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**HISTORIC TOURS**

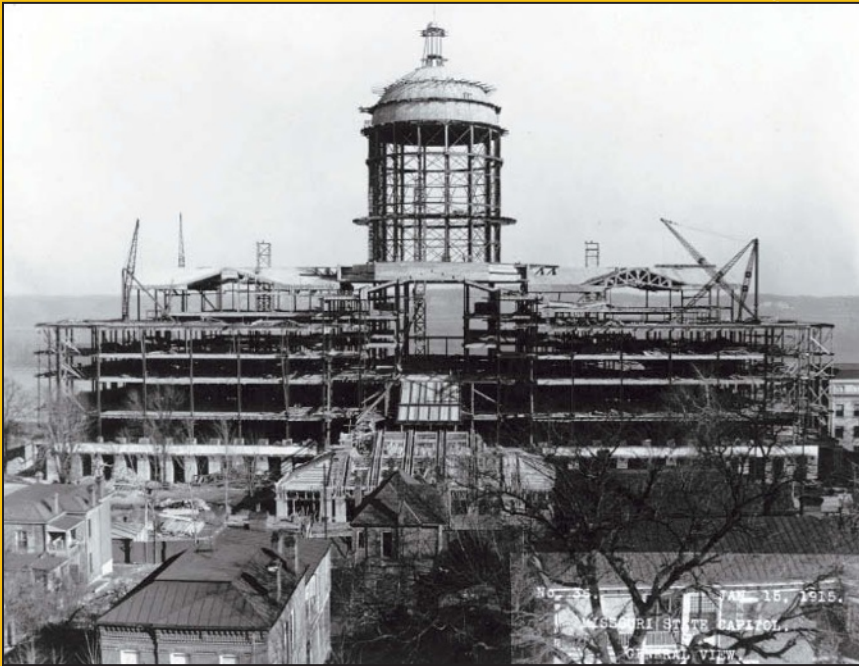
Jefferson City, Missouri

# JEFFERSON CITY

*an American journey*

What city better captures and symbolizes the spirit and essence of the American experience? Jefferson City was the backdrop of one of America's greatest stories – the Lewis and Clark Expedition. It derives its name from one of America's greatest presidents. It was an early frontier town on America's expansion westward. It is a capital city of one of the heartland's greatest states. The capitol building is a close rendition of

our nation's Capitol. Over the course of time it has seen riverboats, settlers, immigrants, the iron-horse, Confederate and Union soldiers, the James Gang, WPA workers, infamous inmates, war heroes, presidents and foreign leaders. As you browse through our colorful historic sites, we challenge you to think of another place that typifies the history, struggles and enduring qualities of our great nation like Jefferson City.



Construction of the current Capitol lasted from October 1913 to its completion in November 1917. This is the third Capitol building in Jefferson City. The previous Capitols were destroyed by fire.

Image left courtesy of Missouri State Archives

**1762**

Spain gains control of the Louisiana Territory in the Treaty of Fontainebleau.

**1800**

Spain returned the Louisiana Territory to France.



**Captain William Clark**, with the Corps of Discovery, passed through the area during the exploration of the Louisiana Purchase. He was also the first governor of the Missouri Territory.

Courtesy National Archives

From its very beginning, the story of Jefferson City is like that of an American hero. The city, when it had just a handful of settlers and a saloon, was selected by the new state government to become the state's capital because the location had to be within 40 miles of the confluence of the Osage River.

But prosperity didn't come quickly. In those early years before the Civil War, many wondered if the city should remain the capital. Rail service suffered financial and catastrophic setbacks. German immigrants, who eventually transformed the town, initially brought disease. Union soldiers would have to seize the Capital City. Later, the Confederates attempted to take it back.

The Civil War ended but the struggle for the capital didn't. For years Sedalia repeatedly made bids to move the state government. Doubt about Jefferson City grew. Through determination the city would prevail. After years of struggle, survival and conquest – Jefferson City proudly remains the state capital.

The city flourished and grew. And in its wake left dozens of historic sites. From the homes and stores of humble shop owners determined to build a future to the grand institutions that govern this great state, Jefferson City has a proud history to show.



Photo courtesy of Chris Hollaway.

A visit to our city's past is perfectly complemented by the amenities of today. Even the design and ambiance of Summit

Lake Winery (above) pays homage to the architecture and culture brought to our city by German immigrants.



*Pictured left is Civil War veteran and immigrant Frederick Buehrle on the Capitol grounds, 1910.*

## 1803

The United States, under President Thomas Jefferson, buys the Louisiana Territory from France doubling the size of the nation. The purchase price was \$15 million dollars or 2.9¢ an acre.

# 1 THE STATE CAPITOL BUILDING

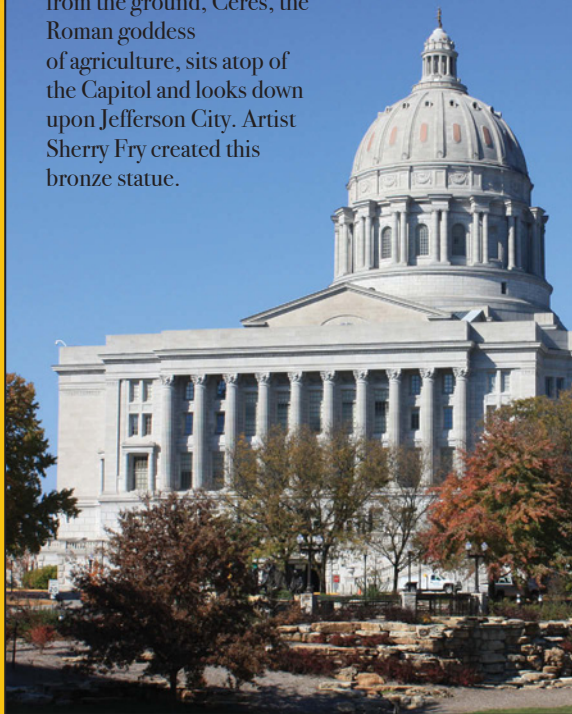
Number above refers to location on map. See pages 32-33.



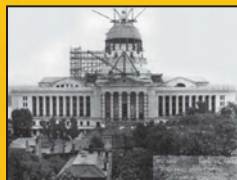
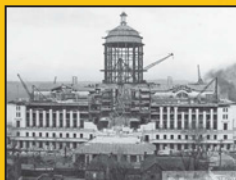
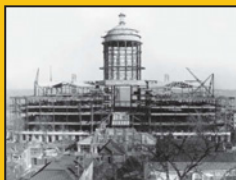
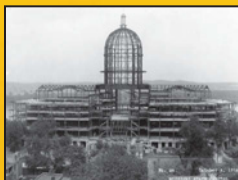
The capitol building features the Missouri State Museum and includes magnificent art including a Thomas Hart Benton mural series (detail above) on the walls of the House of Representatives Lounge. The Capitol covers three acres and over 500,000 square feet of floor space.

The present capitol building was modeled after the Nation's Capitol and is made out of Carthage Marble quarried in Carthage, Missouri, and used for the exterior walls, corridor floors, rotunda and stairways.

**Statue of Ceres:** 260 feet from the ground, Ceres, the Roman goddess of agriculture, sits atop of the Capitol and looks down upon Jefferson City. Artist Sherry Fry created this bronze statue.



The Missouri State Capital was named the "Most Beautiful on the Interior" among all 50 state capitol buildings in an article in USA Today.



*A series of photographs by Thomas G. Cooper documenting the construction of the Capitol.*

Images courtesy of Missouri State Archives

## 1804

2 The Corps of Discovery camps near the mouth of the Moreau and Osage Rivers. See pages 19-20.

## 1806

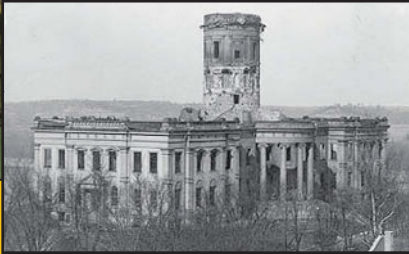
Lewis and Clark return journey. Camp again near the mouth of the Moreau River.



The Legislative and Executive branches of Missouri state government are housed in this building along with House and Senate Chambers.

The Missouri State Museum is on the first floor of the Missouri State Capitol building. It showcases Missouri's diverse history and resources and also houses both temporary and long-term exhibits highlighting various pieces of Missouri's history.

The current building was completed in 1917 and is the third State Capitol building built in Jefferson City. The first was located at the current site of the Governor's Mansion and was lost to fire in 1837. In 1911, the second (seen below) was destroyed by fire caused by lightning.



From the collection of Don Shinkle

## Hours of Operation

Monday - Saturday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Guided tours are given every half hour beginning at 9 a.m. and ending at 4 p.m. No tour given at noon.

Sunday 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m. and 3 p.m.

Contact (573) 751-2854 [www.mocapitoltours.com](http://www.mocapitoltours.com)  
Free admission.

Harry Snodgrass was once the most popular radio personality in the entire United States. His studio was not in New York or Los Angeles, but instead was in the dome of the Missouri Capitol. In the early days of radio, Harry M. Snodgrass was briefly the star. After each performance on the state-operated WOS, Harry and his band went back to their small rooms at the State Penitentiary.



The station reported listeners nationwide including Honolulu, Alaska, and Cuba.

WOS Radio was created in 1922 by the state's Board of Agriculture to get information to farmers throughout the state. Among musical performances on the station was the Missouri State Prison Band, which became nationally famous.

In 1923, Snodgrass, 27, was sentenced to three years in the state penitentiary for assault with intent to rob. When officials learned he could play piano, he was sent to join the penitentiary band (above). Soon, Harry became known as the 'King of the Ivories.' Station manager McDon Witten began promoting the popular musician. He received a two-year contract with the Chicago Orpheum Company, which would book him and Witten on the national vaudeville circuit.

Snodgrass was released after about 18 months under a state law that allowed early release for model prisoners. Governor Baker extended him best wishes but also warned Snodgrass not to do anything that would return him to prison because he would not be allowed in the prison band if he came back.

Snodgrass' last broadcast was to a crowd of more than 1,000 from the chamber of the Missouri House of Representatives.

Snodgrass was on the Orpheum Circuit for two years. He recorded several records on the Brunswick music label. In 1928, after his vaudeville career ended, Snodgrass' full citizenship rights were restored by Governor Baker.

Story by Bob Priddy. Image from the collection of Bob Priddy.

## 1821

Missouri admitted into the Union as a slave state. A hotel in St. Louis serves as the temporary Capitol. A settlement was chosen as the site for the capital city, later known as the City of Jefferson.

# 1 THE STATE CAPITOL GROUNDS



## Signing of the Treaty

This bronze by Karl Bitter shows Robert Livingston (standing,) James Monroe (seated) and Francis Barbe-Marbois signing the document more commonly known as the 'Louisiana Purchase' in which the United States purchased the land west of the Mississippi River for \$15,000,000, averaging approximately 2.9¢ an acre. The sculpture was originally designed for the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair and made out of staff, a temporary plaster and fiber material. It was recast in bronze for the Capitol Complex.



