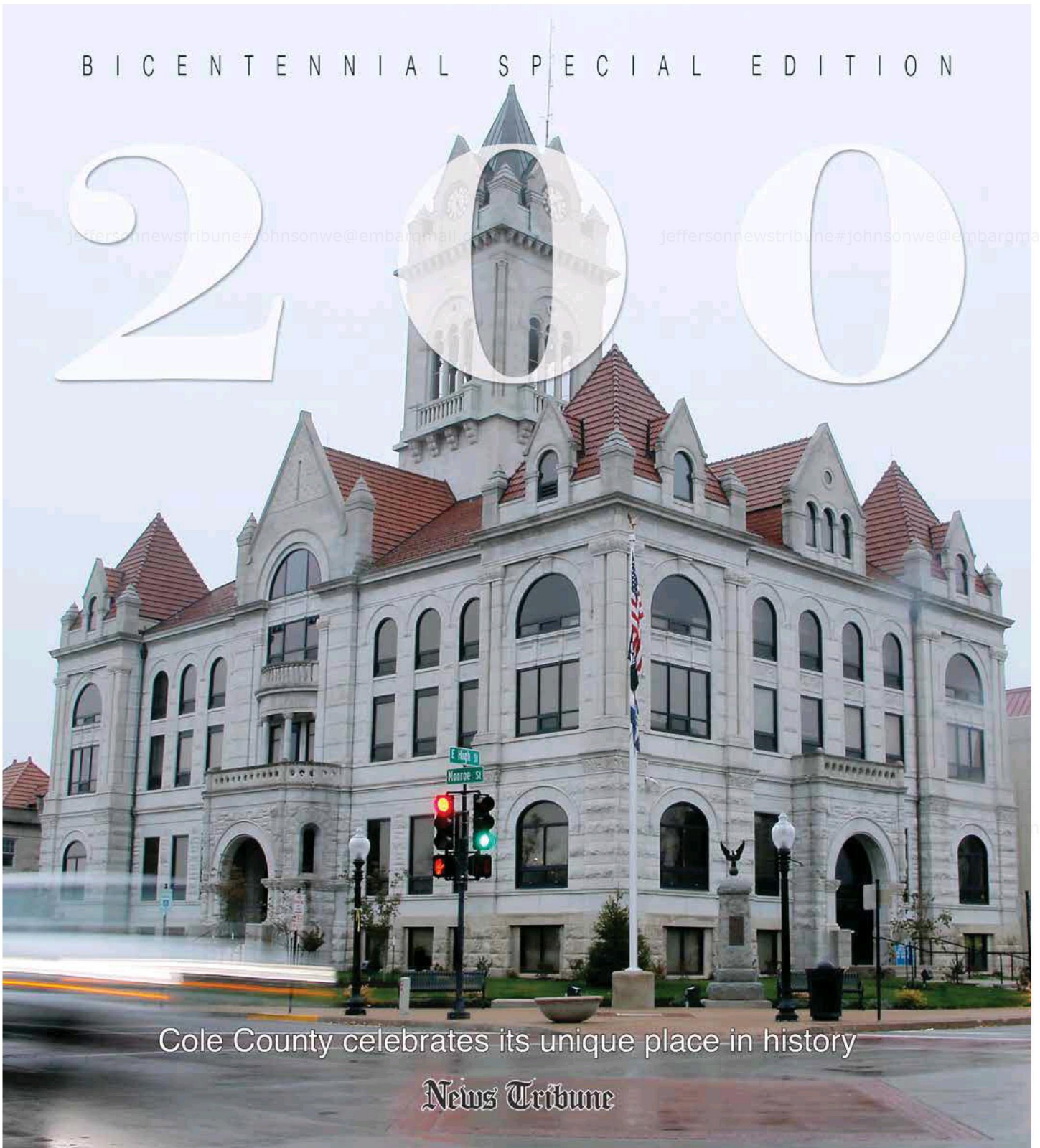


B I C E N T E N N I A L S P E C I A L E D I T I O N

2020

jeffersonnewstribune#johnsonwe@embargo.com

jeffersonnewstribune#johnsonwe@embargo.com



Cole County celebrates its unique place in history

News Tribune

pressreader PRINTED AND DISTRIBUTED BY PRESSREADER
PressReader.com +1 604 278 4604
COPYRIGHT AND PROTECTED BY APPLICABLE LAW

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Gov. Mike Parson shares how beauty of Cole County, its rich history amaze him. **Page 4**

Sam Bushman, presiding commissioner, retraces how Cole County has grown and prospered in its 200 years of existence. **Page 5**

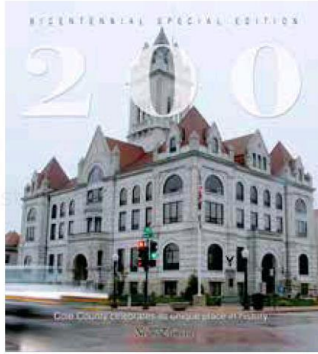
Marc Ellinger, chairman of the Cole County Bicentennial Committee, explains why the county's milestone is deserving of a real celebration. **Page 6**

Bob Priddy, immediate past president of the State Historical Society of Missouri, explains how the county's bicentennial is an opportunity to walk backward into the future. **Page 7**

A home-run celebration: The festivities for the county's 200th birthday began with a gathering at the original county seat, Marion. **Page 8**

A look back: The Osage hunting grounds evolved into a diverse mix of farmland, government and commerce known as Cole County. **Page 12**

People of Cole: Native Americans, pioneers, politicians, athletes and leaders helped define the



citizenry of Cole County and shaped the development of Mid-Missouri. **Page 18**

Early settlers: A small family from Lafayette County, Kentucky, was among the first pioneers to settle in Mid-Missouri. **Page 20**

Capital City: The location of Missouri's Capitol was established and dictated by the Missouri Constitution in 1820. **Page 24**

1 capital, 3 Capitols: The state of Missouri has had three Capitols in Jefferson City; fire destroyed two of them in dramatic fashion. **Page 24**

Steamboats: The mid-1800s became the golden era of the steamboat on the lower Missouri River when the number, size and opulence of the steamers grew. **Page 28**

Historic brickyards: Abundant supplies of clay-rich loess along the Missouri River helped supply the millions of bricks used to build a growing Cole County. **Page 33**

Hog Alley: Dirt streets that turned to mud in a rain helped secure an alley's nickname. **Page 41**

A special birthday

Who doesn't love a birthday party? There's the fond remembrances of past birthdays, the hope for more in the future, not to mention the cake!

As most of us know, some birthdays are more special than others. For some, it's 16 years old, which brings the possibility of driving. For others, it may be 18 when you have the right to vote or 21 when you can legally consume alcohol.

But some birthdays become milestones.

Cole County is getting ready to celebrate one of those milestones as it turns 200 years old.

The Cole County Bicentennial Committee has been planning a big soiree for more than a year.

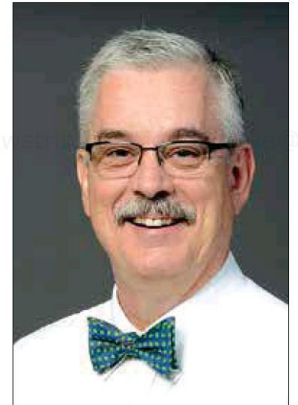
On Nov. 7, the bicentennial monument will be dedicated at the Cole County Courthouse. The event will begin at 11 a.m.; the dedication is set for 1 p.m.

In recognition of this bicentennial celebration, the News Tribune is publishing this special edition to highlight the rich history of the county and its inhabitants.

With thanks to the bicentennial committee and the Historic City of Jefferson, we have gathered stories that highlight the bicentennial celebration efforts, as well as some of the stories that helped shape the rich history of the county.

We hope you enjoy this slice of history — and now, where's the cake?

Gary Castor is managing editor of the Jefferson City News Tribune



News Tribune

OVER 155 YEARS OF BUSINESS IN COLE COUNTY

The News Tribune Company can trace its roots in the community to just after the Civil War, when Jefferson City had a population of only 3,000. The Peoples Tribune was started Oct. 4, 1865.

Gold Star
Missouri's fourth Gold Star Marker was unveiled Saturday in Russellville, honoring fallen veterans.

People in behavioral crisis
OVER
155 YEARS
OF BUSINESS IN COLE COUNTY

Pandemic a reminder of role of Lt Gov
Candidates talk continuity, precautions they're taking

SEE RELATED
• Corrections officers find Crisis Intervention Team training helpful
• Town hall to discuss public safety issues — Page A3

Missouri State Fire Marshal 9/11 Memorial Stair Climb at Dwight D. Reed Stadium, RIGHT: Servicemen and women carried the helmets

SCHEPPERS

D I S T R I B U T I N G



This was supposed to be celebration year for us...

We had an agenda going into 2020 and our goal was to extol the 70th Anniversary of Scheppers Distributing with campaigns and parties. Honestly, it was going to be awesome! We made new logos and had big plans.

That was before the pandemic and some very important social reckoning.

Needless to say, it has been a frustrating and tumultuous time for us. You can imagine the look of utter disbelief as we watched what was going on in the world and realized that we had to change. The story of Scheppers' 70th Anniversary was no longer top of mind, and no longer the most important topic of conversation.

It made us step back and think... about what we really wanted, about what was truly important to us, and about how we could continue to be there for the people who depend on us. Social justice, safety, economy are all things that are important to so many that work for and rely on Scheppers Distributing.

You don't get to 70 years in business without developing a bit of a stubborn streak - so we gave up on the birthday plans and refocused on what was important: taking care of each other and taking care of our customers. We cleaned, sanitized, washed, scrubbed, and masked up. We showed up, loaded up and delivered. We committed to listening, learning, educating, and improving ourselves as united citizens.

We realized that even amid fear, doubt, and worry... there are reasons to celebrate.

2020 has become, for us, about clarifying what we celebrate... and more importantly, why. It has opened our eyes to what... and who... truly deserves recognition. To all of you who have had the courage to push forward in the face of adversity, we see you. We celebrate you.

So yes... we're still excited about the fact that Scheppers Distributing is 70 years old and still going strong. But more importantly, we're celebrating that our team is healthy. They're still working, loading and delivering. Our co-workers, customers and friends mean more to us now than they ever have. The relationships we've built over the last 70 years, and the community that has supported us... that's what's important.

Our story may have started 70 years ago with the vision of a man named Norbert "Norb" Herman Scheppers, but in 2020... we've found new reasons to celebrate.

What was supposed to be a birthday party of epic proportions... ended up turning into something much bigger.

And I think Norb would be proud, don't you?

Beers to you.

Your friends at Scheppers Distributing

SCHEPPERS
DISTRIBUTING

COLUMBIA | 573-874-4100
1306 Hathman Place

JEFFERSON CITY | 573-874-4100
2300 St. Mary's Blvd

NHSCHIPPERS.COM
f /NHSCHIPPERS

Beauty, rich history define Cole County

Having spent many years serving as an elected official in Jefferson City, I have long considered Cole County my second home.

The beauty of Cole County has always amazed me with its tree-covered hills and beautiful bluffs overlooking the Missouri and Osage rivers.

Cole County is full of rich history with origins as early as 1816 when a few families from Kentucky and Tennessee moved within the county's present limits. Officially organized in 1820, the county was named for the pioneer Temple Cole and divided into two townships — Marion and Moniteau.

In 1825, the City of Jefferson was founded with 31 families calling it home. One year later, the City of Jefferson became the state capital of Missouri as it remains today.

Between the years of 1840 and 1890, Missouri and Cole County in particular saw an influx of German families seeking religious freedom, independence, and fertile and inexpensive land. Centered around churches and later the railroads, many close-knit families grew up in Cole County creating the smaller communities we now know in the rural outskirts of Jefferson City. These historical towns include Schubert, Taos, St. Thomas, St. Martins, Wardsville, Lohman, Russellville, Osage Bend, Stringtown and Centertown, just to name a few.

In June 2020, Cole County celebrated its great bicentennial anniversary with a historic tour that kicked off in the town of Marion.

I am blessed to be able to spend so much time with my family here in Cole County and witness its beauty and rich history firsthand. It is an honor and a privilege to be governor during Cole County's historic 200th anniversary.

As we finish out this historic year, let us reflect upon the many families, businesses and communities that contributed to the creation and history of Cole County.

Gov. Mike Parson is Missouri's 57th governor.



Gov. Mike Parson and first lady Teresa Parson

Courtesy/Missouri governor's office

**Proudly Serving
Jefferson City
Community for over
150 Years.**

Hawthorn
BANK®

pressreader PRINTED AND DISTRIBUTED BY PRESSREADER
PressReader.com +1 604 278 4604
COPYRIGHT AND PROTECTED BY APPLICABLE LAW

Happy 200th, Cole County

Cole County was established on Nov. 16, 1820, by Missouri territorial Gov. Alexander McNair and the Legislature meeting in St. Charles. John Vivion, Jason Harrison and James Stark were appointed the first Cole County judges (commissioners) with the county seat in Marion and a total population of 1,028 citizens.

Fast forward 100 years to 1920. World War I was behind us, and the Cole County Courthouse had just been rebuilt after a fire in 1918 had left only the walls and bell tower standing. The presiding judge was William Bauer. The population of Cole County was 24,680.

The year 2020 is the bicentennial of Cole County, and it is my privilege to be the presiding commissioner of our county. So much has changed in the 200 years since our creation. Our population today is approximately 78,000, but with these who travel from our surrounding counties for work, shopping, recreation, conventions and sporting events, we can increase to 90,000 or more at times. With the Missouri capital in Cole County, this gives us much more importance than counties our size.

Looking back to 1820, the rivers were our main means of transportation. We had no roads or highways, so the rivers were our only source of travel. In fact, the Missouri Legislature mandated the capital of the state must be located on the Missouri River within 40 miles from the mouth of the Osage River. Jefferson City was selected as the site of Missouri's capital and was built for this reason.

In the 200 years since then, we have seen trails become roads and roads become highways. We have seen horse-drawn wagons replaced by automobiles and airplanes,

and man walk on the moon — then there are computers, laptops and smartphones! Cole County and the world have changed so much in 200 years that if we could bring Judge John Vivion to our courthouse today, he wouldn't be able to understand!

Today, we are working on creating our Heartland Port out east on Alcoa. In 2020, we are looking at returning to the rivers for our transportation. The Heartland Port can be the biggest thing to happen to Jefferson City since we became the capital. With the proper development, we can become a regional riverport, shipping products all over the world. For farmers who are transporting their crops, it is eight times less expensive to ship by barge than by truck. There are now river container ships that can move the cargo trailers to St. Louis, New Orleans and all over the world! Even the military is looking at using America's maritime highways as a means of operations and supply. After 200 years, we are returning to our roots.

Cole County has grown and prospered in 200 years, and these are wondrous times to be living. We have never experienced anything like COVID-19 in our lifetime, and I hope a cure is in sight. One hundred years ago in 1920, Presiding Judge William Bauer was celebrating the centennial, the end of World War I and the end of the Spanish flu that killed almost 100 million people throughout the world. Let's hope that in 2120, Cole County's presiding commissioner has as much to celebrate as I do, but with no pandemic!

I want to thank our bicentennial committee and our chairman, Marc Ellinger, for all they have done to make Cole County's birthday memorable. Marc's father, John,



was the chairman of Cole County's 150th birthday, and I'll wager that on our 250th birthday, Marc's sons and grandchildren will chair this celebration! I'll also wager that Jefferson City Mayor Carrie Tergin will be there in her hover-round Corvette, taking selfies!

Happy 200th birthday, Cole County!

Sam Bushman is the presiding commissioner of Cole County.

Happy Birthday Cole County!

PROUDLY SERVING COLE COUNTY FOR OVER 99 YEARS!

Cole County Abstract & Title Co.
 SERVING JEFFERSON CITY AND COLE COUNTY SINCE 1921
 240 EAST HIGH STREET, JEFFERSON CITY, MO 65101
 MEMBER ALTA MLTA
573-636-3214
 WWW.COLECOUNTYABSTRACT.COM

RE-ELECT

Rudy Veit
 Republican State Representative
 59th District

Endorsed by:

- National Rifle Association
- National Federation of Independent Business
- Fraternal Order of Police
- Missouri Right to Life
- Missouri State Teachers Association
- Missouri Cattleman's Association
- Better Schools for Missouri

Recipient of the
2020 Missouri Farm Bureau Friend of Agriculture Award

Recognized by the
Judicial Conference of Missouri

Paid for by Rudy Veit for State Representative, Richard C. Pearson, Treasurer

In midst of a pandemic, a cause for celebration

On Nov. 16, our county, Cole County, will celebrate its 200th birthday. In this difficult time, this milestone deserves real celebration.

Our Cole County Bicentennial Committee is focused on this celebration, and there are great events in the immediate future. We invite you to cast off the fear and celebrate 200 years of Cole County... our home.

Since late 2019, our committee has worked to have a full and complete celebration of our bicentennial. In early 2020, fourth-grade classes across Cole County worked on a presentation based on the theme of "Looking Back, Looking Forward."

We received many great interpretations of our theme. While it was a difficult choice, we selected Ms. Dudenhoeffer's class at South Elementary School (Jefferson City) and Ms. Wieberg's and Ms. Shepherd's class at Cole County R-1 (Russellville) for their superlative presentations.

The big kickoff celebration was scheduled for April 16, 2020, at the State Capitol ... then the pandemic hit. Like all Cole Countians, we suddenly had to adjust and improvise. That is what makes Cole County great, when troubles intervene, we do not cower but instead we adjust, adapt and move forward. The committee arranged to have more than 23,000 bookmarks printed. These bookmarks were then distributed to every student in Cole County and to the staff at each school in Cole County.

In the course of the pandemic, we were able to have a kickoff ceremony at Marion, the site of the first county seat of Cole County. That event was keynoted by Bob Priddy of Missouri fame, who announced Cole County was actually named after William Temple Cole and not Stephen Cole as had often been referenced. We also received a beautiful Cole County quilt from the ladies at Osage Bend. Our committee attended the St. Thomas parish picnic and presented the city of St. Thomas with a County Commission resolution.

At 1 p.m. Saturday, Nov. 7, we will dedicate the Cole County Bicentennial monument on the courthouse grounds. The monument reflects on key moments in Cole County history and will be placed at the corner of High and Monroe streets next to the WWI monument and the flagpole. This event will be a once-in-a-lifetime celebration of our bicentennial.

All the commemorative items will be available starting at 11 a.m. Central Bank has graciously contributed the cost of the monument and we, as a committee and as a county, are so very grateful for their support.

On our 200th birthday, Nov. 16, 2020, we will dedicate the tri-county monument at the North Jefferson City trailhead of the Katy Trail. This monument brings together



Cole, Boone and Callaway counties, and its dedication will mark the formal conclusion of our celebration and the turning of the keys over to the governor for the state of Missouri bicentennial in 2021.

In 1970, when Cole County celebrated its sesquicentennial, commemorative coins were minted in bronze and pure silver. To make sure we tied our bicentennial to prior events, we also commissioned commemorative coins in brass and pure silver. The coins have Cole County on one side and the courthouse on the other side. Brass coins are \$10 each and the pure silver coins, limited to 200 serially numbered coins, are \$100 each. All the coins will be available at the Cole County monument dedication on Nov. 7. The brass coins are also available at banks around Cole County and the silver coins are available by contacting me at my office: 573-750-4100.

The Blacksmith Distillery in Lohman distilled a special Cole County Bicentennial Bourbon. Limited to only 200 bottles, they are serially numbered, cost \$55, and are available at Samuel's Tuxedos.

Finally, there is a special Cole County Bicentennial Henry Golden Boy Rifle. We are raffling off the proof of this amazing firearm, and the drawing will be at the Cole County monument dedication at 1 p.m. Nov. 7. There are only 200 chances at \$50 each.

All the proceeds from these commemorative sales will go to place markers in the seven communities across the county to mark our bicentennial. Any excess funds will be placed in an interest-bearing account for the 250th birthday of Cole County in 2070!

We are so fortunate to live in Cole County and, on behalf of our committee, I encourage each and every one of you to come to the courthouse on Saturday, Nov. 7, to join in a celebration of Cole County's bicentennial!

Marc Ellinger is chairman of the Cole County Bicentennial Committee.

Three generations of our family serving yours since 1961.



CLOCKWISE: Freeman Mortuary 1961 | Donald Philip Freeman, Founder, World War II Veteran, U.S. Army | Ambulance Service 1961 | Philip & Donald P. Freeman.

Freeman

573-636-5533

WWW.FREEMANMORTUARY.COM



SAMUEL'S TUXEDOS & GIFTS

634-7267

236 E High St.
Jefferson City, MO 65101
www.samuelstuxedos.com

Wishes Cole County A Happy 200 Years!

