Probably the only Civil War marker in the country declaring that a battle was not fought was erected at Fairmount and Moreau Drive to commemorate General Sterling Price’s decision in 1864 to turn away from Jefferson City without a fight! However, the Capital City is still connected to the Civil War through violent skirmishes and by the presence of Civil War leaders. The six locations on HCJ’s 2011 Homes Tour, all but one on the National Register of Historic Places, and the five drive-by locations, all recognized as Historic Preservation Commission Landmarks, revisit Jefferson City’s connection to the War.

More than five Dulle generations have lived in the Dulle/Vogel House at 800 St. Mary’s Boulevard, one of five Civil War-era homes on tour. The imposing German-styled two-story brick home on Dulle Hill lights up the city sky each Christmas season. G. H. Dulle operated successful milling and brick companies, building the family home in 1846. Family stories are wrapped in Civil War legends: In 1861, General John C. Fremont’s Union troops occupied the house and property at Camp Lillie headquarters as he tricked the enemy into leaving the city by marching his 7,000 men up and down Dulle Hill for 24 hours, convincing the 20,000 Confederates they were watching a larger and more threatening contingency of soldiers.

The Oscar Burch House at 924 Jefferson in Munichberg is celebrated for its Civil War owner and hero who returned to Jefferson City in 1864. Oscar Burch fought at Vicksburg in 1863, after which he became a prisoner of war at Andersonville Camp. After the war, Oscar built a red brick Italianate-style home overlooking Munichburg. The original house, a two-room, two-story section located to the rear of the current house, had the main entrance facing the Capitol rather than Jefferson Street. Many original interior features remain intact: blown-glass windows, Federal-style woodwork, and the handcrafted circular walnut staircase.

The Marmaduke or Warden’s House at 700 E. Capitol is honored for two heroic Confederate brothers. After being elected Governor of Missouri in 1884, John Sappington Marmaduke appointed his brother Col. Darwin Marmaduke as Warden of the State Penitentiary. Labor and materials for the 9,000 square-foot mansion were provided by prison inmates.

(Continued on page 3)
Welcome New Members

Garry & Joyce Seabaugh
Mike & Carolyn Mills
Pat and Beth Struempf
Becky Kuhn

A Fond Farewell to JoAnn Oehrke

When I first got involved with HCJ, there were always two people we could count on to volunteer...Gail and JoAnn Oehrke. They were our greeters passing out programs for the ice cream social, many of the programs offered, and the annual membership meeting. When Gail passed away, JoAnn didn't want to be so visible. But she was still willing to help and enjoyed participating in HCJ functions. At the annual meeting in March, JoAnn sat at the table in the back of the room taking orders for Bob Priddy's books. Her quick wit, bright smile and especially her love and enthusiasm for the community is sorely missed.

Mary Ann Hall

Oral History Interview Training Offered
Everyone Encouraged to Attend!

To boost oral history skills and interest in the HCJ Oral History project, D. J. Nash and the Oral History Committee have set up a training session September 22 in the Clydsdale Room at Scheppers Distributing at 7 pm with Alex Primm. Alex is a trained and practicing Oral historian from Central Missouri. Alex is a freelance writer and has been involved in numerous projects and publications dealing with Missouri history. He completed a series of interviews that were integral in the publication of Made in the Timber which was the telling of the events about the tie-hacking industry in Pulaski County and other stories that occurred on the land now known as the Fort Leonard Wood compound.

Thursday, September 22
7:00 pm
2300 St. Mary's Blvd, Scheppers Distributing Co.

One of Alex's projects was shaped into a documentary called Treehouse completed with Tom Shipley, including music by Brewer and Shipley. Alex will show and tell how he used oral interviews to tell the story of Treehouse Brown, a Missouri backwoodsman from Crawford County.

Techniques and advice on interviewing subjects will be covered. He will explain how it is better to have a focus when interviewing rather than leaving it open-ended. Alex’s wife, Cathy, will also be on hand to provide information on the latest methods of transcription and preservation of interviews. The Primms will explain how communities and schools organize oral history projects to tell a specific community story. The HCJ Oral History committee hopes to apply these interviewing skills to Jefferson City’s story.