Photo by Carrie Carroll

## Fountain of the Centaurs

This granite fountain represents 'the wild untamed life of the vast forests primeval which covered these hills and spread over these plains in the long ages before the white man came.'

*(excerpt from the Complete Report of the Capitol Decoration Commission)*



## Missouri Law Enforcement Memorial

A tribute to all Missouri law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty.

## Liberty Bell

A reproduction of the Liberty Bell that rang in 1776. This bell is one of 53 cast in France and given to the United States Government. Located between the Law Enforcement Memorial and the Fountain of the Centaurs.

## Fountain of the Arts (west fountain)

The Fountain of the Arts is represented by figures identifying architecture, sculpture, painting and music.

## Fountain of the Sciences (east fountain)

The Fountain of the Sciences is represented by figures depicting astrology, chemistry, geology, and geometry.

1822

4 Site platted for City of Jefferson. Contract let to build large brick building to serve as Capitol and Governor's residence.

1824

U.S. Congress auctions landgrant the site of Jefferson Landing.

## Missouri Veterans Memorial

A tribute to all of Missouri's veterans. The memorial is composed of black granite posts representing the wars Missourians have fought, a five column colonnade representing the armed forces, a twenty-four step waterfall and a jet of water symbolizing peace. The area is tranquil and solemn, yet is powerful and full of energy.

The barrel of a large cannon was captured during the Spanish-American War of 1898 and given to the state as a war trophy.



Photo by Carrie Carroll

## Lewis and Clark Trailhead Plaza

A monument next to the Missouri State Capitol recognizes the strong connection Jefferson City has to the epic journey of William Clark and Meriwether Lewis. The plaza includes several other members of the Corps of Discovery such as York, George Druillard and Seaman, the dog.



During the construction of the current capitol, the marble columns were floated by barge to Jefferson City. The huge columns were then hoisted on the bluff on a series of rails. According to legend, one of the columns slid off, and rolled back down the side of the bluff. Due to its weight and effort to remove, the column still rests, covered in growth and sediments at the bottom of the bluff. Below is an erroneous postcard image of the original design concept of the Capitol grounds and the riverfront.



From the collection of Bob Priddy



## Thomas Jefferson

Considered one of the best statues of Thomas Jefferson in existence, this 13 foot bronze statue graces the entrance of the Capitol Building. The statue is the creation of James Earle Fraser.

**1825**

City of Jefferson becomes a town.

**1826**

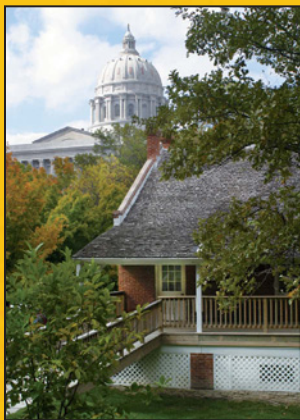
General Legislature moves from St. Charles.

**1829**

Missouri State Library established. Lack of settlers casts doubt if city will remain as the capital. County seat of Cole County transferred from Marion to Jefferson City.

## 2 JEFFERSON LANDING STATE HISTORIC SITE

The area at the base of Jefferson Street, known as Jefferson Landing, was the site of the original river landing and the first area settled in Jefferson City. The structures in this historic site date back to 1848 making it the oldest riverfront landing on the Missouri River. As this site was later served by the railroad, several of Jefferson City's largest businesses grew here. One such business included the A. Priesmeyer Shoe Factory later known as the Tweedie Footwear Corporation.



Maus House was built circa 1854 by Christopher Maus, brother of Charles Maus.

*View of the Maus House looking west towards the Capitol.*

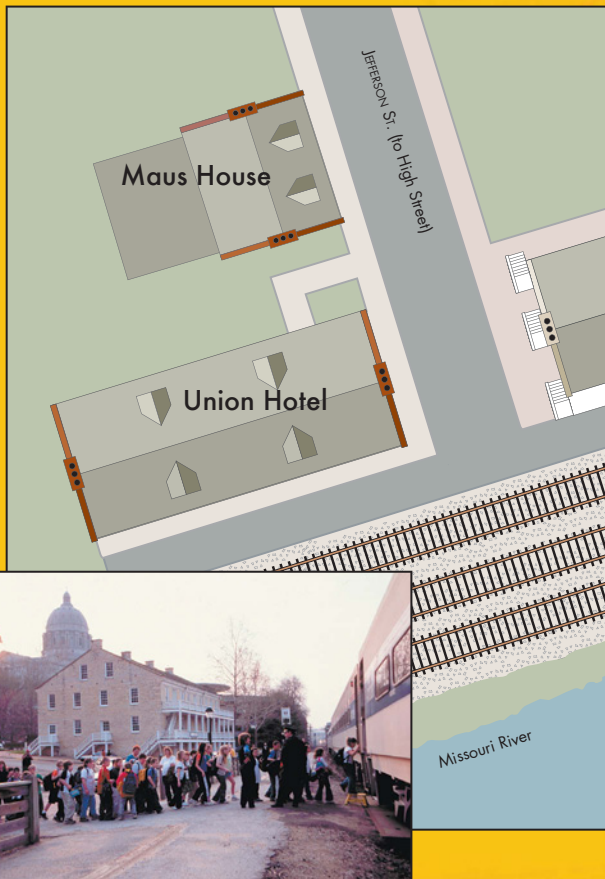
©Priceless Photography



Union Hotel was built in 1855 by Charles B. Maus and was originally named the Missouri Hotel. The name of the hotel changed to Union Hotel to reflect Maus' loyalty to the Union troops during the Civil War.

*Entrance to the Elizabeth Rozier Gallery, now located in the building which was once the Union Hotel.*

©Priceless Photography



### 1830s

6 First Presbyterian congregation founded in Jefferson City.

### 1834-36

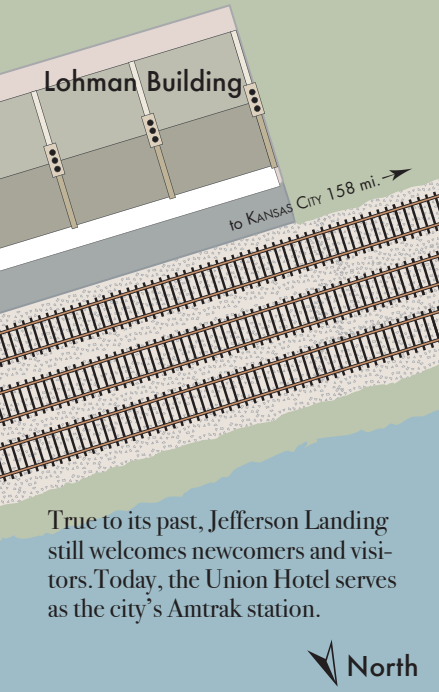
The first prison building built by James Dunnica. The Missouri State Penitentiary opens.



The Lohman Building was built circa 1839 and purchased by Charles Lohman a German immigrant in 1852. From 1905 to mid-1960's this was the site of shoe factories. The Tweedie factory as seen in a 1938 photograph (right) has since been torn down. The Lohman Building can be seen in the background on the right.



*The Jefferson Landing area was an entry point for visitors arriving by steamboat and train to the Capital City. Union Hotel (left) and the Lohman Building (right) stand as Jefferson City's ties to the past.*



Just west of Jefferson Landing, the Missouri Pacific Railroad operated a roundhouse. Until the mid 20th century, locomotives were not capable of traveling the entire distance from Kansas City to St. Louis. Like a team of horses, they had to be switched in Jefferson City.

True to its past, Jefferson Landing still welcomes newcomers and visitors. Today, the Union Hotel serves as the city's Amtrak station.

## Hours of Operation

State Historic Site Visitor Center  
located at the Lohman Building  
Tuesday-Saturday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.  
(573) 751-2854

Elizabeth Rozier Gallery  
at the Union Hotel  
Tuesday-Saturday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.  
Closed month of December  
(573) 751-2854  
[www.mostateparks.com/jeffersonland.htm](http://www.mostateparks.com/jeffersonland.htm)

Amtrak Station at the Union Hotel  
800-872-7245 / [www.amtrak.com](http://www.amtrak.com)

**1837**

First capitol building burns down.  
Methodist congregation is formed.

**1839**

Jefferson City is incorporated as a city.

# 3 THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION & GARDEN

The Missouri Governor's Mansion, built in 1871 during the administration of Governor B. Gratz Brown, is one of the oldest governor's mansions in the country. Designed by St. Louis architect George Barnett, the three story brick house is a superb example of Renaissance Revival architecture with its filigreed-iron bordered Second Empire mansard roof.

Completed in January of 1872, the mansion's first official visitors, General George Armstrong Custer accompanied by the Grand Duke Alexis, the son of the Russian Czar, came just three days after the Governor's family moved in. Other famed visitors include Hawaiian King and poet Eugene Field.

The most notable episode to occur at the mansion was in October of 1888. The infamous outlaw Frank James, (he and his younger brother Jesse helped give Missouri the nickname "the outlaw state") arrived at the mansion to make arrangements for his official surrender to Governor Thomas T. Crittenden.

The maintenance, furnishings and upkeep of the mansion (except utilities) are provided by the Missouri Mansion Preservation Society and therefore are not funded with taxpayer dollars.

## Hours of Operation

(573) 751-2854 [www.mo.gov/mansion/](http://www.mo.gov/mansion/)  
[www.missourimansion.org](http://www.missourimansion.org)  
Tour times listed on website.



*Above left: The back of the Mansion as seen from the adjacent Carnahan Memorial Garden. Above: The Governor's Mansion as seen from the main entrance on Madison street.*



*The notorious outlaw Frank James, surrendered to the Missouri governor at the mansion in 1882 after his brother Jesse was killed.*

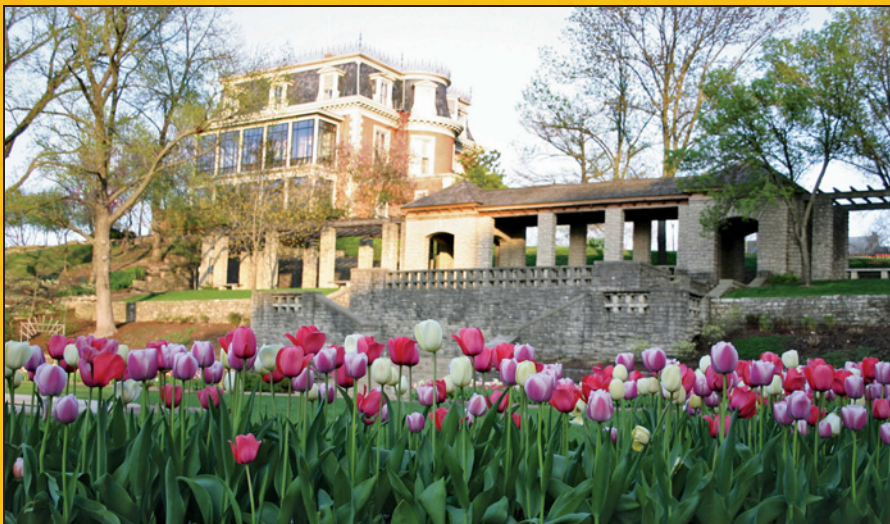
Image of courtesy Missouri State Archives

1840

First Episcopal church congregation founded.