Sam & Linda Dressing Up Cole County for over 40 years

Walking backward into the future

The Maori people of New Zealand have something in common with Cole Countians celebrating the county's bicentennial. The Maori have an ancient proverb: Ka mua, Ka muri which translates into "walking backward into the future."

That is what our county bicentennial is about — walking into a future we cannot see while looking back on the historic and the familiar things that shaped the present, knowing we have changed as a people during this journey and our descendants will be different from us.

Some who do not understand how different we are fear who our next generations will be and out of that fear will make futile efforts to confine that future to present, or even past, standards. But we cannot stop time, and those who gather to celebrate Cole County's Bicentennial will be different in appearance, social relationships, political references and in a multitude of other ways we cannot anticipate no matter how hard we might resist.

We are honoring those first Tennessee Baptist settlers of Howard's Bluff, the area that became Marion, our first county seat, and the first settlers of the area that became the second county seat, but the historical record shows how different from us they were. We know the names of the men, but it is harder to learn the names of their wives and impossible to learn the names of the slaves they brought with them. We know they were people of hope, of ambition and hard work, qualities necessary to survive in a world where fire was an essential ingredient of life. We live in a world where fire is a disaster at worst and a mostly decorative feature of a modern living room at best. In our world, our homes and even the

furniture in them are not products of our own hands. We travel farther in an hour than they sometimes traveled in a week, more in a day than some of them traveled in their lives.

They were not the first Cole Countians. In nearby Montgomery County's Graham Cave State Park, evidence has been found of human habitation in Mid-Missouri 10,000 years ago, long before the Osage populated Cole and other counties — and other sites in Missouri date back further than that.

An 1889 Cole County history says there were "several hundred" ancient burial mounds here when the first white settlers arrived, "not less than fifty of them" between Jefferson City and the Osage River. Only a few remain. The 1840 Capitol (the one that burned in 1911) was built atop one of those mounds that contained "a great number of bones and pieces of pottery."

We observe 200 years in a place inhabited for thousands of years. We should honor the memories of the ancient ones, too.

We celebrate the bicentennial of man-made boundaries that define where we are and a history that tells us who we have become. While we might be walking backward into the future, it is possible for us to turn and face that future, respectful of the past but unafraid of the changes that our descendants will make because they must remain, as were the people of Cole County 200 years ago, people of hope.

Bob Priddy is the retired news director of The Missouri net and immediate past president of the State Historical Society of Missouri. He also writes for bobpriddy.net.



Celebrating 200 years of Jefferson City history!

VisitJeffersonCity.com



Julie Smith/News Tribune

Historian Bob Priddy addresses the crowd of about 100 who gathered at the Missouri River Access in Marion to hear the history of how Cole County got its name. The Cole County Bicentennial Committee hosted a celebration kickoff at the access. Before being moved to Jefferson City as the seat of Cole County in 1829, Marion served as the county's seat of government. Cole County, named for William Temple Cole, was formed in 1820 and is celebrating 200 years this year.

Home run celebration

Bicentennial panel marks county's 200th despite 'curveballs' thrown by pandemic



Julie Smith/News Tribune

Cliff Olsen, who will be portraying Sheriff Paul Whitley, the first sheriff of Cole County, stands beside Caroline Loethen, a member of the Cole County Bicentennial Committee, and Lt. Gov. Mike Kehoe. Cole County, named for William Temple Cole, was formed in 1820 and is celebrating its 200th birthday.

By Jeff Haldiman

jhaldiman@newstribune.com

Marc Ellinger didn't imagine dealing with a pandemic when he and fellow members of the Cole County Bicentennial Committee were planning how to celebrate the county's 200th anniversary.

Nonetheless, Ellinger said he is pleased with how the group has managed to hold events to mark the historic occasion and has developed plans for the remainder of the year — and preparing for the next big anniversary in 50 years.

"We had a good concept of using the community events that were already on the books, like the parish picnics, to get out and talk about the bicentennial, but the pandemic nixed most of those," Ellinger said. "We were scheduled to do our kickoff on April 6 on the Capitol grounds, but that didn't happen."

The kickoff instead was held two months later on June 6 at the first home of Cole County government, Marion. Cole County was founded Nov. 16, 1820, and Marion was the county seat until 1829, when county government moved to Jefferson City.

"It was a really great day with a great crowd, and historian Bob Priddy gave so much new information about the founding of the county that no one knew about," Ellinger said. "You have to adapt to what is thrown at you, and we had some big curveballs thrown at us, but we did well."

Priddy spent several months researching Stephen Cole and found information about his older brother, Temple Cole.

He found two newspaper articles that identified Temple Cole as the person for whom Cole County was named, not Stephen, who most historians have said was the founder. In

See **Cole County**, Page 9

Julie Smith/News Tribune
Larry Languell of Tebbetts talks about how he made the replica paddle wheel boat Thomas Hart Benton, seen in the case. Languell has made several river boats of various sizes, trying to be as historically correct as possible. He brought several handmade boats for display at the Cole County Bicentennial celebration kickoff at the Missouri River access in Marion. Marion housed the county seat until 1829 when it was moved to Jefferson City.



Cole County

Continued from Page 8

1825, Priddy told the crowd, Missouri had 28 counties, and only five were named for living people. Other counties were being named for people killed by Indians — and Temple Cole was killed by Indians, not Stephen.

From what he's been able to find, Ellinger said, Cole County is the longest continually running entity in Cole County.

"We're older than the state of Missouri, which celebrates its bicentennial next year, and we're older than Jefferson City, older than any existing business and older than any church," Ellinger said.

Fifty year ago, Ellinger's father, John, led the Cole County Sesquicentennial Committee. Ellinger was 3 at that time. He said the Bicentennial Committee has tried to do some things similar to what was done in 1970 for the 150th anniversary.

"The one thing we really tried to tie to the 150th celebration was the concept of the commemorative coins," Ellinger said. "Fifty years ago, they did a bronze and silver coin. On one side was Cole County, and the other side was Lohman's Landing. We thought that would be a really neat connection, so this year we did a brass coin and a silver coin with one side being Cole County and the other side having the County Courthouse."

There are still coins available for purchase at Central Bank's main facility at the corner of High and Madison streets, as well as at its downtown motor bank on East Miller Street and its facility on South Country Club Drive.

The coins are also available at Legends Bank in Taos, Mid-America Bank in Wardville, Farmers Banks in Lohman and St. Thomas, as well as at Samuel's Tuxedos on East High Street.

For the bicentennial celebration, they focused on recognizing the county's smaller

See **Celebration**, Page 11



Julie Smith/News Tribune

Sharon Naught, second from right, provides a bottle of Crimson Cole wine to Robin Painter, at right, and visits with Jon Painter, left, and Carolyn Cole Eichelberger. Tom and Sharon Naught provided the grapes for the wine which was bottled at Westphalia Vineyards. All were on hand for the Cole County Bicentennial Committee celebration kickoff at the Missouri River access in Marion.



Julie Smith/News Tribune

Bob Priddy holds up a commemorative silver coin featuring the likeness of Cole County on it before presenting it to Bob Painter, who is the great-great-great grandson of Hannah Cole, a member of the family after whom the county is named.



Julie Smith/News Tribune

Janet and Jim Gallaher look over the handmade construction model of the Steamship Packet Arabia on display during the bicentennial celebration kickoff at the Missouri River access in Marion.

Monument dedication

WHEN: Sunday, Nov. 7
 Event opens: 11 a.m.
 Dedication: 1 p.m.
WHERE: Cole County Courthouse

Committee members:

Marc Ellinger, chairman
 Carolyn Loethen, Sam Bushman, Doug Reece,
 Mike Bates, PeeWee Forck, Vic Rackers,
 Rodney Garnett

Items for sale

The Cole County Bicentennial Committee is selling memorabilia to raise funds for this bicentennial celebration, as well as for the next celebration when the county turns 250.



\$10



\$100

Coins:

Brass and .999 fine silver numbered 1-200 on the silver coins. Each coin has the map of the townships of Cole County on the front and the Courthouse on the reverse

\$55 Bourbon:

Limited edition (200 numbered bottles) from Blacksmith Distillery, Lohman



\$50 Raffle tickets:

Raffle tickets for the proof Henry Golden Boy rifle. It is a Cole County Bicentennial special rifle. Only 200 tickets to be sold; the drawing will be Nov. 7 at the dedication.





Courtesy/Marc Ellinger

One of antique cars is lined up for the parade for the 150th celebration.



Courtesy/Marc Ellinger

Mayor John Christy and Speaker of the House Tom Graham address the crowd at the Cole County Sesquicentennial celebration.



Courtesy/Marc Ellinger

The Lincoln University band marched in the parade.



Courtesy/Marc Ellinger

From left to right, John Ellinger, chairman of the sesquicentennial committee, an unidentified man and state Rep. Carroll McCubbin from Eldon.



Courtesy/Marc Ellinger

State Rep. Harold Dickson from California, Tom Graham and Mayor John Christy chat.



Courtesy/Marc Ellinger

Jefferson City High School singers performed at the celebration. A JC student also portrayed President Abraham Lincoln and gave the Gettysburg Address.



Courtesy/Marc Ellinger

Jefferson City High School band members and others congregate at Lohman's Landing.

Celebration

Continued from Page 9

communities, while 50 years ago the celebration focused more on Jefferson City, Ellinger said.

"We want to put a marker out in each of the communities so folks will remember the bicentennial in those communities without having to come to Jefferson City to see a monument," Ellinger said.

He also said there was no timeline to place the markers in the seven communities — Centertown, Eugene, Lohman, Russellville, St. Martins, Taos and Wardsville.

Central Bank has agreed to underwrite the costs for two memorials to mark the bicentennial, Ellinger said.

One will be placed on the Cole County Courthouse grounds on High Street in Jefferson City.

Work continues to assemble a time capsule to mark the bicentennial. Ellinger said the plan is to have it opened 50 years from now.

"Obviously, we'll have to put in items to mark the pandemic, but there's commemorative items I think we'll get in, like a bottle of the Cole County 200 Missouri Bourbon Whiskey from Blacksmith Artisanal Spirits of Lohman," Ellinger said. "There are still logistics to figure out as to where to put it. We don't want to damage the monument. It could be buried or put in a glass case at the County Courthouse."

The memorial at the County Courthouse grounds will be dedicated Nov. 7.

The second memorial will be dedicated on the 200th anniversary, Nov. 16, to honor Cole, Boone and Callaway counties, which were formed within a few days of each other. That monument will be placed in an area near the



Courtesy/Marc Ellinger

An unidentified woman stands by a cake she donated for the celebration.

Katy Trail in North Jefferson City, Ellinger said.

"Looking beyond those dates, our fundraising efforts, from the sale of our coins and other memorabilia, is focused to get the money for the markers in the smaller communities in the county," Ellinger added.

"Once we get done with the fundraising for the markers, any money left over will be put into a savings account that will be used by the next centennial committee who will be celebrating the 250th birthday of the county," Ellinger continued. "We know what it was like for us trying to get money to do this. Fifty years ago, it was just a couple of people on the initial committee writing checks out of their own pocket. My dad funded the coins himself. Hopefully getting the savings account in place will lead to a bigger pot of money for the next group to start with."

"While it's highly unlikely I'd still be alive at that time, I wouldn't mind seeing how things are going in Cole County when I'm 103," Ellinger said with a laugh.



Courtesy/Marc Ellinger

Kay Bode, Adele Dallmeyer Reichards, Jeannette Kassebaum and Carol Ellinger, with her son Marc, talk while listening to speakers at Lohman's Landing after the parade.



Naught-Naught Agency

Serving Mid-Missouri since 1972

*For all your insurance needs
...and financial services.*

Commercial • Auto • Life • Health
Farm & Crop • Home

Serving you from 9 Mid-Missouri locations!

1441 Christy Drive • 634-2727

naught-naught.com

A look back over 200 years

Osage hunting grounds evolved into diverse mix of farmland, government, commerce

By Michelle Brooks

For the News Tribune

Cole County has grown from the Osage hunting grounds to southern farming expansion to a diverse mix of agriculture, government and commercial ventures.

When Missouri organized as a territory, what is Cole County today was part of St. Louis County in 1812. It was part of Howard County in 1815 then Cooper County in 1818.

Cole County, in a larger form, was carved Nov. 16, 1820. Parts were lost to Miller County in 1837 and Moniteau in 1845, creating the 262,400-acre county we have today.

Although it is named for Santa Fe Trail-trader Stephen Cole, who erected Cole's Fort where Boonville is today during the War of 1812, no account suggests he was ever in the area.

By river, Cole County is 1,200 miles from New Orleans and 120 miles from the confluence with the Mississippi River.

The first known settlement was selected near the Moniteau River and named for Revolutionary War hero Francis Marion, "the Swamp Fox." Marion was the first county seat and the first road request was from there to Boonville.

In 1823, James Hayter completed the first county courthouse — three rooms with a brick floor — in Marion, where the county's first school met. Despite adding the first jail in 1823 — replacing a hole in the ground accessed only by a lowered ladder, Marion lost the county seat in 1829 in favor of Jefferson City.

A steep limestone bluff overlooking the Missouri River, with few land claims and within 40 miles of the mouth of the Osage River, was designated to become the Capitol. When the first lots were laid out in 1822, only two men lived on the site. And by 1826, the population only had grown to about two dozen men.

The City of Jefferson was incorporated in 1825, but city government was not established until 1839, under the first mayor, Thomas Lawson Price. The next year, with the first Capitol completed on the site of today's Governor's Mansion, the legislature held its first biennial term in the rough village, where some hotels were no more than rows of tents.

The state offered use of the Capitol to the relocated county government before it rented the old post office.

The second courthouse was completed by James Dunnic and Thomas Ferguson in time for the county to return the favor of use to the General Assembly in 1837, following the first Capitol fire. The two-story stone building, featured a courtroom seating 500.

The present courthouse, completed in 1896, included some cotton rock from its predecessor and was rebuilt following a fire in 1918. The Senate held proceedings there in 1911, following the second Capitol fire.

The third Cole County Jail built by 1841 at the southeast corner of McCarty and Monroe streets, was two-story stone with four rooms. The two-story limestone Romanesque Revival-style sheriff's house and jail were added to the courthouse in 1936. And the fourth and present jail opened in 2011.

Most of the early pioneers to the county were southern farmers looking for virgin soil. But mining also drew men of enterprise. Coal, both bituminous and cannel, was found in the areas of Elston, Russellville and Hickory Hill. Copper and iron were found near the Osage River.

Lead mining created the town of Chouteau on the Osage River, but the residents were driven away by mosquito swarms. But the county's largest lead mine was near Russellville.



Courtesy/Cole County Historical Society

A train wreck just after the completion of the Bagnell Branch railroad from Jefferson City to Russellville took the lives of several Jefferson City businessmen and community leaders.



Courtesy/Cole County Historical Society

Cole Countians held some epic horse shows and fairs in the early part of the 20th century.

The county's first grist mill was built about 1836 at the Greenberry Ford on the Moreau. The first mill in the city was built in 1852 on Jefferson Street and later was moved by Gerhart Dulle to West Main Street.

Three communities were named for battles where local soldiers fought during the 1846 Mexican War — Brazito, Taos

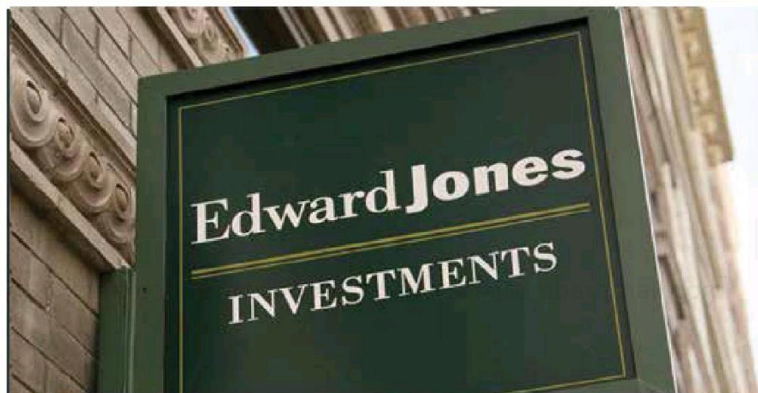
and Sacramento.

The village of Haarville, founded by 40 German families in 1838, became Taos. Jesuit Missionary Ferdinand Helias built in 1840 a small stone church for St. Francis Xavier, which became the center of his Central Missouri missions. It also was a small Belgian settlement.

Russellville was surveyed in 1838, after a broken wagon wheel in 1830 convinced Lamont Short and Enoch Enloe to stay in the area rather than continuing west. With a large family, the brothers-in-law soon built up a mill, blacksmith shop, mercantile, post office and a stop on the Atlantic-Pacific trail. The town named for Buckner Russell was not easily accessible until the railroad crossed the Moreau River in 1881. It incorporated in 1895 with a weekly newspaper, a bank, several businesses, an opulent hotel and a population around 400.

Although what became the Bagnell Branch railroad from Jefferson City to Miller County helped build other Cole County communities, like Scruggs Station and Lohman, within its first year the line was the site of one of the county's worst tragedies.

Several businessmen and community leaders from Jefferson City, rode on an open car hauling materials for the railroad's continuation. On the return trip, with the engine in reverse with no means to turn around, the train derailed just outside Russellville and plummeted down an embankment. Among the fatalities was farmer and bank director See **History**, Page 14



Edward Jones celebrates Cole County's 200 years.

www.edwardjones.com



Robin Leach
AAMS

Financial Advisor
603 Dix Rd.
Jefferson City
573-634-6557



Savannah Gerloff

Financial Advisor
333 Madison St.
Jefferson City
573-634-3597



Kelly A. Kruse
AAMS

Financial Advisor
1428 Jefferson St.
Jefferson City
573-634-1428



Zachary D. Spencer

Financial Advisor
615 C. Clark Ave.
Jefferson City
573-635-7907



John Koester

Financial Advisor
3432 W. Truman Blvd.
Suite 100,
Jefferson City
573-761-7466



Hope L. Gerdes

Financial Advisor
1007 Southwest Blvd.
Suite C,
Jefferson City
573-635-0829



John C. Taylor
AAMS

Financial Advisor
1433 Christy Dr.
Jefferson City
573-634-3103



Corey Luetkemeyer
AAMS

Financial Advisor
1003 E. McCarty St.
Suite A,
Jefferson City
573-635-9784



DJ Thrash

Financial Advisor
3238 West Truman Blvd.
Jefferson City
573-635-9802



Kurt Baker
AAMS

Financial Advisor
308 E Main
Linn
573-897-0687



Brad Oxenhandler
AAMS

Financial Advisor
3702 W. Truman Blvd.
Suite 221,
Jefferson City
573-659-4492



Joe March

Financial Advisor
326 S. Summit Dr.
Holts Summit
573-896-0234



Ryan J. Green

Financial Advisor
1739 Elm Court
Suite 105
Jefferson City
573-681-0351



Max Fisher
AAMS

Financial Advisor
999 Diamond Ridge,
Suite 200,
Jefferson City
573-635-6100



Brian Johnson
AAMS

Financial Advisor
744 W. Stadium Blvd.
Suite F,
Jefferson City
573-635-1454



History

Continued from Page 12

Green C. Berry, who had served the county as collector and sheriff.

Before the Bagnell Branch, the Missouri Pacific Railroad jump-started several Cole County towns when it arrived in 1855-56. Point Lookout, organized in 1848, became Centertown when the railroad built on Judge W.S. Freshour's land, where he opened a store and the site was called Centertown. At his death in 1897, he was the county's wealthiest citizen.

Ewing's Station, later Algoa Railroad Switch, was three miles west of Osage City. Teal was named by mill owner George Turner, who was fond of hunting teal ducks.

Although the first church building, Sardis, was built in the 1820s near Elston, the town was not surveyed until 1867. It is named for A.M. Elston, who was commissioned Cole County justice of the peace in 1832 and became the longest-serving justice in the state.

Lohman was plotted about 1884, after most of the town of Stringtown, formed in 1851 by two country stores one mile apart, relocated closer to the railroad.

At the turn of the 20th century, the Rock Island Railroad line produced Henley and Eugene, also named for their property owners.

Hickory Hill was the fourth community in 1839, plotted in 1867 for John Lumpkin on land covered with small hickory trees. St. Thomas was settled in 1855 and Dixonville in 1860.

See **History**, Page 16



Courtesy/Cole County Historical Society

The present courthouse was completed in 1896 and rebuilt in 1918, following a fire. The Missouri Senate held proceedings there following the second Capitol fire in 1911.



