

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Missouri State Capitol Historic District (Boundary Increase 1)

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number South side of 200 block of West McCarty Street and 406-408 Washington St. [n/a] not for publication

city or town Jefferson City [n/a] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Cole code 051 zip code 65109

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally.  
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [ ].)

Signature of certifying official/Title *Claire F. Blackwell*  
Claire F. Blackwell/Deputy SHPO

*6/29/02*  
Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [ ].)

Signature of certifying official/Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register  
See continuation sheet [ ].
- determined eligible for the National Register  
See continuation sheet [ ].
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register
- other, explain  
See continuation sheet [ ].

Signature of the Keeper

Date

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**5. Classification**

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	7	1	buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	0	0	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0	objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	7	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

N/A

53

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Function**

DOMESTIC/single dwelling \_\_\_\_\_  
 DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

DOMESTIC/single dwelling \_\_\_\_\_  
 DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling \_\_\_\_\_  
 VACANT/not in use \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

Queen Anne \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mission \_\_\_\_\_  
 MODERN MOVEMENT \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bungalow/Craftsman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other: American Foursquare \_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**

foundation Stone \_\_\_\_\_  
 walls Brick \_\_\_\_\_  
 Stone \_\_\_\_\_  
 roof Slate \_\_\_\_\_  
 Asphalt \_\_\_\_\_  
 other \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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## 8. Statement of Significance

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### Applicable National Register Criteria

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

### Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

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### Periods of Significance

ca. 1898 - 1939

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### Significant Dates

N/A

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### Significant Person(s)

N/A

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### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

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### Architect/Builder

Besecke and Swanson, architects

Kolkmeier, Henry W. & Sons, contractors

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## Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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## 9. Major Bibliographic References

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### Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

#### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

# \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

# \_\_\_\_\_

#### Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository: Missouri River Regional Library

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** approximately .93 acres

**UTM References**

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	571790	4270040	15	571890	4269950
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	571840	4269880	15	571820	4269900

[ X ] See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Thomas W. Rynard, Craft Fridkin & Rhyne, L.L.C.

organization Attorneys for Friends of Jefferson City date March 25, 2002

street & number 308 E. High Street telephone 573-636-8578

city or town Jefferson City state MO zip code 65101

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional Items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name See attached list.

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Missouri State Capitol Historic District (Boundary Increase 1)  
Cole County, Missouri

### Summary

The Missouri State Capitol Historic District (Boundary Increase 1) contains nine single and multi-family residential buildings on the south side of the 200 block of West McCarty Street and the west side of Washington Street in the same block in Jefferson City, Cole County. The district expansion encompasses all of the remaining properties in the block between Broadway and Washington Street and immediately adjacent to the south boundary of the Missouri State Capitol Historic District (NR 6/18/76). This side of the block has a visual and logical connection to the north side of West McCarty Street, which contains single family residential and apartment buildings of similar vintage. Seven of the properties are contributing, one is already listed in the National Register (Tergin Apartment Building, 4/22/99), and one is noncontributing. Modern buildings and vacant lots are east and west of the expansion area, precluding further expansion of the district in this vicinity. The contributing properties within the boundary increase retain their integrity of form, location, design, materials and workmanship. Addresses of the properties are: 201, 207, 211, 215, 221, 225 and 229 W. McCarty, and 406 and 408 Washington.

### Elaboration

As noted in the original district nomination, Jefferson City was organized around the Capitol complex. The common denominator for the resources was their relationship to the establishment and development of Missouri's seat of government. This boundary increase represents the type of residential development which grew up on the fringes of the government/commercial areas of downtown Jefferson City to support the operation of the State government and the downtown businesses. For reasons unknown, the properties of the boundary increase were not included in the original nomination.

A variety of architectural styles resulted from the block's lengthy period of development and historic alterations. The most significant buildings on the block are the Tergin Apartments (NR 1999) and the Joseph and Susie Kolkmeier House. The latter is believed to have been built using stone salvaged from the Thomas Price Mansion located one block north, which was demolished in 1905 by Henry W. Kolkmeier for construction of the Missouri Supreme Court Building in 1907. Constructed in the Queen Anne style, the Kolkmeier House exhibits the greatest amount of exterior detailing on this block. The houses at 211 and 215 West McCarty are constructed of brick in the American Foursquare style, with classically influenced detailing. The oldest house on the block is 221 West McCarty, constructed circa 1898 but historically altered, perhaps in the 1910s or 1920s. This alteration did not change the building's footprint, but added a Spanish Mission style stuccoed facade featuring a parapeted gable front. This style is rare in Cole County. The Tergin Apartment Building is one of the best examples of an apartment building fully utilizing the Art Deco /Art Moderne style in Jefferson City. The Tergin Apartment Building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1999. Adjoining the Tergin Apartment Building but facing on Washington Street, the houses at 406 and 408 Washington were built in the early 1920s in the Craftsman Bungalow style popular in that time period.

The houses and apartment buildings in the block comprising the boundary increase represent one of the few intact groups of residential buildings adjacent to the Missouri State Capitol Historic District. These buildings illustrate the residential nature that was once typical of the blocks surrounding the commercial and governmental district centered on High Street.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 2

**Missouri State Capitol Historic District (Boundary Increase 1)  
Cole County, Missouri**

Four of the properties in the Boundary Increase area (at 207, 211, 215 and 221 W. McCarty) are endangered. Applications for demolition permits for these buildings, owned by the City of Jefferson City and the Jefferson City Housing Authority, were denied by the Jefferson City Historic Preservation Commission and the proposed demolitions are now the subject of a Section 106 Review. It is hoped that the recognition afforded by National Register listing will change the City's perception of the properties from expendable to a grouping that adds a significant residential flavor to the original Missouri State Capitol Historic District.

**Individual Property Descriptions**

A description of each building included in the Missouri State Capitol Historic District (Boundary Increase 1) follows, providing the building's address, date of construction, architect (if known), and physical description.

1. **Tergin Apartment Building, 201 West McCarty Street.** The Tergin Apartment Building is located on the southwest corner of the intersection of West McCarty and Washington streets. Designed by Jefferson City architects Besecke and Swanson and completed in 1939, the Tergin Apartment Building is a two story example of the Art Deco / Art Moderne style. The building is in excellent condition, having been rehabilitated in recent years according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The Tergin Apartment Building was listed on the National Register in 1999.

The building's style is evident in its cubic shape and flat roof, brick chevron and terra cotta detailing, metal casement windows and use of glass block. The detailing of the building is largely confined to the front facade. The center of the facade projects slightly forward and above the roofline. Three vertical strips of alternating red and dark blond brick chevron patterns at the top of the center section are separated and bordered by narrow concrete strips. Below the chevron strips are three small rectangular terra cotta details, one in each strip, with V-shaped and geometric designs. Tall windows of glass block, two blocks wide, extend from the terra cotta ornaments to a small flat canopy over the front entrance, still with the concrete strips separating and outlining the windows. The entrance is slightly recessed, surrounded on the sides by three courses of brick in a stairstep pattern. Above the door is more patterned brickwork, with regularly spaced protruding corners. The door itself reflects the vertical orientation of the building with staggered rectangular vertical lights. Original or period light fixtures flank the entrance. To either side of the center projection is a flat section of wall ornamented by brick dentils at the roofline, and one set of twelve light casement windows on each level. All four corners of the building feature a slightly recessed section, with two red brick horizontal courses accenting the dark blond brick walls above, between and below the corner casement windows. The corner windows wrap around all corners on the first and second levels. A metal fire escape dominates the rear elevation. **NR - listed**

2. **Joseph G. and Susie A. Kolkmeier House, 207 West McCarty Street.** The Joseph and Susie Kolkmeier House was constructed ca 1907 as a single family residence. It is a two and a half story irregularly shaped stone house built in the Queen Anne style, more specifically in the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 3

Missouri State Capitol Historic District (Boundary Increase 1)  
Cole County, Missouri

Free Classic subtype of this style. The house has been vacant for at least a year but continues to be in fair to good condition. As with all of the houses on this block, the house sits behind a small front yard, with virtually no rear yard.