1848

Methodist church disbands due to slavery controversy.



## The Carnahan Memorial Garden

The garden behind the Governor's Mansion started in the late 1930s as a WPA (Works Progress Administration) project. The WPA was created in 1938 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to employ the thousands of craftsmen and laborers out of work during the Great Depression. However, the project languished for lack of funds and eventually sat idle. During the first term of Governor Phil Donnelly, Missouri's First Lady, Mrs. Juanita 'Flower' Donnelly, was saddened by the abandoned project. She personally took it upon herself to restore the gardens. Through her efforts and supervision, the garden came to life with a goldfish pool, terraces and walkways and a sunken garden. It has been noted that it was common to see the Governor's wife working on her hands and knees alongside inmates from the Missouri State Penitentiary.

The Governor's Garden was renamed in 2001 as the Carnahan Memorial Garden after the death of Governor Mel Carnahan.

Open all year. To reserve the Garden call (573) 751-2624 or go online, [oa.mo.gov/fmhc/facilities/operations/cm/g/](http://oa.mo.gov/fmhc/facilities/operations/cm/g/)

The Garden was started as a WPA project but languished due to lack of funds.



Juanita Donnelly, used her green thumb – and a \$15,000 grant she cajoled out of the legislature – to turn a former vacant lot beneath the Mansion into beautifully manicured gardens visited by thousands every year.

“Because of her commitment to this project, the garden was completed in 1948 and takes the magnificent shape you see today,” said Governor Bob Holden during the ceremony in 2001 renaming the garden after the late Governor Carnahan.

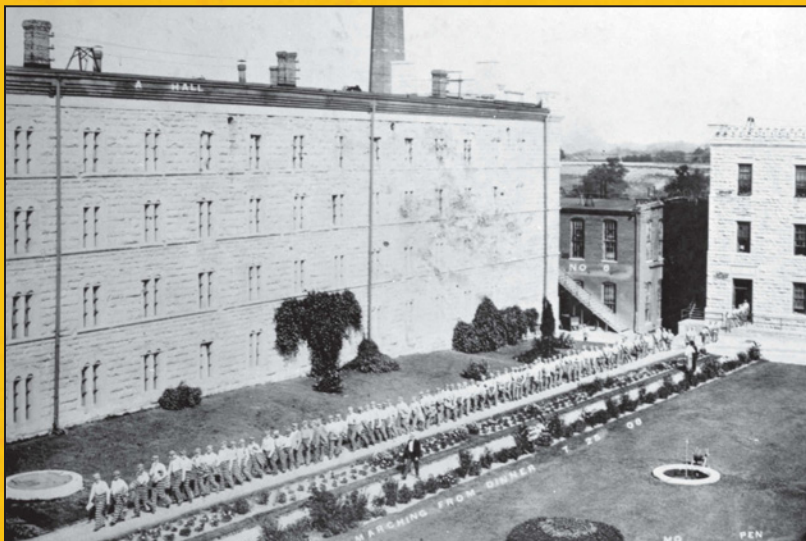
## 1849

Cholera epidemic: a steamer of infected German immigrants docks at Lohman Landing.

## 1855

Pacific Railroad begins service to Jefferson City from St. Louis. A bridge over the Gasconade River collapses killing 28, rail service suspended.

# 4 THE MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY



*View of the prison inmates leaving the main dining hall on the upper yard in 1908. The state's gas chamber was first put into use 30 years later in 1938, almost a century after the first prisoner arrived in 1836. Right, a postcard dated approx. 1908.*

Image courtesy Missouri State Archives

In 1963-64, there were 550 serious assaults inside the Missouri State Penitentiary, including hundreds of stabbings, which is why Time magazine called it the 'bloodiest 47 acres in America.' The scandal was so bad that it led to the downfall of the prison's warden.



From the collection of Don Shinkle

## Public Tours Offered

In 2004, the Missouri State Penitentiary was decommissioned after 168 years of operation. At the time of its closure, the penitentiary was the oldest continually operating prison west of the Mississippi River. In the spring of 2009, the Jefferson City Convention and Visitors Bureau reopened the doors to the Penitentiary and is now offering hard hat tours. Visitors begin by entering the penitentiary through the same building the inmates did. The tour allows visitors to look at many of the cells, including the cells that were home to infamous inmates such as heavyweight champion Sonny Liston and James Earl Ray. Also featured is the gas chamber where 40 inmates were executed, the buried cells, several housing units and the upper yard. Tickets are \$12 per person and can be purchased at [www.MissouriPenTours.com](http://www.MissouriPenTours.com), or by calling toll free (866) 998-6998 or locally (573) 632-2820.

**1856**

Rail service resumes; city's future as state capital remains uncertain.

**1861**

Federal troops seize the capital, force pro-Southern Governor Clairborn Fox into exile.

## **Parker House built circa 1890** 33

624 East Capitol Ave.

Mr. Lester Shepard Parker owned The L.S. Parker Shoe Company that was located and operated inside the walls of the Missouri State Penitentiary. He was the first gubernatorial appointed superintendent of state prison industries. He was an accomplished artist and sat on the Capitol Decoration Committee for the 'new' Capitol.

Parker's father worked for a shoe manufacturer in Chicago when Lester was young. Unfortunately, for the Parkers, according to a biographical sketch in *The Illustrated Sketch Book and Directory of Jefferson City and Cole County, 1900*, they lived next door to Mrs. O'Leary and their house was the first one consumed by Chicago's Great Fire of 1871. They migrated to Jefferson City shortly thereafter.

National Register of Historic Places Application, 2000

## **The Col. Darwin W. Marmaduke House The Warden's House** 27

700 East Capitol Ave.

The house was constructed in 1888 and designed by M.F. Bell of Fulton. The first resident warden was Darwin W. Marmaduke who was appointed warden by his brother, John Sappington Marmaduke, Governor of Missouri. The structure was built entirely by prison inmate labor.



Image Courtesy Cole County Historical Society

## **The Escape of James Earl Ray**

In November 1961, Ray was placed in solitary confinement having attempted an escape again. But he knew he would escape one day. Each day the prison's bakery would bake enough bread to feed the convicts in the prison and those at Church Farm and Renz Farm. The bread was stacked in a large box, loaded onto a truck and hauled to the farms. The bread box would pass through the heavily guarded truck tunnel, yet the guards never opened the bread box.

Inmates assigned to work in the kitchen figured a man could get in the bread box, have a tray of bread placed on top of him, and pass right out of the prison. James Earl Ray heard about this possibility. In spite of the risk of being shot, Ray walked up to the bread box, got in, and asked a guy to cover him. Soon enough, Ray was outside the prison walls. This time for good. James Earl Ray was an escapee when he shot Martin Luther King, Jr.

## **Notable prisoners at the 'Big House' in Jefferson City**

### **Sonny Liston, Heavyweight Champion**

At age 13 he fled rural Arkansas to live with his mother in St. Louis. He was soon convicted of armed robbery and sentenced to two concurrent five-year terms in the Missouri State Penitentiary. It was in this prison that Liston learned to box in a formal boxing program under the direction of the prison chaplain. He was paroled in 1952, but after a fight with a police officer he was back in prison. In 1961 he defeated Floyd Patterson for the Heavyweight title. In 1964, the title passed to Cassius Clay, better known as Mohammed Ali.

### **'Pretty Boy' Floyd, Infamous gangster**

Convicted of armed robbery in 1925 he was transferred to the Missouri State Penitentiary. In his first few months he heard of other convicts being found beaten, even strangled and knifed, by cellmates in whose business they tried to interfere. Screams at night were common and rehabilitation sparse. He eventually walked out of prison in 1929, and headed to Kansas City. In 1934, he would be implicated in the infamous 'Kansas City Massacre.' He was killed by an FBI agent two years later while resisting arrest.

### **What about Chuck Berry? Musician**

It is often believed that the famous Rock and Roller was incarcerated here, but he spent time from 1944-47 at the Intermediate Reformatory for Young Men in Algoa, about five miles east of Jefferson City.

## **1864**

Confederate General Sterling Price marches on city, avoids siege after brief encounter.

## **1865**

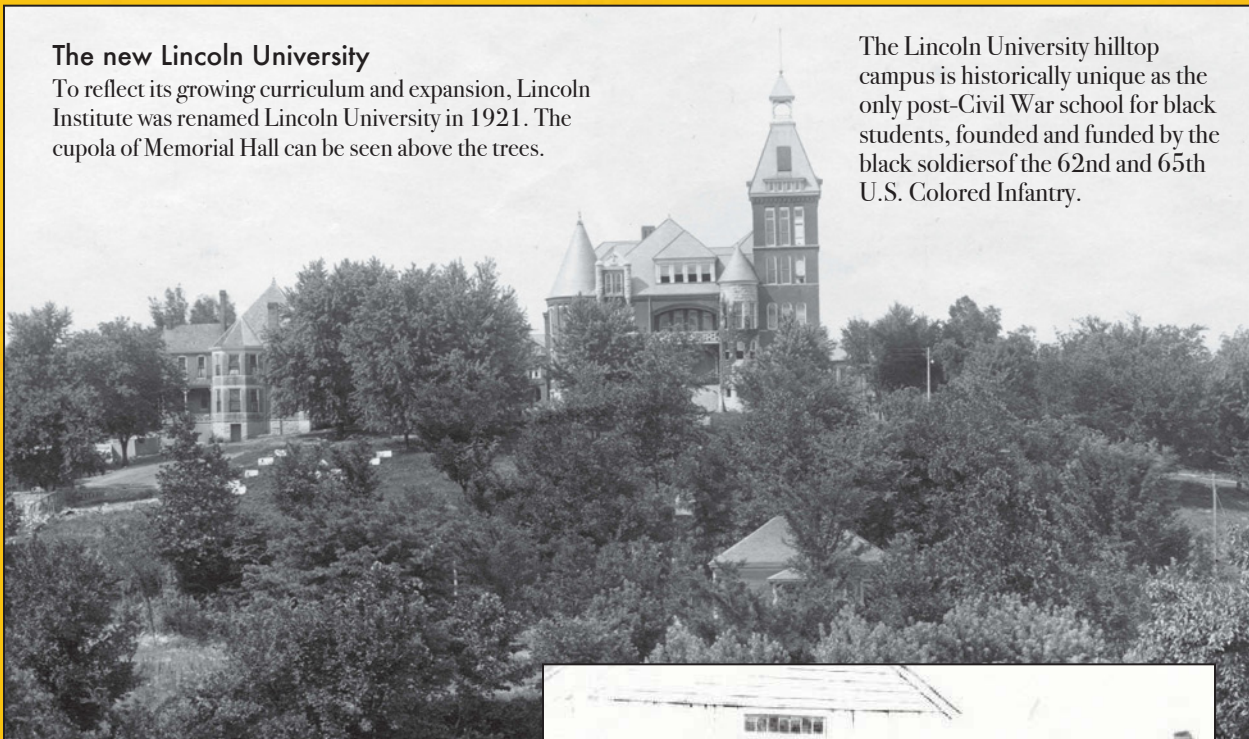
State of Missouri immediately abolishes slavery. Missouri is the first slave state to emancipate prior to the 13th Amendment.