SEE OUR 5 STAR REVIEWS



- CARPET HARDWOOD
- LAMINATE STONE/TILE
- VINYL AREA RUGS
- WINDOW TREATMENTS



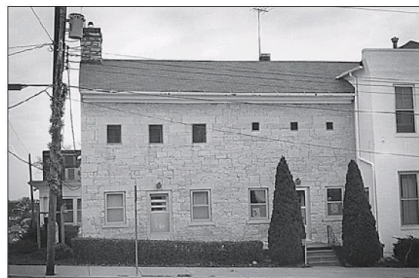
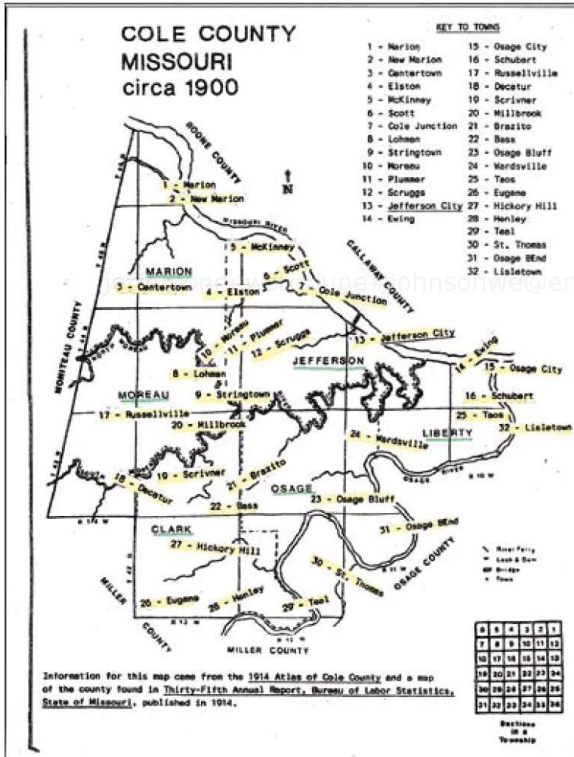
Serving all your decorating needs since 1974!

BI-CENTENNIAL SPECIAL OFFER

\$200 off your purchase of \$2,000 or more

Valid on material ONLY. Coupon must be presented prior to placing the order. NOT Valid on sale items, promotional goods, closeouts, and/or prior purchases. This document Expires 12-31-2020

573.635.4131 | sommersfloorcovering.net | 1215 Creek Trail Dr. JCMO



Courtesy/Cole County Historical Society
ABOVE: Downtown Russellville reached its peak at the turn of the 20th century. The second largest community in the county was settled in 1830 and incorporated in 1895.
FAR LEFT: Many communities have come and gone in Cole County from a wilderness turned Capital City to a simple post office and general store.
LEFT: The third Cole County jail was built in 1841 at the southeast corner of Monroe and McCarty streets.



GRAVES

and ASSOCIATES, CPAs, LLC

Certified Public Accountants and Consultants

The Graves family have been dedicated members of Cole County for over four decades, serving on civic and community boards and organizations. They take pride in their community and are raising the family's next generation in the county. They serve many individuals and organizations with income tax planning and preparation, as well as audit, review, and compilation services.





3702 West Truman Blvd, Suite 213,
 Jefferson City, MO 65109
 Phone: (573) 893-7700 Fax: (573) 893-6649
 Web: gravescpas.com

From the beginning days of Jefferson City,
 hundreds of folks have Come Home to

First Presbyterian Church

324 Madison

There's a place for YOU...to serve in local, national and international missions.

There's a place for children in the top notch tuition based Preschool (38 years strong) and in the mission outreach KPlus pre-kindergarten school (28 years strong)!



Worship open air, outside weekly
 Sundays at 9:30 a.m. with live music or 5 p.m.
 Morning worship is live-streamed through
www.FPCJCMO.org



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
 of Jefferson City
the first church group to meet and organize June 15, 1834



Like us on Facebook First Presbyterian Jefferson City 573-636-2149

History

Continued from Page 14

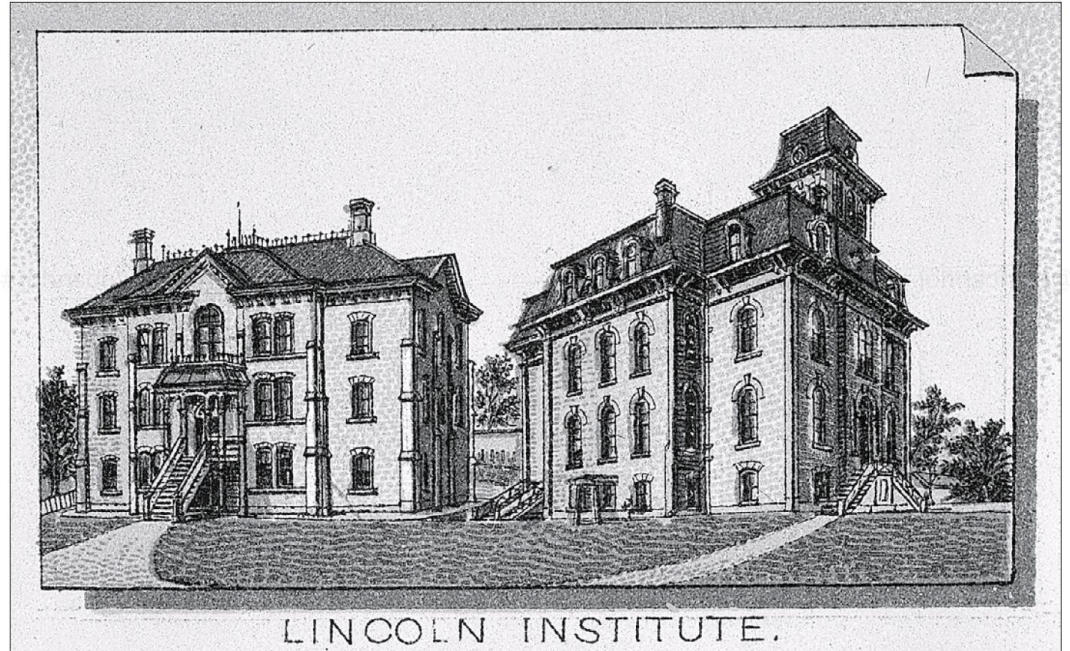
Belleville grew southwest of Russellville, between the Springfield and Versailles stage roads. Scruggs Station was built in 1882 and Osage Bluff began in 1885.

McKinney, Bass and Scrivner were named for their landowners. Scott's Station was for the former Supreme Court judge who lived there, and Moreau adopted its name from the local creek named "extremely black" by French explorers. Wardsville started on Junius Ward's land.

Decatur was named for Capt. Stephen Decatur, who stopped Barbary pirate raids on U.S. merchant ships in the Mediterranean.

John Schepeler operated a flour mill on a small stream called Millbrook. Osage Bend's nickname was "Tintown." Schubert's namesake operated a store, post office and blacksmith shop. And Twiest was a general store.

Michelle Brooks is a former award-winning reporter for the Jefferson City News Tribune. She enjoys telling the stories of the city's past.



LINCOLN INSTITUTE.

Courtesy/Missouri State Archives Summers Collection

Lincoln Institute was founded in 1866 by soldiers of the 62nd and 65th U.S. Colored Troops, most of whom enlisted as enslaved people. During their service, they learned to read and write and wanted to pass that opportunity on to other freed black Missourians.

Join Us for WORSHIP

SUNDAY WORSHIP 8:30 & 11:00 AM
SUNDAY SCHOOL & SMALL GROUPS 9:45 AM

AND JOIN US IN MARCH 2021 AS WE CELEBRATE...

Concord BAPTIST CHURCH

3724 W. Truman Blvd.
573-893-2876
concordjc.org

facebook.com/concordjc | @concordjc
concordjc | #concordjc

The Cole County
Republican
Central Committee

Wishes Cole County A Happy Bicentennial

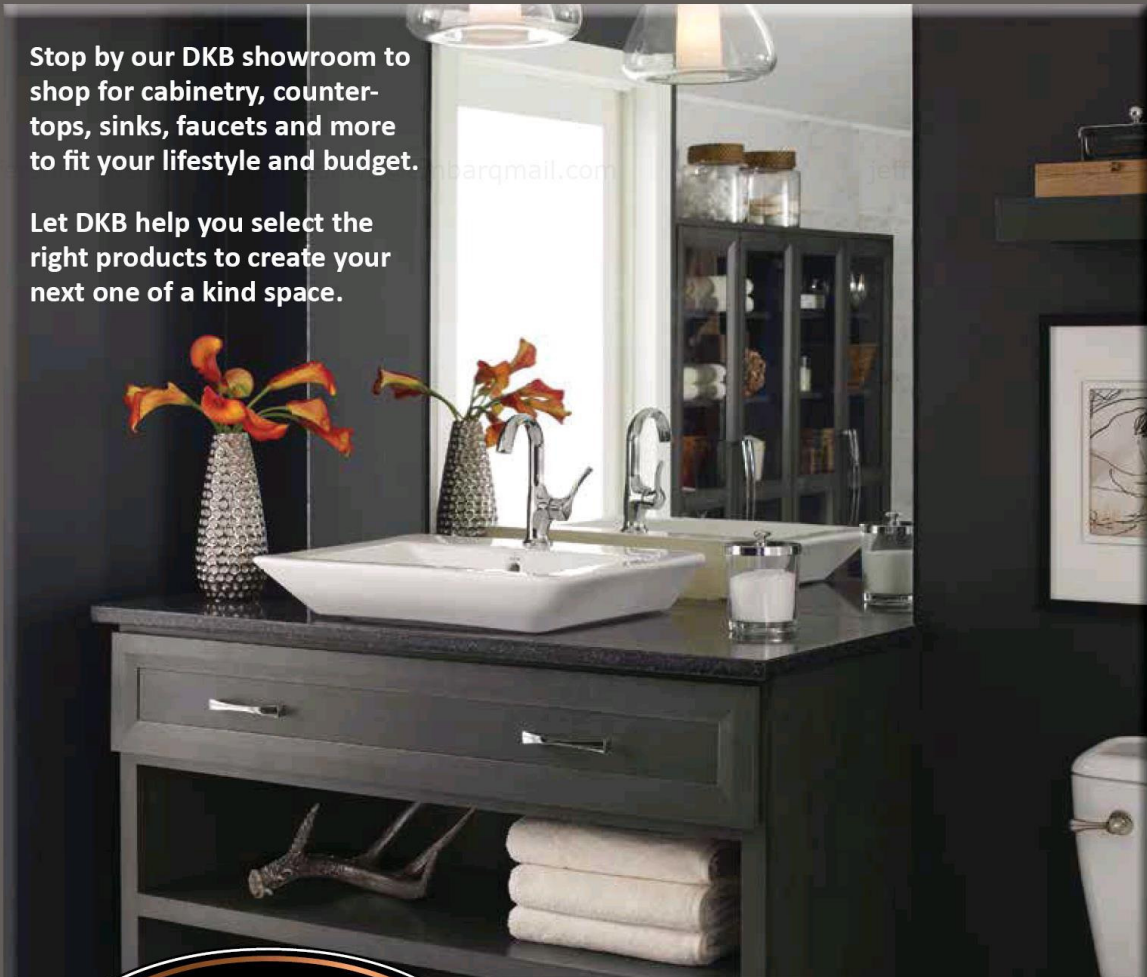
Celebrating Cole County's 200 year Anniversary and our service to the community we proudly represent.

Paid for by the Cole County Republican Central Committee, Jeff Ahlers, Treasurer

Building or Remodeling your home?

Stop by our DKB showroom to shop for cabinetry, countertops, sinks, faucets and more to fit your lifestyle and budget.

Let DKB help you select the right products to create your next one of a kind space.



We Do Kitchens & Baths Better

Visit us at our new location in Jefferson City!

323 Veterans Lane
573-636-0401 • dkbshowroom.com

Visit our website at dkbshowroom.com to see the wide selection of products we have to offer and build your wish list or schedule a one-on-one consultation with our kitchen and bath experts.



Cole County's citizens shaped Mid-Missouri

By Michelle Brooks
For the News Tribune

Native Americans, pioneers, politicians, trailblazers, athletes and leaders — Cole County has seen its share of variety among those who have called it home.

Before the first Europeans traveled this far east, the area was part of the Osage and Missouri tribes' hunting grounds. And before them, the Mississippian and mound-builder people lived and hunted the forests and riverbanks.

The first white settlers in Cole County were 10 men and their sons establishing the Tennessee Colony in 1815. Later, they were joined by settlers from Virginia and Kentucky and Marion was born on the Missouri River near Moniteau Creek.

When people began settling Jefferson City in the 1820s, it had muddy trails for roads, modest log cabins for business, Indians for neighbors and wilderness out the back door. Water transportation was key and relied mostly on Indian canoes or keelboats. The average meal consisted of wild honey and proteins such as bear meat, venison, turkey and fish.

The first clergy to visit was Jesuit priest Charles De La Croix, who was aboard the first steamboat to pass the area in 1819, which stopped at Marion.

The first doctor, John Brown, was not a licensed practitioner and mostly patched the wounds caused by the liquor he sold at his place nine miles west of Jefferson City.

John Hensley, who settled north of Elston, was the county's first tavern keeper and first senator. Daniel Colgan opened the first store in a stone house on the northeast corner of the present Capitol grounds.

Revolutionary War veteran John Gordon offered his log home at the northwest corner of Capitol Avenue and Jackson Street for county government meetings after the seat moved from Marion to Jefferson City in 1829. The carpenter was one of the three trustees to sell the first lots in the Capital City in 1823. And he was the owner of the first hotel, the Rising Sun.

Calvin Gunn opened the first newspaper, the Jeffersonian Republican, in town in advance of the first legislative session to gain the state printing contracts.

The first brick home in the county was built 1831-35 by Virginia settlers Dr. William and Sarah Bolton on Green Berry Drive overlooking the Moreau River.

German immigrants began arriving about 1840. Although Germans by far were the most naturalized in Cole County, the first were Canadians in 1835.

The county's first murder trial that didn't involve a guard at the Missouri State Penitentiary was in 1842. Didimus Burr, a 29-year-old carpenter, had fed his sick wife crushed glass.

During the Civil War, the county supplied about 1,200 Union troops, mostly home guards or state militia, and 600 Confederates, many because of the federal government's illegal takeover of the state and not for secession. The county suffered about 400 casualties and about 250 deaths, including civilians.

Lincoln University, founded in 1866, drew prestigious individuals, like Josephine Silone Yates, future president of the National Association of Colored Women and the Women's League of Kansas City, who joined the faculty in 1881. Nationally known thinkers Cecil Blue and Lorenzo Green were part of the Lincoln faculty in the 1930s. And Althea Gibson, the first African-American to win at Wimbledon in 1957, was tennis coach in 1954.

In 1867, Jefferson City had a population of 3,000, Russellville of 100 and Marion of 50. The county had 20 carpenters, 15 merchants, 12 each lawyers and physicians, 10 shoemakers and six blacksmiths.

Frank Miller designed the 1896 courthouse and was architect for its remodeling after the 1918 fire. As a partner with the Miller, Open and Torbitt firm, he also built the Greene County courthouse in 1909 and remodeled the Miller County's in 1910.

Several community leaders emerged at the turn of the 20th century, as Jefferson City was threatened with the loss of the Capitol. English-Mormon immigrant Arthur Grimshaw was mayor and the first president of the Commercial Club while the first Missouri River bridge was built and then he was the first superintendent of the bridge company.

At this time, the county's primary industry, after state government, was manufacturing, stock-raising, railroading, fruit-growing and general farming. Jefferson City also held five shoe factories producing 10,000 pairs a day, one of the largest publishing houses in the state and the largest saddle-tree factory in the world. The population was 80 percent white American, 9 percent immigrant and 11 percent black. About half of the people lived in the city and Russellville's population was nearly 300.

The top crops in 1902 were corn, wheat and oats. And the highest livestock numbers were swine and cattle. At that time, Russellville and Centertown each had a newspaper, while Jefferson City had two English and one German-language.

Cole County lost 57 men and one woman in World War I.

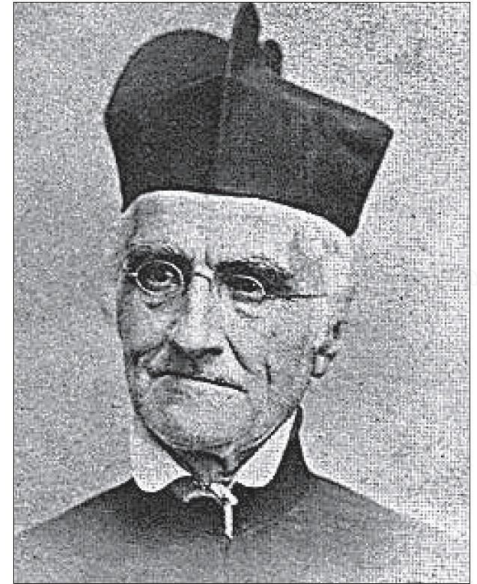
Harry Snodgrass, King of the Ivories, got his musical start as an inmate at the Missouri State Penitentiary performing in 1925 over the state's WOS radio from the Capitol dome.

During the Spanish-American War, Cole County organized Company L of the 2nd Regiment Infantry Missouri Volunteers in May 1898, serving until March 1899.

The Carnegie Library, predecessor to the Missouri River Regional Library, opened in 1902. And the Cole County Medical Society formed in 1903. St. Mary's Hospital, the first in the county, was dedicated in 1905.

The Jefferson City Mohawks black baseball team organized in 1921 and would sometimes play pick-up games with professional black teams traveling along U.S. 50 between Kansas City and St. Louis.

The first bridge to cross the Osage River from Cole to Osage counties was finished in 1922, 100 years after operation of Huber's Ferry began.



Courtesy/St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church

The Rev. Ferdinand M. Helias made St. Francis Xavier Church in Taos his home 1837-74 while he established parishes across Mid-Missouri.

During Prohibition, the Cole County sheriff made several raids, resulting in charges against law enforcement officers, a judge and a city alderman who were sent to Fort Leavenworth prison.

In 1924, the 42-acre Camp Maries was donated to the Boy Scouts by Charles Heinrichs and 4-H clubs were formed. The Girl Scouts organized the following year and Green Berry Acres campground was purchased in 1931.

The Cole County Home for Infirm, or the poor farm, began in 1925 and The Salvation Army arrived in 1928.

Missouri Highway 54 from Jefferson City to Eldon opened in 1930. And the Algoa Correctional Center opened in 1932.

In 1932, the Missouri State Penitentiary was the largest prison in the nation with 5,200 inmates. Musician Harry Snodgrass got his start playing in the inmate band, Boxer Sonny Liston improved his game as a prisoner in 1950 and James Earl Ray, who was convicted of assassinating Martin Luther King Jr, escaped in 1967.

Although electricity came to Jefferson City in 1885, Three Rivers Electric Cooperative wasn't formed until 1939.

Hometown athletes include University of Missouri Sports Hall of Fame basketball star Ron Coleman, PGA and British Open champion John Daly, and professional football players Mel West and Don Webb.

Lincoln's star athletes include Harold Robertson, drafted to the LA Lakers, and Lorraine Graham, the first Jamaican woman to medal at the Olympics.

In 1984, the "City of Champions" erupted after Helias and Jefferson City high schools both won their state football division titles.

Today, the county population is nearly 77,000, up from 75,000 in 2010 and 71,000 in 2000.

Michelle Brooks is a former, award-winning reporter for the Jefferson City News Tribune. She enjoys telling the stories of the city's past.

Celebrate

jeffersonnewstribune#johnsonwe@embarqmail.com

jeffersonnewstribune#johnsonwe@e



jeffersonnewstribune#johnsonwe@embarqmail.com



5th Generation Owned

Est. 1896-2020

William B. Scott developed Washington, Hibernia, Cedar City

By Wayne Johnson
Historic City of Jefferson

William B. Scott Jr., his wife, Lydia, and their small family left their life in Lafayette County, Kentucky, and arrived at Cote sans Dessein in Callaway County, Missouri, by keel boat in the fall of 1816. The couple had learned the pioneer crafts on the Kentucky frontier that would serve them in the Missouri Territory, which had recently been opened to settlers following the close of the War of 1812.

At some point in their journey to Missouri, Scott purchased, by assignment, New Madrid earthquake land certificate No. 289. That certificate could be redeemed for 640 acres of land in what would become the central area of Missouri, approximately a year and a half before the public sale of land.

