual entrance into the

tower. The tower is buttressed, as are the walls and corners of the main building itself.



Sedalia:



This building served the Sedalia black community for many years as a community center. Originally known as the Abbott Recreational Center, it was subsequently converted into a bar and restaurant.

Terra cotta trims this building whose brick has been laid in common bond. Originally, the name of the building was highlighted by a perimeter of header brick (note the left side of the building). The windows of the building have been altered.



MAIN STREET BAR

MAIN ST. BAR

SALOON

MAIN STREET BAR
A & B ENTERPRISE
AIR CONDITIONED

PEPSI

SALOON

Sedalia:



The Burns Chapel Free Will Baptist Church, located on Pettis Street, was built in 1904 and extensively rebuilt in 1955.

The common bond brick church rests upon a reinforced concrete foundation. The gable roof is surmounted by a small tower with an asphalt shingle hip roof. The walls of the building are buttressed slightly. The sash-type windows display a sill comprised of header bricks while the head is made of stretcher bricks. Structural glass

blocks are employed in the lunette above the building's entrance.



Sedalia:



This building at 400 West Cooper Street houses the Alexander funeral home which has served the Sedalia black community for many years. Its glazed cinder block structure with original porch makes it unique to the neighborhood in which it is found. The attached garage built with unglazed cinder block seems to be a later addition. With two exceptions the second story windows have sills of header bricks while the first floor windows do not have sills, but rather lintels of header brick. Square wood posts support the porch roof: note the small wood railing on top.



Sedalia:



Originally constructed in 1905, this now-vacant building on the corner of Osage and Johnson Streets, served as a school for Sedalia blacks from 1910 to 1964. It was known as the Lincoln Grade School until it became the C.C. Hubbard High School in 1927. City officials used it as a special education facility until 1979.

The two-story brick structure sits atop a rusticated ashlar foundation that is partially sunk. Segmented relieving arches composed of header bricks and smooth

stone sills house double-hung windows, each having six lights. The building is trimmed in terra cotta. A recent addition to the building is also built of bricks in the common bond fashion, but unlike the older building it is flat-roofed.



Sedalia:



The Taylor Chapel United Methodist Church, located at Pettis and Lamine Streets in Sedalia, has served the spiritual needs of blacks in Sedalia since it was erected in 1911.

The twin-gabled church is distinguished by a tower that displays an entrance that has a segmental arch of header brick. This rounded arch in the Romanesque tradition with rusticated quoins characterizes most of the

windows and corners of the building. A battlement surmounts the tower. The basement foundation is of rough coursed ashlar. Three port holes are present in the structure; the two in the tower may have been closed up at a later date.



Sedalia:



This now-vacant building at Lamine and Jefferson Streets once housed the black-owned Fullinburg Print Shop where an early twentieth-century black newspaper called the Brother's Eyes was published.

The simple gable-roofed structure has been altered over the years. The asphalt siding appears to be on top of the original wooden siding. The canopy over the one door as well as the window to its right are later additions. The brick chimney is located to the rear of the building.



Sedalia (continued):



This building on the corner of Missouri and Johnson Streets has served as the African Methodist Episcopal Church since the early 1950s. Prior to that time it served as a Catholic church and as a school.

Atop this gable-roofed structure is a small bell tower with an arched vent. Asphalt siding covers the foundation as well as the building itself. The entryway to the building appears to have been altered. Concrete steps and metal railings are also recent.



PRAYER - JESSE
1911 WAC
1911 J. D. LORAN
1911

Sedalia (continued):



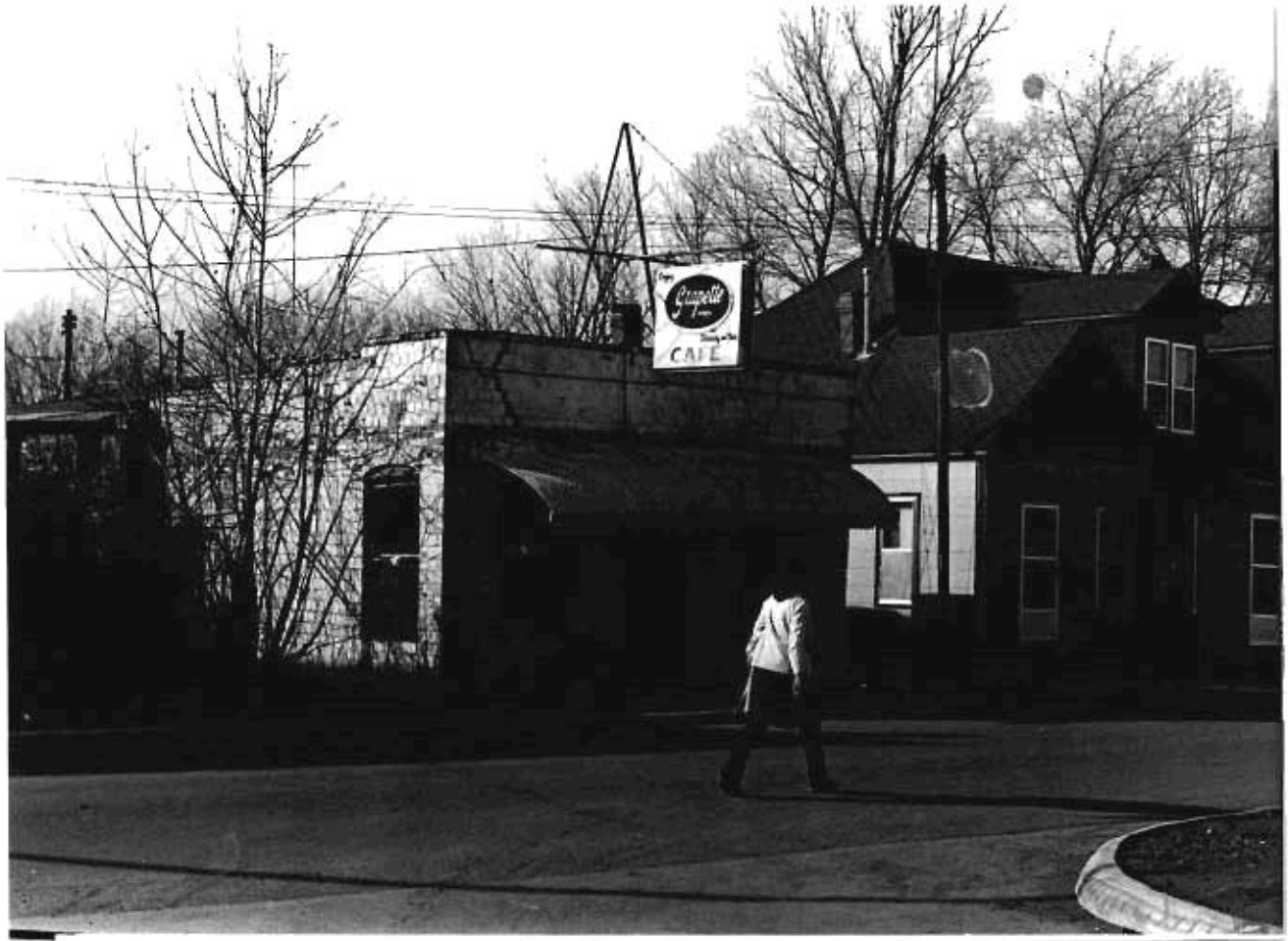
This building at 413 W. Cooper Street was built in the 1920s and was the long-time home of Dr. O. F. Smith, Mexico's first Black dentist.

Wooden square posts provide support for this gable-roofed porch. This one-and-a-half story structure has a prominent dormer that displays bracketing which is a characteristic of the porch and main gable roof. The weatherboard siding and stucco

may be later additions. This building is a good representation of the Bungalo style of architecture. Note details of exposed rafters on the dormer.



