

1214 Elmerine Avenue

The Eickhoff Home

Dale and Shae Marie Eickhoff, owners

Architectural Significance



This home was built in 1915, so next year the owners will be celebrating its 100 years. It is also among the distinguished homes in the newly awarded Moreau Neighborhood District listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The houses on both sides of 1214 Elmerine are landmarks, including 1216 and 1208, but it may be the oldest house on the street. It was featured in the Tour of Homes in 2012. It has beautiful herringbone hardwood floors on both the first and second floors that are original to the house and the design of these hardwood floors may be

unique to this home. There are two light fixtures original to the home as well, one in the style of Tiffany.

This two and a half story brick foursquare has a central gabled dormer with two 8/1 windows. The second floor has two tripart window sets (6/1s flanking a wider 8/1). The porch has brick piers and half walls and has been enclosed with 8-light casements. The roof of the porch is shed with a shallow bracketed gable over the right bay entrance.

The windows have concrete sills and appear to be largely replacement. An open gabled frame side porch at the right elevation faces the driveway.

A bit of trivia, not unique to the structure itself, but to its heritage . . . is the fact that in its hundred years only 6 families have lived here: Blair / Malone / Lange / Rieke / Garner / Eickhoff.



This home is loved!

210 Monroe Street

Jefferson City News Tribune

WEHCO Media Group, Owner

Cultural Significance



The Jefferson City News Tribune building represents a wealth of cultural heritage. In 2015, the company will celebrate 150 years in business, though its name and ownership have evolved. The downtown building, constructed in 1931, has stood as many of its news and print neighbors have come and gone. And, the newspaper is one of the few remaining under a family tradition and not a corporate operation.

Alongside Hawthorn Bank and Lincoln University, the News Tribune Company can trace its roots in the community to just after the Civil War, when Jefferson City had a population of only 3,000.

Downtown Printing

Neighbors of the News Tribune Company, when it moved to 210 Monroe Street, included the Capitol City Water Company, Mrs. Berth Thurman, Thomas Antrobus and physician Joseph Summers. Around the corner on Capitol Avenue was the Capital News, the United Press Bureau, the Tribune Printing Company, the Associated Press Bureau, and Missouri Farm Bureau News. At its backdoor on Madison Street was the Hugh Stephens Printing Plant and another block over housed bureaus for the Kansas City Star, the Kansas City Journal, the St. Louis Globe Democrat, the St. Louis Times, the St. Louis Star and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

When the pressroom opened, they printed with the dangerous hot-type process. By the 1940s, they used the cumbersome linotype. And cold-set printing came in the 1970s. In 2006, they opened a second location for the MAN Roland Uniset 75 press, which provides safer, cleaner,

faster and more versatile digital technology. Even though the new building was built for the advanced presses, the News Tribune Company did not hesitate to leave the news and advertising operations in the heart of the government and business district. The building is only blocks from the municipal, county and state government executive offices. The location is “indispensable” for reporters covering issues, actions and meetings of those public bodies.

Family Tradition

The first newspaper, “The Jeffersonian Republican,” was established by Calvin Gunn in 1826, the same year of the first legislative session in Jefferson City. Today’s publication can be traced back to the “State Tribune,” which began as the People’s Tribune” in 1865, then became the Daily Tribune in 1871, before Edward Winter and Robert Goshorn bought and combined it in 1927 as the “Post-Tribune.”

Robert C. Goshorn, native Iowan and son of a newspaper publisher, came to Jefferson City in 1927, after buying the “Jefferson City Tribune” with Edward Winter, a Warrenton newspaper publisher. The duo also purchased the “Daily Post” later that year, combining the two as the “Jefferson City Tribune Post.” By 1933, Goshorn had bought out his partner and “The Capital News.” His wife, Lenore, and daughter Betty continued the newspaper business after his death in 1953. Betty Weldon became publisher when her mother died in 1959. Her husband William also was active in the operations. A third-generation newspaper woman, Weldon held the same interest and vitality as her father in the community and issues of the day. As publisher of the News Tribune, she continued the commitment to give the community “an independent voice.”

