APPENDIX I

Cultural Resources

The Cultural Resource Archival Review of the Proposed Improvements to the Rex Whitton Expressway and the Architectural Survey of the Proposed Improvements to the Rex Whitton Expressway are available upon request.

CCO Form:
Approved: 4/09 (ASB)
Revised:
Modified:

MISSOURI HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION, FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION, AND MISSOURI HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT FOR MITIGATION OF ADVERSE EFFECTS

HISTORIC PROPERTIES: Lincoln University President's Home, Craftsman/Monastery Historic District, cultural resources survey at properties with denied access, and yet undesignated cultural resources found to be historic properties.
UNDERTAKING: Improvements to the Whitton Expressway (US Highway 50/63), including an overpass at Madison Street, a new interchange at Lafayette Street, and realignment of Clark Avenue, Missouri Department of Transportation Job Number J5P0820B, Jefferson City, Cole County.
STATE: Missouri.
AGENCY: Federal Highway Administration.

WHEREAS, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has determined that the improvements to the Whitton Expressway will have an adverse effect upon the Lincoln University President's Home and the Craftsman/Monastery Historic District, which have been determined eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and has consulted with the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) pursuant to the regulations (36 CFR Part 800) implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f); and

WHEREAS, access to some properties, for the purposes of cultural resources survey, was denied, leaving areas with unknown resources and the potential for historic properties. Areas that were not surveyed are identified in the technical reports for *Architectural Survey of the Proposed Improvements to the Rex Whitton Expressway, Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri*, and *Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Improvements to the Rex Whitton Expressway, Jefferson City, Missouri*. Copies of the technical reports are on file at the SHPO and the Historic Preservation Section of MoDOT; and

WHEREAS, the consulting parties agree that the full impacts of the Whitton Expressway undertaking on archaeological resources cannot be determined until the final design has been completed; and

WHEREAS, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) has been invited to participate in this Memorandum of Agreement (MOA); and

WHEREAS, the Missouri Highways and Transportation Commission (MHTC), acting by and through the Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT), has been invited to concur in this Memorandum of Agreement (MOA); and

NOW, THEREFORE, FHWA and the SHPO agree that the undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations.

STIPULATIONS

FHWA will ensure that the following measures are carried:

1. As mitigation for the adverse effects to this project to the Lincoln University President's Home, the MHTC, acting by and through MoDOT, will develop documentation to the following specifications:

    a. 8X10 inch black and white photographs printed on archival paper of the affected stone well house and wall. Photographs will be prepared and labeled to NRHP standards.

    b. A site plan showing the original relationship between the well house, wall and other contributing resources on the parcel shall be created.

    c. The well house and wall shall be relocated on the Lincoln University President's Home property to a location outside of the projects impacts.

    A copy of the final documentation shall be provided to the SHPO, Lincoln University, and the Missouri River Regional Library within 5 years after resources are affected. Additional copies shall be provided to the appropriate local historical societies, and retained by MoDOT.

2. As mitigation for the adverse effects of this project to the Craftsman/Monastery Historic District:

    a. 8X10 inch black and white photographs printed on archival paper, showing streetscapes of the historic districts and the main facades of each of the adversely affected buildings. Photographs will be prepared and labeled to NRHP standards.

    b. A site plan shall be prepared for the historic district showing all the contributing elements of the historic district.

    c. A historic context for the development of the historic district, sufficient to explain its significance will be prepared.

    d. A written architectural description of the historic district will be prepared.

A copy of the final documentation shall be provided to the SHPO, Lincoln University, and the Missouri River Regional Library within 5 years after resources are affected. Additional copies shall be provided to appropriate local historical societies, and retained by MoDOT.

3. Prior to construction of improvements related to the undertaking, the following measures will be carried out in consultation with the SHPO to evaluate the effects of the proposed undertaking on all NRHP-eligible archaeological sites and to resolve adverse effects that cannot be avoided.

   a. The FHWA shall ensure that a reasonable and good faith effort is made to identify and evaluate archaeological sites that may be present within those portions of the area of potential effects (APE) that have not previously been surveyed. Identification efforts will be conducted in a manner consistent with the SHPO guidance and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification* [48 Fed. Reg. 44716 – 44739 (September 29, 1983)]. The FHWA shall evaluate sites identified through these processes in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.4(c). If sites are identified that may be eligible for the NRHP, the FHWA shall apply the criteria of adverse effect [36 CFR § 800.5(a)(1)] in consultation with the SHPO, taking into consideration any views concerning such effects that have been provided by the Tribes, other consulting parties and the public.

   b. Archaeological testing will be conducted to assess the NRHP eligibility of site 23CO1612 (the Duke Diggs Home site) and any other archaeological sites identified as needing archaeological testing under Stipulation 3a above. If project plans and/or impacts change so that the site will not be impacted, no additional cultural resources investigations will be conducted.

   c. The results of the archaeological investigation of sites and portions of sites located within the APE, as well as reports resulting from testing undertaken to identify deeply buried sites and historic properties in areas not previously surveyed, will be submitted to the SHPO for review

   d. The FHWA shall consult with the SHPO and other consulting parties to develop and evaluate alternatives or modifications to the undertaking that could avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects to NRHP-eligible archaeological sites.

e. Where adverse effects cannot be avoided, the FHWA shall consult with the SHPO and other consulting parties to resolve the adverse effects, consistent with guidance provided in 36 CFR § 800.6, through the implementation of Archaeological Data Recovery Plan(s) developed in accordance with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's (Council) *"Recommended Approach for Consultation on the Recovery of Significant Information from Archaeological Sites"* (64 FR 27085-87 published in the *Federal Register* on May 18, 1999) Council's *Handbook on Treatment of Archaeological Properties* and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeological Documentation*; and

f. The FHWA shall ensure that reports on archaeological data recovery carried out pursuant to this agreement are provided to the SHPO.

g. The FHWA shall ensure that all materials and records resulting from archaeological investigations conducted under terms of this MOA are curated by a qualified institution in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79.

4. Within one year after carrying out the terms of the MOA, the FHWA shall provide a written report regarding the actions taken to fulfill the terms of the agreement to all signatories.

5. If any signatory proposes that this agreement be amended, the FHWA shall consult with the other parties to this agreement. Said amendment shall be in writing, governed in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6, and executed by all signatories to this MOA.

6. An original copy of this MOA will be provided to each signatory. A copy will be transmitted to the ACHP for inclusion in their files.

7. Failure to carry out the terms of this MOA requires that the FHWA again request the comments of the ACHP in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800. If FHWA cannot carry out the terms of the agreement, it shall not take or sanction any action or make any irreversible commitment that may affect historic properties until such time as the ACHP has been given the opportunity to comment on the full range of project alternatives which might avoid or mitigate any adverse effects.

8. Execution of this MOA, and carrying out its terms, evidences that the FHWA has afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment on the improvements to the Whitton Expressway and its effects on historic properties, and that FHWA has taken into account the effects of the project on historic properties, in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

9. This agreement shall commence upon having been signed by the FHWA and SHPO and MHTC shall be null and void if its terms are not carried out within ten

(10) years from the date of its execution, unless the FHWA and SHPO and MHTC agree in writing to an extension for carrying out its terms.