Sedalia (continued):



This now-abandoned building at the corner of St. Louis and Lamine Streets was originally a white-owned grocery store. Later it became a black-owned restaurant serving a racially-mixed neighborhood.

This flat-roofed structure exhibits a stepped parapet roof line along the sides of the building. Segmental brick relieving arches are present, while the structure itself is constructed of smooth finished tile blocks. The canopy is a later addition. A course of brick trims the parapet.



Sedalia (continued):



This building at 711 North Missouri was once known as Sedalia Hospital #2 and was built in 1926. It served as a hospital for Blacks from that date until 1954. During that period, Black patients were generally not admitted to white hospitals. Since 1954 the building has been operated as the Burt Manor Nursing Home.

This modern-style stucco building has metal windows that

are regularly spaced. The roof is flat. Concrete steps and a ramp with metal rails are a later addition. The building also features a cornice, perhaps of brick, that has been painted.



Springfield:



This large building at 918 E. Calhoun Street was once Springfield's block hospital, in the days when segregation of the races was the norm. It is now called the Calhoun Community Center and it serves approximately twenty children as a non-profit day care center.

A large veranda wraps around the front of the house and features a circular corner area abutting a carriage porch. The veranda is supported by unfluted columns on an unenriched

base atop a square column of rough coursed ashlar. Hip roof of asphalt shingles is characterized by its slightly flared eaves.



Calhoun
COMM
K2

DAY CAR

Springfield:



The Benton Avenue A.M.E. Church, located in the 1800 block of Benton Avenue, was built in 1927.

Common bond brick building features a square columned portico. The entablature atop the columns has lintels. The roof is trimmed in terra cotta as is the molding above the windows on the second floor. Lintels and sills of the first floor windows are of smooth cut ashlar. Piers of brick and ashlar rest atop the portico. Unique to the building are a pair of curcular port holes comprised of stretcher bricks and decorative ashlar. Headers of smooth ashlar below vertically-set stretcher brick separates the first floor from the basement.



Springfield:



The Gibson Chapel at 4216 South Charleston was built to serve a congregation that had split from the Washington Avenue Baptist Church. The much remodeled church was built in 1891.

This gable-roofed church adjoined with corner buttressed tower features a series of three arched windows in header brick in the Romanesque style. Other windows are in the Gothic style and feature stone sills as well as quoins with

the exception of a segmental arch window in the tower. The building sits atop a basement finished in rusticated coursed ashlar masonry. The top common bond brick on the tower is a later alteration.



Springfield:



The Washington Avenue Baptist Church at 729 Washington Avenue is one of the oldest churches serving the more than two thousand Blacks living in Springfield. The congregation dates to 1866, although this structure was erected in 1885.

This gable-roofed church is entered through a corner buttressed tower with stone quoins. The entrance is in the Gothic style. The tower exhibits a pyramidal roof

with flared overhanging top stage. The stained glass windows are in the Gothic tradition with ashlar sills. The gables feature wooden shingles alternating in style.



Springfield:



Pitts Chapel at 600 North Benton Street, was built in 1911, although it serves an Episcopal congregation that dates to 1874. .

This building is built of brick in the common bond mode and rests upon a basement foundation of random course ashlar masonry. The windows have segmented archways. Both entrances have been modified in recent times, but segmented tudor arches topped with stone quoins are visible. Steeped

gables are present on both sides of the church and are topped with finished limestone trim as is the tower with its simple battlemented parapet above.



PITTS
BURCH
CHURCH

St. Charles:



This church, located in the 500 block of North Benton, was originally built in 1871 by the Trinity Episcopal congregation. The church has long been one of the important institutions of a large St. Charles Black neighborhood known as Goose Hill, which extends from Adams Street on the north, then south on Benton to Jefferson and west to Kingshighway.

Pointed arches distinguish this Gothic style building which also has curvilinear barge boards also characteristic

of the Gothic motif as is the gable roof. The original building is of rusticated ashlar and is buttressed on the sides and ends. Note the wood molding over the windows. The entrance to the building has been modified considerably. A small porthold window is above the entryway.



MT. ZION
BAPTIST CHURCH

St. Charles:



This building at 554 Madison Street houses the St. John AME Church. The church was built by and for slaves in 1855 and is perhaps the oldest black church west of the Mississippi River.

A row of header brick every eight rows breaks up this otherwise common bond structure. The building rests upon a foundation of coursed ashlar. A shed roofed structure has been added to the rear of the building. The roof is a gable. The entrance to the building has also been altered, but note the lintel of stretcher brick above.



St. Joseph:



This house at 1713 Angelique is the birthplace of Coleman Hawkins, world-famous tenor saxophonist. He was born in this house on March 8, 1901. He began his career as a jazz musician when he joined Mamie Smith Jazz Hounds at age 15. He later set the style for the tenor sax as a jazz instrument while a member of the Fletcher Henderson Band from 1923 to 1935.

This very simple two-story vernacular-style house was

built in 1877. Patterned shingles are visible in the gable end of the south facade. The porch on the south facade is supported on Tuscan columns.



St. Joseph:



This building at the corner of South 16th and Messanie Streets once served as the home of the long-time operator of Alexander's Mortuary. Mr. Alexander, who died in the mid-1970s, was a Black man whose clientele was predominantly Black.

This once majestic two-and-a-half story building exhibits several distinctive characteristics. Fish-scale shingles are found in the roof gables and above the oriel

to the right. Gingerbread brackets are above two of the oriel's windows. Turned wooden posts support a curved porch roof in front and a rear porch. A small arched window is present and compliments the larger arched window at the front. With these two exceptions, the rest of the building's windows are tall and narrow. Altogether, the basic style of the building is in the Eastlake tradition.



St. Joseph (continued):



The New Hope Baptist Church at 19th and Sylvania Streets has served the St. Joseph Black community for many years.

A Romanesque arch and a Gothic arch are featured in this structure. Common bond is predominant in this building, but every seventh row is in header brick. Gothic-style windows in the tower and gable have been covered over with asphalt shingles. Rusticated ashlar window sills are present. The door to the partially sunken basement is a later addition.



St. Joseph (continued):



This house at 4085 16th Street was the long-time home of a prominent Black St. Joseph contractor.

Rusticated random ashlar characterizes the second story of the front while rusticated random coursed ashlar distinguishes the first floor. Weatherboards cover the sides of the building. Three columns support a large front porch with a plain entablature. A railing with lathe-turned wooden spindles connects the columns. The roof is a steep gabled style.



St. Joseph (continued):