The house is almost rectangular in shape, deeper than it is wide, with two and a half story bays on the east and west sides and a front porch that wraps in a semi-circular design to the east side. Rough-faced stone is utilized on the front facade and on the basement levels on the remaining sides. A raised belt course of dressed stone separates the rough textured stone from the smooth dressed stone used on the upper levels of the side and rear walls. All stone is rectangular in shape. The front facade features dressed stone around the windows and front entry, in an alternating short-long pattern reminiscent of the dentils at the cornice line. Besides the stonework, the front porch is the dominant feature on the front facade. One story in height, the porch has an irregular shape, with a rectangular extension over the steps to the porch and wrapping to the east side in a semi-circular shape. Corinthian columns support the front extension of the porch, extending all the way to low stone side walls flanking the steps. Doric columns support the remainder of the porch, raised on stone pillars to porch-rail height. Stone pilasters support the porch roof where the roof meets the front and side walls. The porch railing features classic turned wooden balusters, substantial in scale. The porch frieze is simply ornamented with trim and dentils, and is in proportion with the rest of the porch. All trim on the house has been painted a light to medium sage to teal green color. Windows on the upper levels are 1/1 double hung sash, with paired windows present on the front facade. On the west side, a triple window lights the stairway, with the center window being the widest. The side bays have windows on each of the three sides on both the first and second levels. Centered on the front and rear facades are a hipped roof dormer with two 1/1 windows. The bays on each side are topped by a hipped roof dormer with one window on each side. Dormers are covered with slate shingles on the sides. Basement windows are present on two sides of the bays, but not in the center. The front entrance has a wooden screen door and a wooden door with oval glass and original oval beaded brass hardware. The hipped roof retains its original slate shingles, and one chimney is evident toward the rear of the house. A one-story carport and two metal window awnings have been added to the rear.

The interior retains most of its original detailing. The original stair retains its banister and handrail with original stained finish, and leads to a curved banister overlooking the stair from the hallway above. Pocket doors are extant, complete with original hardware. The house retains its original floorplan, with large rooms opening onto each other on the main level, and a central hall with rooms on either side on the upper levels. Kitchen cabinets and bathroom fixtures are original. Floors are carpeted, and walls are wallpapered throughout. **Contributing.**

3. **William H. and Mary I. Kolkmeier House, 211 West McCarty Street.** Constructed between 1908 and 1911, the William Kolkmeier House is a good example of a two-story red brick American Foursquare style residence. The house is primarily rectangular in shape, with a one-story front porch and rear additions. Condition of the house is described as good to fair.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 4

**Missouri State Capitol Historic District (Boundary Increase 1)  
Cole County, Missouri**

The stone foundation of the house becomes fairly tall in the rear, as the change in elevation from street level in front to the rear is considerable. A dressed stone belt course separates the stone foundation from the red brick walls above. The stone used in this house's foundation is a variety of rectangular and square shapes in various sizes, with a raised mortar joint. The one-story front porch is supported by square brick columns at the outer corners, and small curved stone brackets at the front facade. The porch has a simple wooden railing painted white, a wooden floor, and dentils ornament the porch's frieze. The front facade is symmetrical, and is dominated by two oversized gable roofed dormers and a steeply pitched hipped roof covered by slate shingles. One chimney remains on the east side. On the second level of the front facade, four evenly spaced 1/1 windows are topped by smooth stone lintels, having rough stone sills. The first floor features one large window on the east side and a recessed entrance on the west side. The front entrance features the original front door, with two horizontal panels below a large single beveled glass pane, with a transom above. Hipped roof dormers with two windows each are found on the side and rear elevations. A one-story rounded hanging bay of frame construction is located on the west side. The bay has four large 1/1 windows. The east side features a large window in approximately the center, illuminating the stairway, with a smaller window above and a door below. Three windows are located to the rear of this central window, plus one large blind window that appears to have been filled with brick historically. In the rear, a series of three one-story brick and frame additions extending across much of the rear wall, having full basements and perhaps a sub-basement due to the drop in elevation. None of these rear additions detract from the architectural character of the house, as they are not visible from the front of the house, and are a typical development for houses of this age.

The interior of the William Kolkmeier House is the most elaborate of all the houses, and is incredibly intact. Original mantels with ceramic tile surrounding ornate metal inserts, and topped by overmantels remain in two rooms. The paneled stair has never been painted, and retains its original newel post, balusters and handrail. Recessed panels remain above and below the window seat in the bay window. Original brass light fixtures are evident throughout the house.  
**Contributing.**

4. **Minnie Kolkmeier and Katherine Bolton House, 215 West McCarty Street.** The Minnie Kolkmeier and Katherine Bolton House was constructed between 1908 and 1911. A two-story white-painted brick American Foursquare house, it is rectangular in shape with a one-story porch and hipped roof. Most of the house's exterior features remain intact. Condition of this house would best be described as fair, as it has been vacant for some time and it is apparent people have been living inside without permission.

This house bears certain similarities to its neighbor, 211 West McCarty Street, as they are both two-story brick American Foursquare houses with classical ornamentation, stone foundations and hipped roofs covered by slate shingles. Both houses have one-story front porches supported by square brick columns, and modillions at the porch roof line. The Kolkmeier/Bolton House sits at a slightly lower elevation than 211 West McCarty, which combined with the lesser pitch of its roof results in an appearance of smaller overall size. The Kolkmeier/Bolton House is generally a

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 5

Missouri State Capitol Historic District (Boundary Increase 1)  
Cole County, Missouri

simpler version of the style than its neighbor. The house has one central dormer on the front and rear elevations. Two evenly spaced windows illuminate the second level. On the first floor, paired windows illuminate the west side of the front facade, with the entrance on the east side. The entrance retains the original door, with four tall vertical panes topped by four rectangular panes, all having beveled glass. Beside the entry are narrow raised panels, and above the door is a triangular "saw-tooth" detail. A transom tops the entrance. The porch's railing is made of turned wooden spindles, painted green, and terminating in a square brick column the same height as the railing. The porch retains its wooden floor. An extension to the east is setback from the front facade, partially obscured by a deteriorating carport. Just above the carport is an original 2/2 window with a double row of brick headers in the segmentally arched window top. The roof retains its original slate shingles, and three chimneys remain. From the rear the sizeable basement level is visible, including one basement and at least one sub-basement level. A shed-roofed frame addition extending across the rear wall is one-story in height, plus a full exposed basement and at least a partial sub-basement below.

The house's interior is rather simply detailed. One original fireplace is the most elaborate feature, with ceramic tile surrounding the metal insert is surrounded by a mantel and overmantel. Original painted wooden trim remains throughout the house. Floors are carpeted and walls are either paneled with dark modern paneling or painted white. **Contributing.**

5. **221 West McCarty Street.** The house at 221 West McCarty is probably the oldest house on the block, first appearing on a Sanborn Fire Insurance Map in 1898. The footprint of the house remains the same to the present, although the front facade was altered ca the 1910s to 1920s to reflect the Spanish Mission style. A one-story mostly rectangular stuccoed house painted mint green, it features a recessed side entry and parapeted front facade. The house's condition is fair to poor.