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Marmaduke House

 Volunteers are needed for the Homes Tour!!
Contact Janet Maurer @ 636-9211

The Tour drive-by properties include a Greenberry Road home where General Price slept while his Confederates camped nearby; a river bluff residence owned by an abolitionist, housing an “underground railroad” tunnel; the oldest school building in the city that served as female student dormitories; the rooftops of a Moreau Drive residence from where Union troops scouted the advancing Confederates; and a home used as a war hospital for the wounded.

Advance tickets are $12 and will be available a month before the tour at Samuel’s Tuxedos, 236 E. High and at The Art Bazaar, 114 E. High. On the day of the tour, tickets will be available at featured homes for $15. As in previous years, many volunteers will be needed to serve as docents for a two-hour shift at one of the homes. Volunteers will receive a tour ticket for half price and a free HCJ souvenir shirt. To learn more or to volunteer, please leave a message for Janet Maurer at 636-9211 or email jmmaurer@socket.net or for Karlene Diekroeger at nkdiekroeger@aol.com. Please support our corporate sponsors for this event; Freeman Mortuary, Jude Markway Construction and Coca Cola.

The Philipp Hess House at 714 Washington, a brick, one-story gable-roof structure on a limestone foundation was built circa 1860 by stone mason Wendelin Buehrle. It is one of the most intact examples of Missouri-German vernacular style in Munichburg and perhaps in all of Jefferson City. Philipp Hess purchased the house with a central hall plan and two parlors for living quarters above his basement-level grocery store and meat market with a rear north-side entrance. The butcher passed down stories of Civil War battles fought on his property as evidenced by trenches located at the end of Washington and a front door in the 800 block wearing a Civil War bullet hole.

About 1830, Joseph and Elizabeth Wallendorf moved their family into a two-story enclosed dogtrot log house built on a native stone foundation. To preserve the rare historic structure, Missouri Farm Bureau relocated the cabin from its location at Edgewood and Missouri 179 to the home office site. The home probably was not whitewashed or covered with clapboard siding to promote the Wallendorf family lumber mill. Fortunate for Jefferson City, Gen. Sterling Price in October, 1864 decided not to attack the Capitol while lodging at the Wallendorf’s, but instead planned his retreat. Family legend states that the General paid the German anti-slavery family $27 in Confederate currency for his room and board.

Dick and Mary Ann Caplinger: Co-Recipients of the Greg Stockard Award

Congratulations to charter HCJ members, Dick and Mary Ann Caplinger! The City of Jefferson Historic Preservation Commission named the Caplingers as co-recipients of the 2011 Gregory Stockard Distinguished Service Award at its Annual Heritage Award ceremony in May. The Caplingers were involved in many early preservation efforts in the 1970s and 80s. They led the downtown revitalization when they owned a business there. They also were in the center of the attempt to save the 1839 City Jail in 1982. The failed effort led to the creation of HCJ and Mary Ann was on the first board of directors. She was also on the City’s first Historic Preservation Commission. The Jefferson City preservation effort owes much to the early pioneering efforts of the Caplingers. They blazed the path for us to follow.
The following is an excerpt of the presentation given by Kenneth Winn for a special HCJ tour of the Supreme Court Building on May 24th. A reception for TLP Society members preceded the tour. The society is named in honor of Thomas Lawson Price, Jefferson City’s first mayor.

The Missouri Supreme Court rests upon land once occupied by a mansion owned by Thomas Lawson Price: one of Missouri’s richest men, one of its most aggressive politicians, and Jefferson City’s first mayor.

Price was born near Danville, Virginia, in 1809. His parents were wealthy slaveholders, and he came into their property when he was twenty years old. Like many other young Virginians of the period, many of whom settled in Missouri, he migrated west. In 1831 Price arrived in St. Louis, his intended destination, but the national cholera epidemic that then afflicted the city pushed him further west to the new capital in Jefferson City, where he settled near old Virginia friends.

With his advantage of ready funds, Price strove to benefit from the state government’s decision to locate its capital in an undeveloped, if centrally located, portion on the state. He bought two of the village’s hotels, The Central and The City. He acquired the state mail contract to St. Louis, setting up a stage line to run there. By expanding the mail lines, he made his stage company the most important in the state. As he grew even wealthier, he diversified his economic interests. He bought central Missouri farmland and St. Louis real estate. He invested in manufacturing and mercantile enterprises, taking advantage of contract prison labor. He served as an incorporator of the Jefferson City Bank and the Jefferson City Land Company, and became deeply involved in railroad speculation. He became particularly involved with the Missouri Pacific Railroad, for which he served both as one of its commissioners and one of its contractors.