10. If any signatory determines the terms of the MOA cannot be carried out, the signatories shall consult to seek amendment. If the MOA is not amended any signatory may terminate the MOA by providing the other signatories with written notice of termination. Termination will become effective upon the date specified in the notice of cancellation sent to the signatories. If the MOA is terminated, the FHWA shall execute a new MOA or request the comments of the ACHP.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have entered into this Agreement on the date last written below.

Executed by the MHTC this 17th day of June, 2009.

Executed by the Federal Highway Administration this 10th day of July, 2009.

Executed by the Missouri Historic Preservation Office this 4th day of June, 2009.

MISSOURI HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

By: _____

Title Chief Engineer

Attest: (SEAL)

_____

Secretary to the Commission

Approved as to Form:

_____

Commission Counsel

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

By: Peggy J. Casey

Title: Env. Projects Team Leader

Attest:

By: _____

Title: _____

THE MISSOURI HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

By: _____

Title: DSHPO

Attest:

By: _____

Title: _____

RECEIVED
SEP - 4 2007
ENV/HP SECTION
MO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

August 30, 2007

Mr. Robert Reeder
Historic Preservation Manager
MoDot Design
P.O.Box 270
Jefferson City,MO 65102

Dear Mr. Reeder:

Per your letter of August 14, 2007, I'm agreeing to be involved as a "consulting party" on the Whitton Expressway EIS as it pertains to historic properties in the affected area. I look forward to representing the Old Munichburg Association in this matter.

Please keep me apprised of developments.

Thank you,

Stan Fast

Stan Fast
630 Broadway
Jefferson City, MO 65101

Cathy Bordner
Eastside Neighborhood Development Association
927 Fairmount Blvd
Jefferson City, MO 65101

September 8, 2007

Robert Reeder
Historic Preservation Manager
MoDOT Design
PO Box 270
Jefferson City, MO 65102

Dear Mr. Reeder,

Attached is a copy of your letter inviting the Eastside Neighborhood Development Association (ENDA) to be a consulting party under Section 106 of the Whitton Expressway project. ENDA would like to be a consulting party in this process. We appreciate the opportunity to become informed and offer input into the project.

I am the president of ENDA. You can send correspondence to me at the above address. My home phone number is 573/893-2729, my cell phone is 573/291-1959, my current email address is davecath2@earthlink.net. I believe that the email address will be changing in the next one to two weeks. I will make a note to contact Karen Daniels with my new email address when that occurs.

Thank you for inviting ENDA to participate in the Section 106 process. I look forward to hearing from your office regarding this project.

Sincerely,

Cathy Bordner
President, Eastside Neighborhood Development Association

Enc.

City of Jefferson

Historic Preservation Commission
320 East McCarty Street
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

John Landwehr
Mayor

Chris Neff, Chairman
Phone: 573-634-6410
Fax: 573-634-6562

September 13, 2007

Robert L. Reeder
Historic Preservation Manager
Missouri Department of Transportation
105 West Capitol Avenue
P.O. Box 270
Jefferson City, MO 65102

RE: Whitton Expressway Corridor Study
Invitation to be a Consulting Party under Section 106

Dear Mr. Reeder,

Thank you for inviting the City of Jefferson Historic Preservation Commission to serve as a consulting party for the above mentioned project, and we accept.

I spoke with Karen Daniels on the phone, and either I or an appointed commissioner will attend the first meeting. Please contact me by phone (573) 636-5000 or by e-mail cneff@thearchitectsalliance.com when the particulars of the meeting have been set.

Sincerely,

Chris Neff

Chris Neff, Chairman
City of Jefferson Historic Preservation Commission

cc: Mayor John Landwehr
City Council

sylvia.augustus@gsa.gov
09/18/2007 02:00 PM

To karen.Daniels@modot.mo.gov
cc mike.ryer@gsa.gov, carlos.salazar@gsa.gov
bcc
Subject Whitton Expressway EIS job # J5P0820B

Dear Ms. Daniels,

Thank you for the invitation to participate as a consulting party to the Whitton Expressway EIS, East of 50/54/63 Interchange to east of Eastland Drive. We are unable to participate as a consulting party under Section 106 at this time. Please continue to keep us on your mailing list regarding this project.

Thank you,

Sylvia Rose Augustus
Regional Historic Preservation Officer
Regional Fine Arts Officer
General Services Administration
Project Management Division
1500 East Bannister Road, Room 2135
Kansas City, MO 64131
Phone:(816) 823-4905
Cell: (816) 806-6840
FAX: (816) 926-1659

B. NRHP ELIGIBLE ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

The architectural survey of the Rex Whitton Expressway APE resulted in the identification of 327 properties. Of these, 250 properties contained pre-1967 buildings and 46 properties contained buildings constructed post-1967. Three properties were landscapes, 16 were vacant lots, eight were parking lots, and four contained structures. There were also eight bridges and six culverts within the Rex Whitton APE; all bridges and culverts, except for four, were constructed prior to 1967. Out of all of the properties and bridges surveyed, seven individual properties and three districts were determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); no bridges or landscapes are thought to be NRHP eligible.

Detailed descriptions of individually eligible NRHP properties and eligible districts within the Whitton Expressway APE are provided in the *Architectural Survey of the Proposed Improvements to the Rex Whitton Expressway* which is available upon request from the MoDOT Historic Preservation Section.

All of the properties within the Rex Whitton APE were assessed for NRHP eligibility and were evaluated based on their fulfillment of the below requirements, including properties:

> *(a) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or*
>
> *(b) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or*
>
> *(c) That embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or*
>
> *(d) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory* (Federal Register 1974).

Several of the properties within the Rex Whitton APE were considered eligible for the NRHP through separate Criteria Considerations, which are special NRHP requirements for properties that are not normally eligible for the NRHP under the above-mentioned criteria (i.e. churches, cemeteries, buildings that are less than 50 years old, etc.). These Criteria Considerations include:

> *(a) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or*
>
> *(b) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or*

(c) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or

(d) A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves or persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

(e) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

(f) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested in with its own exceptional significance; or

(g) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

(Federal Register 1974)

Among the legislation providing the legal mandates for this cultural resource study are the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665, amendments PL91-243, 93-442, 94-458, and 96-665), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (PL91-190), Executive Order 11593 of 1971, and the Department of Transportation Act of 1966.

1. Jefferson City Local Landmarks Affected by the Build Alternatives

Of the five properties not on the NRHP or in an NRHP district that are on the Jefferson City Local Historic Landmarks list as of 2007, two would be affected by the Build Alternatives: the Lincoln University President's Home (Property #59) and the Immaculate Conception Church (Property 146a). Both of these properties were determined by the SHPO to be eligible for the NRHP. An assessment of the properties under NRHP criteria can be found below. Descriptions and photographs of those properties are presented on the pages following the table.

Table 2: Jefferson City Local Landmarks Affected by the Build Alternatives

Property #	***Address***	***Name***	***Construction Date***	***Style/Form***	***Criterion***
59	601 Jackson	Lincoln University President's Home	1913	Williamsburgh	Criteria B & C
146a	1206 E. McCarty	Immaculate Conception Church	1923	Romanesque	Criterion C

The Lincoln University's President's House (Property #59) – The house is constructed in the Williamsburg Style, which is a subset of the Colonial Revival style (see photos). This limestone building, constructed in 1913, has a hipped roof with two front gabled projections covered with slate tile. The facade is symmetrical, with paired windows flanking the main entry which is crowned with a semi-circular portico. A majority of the windows are 6/6 hung sash with limestone sills, although the windows in the small shed-roofed dormers at the roofline contain paired 6-light casement windows. There are also several arched windows on the residence that contain quarter-circle casement windows. There is a large chimney on the south wall of the building that is capped with three circular chimney pots; there is also a chimney with three circular chimney pots on an addition located on the north wall of the building. Although the addition is not original to the building, it appears as though it was constructed sometime soon after the building was originally completed, as it was built in the same style as the rest of the building and also contains limestone that matches the original residence.

