

# Properties Identified as Historic



Brun's Distributing—significant in industry and architecture



Coca-Cola Plant—significant in industry, ethnic heritage and architecture



Commercial Building—significant in commerce and architecture



Busch's Florist—significant in commerce and ethnic heritage



Central Dairy—significant in commerce, ethnic heritage and architecture



International Shoe Company—significant in industry and architecture



Apartment Building—significant in architecture



House—significant in architecture



Immaculate Conception Church—significant in architecture



Stone Veneer Historic District—significant in architecture



Jackson/East Miller Historic District—significant in architecture

# Historic Properties Affected



## Craftsman/Monastery Historic District

Significance—social history and architecture (Craftsman style)

Project Effects—the construction of the Lafayette interchange would require the demolition of all four buildings in the district.

Proposed Mitigation Measures—archival photographs of the historic district (including streetscapes that show all four buildings and photographs of each building individually), a historic context explaining the significance of the district, a written description of the exterior of the buildings in the district and a site plan showing the relationship of the buildings in the district.



## Lincoln University President's House/Hugh & Bessie Stephens House

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places on May 12, 2009

Significance—architecture

Project Effects—the bluff on which the house sits may need to be stepped back to provide space for ramps for the Lafayette interchange. If this happens it would require the removal of the gazebo over the well and part of the stone wall. All efforts will be made during the design of the interchange to avoid impacts to those elements of the property that contribute to its historical significance.

Proposed Mitigation Measures—if impacts cannot be avoided, archival photographs will be taken of the gazebo and wall, a site plan showing the original relationship of the elements of the property will be prepared, and MoDOT will relocate the gazebo and wall back from the edge of the bluff.

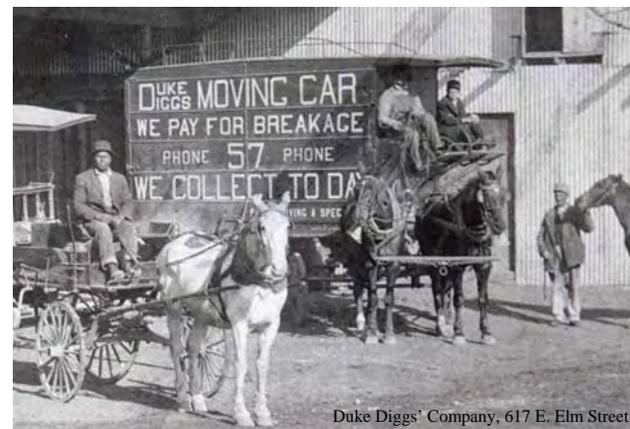


# History and Archaeology of "The Foot": Help Us Tell the Story



The Historic Preservation section of the Missouri Department of Transportation is interested in speaking to anyone with documents, photographs, or personal remembrances of the businesses, homes, and people who lived and worked in the historic "Foot" area, at the 500 block of Lafayette Street. The area of interest is located directly across Lafayette Street from the Quinn Chapel A.M.E. Church, beginning immediately east of Elm Street, passing beneath the Rex Whitton (Highway 50) overpass, and ending at East Miller Street. MoDOT is particularly interested in any information relating to the homes and businesses of Duke and Estella Diggs and Ulysses S. Grant Tayes, which used to be located at 526 and 528 Lafayette Street. If you have any information that you would like to share, please contact:

**Jane Lee, MoDOT Historic Preservation,  
P.O. Box 270, Jefferson City, MO 65109  
(573) 522-9695 Jane.Lee@modot.mo.gov**



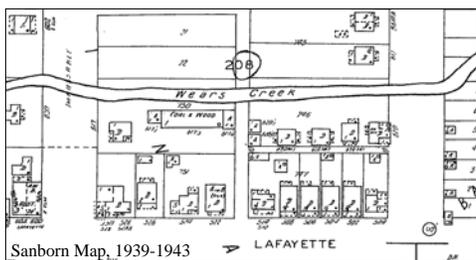
Duke Diggs' Company, 617 E. Elm Street



Duke Diggs



Estella Diggs



1950s Lafayette Street



AME Baptist Church and Lafayette Street 2009



Diggs' Residence, 526 Lafayette Street



MoDOT Customer Service: 1-888-ASK-MODOT

MoDOT Historic Preservation:  
<http://www.modot.mo.gov/ehp/HistoricPreservation.htm>



**The “Foot”** area—so called due to its location below Lincoln University at the foot of Lafayette Street—served as the historic heart of the African American community during the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. The Foot consisted of a business district and residential neighborhood where African Americans from all walks of life lived and worked. It was home to famous professors such as Lorenzo Greene and Cecil Blue for a time during their tenure at Lincoln University, and served as inspiration for the poetry of professor Sterling Brown. It was the neighborhood that inspired the artwork of resident Renaissance man and barber, Ulysses S. Grant Tayes and provided the backdrop for colorful community fixtures such as the Booker T. Washington Hotel, the “greasy spoon,” and the Green Onion. It was home to businessmen and prominent community leaders, such as Duke Diggs and his wife, Estella. It was home to countless families and ordinary men and women who went about their everyday lives on Lafayette Street.

Beginning in the late 1950s and continuing through the early 1960s, the Campus View Urban Renewal Project and subsequent construction of U.S. Highway 50 (Rex Whitton Expressway) physically divided the vibrant community at the Foot. Today, the proposed Lafayette Street interchange associated with the Rex Whitton Expressway Project will affect the 500 Block of Lafayette Street of the Foot neighborhood. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires that MoDOT consider the potential impacts that any federally funded or permitted project may pose to significant cultural resources. Cultural resources include archaeological sites, buildings, structures (e.g., bridges), objects, or districts.

As such, MoDOT’s Historic Preservation section is interested in speaking to anyone with documents, photographs, or personal remembrances of the businesses, homes, and people who lived and worked in this block of the “Foot.” The area of interest is located directly across Lafayette Street from the Quinn Chapel A.M.E. Church, beginning immediately east of Elm Street, passing beneath the Rex Whitton (Highway 50) overpass, and ending at East Miller Street. MoDOT is particularly interested in any information relating to the homes and businesses of Duke and Estella Diggs and Ulysses S. Grant Tayes, which used to be located at 526 and 528 Lafayette Street. The 500 Block of Lafayette Street contains significant architectural resources, and has the potential to contain significant archaeological resources that could provide important information that will add to our understanding of the lifestyles and livelihoods of the people that lived in the Foot neighborhood between the late 19<sup>th</sup> and mid-20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Your personal input into the history of the Foot will help to fill in the story of a neighborhood that was once the heart of Jefferson City’s African American community.



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