After her death in 2007, a county official said, “No longer will the problems of the day be worked out in her office.”

“The family had a good sense of business and media that gave them credibility to stand on an issue that was good for the community,” said the late Bob Blosser, who started with the company as a printer’s devil in 1932. The Goshorn-Weldon family operated the business for 81 years before the 2008 purchase.



Walter Hussman Jr., a third-generation newspaperman, privately owns the newspaper under WEHCO Media Group. The News Tribune joins the Fulton Sun, the California Democrat and the Lake Today as Central Missouri Newspapers Inc.

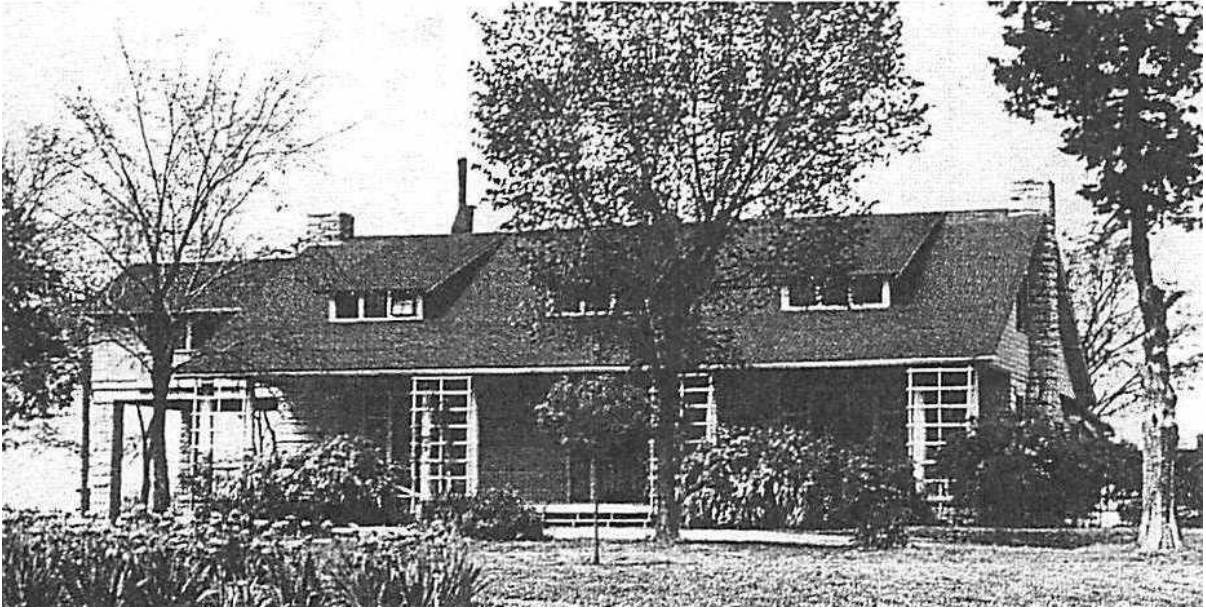
The newspaper has been essential in keeping residents informed of progress and setbacks within their community, as well as national and international news. The News Tribune and its predecessors have captured significant community moments in ink, including the 1896 completion of the city’s first Missouri River bridge, the 2nd Capitol burning in 1911, the 1954 riot following the death of Martin Luther King Jr., the 1954 riot at the Missouri State Penitentiary, and the Great Flood of 1993.

516 S. Country Club Drive

Jefferson City Country Club

Jefferson City Country Club Members, owners

Cultural Significance



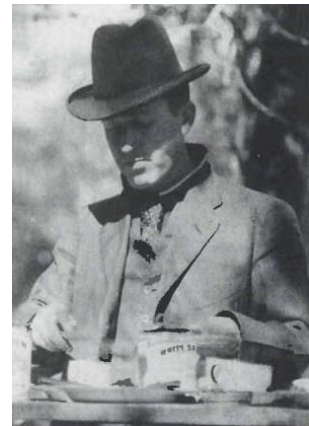
Original clubhouse with 1917 addition. Destroyed by fire in 1937.