The Lincoln University's President's House (Property #59) – Facing northeast.

There are three outbuildings and a structure associated with this residence; the first is a one-story garage that was constructed at the same time as the original residence. This two car garage is constructed out of the same limestone found on the main building. It has a pyramidal roof covered with slate tile, a fanlight window over the main garage door, and a row of 4 light casement windows on its eastern wall. There is a small, shed roofed, concrete block addition on the northern wall of the garage that contains three light casement windows. Despite the small addition, this garage is a contributing element to the building's NRHP eligibility. The second outbuilding is a modern, sheet metal shed that rests on a concrete pad. This building is not contributing to the property's overall NRHP eligibility. The third outbuilding is a small, pyramidal roofed building that is constructed out of the same limestone as the original residence.

This building appears as though it is for outdoor use, as it only has two walls; the western and southern walls are not extant. This corner of the building is instead supported by a limestone pier. This building, constructed at the same time as the original residence, sits on top of an old well that was used during the Civil War. Hugh Stephens, the original owner of the house, had the well covered over and the small building or "well house" constructed for safety reasons (Frank n.d.). As it is in its original location, was constructed at the same time as the main residence, and covers an historic well, this building is a contributing element to the property's NRHP eligibility. The structure associated with this residence is a limestone wall that runs along the northern edge of the property that faces the Rex Whitton Expressway. This wall was built at the same time as the original residence, and is constructed out of the same limestone that was used on all of the original buildings. As it is in good condition, is in its original location, and associated with the main residence, this wall is a contributing element to the property's NRHP eligibility.

The Lincoln University's President's House (Property #59) – Facing northwest.

This building was originally constructed in 1913 for Hugh Stephens, a prominent Jefferson City businessman and public servant. Stephens was President of the Hugh Stephens Printing Company, President of the Commercial Club (an organization that helped to raise funds for the new Capitol building, among other things), chairman of the Citizen's Road Association, chairman of the board of the Exchange National Bank, and President of the Stephens' College board of curators. The residence was designed by New York architects Evart Tracy and Egerton Swartout, who also designed the current Capitol building (Kremer 2000). Stephens lived at the residence until his death in 1960, when the house was then rented from 1961 to 1964. The house

was purchased by the Jefferson City Housing Authority in 1964, but was bought shortly thereafter by Lincoln University for use as their new president's home (Frank n.d.). The home was occupied by Lincoln University presidents until 1999, when the occupants were forced to move out due to severe water damage. The house is currently empty, although current Lincoln University President, Carolyn Mahoney, plans to move back into the residence after exterior and interior renovations are complete (Brooks 2008). This building was designated a Jefferson City Local Historic Landmark in 2002, and is currently (as of July 2008) under review for placement on the National Register of Historic Places.

This property is eligible for the NRHP under Criteria B and C, for both its historic relationship to an individual and its local significance in architecture. This residence is eligible under Criterion B for its association with Hugh Stephens, a prominent Jefferson City businessman and public servant. The period of significance under Criterion B would be from 1913 to 1960, the tenure of Hugh Stephens' stay at the residence. This building and its associated outbuildings and limestone wall are architecturally significant under Criterion C because this type of stone construction is unique to Jefferson City and the architectural style of the main residence is uncommon in the area. The period of significance for the main building and its associated outbuildings and wall under Criterion C is 1913, their respective construction dates, and the recommended boundary includes almost all the entire parcel of the property except for the modern shed, as it is a non-contributing resource to the property's NRHP eligibility.

The Immaculate Conception Church at 1206 E. McCarty (Property 146a) – This church is the only building within the Rex Whitton APE that is constructed in the Romanesque style (see photo). This brick building, constructed in 1923, has a facade dominated by two large towers capped with pyramidal roofs; the taller of the two is used as a bell tower. The main front gabled roof of the church, along with the pyramidal roofs on the facade towers, are covered with terra cotta tile. The front entry doors are located underneath a set of three arches supported by paired columns with cushion capitols, indicative of the Romanesque style. There is a semi-circular stained glass transom above each of the entry doors. There is a ribbon of three arched windows above the front entries; there are also a string of arched windows on both the east and west walls of the church that are separated by engaged brick columns and corbeled brickwork at the roofline. The main front gabled parapet on the facade of the church also has corbeled brickwork and a stone cross at its apex; this is mimicked with a smaller gabled parapet that is located above the main entry. There is a pentagonal apse at the rear of the building that contains five circular stained glass windows.

There are several additions that have been made to the building, although all are confined to the sides or rear of the church. The west side of the building contains a small brick addition with a concrete block foundation that is used as a side entryway. There are steps with a wrought iron balustrade leading up to this brick enclosure. The roof of this small addition matches that on the rest of the church building. Another larger addition is at the rear of the church; this two story brick building contains a garage on the first floor and additional meeting space for the church on the second floor. The other large addition on the east wall of the church is a recently constructed

limestone building and walkway that connects the church to the rectory. This building was constructed out of limestone that is similar to the church's foundation, although there are portions of the addition that are covered with vinyl siding.

The Immaculate Conception Church (Property 146a) – Facing west.

The Immaculate Conception Parish was initially established in 1913 by Reverend John B. Pleus after the direction of Archbishop John Glennon. Initially, two existing frame houses that were on the newly purchased parish property were used for a church and a rectory, but a two-story brick building that housed both a church and school was constructed shortly thereafter; this building was formally dedicated on March 25, 1914 (this building is now solely used for scholastic purposes). As the parish populace rapidly expanded, however, a need arose for a new church that could accommodate these new members. Plans for the existing church building were drawn up in 1919 by Ludwig Abt, and the cornerstone for the church was laid on May 14, 1922. Constructed by Joseph and Simon Leuthen, local contractors from Jefferson City, the existing church building was dedicated on May 30, 1923 (Immaculate Conception School Yearbook n.d.). Although many new school buildings were constructed around the church, the building itself did not undergo much change until 1981, when interior renovations including new furnishings and air conditioning were added to the building. It is unknown when the limestone building and walkway was constructed, but it is a more recent addition. The Immaculate Conception Church building was designated a Local Landmark in 2001.

This building is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, Criteria Consideration A, for churches that have achieved architectural or historic significance. The period of significance under Criterion C, for architecture, is the building's construction date in 1923. The recommended boundary is the building footprint of the church itself, as it is the only eligible building on the property. Although the church has several additions, the overall look and integrity of the church and its architectural style has been preserved. It is also one of the few intact Romanesque buildings in Jefferson City, and as such exemplifies a style of architecture that is not well represented in the city as a whole.

The proposed Rex Whitton Expressway construction will have no adverse effect on Property 146a or its Local Landmark designation. A portion of the parking lot located to the south of the building will be impacted by the proposed construction easement , but there will be no direct impact to the building itself. There will also be no visual effect to the building, as the view shed for the property will not change.