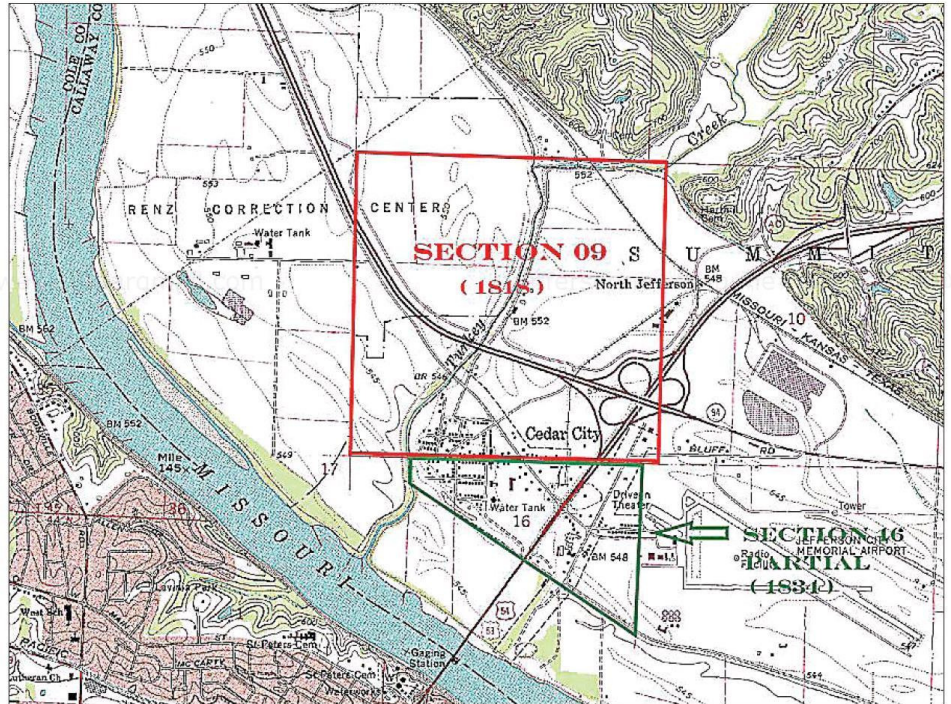
On July 18, 1817, Scott chose to redeem his certificate for essentially Section 09, Township 44N, Range 11W. This amounted to 1 square mile of land immediately north of the partial section of land that would contain the village of Hibernia. This was choice land in the Missouri River bottoms with a large stream known as Cedar Creek flowing through it. At that time, Cedar Creek flowed east along the bluffs until it joined with Turkey Creek where it turned south and flowed into the Missouri River. It is this section of land that now contains Turkey Creek Golf Center.

Scott did not know that on Dec. 31, 1821, the Missouri Territorial Legislature would pass the Missouri Statute, Chapter 351, which would affirm four sections of land set aside in Chapter 326, dated June 28, 1821, to become the seat of government known as the City of Jefferson.

Scott's developing plan for the use of his land was later revealed in an advertisement in the "Missouri Intelligencer," April 29, 1823, which offered the sale of lots in a town in which he had platted named Washington. The ad announced the sale of lots would occur on site or at the City of Jefferson on the first Monday of May 1823. We have no indication as to whether any lots were sold by Scott at that time, but we do know that a town did not develop at that location.

Scott was not to be deterred by the apparent lack of success. In 1834, the County Court of Callaway County ordered the school lands in the partial Section 16, just south of Scott's Section 09 holdings, be sold. He paid a premium price, approximately 10 times the going rate for public lands, to acquire 138 acres land being sold by the Callaway County Court. The land was situated on the Missouri Riverbank with Cedar Creek flowing through it. This land contained the village of Hibernia, which was soon to grow even larger due to an influx of Irish stone masons that would be working on construction of the second Capitol. The land patent issued to Scott was a Missouri state patent, which read: "assignee, Cedar City Land Company." This would indicate that Scott was interested in developing a community to be named Cedar City at that site.

He apparently had additional plans for that land which included a steamboat landing from his lands on Cedar Creek to provide ferry service to the City of Jefferson. On Aug. 23, 1838, he made application to the Callaway County Court for a steam ferry license from his lands on Cedar Creek to the opposite shore for the term of one year. At



Submitted

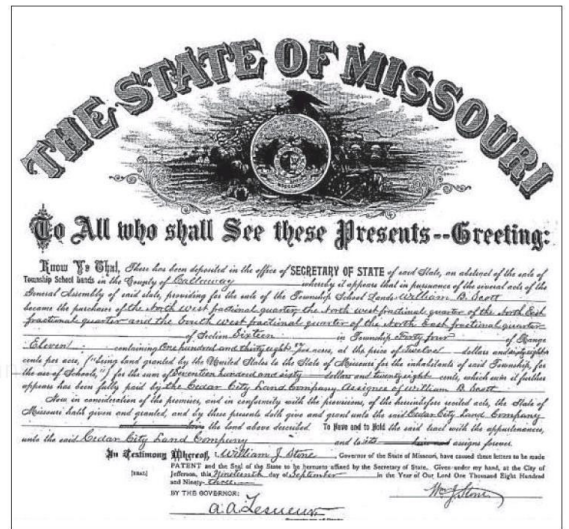
Shown above is a map of locations of William Scott's Land purchases, sections 09 and 16. The village of Hibernia was within Section 16.

that time, licensing for ferry service to the City of Jefferson was controlled by the Missouri Legislature. On Feb. 11, 1839, James A. Crump, Enos B. Cordell, Jefferson T. Rogers and John Yount received authorization by the Legislature giving them the exclusive right and privilege of keeping ferry service in the City of Jefferson for the term of 15 years.

Also in 1839, James Crump completed the construction and operated a grocery out of the western third of what was later called the Lohman Building. E.B. Cordell and others bought the center third of the building where they operated a business receiving and forwarding freight. John Yount operated a warehouse in the eastern third. Yount had purchased land adjacent to that of Scott at a significantly lesser price, and it was from this land the ferry service was operated. With this action, Scott was precluded from serving the City of Jefferson with steam ferry service.

What Scott's next plans were we will never know. William B. Scott died early in February 1840, in early middle age without developing the city of Washington, completing the transition from Hibernia to Cedar City or realizing his dream of providing steam ferry service to the City of Jefferson.

Wayne Johnson is a Jefferson City native and retired engineer and chemist. For the past two decades, he has worked closely with four local historical societies, setting up websites, digital imaging, search and retrieval of those images and now compiling brief general histories of people, places and events in Callaway and Cole counties' early history.



State Land Patent Certificate for William Scott's Cedar City Land, 138 acres in Section 16 at \$12.68/acre.

Jefferson City chosen as Missouri's permanent seat of government

By Wayne Johnson
For Historic City of Jefferson

The act of the federal Legislature that provided for Missouri statehood and a convention to draft a state constitution was approved by President James Monroe on March 6, 1820. In one of the paragraphs it provided that "four entire sections of land be, and the same hereby are, granted to the said state, for the purpose of fixing their seat of government thereon." The Missouri Constitution authorized by that act was framed and established in June and July 1820.

It directed the General Assembly, at its first session, to appoint five commissioners to select four sections of land which had not been exposed to public sale as the place for the permanent seat of government; but "no place shall be selected which is not situated on the bank of the Missouri River within forty miles of the mouth of the River Osage" (attributed to Jonathan Ramsey, of Callaway County). The legislative body went about its assigned work and Missouri Statute 264, dated Nov. 16, 1820, designated five commissioners: John Thornton, Robert Gory Watson, John B. White, James Logan and Jesse B. Boone. They met at Cote sans Dessein on the first Monday in May to select the site of the Capital City, as directed in the statute with oversight and approval by the Legislature.

The Legislature then set about determining where it would be meeting in the future. Selecting the location for a temporary Capitol proved to be one of the most difficult tasks and consumed as much time as any task that faced that legislative body. The names of existing communities were proposed and defeated in rapid succession. Finally, St. Charles proposed several inducements to the Assembly in the form of a pledge to provide suitable housing for the Assembly and a place to meet, free of charge to the state. Missouri Statute, Chapter 278, dated Nov. 28, 1820, resulted, designating St. Charles as the temporary seat of government until Oct. 1, 1826.

The Legislature went about the business at hand and later passed Missouri Statute, Chapter 321, dated June 28, 1821, which appointed Daniel Morgan Boone, son of Daniel Boone and brother of Jesse B. Boone, as commissioner to fill the vacancy necessitated by the death of Jesse B. Boone.

The commissioners continued their investigations and discovered four fractional sections of public lands "in one body" could be "found" bordering on the river, but few of them were "a suitable and proper situation." Land of that description could not be found on either bank east of the mouth of the Osage, and very few west of its mouth on the north shore, to include Cote sans Dessein.



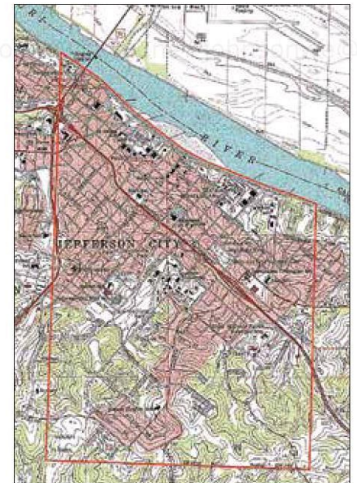
Portion of original 1861 Survey Map denoting land granted to the "City of Jefferson," Township 44N Range 11W.

On the south bank above the mouth of the Osage, up to 15 miles, there are only four natural openings suitable for use as access to the river. About 4 miles above the mouth of the Osage is what eventually became known as Ewing's Landing. It was a small opening, but already tied up with land claims. Farther up the river was a wide, marshy opening to the river in the Gray's Creek area, which was deemed unsuitable. Finally, about 5 miles farther upriver was Marion, later designated as the county seat of Cole County and commonly referred to at the time as Howard's Bluff. Again, prior land claims in that area precluded it from consideration.

The commissioners reported to the Legisla-

ture in June 1821 that they had selected 4 square miles of contiguous land in various sections at the least desirable location. That now is the site of the City of Jefferson. Missouri Statute, Chapter 326, dated June 28, 1821, indicated that the surveyor and registrar shall withhold those lands from sale. Strong objections arose from the Legislature demanding instead the site at Cote sans Dessein.

The final selection of the site was delayed until the November session. The commissioners did not withdraw from their earlier recommendation. The capitol site continued to receive consideration; but finally, Missouri Statute, Chapter 351, dated Dec. 31, 1821, reiterated



Submitted

Shown above is a portion of the 1979 USGS topographic map denoting land granted to the "City of Jefferson" Township 44N Range 11W, outlined in red. The north boundary was the river, on the south, Ellis Boulevard, on the east, Immaculate Conception Church and on the west, U.S. 54.

and affirmed those selected lands to become the Missouri's permanent seat of government.

Missouri Statute, Chapter 365, dated Jan. 11, 1822, contained the general specifications for the "City of Jefferson" and indicated commissioners would superintend meetings with surveyors and the laying out of the town. It also made provisions for the removal or condemnation of the existing DeLisle New Madrid claim within the selected lands by the commissioners.

Missouri Statute, Chapter 446, dated Dec. 19, 1822, appointed Josiah Ramsey Jr., John C. Gordon and Adam Hope as commissioners and set forth the manner in which the business of the construction of the city would be conducted.

Missouri statehood was granted after much deliberation by the federal Legislature and was admitted as a slave state on Aug. 10, 1821, with Maine admitted as a free state under the provisions of the Missouri Compromise of 1820.

Wayne Johnson is a Jefferson City native and retired engineer and chemist. For the past two decades he has worked with four local historical societies, setting up websites, digital imaging, search and retrieval of those images, and compiling brief general histories of people, places and events in Callaway and Cole counties' early history.

First school for Black children in JC defied state statutes

By Michelle Brooks

For the Historic City of Jefferson

In June 1864, nearly 80 children stepped into a classroom for the first time in Jefferson City. Since 1847, it had been illegal in Missouri to teach a Black person, free or slave. Despite the Union occupation, Jefferson City townspeople mostly were secession-minded and vocally opposed to educating African-Americans.

Nevertheless, members of the two Black congregations, what would become Quinn Chapel A.M.E. and 2nd Baptist churches, requested a teacher from the American Missionary Association.

New York native and Michigan pioneer Lydia Gaylord Hess Montague found it to be her mission. Three sons and her second husband were fighting for the Union, and her two daughters were already teaching for the association. Montague, 47, saw the influence such a school could have on the legislature.

The school opened June 13, 1864, in a "small log barn."

She immediately was disappointed to "find the people mostly of strong secesh principles," she wrote in a letter preserved at the American Missionary Association archives, Amistad Research Center, at Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Within just her first week, a group of

white boys ransacked the school. Then the young, white mob made a habit of throwing rocks at Black students going to and from the school, until a father intervened and admonished them.

The mayor, Thomas Lawson Price, who had painted and hoisted a secession flag over the city, threatened her on more than one occasion, at one point saying, "The thing must be stopped," she wrote.

Even the local provost marshal said he could not protect the school, unless he had orders from Gen. William Rosecrans, commander of the Department of Missouri at the time.

And she was turned away from many boarding rooms, because of her occupation, causing her to walk three-fourths of a mile each morning.

"Whoever teaches in this city must need have a brave heart," she later wrote.

Despite white opposition, 60 students attended the first day, and a week later she averaged 80.

"The prospects of the school are most favorable. This is the first effort of the kind here and the colored people are so very grateful," Montague wrote.

Several of her students still were enslaved. They would hurry in at the end of the day's lessons, after completing their work.

After the school had been open nearly

two months, the "radicals" who supported her efforts, began to step up. They circulated a petition and influenced their neighbors. Supporters even encouraged her to "go on at all hazards ... to hold our ground, stone them or take any course I thought best to protect the school," Montague's letters said.

During her three years in Jefferson City, Montague constantly struggled financially. The association was slow to pay its teachers' wages and the local black community could not pay her board, as arranged.

At the same time, the Black Baptist congregation was trying to buy a house. And it didn't help that the two Black churches wanted separate schools. Then, after the Baptists acquired a building, they charged her rent. Eventually, she began charging 50 cents per month, but still allowed anyone in regardless.

"The children all want to come to school, but their parents do not send the money and I do not like to turn them away. There are a good many widows, whose husbands have been impressed into the service, and they receive no money from them nor rations from the government."

Montague left her school for the safety of St. Louis in August 1864, while guerrilla activity around the city increased as Confederate Gen. Sterling Price's raid approached.

"The school had been prospering finely, until the guerrillas came so near us as to kill one of the boarders and wound another," she wrote. "The colored people were so badly frightened that I was not easy to induce them to come to school."

Although she hoped to return after the November presidential election, it wasn't until March 1865 when the school resumed in Jefferson City, with the help of her daughter Diantha in the Baptists' building. There she met Lt. Richard Baxter Foster, first principal of Lincoln Institute, in May 1866 and supported that effort for the future.

Montague also taught a Sabbath school, which was attended by more than 100, walking up to 3 miles. And she visited and cared for the sick.

"In all the places where I have been acquainted, I have never had my sympathies called out for them as here," Montague said. "This has been to me a work of deep interest, and I am truly thankful to God for giving me strength to be the means of aiding this unfortunate race in their initiatory experience in passing from the habits of slave life to that of freemen."

A former reporter for the Jefferson City News Tribune, Michelle Brooks enjoys researching the history of Jefferson City, specifically Lincoln University.



CARSONCOIL
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Serving Jefferson City for Over 60 years!



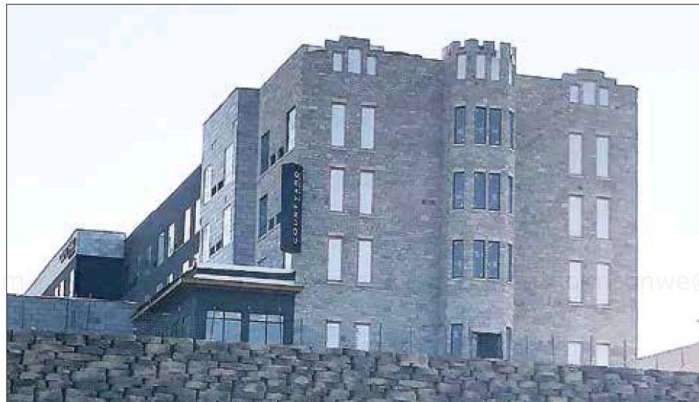
573-636-2177 • 515 E. High • www.CARSONCOIL.com

The choice of a lawyer is an important decision and should not be based solely upon advertisement.



Submitted photo

A vacant St. Mary's Hospital after being sold to the Farmer's Holding Group. The hospital was established by the Sisters of St. Mary and dedicated in 1905.



Submitted photo

Farmer's Holding Group preserved many stones from the original St. Mary's Hospital for the north face of the hotel on the original hospital's site.

First hospital built in Jefferson City

By **Tammy Boeschen**
Historic City of Jefferson

In 1902, two Roman Catholic Franciscan Sisters of Mary from St. Louis arrived by train in Jefferson City. Their mission was simple, yet ambitious: Establish a hospital to care for all people, regardless of faith or social or financial standing.

The ill were being cared for in homes since the closest hospitals were located in Kansas City or St. Louis — quite a drive in those days. The Rev. Otto S. Hoog, pastor of St. Peter Parish, had contacted the Franciscan Sisters with this new endeavor.

The land for the hospital, flanked by Elm, Bolivar, Miller and Harrison streets, was donated by the Jacob Moerschel family. The property on Bolivar Street had been the site of the Franz Brothers Brewery, which the Moerschels purchased, intending to expand Capital Brewery Company (now Jefferson City Coca-Cola). When they heard about the possibility of a hospital in the community, they sold the property to the sisters for \$1. With additional donations, construction began in 1902. An adjoining lot (the B.H. Hoake home) was purchased, and here the sisters lived during construction.

The cornerstone-laying ceremony for the

new hospital, called St. Mary's Hospital, had been scheduled for May 8, 1904, with prominent attendees expected including Rectors of several Catholic churches, Mayor Joseph Porth, Gov. Alexander Dockery, and representatives of German and American newspapers. A parade was planned, and the citizens of Jefferson City were asked to decorate their homes for the occasion. However, heavy rains dampened the attendance.

The completed four-story stone hospital building was dedicated on Oct. 18, 1905, and opened with a staff of 25 sisters, doctors and nurses. In the early years, it prevailed through the citywide smallpox epidemic of 1907, the flu epidemic of 1918 and the Great Depression. Two fires damaged the building — the second, more extensive fire in 1919 necessitated moving the hospital services temporarily to Villa Panorama, the Moerschels' country home on Swifts Highway, until the hospital could be rebuilt in 1920.

Two additional properties were purchased in 1906 from J. Duenkler and C. Lepage. The first major expansion of the hospital came in 1932, with many structural additions and medical department additions through the following years. A convent was added on a corner of the property in 1947, with nurses in residence

until the 1960s. Rose Mary Moerschel, mother of local residents Edith Vogel and Rose Mengwasser, served as a nurse for many years at St. Mary's Hospital. Rose Mary had several other children, including former state Sen. Carol Vogel.

The first administrator, Sister Mary Henrica, served until 1908. Sisters were in charge of each department and the hospital continued to be run by a head nun until the 1970s. In 1949, St. Mary's established the first physical therapy department in Mid-Missouri. People came from outside the city limits to learn about medical professions at St. Mary's. A three-story building was purchased at the corner of Elm and Bolivar Street as a residence for those who worked at the hospital. And all the while, the tradition of caring established by the Franciscan Sisters of Mary continued to "reveal the healing presence of God" as proclaimed in their mission statement.

In 2014, SSM Health, present owners of St. Mary's Hospital, built a new medical campus along Missouri 179, vacating the historic structure. The Farmer Holding Company purchased the original property in 2015. Sensitive to the historical significance of the original hospital building, they submitted a nomination for inclusion in the National Register of Historic

Places, but multiple additions had compromised the building's architectural integrity. It was also determined once the additions were removed, the structure would be unstable. With demolition eminent, FHC took on the additional expense of saving the stones from the original building and negotiating with the new hotel, Courtyard by Marriott, to reuse the stones on a section of the new structure that would also reflect the exterior of the old hospital. It has also been suggested the original hospital's story be displayed in the hotel's lobby.

"Our goal from the beginning has been to redevelop this property at the front door of our community into a lifestyle destination that represents the proud history of the former St. Mary's Hospital, while simultaneously serving as a beacon to tell the world that Jefferson City is a community worthy of investment," FHC principal Rob Kingsbury stated.