# 5 LINCOLN UNIVERSITY: THE ENDURING VICTORY OF TWO CIVIL WAR REGIMENTS.

## The new Lincoln University

To reflect its growing curriculum and expansion, Lincoln Institute was renamed Lincoln University in 1921. The cupola of Memorial Hall can be seen above the trees.

The Lincoln University hilltop campus is historically unique as the only post-Civil War school for black students, founded and funded by the black soldiers of the 62nd and 65th U.S. Colored Infantry.



## From soldiers to students

*Members of the regiments in front of the school when it first opened. The original site of the school was in an old log cabin on the outskirts of town.*

Images courtesy National Archives



**1865**

Exchange Bank, Jefferson City's oldest business, is founded.

**1866**

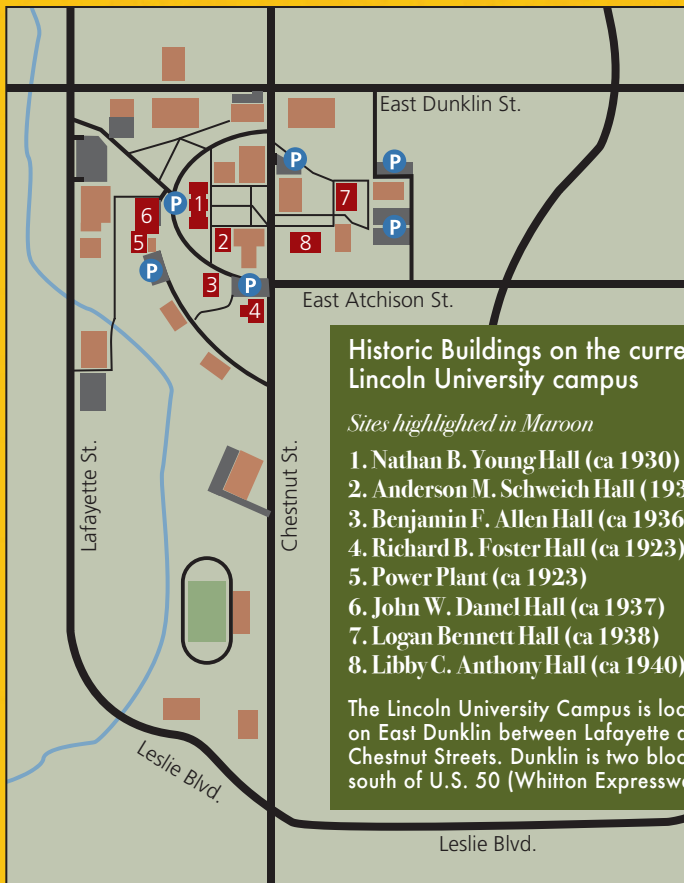
Lincoln Institute is founded by soldiers of two Colored Regiments of the Union Army.

Jefferson City's prized institution of higher education is the internationally recognized Lincoln University. Although internationally recognized, the school struggled to survive for decades after its noble beginning.

The university was formed at the end of the Civil War by officers and soldiers of the 62nd and 65th U. S. Colored Infantry Regiments (these units were mostly comprised of Missourians). Lieutenants Foster and Adamson, white officers of the 62nd, realized most of the soldiers had learned to read and write in the army. Their goal was to create a college for these men to continue their learning. The officers and soldiers raised over \$5,000 to start the institution. Jefferson City was eventually chosen over St. Louis (their first choice) as the site figuring the capital would be more receptive to a school for Negroes.

For years, the school suffered from lack of funding and poor enrollment. Also, a lack of black teachers furthered the problem. In 1870 the state decided to fund the school for the purpose of educating teachers. During the 1920s, after being renamed Lincoln University school president, Dr. Nathan B. Young began to recruit Ivy League graduates to be professors and academia. This resulted in an influx of students and national acclaim. During this time the university became known as the 'Harvard of the Midwest.' Several renowned African-American poets and writers came from the university.

Although created to educate African-Americans, the university enrollment has been open to all students and has been noted in national publications as one of the most diverse universities in the nation.



**1872**

Governor's Mansion built.  
City purchases first fire engine.

**1875**

Third Missouri Constitution written; order is finally restored to state after the Civil War.

# THE CIVIL WAR, A STATE DIVIDED

## Secession Crisis and the Union-led 'Coup d'etat,' 1861

On June 20, 1861, Union General Nathaniel Lyon led two companies of the Blair Regiment and a battery of artillery down High Street to the cheers of the recently 'liberated' citizens.

At the start of 1861, southern states began seceding from the union. Missouri addressed that question in a convention chaired by Sterling Price (right) in Jefferson City, and then in St. Louis. In March 1861 the vote was in favor of staying in the union by a large margin.

After the attack on Ft. Sumter on April 12, 1861, President Lincoln calls for four regiments from Missouri to suppress the rebellion. Governor Claiborne Jackson

refuses calling the war an 'unholy crusade.' U.S. Army Captain Lyon, helped by Congressman Frank Blair, raises five regiments comprised mostly of idealistic German immigrants. Pro-Confederacy units are also raised. Both sides start training troops in St. Louis—each side eyeing the city's two armories. Eventually, both sides seize an armory. Lyon's reaction results in violence and innocent civilians lie dead.

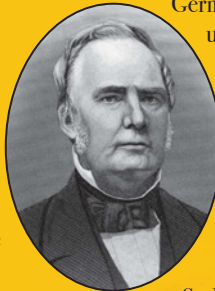
Meanwhile, the negotiations in St. Louis for peace fail and Governor Jackson and Price take the train back to Jefferson City and burn the railroad bridges behind them. Price is named head

of the Missouri State Guard.

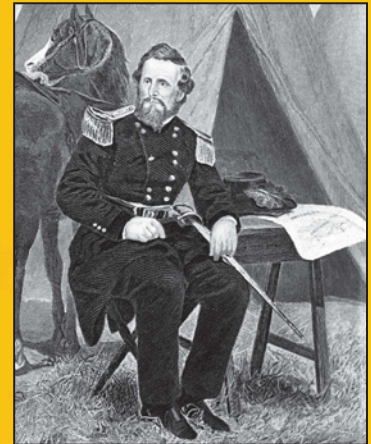
Knowing that Lyon's well trained and equipped regiments will be steaming up the Missouri River, Price and the Governor exit the capital city for Booneville to recruit, train and organize the new Missouri State Guard in Missouri's 'Little Dixie counties.' When Lyon's regiments arrive on steamboats, they take over the city without firing a shot. Prisoners are lodged in the dungeon-like basement of the Capitol.

In July, the State Convention (without Price) meets in Jefferson City and replaces the entire state government, naming Hamilton Gamble as the acting Governor. Former Governor Jackson and Lt. Governor Reynold become Missouri's government-in-exile.

The war in Missouri was about to begin in earnest. Sterling Price, who played a large part in the drama as statesman, returns to Jefferson City in 1864 as a warrior.



*Above, period engraving of Union troops entering Jefferson City. More than likely, this idealized image depicts the reinforcement of Federal troops prior to Sterling's pending attack in 1864. Courtesy of Cole County Historical Museum. Right, Union General Nathaniel Lyon. Inset above, Statesman Sterling Price. Images courtesy Missouri State Archives.*



### 1881

Governor Crittenden puts \$5,000 bounty on the James Gang. Sedalia unsuccessfully attempts to wrestle capitol away from Jefferson City.

### 1888

Second State Capitol building remodeled with new dome and wings added to the north and south.

## The Battle That Didn't Happen, 1864

By William Stine

Confederate General Sterling Price was quite familiar with Jefferson City – he had been Governor of Missouri in the 1850s. On October 7, 1864 he rode his horse at the eastern edge of the city on one of the big ridges in the vicinity of today's Clark Avenue. His artillery batteries faced the city from a hill near today's Bald Hill Road. The opposing Union fortifications faced him along another ridgeline.

Price's cavalry raid into Missouri was in response to General Sherman's march to the sea – and Price's legions too had cut their communications and were living off the land. That evening under a sky that was threatening rain, Price decided not to attack, but to bypass the city through Russellville, Booneville, and points west. His major confrontation was to come later at Westport – where one of the largest cavalry engagements of the Civil War took place. His opponents there were Alfred Pleasanton and Samuel Curtis. Pleasanton had been in charge of all Union cavalry at Gettysburg.

Many have wondered why General Price chose not to attack the city. A visit to Fort Davidson State Historic Site in Fredericksburg can explain several of the details that influenced the decision. Lost time probably sealed Price's fate when he was delayed three days by the tenacious defense of General Ewing at Fort Davidson in the Acadia valley of eastern Missouri near Pilot Knob.

Price's deliberate engagement of Fort Davidson seemed to be counter

productive to the overall strategic objective of the cavalry raid. He could have gone around the fort; however, he did not because the Confederate intelligence agents had recommended capturing the hated Ewing, who was outnumbered but in a strong defensive position. Ewing was the man who had issued the infamous Order # 11 (a Federal order forcibly removing citizens from their homes in counties sympathetic to the Confederacy) in 1863 that Confederates in Missouri absolutely abhorred.

Thus, Ewing's defensive effort at Fort Davidson was in the end scored as a loss, as he eventually withdrew from the fort under cover of darkness. However, his resistance delayed Price, cost him dearly and forced his change in plans from the objective of St Louis to Jefferson City.

In summary, history records no Battle of Jefferson City. As a result of all this we have no battle works preserved here for Civil War buffs to explore. The sole evidence of the encounter is a marker on a piece of pink granite placed on Moreau Drive by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The Civil War had a tremendous effect on Missouri and the people of Jefferson City; also, this particular event should be remembered as a critical part in the history of our city and the state of Missouri.

The Missouri Battle Flag was designed in early 1864 and could be considered the state's first flag. It was issued to Missouri units fighting with the Confederacy, which included General Sterling Price. These flags were first made in Missouri then later in Federally occupied New Orleans and smuggled into the state.



## A Bitter Plot To Destroy The Capital

One of the most bizarre stories to come out of the time occurred about a month before Union forces seized the Capitol. At this time, the city was reinforced by 2,000 troops of the pro-Confederate State Guard.