2. Individually Eligible NRHP Properties Affected by the Build Alternatives

Out of the 327 properties surveyed, seven have been determined by the SHPO to be individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and only two of those would be impacted by the Build Alternatives. For those properties eligible under Criterion C, the period of significance for each property is its respective construction date, and the boundaries are the lot boundaries (addresses) for each individual property. The periods of significance for Criterion A are explained in the individual property discussions below. The eligible properties that would be impacted by the Build Alternatives are listed in Table 3. Descriptions and photographs of those properties are presented on the pages following the table.

Table 3: Individually Eligible NRHP Properties Affected by the Build Alternatives

Property #	***Address***	***Name***	***Construction Date***	***Style/Form***	***Criterion***
244a	700 E. High St.	Vacant Commercial	c.1898	Queen Anne	A & C
260a	1130/1144 E. McCarty	Residence	1892	Queen Anne	C

Vacant Building located at 700 E. High Street (Property #244a) – This property contains a Two-Part Commercial Block building constructed c. 1898 (Appendix E, Photo E253). This building has a limestone foundation and a flat roof with a Queen Anne style turret on the facade. The first floor, used as a retail space, has an arched corner entry flanked by two large storefront windows. There is also a separate, single entry door on the northern wall of the building which provides access to the second floor residential area. The main paired glass entry doors and the

storefront windows each have a semi-circular single light transom. The only other window on the first floor façade is an arched 1/1 hung sash window that appears to be original to the building. The window openings on the rest of the building, however, contain modern 1/1 hung sash replacement windows. The windows on the first floor facade have round, brick soldier headers capped with a stone impost, while the rest of the windows on the building have segmental arched brick soldier headers; all of the windows on the building have limestone sills. There is corbelled brickwork at the roofline that is complemented by a hexagonal-roofed turret that is covered with shingles in a fish scale pattern. The turret hangs slightly over the front corner entry where there are decorative scalloped brackets; it also contains a ribbon of 1/1 hung sash replacement windows. At the rear of the building there is a modern wooden deck under which is a small, shed roofed extension that is not original to the building. There is a rear entry that leads out to the deck, along with an enclosed entry that is no longer in use.

Vacant Building located at 700 E. High Street (Property #244a) – Facing southeast.

City directories of Jefferson City outline the building's continued usage as a store and residential dwelling, and highlight the building's overall integrity concerning its setting, location, and association with the "neighborhood commercial node". One of the first residential occupants of this building was Benjamin F. Mantz, who was a bookkeeper at the J.S. Sullivan Saddle Tree Company; it is unknown at this time what original business occupied the first floor (Hackman 1908-1909). The building is listed as vacant in the 1915 city directory of Jefferson City, but by 1923, the first floor business was occupied by Poole & Creber Meats, while the second floor was occupied by Charles, Maude and Elfie Baldwin; Charles worked at the Missouri State

Penitentiary (Hackman 1915; Leshnick 1923). Poole & Creber Meats continued to occupy the first floor space in 1931, while Mrs. Lois Malone, a widow, lived upstairs (Polk & Co. 1931).

By 1935, the Arthur Harden Grocery Store had moved into the first floor space, while Fred and Celia Chapman lived in the apartments above; Fred was listed as a clerk (Polk & Co. 1935). The Arthur Harden Grocery Store (later named the Harden Market and Harden Grocery and Meats) remained in the first floor space until at least 1961, while there were different tenants in the above apartments every five to ten years. Occupations of these tenants ranged from a fireman at the Hotel Governor to a taxi cab driver (Mullin-Kille et al. 1943-1961). By 1971, the first floor space was occupied by Marvin Landrum, a photographer, while the second floor space was occupied by Orville Atterberry, the aforementioned taxi cab driver (Mullin-Kille et al. 1971). In 1980, Corner Antiques and Café occupied the building (Johnson 1980). The commercial space of the building is currently vacant, although it is unknown if the residential apartments are still in use.

Eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A & C, for local significance in commerce and architecture, this building is significant because it is located in an area that was once a major commercial center. Whaley's East End Drugs (Property 240), on the NRHP, is located across the street from the current property, along with several other stores. This area is an example of a "neighborhood commercial node" that provided easy access (within walking distance) to grocery, drug, and dry good stores (Urbana 1992:28). Its period of significance under Criterion A is from c.1898-c.1961, when the building was consistently used as a neighborhood grocery store. The building is also significant under Criterion C, for local significance in architecture, because it is one of the few remaining Two-Part Commercial block buildings in this former bustling commercial node and has undergone little alteration since its initial construction. The period of significance under Criterion C is c. 1898, the building's construction date, and the recommended boundary for the property under both Criteria A & C is the building's footprint.

Residence located at 1130 E. McCarty Street (Property #260a) – This building is a Queen Anne residence constructed in 1892 (see photo). This building has a limestone foundation, masonry walls, and a mainly pyramidal roof covered with asphalt shingles. The first floor façade has a large hipped roofed porch supported by stone and masonry piers that extend up to the second floor; the wrought iron balustrade appears to be a modern alteration. There is a large 1/1 hung sash replacement window on the first floor façade, underneath the porch roof, along with two separate front entries. Its second floor façade has two front facing gables at the roofline; the larger of the gables is infilled with decorative lattice work that is indicative of Queen Anne styles. Underneath this gable are paired 1/1 hung sash replacement windows that are capped with an arched limestone lintel and a limestone sill. Next to the paired windows is an engaged brick column that does not extend all the way to the first floor. Instead, the end of the column contains corbelled brickwork. The second of the gables, lower in pitch than the other, covers a recessed porch that is accessed by a second floor entry door. This porch roof is supported by the extended masonry piers from the first floor. The wooden balustrade on the recessed porch appears to be original to the residence.

Residence located at 1130 E. McCarty Street (Property #260a) – Facing south.

The eastern wall of the building has a rectangular, protruding bay that is capped with a front facing gable. This gable end is covered with vinyl siding and contains two small, 1/1 hung sash replacement windows. The windows on the east, west, and south walls of the building are all 1/1 hung sash replacements with limestone sills and brick soldier segmental arched lintels. There is a hipped dormer on the rear of the building that is covered with vinyl siding and contains a 1/1 hung sash replacement window. There is also a wooden, two-story deck on the rear of the building that has a shed roof covered with asphalt shingles. Although there was always a porch at the rear of this property (Sanborn Map Company 1916), this deck is a modern alteration.

The original residents of this building were Dickerson C. McClung and his family. Dickerson C. McClung was a former warden of the Missouri State Penitentiary, and namesake of McClung Park which is located south of Lincoln University, outside of the current APE and study area. The McClung's occupied the residence from its initial construction to at least 1910; they probably moved out of the building after Dickerson became the warden in the 1910s. Prior

to his appointment as prison warden, Dickerson worked in and also operated his own clothing company. According to the 1897-1898 city directory of Jefferson City, Dickerson lived with his sister-in-law Nora, and was listed as a clerk at Globe Shoe and Clothing House (Raithel & Murphy 1897-1898). In the 1900 U.S. Census, Dickerson (36), is listed as living with wife Nannie (30), sons Carl (6), Allen (3), and Dickerson (1), sister-in-law Nora McClung (28), and nurse Stella Gordon (10). Dickerson, Nannie and Nora were all born in West Virginia, while the children and Stella Gordon were born in Missouri. Dickerson was listed as working in a clothing company (U.S. Census 1900).