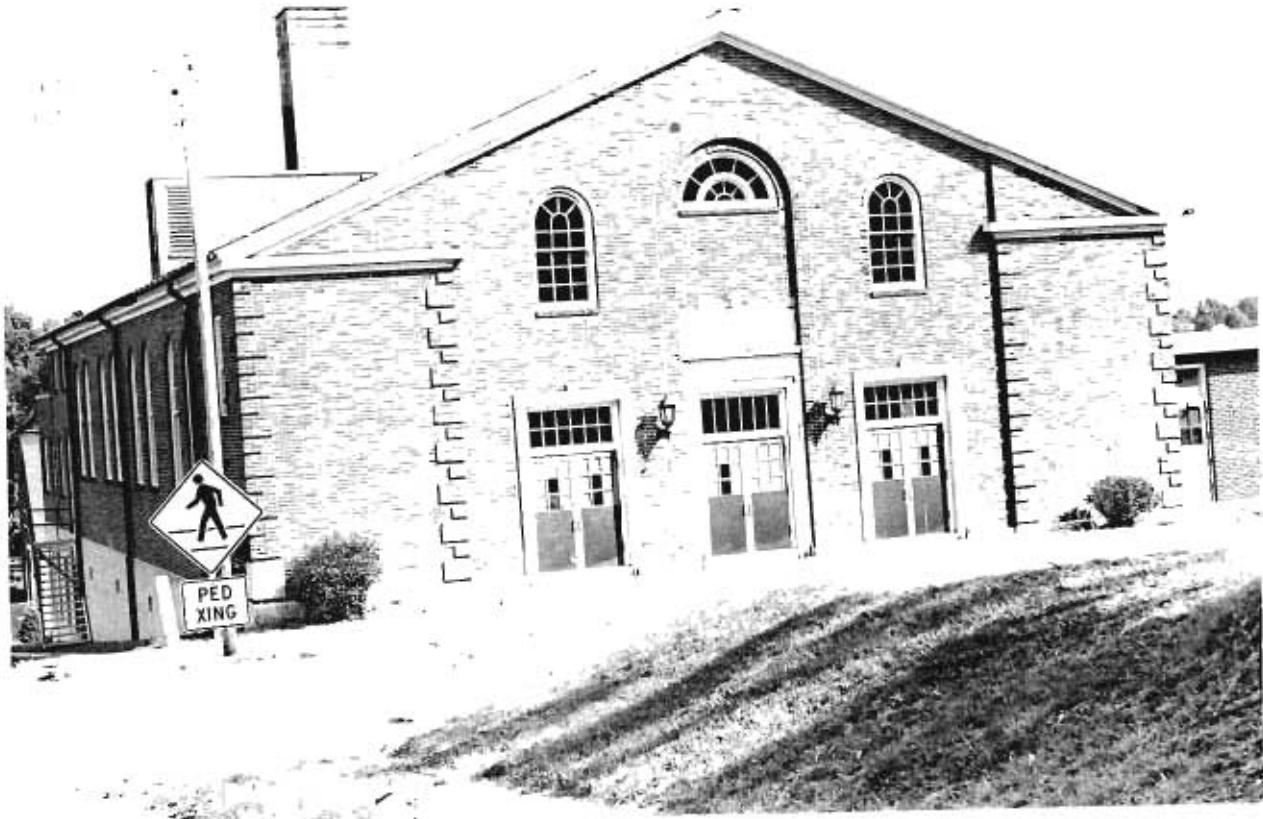


The second floor of this building at 500-504 S. 16th Streets once featured an outdoor theatre for Blacks. It has long since been enclosed and converted into an apartment house.

The exterior walls have been covered over with stucco. The partial-third-story weatherboard addition was made at a later date as was the bracketed pediment style porch roof.



St. Joseph (continued):



This gymnasium for the Bartlett School for Blacks was built in 1929. It is located at 18th and Sylvanie Streets.

Romanesque details predominate in this structure. Arched window openings feature semi-circular fanlights. Architraves with a keystone are over two of the entrances. The low-pitch broken pediment roof exhibits a projecting cornice. Brick quoins are incorporated into the corners at the front of the building.



St. Joseph



The St. Francis Baptist Temple, at 17th and Angilique Streets, was built in 1927 and remains one of St. Joseph's most important black religious institutions.

Rusticated ashlar is employed in several areas of this structure. There are two belt coursings, one of which is molded. The parapet and battlements are trimmed with it. Ashlar quoins are to be seen. Shouldered architrave windows are present. Double-hung windows with fifteen lights in both upper and lower sashes feature colored glass. Coursings of

light colored header brick are also present. Hood molding is employed over the entrance and the large Gothic style window in front also employs hood molding.



St. Joseph (continued):



This building in the 1700 block of Messanie was built in 1889. It houses a tavern which has long been a gathering place for members of the Black community. Messanie Street serves as the southern border of the St. Joseph Black community. Charles Street provides the northern boundary and 16th and 19th streets the east-west boundaries.

Molded brick has been employed in creating a distinctive shouldered architrave for the second-story windows (note

the keystones). A gabled parapet with corbels is featured and just beneath is a string course of brick. Something of the original recessed entryway can be discerned from the fluted columns that remain and the tall narrow windows.



St. Joseph (515 South 16th Street)



Ida Bell Burns Lindsay was born in this house on 515 South 16th Street. Dr. Lindsay was the first black American to receive a doctorate in Social Work, having graduated from the University of Pittsburg. She later became a Dean at Howard University in Washington, D.C., where she organized a school of social work.

The porch roof and shed roof attachment are later additions to this simple gable roof structure that exhibits a "shot gun" style of dwelling.



St. Louis (continued): TANDY COMMUNITY CENTER (4206 Kennerly)



This building was named in honor of Captain Charlton H. Tandy, a military hero in the Civil War and a community leader of blacks. The building was erected in the 1930s for the benefit of young black people in the Ville. It provided a swimming pool, reading rooms, a basketball court and many other recreational activities. The center is still functioning to the joy of many people in the area today.

This large two-story building of modern/classic design sits on an elevated plot of land. Six columns frame the entranceway of three large doors. The crown of the central portion is quoined, there are bas relief engravings above the outer four columns, and in between are the carved words "Tandy Community Center." The windows are simple rectangle shapes with stone sills. The parapet is raised with alternating brick headers.



St. Louis (continued): WHITLOR MOVING AND STORAGE COMPANY
2520 N. Taylor Avenue



The M. C. Whitlor Storage and Moving Company was a long-time business serving the black community of the Ville and

other parts of St. Louis. In 1911, the owner, M. C. Whitlor, altered and added to the brick store and dwelling on this site to make it usable for his moving, packing, and shipping business. In that year (1911) the alterations cost \$2,500.

The storefront of this commercial structure of Missouri German design has been altered in recent years. The brick, some of which has been glazed white, is laid in a common bond pattern. An iron cross beam, decorated with rosettes, separates the first and second floors. The windows of the second floor are connected by a running sill line. The building is crowned with a simple battlement. Iron anchor beams strengthen its walls.



St. Louis (continued): THE GATEWAY BUILDING (2801 N. Taylor)



In the early 1900s, this Missouri German Vernacular design building housed a clinic owned and operated by the Faith Hospital Association which also operated a hospital across the street from the site. The clinic was an important institution to infants, children, and mothers in need of minor medical care. Today, the building is being renovated for apartment space.

The proportions and cornice of this building can also be described as Italiante. The building, however, retains the segmental arches above the round heads of the window frames. The basement is built in smooth-faced stone ashlar. The brick pattern of the upper facade is common bond. An outline of a former broken or swans neck pattern can be seen over the front entrance. The low pitched hip roof is supported by a bracketed wooden cornice. The frieze of the cornice is punctuated by small rosettes.



St. Louis (continued): 4557 Garfield



This building was the home of Oscar Ficklin, a chemist.
Ficklin was the first black chemist to work for the Union

Electric Company in St. Louis. He worked for Union Electric for more than forty years, living at this address from 1925 until 1973. Ficklin was also a prominent Mason.

This two-story structure sits on a foundation of rusticated coursed ashlar masonry. A double entrance is recessed behind a brick semi-circular arch. The projecting bay on the street facade displays a variant of the Palladian window. The principal window mullions have rich wood moldings. Elliptical arches made up of brick stretchers fit rounded window frames. Molded brick surrounds each of the arches. A rich denticulated cornice rises into a mansard roof sheathed in pattern slate. Double-hung windows with molded frames project slightly from the roof line.



St. Louis (continued): 4411 St. Ferdinand



This building was the home of Thomas A. Marshall, a carrier for the post office in the twenties and thirties.

Marshall is listed by Herman Dreer ("Negro Leadership in St. Louis: A Study of Race Relations," Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Chicago, 1955, p. 274) as one of the most important black leaders in St. Louis history. Marshall was one of the organizers of the Pine Street Y.M.C.A. and a member of the board until his death in 1944.