And he became rich in slaves. At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 he was Cole County’s second largest slaveholder, owning forty-nine slaves—twenty females, twenty-eight males, and one of unknown sex—who ranged in age from one year to seventy-four. In addition, he owned twenty-nine slaves in Moniteau County—eleven female and eighteen males, ranging in age from one to sixty-seven. In a state where most slaveholders owned only two or three slaves, his seventy-four bondspeople made him one of Missouri’s largest slave owners.

As Price prospered, he built an impressive mansion on High Street in 1842. Because of its elegance and proximity to the Capitol, many governors and first ladies borrowed it to host their social events. The State bought the mansion in 1905 for $35,000 and razed it to build the Missouri Supreme Court on its site in 1907. The stones from the mansion were used to build the Bassman House a block behind the Court. (The Bassman House was destroyed by the city government in 2007).

Price pursued his political interests as assiduously as he did his business interests. An ardent Democrat, he ran for State Treasurer in 1838. After his defeat he found better political success locally, winning Jefferson City’s first mayoral contest in 1839—a position in which he served until 1842. In 1845 he lost a race for the Missouri Senate. After the outbreak of the Mexican-American War, he became even more prominent in public life. The governor appointed him a brevet major general in the Missouri Sixth Militia Division. In the custom of the day he was called, “General” ever after. Shortly after the war’s end he won election as Missouri’s lieutenant governor, becoming conspicuous for his effective support for the Iron Mountain and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads.

He was also conspicuous for his energetic participation in the political factionalism that had begun tearing the Democratic Party apart. Simmering tension came to a

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head when Missouri’s long-serving Senator, Thomas Hart Benton, made clear his opposition to the extension of slavery into the new land acquired during the Mexican War. Benton was no abolitionist, but he regarded the extension of slavery a threat to his vision of a nation of independent white farmers, and feared pro-slavery “fire-eaters” as anti-unionists. Price was not only Benton’s supporter, but his friend, and in 1849 named his new son “Thomas Benton Price.”

The short-lived Jefferson City Land Company, which Price helped design in 1855, embraced Benton’s economic aspirations. The company hoped to work with the Northern Methodist Church to bring free white labor into central Missouri. They regarded the continued domination of slave society in Mid-Missouri as an economic handicap and a formula for stagnation. An influx of northern immigrants would help build railroads, exploit the region’s natural resources, develop the land, and encourage cultural change by establishing a church-sponsored university in the state capital. Through their numbers, these free laborers would create a more economically progressive society hostile to slave labor.

Despite the effort of Benton and his allies, “Old Bullion,” as he was called, lost the Senate seat he had held for thirty years in 1850. Price, a feisty, even arrogant combatant, however, continued to support Benton’s ongoing battle against his opponents. At the 1856 Democratic convention in Cincinnati Price led a rival “pro-Benton” delegation that vied with the more regularly selected Democrats in seeking the convention’s recognition. The struggle to gain entrance into the hall led Price to engage in a fist-fight with his rivals and ended with his group’s ejection from the convention hall. Later that year Price also vigorously backed Benton’s failed gubernatorial candidacy.

Despite his large slave ownership, Price remained staunchly pro-Union and was elected Cole County state representative as a pro-unionist in 1860. After the outbreak of the war, he received a federal appointment as brigadier general, but resigned after his election to the United States Congress. As a conservative, Price became progressively disenchanted with the radicalizing direction of events during the war, and hotly disliked both the drift toward slave emancipation and the suppression of political and civil rights in Missouri by Union extremists. In 1864 Price served as delegate to the Democratic National Convention, and subsequently ran as Missouri’s Democratic candidate for governor. Given the heat of war passion and the disenfranchise-ment of so many conservative Democrats, his race was largely symbolic. In 1867 his daughter would marry the son of Missouri’s leading Confederate general, former governor Sterling Price.

After the war he returned to his railroad and other business interests. In 1868 Price again attended the Democratic National Convention, serving as a delegate for New York Governor Horatio Seymour, and was chosen as one of that convention’s vice presidents. He died in Jefferson City on July 16, 1870. Originally buried in a private cemetery, he was reinterred in Riverview Cemetery in 1912.
Getting to Know You

Janet Maurer is secretary of the HCJ board of directors and a member of the Oral History Committee. She is currently coordinating volunteer recruitment for the upcoming HCJ Homes Tour and has spent countless hours helping organize and arrange many HCJ programs. She is a charter member of the Thomas Lawson Price Society.