Originally a brick house on a stone foundation, the historic alteration covered most of the exterior walls with stucco. From the rear, at least two more floors below street level are evident, due to the change in ground elevation. The front porch is recessed behind the front facade and is covered by the house's roof, rather than a separate porch roof. The front porch is accessed by wooden steps and has a wooden floor. The entrance faces West McCarty Street. To the west is one large window. The trio of windows on the second level are centered, with the center section being wider and taller than the other two, and all having round arched tops. The most distinctive feature of the house is the shaped parapet topping the front facade.

The interior features a pair of French doors between the parlor and dining room in the upper level. Neglect is taking its toll, as water damage on the upper level is evident. **Contributing.**

6. **225 West McCarty Street.** The house at 225 West McCarty was originally constructed between 1900 and 1908. The house retained its original configuration until at least 1923, but by 1939 changes had been made to result in the building's present form. This building presents a jigsaw puzzle appearance, beginning with an irregular shape and ending with a rectangular shape with a

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 6

Missouri State Capitol Historic District (Boundary Increase 1)  
Cole County, Missouri

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large frame rear addition.

The clues to this puzzle are found in the walls, and their variety in details. According to the Sanborn Maps, the house originally had one level facing West McCarty, and a full two levels exposed in the rear. By 1939 a floor had been added, making a full two-story building at street level. A definite change in the color of the brick agrees with this information. Prior to 1939, the house had one-story porches on the northwest corner, resulting in the house's irregular shape. These were filled in with newer brick by 1939, with a recessed porch on the first level and living space on the second level. The porch on the west side must have been replaced to add a stairway leading to the "new" second floor. The 1930s style door on the northwest corner does not have a transom, but the two other entrances from the front porch do have transoms. The brick and mortar of the front of the building are newer in appearance than the side and rear walls. Brick used in the lower level walls is an orange-red color, and the mortar is much less distinct than the mortar on the front facade. The major clue is the variety in windows. The lower levels exhibit a number of windows with a double row of brick headers in the segmentally arched window tops. Windows on the upper level have no detailing, being straight across the top. The windows on the upper level of the front facade are aligned in a series of six windows side-by-side.

The questions this building raises are interesting, but it remains a ca 1898 house that currently reflects its historic alterations that resulted in a 1930s era apartment building. **Contributing.**

7. **229 West McCarty.** The house at 229 West McCarty was constructed between 1908 and 1916 as a single family American Foursquare house. Historic alterations have resulted in the house's conversion to a four unit apartment building with stuccoed walls.

The house is rectangular in form with a front porch. A stone foundation supports the house. A wooden garage door with multiple lights is located in the basement level of a rear addition. The stuccoed walls have a fairly rough texture, and are painted beige, with white trim. Similar to other foursquare houses on the block, 229 West McCarty is two stories in height, with a hipped roof and a central hipped roof dormer on the front facade. Two 1/1 windows are on the upper level in the front, just below the frieze. A hipped roof one-story porch is supported by square masonry columns. The simple painted wooden railing terminates in a square column at railing height near the porch entrance, much like 221 West McCarty. One large window is located on the west side of the lower level front facade, and two doors are on the east side. The porch has a wooden floor and is skirted with diagonally oriented lattice. **Non-contributing.**

8. **406 Washington Street.** The Craftsman Bungalow-style house at 406 Washington Street was built in either 1922 or 1923, most likely the latter. Originally a one family residence, the house was converted to a two-family residence with an address in the rear shortly after being built and even later converted to a three unit residence. The house is currently occupied and is in good to excellent condition.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 7

Missouri State Capitol Historic District (Boundary Increase 1)  
Cole County, Missouri

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The house is a two-story structure, rectangular in form with a front porch, and is set on a stone foundation. The first floor of the house is brick while the second floor exterior is wood clapboard. The lot on which the house is located slopes in back so that the basement level is open. There is an entrance located on the northeast side of the house that appears to have been part of the original design. There is a patterned exterior fireplace on the southwest side of the house. The house has a side-gabled roof commonly found with Craftsman Bungalows built in the midwest. The roof rafters are not exposed but there are decorative braces under the gables. Wide eaves overhang the front, side and back roofs. The house has a full-width porch contained under the main roof with no break in slope. The porch is almost flush with the ground, with one half-step up to the porch floor, and is semi-enclosed by a short brick wall on the two sides and approximately one-half of the porch front. The porch is supported by three square brick columns that go approximately 3/4 of the way to the roof before meeting a stuccoed arch that extends to the bottom of the roof. There are two stuccoed arches found on the front of the porch and on each of the sides. The house has a front three-window dormer with a front-gabled roof with roof rafters exposed and decorative braces. The back also has a three-window dormer. The back dormer has a side-gabled roof, with rafters exposed in the front and decorative braces on the side. The house originally had a back porch or sunroom that covered half of the back. Since its construction, a multi-level frame addition has been added to the rear of the house. It covers the main level and the basement of the house. The front yard has also been largely covered with gravel to provide parking for the residents. **Contributing**

9. **408 Washington Street.** The Craftsman Bungalow-style house at 408 Washington Street was built in either 1922 or 1923, most likely the earlier. This house was built as a one family residence but is now used as a two-unit residence. The house is currently occupied and is in good to excellent condition.