In November 2018, the time capsule, placed in 1904, was recovered from the original cornerstone and donated to the Historic City of Jefferson. This display is available for public viewing by contacting Executive Director Anne Green at hcjexec@gmail.com.

Tammy Boeschen is the former president of the Historic City of Jefferson, a local nonprofit preservation organization.

GET BREAKING NEWS ALERTS AND READ THE LATEST STORIES ON THE GO

STAY CONNECTED WITH THE News Tribune APP

Available on the **App Store** **Google play**

visit www.newstribune.com/app for more info

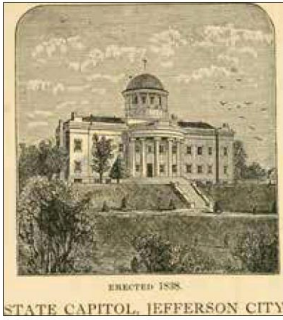
available free for iPhone, iPad, and Android

News Tribune

GO DIGITAL.

Are you a 7 day a week News Tribune subscriber? Activate your free digital access!

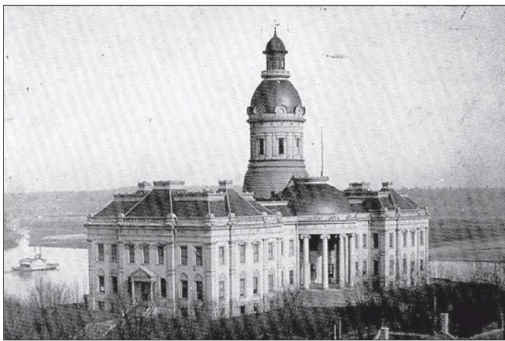
newstribune.com/subscribe



Courtesy/Missouri State Archives

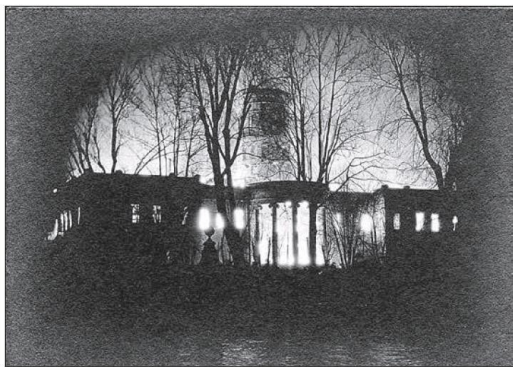
The first State Capitol in Jefferson City was built between 1823-26.

Cole County has been home to three Capitols



Courtesy/Missouri State Archives

The second State Capitol had a European influence architecturally. An expansion after the Civil War added two wings and a taller dome.



Courtesy/Missouri State Archives

A bolt of lightning struck the dome of the second Capitol, igniting a fire that destroyed it.

Cole County and Jefferson City have been the home to three State Capitols, two of which were consumed by fire.

The first Capitol in Jefferson City was built in the period of 1823-1826 and was located at where the Governor's Mansion is now located, at the corner of Capitol and Madison avenues.

The first Capitol was destroyed by fire in 1837. The construction of a new Capitol was quickly approved and was completed in 1840 at the location where the current Capitol sits on a bluff overlooking the Missouri River.

A bolt of lightning struck the dome of the second Capitol on Feb., 5, 1911, igniting a fire that consumed the building.

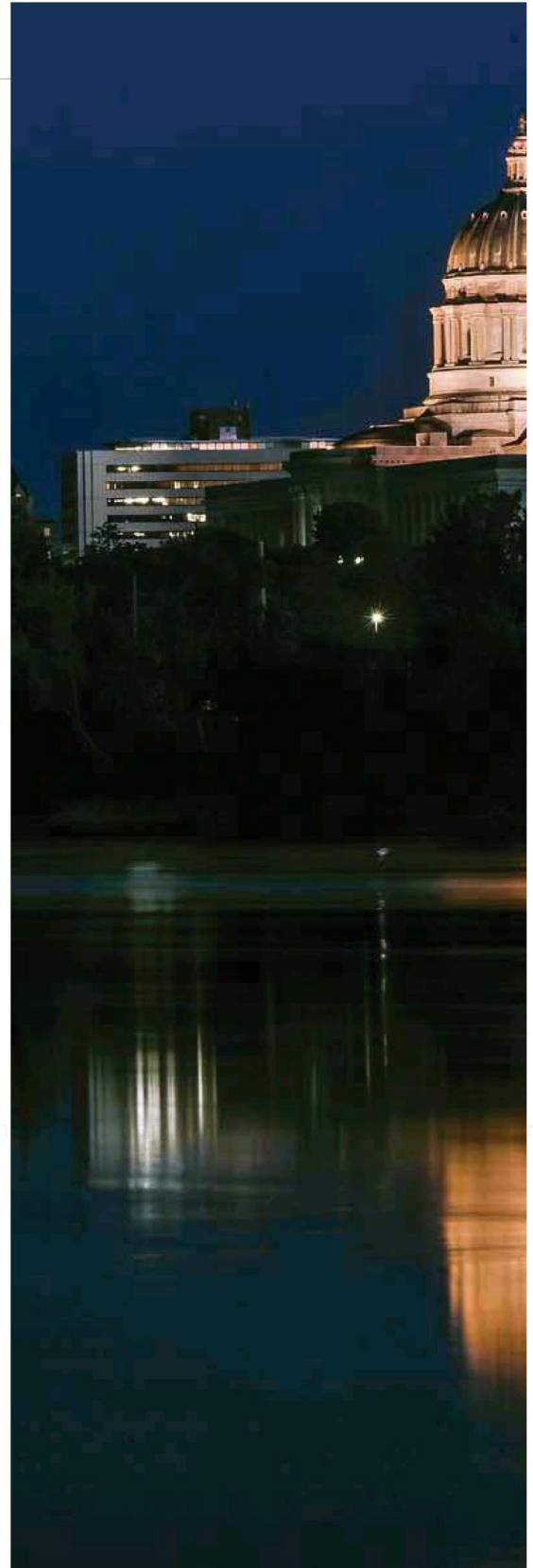
With stone walls and an iron gate, the second Capitol had a European influence architecturally and was designed with fire prevention in mind. But an expansion after the Civil War added two wings and a taller dome, all built with pine lumber.

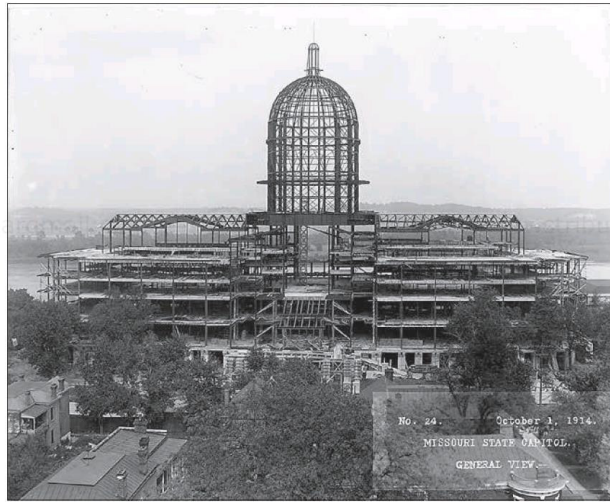
The changes proved to be ill-fated, as the addition left no access for firemen and hoses to the dome from the inside and the metal exterior prevented water from getting in from the outside.

From the time the lightning struck the dome at 6:15 p.m. until dawn the next day, residents, lawmakers, firefighters and prisoners were drawn to the Capitol site for the awe and then to help however they could.

A line of more than 600 people stretched from the burning building to the old Missouri Supreme Court building to salvage about half of the historic treasures, artwork, documents and furniture from the fire.

The Secretary of State's Kirkpatrick Office Building is full of "burn documents," those that may be singed but were recovered from the fire. One of those is the official document abolishing slavery.





Courtesy/Missouri State Archives

In August 1911, Missouri voters approved the \$3.5 million to build the third Capitol, which still stands today. The groundbreaking was held May 6, 1913, and it was completed in 1917.

Even while the flames were settling, some St. Louis legislators were pushing for the move to what then was one of the nation's largest cities. University City became the promoted site, but then-Gov. Herbert Hadley promised to veto that.

West Plains also made a strong bid for the distinction when a peach farmer offered abundant land and significant funds to bring the permanent seat of government there.

In August 1911, voters approved the \$3.5 million funding to build a new Capitol in Jefferson City.

The groundbreaking for the present Capitol was held May 6, 1913. The third Capitol was completed in 1917 and was dedicated Oct. 6, 1924.

The Capitol, which covers nearly three acres, is a symmetrical building of the Roman renaissance style. It stands upon 285 concrete piers, which extend to depths of 20 to 50 feet through solid rock. The exterior is of Carthage marble, as are the floors of the interior corridors, rotundas and treads of the stairways.

The grand stairway is 30 feet wide and extends from the front portico to the third floor. A bronze front door, measuring 13 feet by 18 feet, provides access to the building.

Atop the dome, a bronze figure of Ceres, the goddess of grain, symbolizes the state's agricultural heritage.

Inside the dome, a 9,000-pound bronze chandelier hangs over the first floor rotunda. Paintings of Frank Brangwyn on the eye, panels and pendentive of the dome can be seen from the ground floor.

Throughout the building, Missouri history is depicted in a variety of artwork, including murals by artist Thomas Hart Benton in the House Lounge.

The Missouri State Museum is housed on the ground floor of the Capitol.

Source: Missouri State Capitol Commission, News Tribune archives



Courtesy/Missouri State Archives

The present-day Capitol was dedicated on Oct. 6, 1924.



Angel Allen Dermatology

Healthy Skin for the Whole Family

With over 15 years of experience!

We're happy to be celebrating over 7 years in Cole County!

"The staff is very courteous and Dr. Allen is very professional and thorough. She found a malignant spot on my nose and referred me to a wonderful surgeon. The referral and care was seamless. She caught it very early on and it is now resolved. I could not be happier."

We are happy to announce that during this difficult time, we are now able to do patient visits via FaceTime and Skype for established patients only.



3234 W. Truman Blvd. | M-F, 8am - 5pm
AngelAllenDermatology.com

move·ment

Being well means having an active body, mind, and spirit. At Heisinger Bluffs, Jefferson City's only Life Plan Community, residents have opportunities for fitness, continued learning, social options, and more. As a community with a solid reputation and great amenities and programs, residents can move toward wellness here.

Call 573.636.6288 today to learn more about Heisinger Bluffs!

1002 W Main St.
Jefferson City, MO 65109
HeisingerBluffsLiving.org

HEISINGER BLUFFS
LUTHERAN SENIOR SERVICES

Visit LSSLiving.org/Movement to read about movement at LSS communities.

Independent Living | Assisted Living | Memory Care
Long Term Care | REACH Short Stay Rehabilitation



IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CATHOLIC PARISH

Immaculate Conception Catholic Parish has been part of this community since 1913, more than half of Cole County's history. We look forward to continuing to grow as a vital, faith-filled community within our county.

Mass Times
Monday - Friday: 6:30 am and 8:00 am
Saturday: 5 pm Vigil
Sunday: 7:30 am, 9:00 am, 10:30 am, and 5:00 pm

Fr. Don Antweiler, Pastor
Fr. Benedict Chagula, Associate Pastor

1206 East McCarty in Jefferson City
573.635.6143 • www.icangels.com

Bridge secured Capital City title

By **Wayne Johnson**
Historic City of Jefferson

One of the largest celebrations in Jefferson City's first 70 years was held 125 years ago two weeks ago. Jefferson City was getting a bridge crossing the Missouri River, and the groundbreaking celebration on that date was a monumental success. It was an occasion to celebrate, born out of reality and necessity. The following day, the State Republican newspaper reported there were "fully five thousand people in line" for the parade and "over eight thousand present for the ceremonies."

The work to build a bridge at Jefferson City arose from an attempt in the Missouri Legislature of 1893 to move the Capitol and state government to Sedalia. The legislation failed by only a slim margin, which prompted the formation of the Jefferson City Commercial Club that championed the campaign to build a bridge at Jefferson City. The lack of easy access to the city and lack of linkage to the two rail lines in Callaway County were the major talking point in that effort to relocate the Capitol to Sedalia.

The Commercial Club began efforts to gain approval of the federal war department and legislation, which would allow construction of a bridge. Jefferson City Bridge and Transit



Courtesy of Wayne E. Johnson

The first bridge across the Missouri River connecting Cole and Callaway counties opened in 1896 from the north end of Bolivar Street. The draw span of the bridge could swivel to allow passage of river boat traffic.

Company was incorporated to solicit funds, and the engineering firm of J.A.L. Waddell was employed to make necessary measurements of the river to draw plans for the bridge.

Plans for two bridges were drawn up at two locations in Jefferson City. A high bridge proposed to cross the river at the north end

of Madison Street and a low bridge proposed to cross the river at the north end of Bolivar Street.

The war department approved the high bridge and denied approval of the low bridge. The federal legislature passed a bill allowing construction of the high bridge with the pro-

vision that construction was commenced by May 31, 1895, allowing only one year.

The proposition of A.J. Tullock, proprietor of Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Works, was selected as the construction firm. Shortly after, the construction firm reported the cost of building a high bridge was significantly higher than was originally estimated and that it simply might be impossible to construct, given the technology of the time.

Prospects for the construction of a bridge had become quite gloomy, considering the fact a low bridge was not permitted under the current charter. J.C. Fisher, a representative of Jefferson City Bridge and Transit Company, concluded he would make a trip to Washington, D.C., to make one final plea for the low bridge charter. Before Christmas of 1895, the measure was passed through both houses of Congress; and on Jan. 5, 1896, President Grover Cleveland signed the measure into law.

The Commercial Club resumed its efforts to secure the funds necessary to construct the low bridge while the construction firm began in earnest, making final plans to build a low bridge with rotating draw span at the north end of Bolivar Street.

Sedalia was not yet done with their efforts See **Bridge**, Page 28

Celebrating Cole County's Bicentennial

Celebrating Cole County and 62 years of providing quality foods and services to the surrounding communities.

Schulte's Fresh Foods
Family Owned & Operated Since 1958

www.SchuitesFreshFoods.com

1904 Southridge, Jefferson City, MO • (573) 636-8413

Have you activated?

Did you know your newspaper subscription already includes full access to our digital replica with all of its great extra features?

All you have to do is activate it and it's easy!

newstribune.com



- **ZOOM IN ON DETAILS** Squint no more! Easily zoom in on photos and small print!
- **BREAKING NEWS** No waiting until the next day's paper. Get news as it happens!
- **ARCHIVES** Access to past editions, going back to 2002!
- **PICTURES & VIDEO** Many news stories will have extra photos and video!
- **SALES & COUPONS** Look at all sales or quickly search for your favorites!

News Tribune

Click **SIGN IN** at the top right of the webpage, then **Activate** at the bottom.
*Need help? Call 573-636-3132.

Get the app!



Steamboat trade played essential role in Central Missouri

By Wayne Johnson
Historic City of Jefferson

The history of the steamboat on the Missouri River is a relatively long one, covering a span of approximately 100 years, but its year in service varying significantly from region to region.

The first steamboat, Independence, appeared on the Missouri River in 1819, making several trips up the river as far as Franklin. The steamer Independence arrived in St. Louis in early May and on May 15 left St. Louis, arriving May 29 at Franklin after making several stops at landings along the way. On its second trip, the Independence became the first steamboat wreck on the Missouri River at Cote Sans Dessein in 1819. In 1883, a man who was a youth at the time recounted to the local newspaper in Fulton that his father was so captured by the event that he made the trip from the New Bloomfield area to Franklin to see, firsthand, a steamboat.

The steamboat, from 1819 until approximately 1835, was primarily for military use and supply of the growing fur trade in the west. After 1835, it rapidly became available for use by the general public. The construction of steamboats was privatized, and as the boats were constructed, they found many waiting buyers with cash in hand. The private use of steamboats rapidly spread on the rivers of the United States, including the Missouri River. For the first decade, there was not one concerted plan that provided widespread coverage of transportation of people, goods and services, but the steamer competition gradually developed on a relatively local basis.

In 1848, you see the first signs of what was referred to as packet service. That was essentially a commuter and transportation service, where departure and arrival times and loca-

The steamboat, from 1819 until approximately 1835, was primarily for military use and supply of the growing fur trade in the west. After 1835, it rapidly became available for use by the general public.

tions were advertised in local newspapers. This was the golden era of the steamboat on the lower Missouri River. During this period, the number, size and opulence of those steamers grew. At any point in time on the lower Missouri River there would usually be at least two steamers in sight. Many of the steamboat landings that existed along the Missouri River in the area of Cole and Callaway counties were documented on the maps of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers surveys of 1879, published by the Missouri River Commission in the early 1890s.

In September 1858, two railroads were completed that crushed competing steamboat traffic in the affected area, and the advertisements of packet service in that area completely disappeared by late November 1858. Those railroads were the Hannibal and St. Joseph and the North Missouri Railroad, both terminating at St. Joseph — one beginning at St. Louis and the second at Hannibal. As a result, the steamers in this area of the river were either pushed further up the Missouri River, where there was no railroad to compete with, or to the rivers in the agricultural south where few railroads existed.



Courtesy of Missouri State Archives

Steamer J.W. Spencer at the dock in Jefferson City, where it provided ferry service locally until the construction of the first bridge in 1896.

The coming of the Civil War completely changed the outlook for the steamboat. As a result, steamers fled to the southern states or were seized by the federal government for use for supply and troop movement to supplement railroad transportation, which was constantly under attack by guerrilla forces in areas sympathetic to the southern cause. During the years of the Civil War, more steamers were lost than at any other time in their history. Some were lost because of direct conflict and others because they were forced into missions where there were many dangers in the river.

After the close of the Civil War, the remaining steamers either moved into the waters of the Upper Missouri River, converted to local ferry service or moved on to smaller rivers like the Osage and Gasconade, where they could successfully compete. These steamers were more of local design and construction, and smaller in size, lacking the opulence of their former state. On these smaller rivers, they were highly important to local transportation and some persisted into the 1930s, when better railroad service and suitable roads and bridges made steamboat transportation less feasible.

The use of steamers for local ferry ser-

vice was rather sparse and spotty but took hold where there was sufficient commerce to support it. Ferries existed in locations where major roads without bridges encountered a river or stream. The John L. Ferguson served at Jefferson City and at Huber's Ferry where current U.S. 63 crossed the Osage River. That ferry service would lapse soon after the construction of a bridge at that site, as did the ferry J.W. Spencer, which stayed in the Jefferson City area for several months after the completion of construction of the Missouri River bridge in 1896. The steamer was purchased by other investors and moved to provide ferry service in the St. Charles area. Slowly, the steamers disappeared from use and from our memories, but they remain a significant piece of the history of transportation in Central Missouri.

Wayne Johnson is a Jefferson City native and retired engineer and chemist. For the past two decades he has worked closely with four local historical societies, setting up websites, digital imaging, search and retrieval of those images and now compiling brief general histories of people, places and events in Callaway and Cole counties' early history.

Bridge

Continued from Page 27

to move the Capitol to Sedalia. On the morning of Feb. 20, 1895, a well-organized scheme to accomplish this goal began to unfold in the Missouri legislature. Within five hours, both the House and Senate had approved a relocation bill. They approved it overwhelmingly, 91-40 in the House and 26-7 in the Senate. The provision of that bill was there would be a referendum vote by the public in the general election of November 1896 as to whether the

Capitol would be moved to Sedalia. Completing the bridge in a timely manner became an imperative.

The construction firm was not yet ready to commence building the bridge. Nonetheless, the ground-breaking ceremony was quickly organized and took place only 10 days before the charter expired. Actual evidence of tangible progress did not appear until early August 1895 when construction of a caisson for the central pier of the draw span commenced.

The conditions for the construction of the bridge during the winter of 1895-96 were difficult. The construction firm made all efforts to stay on schedule and by late winter 1896, they

were ready to install the superstructure. Work on the steel superstructure commenced on Jan. 11, 1896, and was completed Feb. 26, 1896. A total of 47 days were required for the most visible portion of the bridge, and on March 22, 1896, the draw span was opened for the first time. By mid-April 1896, the bridge was essentially complete and awaiting traffic.

The opening of the bridge was officially celebrated on May 22, 1896, and traffic commenced. The celebration of the bridge opening was almost equal that of the ground-breaking ceremony.

The bridge was completed by a corporation with private funding. It was partially paid for

and maintained by toll fees charged for crossing the bridge.

The rest of the story is that the Capitol Removal Proposal was defeated by a statewide vote of 65 percent in favor of retaining the Capitol in Jefferson City.