The 1905 city directory of Jefferson City lists Dickerson as owning the D.C. McClung Clothing Company (Hoye 1905). By 1910, Dickerson (45), is listed as living with wife Nannie (39) and sons Carl (16), Allen (13), and Dickerson (11). Dickerson is listed as the Cole County Collector, a job which probably led to his appointment as a warden in the state penitentiary (U.S. Census 1910). In 1915, at this time a warden and no longer a resident of the current building, D.C. McClung created the park which was named in his honor. According to Gary Kremer, "D.C. McClung…used idle convicts to clean up the fifteen-acre piece of state property and turn it into a state park, complete with park benches, pavilions and a dance floor where prison bands played for dancing capital citians on weekends in the summer" (2001b). While Dickerson McClung created a park in his name, the current residence was occupied by Daniel and Ethel Snyder in 1915; Daniel was listed as a manager at the Jefferson City Light and Heat Power Company (Hackman 1915). The property was vacant in 1918 (Hackman and Hoffman 1918), but by 1920, the current residence was occupied by two separate families. According to the 1920 U.S. Census, Jason Benson (55), lived with wife Alice (46) and daughter Mary (26), and Virgel Trigg (44) lived with wife Stilla (38), and roomer Roy Gibson (35). Jason Benson was listed as a prison guard, Mary Benson was listed as an office girl, Still Trigg was listed as a milliner at a millinery store, and Roy Gibson was listed as a switchman for the railroad. Both families rented their properties, and were born in Missouri except for Roy Gibson, who was born in Arkansas (U.S. Census 1920).

By 1930, the current property was again inhabited by two separate families. According to the 1930 U.S. Census, Benjamin Roark (63) lived with wife Mary (63), son Ralph (34), and mother-in-law Elizabeth McKinney (81), and Carr Bartlett (39), lived with wife Mae (39), son Walton (14), and step-daughter Mae Church (11). Benjamin Roark is listed as a house contractor, Ralph Roark is listed as the proprietor of a restaurant, and Carr Bartlett is listed as a communal treasurer at a rubber factory. Both families rented their properties, and all were born in Missouri (U.S. Census 1930). Ownership of the property changed again by 1935, as Nathaniel and Martha Givens and William and Katherine Fricke are listed as occupants of the current residence. Nathaniel was an insurance broker, while William was a clerk for the Secretary of State (Polk & Co. 1935). By 1943, Otto and Edith Koernin, Everett and Bertha Condra, and Lacey and Katherine Roberts occupied the current residence. Otto was listed as a Three Light Tender in the U.S. Coast Guard; Everett was listed as a clerk at the State Purchasing Agency; and Lacey was a junior clerk at the State Highway Department (Mullin-Kille et al. 1943).

In 1948, Wendell and Violet Manchester, and William and Ida McGregor were occupants

of the current residence. Wendell was listed as a real estate broker, while William was listed as a budget officer at the State Division of Budget and Comptroller (Mullin-Kille et al. 1948). The Manchester's continued to live in the current residence until at least 1980, while the other unit in the building had a different tenant every 5-10 years. Occupations of these residents included the vice president and manager of a advertising agency and an employee at Industrial Aviation (Mullin-Kille 1955-1971; Johnson 1980).

This building is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, for local significance in architecture. This building is a fine example of its type and has no additions and has been altered very little since its initial construction. Its Queen Anne attributes, including the lattice work on the facade, have not been altered. Its period of significance is 1892, the building's construction date, and the recommended boundary for the property is the building's footprint, as it is the only NRHP eligible building on the property.

3. Eligible NRPH Districts Affected by the Build Alternatives

Of the three districts that were determined by the SHPO to be eligible for the NRHP within the Rex Whitton APE, only one would be impacted by the Build Alternatives: the Craftsman/Monastery District. The boundaries of the district are defined by the lots (addresses) of its contributing properties. Table 4 lists the individual properties within the district, and descriptions and photographs of those properties are presented on the pages that follow.

Table 4: Craftsman/Monastery Eligible District

Property #	***Address***	***Date***	***Style***	***Criterion***
74a	508 Lafayette	c.1915	Craftsman	A & C
74b	506 Lafayette	c.1915	Craftsman	A & C
74c/ "The Monastery"	504 Lafayette	c.1915	Craftsman	A, B, & C
75	502 Lafayette	c.1915	Craftsman	A & C

The Craftsman/Monastery District – This NRHP eligible district, consisting of properties 74a-c and 75, is located on Lafayette Street just north of the Rex Whitton Expressway. The district contains four buildings that were constructed at the same time (c. 1915) in an identical Craftsman style. This district contains buildings that possess both social, historical, and architectural significance, as they are located in "The Foot" neighborhood of Jefferson City, which is an historically African American neighborhood with close ties to Lincoln University. Several important individuals resided in these identical Craftsman homes, including Lorenzo Greene and Cecil Blue, both Lincoln University professors and prominent members of the African American community. This district is important because it is one of the last remaining remnants of "The Foot" neighborhood, as a large portion of it was destroyed during the initial Rex Whitton

Expressway construction. The period of significance for this district under Criterion A would be from c.1930s (when the demographics of the neighborhood changed from German to African American) to the early 1960s, after the construction of the Rex Whitton Expressway.

Property 74a, a Craftsman residence constructed c.1915, is a 1 ½ story home that has a side gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles (see photo). The shed roofed dormer on the front façade, which contains a row of 3/3 hung sash windows, is also covered entirely with asphalt shingles. The roof overhang on the façade serves as a roof for the front porch, which is supported by brick columns. The porch has a wooden balustrade which appears to be original to the residence, along with wooden steps which lead to the front porch. The entry door is modern, although it is surrounded by a rectangular transom and sidelights which appear to be original to the residence. The main window on the façade is a 1/1 hung sash modern replacement window, while the windows on the south wall are paired and single 1/1 hung sash and 2/2 hung sash. The windows on the south wall have brick rowlock segmental arched headers and brick header sills; the windows on the north wall are obscured by the close proximity of the adjacent house. There is a modern, wooden deck off the rear of the building covered by a shed roofed extension; this porch extension is original to the residence (Sanborn Map Company 1939-1943). There are no other obvious additions or alterations on the residence.

Property 74a – Facing northwest.

This property is located on city block 208. This building was constructed c. 1915, as it appears in the 1915 city directory of Jefferson City, and is also on the 1916 Sanborn Map; it does

not, however, appear in the 1920 U.S. Census (Hackman 1915; Sanborn Map Company 1916; U.S. Census 1920). According to the 1915 city directory, W.F. and Anna Thomas were the occupants of this residence; W.F. is listed as telegraph operator with Missouri Pacific Railroad (Hackman 1915). By 1925 the occupants of this residence were Ellis and Bertha Elliot; Ellis is listed as an engineer (City Directory of Jefferson City 1925). In 1930, the only occupant of the residence was Charles Williams, a 65 year old African American who was listed as a teacher at a state institution. Charles, a widow, was born in Missouri and was listed as owning the current residence, which was worth $5000 (U.S. Census 1930). Charles continued to live in the current residence until at least 1935 (Polk & Co. 1935), but there are new occupants of the residence by the early 1940s. In 1943, the occupants of the residence were Harold and Jenny Lacy; Harold was listed as a guard at the Missouri State Penitentiary (Mullin-Kille et al 1943). From 1948-1955, the occupants of the current residence were Vinton and Josephine Elliot; Vinton was listed as a custodian for the State Director of the INS in 1948, and as a clerk for the U.S. Savings Bond Division in 1955 (Mullin-Kille et al 1948-1955). In 1961, Mitchell Collins, a janitor for the State Department of Public Buildings, occupied the building, and by 1971, Mrs. Lula Davis Abbot lived in the home (Mullin-Kille et al. 1961-1971).