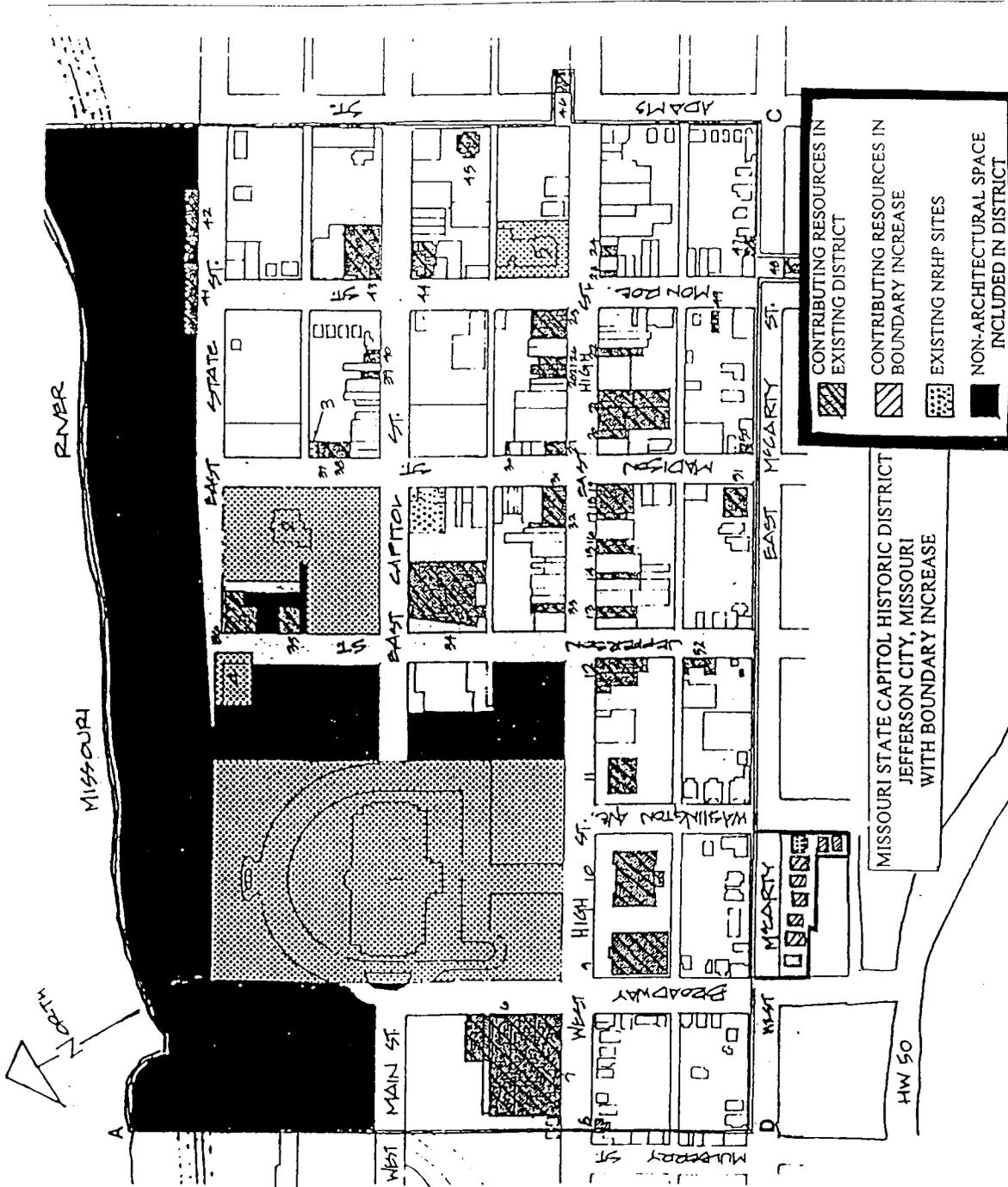
The house is a two-story structure, rectangular in form with a front porch, and is set on a stone foundation. The first floor of the house is brick while the second floor exterior is wood clapboard. The lot on which the house is located slopes in back so that the basement level is open. The house has a side-gabled roof commonly found with Craftsman Bungalows built in the midwest. The roof rafters are not exposed but there are decorative braces under the gables. Wide eaves overhang the front, side and back roofs. The house has a full-width porch contained under the main roof with no break in slope. The porch is almost flush with the ground, with one half-step up to the porch floor, and is semi-enclosed by a short brick wall on the two sides and approximately two-thirds of the porch front. The porch is supported by three square brick columns that go from the floor to the roof joist for the porch. The house has a front three-window dormer with a front-gabled roof with roof rafters exposed and decorative braces. The back also has a three-window dormer. The back dormer has a side-gabled roof, with rafters exposed but no decorative braces. The house also has a single-level sun room on the back at the main level. The sun room is contained under the main roof with a slight break in the roof slope. It overhangs a patio below that leads to the entrance of the basement. A modern hardwood deck and stairs has replaced the original stairs off of the sunroom. There do not appear to be any exterior changes to this house. **Contributing**

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 8

Missouri State Capitol Historic District (Boundary Increase 1)  
Cole County, Missouri



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

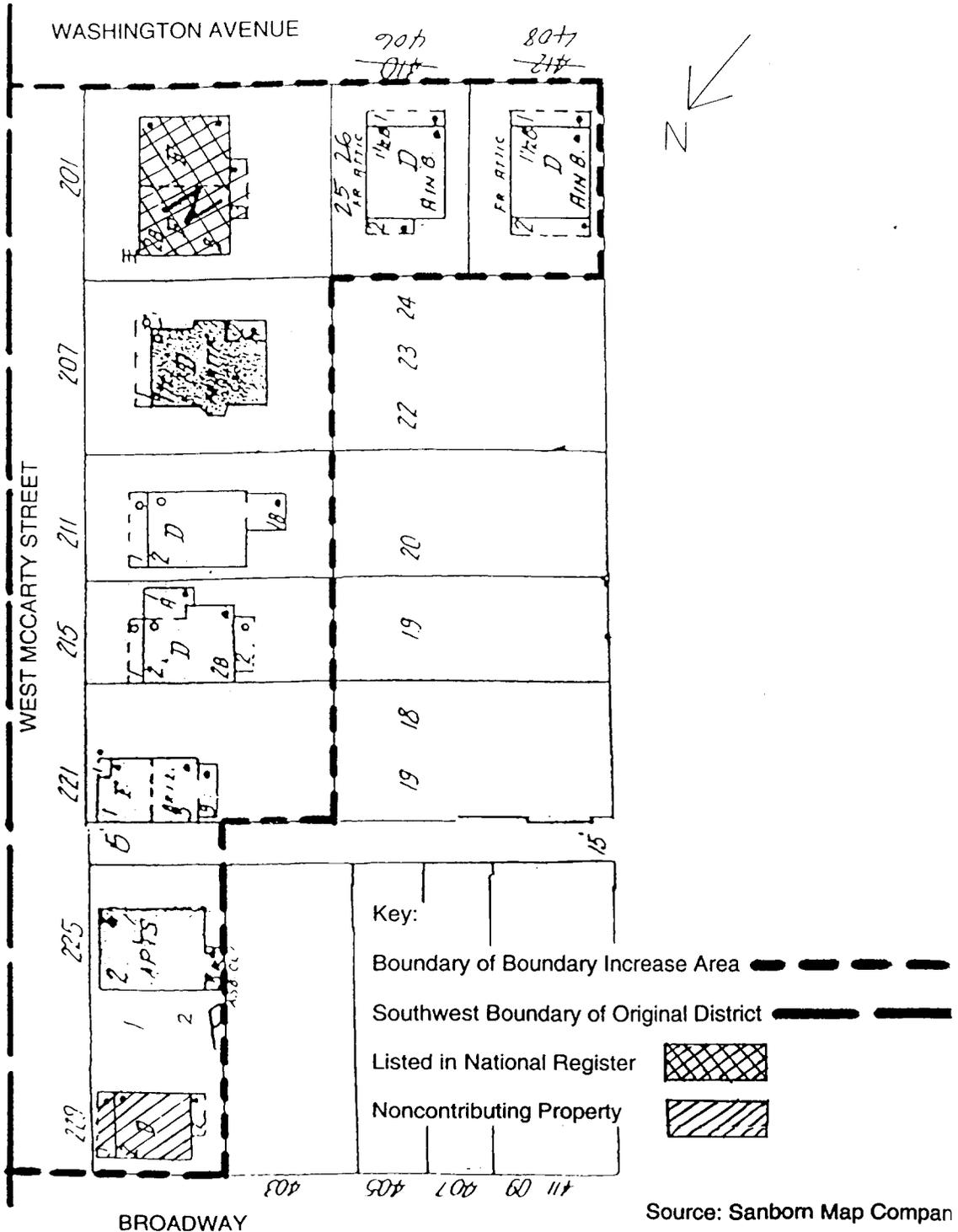
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 9

Missouri State Capitol Historic District (Boundary Increase 1)  
Cole County, Missouri

SITE MAP  
BOUNDARY INCREASE 1

ORIGINAL MISSOURI STATE CAPITOL HISTORIC DISTRICT



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 10

Missouri State Capitol Historic District (Boundary Increase 1)  
Cole County, Missouri

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### Summary

The Missouri State Capitol Historic District (Boundary Increase 1) is an extension of the original National Register district which was listed in 1976. The added resources enhance the character of the existing historic district by providing an intact representation of the type of residential properties which grew up on the fringes of the governmental/commercial area of downtown Jefferson City. The period of significance, 1898 to 1939, represents the period of development for the nine properties within the area of the boundary increase. While the original listing was a thematic nomination with numerous areas of significance, properties in the expansion area are eligible for listing under Criterion C in the area of architecture. Various architectural styles reflect the development of the block, notably Queen Anne, Art Deco/Art Moderne, Craftsman Bungalow as well as classically influenced designs. One of the buildings, the Tergin Apartments, is individually listed. Two others, the Joseph G. And Susan A. Kolkmeier House and the William H. And Mary I. Kolkmeier House, are exemplary properties that probably could be listed individually. The remaining six buildings contribute to the historic character of the district, illustrating the residential component that originally supported the early development of Missouri state government and the downtown commercial community. The reason these properties were not part of the original district is unknown.