The entrance to this two-story, three-bay structure of Missouri German Vernacular design is indicated by a semi-circular arched doorway. The transom light and door are later additions. The most striking feature of the facade is the projecting bay window. The segmented arched windows of the upper floor are double hung. The brick relieving arches are composed of a series of stretchers. The jigsaw cut treatment of the window heads is repeated in the paneled architrave of the bracketed cornice. The windows of the side facade have been altered. Iron anchor beams further stabilize the side walls.



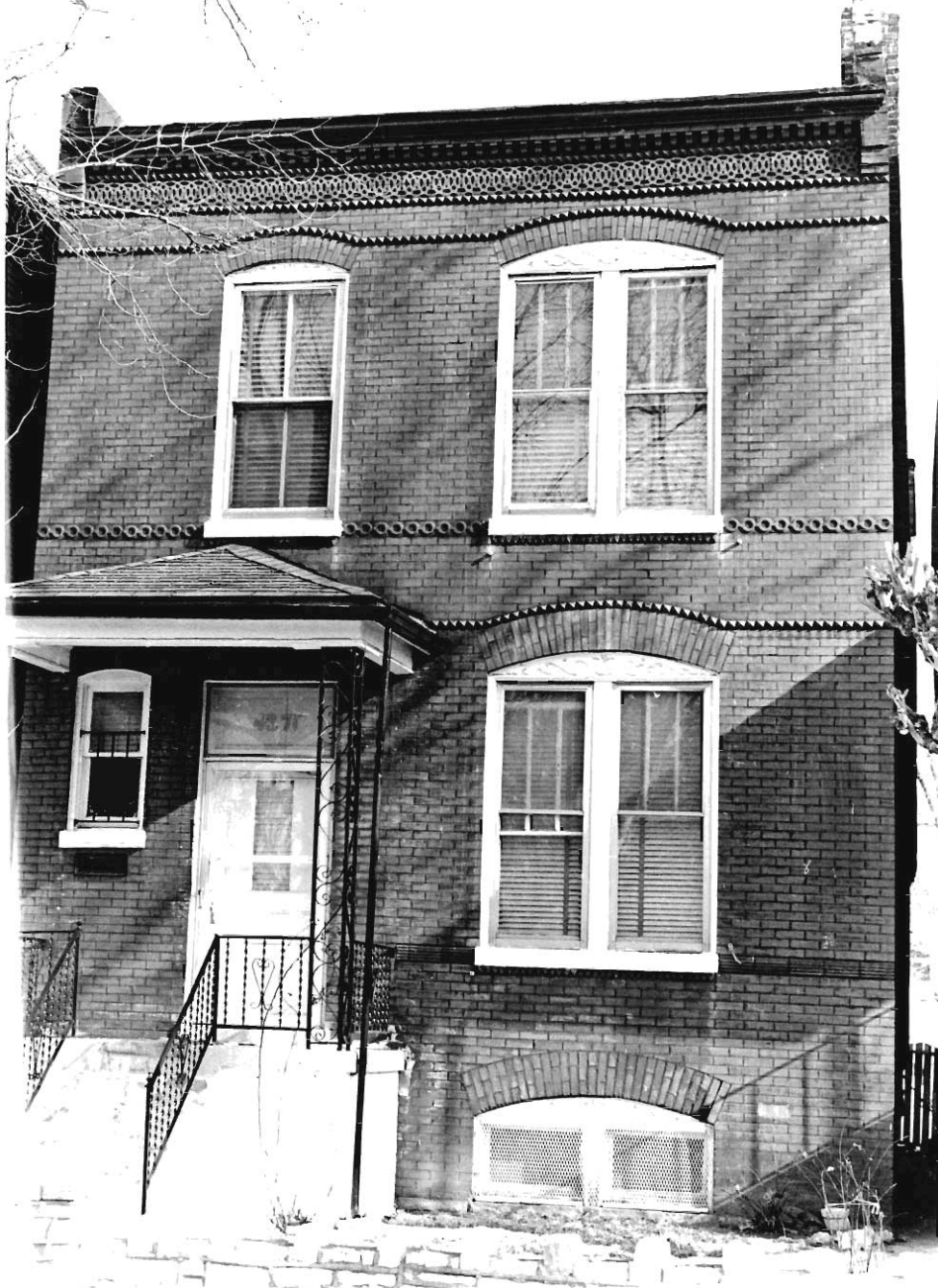
St. Louis (continued): 4271 West North Market Street



This building has been the home of the physician Samuel E. Moore since 1925. Dr. Moore has long been an outstanding

member of the community and a highly trusted physician. Dr. Moore is also a long-time Mason, serving a local black Masonic lodge as Worshipful Master (the highest position one can hold in a local lodge).

The street facade of this two-story structure is divided into two bays. All windows display segmental relieving arches of alternating rows of stretchers and headers which are placed about the rounded heads of the window frames at an angle. The wooden heads of the double-hung windows are ornamented in a jig-saw cut floral pattern. A beaded decoration continues along the front facade above the segmental arches. A course of molded brick separates the basement and first floors and connects the sill lines of the second story. Two brick corbels frame an elaborate cornice of ornamental brick. The porch is a recent addition.



St. Louis (continued): 4325 Garfield



This building was the home of James E. Cook, a prominent black leader and civil rights activist. He developed the

Y.M.C.A. program in St. Louis and was executive secretary of the Pine Street Y.M.C.A. He was also pastor of the Antioch Baptist Church. He is listed by Herman Dreer as one of the twenty-seven "Most Representative Negro Leaders in St. Louis."

This two-story, three bay, brick structure of Missouri German Vernacular design rests on a foundation built of random coursed ashlar masonry. The entrance is slightly recessed within a semi-circular arch. Segmental brick arches fit the rounded frames of the double-hung windows. The entablature of the denticulated cornice is embellished with decorative panels. The long, narrow windows and wooden cornices are similar to those found in the Italianate style. The building is painted and has a chain fence surrounding it.



St. Louis (continued): 4271 West Aldine



This building was the home of Ruth M. Harris, Ph.D., president of Stowe Teachers College in St. Louis. She was

a member of the Mayor's Commission on Race Relations, and was often on panels concerned with race relations at the request of white churches and white institutions of higher learning in St. Louis.

The building is of Missouri German Vernacular design and has two stories. The porch is probably not original, and the parapet wall has been restored. The segmental window arches are made of brick stretchers. The window heads are enriched with jigsaw cut boards in a foliated pattern. The segmental arched doorway has received the same treatment.



St. Louis (continued): 4452 Kennerly



This building was the home of William L. Perry, a physician. For fifty-four years he resided at this address

and served as pastor of the Antioch Baptist Church. For many years he was a member of the Board of the Pine Street Y.M.C.A. and of the New Age Building and Loan Association.

The rusticated basement of this two-story, Missouri German Vernacular design home is seen on the side elevation. The entrance porch is described by two short brick columns, resting on brick piers which support the plain entablature of the porch roof. The window lintels are made up of two rows of alternating brick stretchers and headers. A simple brick cornice separates the lower elevation and the stepped gable roof.



St. Louis (continued); ANNIE MALONE CHILDREN'S HOME (2612 Goode)



The Annie Malòne Children's Home was organized in 1888 and incorporated in 1889. Mrs. Annie Malone, founder of Poro College, philanthropist, pioneer manufacturer of cosmetology and cosmetics accepted the presidency of the St. Louis Children's Colored Orphans Home in November 1919 where she remained until 1943. She donated the site for the present building and grounds in 1920. The building was dedicated

on May Day, 1922. The home was named in honor of Mrs. Malone in 1946.