This property is an eligible part of this district under both Criteria A & C, for its significance in social history and its local significance in architecture. This property is socially significant under Criterion A as it located in "The Foot" neighborhood of Jefferson City, which is an historically African American neighborhood. This property represents a remnant of a once thriving neighborhood that was split in two by the initial construction of the Rex Whitton Expressway and subsequent urban renewal efforts. The period of significance under Criterion A is from c.1930, when African Americans started to move into the community, to the early 1960s, after the construction of the Rex Whitton Expressway. This building is significant under Criterion C as it is one of four identical Craftsman style houses within this district that were all constructed at the same time, and it has also undergone little alteration since its initial construction. The period of significance for the building under Criterion C is c.1915, the building's construction date, and the recommended boundary for the property is its lot boundaries.

Property 74b, a Craftsman residence constructed c.1915, is an 1 ½ story home that has a side gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles (see photo). The shed roofed dormer on the front façade, which contains a row of 3/3 hung sash windows, is also covered entirely with asphalt shingles. The roof overhang on the façade serves as a roof for the front porch, which is supported by brick columns. The porch has a wrought iron balustrade which appears to be modern, along with modern concrete steps which lead to the front porch. The entry door is modern, although it is surrounded by a rectangular transom and sidelights which appear to be original to the residence. The main window on the façade is a 1/1 hung sash modern replacement window; view of the windows on the north and south walls were obstructed by the close proximity of the houses adjacent to the current residence. There is a shed roof porch overhang on the rear of the residence that is supported by wooden columns; this porch roof overhang is original to the residence. There are no other obvious additions or alterations to the building.

Property 74b – Facing west.

This building was constructed c. 1915, as it appears in the 1915 city directory of Jefferson City, and is also apparent on the 1916 Sanborn Map (City Directory of Jefferson City 1925; Sanborn Map Company 1916). From 1915 to at least 1931, August and Annie Linder occupied the residence. The 1915 and 1918 city directories of Jefferson City list August as a prison guard at the Missouri State Penitentiary (Hackman 1915; Hackman & Hoffman 1918). The 1920 U.S. Census lists August (60), as living with wife Hanna (56), and daughter Mary (23). Although all of the Lindner's were born in Missouri, August's parents were born in Germany, while Hanna's parents were born in Switzerland. August, who owned the current residence, is listed as a guard at a prison, while Mary is listed as a stenographer at Missouri Pacific Railroad; there is no occupation listed for Hanna (U.S. Census 1920). The Lindner's still occupied the residence in 1930; according to the 1930 U.S. Census, August (76), lived with wife Anna (67). Mary no longer lived at the residence at this time, and there are no occupations listed for either August or Anna (U.S. Census 1930). August Lindner is still listed in the 1931 city directory of Jefferson City, but there is a new resident by 1935. The occupant of the current residence in 1935 was Adolph Terry; there is no occupation listed (Polk & Company 1931-1935).

By 1943, there were several occupants living in the current residence, including Mrs. Eva Gilmore, Wilbur and Hazel Kirkpatrick, O'Baner Gordon, and Wilbur M. Kirkpatrick. Mrs. Eva Gilmore is listed as a Missouri State Penitentiary matron; Wilbur Kirkpatrick is listed as owning at pool hall at 601 Lafayette; O'Baner Gordon is listed as a janitor for the state auditor; and Wilbur M. Kirkpatrick is listed as an engineer for the U.S. Selective Service System (Mullin-

Kille et al 1943). From 1948-1961, S. O'Baner Gordon and his wife Emma are listed as the only occupants; in 1943 S. O'Baner is listed as a janitor for the state auditor, in 1955 he is listed as a storeroom clerk for the Missouri Secretary of State, and in 1961, he is listed as an employee of the State Division of Public Buildings (Mullin-Kille et al. 1948-1961). S. O'Baner had died by 1971, however, as Emma, the only occupant of the residence, is listed as a widow (Mullin-Kille et al. 1971).

This property is an eligible part of this district under both Criteria A & C, for its significance in social history and its local significance in architecture. This property is socially significant under Criterion A as it located in "The Foot" neighborhood of Jefferson City, which is an historically African American neighborhood. This property represents a remnant of a once thriving neighborhood that was split in two by the initial construction of the Rex Whitton Expressway and subsequent urban renewal efforts. The period of significance under Criterion A is from c.1930, when African Americans started to move into the community , to the early 1960s, after the construction of the Rex Whitton Expressway. This building is significant under Criterion C as it is one of four identical Craftsman style houses within this district that were all constructed at the same time, and it has also undergone little alteration since its initial construction. The period of significance for the building under Criterion C is c.1915, the building's construction date, and the recommended boundary for the property is its lot boundaries.

Property 74c, a Craftsman residence constructed c.1915, is an 1 ½ story building that has a side gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles (see photo). The shed roofed dormer on the front façade, which contains a row of 3/3 hung sash windows, is also covered entirely with asphalt shingles. The roof overhang on the façade serves as a roof for the front porch, which is supported by brick columns. The porch has a wooden balustrade which appears to be original to the residence, along with modern concrete steps which lead to the front porch. The entry door is modern, although it is surrounded by a rectangular transom and sidelights which appear to be original to the residence. The main window on the façade is a 1/1 hung sash modern replacement window; view of the windows on the north and south walls were obstructed by the close proximity of the houses adjacent to the current residence. There is a large shed roofed dormer addition off the second story rear of the property that is covered with asbestos siding. The windows in this dormer addition are modern, 1/1 hung sash; there is also an entry door on this dormer with an associated set of wooden steps that allows for rear access. Along with the shed roofed dormer, there is also a small, shed roof overhang on the first floor rear that covers a small, modern wooden deck; the porch roof overhang at the rear is original to the residence (Sanborn Map Company 1939-1943).

This building was constructed c. 1915, as it appears in the 1915 city directory of Jefferson City, and is also apparent on the 1916 Sanborn Map (Hackman 1915; Sanborn Map Company 1916). The original residents of this building were Louis Fischer and his family, who occupied the residence from 1915 to at least 1925. The 1915 city directory of Jefferson City lists Louis Fischer and his wife Elizabeth as occupants of the current residence; Louis is listed as a laborer. The 1918 city directory lists Louis as a laboratory worker (Hackman and Hoffman

1918). According to the 1920 U.S. Census, Louis Fischer (54), lived with wife Elizabeth (41), sons Emil (14), Arthur (4), and Paul (1 year, 11 months), and daughter Mildred (9). Louis's occupation is listed as "Labor", most likely the laboratory position mentioned in the 1918 city directory. Louis was born in Illinois, although both of his parents were born in Germany. Elizabeth was born in Germany, Elizabeth and Emil were born in Minnesota, and Arthur and Paul were born in Missouri (U.S. Census 1920). The Fischer's still occupied the residence in 1925—Louis was a janitor at the Jefferson City Baking Company—but by 1930, there were new occupants in the current property (City Directory of Jefferson City 1925).