### Elaboration

In particular, the boundary increase is significant because (1) it illustrates the mix of residential uses that developed over the period of significance to support the government/commercial complex; (2) the type of development exhibited corresponds to the local growth and development patterns of the city from the turn-of-the-century to the end of the Depression; and (3) the area, if added to the district, represents the only complete streetscape of residential development of such a mixed use adjacent to the district.

The south side of the 200 block began to develop in its current configuration beginning in 1898, with the construction of 221 West McCarty Street. By 1907 the Joseph and Susie Kolkmeier House had been constructed at 207 West McCarty Street, as well as a house at 225 West McCarty, which was later converted to apartments. Between 1908 and 1923, houses had been added at 211, 215, and 229 West McCarty Street. Development of this side of the block was completed with the addition of the Tergin Apartment Building in 1939 at 201 West McCarty. The 400 block of Washington also developed during this same time period. The two Craftsman Bungalows proposed for inclusion in the boundary increase finished out development of this block and were built in either 1922 or 1923 and finished out the development of the 400 block of Washington.

This development history fits neatly with the history of development within the city. While Jefferson City grew steadily throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and had a population of 6,732 by 1890, concerns over the move of the capital to other cities in the State slowed development in the city. Development took off, however, after 1911 when the second Capitol burned and the decision was made

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 11

**Missouri State Capitol Historic District (Boundary Increase 1)  
Cole County, Missouri**

to rebuild the Capitol in Jefferson City. Between 1910 and 1930, Jefferson City increased 47 percent in area and 82 percent in population. Prior to this growth in population and development, the area around the Capitol was home to many of the town's earliest residences. As the city grew, the residential development moved to the newly annexed suburbs to the east, west and south of the downtown, with one notable exception. That exception involved the development of apartment buildings of all sizes in the area that includes the Boundary increase area and adjoining areas on the north side of the McCarty and Washington Streets intersection. The Boundary increase contains examples of residential structures built before the move of residential development to the suburbs, the conversion of existing structures in the landscape to apartment uses and the construction of new apartments during the significant period.

The nine buildings included in the boundary increase represent a variety of architectural styles and construction dates. The histories of these buildings, original or early occupants, and their architects (if known) follow.

- **Tergin Apartment Building, 201 West McCarty Street.** Designed by Jefferson City architects Besecke and Swanson and built in 1939, the Tergin Apartment Building is one of the few, if not the only fully executed example of the Art Deco / Art Moderne style in Jefferson City. Other buildings may exhibit the style's influence, but complete examples of the Art Deco / Art Moderne style are not common locally. The building's style is evident in its cubic shape and flat roof, brick chevron detailing, metal casement windows and use of glass block.

Built for George Tergin by the Schell Construction Company for occupancy by himself, members of his family and rental tenants, the Tergin Apartments were first occupied in 1939 with the building originally designed to accommodate five one bedroom apartments. George Tergin lived in the building for the remainder of his life, except for the short period of time it was being remodeled. The building remains in family ownership. The building underwent a complete rehabilitation in 1998, following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation standards, ensuring its ability to function as an apartment building for decades to come.

Listed on the National Register in 1999, the Tergin Apartment Building is complimented by the existence of residential buildings to its west and south. The loss of these buildings would have a negative impact on the Tergin Building's setting.

- **Joseph G. And Susie A. Kolkmeier House, 207 West McCarty Street.** Also known locally as the Bassman House, local folklore holds that the Kolkmeier House was constructed using stone salvaged from the Thomas Lawson Price mansion. The Price Mansion was located one block north, at West High and Washington streets, where the Missouri Supreme Court Building is located today. A sizeable stone house, the Price mansion was demolished in early July 1905 to make way for construction of the Supreme Court Building, completed in 1907. Henry W. Kolkmeier had been awarded the contract for the demolition of the Price mansion. The stone used in the Kolkmeier House is of two types: rough faced stone on the front and rear facade, and smooth dressed stone on the remaining sides and detailing the front windows. Such high quality dressed stone would have been a strong candidate for salvage, and the utilization of two

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 12

Missouri State Capitol Historic District (Boundary Increase 1)  
Cole County, Missouri

types of stone compliments the theory that salvaged stone was used in the house's construction. The location of the Kolkmeier House downhill from the Price mansion's location would have also facilitated reuse of the stone. The Kolkmeier House was built sometime between 1905 (when it is not listed in Hoyes, *Jefferson City, Mo. Directory & Cole County Taxpayer List*) and August 24, 1907, when Mrs. Kolkmeier is reported to "have painfully injured herself Thursday afternoon by falling down a pair of stairs at her home on McCarty street." (*Cole County Daily Democrat*, August 24, 1907, p. 3, col. 4.) In addition, it is possible that stone from buildings of the St. Louis World's Fair were also incorporated into the house, as Henry W. Kolkmeier had purchased three of the buildings from the Fair for use in his stone contracting business around the time the house was being constructed. (*Cole County Daily Democrat*, December 23, 1904, p. 5, col. 5.)

The Queen Anne style was popular when the Joseph and Susie Kolkmeier House was constructed, and the house exhibits the Free Classic subtype of the style. Architectural elements exhibited on this building that are typical of this subtype include the use of classical columns as porch supports, many raised to porch-rail level, and dentils at the cornice line. Two types of columns are used on the front porch - Corinthian columns flanking the porch entry, and Doric columns raised on stone pedestals to porch-rail height support the remainder of the porch. The porch rail is comprised of turned balusters that are substantial in size, again typical of the Free Classic subtype, which eschewed the more slender turned posts used in other Queen Anne buildings.

The quality of the house's design and construction remains evident, as the house is remarkably unchanged from the date of completion. Both the exterior and interior retain integrity. The addition of a one-story carport and two metal awnings to the rear of the house are the only noticeable additions or alterations to the exterior. The interior retains its original floorplan and most of its original detailing. The only items missing are a mantel, newel post and light fixture that the Bassman family retained when they sold the house.

The house is the second oldest building on the block. The house was built by Henry W. Kolkmeier & Sons, which is listed as Stone Contractors in the Commercial Listings of the 1900 *Illustrated Sketchbook & Directory of Jefferson City & Cole County, Missouri*. The house may be the only remaining complete stone structure built by Henry Kolkmeier, a prominent stone contractor in Jefferson City. Henry Kolkmeier began his stone contracting business in the mid-1800s and was responsible for the cut stone work and granite pillars of the Governor's Mansion, the walls around the capitol wall of the second capitol, which burned in 1911, and the original stone retaining wall on the Missouri Supreme Court building. At his death in 1921, it was said that a number of the old landmarks around the city had been constructed by him and that much of the old stone work around the city was his handiwork. (*Daily Capitol News*, April 21, 1920, p. 1 col. 5; *Jefferson City Democrat-Tribune*, April 20, 1921, p. 7, col. 7.) In addition to general contracting work, Henry W. Kolkmeier & Sons were also involved in street paving in the city and railroad construction throughout the Midwest and Colorado.

The original residents of the house were Joseph and Susie Kolkmeier. Joseph Kolkmeier was

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 13

Missouri State Capitol Historic District (Boundary Increase 1)  
Cole County, Missouri

the son of Henry W. Kolkmeier. Property records show that Joseph bought the house from his father in August of 1909. A wedding announcement in the *Jefferson City State Tribune* for November 1, 1903, lists Joseph Kolkmeier as the Chief Clerk of the post office and the secretary of the Civil Service Commission. In his position with the Civil Service Commission, Kolkmeier was responsible for giving civil service examinations for federal positions throughout central Missouri, including setting up free mail delivery service in some of these areas. He was named Assistant Postmaster in 1915. Joseph Kolkmeier lived in the house until his death in 1936. His widow was listed as living in the house in the 1938 City Directory.