On the evening of May 20, 1861 a young African-American woman named Sloan was walking down the alley between High and Main streets. She was approached by a State Guard named Mr. Cope. He promised he would make her wealthy if she would come back tomorrow night and follow some detailed instructions. He wanted her to mix poison into the yeast of the town's bakeries thus killing all the citizens and the State Guards. Sloan went back and told her mother who in turn informed other citizens.

The next night, young Sloan met Mr. Cope in the alley as planned. He gave her the poison and instructions. However, this time, there were citizens waiting in the shadows. Mr. Cope was immediately arrested and jailed. Thanks to the bravery of this young woman, all the people of Jefferson City were spared yet another tragedy.

### 1896

First bridge built over the Missouri River.

### 1898

Missouri Pacific Depot built, signals prosperity and certainty of the city's future as the capital.

# CIVIL WAR HISTORIC SITES

**Jefferson City National Cemetery**  
East McCarty Street, one block west of  
Clark Avenue **8**

Among the honored dead are soldiers from many of America's major conflicts including the Mexican-American War, the Civil War, World War I, World War II, the Korean and Vietnam. The cemetery contains several grave markers with a designation of 'Unknown Soldier.' It also contains a mass grave of fallen officers and men from a military action which occurred in Centralia, Missouri, on September 27, 1864.

The Civil War dead in the Jefferson City National Cemetery are comprised of both Federal and Confederate soldiers, a distinction not many cemeteries can claim. Federal grave stones have the familiar arched top on the marker while Confederate grave stones have a gabled angle top on the marker.

## Noted Burials

**Logan Bennett**, a private with the 65th US Missouri Colored Infantry and one of the original founders of Lincoln University

## Noted Monuments/Memorials

**39th Regiment Monument** - An obelisk memorial erected in 1873, to several companies of the 39th Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry killed in the Centralia Massacre.

**Porth House** (right)  
*also known as the Colonial Tea Room*

631 West Main Street **11**

This two-story stone house was built between 1827 and 1842. William Porth lived in the home during the Civil War. At the time, fortifications were constructed around this hilltop overlooking the Capitol; the lower level of the Porth House was reportedly used for storage by federal troops.

The corner of West Main and Bolivar has served as a neighborhood business center since the Civil War era. The house was the home of the locally prominent Porth family for two generations, approximately 80 years.

National Register of Historic Places Application, 2000

**Monaco House** (private residence)

1122 Moreau Drive **9**

Built in the late 1840's, by John C. Edwards, Missouri's eighth governor. The house was once believed to be a stop on the Underground Railroad. A series of old tunnels lead out from the basement. It was also used by Union soldiers and officers to watch the movement of Confederate General Sterling Price as his forces prepared to attack the city in 1864. A historical marker at Moreau and Fairmount marks the furthest advance of General Price.



Porth House, Courtesy Cole County Historical Society

**G.H. Dulle Home** (private residence)

800 St. Mary's Boulevard **6**

The house was built in 1846 and is currently the home of the fifth generation Dulle family. During the Civil War, General John C. Fremont set up his encampment, Camp Lillie, at this location, by most accounts was considered the highest point in the area. When hearing that the Confederate troops were in the area, General Fremont told his Union soldiers to march around the house, leaving through the front door. This gave the Confederate troops the impression that there were many more troops than actually existed on the hill guarding the city.

Edith Vogel, fifth generation Dulle descendent

**1902**

Central Missouri Trust Company formed, known today as Central Bank.

**1907**

Construction completed on the Missouri Supreme Court Building.

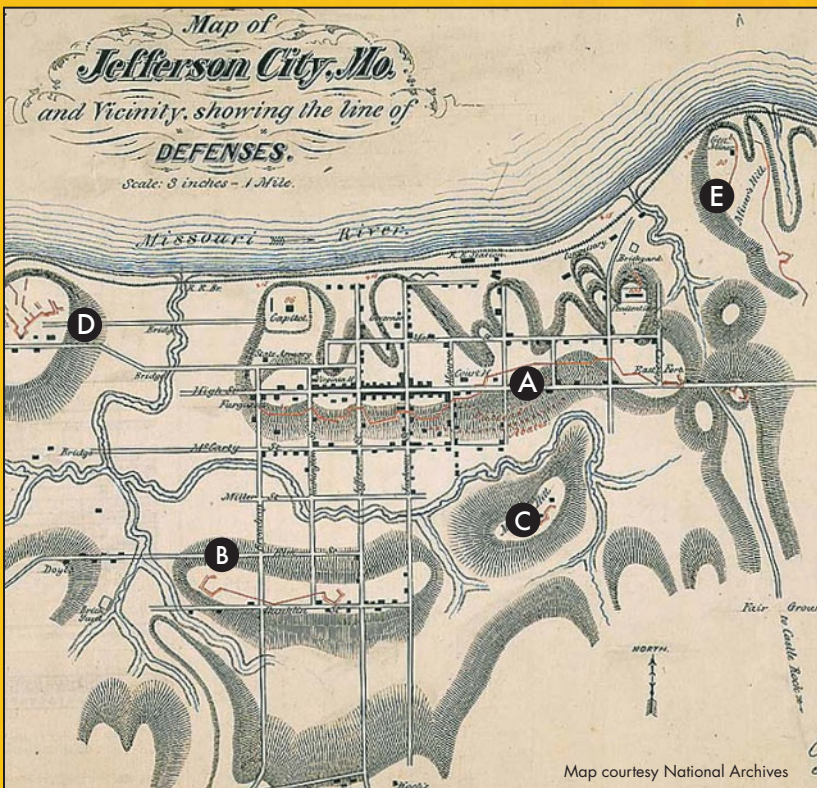
## See for yourself. 10

A number of Civil War items, uniforms, and weapons are on display at the Museum of Missouri Military History located at the Missouri National Guard headquarters east of the city on U.S. 50. The museum also has items from the inception of the Missouri Militia in 1808 to recent conflicts. Call (573) 638-9603 for times and directions.

## Seeing the sites today.

*Note: The fortifications are not preserved and run through what is now private property.*

- A. High Street from 100 to 500 block.
- B & C. High point of Munichburg; near Dunklin and Miller Streets.
- D. North end of Bolivar Street as it ends at the river.
- E. Top of Minor's Hill.



## Protecting the Capitol

*Above is the detail of a map showing the Union fortifications (maroon lines) around Jefferson City. The most extensive line, A, ran on the slope parallel to High Street and modern day U.S. 50. The disposition of the defenses indicates an attack from the river or from the south.*

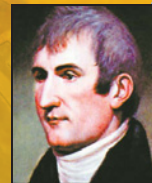
## 1909

Missouri Supreme Court hands down a decision against Standard Oil Company, affirming the company's violation of Missouri antitrust laws.

## 1911

Second state capitol building destroyed by fire. Streetcars begin operating.

# CAPTAINS LEWIS & CLARK AND THE CORPS OF DISCOVERY



## Bull Rock

4301 Native Stone Rd.  
Rock formation visible from  
Native Stone Winery trail.  
(573) 584-8600

## Noren Conservation Access

River level view of city plus  
historic marker for 'mast creek.'

## State Capitol

High St. and Jefferson St.  
Tributes to Thomas Jefferson and  
members of the Corps of Discovery  
and Louisiana Purchase can be found  
inside or on Capitol grounds.

## 1804 Campsite

June 4th, 1804, at the base of  
Lead Mine Hill. (Sugarloaf Rock)

*Note: This site is on private property  
and not open to the public.*

## Missouri State Information Center

600 West Main St.  
View 'Lewis and Clark, 1804' below; right painting  
by L. Edward Fisher; shows Corps. of Discovery  
passing by the future site of the city at high  
noon on June 4th, 1804.



## Lewis and Clark marker

Near Governor's Mansion downtown. Daughters  
of the American Revolution Plaque near Governor's  
Mansion placed in 1954 on the 150th anniversary.

## Riverside (Ellis-Porter) Park

North end of Grant St.  
Interpretive marker and  
history of the journey.

Lewis & Clark  
Trailhead Plaza  
Monument  
commemorating the  
journey.



**1914**

Construction of third and current state  
capitol begins.

**1916**

Central Missouri Trust Company's 16 story  
headquarter building finished. Considered to  
be the city's first 'skyscraper.'



*Meriwether Lewis, far left, became Governor of the Louisiana Territory. Clark, became governor of Missouri Territory.*

Images courtesy National Archives

The reading of the records of this wonderful expedition in 1804-1806 from St. Louis up the Missouri River, across the Rockies and down the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean carries conviction that this was a stupendous undertaking. This was the first crossing of the North American continent north of the Mexican border undertaken by white men. Final Report of the State Capitol Commission Board, 1918

### **Osage River campsite** *(open to the public as of 2003)*

June 1-2, 1804: Clark's Hill/Norton State Historic Site (under development) Return campsite September 19, 1806.

### **Ike Skelton Training Center**

*(Missouri National Guard Headquarters)*

High bluff view from the Museum of Missouri Military History; great downstream panorama of river.

### **Moreau River campsite** *(Note: this site is inaccessible)*

Mouth of Moreau (Murrow) River on June 3, 1804.



'Lewis and Clark, 1804'  
by L. Edward Fisher.

Image courtesy Missouri Bankers Association

## Tall Tale or True:

### George Shannon's Visit to Jefferson City

*by William Stine*

George Shannon was the youngest member of Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery— but did you know that he also lived a productive life in Missouri and visited the “City of Jefferson” after it became the capital city of the state?

George Shannon had one more adventure up the Missouri River after the Corps returned to St. Louis in 1806. He was a member of the party who accompanied a Native American chief back to his homeland in present day North Dakota after the chief's visit with President Jefferson in Washington, DC. On that river trip George was wounded in his leg, which was later amputated. Thereafter, he became known as ‘Peg Leg’ Shannon because of the wooden leg he wore.

‘Peg Leg’ then studied law in Kentucky and Philadelphia, and started up a law practice. He married, had seven children and moved to Missouri – first Hannibal and then St. Louis and finally St. Charles. His life as an attorney and Missouri State legislator brought him from time to time to Jefferson City.

On his visits to Jefferson City he stayed at a Jefferson City hotel. There is a story handed down that on a cold winter evening George and his friends were engaged in a little contest while seated around a fireplace in the room. They were playing ‘Follow the Leader’ – a drinking game that required participants unable to ‘Follow’ to buy the group a round of drinks.

When it was George's turn to become the ‘leader,’ he calmly took off his wooden peg leg and threw it into the fire. No one could follow that act so the amber liquid flowed freely.

In conclusion, there is today no statue at the Missouri State Capitol honoring George Shannon. Perhaps there should be, because of his spirit of adventure, integrity, and ingenuity! Think of the things he saw in his short lifetime of only 50 years. He died in Palmyra, Missouri. His obituary didn't mention his great journey with Lewis and Clark.

## 1917

Third and present capitol building is completed. It was constructed for \$4,215,000, including site and furnishings.