Deedie Bedosky is a long time member of HCJ and one of its most active members. Not only is she vice president of the organization, but she is the first and only person to serve as chair of HCJ’s very successful Golden Hammer Awards recognition program. Deedie is a charter member of the Thomas Lawson Price Society.

Why did you join HCJ?
I was raised with an appreciation of history— grew-up next door to Dallmeyer’s Moreau Lodge. My great-grandfather and grandfather designed the home I live in and my mother instilled in me an interest in genealogy, so I acquired a love for the character of older architecture along with the personality, history and family stories it brings to a town. I feel HCJ tries to promote that message.

What did you join HCJ?
Over the years, several friends had been active in HCJ and I heard about HCJ and its causes through them. I believe in HCJ’s mission to encourage preservation of Jefferson City’s older buildings and I wanted to be part of the effort.

What do you like best about being a member of HCJ?
The interesting and wonderful people who are involved with HCJ and the enthusiasm the organization has for promoting appreciation and preservation of our city’s architectural heritage.

Do you have a favorite program or activity?
Definitely, I’d have to say the Golden Hammer Awards. But then, I am the chairman of the committee! However, I do believe the awards, and the articles in the News Tribune have raised awareness of the possibilities offered by the renovation of older homes and buildings. I’m also a huge fan of our homes tours and the diverse programs we offer during the year are always interesting and informative.

Do you think we have made progress in Jefferson City on historic preservation?
Yes. Although it has sometimes been a pokey process. In recent years there is a more widespread recognition of the economic, esthetic and historic value of preserving our architectural heritage and maintaining the integrity of our mature neighborhoods. There are projects all around town to restore older buildings ...downtown, on the Southside, on Ash Street, and in many neighborhoods. The city has established the Old Towne Committee to revitalize older neighborhoods. It is wonderful to see all of this happening.

If someone asked you the benefits of HCJ membership what would you say?
HCJ offers an avenue to advocate for preservation while meeting and working with well-informed, dedicated people. It is fun, worthwhile and meaningful.

Why did you join HCJ?
I'm not sure. About 10-15 years, I think, maybe.

How long have you been on the board?
Since 2007.

How long have you been a member of HCJ?
Since 2007.

What one thing might HCJ members be surprised to learn about you?
Hmm..When I was a student at MU, I spent a year as a majorette with the Marching Mizzou. We went to the Orange Bowl that year and won... what a grand time!
This pre-1900 home on the central west end is a perfect fit for the Golden Hammer award; an aging house in need of repair in an aging neighborhood with houses in mixed stages of repair. Dan and Linda Bull have made a show piece of 1629 W. Main on this busy street. They brought out the craftsmanship and beauty of this old house. It is an exclamation point on the street!

Co-recipients of the June Golden Hammer are Hanrahan & Nacy P.C and Appraisal Associates Nunn & Young. Pete Nacy is show at left receiving the award from organizer Deedie Bedosky for 522 E. Capitol. Stacie Young, right, received the award for 518 E. Capitol. A classy street is now classier!

HCJ President Steve Veile and Deedie Bedosky (center right) present the Kevin and Courtney Pigford family (far left) with the Golden Hammer Award in conjunction with the dedication of 802 E. McCarty, Habitat for Humanity’s 69th build and first “green” build. “This project was the perfect marriage of Historic Preservation and environmental stewardship,” Veile said. “Historic Preservation is green by its very nature.”
SAVE THE DATE! Tickets Go On Sale Sept. 6 at Samuel’s and Art Bazaar

CIVIL WAR HOMES TOUR

Looking back . . . . . Moving forward

Web Master—Tony Smith
Newsletter Editor—Jenny Smith
Membership—Sam Bushman
Oral History—D.J. Nash
Golden Hammer Awards—Deedie Bedosky
Development—Lois Heldenbrand
Homes Tour—Janet Maurer and Karlene Diekroeger
HCJ Foundation—Stephen Stark

OUR MISSION STATEMENT
To proactively preserve our historic resources and create an environment that makes preservation a central focus for the future development in the City of Jefferson.

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