The Joseph G. and Susie A. Kolkmeier house is a good example of the Queen Anne style Free Classic subtype, and retains a high degree of integrity. Therefore the house may be eligible for individual listing on the National Register, and certainly contributes to the overall character of the 200 block of West McCarty Street. Associations with Henry W. Kolkmeier and the Joseph Kolkmeier family may provide additional significance for the home.

- **William H. and Mary I. Kolkmeier House, 211 West McCarty Street.** The William and Mary Kolkmeier House was constructed between 1908 and 1911, and is a good example of an American Foursquare style residence with classical detailing. The American Foursquare was a popular house type in both urban and rural areas throughout the country from the late 1890s to the 1920s. The type typically was massed as a two-story cube-shaped building, with a hipped roof and central front dormer. Wide one-story front porches were common on foursquare houses. The interiors were usually an open plan, with four main rooms on the first floor, and a staircase to one side. A stair / reception hall, parlor and dining room would have been connected by large arched openings or sliding doors, with the kitchen being walled off from the main rooms. The William Kolkmeier House exhibits all of these characteristics of the type. The American Foursquare was usually more reserved in its exterior detailing than the earlier Victorian styles, which explains why the exterior of the William Kolkmeier House is less ornamented than the adjacent Joseph Kolkmeier House. That does not mean that the William Kolkmeier House is completely lacking in ornamentation, however. Classically inspired details such as the modillions at the cornice line and front porch roofline compliment the major exterior architectural features: the wide one-story front porch, large paired dormers on the front, steeply pitched roof and evenly spaced windows on the second level of the front facade. The rounded hanging one-story bay on the west side is another classically inspired architectural feature.

The interior of the William and Mary Kolkmeier House certainly does not lack for ornamentation. The original woodwork and mantelpieces were beautifully constructed, and they remain intact with their original finish. The striking staircase is intact, with its paneled walls and turned balusters, newel post and handrail. Similar paneling surrounds the rounded bay window area, with its four large windows. The mantelpieces have ceramic tile surrounding highly ornamented inserts, with wooden mantels and overmantels above. As described above, the house retains its original floor plan that is typical of the American Foursquare type.

The William and Mary Kolkmeier House was also built by Henry W. Kolkmeier & Sons. William

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 14

Missouri State Capitol Historic District (Boundary Increase 1)  
Cole County, Missouri

Kolkmeier was one of the directors of Henry Kolkmeier & Sons and may have supervised the construction himself. Property records indicate William Kolkmeier took title of the property from his father, Henry W. in May 1909. William and Mary Kolkmeier lived in this house in 1911, 1913 and 1915, according to local city directories. In 1933, Theo. Clark, carpenter, was the owner of the property. In 1938, Theo. Clark, carpenter, and Vic Hooper were listed as residents.

Alterations to this house have been few. It appears that a door may have been removed from the front of the recessed entryway, as this area has been wallpapered and a door jamb remains in the opening. A blind window on the east side was bricked in historically, as the brick is a good match with the surrounding wall. Rear additions are typical for houses of this age, are not very visible from the front, and do not detract from the house's integrity.

The quality and integrity of both the exterior and interior of the William and Mary Kolkmeier House may qualify the building for individual listing on the National Register. The house makes a significant contribution to the historic character of the south side of this block, and so should certainly be included in the boundary increase area.

- **Minnie Kolkmeier and Katherine Bolton House, 215 West McCarty Street.** Constructed between 1908 and 1911, the Minnie Kolkmeier and Katherine Bolton House is an American Foursquare type house exhibiting a modest level of classically influenced detailing. The Kolkmeier/Bolton House bears a number of similarities to its neighbor, the William and Mary Kolkmeier House, yet is more modest in both its exterior and interior design. Both houses share the same overall form, scale, roof shape and wide one-story porch. Modillions at the porch roofline exhibit the classical influence on the house's design. The original mantel in this house is similar to those in the William Kolkmeier House. This house, like 207 and 211 West McCarty were built by Henry W. Kolkmeier & Son.

Property records show that the property was owed by Henry Kolkmeier and apparently was rented out to tenants in its early years. The 1911 directory lists James W. and Grace M. Walsh as residents. James Walsh was a prominent St. Louis attorney specializing in the developing legal field of corporate and antitrust law. He moved to Jefferson City in 1909 on accepting the position of State Corporation Attorney with the Missouri Secretary of State's office. James and Emma Waters also resided at 215 West McCarty in 1913, listed as a rear apartment in the directory, but the 1915 directory lists only James and Grace Walsh as residents. The Walshes no longer lived in the house by 1917. By 1925, Minnie Kolkmeier and Kathryn (sometimes spelled Katherine) were listed as residents of the house. (Kathryn Bolton was a sister of Joseph, William and Minnie Kolkmeier and had married Elmo Bolton.) It is likely that one, or both, of the Kolkmeier sisters moved into the house sometime shortly after the death of the father, Henry W. Kolkmeier, in 1921, choosing to live in close proximity to their brothers, rather than remaining in Henry's home in the 500 block of West McCarty. In 1933, the City Directory also lists an employee of the State Highway Department as a resident. No additional residents are listed in the 1938 directory.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 15

Missouri State Capitol Historic District (Boundary Increase 1)  
Cole County, Missouri

The Kolkmeier/Bolton House has had a few alterations over time, which are made less visible since the house is painted. The large front transom has either been painted or closed with a solid panel. Several windows facing the street have been partially blocked in with brick, reducing their size. A carport has been added to the side, and an addition in the rear. A small entry hall has been added on the first floor to provide separate access to upper and lower level apartments. By themselves, a number of these alterations would not diminish the integrity of the house. Viewed as a whole, these alterations, when combined with the more modest architectural detailing of the house, result in the house being eligible for the National Register as a contributing building in a district rather than individually eligible. The house does make a significant contribution to the historic character of the south side of the block, and is a good candidate for rehabilitation.

- **221 West McCarty Street.** The house at 221 West McCarty is most likely the oldest house on the block, first appearing on a Sanborn Fire Insurance Map in 1898. The footprint of the house remains unchanged, although the front facade may have been altered during the 1910s or 1920s to reflect the Spanish Mission style. The shaped front parapet and asymmetrical front facade are characteristic of this style, which was popular nationally from about 1890 to 1920, with the earliest examples of this style occurring in California.