The columned portico is the most distinguishing feature of the building. The doorway is enriched by a broken or swan's neck pediment. Two wings extend out from the central three-bay facade. The overall arrangement of the building is orderly and formal. A flat arch with prominent keystone tops each window opening of the side wings. A plain belt course separates the basement from the first floor. Pedimented gable windows project from the gable roofs of the side wings. Double parapet chimnies crown the central mass of the building.



St. Louis (continued): HOMER G. PHILLIPS HOSPITAL
(2615 N. Whittier)



Named after Homer G. Phillips, this hospital was founded in 1937 as a city hospital. Phillips was a black attorney, graduate of Howard University and a St. Louis political activist. The hospital was inspired by the need to provide adequate care for black experiencing exclusion from other city medical facilities. To this day, it maintains a large staff (approximately 800) and decent health care.

The basement of this large modern structure is executed in smooth-faced coursed masonry. The brickwork is common bond, and the roof is hipped. The building is irregularly shaped, and brings to mind a medieval castle wall with projecting corner towers. The trim on the "cornice tower" can be traced back to Gothic styling. Diamond-shaped forms and herringbone patterns are found as well.



St. Louis, continued: ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH (2401 Goode Avenue).



This church was built in 1920, although it serves a congregation whose incorporation dates to 1884. This facility remains a vital center of social and religious activity in the North-Central St. Louis neighborhood known as the Ville.

The two street facades of this Gothic Revival church structure meet at a corner supported by projecting piers. A corbel table in the upper elevation of the tower leads the

eye to the battlemented parapet above. The church sits on top of a high basement of random coursed ashlar masonry. Most window and door openings are pointed in the Gothic tradition. The two projecting bays of the flanking facades are finished with stepped gables. This gable motif is repeated above the primary entrances.



St. Louis (continued): KENNERLY AVENUE CHURCH OF GOD
(4259 West Kennerly)



The Kennerly Avenue Church of God has been a community institution since the early 1900's. Many prominent blacks from the Ville have been and are now supporters of this church.

A glass dorway has been added on the front facade of this structure of a Missouri German Vernacular design. A chain link fence not original to the structure surrounds the property. This brick structure rests on a rusticated

ashlar masonry foundation. The walls are buttressed, the windows framed in white stone arches with quoins, and the doorway has been altered in later years.



St. Louis (continued): SUMNER HIGH SCHOOL (4248 W. Cottage)



Sumner was the first school for black students west of the Mississippi in 1875 at 11th and Spruce in St. Louis. The school began functioning at this address in 1910. Many significant black people past and present have graduated from Sumner. In addition, Sumner was the impetus for the building of several other schools in the Ville from 1873 to 1925.

Additions have been made to the right, left, and rear sides. Additions are one-story brick attached structures. The central mass of this large structure is joined to two projecting wings by hyphens. The central three-story facade rests on top of a rusticated basement. A simple belt course separates the basement from the upper floors. Columns support an elliptical arch over the doorway. Two-story Ionic pilasters rise to a projecting entablature and pediment. Palladian windows are set within arched openings between mammoth pilasters. The corners of the central portion of this complex are quoined. The hip roof is supported by a denticulated cornice. The structure is crowned by a central cupola.



St. Louis (continued): 1701 Whittier



Dr. Lee Comissiong, the builder of this house and its first occupant, was a physician and community leader.

The central bay of this two-story facade is slightly recessed. The entry, which is shaped in a Tudor Arch, is surrounded with stone quoins. The window openings are quoined as well. The two-story home sits on top of a rusticated basement. The first floor oriel window is a unique feature

of the facade. The two projecting roof gables are surfaced with patterned brickwork. The gable roof has a decorative flashing ridge.



St. Louis (continued): CONTINENTAL CLEANERS (2416 Newstead)



The Continental Cleaners has been at the address, serving the black community of the Ville since 1915, prior to that at 1557 South Jefferson Street. The upper division of the commercial structure is trimmed in terra cotta. It resembles a parapet. The window trim is also terra cotta. The brick is laid in a common bond pattern. The windows have been painted over with signs.



St. Louis (continued): 2800 North Taylor



For many years this structure was the site of a small private hospital. Most of the clients were residents of the Ville in need of medical care. Many resident doctors in the Ville used the facilities at this hospital for the many years it was operating.

The entrance to this two-story structure is set beneath a Tudor arch. A cartouche over the doorway gives further visual emphasis to this point of the facade. The stone trim

of the crenulated parapet is repeated in the stone lintels of the first and second floor windows. The brick is laid in a common bond pattern. The irregular placement of the segmental arched windows of the side facade follow the line of the interior staircase. The basement and first floor are separated by a simple stringcourse. Quoining is utilized in the transition from the front to the side facade.



St. Louis (continued): SAINT MATHEW'S MASONIC HALL (4212 St. Louis Avenue)



This is the site of the St. Mathew's Masonic Hall. The Masons were a highly respected black middle class organization that provided social services before government assumed that role on a comprehensive level.

This building is two stories in height and has a hip roof. The basement is constructed in rough cut ashlar masonry. The segmental arched reveals of the windows of the side elevation indicate that there is some German influence. The brick is laid in a common bond and combined Flemish pattern.

The porch is possibly a later addition. The roof of the porch is supported by two stunted brick piers with corinthian capitals. The attic story has projecting dormer windows.



ST. MATTHEWS
MASONIC HALL

St. Louis (continued): SIMMONS SCHOOL (4318 St. Louis Ave.)



Simmons School began in a two-room school house on the present site in 1873. As the city grew, so did Simmons, adding room by room to accomodate the increasing enrollment. In 1891, it was named after Dr. William J. Simmons, Baptist clergyman, educator, and author of Men of Mark. The school has served the black community for many years. For a while, it was the site of Stowe Teachers College. The present

building was erected in 1929 by the St. Louis Board of Education. Many prominent blacks are graduates of this school. Jacqueline Bates Campbell is the present principal of Simmons.

The two school buildings are three stories in height and are similar in many respects, including their Missouri German Vernacular design. Each has projecting central bays, though the surface treatment of each is different. The windows have plain stone sills. A belt course separates the second floor from the attic story. The brickwork of the attic floor is elevated in a subtle pattern. The buildings have hip roofs.



St. Louis (continued): TURNER MIDDLE SCHOOL (2615 Pendleton)



The Turner School has served the community for over four decades. Many black residents of the Ville past attended Turner for their elementary school education. The school is still operating and helping a host of children achieve their educational aspirations.

The facade of this large structure is symetrically balanced above a large portico. The massive entablature is supported by uprights in the Doric order. Two projecting

wings have gable roofs. Two rows of double-hung windows are clustered in groups of five.



St. Louis (continued): MCDOWELL MORTUARY (1711 N. Taylor)



McDowell Mortuary, of Missouri German Vernacular design, was operated by the long-time mortician, William C. McDowell, a resident of the Ville until his death in 1945.

This three-story brick structure has a pitched roof, is five bays wide and sits on a foundation of rusticated stone masonry. The awnings and porch are not original to the structure. A wooden parapet traverses the union of walls and roof.



St. Louis (continued): 4424 Cottage



This Missouri German Vernacular design structure was the home of Kitty Hall for more than fifty years. She was the writer of a column in the St. Louis Argus titled "The Ville News." For many, many years, she observed the Ville and participated in its community events. She is recalled by her friends as a fine person who kept herself informed about the world in which she lived.

This one-and-one-half-story building rests on a foundation of stone. The brick is laid in a common bond pattern. There is a low gable roof, two bays on the facade and a

porch original to the structure. There is an extended
attic window in the side elevation.



St. Louis (continued): TURNER MIDDLE BRANCH (4235 W. Kennerly)



The Turner Open Air School was, and remains today, equipped with ramps and railings instead of stairways. It had an open air department for children with tuberculosis. Built for the physically handicapped, the school has functioned for black and white children for over fifty years. The first principal was John Purnell. Many of its graduates live and work in the community today.