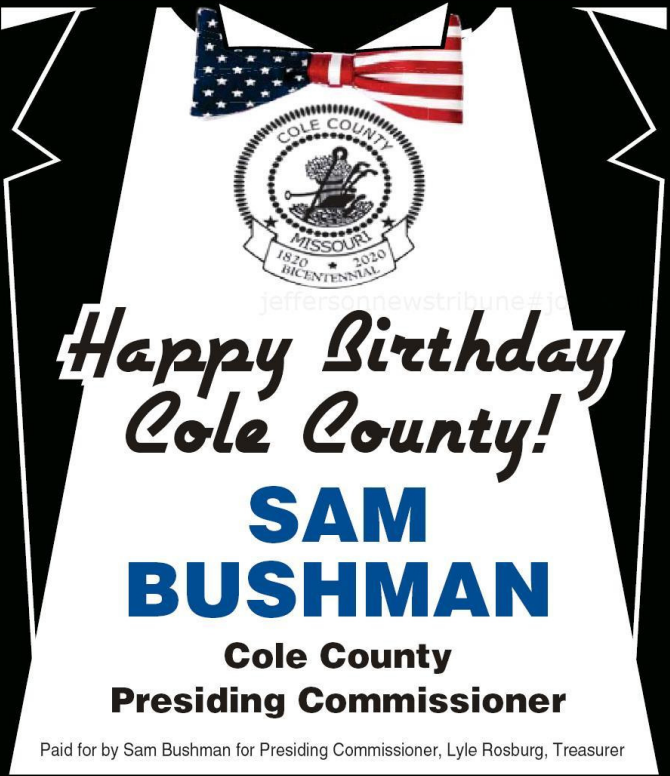
Wayne Johnson is a Jefferson City native and retired engineer and chemist. For the past two decades, he has worked closely with four local historical societies, setting up websites, digital imaging, search and retrieval of those images and now compiling brief general histories of people, places and events in Callaway and Cole counties' early history.



**CELEBRATING
COLE COUNTY &
78 Years**

Of Providing
PLUMBING SERVICE
to the Community.
Family Owned and Operated

615A Clark Avenue • 573-636-9661
www.schrimpfplumbing.com

**Happy Birthday
Cole County!**

**SAM
BUSHMAN**

**Cole County
Presiding Commissioner**

Paid for by Sam Bushman for Presiding Commissioner, Lyle Rosburg, Treasurer



**CELEBRATE JEFFERSON CITY
Take advantage of our Black
Card Membership!**

**Includes extra amenities such as;
Total body enhancement, tanning
beds, hydro massage beds,
massage chairs & bringing a
guest**

**\$1 Down ~
\$22.99/Month**

Please check your local club for additional membership types and special promotions. Membership details may vary by location.

3239 Missouri Blvd. • Planetfitness.com



Temple Beth El was realization of American dream

By Carolyn Bening
Historic City of Jefferson

"Give me your tired, your poor/Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free." — words of American Jewish poet Emma Lazarus.

Twelve Hebrew men, most from Bavaria and in the clothing industry, immigrated on sailing ships past the Liberty Statue, eventually migrating to Jefferson City. They comprised a fragment of the thousands of Jewish families emigrating as part of the mid-19th century Reform Judaism movement erupting out of Germany against more extreme Orthodox Judaism.

Their faith and ritual observances had identified four components of a community of Reformed Jewish faithful: a gathering of a minyan (Jewish prayer meeting), the creation of a cemetery, the building of a synagogue, and a benevolent society built on kindness, love, and compassion for others. (Rabbi Hayim Donin To Be a Jew). In 1879 the Capital City's Jewish community of 12 families met the first goal when prayer services were held in members' homes, thereby keeping the weekly Shabbat.

An early Jewish merchant in Jefferson City was Morris Obermayer, whose death in 1876 resulted in his burial to be held in a St. Louis Hebrew cemetery, necessitating the forming of the Jefferson City Hebrew Cemetery

Association. Anticipating a future synagogue, members of the association formed in 1879 on paper the Beth El Congregation, meaning "House of God."

The second, more urgent goal was the building of a Hebrew cemetery. To bury their dead "with the ceremonies and usages of the Jewish religion," the Cemetery Association purchased a plot in February 1879 on East McCarty Street, naming it "Maple Grove Cemetery." Besides the Jewish custom of remembering the gravesite with a tombstone, Gail Severance mentioned that the names of deceased loved ones are read on the anniversary of their passing at the Sabbath service.

However, the gravesites were moved in 1932 when McCarty Street was widened. An agreement with Riverview Cemetery reserved Section 10 for use by Temple members and those of Jewish faith, an agreement still standing today. Early burials in the Maple Grove Cemetery were Abraham Straus, father of Joseph, in February 1889 and Jacob Goldman in February 1907.

The construction of Beth El Temple was realized on April 3, 1882, when six Jewish women, members of the Hebrew Ladies Sewing Society, raised \$1,800 to purchase land on Monroe Street. Prominent local architect Frank B. Miller designed the 38-by-25-foot brick and cut-stone Temple building, completing it in 1883. Twelve Temple families observed

the High Holidays of Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur that October 136 years ago.

Renovating the temple in 1954 included a kitchen, bathroom and heating system. In 1968, an updated interior included walnut paneling, red carpeting, arched ceilings and stained-glass windows depicting Jewish symbols. Behind the altar, the eternal light illuminates the Hebrew inscription "Know before Whom you stand."

The fourth tenet described by Rabbi Hayim Donin, central to Jewish religious faith, is kindness, love and compassion for others as taught in the Torah. Over its 140 years of existence, members of Temple Beth El have exemplified this Jewish daily life by their community civic responsibilities serving on hospital boards and auxiliaries to county health drives to city arts and library councils.

Today's Beth El Sisterhood is responsible for church suppers, Temple upkeep, community educational programs and century-old festival celebrations. Purim marks the joyful deliverance of the Jews from the Persians. Upholding this festival tradition, members practice tzedakah, acts of charity and kindness, by sending baskets of food to friends and gifts and donations to those in need.

The Days of Awe, 10 days of self-reflection, include Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish New Year (beginning Sept. 29 this year). This joyous High Holiday, commemorating the world's

creation, begins in the synagogue's prayer service and by the sounding of the shofar, a ram's horn trumpet. In the home, two candles are lighted, and blessings recited over the wine and bread, challah baked in a round shape, the circle of life.

Special dishes customarily served on Rosh Hashanah involve honey, wishing others a sweet new year. The honey cakes or tzimmes have become a distinctive dish for Temple member Gail Severance; as a beekeeper, she enjoys creating honey jars in September for friends. Reflecting on the synagogue's Rosh Hashanah celebration, Gail commented, "I like to think of the generations of Jefferson City's Jewish community who have come together in this special place."

Nearing its 150-year anniversary in 2022, the Temple Beth El congregation has been blessed by keeping their traditions and culture true to their faith, but also by their sharing of blessings, a sharing of the joyous as well as the sorrowful experiences, with members and strangers. The foundation of that bond is the synagogue, the oldest Reform temple west of the Mississippi in its original structure and in continuous use since its inception.

Carolyn Bening, a former assistant editor of Historic City of Jefferson's Yesterday & Today newsletter, is a local historian, retired high school and university teacher, and amateur genealogist.

Celebrating 20 Years

Providing baking supplies, snacks and candies.

FULL DELI - BAKERY & GREENHOUSE



Shirk's Country Market

New Hwy. 50 West
345 Rt. U, Centertown **573-584-3650**

Open Mon-Fri. 8:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. - Sat. 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. - Closed Sundays

Southside's alleys and ways — a simpler way of life

By Carolyn Bening
Historic City of Jefferson

Although both were established mid-19th century, the Southside alleys were the antithesis of Hog Alley in the capital's downtown, the mud-infested three-block alleyway declared segregated housing for former slaves and servants. In contrast, the Southside alleys became close-knit German neighborhoods with substantial brick residences and businesses of newly arrived immigrants from the Bavarian home village of Muenchberg. Nearly every square block in Munichburg was divided by several alleys, now called ways. However, most history and activity were located on Cedar Alley running some eight blocks from Broadway to Jackson streets, parallel to Dunklin Street.

The unique Missouri-German Vernacular architecture of two-story brick Victorian street-side residences and smaller framed rear alley houses and carriage garages provided additional housing for newly arrived immigrants, for extended family members, or for income-generating rental property. A surprising number of alley residences remain.

Required for access to back properties, Cedar Alley technically begins in Schwartzott's Subdivision, drawn by architect Wilhelm Vogdt in 1887, on the Broadway-Dunklin corner. Nine street houses were built on this historic block facing Broadway and Dunklin Street, all having direct access to a rear alley. Remaining in this back alley is the small, yet sturdy 12-by-24-foot Saar-Pietsch House built around 1890. Built of soft, porous brick, the alley house features a tiny attic above two 10-by-10 rooms, each with a separate flue. The currently occupied residence sits behind the Katherine Langerhans House (on the National Register of Historic Places), now The Schaefer House, at 618 Broadway St.

Still in Cedar Alley, a one-story frame California Bungalow sits behind the Clarence Buersmeyer House, (1929 NRHP) at 608 Broadway St. The alley home's occupant was the caretaker of horses stabled in the carriage house behind 610 Broadway St, the John Sinclair House (1913 NRHP). A second structure farther behind the stable at 610 was a one-and-a-half-story brick building with painted walls and gable roof that may have originally been the carriage house for the Henry Schwartzott House on the other end of the lot. Historian Jane Beem describes this building resembling a typical-to-that-era smokehouse appearing on the 1869 "Bird's Eye View" map of the

Capital City.

Two alley houses, now garages, in the 200 Cedar Way block were originally designed for an extended family's residence. The one-story brick alley house with two garage bays separated by a single arched doorway sits behind the Martin Gipfert House (1901 NRHP) at 218 W. Dunklin St. Behind the two-story brick Joseph & Louisa Pope House, (1897 NRHP) at 222 W. Dunklin St., now Rosewood Music, sits a one-story rectangular rock-faced concrete-block outbuilding with window and attic openings.

Besides alleys, a defining identity of Southside was its citizens' love of beer as marked by a major brewery in existence on Cedar Alley for some 150 years. Historian and Southside resident Walter Schroeder writes beer was a unifying bond of all German immigrants: "When drinking together, Catholics, Lutherans, Evangelicals and freethinkers forgot their historic differences, bound together by *gemütlichkeit*, that warm, cozy feeling that develops with good times in a social setting."

In 1870, a Muenchberg, Bavarian immigrant George Wagner located his brewery on the existing Gundelfinger Brewery property in the 100 block of West Dunklin. The 1885 Sanford Fire Map illustrates Wagner's City Brewery on Cedar Alley as one long building housing the Wagner family dwelling, saloon, brewery and icehouse facing Dunklin. Employees lived on premises, utilizing "sleeping rooms" warmed by coal-heated stoves and lights kept alight with lard oil.

Then, in 1892, another Bavarian immigrant, Jacob E. Moerschel, razed the Wagner brewery to build an even more profitable Capitol Brewery Company. The Sanford 1908 map shows the brewery including a company office, a brew house, and two cold storage facilities on the alley; "Freezing Tanks" (ice plant) and "Bottling Headquarters" on the Dunklin Street side. The alley held stables, later converted to garages, for twelve delivery horses. The Moerschel Brewery was closed in 1947 due to competition from St. Louis beers and the buildings demolished in 1970, replaced by a Safeway store.

What kept the brewers returning to this same block were the caves in Munichburg's hills, so important for beer storage before refrigeration. A multi-layered limestone cellar had been dug into the hillside under Tanner Way, south of ECCO Lounge on Jefferson Street, where beer was stored in kegs to serve the capital's saloons. Today, little is left of the impressive brewing industry created before



Submitted

Capitol (Moerschel) Brewery Co. is shown in 1896, on Cedar Alley and Washington Street.



Submitted

This photo shows the Gipfert Carriage House at 206½ Cedar Alley.



Submitted

Saar-Pietsch Alley House in Cedar Alley 1890.

1850, except for brewery collectors' items.

Stories heard over the years flow easily in pubs today about childhoods spent in Southside, along the alleys or at the traveling circuses held in the unnamed alley

behind Farmers Home, a hotel and saloon for farmers, now the ECCO Lounge. The circus provided entertainment for many where, Schroeder said, one could "make a quarter by wrestling a bear" or watch ventriloquists, magicians and medicine shows." Unfortunately, the alley houses, like the magicians' sleight-of-hand, have now nearly vanished, taking their stories with them.

Sources used for article include Jane Beem's nominations National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for the Southside and the Broadway-Dunklin Street historic districts and Walter A. Schroeder's "Breweries and Saloons in Jefferson City, Missouri" and "Southside Sketches."

Carolyn Bening, a former assistant editor of *Historic City of Jefferson's Yesterday & Today* newsletter, is a local historian, retired high school and university teacher, and geologist.

Businesses evolve from neighborhood groceries to supermarket chains

By Nancy Thompson
Historic City of Jefferson

The grocery business has changed dramatically since Daniel Colgan opened the first general store in 1827 on the northeast corner of the Capitol grounds. For the first 150 years, locally, they were owner-operated. Today, only one family-owned grocery store remains in Jefferson City.

By 1830, Israel Read and Thomas and Philip Miller also had opened stores in Jefferson City. They had no other competition until Morris and Joseph Obermeyer opened a business on High Street in 1844.

About 1,000 people lived in Jefferson City in 1852, when German immigrant John Asef established the first meat market at 109 E. High St. The store expanded to other locations, and several of his sons continued the business until closing in 1964.

By 1900, the population was 9,664, with 37 grocery establishments and three meat markets. Seven stores were in the 100 block of East High Street, 12 in the 200 block and three in the 300 block.

General stores carried a full range of mer-

chandise including groceries, dry goods, hardware and feed. Merchants purchased staple items in bulk from wholesalers and repackaged them for sale in smaller quantities. Local farmers supplied milk, produce and live chickens, while fishermen provided fish from the Missouri River.

Many of these early companies were "mom and pop" operations, owned and operated by husband and wife, and frequently involving other family members. It was common for them to live in the same building as the business or nearby. Subsequent generations sometimes continued the operation.

John Herman Schulte left St. Peter's School after the eighth grade then clerked in grocery stores for a time. He opened his own store in 1902 at 702 E. McCarty St. He and his family lived across the street. In 1944, when John Herman died, his sons, Adolph and Cecil, ran the business until it closed around 1980.

When the population was 14,490 in 1920, Jefferson City had 34 grocery stores and five meat markets. As more homes left the downtown area, the stores followed, becoming not only a place to shop, but also a community gathering spot. Many offered credit and home

delivery service.

At the same time, national chain stores started competing with locally owned establishments. In 1925, Kroger Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, entered the Jefferson City market with five stores around the city, and Piggy Wigly, of Memphis, Tennessee, opened a store on East High Street in 1929.

By the 1930s, the population had grown by 7,000, the number of grocery stores had doubled and meat markets had reduced by half.

Temple Stephens Company, of Moberly, arrived in 1935 and expanded to four stores by 1940. In 1937, The Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company opened two stores on East High Street then consolidated to one market at 207 Adams St. in 1942. This was the beginning of the self-serve era in the business.

Growth slowed in the 1940s, when Jefferson City's population was 24,268, with 64 stores offering both groceries and meat.

The 1950s and '60s were a time of transition. Family-owned stores were space-limited and unable to stock the extensive line of goods carried by the larger chains. It was difficult to match the financial staying power of the large See **Groceries**, Page 33



Submitted

Bob and Marjorie Schulte, with their young son, Doug, broke ground for their new store at 1904 Southwest Blvd. When Schulte's IGA Foodliner opened in September 1976, it was the largest grocery store in Jefferson City. In 1997, they switched warehouse affiliations, and the store was renamed Schulte's Fresh Foods.

Providing Insurance & Financial Services with Excellent Custom Service




For Over
40 years

Brad J. Hutchison Agency

3401 W. Truman Blvd., Suite 200
Jefferson City, MO 65109
Bus: 573-634-3033
brad@bradhutchisonsf.com



State Farm Companies, Home Office Bloomington, Illinois



Happy Birthday, Cole County!

from your #1 Garage Door Installer

Jefferson City 573-893-2575	Osage Beach 573-348-4399	California 573-796-4949
--------------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------

Over 35 Years Of Sales & Service
For Overhead Doors & Electric Operators

Historic brickyards helped build Jefferson City

By **Walter Schroeder**
Historic City of Jefferson

Beautiful, historic residences and businesses in Jefferson City were built from millions of bricks. Where did they come from? Fortunately, Jefferson City has abundant supplies of clay-rich loess mantling the hills along the Missouri River. Loess is the accumulation from thousands of years of dirt or dust blown out of the Missouri River valley in continental ice sheets, ideal for basic brick-making.

Bricks were made in Jefferson City from its earliest years for specific purposes, like the first state building in 1826. As the city grew, brick-making became a business, mostly in the hands of German immigrants.

Bricks have many colors, styles, qualities and endurance. Most of the bricks used in construction in the 19th century were "soft bricks," which absorb water and leave whitish efflorescence where the water with dissolved salts from the clay evaporated on the brick surface. Historic soft brick structures usually require chemical treatment or resurfacing with higher grade bricks.

By 1878 and continuing until World War I, three major brick makers dominated the business in Jefferson City. All were located in the clay-rich hillsides near the river.

A state-owned brickyard sat at the foot of Chestnut

Street next to the prison to supply bricks made by convicts for state buildings. In 1896, a Sedalian claimed it unfairly competed with private companies on the open market, but the warden said that allegation was just part of Sedalia's effort to move the capital there.

Two private brick companies were opposite each other on the sides of the wide mouth of Wears Creek in the Mill-bottom. The Dulle Brick Company dug its clay loess on the hillside behind the Selinger Center. Its sheds and kilns were near the southwest corner of Broadway and West Main streets where now there is a parking lot.

Dulle supplied 800,000 bricks for building St. Peter Catholic Church next door in 1883. Dulle became the JC Brick Company in 1888, and the names associated with this company are Jacob Tanner, J.B. Bruns, Philip Ott, Henry Kroeger and Charles Opel. Opel, a local architect, likely used bricks from the JC Brick Company in many of his buildings. In 1890 alone, the company made 1 million bricks.

The Pohl family brick company was in the 300 block of Harrison Street and occupied the site of today's Missouri Transportation Department complex. Clay was dug from the raw hillside holding up Bolivar Street, with roofed

See **Brickyards**, Page 34

Groceries

Continued from Page 32

corporations, and many were squeezed out of the market.

Robert C. Schulte (not related to John Herman Schulte) was a student at Lincoln University when he opened his first store at 901 E. High St. in 1958 with meat cutter Bill Tichelkamp. In 1965, they opened a second store at 1805 Missouri Blvd., and Schulte soon bought out Tichelkamp.

Schulte added stores on Madison and Dunklin streets, plus five markets in Fulton, Columbia, Eldon and California. He then opened a grand new store in 1976 at 1904 Southwest Blvd., eventually consolidating operations there.

Robert (Bob) Schulte married Marjorie Lehman in 1955, and they had eight children who grew up in the family business. Their son, John, remembers sorting pop bottles when he was 10 and working in the store by high school. Today he's the general manager, and his sister, Kathy Moad, is office manager. Their brother, Bob Jr., retired in 2018, but his wife, Debbie, still manages the floral department. Diane Schulte's husband, Dave Siebeneck, ran the bakery and is semi-retired. Today, six grandchildren continue in the family operation, which has become an integral part of the community.

Currently, Jefferson City's population is around 43,000, and the city has seven freestanding grocery stores plus four big-box stores. Schulte's Fresh Foods is the only one that is locally owned.

Nancy Arnold Thompson is a retired medical administrator and former member of the Cemetery Resources Board for Jefferson City. Her hobby is cemetery preservation and restoration.

"Real Estate The Right Way"



Serving the Jefferson City area for 16 years 11/4/20!



Julie Beck
www.julie-beck.com
690-6484



Dottie Bemboom
690-1551



Dave Becker
644-3491



Marianne Pollock
ABR, CRS, GRI
www.marianne-pollock.com
632-8600



Joanie Forck
GRI
www.joanieforck.com
632-8502



Dana Wildhaber
GRI, Broker
www.ontheterraceworking.com
632-8501



Damion Gerlt
www.damionshomes.com
632-8511



Nicole Patterson
GRI
nicolepattersononline.com
632-8506



Tina Weber
GRI
632-8508



Jami Wenzel
GRI, AHWID
www.jamishomes.com
230-2084



Shirley Luebbering
632-8505



Donna Porter
680-5391



Greg Bemboom
632-8510



Joe Schaefer
632-8503



Jennifer Michel
301-2288



Kim Stockskill
680-9043



Kristi Buhr
690-8405

3219 Emerald Ln., Suite 800 632-8500

Brickyards

Continued from Page 33

drying sheds, a wood yard and firing kilns in the flat land at the base.