A number of apartments exist in this house that appears deceptively small from the street, and this appears to have been the case historically. This house was clearly a rental property from its time of construction. The 1900 *Illustrated Sketchbook & Directory of Jefferson City & Cole County, Missouri* lists six residents in this house in 1900: D.J. Wood, machinist, Wood & Vetter; Martha Wood, widow; Oscar Barton, driver transfer; Martha Henderson, widow; Walter Henderson, clerk, Weatherby; Wm. Smith, laborer. The 1908-09 directory showed the following residents and occupations: Allen VanHooser (Mary) car inspector Missouri Pacific; Ben Morland (Mary) Capital Brewery Co.; Alva Paterson (Nora) Priesmeyer's; and James Wear (rear) (Alice) JC Bridge & Transit Co. The 1911-12 residents were: Charles Sercy (Mary) laborer; Andy Light (Mary E) Missouri Pacific RR; Mrs. Eliza J. Hutchinson (widow Simon); Miss Elsie R works at the Star; and John B Hutchison, brickmason In 1913, widow Mary Rains resided in the home with her children Forrest and Cora. Peter R. and Emma McBroone also lived at this address, while John B. and Rosie B. Amos and Sam L. Jarvis are listed as living in rear apartments. The occupations listed in the directory for these residents include a painter (Forrest Rains), employee of L.L.Ott (Peter McBroone), and two laborers (John Amos and Sam Jarvis). By 1915 even more people lived at this address, with their names and occupations as follows: Thomas Swim; Clyde (International Shoe Co.) and Elizabeth Legg; Fred (Preismeyers Shoe Co.) and Susie Thompson; Thomas (Missouri Pacific Box Co. - driver) and Jennie Beard. Listed as living in the rear of the property in 1915 are William Frazier (laborer) and James (laborer) and Mollie A. George. The 1933 City Directory shows only one resident - Anna Bellman. There were four residents in 1938: Mae Oliver, bureau secretary, State Highway Department; Ella F. Williams, machine operator, State Sales Tax Department; Bernard Williams, clerk, U.S. Treasury Department; Mrs. Annabelle Rolfes, operator, Capital City Telephone Company.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 16

**Missouri State Capitol Historic District (Boundary Increase 1)  
Cole County, Missouri**

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The Spanish Mission style is not common in Jefferson City, and may be one of only a few of the style's examples in Cole County. While unusual, the house is not individually eligible for the National Register, but contributes to the historic character of the block. Therefore 221 West McCarty Street should be included in the boundary increase area.

- **225 West McCarty Street.** The house at 225 West McCarty was originally constructed between 1898 and 1908. The house retained its original configuration until at least 1923, but by 1939 changes had been made to result in the building's present form. The building currently presents an appearance typical of an apartment building constructed in the 1930s. This is consistent with the period of significance for the south side of the 200 block of West McCarty Street. With the construction of the Tergin Apartment Building on this block in 1939, and the presence of three similar apartment buildings on Washington that are visible from this building, the "modernization" of 225 West McCarty Street in the 1930s seems entirely logical. The addition of another floor and the space above the front porch would have provided additional income to the property's owner, facilitated by the updating of the front facade.

In 1913, the building likely contained two apartments, one on the main floor and one in the walkout basement level. This is supported by the listing in the 1913 directory of two families residing at this location: Frank J. and Anna M. Feind and Henry J. and Nellie Feind. Frank was a watchman and Henry was a clerk for the Missouri Pacific Railroad. In 1915 the directory still lists Frank and Anna Feind as residents, with Frank's occupation listed as "merchants police." A John Friend (sic.) is also listed as a resident, but no occupation is provided. Helen Hancock, stenographer, is listed as a resident in 1933 in that year's City Directory. The 1938 directory lists six residents, indicating that conversion of the property to an apartment building had been completed by then. The residents were Joe Randazzo, owner; T.E. Hobbs, employee, Missouri Power & Light Co.; J.H. Parkins, clerk, Secretary of State; Marjorie Ewing, typist, U.S. National Park Service.

The apartment building does not exhibit any particular architectural style or features, as its lack of ornamentation was typical of its period of construction. The "ribbon" of windows on the front facade are typical of buildings built after 1925. Even without ornamentation, the building retains integrity and contributes to the residential and architectural character of the block.

- **229 West McCarty.** The house at 229 West McCarty was constructed as a single family American Foursquare house between 1908 and 1913. Historic alterations have resulted in the house's conversion to a four unit apartment building with stuccoed walls. Although altered, the house retains the massing, form, scale and features typical not only of an American Foursquare house, but is also similar in a number of respects to other buildings on this block. However due to the stucco covering the original brick walls, the house would not be considered a contributing resource to a National Register district, as too much of the original building fabric has been obscured. It is included in the boundary increase area as a residential building that is a continuation of this block.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 17

Missouri State Capitol Historic District (Boundary Increase 1)  
Cole County, Missouri

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The 1913 city directory lists W.J. and Bridget L. Kiely as residing at 229 West McCarty Street. W.J. was a clerk for the Secretary of State in 1913, as was his neighbor James W. Walsh, who lived at 215 West McCarty Street. Henry and Nell L. Feind, who lived next door at 225 West McCarty in 1913, are listed as residents of this building in 1915. Henry's occupation at this time is shown as freight and passenger agent for the Missouri Pacific Railroad. In 1929, the resident was Wm. G. and Laura Nelson, a clerk with the Secretary of State. In 1933, Samuel T. Nix, owner of Nix and Andy Lunch Room on Dunklin Street, resided in the house. Samuel Nix continued to live in the house in 1938.

- **406 Washington Street.** The Craftsman Bungalow-style house at 406 Washington (originally numbered 410 Washington) was constructed as a single-family residence in either 1922 or 1923. Alterations to the exterior of the house are few. An addition has been added to the rear but is not easily observable from the front. The majority of the front yard has been covered with gravel to provide parking for the residents. This house, as with the one next door, is typical of the Craftsman Bungalow, a dominant style for smaller houses built throughout the country from about 1905 through the early 1920s. Of the two Washington Street houses being included in the boundary increase, this one was probably built second and, when built, finished out the development of the 400 Block of Washington Street. The original resident of this house were Benedict and Oliver Omburn. Benedict was a checker with the State Highway Commission. The 1927 city directory shows Samuel L. Cantley, the Commissioner of the Department of Finance (the agency overseeing state banks in Missouri), had purchased and moved into the house. He lived there with his wife Minnie and his daughter Elma (the latter listed that year as a student). By 1931, Elma had finished school, was working as a stenographer for the State Attorney General and was listed separately as a resident of the rear of 410 Washington Street.

The exterior alterations to this house have not affected its quality and integrity as to form. It is a good example of the midwestern variant Craftsman Bungalow-style house built at the tail end of the period of popularity for that type of design. The house makes a significant contribution to the historic character of both the boundary increase and the original district and should be included in the boundary increase.

- **408 Washington Street.** The Craftsman Bungalow-style house at 408 Washington was constructed as a single-family residence in either 1922 or 1923. The house appears on the Sanborn map for 1923 but is not listed in Leshnick's City Directory of Jefferson City, Missouri, for 1921. Of the two Washington Street bungalows included in the boundary increase, this one may have been built and occupied first. As with the previous house, the post office street number has changed since the house was built, its original address being 412 Washington. There is some suggestion from the available city directories that the house was built in 1922. The directory for 1923 lists William F. Sappenfield as the owner and resident of "414" Washington; however, the 1921 and 1925 directories show Nannie B. Dwers as the owner and resident of 414 Washington in those years. Clearly, though, the house was in existence in 1923 as it appears on the 1923 Sanborn map. The house was owned and resided in by William F. and Eva Sappenfield. William was originally an employee of Pierce Oil Co. when he first occupied the house but later

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 18

**Missouri State Capitol Historic District (Boundary Increase 1)  
Cole County, Missouri**

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joined the State Highway Department (by at least 1927) as an accountant.