The overall configuration of this school includes massive blocks of rooms of which the facades are of common bond brick masonry. A continuous sill line separates the basement from the first floor. The grouped window openings are framed in plain stone. The recessed entryway is indicated by a simple overhang supported by two fluted uprights. The gutter of the water drainage system is concealed behind a plain parapet wall.



St. Louis (continued): 4221 West Cote Brilliante



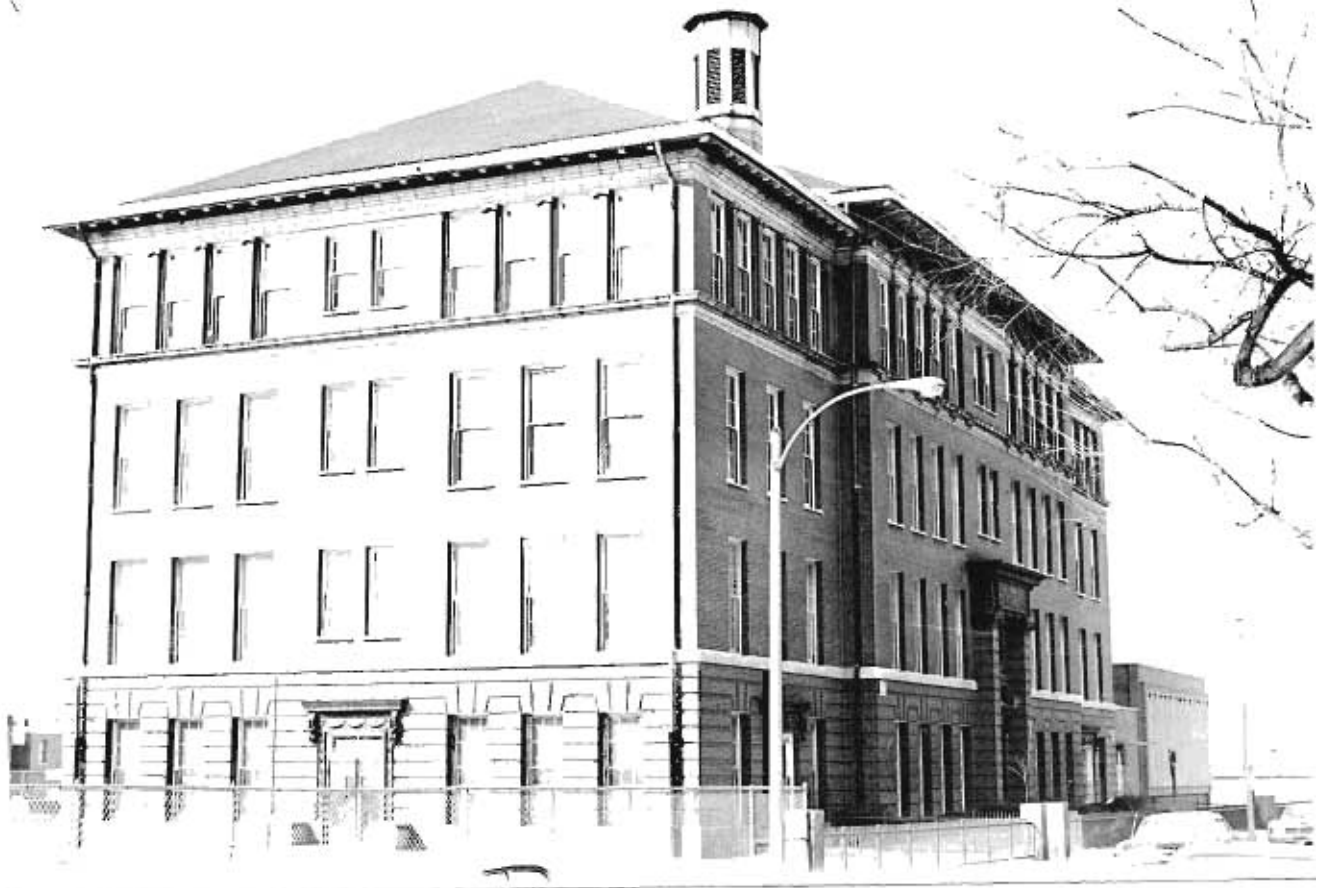
This building was the home of William Claudius Gordon until the 1920s. Gordon was a wealthy black businessman. In 1895 he was employed as a civil engineer with the firm of Russel and Gordon. In later years he was a prominent undertaker and funeral home operator. He died on July 5, 1923, leaving an estate valued at \$100,000.

The Greek Revival columned porch is possibly not original

to the house. In fact, all the classical trim could also be a later addition. The two-story brick structure sits on top of a rusticated basement. A denticulated cornice supports a gable roof. There are two projecting pedimented dormers. The brick is laid in a common bond pattern. Semental brick arches fit the rounded heads of the window frames.



St. Louis (continued): JOHN MARSHALL SCHOOL (4330 Aldine Ave.)



The John Marshall School was built in 1900 for white children at the elementary level. In 1918 it became an intermediate school for black children. In 1927 it became an elementary school for black children. Since the first class graduated in 1919, many prominent blacks have attended the school. John Mercer Langston was the first black principal in 1919.

This Renaissance Revival structure has a hip roof. Two large piers decorate it with brick bands supporting the full entablature of the entrance portice. The central bays of the building project slightly. The brick basement simulates rusticated stone. A plain belt course separates the basement from the two middle floors. The attic story sits above a slightly projecting cornice line. The flanking entrances are ornamented.



Ste. Genevieve:

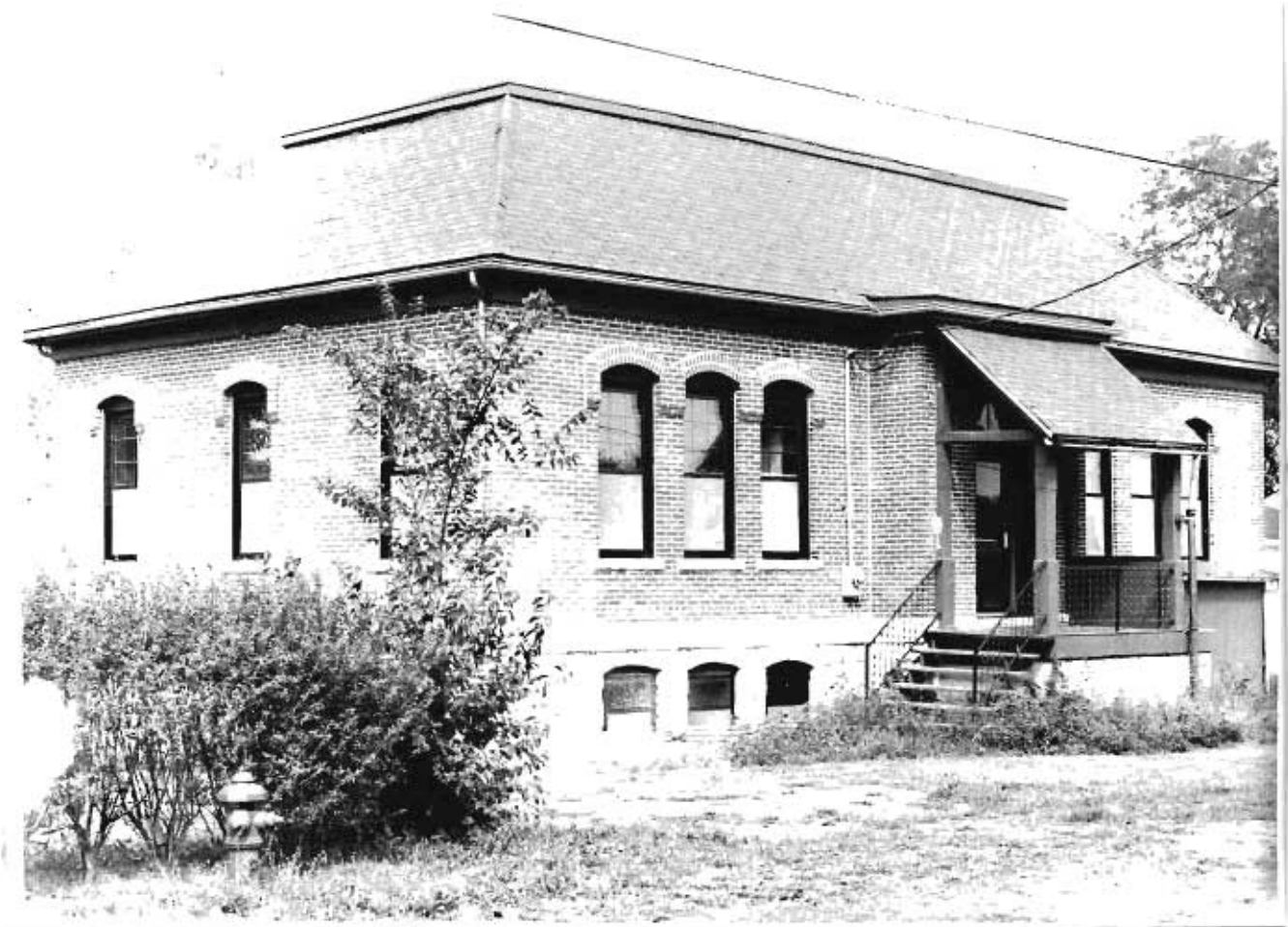


This building at 145 Washington Street was once known as the Lincoln School. Built in 1859, this building served as the public school of Ste. Genevieve for seventeen years, until it was turned over to the Black community to be used as a school for Blacks. Current owners of the building, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Harvey, are restoring the building and plan to use it as a Day Care and Learning Center.

Twin end chimneys are present on this common bond brick structure. Random coursed ashlar provides the foundation. A dentil cornice can be seen. Window sills and heads are of rusticated ashlar. "S"-shaped iron anchor beams are employed.



Tipton:



This building, located on Howard Street across from the Prairie Grove Baptist Church, is called Genesis II. It was constructed in 1890 by ex-slaves to be used as a school for Blacks. The land on which the building rests was donated by a local resident. This building served as a school for Blacks from 1890 to 1956. Closed in 1956, after the Brown v. Board of Education decision, the building was purchased by the

Prairie Grove Baptist Church to be used as a parsonage. It is now a conference center.

Distinctive to this structure are the architraves above the windows. Header bricks form the segmented relieving arches that went into their construction. Coursed ashlar provides the foundation for this American bond brick building. Windows are double hung with ashlar sills. The roof is hipped. A small raised porch is attached to a projecting entry to the building.



Tipton (continued):



This building on Route B, one-and-one-half miles north of Tipton, was erected in 1916. Between 1916 and 1956 it served as a state-operated reform school for Black female juvenile delinquents between the ages of seven and twenty-one. It was known as the Missouri Industrial Home for Negro Girls. More than one thousand girls were incarcerated here for periods of from one to ten years during the institution's

forty-year life span. Black girls were transferred from this facility to the center for white juveniles in Chillicothe in 1956, when the Missouri legislature decided the state could no longer afford separate institutions. This building now serves as the Missouri Department of Corrections' Pre-Release Center.

Two hipped-roof wings extend from the structure's central core and are "L" shaped. The central portion of the building features a pedimented roof dormer that has been incorporated into the front facade as well as the roof. Most of the building's windows have been altered, but the windows beneath the dormer are original. Note the shouldered architrave with keystone. Coursed ashlar provides the foundation. The flat roof brick attachment in front is a recent addition.



Tipton (continued):



This building, which once served as a dairy barn for the Missouri Industrial Home for Negro Girls, now serves as a wood-work shop for the Missouri Correctional System's Pre-Release Center.

This tin gambrel roof barn exhibits a bit of the Dutch style with its slightly flared eaves. It rests upon an ashlar foundation and has horizontal weatherboards. Aluminum roof

vents are later additions. Numerous windows along the side match those at the front.



Versailles: Booker T. Washington School

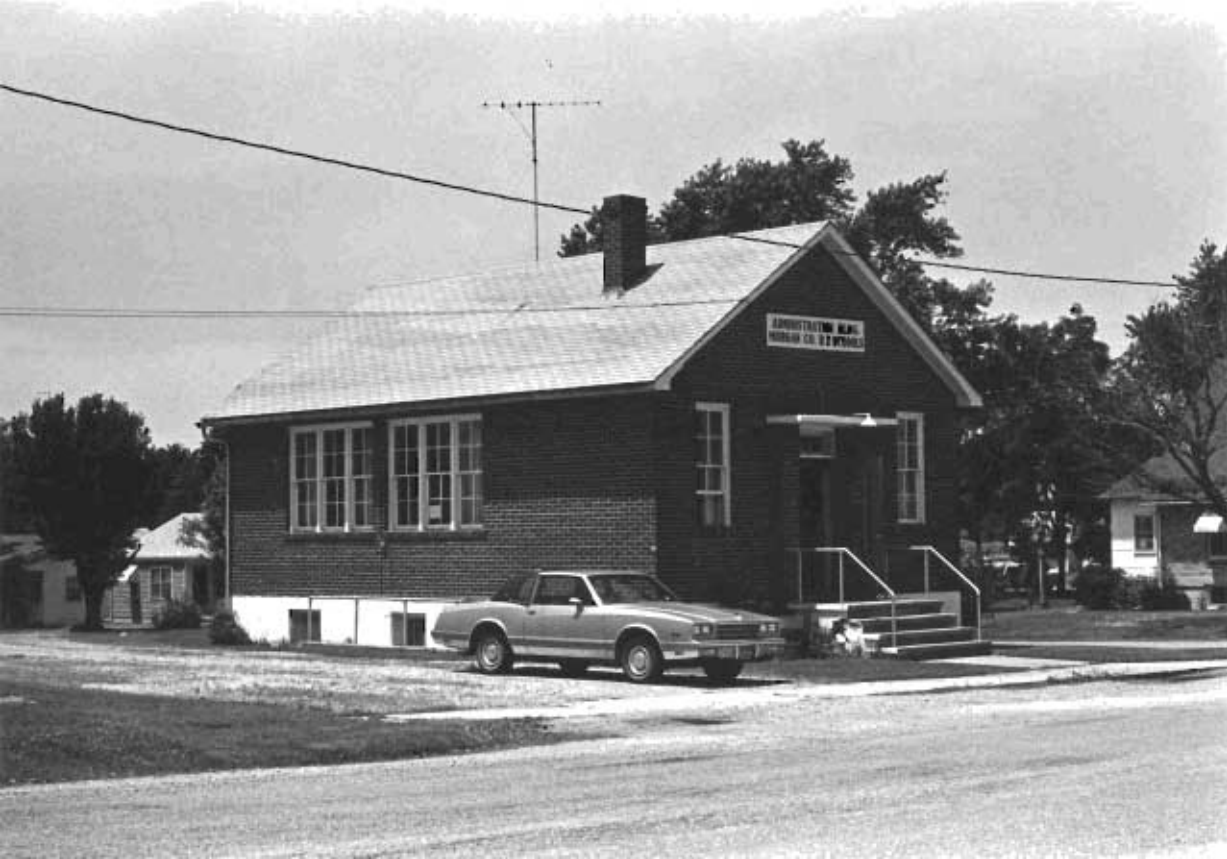


This simple common-bond brick building, immediately north of the Second Baptist Church on South Monroe Street, was once the Booker T. Washington Elementary School for black children. Although Morgan County's black population declined steadily in the first half of the twentieth century, there were still nearly two hundred blacks remaining in the county by 1940, with approximately 60% of them residing in Versailles.