Bernard Pohl, father of 16 children, lived nearby at 712 W. High St. He immigrated from German Emsland of extreme northwest Germany, where his family were peat diggers and brick makers. Pohl bricks were prized for color and durability.

A 19-year-old German immigrant, Josef Zeisberg, worked at the Pohl brick yard 1881-83, and his memoirs provide us a detailed description of living with the large Pohl family and how the brickyard functioned.

Brick-making was seasonal. It began in April and ended by December. Workers had 10-hour days, including night shifts, because kilns' high temperatures had to be maintained perpetually. Clay was mixed with Missouri River sand, loam and water. The mixture was hand-molded into wooden forms for standard-sized bricks, then stacked inside the kiln in such a way as to allow hot air to circulate around every one. Zeisberg said stacking was the most strenuous work. The kiln was heated with charcoal, also made in the brickyard. In the 1880s, pay ranged



Photo by Carl Deeg, State Historical Society of Missouri

An 1892 photo of part of the Millbottom taken from the Missouri state Capitol dome shows Pohl's Brickyard in the lower right between the Bagnell Branch of the Railroad and Bolivar Street. The raw clay bank, drying sheds and firing kilns are visible.

from \$1.10 per day for wheeling sand to \$1.75 for the molders.

Local architect Fred Binder likely used Pohl's bricks for his buildings, like Central United Church of Christ, the Music Hall and Binder buildings in 200 block of

East High Street, and the early Jefferson City Water Works and Water Tower.

Brick-making was closely tied to the pace of city construction. Newspaper accounts in 1893-94 reported delays in brick supply interfered with project com-

pletion. Construction of the Missouri River Bridge was expected to increase building in Jefferson City and raised fears of insufficient supplies of brick. In response, the JC Brick Company added a new dryer, increasing capacity from 30,000 bricks a day to millions a year. Drying no longer would be dependent on sunshine and dry weather. In 1891, 300 men were employed in brick-making, not including convicts at the state brick works.

In addition to buildings, millions of bricks were the first materials to hard-surface streets over a crushed limestone base, and for sidewalks, to replace stepping stones.

After World War I, brick-making in Jefferson City rapidly declined as competition could produce bricks from higher-grade clays, like the kaolin clay of the A.P. Green Refractory in Mexico, Missouri, or Harbison-Walker in Fulton, which could bear the cost of long-distance shipping.

Walter Schroeder grew up in Jefferson City and is a retired professor of geography. He is the author of three books on the history of the Old Munichburg neighborhood.

His most recent work, "The Americanization of Francis Joseph Zeisberg: A German Immigrant's Life in Jefferson City, Missouri, 1881-1892" will appear in the July 2020 issue of the Missouri Historical Review.

A part of Cole County since 1902,

CENTRAL BANK IS PROUD TO RECOGNIZE OUR COUNTY'S HISTORY

over the last 200 years and its achievements that will come in the next 200.



AS PART OF CENTRAL BANK COMPANY

CENTRALBANK.NET | 634.1111 | MEMBER FDIC



Central Bank
Strong roots. Endless possibilities.™

PRINTED AND DISTRIBUTED BY PRESSREADER
 PressReader.com +1 604 278 4604
 COPYRIGHT AND PROTECTED BY APPLICABLE LAW

jeffersonnewstribune#johnsonwe@embarqmail.com

jeffersonnewstribune#johnsonwe@embarqmail.com



Fechtel Beverage & Sales, Inc.



Bringing the World to our Community with Cheer

jeffersonnewstribune#johnsonwe@embarqmail.com

Cole County Courthouse tunnel teases imagination

By Jenny Smith
Historic City of Jefferson

Paris and Naples have their catacombs, London has its abandoned tube stations and Jefferson City, too, has history beneath its streets.

In early May, work crews digging in the lawn of the Cole County Courthouse were surprised to discover brick-lined underground tunnels. Neither city engineers, Cole County nor Ameren officials were aware of their existence.



Courtesy/1900 Cole County Illustrated Sketch Book
Ernst Simonsen

Why and when were they built? What are the secrets of these shadowy recesses? Our imaginations can probably conjure a far more intriguing answer than reality.

Area businessman Michael Deetz had the opportunity to peer into the murky depths of the recently uncovered courthouse tunnel. He observed the tunnels were about 2 feet below the surface, about 6 feet wide, had arched brick-lined ceilings (in good shape) and dirt floors (maybe). The height varied because silt, dirt and debris had fallen, raising the base.

It did not appear to run under High Street, but parallel to it. Although he did not foray into the darkness far, Deetz saw no artifacts revealing its former use. (And no skeletons or rats the size of dogs, as legends go.)

A clue is offered in the biographical sketch of Swedish immigrant Ernst Simonsen. A mechanical engineer, Simonsen came to America in 1881, then to Jefferson City in 1889 along with a colleague, Henry Walther. They bought the Jefferson Foundry, located in what is now Jefferson Landing, and renamed it the Simonsen-Walther Manufacturing Company.

In 1895, Simonsen teamed up with P.H. Loethen to create the Jefferson Heating Company and soon after sold his interest in the foundry. The heating company offered district heating technology that was sweeping the nation — one central source of heat to supply a network of buildings through underground pipes.

First introduced in the United States in the 1870s, it was a steam-based convection heating system fueled by coal. The heating company's power plant, heated water to create steam. Propelled by turbines, the steam moved through a network of pipes housed in underground tunnels big enough for a man to walk in.

The steam was delivered to the building, distributing heat through radiators. As the steam cooled and re-condensed into water, it was moved back to the power plant in a circuit to be reheated. Steam leaving the power plant could

reach temperatures of 90-95 degrees Fahrenheit. The water returning to the plant was around 65-70 degrees Fahrenheit.

It is the same science used in a home basement boiler but on a larger scale. The company also sold on-site boilers.

District heating systems were in wide use up to the 1930s. The old Missouri State Penitentiary used such a system, as did many university campuses, and many still do. There are many tales of attempted prisoner escapes through these tunnels and of adventurous students exploring campus tunnels.

In Simonsen's biography in the 1900 Cole County Sketch Book, some of the buildings served by his company were noted, including the "Cole County Courthouse, Gasconade County Courthouse, four buildings at Lincoln Institute, Missouri Pacific Passenger Station, State Armory, Exchange Bank, Dallmeyer Building, Realty Building and a number of private residences." The Armory in 1900 was on the Capitol grounds facing Broadway.

The fact his heating company served the courthouse is the evidence the tunnels uncovered are likely cavities of steam tunnels. One question that begs to be answered: Who built these tunnels?

Due to failing health, Simonsen sold his interest in the heating company in 1910. But it is reasonable to assume his service expanded to other buildings after 1900.

We remember Simonsen not for his heating company but for the public school named after him. In 1903, he married Fredericka DeWyl, Missouri's first registered female pharmacist. Simonsen was active in the community, with particular interest in the city's education system, and had plans to monetarily assist the local schools. But when he died in 1913, it was Fredericka who faithfully fulfilled her husband's dream. It was noted in a Daily Capitol News article in 1943, "His was the first automobile funeral conducted in the city."

The high school in the 500 block of East Miller Street was completed in 1905, but it lacked funds to equip "manual training and domestic science departments," the article noted. Fredericka made these funds available in her husband's name. "This was one of the largest gifts ever made to a public school in Missouri" at the time.

Simonsen's tunnels seem to be a few of many tunnels under Jefferson City that tease our fascination. The brewing company on the Southside had tunnels. Some old houses in town reportedly had tunnels to the river. Some houses had tunnels to keep things cool or to hide illegal liquor or runaway slaves. The courthouse tunnels are now buried under a concrete pad, but whatever their purpose, we are drawn to their mystery and intrigue.

Jenny Smith is a retired chemist with the Highway Patrol Crime Lab and former editor of the Historic City of Jefferson's Yesterday and Today newsletter.

Celebrating Cole County's 200 years!

JEFF HOELSCHER has served proudly as Eastern District Commissioner for Cole County since 2009 and is looking to the future when he serves again in 2021.

2009 • 2013 • 2017 • 2021

Paid for by Citizens for Jeff Hoelscher, Greg Kolb, Treasurer

CommunityPoint BANK
Growing Together

13218 Railroad Ave
Russellville, MO 65074
(573) 782-3881

14112 Redfield Dr
Eugene, MO 65032
(573) 498-3311

15833 Hwy C
Versailles, MO 65084
(573) 539-2630

Member FDIC
www.ourcpb.com
Equal Housing Lender

Steve's Pest Control, Inc.

Professional Pest and Termite Elimination Services

Thank you for continuously voting us your #1 Pest Control business of Jefferson City!

**Now you've got a friend
in the Pest Control Business!**



**Serving Jefferson City
since 1988!**

pressreader PRINTED AND DISTRIBUTED BY PRESSREADER
PressReader.com +1 604 278 4604
COPYRIGHT AND PROTECTED BY APPLICABLE LAW

Storm may take structure, but not history of Dallmeyer Home

By Michelle Brooks
Historic City of Jefferson

The imposing blonde-brick, two-story home which set the tone for the revitalization of Capitol Avenue may be lost to the present-day eye. But the memories from generations of the Dallmeyer family, as well as the concerted restoration by Frank and Carol Burkhead, are forever written in the community history.

The original one-story, red-brick home at 600 E. Main St. faced west. An addition including a second story was added about 1875. Then, in about 1910, it was remodeled in a neo-classic style.

The first front door, facing Marshall Street, was filled in with an ornate dining buffet and the new front door and portico flanked with fluted, Corinthian columns. The second-story porch may have been added in the 1930s.

Col. William Quintilis Dallmeyer bought the double corner lot in 1869. He reared five children there with his wife, Sophie Louisa — Ferdinand, Pauline, William Augustus, Rudolph and Viola. East Main Street, at the time, was becoming the premier residential street for the prominent and wealthy, anchored by the Missouri State Penitentiary. The businesses they operated were close by in the prison factories, downtown and the Capitol.

In 1845, Dallmeyer immigrated from Dissen, Hanover,

(later Germany) at the age of 16, first working as a dry goods clerk in New York City and then in the commission business in New Orleans. By 1854, he was in the dry goods business in St. Louis. Two years later, he established a general store at Cooper Hill in Gasconade County, where he farmed while also serving as postmaster at Woolam and justice of the peace.

He earned the title colonel after serving in the Civil War. He enlisted in September 1861 with Company B of the Osage County Home Guard, or Captain Cooper's Home Guard. And later, he led a Six Month Missouri Militia called Dallmeyer's Battalion.

Gasconade County elected him as its state representative in 1864 and 1866, serving as chairman of the ways and means committee. In 1868, he was elected as the 10th state treasurer at a salary of \$3,000.

After his government service, he stayed in the Capital City, where he opened a dry goods store and became a force in the financial industry. William's youngest brother, Rudolph, immigrated to Jefferson City in 1874 to help his brother and eventually opened his own dry goods store at 206-208 E. High St.

In 1871, along with Nelson Burch, he organized the First National Bank, absorbing the Capital City Bank. Dallmeyer was elected cashier from 1874-82. Then he bought a controlling interest in the Exchange Bank in August 1882 and became cashier. Later, he was elected president of



William Q. Dallmeyer, 1845-1908



William A. Dallmeyer, 1865-1934

Exchange Bank in 1907.

"Col. Dallmeyer, while an enterprising and progressive citizen, who has been identified with the progressive spirits of the Capital City since he made it his home in 1868, is a man of prudence and fine judgment, who ranks with the best financiers of the state," according to the 1900 Jefferson City Sketchbook.

"Under the direction of his well-balanced mind his movements in life have been attended with uniform and substantial success. His sterling integrity and prudent business judgment has been a great factor in making the Exchange Bank one of the greatest financial concerns in Central Missouri."

William Q's son, William "Augustus," followed in his father's footsteps as cashier, and later president, of

See **Dallmeyer**, Page 39

Since  1933

Capital Machine Company

Serving commercial & industrial business, also farm and home in central MO for

OVER 85 YEARS

Let us take care of all your welding, machine shop & industrial equipment needs.

1101 Industrial Dr. • 634-4488



SCRUGGS-GUNLEMAN LUMBER CO. Phone 45

SCRUGGS LUMBER & CARPET ONE FLOOR

We've proudly been serving Cole County for over 100 years!

573-635-6881 | 1707 Christy Drive | www.scruggslumber.com

Dallmeyer

Continued from Page 38

Exchange Bank. Augustus started work as collector at Exchange Bank upon graduating from Kemper Military School in Boonville.

Augustus served 10 years as city treasurer and was an original organizer to prevent the Capitol removal. He also was director of the Jefferson City Building and Loan association and Jefferson City Water Works Company and officer of the Park Land and Mining Company and Jefferson City Bridge and Transit Company.

For many years, he was the president of the Missouri State Fair board. He also was a state agriculture leader, particularly in the American Hereford breed.

Augustus married Olive Ewing in 1898. They lived across Main Street from the family home until William Q.'s death in 1908. Augustus and Olive had three children, whom he continued to rear after her death in 1924. Katharine married Judge Robert Otto, and William Jr. was killed accidentally in 1932 while a student at Princeton University. Robert followed the family business at Exchange National Bank.

After nearly a century in the hands of the Dallmeyer family, the distinguished property became efficiency apartments and later office space for the Missouri Police Chiefs' Association.

In the last decade, Frank and Carol Burkhead renovated the building, retaining much of the original architectural features, and had installed two sets of pocket doors



Courtesy of Jenny Smith

The Dallmeyer Home at 600 Capitol Ave. in Jefferson City saw three generations of a prominent family grow. It was the flagship of historic renovations along the historic corridor, led by its last owners, Frank and Carol Burkhead. Lost as the result of the May 22 tornado, it came down Dec. 13.

from the Louis Lohman House, razed in 2003 in the 900 block of Jefferson Street.

A city landmark, 600 Capitol Ave. was listed on the National Register of Historic Places, where the architecture and its residents will be remembered.

The Dallmeyer House was demolished in December 2019.

Michelle Brooks is a former reporter for the Jefferson City News Tribune. She particularly is interested in recording the history of city-designated Landmarks.

A landmark saved, a neighborhood revived in city

By Jenny Smith
Historic City of Jefferson

When the Moreau Drive area was developed in the early part of the 20th century, the homes of many prominent Jefferson Citizens and five Missouri governors made it a highly desirable residential area.

But by the 1960s, the neighborhood was in slow decline as residents moved to the west-end suburbs.

In 1964, when Nicholas and Mildred Monaco bought Vineyard Place at 1122 Moreau Drive, the former stately residence had been vacant for eight years. The neglect of these many years was evident in peeling wallpaper, 19 broken windows, warped wooden floors, a dirt-floored basement and extensive moisture damage.

The structure "just smelled bad," as Nick Monaco tells it. "It was a mess." Today, Vineyard Place stands as a Jefferson City treasure, elegantly restored and probably better looking than in all its 170 years.

Vineyard Place is a 23-room Georgian Colonial mansion built circa 1849. Its history began when Missouri Gov. John Edwards (1844-48) purchased the 80 acres on which to build. Initially, he lived in what is now the back "L" before constructing the main mansion.

See **Moreau**, Page 40

CELEBRATING 75 YEARS!



Building Custom Cabinets in Jefferson City & surrounding areas including Columbia and The Lake since 1945.



**CLARENCE
KOENIGSFELD,
OWNER**

509 Enterprise
Apache Flats
893-2325




www.tobycabinetshop.com



Designed with your family in mind.


Home + Life



Chris Leuckel
573-635-1600
520 Dix Rd
Jefferson City
chrisleuckel@allstate.com

Protect what you've worked hard for.

No matter where you live or what kind of home you have, I can help you find coverage that fits your needs. Plus, Allstate TrueFit® Life Insurance could be customized to help pay off your mortgage so your loved ones have one less thing to worry about if you're gone. Call me today.



Auto Home Life Retirement

Let me help you rest easy knowing your family is protected.

Subject to terms, conditions and availability. Allstate Fire and Casualty Ins. Co., Allstate Property and Casualty Ins. Co., Allstate Vehicle and Property Ins. Co. and affiliates: 2775 Sanders Rd., Northbrook, IL 60062. In areas where Allstate home products are not available, home policies may be written by a third-party company not affiliated with Allstate. Allstate TrueFit is a term life insurance to age 95 policy issued by Allstate Assurance Co., 3075 Sanders Rd., Northbrook, IL 60062, and is available in most states with contract series FCC14AC1AC1+1. In New York, issued by Allstate Life Ins. Co. of New York, Home Office: Hauppauge, NY. Allstate TrueFit is available with contract NYLU616. This policy has exclusions, limitations and terms that may affect coverage, renewal, cancellation, termination or other contractual rights and benefits. © 2016 Allstate Ins. Co.

PRINTED AND DISTRIBUTED BY PRESSREADER
PressReader.com +1 604 278 4604
COPYRIGHT AND PROTECTED BY APPLICABLE LAW

https://newstribune.pressreader.com/news-tribune-ereader

1/1

Moreau

Continued from Page 38

According to a plat map found in the basement, the original plans included a portico with columns and a widow's walk. However, these two additions were not completed, presumably when Edwards' marriage plans collapsed. Once the house was sold in 1858 to Paul and Phoebe Edmunds, Edwards headed west seeking gold.

The Edmunds owned Vineyard Place during the Civil War's threat of an attack on Jefferson City by Confederate Gen. Sterling Price. Outnumbered Union soldiers occupied the house during this impending danger, camping on the front lawn and observing Price's movements from the roof.

The Edmunds sold the house in 1865 to Christopher Wagner, whose widow, Elizabeth, sold the house in 1888 to Mrs. Lou Bolton, who in turn sold the house and 15 acres in 1892 to Mary Hammen Haviland, from New York, widow of Frank Haviland, of the Haviland china family. The Havilands had one child, Mayme who, after also becoming a widow, moved back to Jefferson City to live with her mother.

The house, known now as Vineyard Place, was occupied for 57 years by mother and daughter — by Mary Haviland until her death in 1934 and then by daughter Mayme until her death in 1949.

Mayme defied the social norms of the day by developing the street of Vineyard Square in a male-dominated business world. Mayme designed and built up to 23 houses on Vineyard Square and the surrounding neighborhood. The homes were quality built, but she spent too much and sold them for too little. As her debts mounted,

repairs to Vineyard Place were neglected, and Mayme was reduced to renting rooms and selling eggs from her backyard chickens. For decades, Vineyard Place sunk into disrepair, taking the neighborhood down with it. Sadly, Mayme died broke.

The deed to Vineyard Place was transferred in 1947 by Elmer Ott. Elmer's wife, together with friends Mildred Monaco and Neida Raithel, principal of old Moreau Heights School, began plotting the Monacos' next move with their sights on Vineyard Place.

Nick Monaco wanted to buy the Ott house across the street, but when he presented a check to the Ott estate for the family home, Elmer, at the urging of his wife and her friends, convinced him otherwise. "They all conspired to make me buy Vineyard Place," Nick recalled. "Mildred loved this house. She had a vision."

Mildred directed the restoration work of contractor Elmer Goldammer and architect Hurst John. The original plans found in the basement were used to construct the front portico and four columns, as it was meant to be. The widow's walk was restored after removing seven layers of roofing down to the original split cedar roof. The interior was taken totally apart and put back together with as much of the original as could be saved, including walnut and oaks beams, ash stairways and banisters. Doors, windows, woodwork and flooring were removed, repaired and returned. Goldammer went to antique stores and other vintage homes to find replacement parts. The soffit brackets on the added front portico perfectly match the original. The walls are foot-thick limestone, as are the interior walls, topped by 12-foot high ceilings. Today, the mansion remains in beautifully maintained condition.

Legends of a secret tunnel in the basement are apparent and true! The opening in the east wall of the basement, now bricked up, is about 5 feet in diameter, heading east from



Submitted

Vineyard Place is seen with portico and widow's walk after restoration as described in the original architect plans discovered in the mansion's basement.

the house. According to Monaco, a neighborhood teenager, Chris Graham with fellow Cub Scouts, explored the tunnel, going in "quite a way until they did not feel comfortable going further." Its original purpose is only speculation.

And with the restoration of Vineyard Place by the Monacos, the Moreau Drive District has come back to life as well, proving that often neighborhoods go down one house at a time, just as they surely come back.

Jenny Smith is a retired chemist from the Missouri State Highway Patrol Crime Lab and former editor of HCJ's Yesterday and Today newsletter. The unabridged version of this article may found on page 4 of the May 2012 newsletter at historicityofjefferson.org/resources.