This house appears to have no exterior alterations and maintains its quality and integrity of both exterior and interior form. It is a good example of the midwestern variant Craftsman Bungalow-style house built at the tail end of the period of popularity for that type of design. The house makes a significant contribution to the historic character of both the boundary increase and the original district and should be included in the boundary increase.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 19

**Missouri State Capitol Historic District  
Boundary Increase I, Cole County, Missouri**

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9, 10 Page 20

Missouri State Capitol Historic District  
Boundary Increase I, Cole County, Missouri

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E. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	571760	4270000

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary for the Missouri State Capitol Historic (Boundary Increase 1) is as depicted by the dashed line on the accompanying site map. The boundary begins on West McCarty Street (which serves as the southwest boundary of the original Missouri State Capitol Historic District) at the northwest corner of Washington Avenue; then proceed southwest along the northwest curb of Washington Avenue to the southeast corner of the property at 408 Washington; then proceed northwest along the southwest property line of 408 Washington to the southwest corner of the property; then proceed northeast along the rear property lines of 408 and 406 Washington to the common rear boundary corner of 406 Washington, 201 West McCarty and 207 West McCarty; then proceed northwest along the rear property lines of 207-221 West McCarty to the northwest property line of 221 West McCarty; then proceed northeast to the rear property line of 225 and 229 West McCarty; then proceed northwest to the southeast curb of Broadway; then proceed northeast along Broadway to the northeast curb of West McCarty where the boundary rejoins the southwest boundary of the original district.

**Boundary Justification**

The Missouri State Capitol Historic District (Boundary Increase 1) includes the property historically associated with each of the nine buildings included in the nomination.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photographs Page 21 Missouri State Capitol Historic District (Boundary Increase 1)  
Cole County, Missouri

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**Photograph Key**

The following is the same for all photographs:

Missouri State Capitol Historic District (Boundary Increase 1)  
Jefferson City, Missouri  
Thomas W. Rynard  
March 16, 2002

Negatives on file with Thomas W. Rynard, 308 E. High Street, Suite 303, Jefferson City, MO  
65101

List of photographs:

1. Streetscape, 201 W. McCarty (left) - 221 West McCarty (right). Direction: West, southwest.
2. Streetscape, 207 W. McCarty (left) - 221 West McCarty (right). Direction: East, southeast.
3. Streetscape, 221 W. McCarty (left) - 229 West McCarty (right). Direction: East, southeast.
4. The Tergin Apartments, 201 West McCarty. Direction: Southwest.
5. Joseph G. & Susie A. Kolkmeier House, 207 West McCarty. Direction: Southwest.
6. William H. & Mary I. Kolkmeier House, 211 West McCarty. Direction Southwest.
7. Minnie Kolkmeier & Katherine Bolton House, 215 West McCarty. Direction: Southwest.
8. 221 West McCarty. Direction: Southwest.
9. 225 West McCarty Street. Direction: Southwest.
10. 229 West McCarty. Direction: Southwest.
11. 406 Washington Street. Direction: Southwest.
12. 408 Washington Street. Direction Southwest.
13. Streetscape, 406 - 408 Washington Street and 201 West McCarty. Direction: West.
14. Rear view, 225 & 221 West McCarty showing location of properties in relation to Capitol and Supreme Court building. Direction: Northeast.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photographs Page 22 Missouri State Capitol Historic District (Boundary Increase 1)  
Cole County, Missouri

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15. Rear view, 221 - 211 West McCarty showing location of properties in relation to Supreme Court building. Direction: Northeast.
16. Front/side, 408 - 406 Washington Street, showing location of properties in relation to Capitol. Direction: Northeast.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 11 Page 23

Missouri State Capitol Historic District (Boundary Increase 1)  
Cole County, Missouri

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**List of Property Owners**

201 West McCarty Street

James G. Tergin & Helen Fotopoulos  
3501 Country Club Dr.  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65109

229 West McCarty Street

Clifford & Fred Schneiders  
1020 Boonville Road  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65109

207 West McCarty Street

City of Jefferson  
City Hall  
320 E. McCarty St.  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

410 Washington Street

Housing Authority of City of Jefferson  
1040 Myrtle  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

211 West McCarty Street

Housing Authority of City of Jefferson  
1040 Myrtle  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

412 Washington Street

Housing Authority of City of Jefferson  
1040 Myrtle  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

215 West McCarty Street

Housing Authority of City of Jefferson  
1040 Myrtle  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

221 West McCarty Street

Housing Authority of City of Jefferson  
1040 Myrtle  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

225 West McCarty Street

Herb L. Taylor, Trustee  
1104 Main Street  
Jefferson City, Missouri

Ownership information based on information on file with Cole County Assessor's Office.











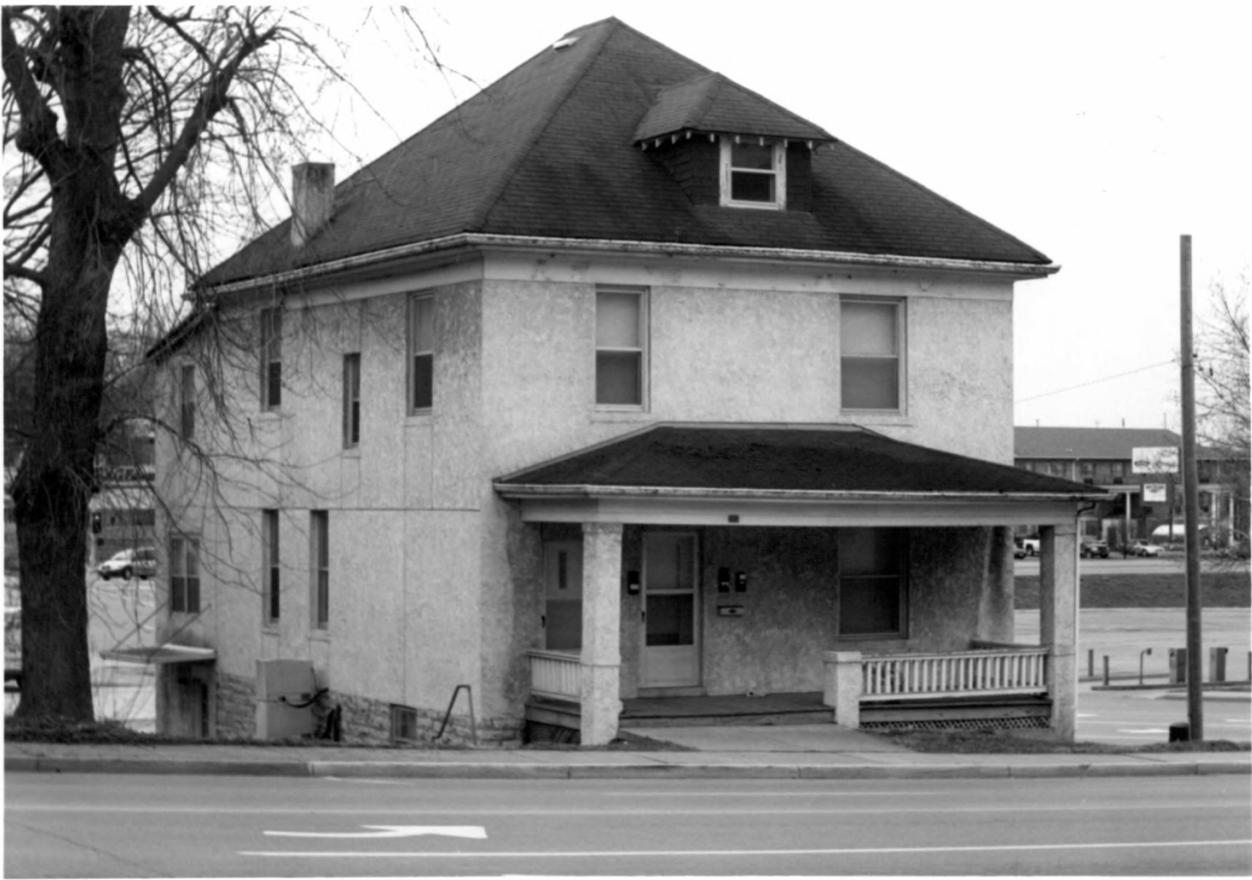
























EXTRA  
PHOTOS