Property 74c – Facing west.

According to the 1930 U.S. Census, John Coots and his family owned the current residence. John (64), lived with wife Nancy (59), son James (27), daughter in law Antoinette (22), and granddaughters Anna Dunvant (18), Mary Dunvant (16), and Margaret Dunvant (12). There is no occupation listed for John, but James was listed as a clerk in a railroad office, and Anna was listed as a fancy stitcher in a shoe factory. All members of the family were born in Missouri (U.S. Census 1930). The Coots family still occupied the current residence in 1931, but Robert Kelly (no occupation listed) lived in the property in 1935 (Polk & Co. 1935).

It was around this time that Cecil Blue and Lorenzo Greene moved into the current residence. Cecil Blue, a graduate of Harvard University in 1926, was the renowned author of short story "The Flyer". After a brief teaching stint at Johnson C. Smith College in Charlotte, North Carolina, Cecil Blue came to teach English at Lincoln University in the late 1920s. Before coming to Lincoln University, Lorenzo Greene worked under Carter G. Woodson as a field

representative for the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History (ASNLH). Both Woodson and Greene were pioneers in the field of African-American historical studies and advocated the use of multi-cultural content in scholarly texts (Brooks et al 1994).

As neither Cecil nor Lorenzo were married when they moved into the current residence, they named the house "The Monastery". The house was used as an off campus site for faculty and student interactions, and quickly became an epicenter for the intellectual community at Lincoln University during the 1930s and 1940s. Visiting professors and intellectuals often stopped by the Monastery to engage in spirited debates and conversations; according to Lorenzo Greene, "No person of any note ever came to Lincoln without coming to the Monastery" (Kremer 2000).

Although both Lorenzo Greene and Cecil Blue stayed at Lincoln University until their respective retirements, they had left the current residence by 1943. The city directory of Jefferson City lists the home as vacant by that time, but by 1948, Robert, Mattie, and Davis Tatum lived in the current residence. Robert was listed as a Lincoln University custodian, and Davis was a student. In 1955, Albert and Doris Kildare and Hosie and Clara Tenners occupied the current property. Albert was a professor at Lincoln University, and Hosie was a student (Mullin-Kille et al. 1943-1955). By 1961, Gilbert and Dorothy Carlock and Bobby and Marline Smith occupied the residence. Gilbert was listed as a custodian at the State Division of Employment Agency and Bobby was listed as an employee with the State Highway Department. There were again new residents by 1971, as Antonio and Faye Holland occupied the residence; Antonio was an instructor at Lincoln University (Mullin-Kille et al. 1961-1971).

This property is an eligible part of this district under Criteria A, B, & C, for its significance in social history, its significance in relation to individuals, and its local significance in architecture. This property is socially significant under Criterion A as it located in "The Foot" neighborhood of Jefferson City, which is an historically African American neighborhood. This property represents a remnant of a once thriving neighborhood that was split in two by the initial construction of the Rex Whitton Expressway and subsequent urban renewal efforts. The period of significance under Criterion A is from c.1930, when African Americans started to move into the community, to the early 1960s, after the construction of the Rex Whitton Expressway. This building is significant under Criterion B for its association with Lorenzo Greene and Cecil Blue, who were important members of the Lincoln University staff and of the surrounding African American community. The period of significance under Criterion B is from the mid-1930s to c.1943, the period of time that both men stayed at this residence. This building is significant under Criterion C as it is one of four identical Craftsman style houses within this district that were all constructed at the same time, and it has also undergone little alteration since its initial construction. The period of significance for the building under Criterion C is c.1915, the building's construction date, and the recommended boundary for the property is its lot boundaries.

Property 75, a Craftsman residence constructed c.1915, is an 1 ½ story home that has a side gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles (see photo). The shed roofed dormer on the front façade, which contains a row of 3/3 hung sash windows, is also covered entirely with asphalt shingles. The roof overhang on the façade serves as a roof for the front porch, which is supported by brick columns. The porch has a wooden balustrade which appears to be original to the residence, along with wooden steps which lead to the front porch. The entry door is modern, although it is surrounded by a rectangular transom and sidelights which appear to be original to the residence. The main window on the façade is a 1/1 hung sash modern replacement window; view of the windows on the north and south walls were obstructed by the close proximity of the houses adjacent to the current residence. There is a small, shed roof overhang on the first floor rear supported by metal posts; the porch roof overhang at the rear is original to the residence (Sanborn Map Company 1939-1943).

Property 75 – Facing west.

This building was constructed c. 1915, as it appears in the 1915 city directory of Jefferson City and is also apparent on the 1916 Sanborn Map (Hackman 1915; Sanborn Map Company 1916). The original residents of this building, according to the 1915 city directory of Jefferson City, were Robert and Laura Natsch; Robert was listed as working at Natsch Brothers, which was a steel metal works (Hackman 1915). The Natsch family still lived in the current residence in 1920; according to the 1920 U.S. Census, Robert Natsch (33), lived with wife Laura (31), daughter Grace (7), and son Robert (2). Robert is listed as a tinner who owned his own tin shop; there are no other occupations listed. All of the occupants of the residence were born in Missouri, although Robert's parents were born in Switzerland (U.S. Census 1920).

From 1925 to at least 1935, Robert L. Findlay and his wife Flora occupied the residence. (City Directory of Jefferson City 1925; Polk & Co. 1935). According to the 1930 U.S. Census, Lafe Findlay (presumably Robert, as his middle initial is "L"), age 42, lived with wife Flora (34), son LeRoy (21), and daughters Pretha (14) and Ceraline (12). Lafe is listed as a switchman for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, while LeRoy is listed as a caller at the Missouri Pacific field office. All of the Findlay's were born in Missouri, although Lafe's father was born in Scotland (U.S. Census 1930).

By 1943, the occupants of the current residence were H.L. and Frances Johnson; H.L. was a teacher at Lincoln University. The Johnson's still lived in the current residence in 1948, although they were not alone. Alfred and Mary Farrell also lived in the current residence at this time; Alfred was also a teacher at Lincoln University. By 1955, both families had moved out of the current residence. Charles and Vernia Robinson lived in the residence at this time to at least 1971; Charles worked at the Anderson-Tanner Funeral Home (Mullin-Kille 1943-1971). By 1980, only Vernia Robinson occupied the residence, as Charles had passed away (Johnson 1980).

This property is an eligible part of this district under both Criteria A & C, for its significance in social history and its local significance in architecture. This property is socially significant under Criterion A as it located in "The Foot" neighborhood of Jefferson City, which is an historically African American neighborhood. This property represents a remnant of a once thriving neighborhood that was split in two by the initial construction of the Rex Whitton Expressway and subsequent urban renewal efforts. The period of significance under Criterion A is from c.1930, when African Americans started to move into the community, to the early 1960s, after the construction of the Rex Whitton Expressway. This building is significant under Criterion C as it is one of four identical Craftsman style houses within this district that were all constructed at the same time, and it has also undergone little alteration since its initial construction. The period of significance for the building under Criterion C is c.1915, the building's construction date, and the recommended boundary for the property is its lot boundaries.

A. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

Previously recorded architectural resources included properties on the National Register of Historic Places, properties listed as eligible for inclusion into the National Register of Historic Places, local Historic Landmarks, and cultural resource management studies. Several sources were consulted for the archival search. The records at the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Office were searched to locate previously recorded National Register properties and architecture previously determined to be eligible within the Rex Whitton study area. The Historic Preservation Commission of the City of Jefferson was also consulted in order to identify any previously recorded local historic districts and landmarks. A list of bridges and culverts within the study area was provided by the Environmental and Historic Preservation Section, Missouri Department of Transportation. This included information from Clayton Fraser's 1996 Missouri Historic Bridge Inventory (FRASERdesign 1996), and from the MoDOT Transportation Management System (TMS) data base.

Detailed descriptions of individual National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) properties and districts within the Whitton Expressway APE are provided in the *Cultural Resource Archival Review of the Proposed Improvements to the Rex Whitton Expressway* which is available upon request from the MoDOT Historic Preservation Section. All of the NRHP listed properties within the Rex Whitton APE met one or more of the following criteria, including properties:

> *(a) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or*
>
> *(b) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or*
>
> *(c) That embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or*
>
> *(d) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory* (Federal Register 1974).

1. Individually Listed NRHP Properties Affected by the Build Alternatives

A total of seven individual buildings and a cemetery have been placed on the National Register of Historic Places within or near the study area. Of those seven, three would be impacted by the Build Alternatives, and are listed in Table 1. Brief descriptions and photographs of those properties are presented on the pages following the table.

Table 1: Individually Listed NRHP Properties Affected by the Build Alternatives

Property ID No.	*Name*	*Location*	*Significance*	*Construction Date*
240	East End Drugs	630 E. High St.	Criterion A: Commerce, Drug Store	1900
252	Parker, Lester S. And Missouri "Zue"Gordon House	624 E. Capitol Ave.	Criterion B: Person, Lester S. Parker, Criterion C: Classical Revival	1900
253	Missouri State Penitentiary Warden's House	700 E. Capitol Ave.	Criterion A: Law, Criterion C: Queen Anne	1888

East End Drugs (Property #240) – Located at the corner of E. High and Lafayette, the East End Drugs represents a typical drug store operated since at least 1904. It is located within a 2 story brick building of the two-part commercial style, with a commercial use on the first floor and a residence on the second floor. It was nominated under Criterion A, Commerce as it represents a good example of a corner drug store (Beetem 2003).

East End Drugs (Property #240) – Facing southwest.

Parker, Lester S. And Missouri "Zue" Gordon House (Property #252) – This residence, located at 624 E. Capitol Avenue, on the northern end of the proposed prison interchange, is a two story Neo-Classical Revival style brick residence built in 1905. Behind the residence is a two story brick dwelling, two concrete garages, and a root cellar. The garages, however, were not considered contributing elements as they were constructed after the period of significance. The residence was considered significant under Criterion C as a good example of a Neo-Classical Revival home. It was also considered significant under Criterion B for its association with Lester S. and Missouri "Zue" Gordon Parker. Lester Parker made significant contributions to the businesses and civic institutions associated with Jefferson City during the first three decades of the 20th century (Beetem and Maserang 2000).

Parker, Lester S. And Missouri "Zue" Gordon House (Property #252) – Facing south.

Missouri State Penitentiary Warden's House (Property #253) – The Warden's residence, located at the corner of E. Capitol Avenue and Lafayette Street, represents a good example of a Queen Anne style residence. This building was constructed in 1888 and underwent alterations in 1907 giving it a Queen Anne appearance. Its outstanding physical characteristics include a stone foundation, rounded tower and two front porches. The building was considered significant under Criterion A for law as it is one of only two prison related buildings considered eligible for listing on the National Register. All of the materials and labor was supplied by Missouri State Penitentiary. It is also considered eligible under Criterion C as it was designed by the well known Fulton architect, M. Fred Bell, and represents a good example of a Queen Anne style residence. "The Warden's house in in good condition and has only been changed minimally so that it retains its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and location" (Sone 1991).

Missouri State Penitentiary Warden's House (Property #253) – Facing southeast.

STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Matt Blunt, Governor • Doyle Childers, Director
www.dnr.mo.gov

AUG 21 2008

Dr. Robert Reeder
MoDOT
105 West Capitol Avenue
P.O. Box 270
Jefferson City, MO 65102

Re: SHPO Project Number: 030-CO-07 – Route 50, Whitton Expressway between west of Tri-level interchange to Eastland Interchange, Architectural Survey Report, Job No. J5P0820B, Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri (FHWA)

Dear Dr. Reeder:

Thank you for submitting information about the above-referenced project for our review pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (P.L. 89-665, as amended) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulation 36 CFR Part 800, which require identification and evaluation of cultural resources.

After reviewing the Rex Whitton Expressway architectural survey report for the area between west of the Tri-level and Eastland Interchange, we have the following comments:

We concur that the following properties are listed on the National Register of Historic Places: Missouri State Capitol Historic District, Boundary I Increase; Capitol Avenue Historic District; Albert and Wilhelmina Thomas House; Tergin Apartment Building; and the H.E. Gensky Grocery Store Building. In addition, we agree that the preferred alternative will have no adverse effect on these National Register listed properties.
We also agree that the following buildings are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places either individually or as part of a district: Immaculate Conception Church, International Shoe Company, J.B. Bruns Shoe Company, Jefferson City Coca Cola Bottling Plant, Central Dairy, the apartment building located at 310 E. Miller, the vacant commercial building located at 700 E. High Street, the residence located at 1130/1144 E. McCarty, Busch's Florist, Jackson/E. Miller District, and the Stone Veneer District. In addition, we agree that the preferred alternative will have no adverse effect on these National Register of Historic Places eligible properties.
We concur that the following properties are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places: The Lincoln University President's Home and the Craftsman/Monastery District. In addition, in accordance with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's

regulation Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 800), Section 800.5, it is our opinion that the removal of the well house and stone retaining wall from the Lincoln University President's Home as well as the proposed demolition of all four Bungalow's located within the Craftsman/Monastery District will have an adverse effect on the National Register of Historic Places eligible properties. We recommend the preparation of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to mitigate the adverse effect.
Please update your determination of effect on page 51of this Architectural Survey Report to reflect the determination "adverse effect" on the Lincoln University President's Home.
Please update the table on in Appendix C to reflect all of the National Register of Historic Places eligible properties within the area of potential effects.
Please submit a copy of this report that reflects the above referenced changes.

In accordance with Section 800.6(a)(1), FHWA shall forward the necessary adequate documentation to the Executive Director, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Old Post Office Building, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, #809, Washington, D.C 20004. Pending receipt of the Council's decision on whether it will participate in consultation, no action shall be taken which would foreclose Council consideration of alternatives to avoid or satisfactorily mitigate any adverse effect on the property in question. Please be sure to copy us on any correspondence to the ACHP.

Please be advised that, if the project area is increased, cultural materials are encountered during construction or adjacent areas that may contain significant cultural resources may be adversely impacted, appropriate information must be provided to this office for further review and comment.

If you have any questions please write Missouri Department of Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Office, Attn: Review and Compliance, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102, or call Rebecca Prater at (573) 751-7958. Please be sure to include the SHPO Project Number (030-CO-07) on all future correspondence relating to this project. If the information is provided via telephone call, please follow up in writing for our files.

Sincerely,

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Doyle Childers
Director

c: Peggy Casey, FHWA
Jane Beetem