Xtreme Body & Paint

We make it shine like new!

Happy Birthday, Cole County!

And now at our expanded 1 location!

1007 Lomo Drive
Jefferson City, MO 65109
Office: (573) 893-8722

www.XtremeBodyandPaint.com



Driving the hogs out of Hog Alley



By Carolyn Bening
Historic City of Jefferson

Following the Civil War, Jefferson City's large residences scattered along High and Main streets, now East Capitol Avenue — from the statehouse to the penitentiary to the cemetery. These dirt streets, not paved until 1880s, were divided by alleys — narrow lanes lined with wooden dwellings. Reminiscing on the roads and boarded walkways at the turn of the century, Julius Conrath said “after a rain, High Street, Main Street and in fact all the streets were seas of mud. ... Hogs wallowed on High Street in the mud” (NT: Nov. 21, 1965).

Out of all this flowing mud erupted “Hog Alley,” the capital's red-light district and a haven for all termed evil: gambling, drinking, fighting and prostitution. The three blocks of Hog Alley, named for scavenger hogs penned in the alley, stretched from the old Carnegie Library on Adams Street to the parking lot of the Jefferson Office Building. If you walk past Bones Restaurant, you are walking in “Hog Alley.”

Jobs were limited in the capital after the Civil War, especially for freed slaves. The alley itself was “planned housing”—called “Negro Dw'gs” (Dwellings) by Sanborn maps — built by white owners directly behind their “respect-

able” homes and businesses east of the Capitol for their servants or laborers. Living in the alley dwellings ensured cheap, albeit unhealthy and unsafe, segregated accommodations, but ensured employment. According to Gary Kremer (Heartland History I), the 1880 census lists 635 black people living in the city with 82 percent in the downtown area, the highest concentration in Hog Alley.

Besides “Negro Dw'gs,” several businesses were located on both sides of the Alley: a tailor, barber, cabinet shop, brick cigar shop, a furniture/undertaker business, even a sausage factory. On each side of Madison Street entrance stood the five-story brick Madison Hotel — containing its own bar, billiards and barber — and the three-story City Hotel. The latter hotel bar became a focal point for drunkenness and fighting in 1867 when an argument escalated into a black/white fight with thrown brick-bats that swept into the alley, spreading its “immoral” reputation.

In addition to crime, Hog Alley became the city's unofficial red-light district. Employment was especially difficult for unmarried or widowed black women, often necessitating their resorting to prostitution to provide for their families. Bettie Barnes, a former slave, resided as a young adult in Hog Alley, where she was arrested for theft, prostitution and

failure to pay the city dog tax. Reflecting the capital's prejudices, the local paper reported on her suicide: “Bettie Barnes, the notorious colored wench who has disgraced this town for a number of years, yesterday took a dose of morphine” (People's Tribune: April 27, 1881).

Of course, not all Alley residents were criminals or ladies of the night. The 1880 Census records well-respected black people, employed as domestic servants, living in the Alley, including Fannie Smith and Newton Wright working for lumber merchant Louis Lambert at 329 E. High St., and Mahala Carter, a servant for Wm. Q. Dallmeyer at 289 E. Capitol Ave. According to historian Dr. Robert Young, the well-known freed slave Uncle Billy Hart inhabited an East Main rear alley log house most of his life.

Besides Alley houses, several black-owned businesses sprouted around Hog Alley, attesting to the respectability and responsibility of the African-American community. Howard Barnes, known as one of the best cooks in the city, and John Lane, former slave, operated “Delmonico's,” a hotel/restaurant at 212 Madison St. (Hotel Governor), around the corner from the Alley. Another popular establishment fronting the Alley on Monroe Street was the “Silver Moon Hotel and Cafe,” where traveling See **Hog Alley**, Page 43

Courtesy of Carolyn McDowell
A turn-of-the-20th-century postcard labeled “Queen of Hog Alley,” Jefferson City, MO,” indicates the Alley's widespread reputation.



“You always knew there was a place this nice”

...our city slogan and it's true for our surrounding communities too!

“Fulfilling dreams of home since 1979”

Offering the best real estate counseling and service in the marketplace....

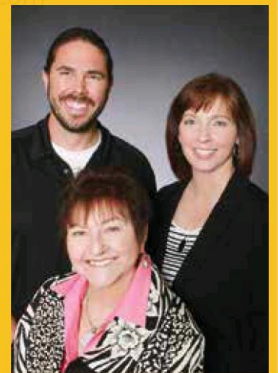
Sharon Keating

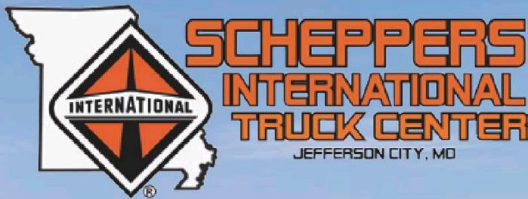
Golden Results Team
Sharon, Jon and Dayla

573-619-8860 • 573-761-3414

sharonk@remax.net

www.jeffcityhomes.com





**1722 Southridge Dr
(573)636-2133
www.alscheppers.com**

CELEBRATING 81 YEARS!

"KEEPING TRUCKERS TRUCKIN' SINCE 1939"



HyVee
TREAT YOURSELF



Pharmacy • Health Market • Italian Express • Bakery • Service Meat • Catering • Wine & Spirit
Floral Shop • Fuel Station • Fresh Produce • Kitchen • Starbucks • Chinese Express • Red Box
Fresh Seafood • Sushi • Fresh Delicatessen • Capital Region Quick Care

TRY HY-VEEAISLESONLINE.COM TODAY

Hog Alley

Continued from Page 41

African Americans could safely stay in a racially integrated capital. The historic Silver Moon was razed for parking lots.

The city ignored the crowded, unsanitary conditions in the downtown ghetto, as police ignored the crimes, blaming the disgraceful situation on the Alley itself: "The breeding place for all manner of diseases that have their origin and flourish in the midst of filth" (People's Tribune: May 1882). It was fear and ignorance that finally cleaned up the "intolerable nuisance" of Hog Alley in 1882. A local physician had mistakenly blamed the deaths of one black family's three children on smallpox; the coroner later determined cause was stomach inflammation. Panic-driven officials herded the black residents out of their Alley homes, boarded the buildings to deter occupation and blocked entrances with armed guards, thereby imprisoning remaining residents.

However, it took another 10 years to clean out the hogs. The Hog Ordinance was enforced, Alley structures were razed, some streets were paved, signs were posted at Alley entrances to keep "undesirables" out, and Hog was sanitized to Commercial Alley.

By 1915, the Alley residents and businesses had moved on to other segregated neighborhoods around Lafayette Street, rebuilding



Summers collection, Mo State Archives

The Capitol Telephone Company office is seen at the corner of Madison and the alley.

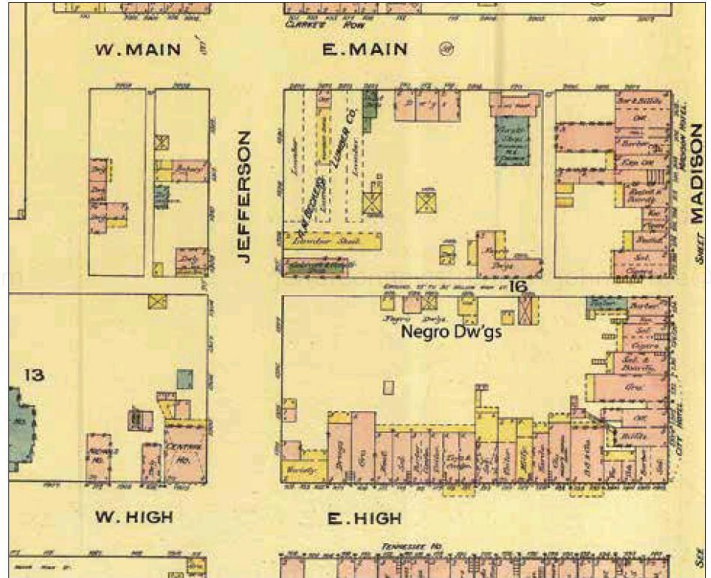


Summers collection, Mo State Archives

The Silver Moon Hotel and Café fronting Hog Alley (on right) on Monroe Street.

successful lives around the "Foot" and Lincoln Institute — until the next "cleansing" erupted with urban renewal in the 1960s.

An unabridged version of this article is available in the online November 2017 news-



Missouri Digital Heritage, Mo State Archives.

1885 Sanborn Fire Map showing one block of Hog Alley with Negro Dw'gs and surrounding businesses.

letter at historiccityofjefferson.org/resources.

Carolyn Bening is a retired high school/university teacher, historian and genealogist. She

is a former writer and assistant editor for the Historic City of Jefferson's *Yesterday and Today* Newsletter.

U.S. RENTS-IT
RENTAL- SALES- SERVICE
& PARTY CENTER

SERVING COLE COUNTY SINCE 1939!

Hugo (H.P.) Gentges

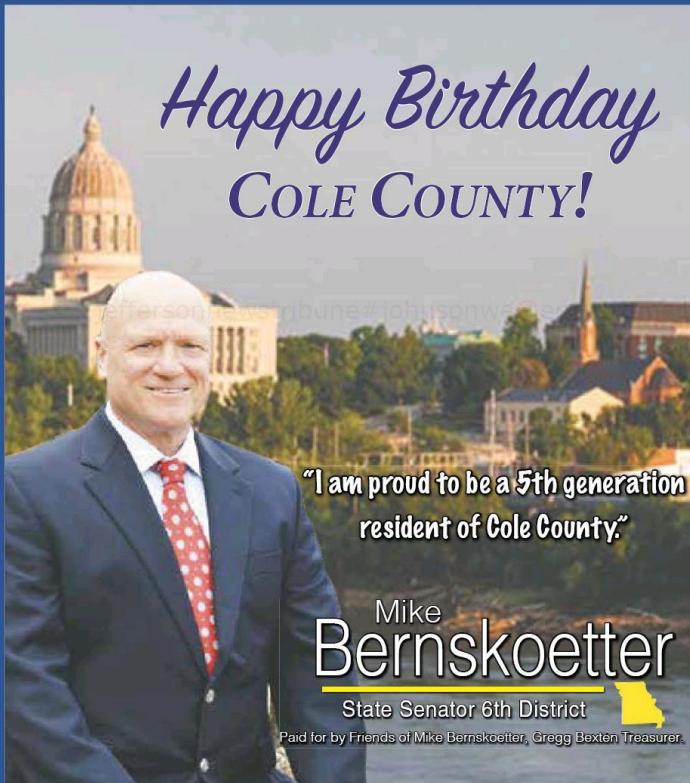
Steve and Janice (Gentges) Houser

THANK YOU FOR CONTINUOUSLY VOTING US #1 RENTAL STORE FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION THE FAMILY TRADITION CONTINUES!

1513 INDUSTRIAL DR., JEFFERSON CITY, MO 673-635-6171

READERS CHOICE AWARDS 2020

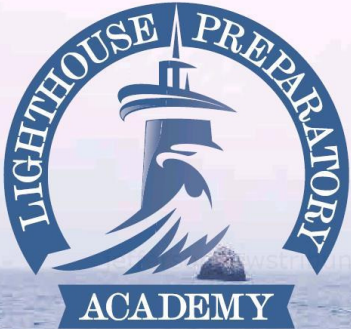
*Happy Birthday
COLE COUNTY!*



*"I am proud to be a 5th generation
resident of Cole County."*

**Mike
Bernskoetter**
State Senator 6th District

Paid for by Friends of Mike Bernskoetter, Gregg Bexten Treasurer.



**HAPPY BIRTHDAY,
COLE COUNTY!**

**216 El Mercado Plaza
Jefferson City, MO 65109
(573) 645-5253**

*"Before you act, listen. Before you react, think.
Before you spend, earn. Before you criticize, wait.
Before you quit, try." -William Arthur Ward*

**Oscar's
CLASSIC DINER**

1950'S

PRESENT



CELEBRATING SEVERAL DECADES SERVING MID-MISSOURI!
Thank you for your visits and friendship!

Eastland Plaza • 659-0006 • www.OscarsClassicDiner.com





Local team advanced to national semi-pro baseball tourney in '36

By Michelle Brooks

For the Historic City of Jefferson

Missouri's first statewide semi-pro baseball tournament was held in Jefferson City in 1936. The National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, based in Wichita, Kansas, had held national tournaments for a few years and was looking for participation from Missouri.

Only eight teams, from the anticipated 20-plus invitations, had signed up by the July 8 deadline. So Columbia, the original host site, cancelled for "lack of interest." The congress office sent its public relations man, Harry "HAP" Peebles, to the Capital City to see the event through.

Peebles set up his temporary office at the sports desk of the Jefferson City News Tribune's 4-year-old building downtown. He sent out 100 invitations to semi-pro ball clubs statewide, yielding 10 more teams.

The 11-day ballfest was set at Whiteway Park, later the local drive-in and now an open field in the 700 block of Heisinger Road.

"Not in the last 15 years has the city been so enthused over baseball prospects as at the present time," the Jefferson City Post Tribune reported. "Central Missouri baseball fans will be treated to the flashiest brand of baseball ever played on the Capital City diamond. ... The popular American sport was regaining

interest in Jefferson City."

The double-elimination tournament decided which team would represent the state at the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress in Wichita. Over 11 days, 29 games were played by teams from Bonnots Mill, Chamois, Hermann, Iberia, Jefferson City, Kansas City, Mokane, Poplar Bluff, Salem, Sedalia, Springfield, Tipton and Windsor.

Former Brooklyn Dodger Zach Wheat, who was living in Polo, Missouri, at the time, opened the tournament, tossing the ball to Mayor Means Ray. Wheat played with the Dodgers for 17 years with a batting average of .324 then later was a manager.

Youngsters under the age of 15 were admitted with a membership card for the "Knot-hole gang" and given their own seating section. Beer was not sold at the park, but some brought along their own bucket.

The first game was played by the Capital City Utilities versus the Poplar Bluff All-Stars. Other local teams included the Jefferson City Tweedie Shoemen and the Jefferson City Bulldogs. The tournament was integrated, including the Tipton Tigers and the ultimate winners, the Kansas City Blackhawks.

Cardinals scout Gordon "Mae" Maguire was at the tournament for several days, telling the local newspaper he may have found some likely young prospects for the majors.

Ending Aug. 11, 1936, the tournament was not a financial success, despite reports of up to 1,000 spectators on some nights. Nevertheless, the statewide tournament reappeared in Jefferson City for a second year.

Two teams from the 1936 Missouri tournament advanced to the national tournament — the first-place team, the Kansas City Blackhawks, and the local team, which beat the Blackhawks in the second round 14-2, the Jefferson City Utilities, which took second in the tournament. Then the Blackhawks won the championship game, 17-0, over the Salem Red Sox, who had beaten the Utilities in the third round 10-9.

The Utilities won their opening game 6-5 over the Poplar Bluff Stars, but fell to fellow hometown team, the Tweedie Shoemen, 9-8 in the fourth round. An encore match between the Utilities and the Mokane Athletics followed the championship game and earned the local team the national invitation.

Every man in the Utilities lineup, except for first baseman Adolph Adrian and shortstop Philbert Newton, had hits in their final game, which they won 10-2. Newton walked twice, and Adrian made the base on an error. Robert "Nooky" Lee, Edgar Ray Maxey and Oscar "Lefty" Ross each had a pair of hits. And pitcher Ross struck out 15 batters.

In the national tournament, the Utilities'

traveling roster included pitchers Nick Duncan and Ross; catchers Roy Lee and Ed Holtzhauser; infielders Adrian, Fenton Slaughter, Newton and Francis Stokes; outfielders Maxey, Herb Lee, Cave Barrow and Eddie Mueller; and utility man Norb Schulte. They beat the team from Howard, South Dakota, in the first round of the national tournament, which began Aug. 15 in Wichita and featured teams from 27 state tournaments.

In the win over Poplar Bluff, Carl Miles threw a wild, left-side curveball, second baseman Payne Muir provided superior defensive play; centerfielder Lee performed some spectacular catching, and first baseman Cave Barrow was the "club's leading stickman."

In the Mokane encore, Frank Triplett "was curving around the bases on his homer inside the park; he was picking them up and laying them down so fast that one of his shoes came off as he came around third base," the Post Tribune reported.

Even manager LaVerne Thompson made an impression. "It was swell to see Utility Leader Thompson hunt up Salem boss Claude Smith to congratulate him on the Sox victory," the newspaper said. "A good handshake and a pat on the back will go a long way."

Michelle Brooks is a former reporter for the Jefferson City News Tribune. Harry Peebles is her grandfather.

ST. PETER CATHOLIC CHURCH

Serving the Jefferson City area since 1846

Congratulations Cole County on your Bicentennial!

216 BROADWAY, JEFFERSON CITY, MO 65101
 WWW.SAINTPETERJC.ORG
 FACEBOOK.COM/SAINTPETERCHURCH
 (573) 636-8159

Looking to Downsize?
... to buy or a rental?
You found a
REALTOR
We'll help you sell your
HOME



We also offer a nice selection of rentals.

THOENEN WERNER TEAM
T.W.


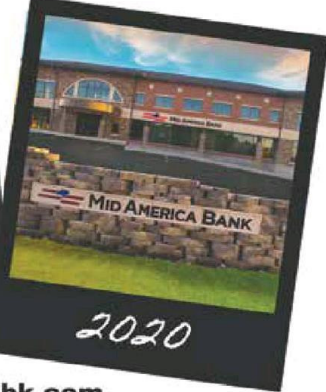
Margaret **Blake**
573-690-0113 573-690-4197

Action REALTY Est. 1984
573-893-6295
1119 Big Horn Dr, Jefferson City, MO 65109



MID AMERICA BANK

We're proud to be a part of the
Cole County Community!
From 1914 to 2020

1914 2020

midambk.com



*Happy Birthday
Cole County!*

Changing the way you pizza for
over 30 years!

573-632-8700
www.papamurphys.com



 PRINTED AND DISTRIBUTED BY PRESSREADER
PressReader.com +1 604 278 4604
COPYRIGHT AND PROTECTED BY APPLICABLE LAW

Proudly Supporting Cole County

1820



Compass Health
Network




INSPIRE. HOPE. PROMOTE WELLNESS

844-853-8937 www.compasshealthnetwork.org

2020


COLE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT




Serving the citizens of Cole County for 200 years, thank you for your support in the past, present and into the future.

Sheriff John Wheeler
and the men & women of the
Cole County Sheriff's Department

HAPPY BIRTHDAY COLE COUNTY!



www.jeffcityrenegades.com



Celebrating 50 years in business!

JCD FLOORING
WBO Certified

635-7294 • 1226 E. McCarty [Find us on Facebook](#)

Organizing homes since 2014!



MANAGED CHAOS, LLC
PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZERS

"No closet too small! No estate too big!"
(573) 645-6579
managedchaos.com



Happy Birthday Cole County!

Bunnie Trickey Cotten
Cameron Trickey Cotten




761-3417
Trickeycotten.com
text 573/230-6601



MISSOURI STATE MUSEUM
First Floor, Missouri State Capital
573-751-2854

Open seven days a week, 9am-4pm
Tours of the Capital offered daily
mostateparks.com/park/missouri-state-museum

[Find Us on Facebook](#)

COMING 2021!

500 E CAPITOL AVE,
JC, MO 65101
ivyterracejcmo@gmail.com



Building our community for over 73 years!!

1405 Industrial Drive Jefferson City
www.colecountyconcrete.com

Our Mission
To promote economic growth and quality of life in the Jefferson City area.

Connect With Us
View our digital membership directory at www.jcchamber.org. You can also connect with us on social media.

Congratulations Cole County on 200 years!

1893 2020
Jefferson City
AFSC University of the Ozarks

(573)634-3616 • 213 Adams St. • www.jcchamber.org

Madison's

Proudly serving Cole County for over 38 years

216 Madison St. 1982-2020
(573) 634-2988 • madisonscafe.com




Cole County Residential Services, Inc.
Celebrating 40 Years

1908 BOGGS CREEK RD, JEFFERSON CITY, MO 65101 • www.ccrs.org • (573) 634-4555

PROUDLY SERVING OUR COMMUNITY SINCE 1967

JEFFERSON BANK Member FDIC



jeffersonnewstribune#johnsonwe@wardmail.com jeffersonnewstribune#johnsonwe@e

Providing for the health & wellness of our community for over 69 years.



Capital Region[®]
MEDICAL CENTER

An Affiliate of  Health Care

Better. Every day.



  www.crmc.org