This particular building was erected in the mid-1940s. It replaced a frame structure which had been erected in 1867

on the same lot. The shingled, east-west gable roof runs perpendicular to South Monroe Street. Double-hung sash windows exhibit a four-over-four light pattern. The building has a full basement with concrete walls and rests on a concrete foundation.

After the Brown vs. Board of Education (1954) decision declared segregated education to be unconstitutional, the Versailles School District converted this building into a facility for administrative offices. It continues to serve that function.



Versailles: County Poor House



This two-story brick building one mile southeast of Versailles, on Highway W, was built as the Morgan County "Poor Farm." It provided food and shelter for Morgan County indigents and was supported by county taxes. Although this facility opened its doors to poor blacks, it segregated them into separate dining and sleeping facilities. Blueprints of the building have allowed the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Bud Green, to identify which of the building's thirty-five rooms were used by blacks.

This colonial revival building was erected in 1914 under

the supervision of George Sherman and Gred Monsees. Approximately nineteen freight-car loads of bricks were used in the construction of this nine-bay wide building. The brick is laid in common-bond fashion. A large gable-roofed, balconied porch is present. A red-tile hip roof accents the building. A cupola rests on the center of the roof. The double-hung sash windows have a four-over-four light placement, with decorative keystones embellishing the windowheads on the ground floor. All of the building's windows have stone sills.



Versailles: Parsonage, Second Baptist Church



The Second Baptist Church Parsonage, immediately southwest of the Second Baptist Church, was erected in 1914 on land donated by Judge James P. Ross. The original structure was a simple frame saddlebag house (note the right front entrance which has been closed off). Subsequently, a double-pen structure was built to the rear of the parsonage and the two buildings connected by means of a large hallway on the north side of the gap between them. The south side of the space between the buildings features a small porch. A shed-roof porch is present at the front of the building.



Versailles: Second Baptist Church

This frame structure, near the intersection of South Monroe and DeKalb Streets, was built in 1878. The land on which this building stands (Lot 43, Block 12) was donated to the black Baptists by Judge James P. Ross. Judge Ross gave the land so that a church and school (immediately north of the church) could be built for blacks.

The gable roof of this building runs east and west, perpendicular to South Monroe Street. The building rests on a concrete foundation. Plain, rectangular, double-hung

two-over-two window lights are visible. A bell-tower two stories tall rises from the southeast corner of the building. The windows in the second story of the tower contain wooden louvres.



Warrensburg: Shiloh Baptist Church Parsonage



The Shiloh Baptist Church recently purchased this building, which is at the corner of North Main and Culton Streets. Originally built by whites during the period immediately preceding the Civil War, this house was used as a stopping point on the Underground Railroad. Recent excavations a few blocks south of this structure revealed a tunnel, running to this house, which was used to help blacks escape slavery.

This brick central-hall "I" house contains chimnies at each end of the gable roof. A gabled-roof dormer in the front

of the building contains a single-hung six-light window. Windows on the main floor are double-hung with six-over-six lights. A front porch, supported by two wooden columns, was probably a later addition. This building also has at least two additions to the rear.



Warrensburg: Warren Street United Methodist Church



This building, on the corner of Warren and Madison Streets, was erected in 1898. It stands just on the southeastern edge of the area in which a large number of ex-slaves made their homes during the years immediately following the Civil War.

This "L" shaped, twin-gabled, common-bond brick building rests on a foundation of coursed ashlar. A square two-story bell tower is set in the valley of the building. Gothic-style windows accent the walls of the building's main floor. Circular

windows with elliptical trim appear in each of the gable ends. The Gothic entranceway is covered with a small shed-roof porch which was probably a later addition.



Warrensburg: American Legion Hall



This building at 121 North Main Street was probably erected about 1893. It served as a black community center and became the black American Legion Hall after the First World War. Located in the heart of Warrensburg's thriving turn-of-the-century black community, this building provided one of the few facilities that blacks could go to for social interaction in a still segregated society.

Asbestos siding covers this simple gabled-roof structure of one large room. A door toward the rear of the south side

of the building has been covered over. Originally this building rested upon a foundation of brick. However, the brick has been replaced by concrete blocks.



Warrensburg: Hendricks House



This house at 408 Market Street was once owned by Ed Hendricks, half-brother of the famous black pianist John William "Blind" Boone. In 1927, Blind Boone was ill and decided to seek treatment in Hot Springs, Arkansas. He stopped in Warrensburg for a few days, enroute to Hot Springs, and spent some time with Hendricks. It was during his visit with the Hendricks in this house, a house he often visited, that Blind Boone suffered an attack of apoplexy and died. This house is currently owned by Hosetta

Brown, a cousin of Blind Boone.

This frame, hipped-roof structure was probably built just prior to the Civil War and has been altered so much as to make its original design difficult to establish. There are at least two additions to the rear of the house. A gabled-roof dormer appears on the front of the building. A shed-roof porch extending nearly the entire width of the house and supported by four posts, adorns the front also.



Warrensburg: Howard School



This building, near the corner of West Culton and Mulberry Streets, served the black community of Warrensburg as a school from the late nineteenth-century until segregated education was ruled unconstitutional in the mid-1950s. The building is now owned by local educator and community leader Morris Collins and is currently being used as a Pentecostal Church. The Howard School was in the heart of Warrensburg's black community which numbered 411 in 1911.

This modest five-bay-wide frame structure rests on a

foundation of coursed ashlar. The hipped-roof structure has two major frame additions to its rear. Double-hung windows with two-over-two lights accent the facade. A decorative gable with elaborate trim appears over the front entryway.



Warrensburg: Mackey Residence



Oral tradition has it that this building at 122 N. Main Street is the oldest house in Warrensburg. It is located in the old part of Warrensburg, just a few blocks south of the original town square. The house was probably built in 1836 by Daniel and Mary Ann McDowell. That, incidentally, was the same year that the town of Warrensburg was established. The McDowells were almost certainly white, although this house has been in the hands of blacks since at least the turn of the century. Mrs. Mackey and her first husband, Laurel Wil-

liams, purchased this house in March of 1943 from Julia and Allie Harris. She has lived in the house ever since.

This building has been altered considerably over the years. The original structure appears to have been a simple frame double-pen house. The ell attached to the rear was a later addition as was the front porch. Masonite siding was also added.



Warrensburg: Shiloh Baptist Church



This building, at the corner of Main and Market Streets, was erected in approximately 1902. The Shiloh Baptist Church is one of twenty-seven black Central District Baptist Churches in Missouri. It sets on the northwest edge of an area heavily populated by ex-slaves immediately after the Civil War.

The "L" shaped twin-gabled roof structure is covered with shingles. A three-paneled Gothic styled stained-glass window appears on the building's facade. Other windows are double hung with one-over-one stained-glass lights. Decorative Roman-

esque wooden arches appear above each of these windows. The building rests upon a foundation of coursed ashlar. A recently added gabled-roof porch over the main entranceway nearly conceals the original arched entry. An ell added to the west side of the structure, along with another gabled-roof, is also a recent addition.



Webster Groves:



The Frederick Douglass School, located at 546 North Elm Avenue, was built in the mid-1940s and served as the only Black high school in St. Louis County until the mid-1950s. This building replaced an earlier school also named for the great nineteenth-century Black leader.

This building has not been used as a school since June 1978. It was closed then because of a decline in enrollments.

Currently, the Webster Groves Board of Education is considering what to do with the building. Among the alternatives being considered is the demolition of the building so that a housing project can be built.