Excerpts and pictures from Heartland History, Volume Three by Gary R. Kremer

There were several efforts to form a country club in the capital city during the early 1900s. The summer and fall of 1909 witnessed an unprecedented effort by community leaders to spruce up the city and to promote it as a site worthy of remaining the state's capital. One of the many manifestations of this effort was the movement to establish a Jefferson City Country Club in September 1909, "to bring the merchants and business men together." The local *Daily Tribune* summarized the strategy on September 11, 1909: "In this way they will become more acquainted with one another and be in a better position to work to the common end of promulgating the welfare of Jefferson City. It will be a very valuable asset when the fight for a new capitol gets warm and when it will take unity and harmony of Jefferson City's merchants to bring about the desired result."

Governor Herbert Hadley

The club's organizational meeting was held on September 7, 1909, at the Monroe House on East High Street. More than thirty of the capital city's business and civic leaders chose Governor Herbert S. Hadley to serve as the chairman of their effort. A native of Kansas, Governor Hadley had moved to Jefferson City after his election as state attorney general in 1904. Hadley's strong commitment to outdoor sports, combined with his position as Missouri's governor, made him an ideal choice for the leadership of the Jefferson City Country Club.



Several meetings were held and organizational details of the club were worked out. The *Daily Tribune* carried an article announcing the club's incorporation. One hundred shares of stock were issued, each valued at \$100, for a total of \$10,000. Ninety-eight charter members of the club owned one share of stock each. Governor Hadley was the only member who owned two shares of stock. Fifty club memberships were reserved for members from outside Jefferson City, the hope being that choosing members from outside of the community would contribute toward the effort of maintaining Jefferson City as the capital. Or, as the *Daily Tribune* put it, "Bring the people to the city, show them what the town is, the class of our business men and let them feel the hospitality of Jeffersonians."

One of the first tasks to be carried out was to find a suitable site for the club. Governor Hadley appointed a committee composed of himself, Cecil W. Thomas, Sam B. Cook, G. A. Fischer, W. A. Dallmeyer, Jesse W. Henry, C. G. Hammond, Julius Conrath, and Benjamin G. Vieth to find a place. After an extensive search for land, the club purchased 157 acres in February 1910. The land adjoined a farm used as a retreat by Governor Hadley and his family. Part of the Hadley log cabin still stands just west of the club's golf course.

Suitability for a golf course was a major consideration in the choice of the club site. Thomas Lawson Price, chairman of the club's Grounds and Greens Committee, along with other committee members, planned and laid out what was then a nine-hole course. Reverend Paul R. Talbot, the recently arrived rector of Grace Episcopal Church and an accomplished golfer, provided critical advice. Henry Andrae, a charter member of the country club and warden of the state penitentiary, sent a detail of convicts to the club site to assist in building the golf course.

Despite the support and efforts by Jefferson City business and civic leaders, the proposed constitutional amendment that would have allowed the building of a new capitol in Jefferson City failed miserably in the November 1910 election. The capitol fire of February 5, 1911, of course, changed everything. After the fire, a new capitol had to be built and, once again, country club members swung into action in an effort to insure that the new structure would be erected in Jefferson City.

Opening of Jefferson City Country Club, May 8, 1911



The clubhouse was completed in May 1911, just in time for entertaining prominent Missourians who might be able to influence the August 1 vote on a constitutional proposal to build a new capitol in Jefferson City after its fire. Local newspapers reported that it was common that summer

to see railroad cars carrying dignitaries and other guests along the Bagnell Branch railroad spur from the Missouri Pacific mainline out to the country club. There, they were entertained and lobbied by club members.

The effort paid off. When the vote was taken on August 1, 1911, the proposal to build a new capitol on the site of the old one in Jefferson City was approved overwhelmingly. Never again would Jefferson Citizens have to worry about whether or not the state's permanent seat of government would be removed from their city.