# HISTORIC HOMES



**Ivy Terrace** (top left) built 1893  
500 E. Capitol St. 25 currently under restoration, tours to be offered  
Ivy Terrace is one of the most intact and representative examples of Queen Anne style in the city and remains substantially unaltered from its original appearance. The home was built for successful banker (so much that he was appointed state treasurer) Lawrence Vest Stephens. In 1896 he served one term as governor.

National Register District on E. Capitol (Adams to Cherry St.) of Historic Places, 2006

**Oscar Burch House** circa 1865-1872  
924 Jefferson St. 21

The Burch House is an excellent example of post Civil War architecture in Jefferson City. Burch was a Civil War veteran who moved to Jefferson City after the war. He worked at the State Library and then at the 1st National Bank where he retired as president.

**Villa Panorama** built 1907  
1310 Swifts Highway 38

Mr. Jacob Moerschel, an industrious individual, made his fortune in the post-Civil War industrial boom with his Capital City Brewing Company after he immigrated to the United States in 1867 from Bavaria, Germany. In 1907, he and his wife built Villa Panorama. He was primarily responsible for building the streetcar system in Jefferson City. He pledged over \$5,000 for the construction and completion of the existing state capitol.

National Register Application, 1984



**Schmidt Apartments**, (left) circa 1920s  
300 block of Jefferson St. 59  
Virtually all original building elements are intact in this Spanish/Mission Revival architecture building.

**Towles-Buckner House** circa 1895  
612 E. Capitol St. 19  
After serving in the Confederate Army, Major Thomas Oliver Towles moved to Jefferson City and held several prominent positions on the state and federal level.

Images above and top courtesy  
Cole County Historical Society

## 1917-18

20 United States declares war on Germany, enters the First World War. The war will be Missouri's largest conflict in terms of citizens served and casualties suffered.

### 'The Monastery'

504 Lafayette St. 28

Residence of African-American Professors Archibald Blue and his housemate, Lorenzo Johnston Greene. Greene's 1943 book titled *The Negro in Colonial New England*, was written while he lived here.

### Archibald Blue Home built 1910

411 Lafayette St. 18

Home of noted author Archibald Blue. He was considered one of the classic writers of the 'Harlem Renaissance.'

### Cole County Historical Society

(right) built 1871

109-113 Madison St. 23

Built by Governor B. Gratz Brown, this style of architecture is rarely found outside urban areas. Museum features a collection of inaugural gowns worn by Missouri's First Ladies. (573) 635-1850

### Cliff Manor built 1866

722 Cliff St. 22

Built by Judge Arnold Krekel, a federal district judge and native of Prussia.



### Upschulte House built 1865 37

Located behind the Cole County Historical Society. This typical two-story German style house was moved to this site in the late 1970's to make way for the Harry S. Truman Building. The house is said to be the site of Jefferson City's first Catholic mass. (573) 635-1850



Images Courtesy Cole County Historical Society

## 1918

Cole County Courthouse destroyed by fire.

## 1919

Missouri becomes the eleventh state to ratify the 19th Amendment allowing women the right to vote.

# HISTORIC HOMES



**Dix House** (above) *circa 1860*  
1919 West Main St. 24

L. V. Dix, originally from Rochester, New York and a Calvary veteran of 'The Army of the Potomac,' traveled across the heartland searching for a suitable place to settle. In 1866 he settled on 160 acres three miles west of town and immediately established his orchard. In 1885 he also purchased a farm just a mile from town. Originally known as 'The Maples,' this fine home has been in the Dix family ever since.

**Mae's Grandview** *circa 1927*  
700 Cliff St. 29  
Currently operates as a bed and breakfast. (573) 659-9160

**Hugh Stephens House** *circa 1914*  
601 Jackson St. 36

The architecture firm that designed this stone home is the same one that designed the present day Capitol. For the past 30 years the property has been owned by Lincoln University. The home is typically occupied by the family of the university president.

**Orchard Acres** *circa 1895*  
2113 West Main St. 32

This Dutch Provincial style home was the residence of noted cancer researcher, author and pioneer Dr. Everett Sugarbaker.

Wendelin Buehrle was involved in the unsuccessful revolt of 1848 in Baden, Germany. Afterward, Mr. Buehrle, his wife and brother immigrated to the United States where they became naturalized citizens in 1859 in Jefferson City. The revolt of 1848 caused massive German emigration of refugees and political exiles to the Midwest. The idealism of these immigrants influenced Missouri's role in the Civil War. See story on page 15.



**Wendelin Buehrle House** (above)  
*Built 1864*

707 Washington St. 20  
The house that Wendelin Buehrle built for his bride in 1864 still stands in the Old Munchburg neighborhood of Jefferson City. The Civil War began and both brothers played a role in the Union cause.

**William Stine, 3rd generation Wendelin Buehrle descendent**

## 1921

22

Walthall Moore, Missouri's first African-American to serve in the legislature introduced a bill changing the name of Lincoln Institute to Lincoln University and creating a Board of Curators to govern Lincoln University.

### Jefferson Female Seminary *(below)*

*circa 1870-80*

416-420 East State St. **26**

This private school was built in the 1870s as part of the Jefferson Female Seminary, a private school started in 1858, which operated for about 40 years. During this time education in Missouri was shifting from primarily a private affair, with schools controlled by churches, families, or private shareholders, to government funded public education. The properties are among the few today that represent the academy level of education in Missouri - a type of privately operated school that bridged the gap between basic elementary education and college level study.

Once tax supported funding for public schools gained popularity, non-religious private schools could no longer attract donors and stockholders. As a result, this type of school building is now rare in Missouri.

### Schroeder House *circa 1874*

222 West Elm St. **35**

This English Revival two-family flat was originally a church built for the German Methodist Episcopal congregation. The tensions facing the German-American community during the First World War caused the church to discontinue service. In 1927 after several years of vacancy, Walter A. Schroeder purchased and transformed this building. Members of the Schroeder family continue to live in this structure.

### Obermann House *circa 1919*

400 Woodlawn St. **31**

David Obermann was born in East Prussia where he started his first business venture at the age of ten selling hay to traders and importers of wild horses. He eventually became a trader himself which led him on a career that took him to New York and Africa. When his health failed, he returned to America where he married.

He and his brother-in-law settled in Jefferson City in 1901. They began an apparel manufacturing company employing prison labor. A large number of uniforms worn during World War 1 were manufactured by the Obermann family. During the 1900's, the residents of the surrounding area called it 'The Mansion.'

### Parson's House

105 Jackson St. **34**

*Currently being restored*

Built between 1831 and 1833 and one of the oldest structures in Jefferson City, the Parson's House is said to have been used as a hospital during the Civil War. The house was purchased by Gusarus Adolphus Parson in 1847. His son gained notoriety as a Confederate Army Officer during the Civil War becoming a strong pro-slavery advocate and is said to be the very last Confederate officer to relinquish his post after the war.

### Sinclair-Hagner House *circa 1912*

505 East State St. **30**

Edward Sinclair built this house for his daughter and her husband and he lived there until his death in 1921.



After the Female Seminary closed, the structure saw life for years as another famed 'institution' populated by young women. As you can imagine, this is a story many in this proud and upright city are somewhat reluctant to talk about.

## 1921

The Centennial Road Law, creating the modern highway system of Missouri highway, signed into law. Prohibition forces closing of Capital City Brewery. Plant becomes a bottler for Coca-Cola.

# HISTORIC CHURCHES

Looking north on Broadway and Main, this photo shows the school, rectory and cathedral. The clock tower stands 170 feet tall. The smoke may be from power plants located a few blocks down from St. Peters. Note the streetcar tracks on the bottom right.

Courtesy Cole County Historical Society



## St. Peter Catholic Church/Rectory/School (above)

216 Broadway St. 44

Adjacent to the capitol grounds, this church building dates back to 1881. The rectory was built in 1885; the school was built in 1889. After fire destroyed the Capitol in 1911, the Missouri House of Representatives met at the school to continue state business. Every four years on inauguration day of the new governor, the strike of noon by the bells of St. Peter's indicates the beginning of the ceremony. (573) 636-8159

*National Register of Historic Places*

## Grace Episcopal Church

(opposite page) circa 1898

217 Adams St. 43

This church serves a congregation, and was established by a group of Virginians who came to set up hemp and tobacco plantations, that dates to November 30, 1840. (573) 635-4405

## Central German Evangelical Church and Pastor's House

built 1891, 1898

118 West Ashley St. 39

This Northern German Gothic structure was built in 1891 to accommodate the church's growing membership. (The original congregation first met in 1858

with 43 members.) The new construction also allowed the church to offer more social and cultural outreach such as an orchestra, drama club and even housed Jefferson City's first bowling alley. The importance this church has had on its community is seen in the pastor's informal title: 'The Mayor of Munichburg'. Rapid changes came in the early part of the century. Membership for men was lowered to the age of 18; women were allowed to become members in later 1915. The next year, the church held its first services in English. By 1932, service in German had disappeared. (573) 635-1041

## First Christian Church (below) built 1909

327 East Capitol Ave. 40

This building is an example of English Gothic Architecture and replaced an earlier structure built on the same site in 1883.



Courtesy Cole County Historical Society

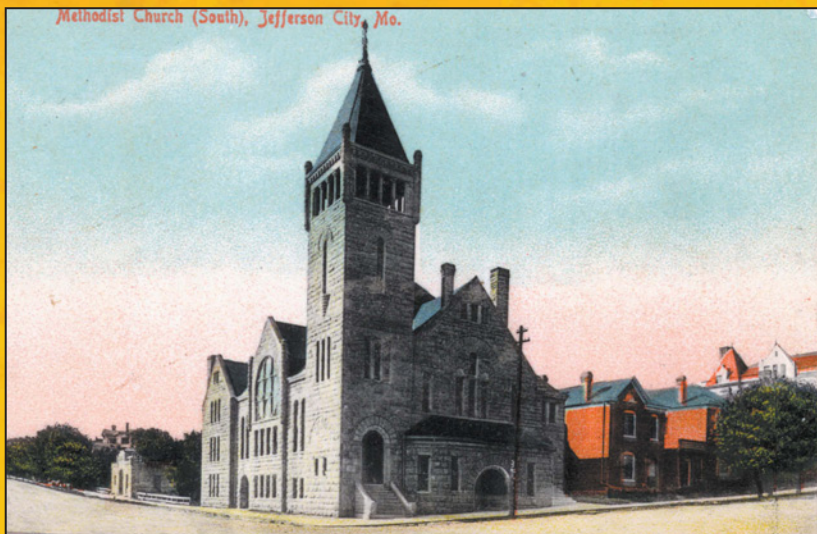
1922

24

State-run WOS begins broadcasting from capitol dome.

1925

Harry Snodgrass released from prison  
See peculiar story on page 4.



From the collection of Don Shinkle

### First Presbyterian Church

324 Madison St. **41**

This is the third church built on this site; the original structure dates back to 1830. The second building was constructed prior to the Civil War; however the stress of the war caused the congregation to disband. In time the church regrouped. The cornerstone of the current church was laid on March 27, 1927, and the building was dedicated less than one year later, on February 12, 1928. A number of Missouri governors have belonged to the Church, including B. Gratz Brown, Sam A. Baker, and Henry S. Caulfield.  
(573) 636-2149

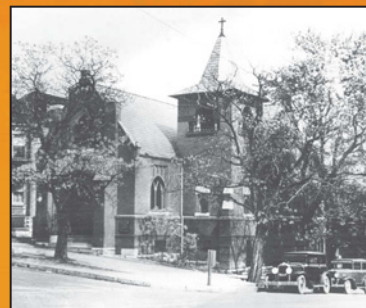
### First United Methodist Church (above)

201 Monroe St. **42**

Designed by local architect, Charles Opel, the church was erected in 1900 as an example of Romanesque Revival style. The congregation was organized in 1837 and was temporarily dissolved in 1846 due to issues with slavery. The congregation was reunited after the Civil War. The structure/church features the Stephen's Chapel, named for former Missouri First Lady-Margaret Stephens.

*"Back in our day, everything cost only a nickel."*

*The lot for Temple Beth El was purchased from Isaac and Ida Sachs in 1882 for \$250. The temple was built the next year.*



### Grace Episcopal Church (above)

*Architect Frank Miller belonged to this congregation. When it was decided there was a need for a new church, Miller didn't believe it was necessary so the church went with a different architect.*

### Temple Beth El circa 1883

318 Monroe St. **45**

Temple Beth-El was built using the well-known architect Frank Miller (see Cole County Court House, page 31.) The money for the building was raised by six women of the Hebrew Ladies Sewing Society. There is an original plaque prominently displayed inside commemorating these women and most uniquely for its time, lists them by their given names. Temple Beth-El is the oldest congregation still functioning in its original site west of the Mississippi River.  
*Bob and Bobbie Herman, congregation members*  
(573) 635-3088

## 1931

A bill creating the Missouri State Highway Patrol signed into law by Governor Henry Caulfield. See one of the first highway patrol cars at the Missouri Highway Patrol Museum.

## 1932

Mr. Sappington opens the Central Dairy.

# STORES, STABLES AND THE DEPOT



**MISSOURI  
PACIFIC  
LINES**

*MoPac's famous 'buzzsaw' logo (inset) was seen on stations throughout the midwest. Many long time residents have fond memories of traveling the superb blue and white trains such as the 'Missouri Eagle' to St. Louis, Kansas City and points beyond.*

## Giescke Brothers Livery Stable

*built circa 1900*

324 East Capitol Ave. 51

This was a livery stable and fire company hose wagon. The brothers hired out carriages and other horse drawn vehicles used by visitors and residents alike.

## Hammond Building *built 1912*

312 East Capitol Ave. 52

Site of Goddard Grocer Co., founded in 1902.

## Missouri Pacific Depot *1898 (above)*

301 East State St. 55

One of the signs of Jefferson City's prosperity in the late 1800's was the construction of the new depot. Typical of cities this size—about 10,000 people at the time—the depot served both freight and passenger trains. In the days when almost everything and everyone went by rail, one could imagine the congestion and noise of horses, wagons, and eventually trucks and taxis.

In 1946 British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Harry S. Truman arrived at this station. Their motorcade proceeded through High Street (see image back cover) and took them to Westminster College in Fulton. It was during this trip that Churchill delivered his famous 'Iron Curtain' speech.

Today the station is a district office of the Union Pacific Railroad. The building and grounds are closed to the public. In the postcard above, the Governor's Mansion can be seen in the background on the right.

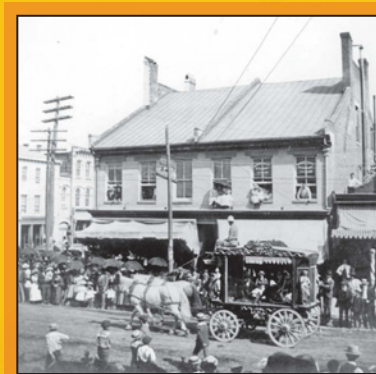
## Monroe House Hotel and Saloon

*circa 1884*

237 East High St. 56

It is said this building took a hundred years to build. It was constructed in 1884 but not according to the architect's wishes. During renovation in 1983, there was a portion of the third floor added to 'complete' the building. From 1891 to the late 1920's, farmers sold wagon-loads of wood to town people from this location. They would park their wagons on the east side of the building; however, they would not want to sell their wood too quickly because they enjoyed the chance to exchange stories and gossip.

Bob and Bobbie Herman



*A circus parade passes in front of the Hope Building in 1890.*

Image Courtesy The Summers Collection at the Missouri State Archives

**1935**

Thomas Hart Benton paints 'Social History of Missouri' in the state capitol.

**26**

**1946**

Winston Churchill arrives in Jefferson City by train. Travels to Fulton to deliver his 'Iron Curtain' speech.

# HISTORIC BUILDINGS ALONG HIGH STREET

## Merchants Bank *circa 1889*

101-103 High St. 54

Joseph Marcus Clark was instrumental in the establishment of the bank and played an important role in the building's completion. He was named bank president upon its opening, December 2, 1889. He died just five days later.

## Louis Lohman's General Merchandise and Lohman's New Opera House

100 - 102 East High St. 57 58

As the city grew and a new business street was established on the high ground, Louis Lohman, (son of Charles Lohman see page 7) built his general merchandise store along High Street. The store was built in 1878; the Opera House was opened almost ten years later. The Opera House immediately became the official meeting place of the city. It was the stage for many of the opera stars during the 'golden era' of the opera. It was also used for numerous civic events such as graduation ceremonies.

## Exchange National Bank

*circa 1926*

132 East High St. 50

The sidewalk clock has been a Jefferson City landmark for over 75 years.



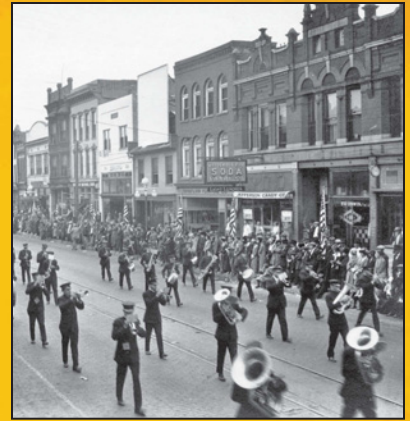
## Hope Building *circa 1833-1843*

201-203 East High St. 53

One of the oldest commercial buildings of German Vernacular architecture. Over its history the building has been home to many businesses and suffered many architectural 'facades' in an attempt update its appearance. The building has been renovated and appears truest to its original form. The building is named after George Hope, a tailor who occupied the building.

## Caplinger Building *circa 1884*

207 East High St. 48



High Street has remained almost as it was a century ago. The scene to the left was set up to look like downtown Jefferson City looked in the 1960s with a period car and clothing, but the photo was taken in 2009 and shows exactly how the buildings look today. The photo above, showing the same block on High Street, was taken in 1924 and shows the new capitol dedication parade.

## Whaley's East End Drug Store

*circa 1896*

630 East High St. 60

A neighborhood drug store has operated in this building since 1906. During the 1990s, renovations to this store brought back a favorite tradition—an old-time soda fountain with real 'cherry cokes' that are worth a try. (573) 636-3733

## 1948

After a decade, the Governor's Garden is finished.

## 1954

Riot and fire at the State Penitentiary kills four inmates, 300 National Guardsmen respond to restore order.

# MILK, FLOWERS AND HOME DELIVERY

## Central Dairy

610 Madison St. 49

Mr. Dot Sappington, a native of Boone County (and son of a famous and wealthy pioneer Doctor John Sappington who discovered quinine as a treatment for malaria), started his dairy business in Columbia in 1905. After years of success there, he expanded his business into Jefferson City. The dairy opened in 1932 with six trucks and offered all varieties of milk products. The lasting charm of his capital city operation was the installation of an ice cream counter at the front. Over time the counter area was expanded, yet appears the same as when the dairy first opened. It's location just south of downtown proved to be extremely popular. It's within easy walking distance from government offices, downtown workers and the nearby schools and homes of the Old Munichburg neighborhood. The popularity of Central Dairy extends well beyond the Capital region and is a fond memory to many throughout the midwest. A visit to the dairy is a current, living reminder of a simpler time when families, workers and kids after school used to congregate and share good times, laughter and fresh ice cream.

Monday - Saturday 8 a.m. - 6 p.m.

Sunday 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.

(573) 635-6148 [www.centraldairy.biz](http://www.centraldairy.biz)



*Central Dairy is a popular landmark and famous among many throughout the midwest.*

Image above ©Priceless Photography

## Buehrle's Grocery

101 Booneville Rd. 46

Opened 1936 and considered the only neighborhood grocery store left operating in the city. The neighborhood grocery operates much the same as it did when it first opened and still does home deliveries of groceries. The building currently houses Angelina's restaurant.



1955

Replacement of Missouri River bridge.

1956

Catholic Diocese of Jefferson City established.

## Busch's Florist

620 Madison St. **47**

This is the florist shop located next to Central Dairy. Hugo Busch, a German native, came to America in the late 1880s, he worked in St. Louis and Kansas City in the floral business for several years. In 1890 he bought out Nagel Florists (who occupied the same site). Starting from there with one assistant, he conservatively grew the business until he eventually operated eight greenhouses with 16 acres of growing fields becoming one of the largest florists in the region.



## Old Munichburg

*National Register of Historic Places*

*South of downtown, see map on page 32 for location*

During the mid 1800s the hills just south of downtown across Wears Creek were settled by German immigrants. At that time only a single wooden bridge connected the neighborhood to the rest of the city. Because of this, Munichburg grew as a distinct and separate community. The legacy of Munichburg's self-sufficiency is still found in the presence of churches and retail shops. Improved road access in the early 20th century began to erode the neighborhood's tight knit community.

### Designated districts:

210-310 W. Dunklin St.,  
620 and 630 Broadway St.

### Individual properties:

Nelson C. Burch House, 115 W. Atchison St.  
Oscar G. Burch House, 924 Jefferson St.  
Philip Hess House, 714 Washington St.  
Charles J. Schmidt House, 215 W. Atchison St.  
Al Thomas House, 224 A&B W. Elm St.  
William E. Zuendt House, 920 Jefferson St.

Above: Looking east on High Street about 1890. Over time, as settlements became more permanent, cities were often rebuilt on the high ground thereby avoiding the constant mud, runoff and disease found in the floodplains and lowlands. Note the windmill on the left. This was used to pump water for the horses. On the right, second from the front, the new Lohman Opera House can be seen. Around 1900 most of the city streets downtown were paved. The city's streetcar system operated from 1911 to 1934. During the early 1920s, the majority of the city's streets were paved.

Image courtesy of The Summers Collection at the Missouri State Archives

## 1957

CBS affiliate KRCG-TV begins broadcasting in Jefferson City and surrounding area.

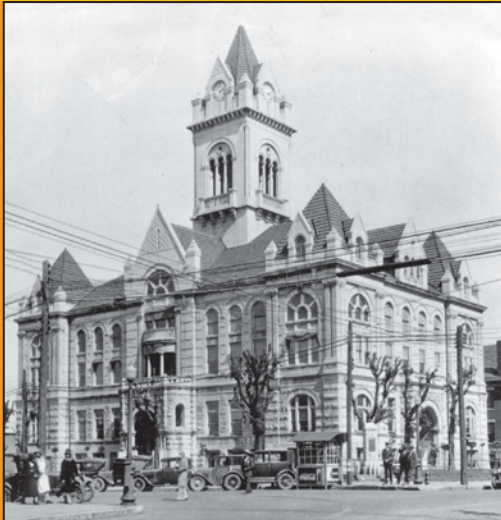
## 1974

Missouri Mansion Preservation Incorporated formed to maintain and restore the 100 year-old Governor's Mansion.

# MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

During the 19th century the country's courthouses were the frequent victims of fire, and county officials were concerned about making these buildings fireproof. During the selection process, this building was touted by its architect as 'practically fireproof.' Curiously, the previous courthouse temporarily served as the state 'capitol' when that building burned down in 1837. Note the maze overhead wires for the electric streetcars.

Image courtesy Cole County Historical Society



## **Cole County Courthouse** (left) 301 East High St. 62

The previous stone courthouse, built in 1836, was outliving its usefulness and was not large enough to handle the affairs of the county. The old courthouse was demolished in 1896 to make way for the new building. Much of the limestone from the original building was kept and used in the construction. In a bit of historic irony, on March 14, 1918 the courthouse caught fire just after the construction bonds were paid off. Fortunately, insurance totaling \$80,000 helped to cover the expense of rebuilding. The courthouse features several courtrooms that appear as they did when first built.

After World War One, a granite memorial was erected listing the names of 58 Jefferson City and Cole County residents killed in the war. (573) 634-9100

## **Carnegie Library Building**

210 Adams St. 61

The city's first free public library was built in 1902. The funding came from international philanthropist Andrew Carnegie who provided \$25,000 to build the library, along with a commitment of \$3,000 annually from the city. The building was designed by local architect Frank Miller who also designed the Cole County Courthouse. The structure is an excellent example of neo-classical style.

At the time of its construction, the desire was to make a favorable impression on visitors called to Jefferson City on state business. This was one of several structures built in the late 1800s, early 1900s that signaled the city's prominence and stability. The library left the building in 1974 for the current Missouri River Regional Library. The building is owned by the county who uses it for the offices of several agencies.

## **James C. Kirkpatrick Missouri State Information Center**

600 West Main St. 64

While this building would not be considered a historic structure at this time, it does house important Missouri state documents. These holdings date from 1770 and include documents relating to French and Spanish colonial rule, the New Madrid Earthquakes, Supreme Court case files, the Civil War, Frank and Jesse James, and Harry S. Truman –

1992

30

Attack submarine USS Jefferson City (SSN-759) christened by the U.S. Navy.

1993

The 'Flood of '93' covers the Jefferson City airport and many of the city's industry in the northern floodplain.

totaling more than 120 million pages of paper; 100,000 photographs; 12,500 books; 55,000 rolls of microfilm; and 176,000 microfiche of state documents are available to the public.

This location additionally houses the State Archives, Reference Library that offers genealogy resources, and The Wolfner Library for the Visually Handicapped. Monday - Friday 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.  
Thursday 8 a.m. - 9 p.m.  
Saturday 8:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.  
(573) 751-3280

### Missouri Supreme Court Building

(right)

200 West High St. 65

This French Renaissance structure was built between 1905 and 1907 to replace the previous Supreme Court building. The legislature approved \$400,000 for construction using funds left over from the World's Fair in St. Louis. Of interesting note, the judges' chambers originally served as living chambers for the judges who lived throughout the state and would come to Jefferson City to hear cases.

Monday - Friday 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.  
(573) 751-4144 [www.courts.mo.gov](http://www.courts.mo.gov)

### United States Post Office and Federal Court House

131 West High St. 66

Built in 1934 at a cost of \$415,000.

## 2000

Governor Mel Carnahan tragically killed in a plane crash.

## Having to pay the Price

To make way for the Supreme Court, crews had to demolish the mansion of Thomas Lawson Price. Price started the stage coach line between Jefferson City and St. Louis, he founded a bank, and was elected the city's first mayor. During the Civil War, Price was in command of the defense of the city against an attack by – no blood relation – General Sterling Price.



*While touring the Supreme Court building (above) be sure to look for the glass floors in the library. Since the building did not have lights when it was built, the floors allowed light from the windows to filter down to the main floor.*

### Diggs Community Center

608 East Dunklin St. 63

The building that serves as the Jefferson City Community Center was the dream of an organization of local African-American citizens who sought to create a place where significant needs of their community could be met. Drawing largely on the generosity of a less-than-affluent community, the Jefferson City Community

Center Association began a fund-raising campaign that slowly accumulated money and donations of materials and labor. The majority of these were very small amounts (\$1, \$3, and \$5) along with larger sums such as \$10, \$25, \$50 from some 137 separate donors in 1942 who contributed about \$1040. The building was completed in 1942.

National Register Application, 1992

## 2004

Jefferson City celebrates the bicentennial of the Lewis & Clark Expedition.

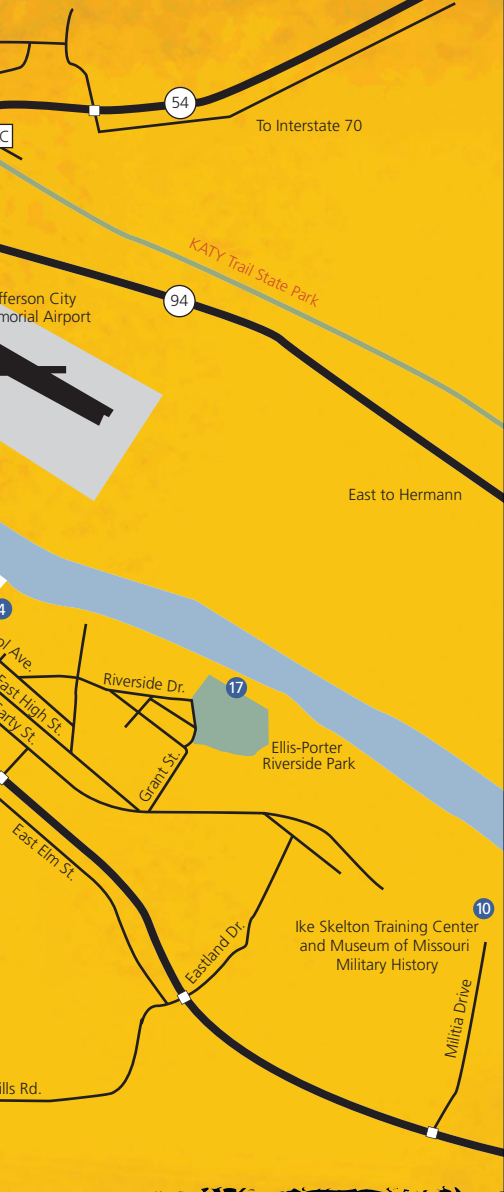
# HISTORIC SITES IN JEFFERSON CITY

Note: The corresponding numbers and colors appear next to the sites throughout this brochure



## Special Thanks

Cole County Historical Society, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Missouri State Archives, Dottie Dallmeyer, Bob & Bobbie Herman, Gary Kremer, Bob Priddy, Mark Schreiber, Don Shinkle, William Stine, Edith Vogel and the people of the City of Jefferson.



## Location Legend to Sites:

Colored blocks indicate part of town:

- Downtown
- Westside/North
- Eastside

### Major Attractions pp. 2-13

1. The Missouri State Capitol and Grounds ■
2. Jefferson Landing State Historic Site ■
3. Governor's Mansion & Garden ■
4. Missouri State Penitentiary ■
5. Lincoln University Campus ■

### Civil War Sites pp. 14-17

6. Dulle House ■
7. Jefferson City Cemetery/Woodlawn Cemetery ■
8. Jefferson City National Cemetery n
9. Monaco House ■
10. Museum of Missouri Military History ■
11. Porth House ■

### Lewis & Clark Sites pp. 18-19

12. June 4, 1804 Campsite ■ (not open to public)
13. Bull Rock ■
14. Daughters of the Revolution Marker ■
15. Clark's Hill Norton Historic site (Osage River Campsite) ■
16. Noren Conservation Access ■
17. Riverside (Ellis-Porter) Park ■
67. Lewis & Clark Trailhead Plaza ■

### Historic Homes pp. 20-23

18. Archibald Blue Home ■
19. Towles-Buckner House ■
20. Wendelin Buehrle House ■
21. Oscar Burch House ■
22. Cliff Manor ■
23. Cole County Historical Society ■
24. Dix House ■
25. Ivy Terrace ■
26. Jefferson Female Seminary ■
27. Marmaduke House ■ (p. 11)
28. "The Monastery" ■
29. Mae's Grandview ■
30. Sinclair Hagner House ■
31. Obermann House ■
32. Orchard Acres ■
33. Parker House ■ (p. 11)
34. Parson's House ■

### Historic Homes con't.

35. Schroeder House ■
36. Hugh Stephens House ■
37. Upschulte House ■
38. Villa Panorama ■

### Historic Churches pp. 24-25

39. Central German Evangelical Church and Pastor's House ■
40. First Christian Church ■
41. First Presbyterian Church ■
42. First United Methodist Church ■
43. Grace Episcopal Church ■
44. St. Peter's Parish ■
45. Temple Beth El ■

### Businesses, Commerce pp. 26-29

46. Buehrle's Grocery ■
47. Busch's Florist ■
48. Caplinger Building ■
49. Central Dairy ■
50. Exchange National Bank ■
51. Giescke Brothers Livery Stable ■
52. Hammond Building ■
53. Hope Building ■
54. Merchants Bank ■
55. Missouri Pacific Railroad Depot ■
56. Monroe House Hotel and Saloon ■
57. Lohman's General Merchandise Store ■
58. Lohman's New Opera House ■
59. Schmidt Apartments ■
60. Whaley's East End Drug Store ■

### Government & Institutions pp. 30-31

61. Carnegie Library Building ■
62. Cole County Courthouse ■
63. Diggs Community Center ■
64. James C. Kirkpatrick Missouri State Information Center ■
65. Missouri Supreme Court Building ■
66. United States Post Office and Federal Courthouse ■

## Afterwards

Please send your histories, anecdotes and corrections to the Jefferson City Convention and Visitors Bureau.

## Jefferson City Convention & Visitors Bureau

100 E. High St., Jefferson City, MO 65101  
(800) 769-4183, [www.VisitJeffersonCity.com](http://www.VisitJeffersonCity.com)



# JeffersonCity

convention & visitors bureau

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