

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Hannibal Old Police Station and Jail

AND/OR COMMON

Hannibal City Hall

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

4th and Church Streets

CITY, TOWN

Hannibal

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

#9 Hon. Harold L. Volkmer

STATE

Missouri

CODE

29

COUNTY

Marion

CODE

127

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

___DISTRICT

☒ BUILDING(S)

___STRUCTURE

___SITE

___OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

___PUBLIC

☒ PRIVATE

___BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

___IN PROCESS

___BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

___OCCUPIED

☒ UNOCCUPIED

☒ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED

___YES: UNRESTRICTED

___NO

PRESENT USE

___AGRICULTURE

___COMMERCIAL

___EDUCATIONAL

___ENTERTAINMENT

___GOVERNMENT

___INDUSTRIAL

___MILITARY

___MUSEUM

___PARK

___PRIVATE RESIDENCE

___RELIGIOUS

___SCIENTIFIC

___TRANSPORTATION

☒ OTHER: vacant

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Hannibal Fine Arts Museum, Inc.

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Hannibal

VICINITY OF

STATE

Missouri 63401

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Recorder of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

Marion County Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Hannibal

STATE

Missouri 63401

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Missouri State Historical Survey

DATE

1979

___FEDERAL ☒ STATE ___COUNTY ___LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176

CITY, TOWN

Jefferson City

STATE

Missouri 65102

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☒ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

HANNIBAL OLD POLICE STATION AND JAIL

The Hannibal Police Station and Jail faces northeast from a corner site in the urban center of Hannibal, Missouri, four blocks west of the Mississippi River. It is a solidly proportioned structure, dominated by two octagonal towers of different heights, set at the north and west corners of the building. The two-story Police Station and Jail rests on an ashlar foundation and is topped with a complex roof defined by a heavy bracketed cornice. The horizontality of the building's facade is emphasized with belt courses and a corbel table beneath the cornice line. Verticality is established with a shallow projecting bay on the northwest facade, domed towers ending in finials and the building's predominant window type: a tall, slender sash set under a rowlock segmental arch. Characteristic of the Eclectic tastes of the time, the jail unites massive, broad surfaced wall of the Romanesque Revival Style and ogee domes of Byzantine derivation with such diverse elements as the slender vernacular windows and a bracketed cornice.

EXTERIOR

Over-all dimensions

The Police Station and Jail measures 57-1/2 feet on its primary (northeast) facade, and 45 feet on the northwest. Its height at the cornice is 30 feet.

Construction materials and colors

The jail has walls of locally produced brick, laid in common bond, that form one foot thick walls above an ashlar foundation of granite. Belt courses, lugsills and keystones are of white limestone and originally the building presented a decorative display of white detailing against the red of the brick. At the present time, the entire structure has been painted yellow and white, and the contrast of stonework and brick is obscured.

Roofs

The central area of the old Jail and Police Station is covered by a medium pitched hipped roof with oblique corners that conform to those of the walls below. On the northeast side, a gable roof, set lower than the hipped roof, terminates in the parapet gable of the northeast facade's wall surface. A similar but smaller gabled wall dormer completes the shallow central bay of the northwest facade. The smaller western tower is capped with the remaining ogee dome and, like the other roofs, is sheathed with asphalt shingles. A metal bracketed cornice with complex moldings surrounds the building and the west tower above a brick corbel table. This cornice, however, has been removed from the north tower. Once edged with metal moldings, the wall dormer and gable now are topped with tile coping, as are the parapets of the flat roofs of the south addition at both first and second story levels.

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Primary facade

The primary (northeast) facade presents a southern bay which rises to a parapet gable, with the larger octagonal tower on the north. A two-story addition joins the gabled bay on the south. The single remaining original entranceway appears on this facade, under a rowlock roundarch of four header rows. Its singleleaf door is topped with a wooden lintel supporting a roundarched transom set in a border of headers. This entrance is flanked by two windows of the building's characteristic type: a tall, slender four-over-four doublehung sash placed under rowlock segmental arches and trimmed with limestone lugsills. Recessed panels of two courses of brick laid in sawtooth fashion flank the first story door and windows of the main building. The second story features a tripartite window comprised of a four-over-four light central window, separated from flanking one-over-one windows by brick piers. The top lights of the side windows yield at their outside corners to limestone skewbacks which receive the thrust of the wide rowlock arch that spans the window group. A limestone lugsill is set below. Climaxing the gable's raking cornices is an undecorated brick frieze-a remnant of the corbel table that was removed at an unknown time. From its midpoint runs a wide limestone belt course. The triangular area thus created is articulated with nailhead ornamentation.

The three story octagonal tower, set partially into the north corner of the building, has windows on all exposed sides at each floor level. Smaller windows at the third story, foreshortened versions of the prevalent window type, completely surround the tower. Originally louvered, these windows are now boarded up. Despite the loss of dome and cornice, the tower's corbel table, identical to that of the main building, is intact.

On the lower story, the southern addition has a central doubleleaf garage door. Regularly spaced above, three rectangular one-over-one windows with limestone lugsills have been fitted with vertical steel bars. The corbel table, a slight variant from that of the original building, comprises the sole decorative element of the newer addition.

Other facades

The center, three-bayed portion of the secondary (northwest) facade is flanked by the octagonal towers. It is defined by a shallow projecting central bay which interrupts the cornice and corbel table and rises to terminate in a parapet wall dormer that is a smaller version of the gable on the primary facade. Two small, rowlock segmentally arched windows are paired on the central bay's lower story and above them is placed a tripartite window filled with one-over-one sashes, united under a wide rowlock segmental arch with a limestone keystone. Trimmed with a

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limestone lugsill, they are another reference to the elements of the primary facade. The wall dormer is defined with a limestone belt course which both continues the cornice line and serves as the lugsill of the wall dormer's semi-circular window. Originally a triple window, it has been partially bricked in and a rectangular window, now boarded up, set in the center. As on the northeast gable, the corbel table that once trimmed the dormer's raking cornice has been removed.

On either side of the center bay, a second story window of characteristic type has been placed above a smaller window. All first story windows on this elevation have been permanently boarded up. The smaller western tower retains its ogee dome and cornice. Its only original windows occur on the third story. Rectangular and without arches, they have all been bricked in.

Excepting for the corbel table, which continues around the building, both remaining facades have plain wall surfaces. The southwest facade has three second-story windows, with rowlock arches, similar in size to those on the third story of the towers. Two additional barred windows have been added to the first floor, and other four-over-four windows to the smaller tower at the first and second stories. Some attempt was made to relate these new openings to the original windows by trimming them with limestone lugsills and rowlock segmental arches which, however, have only two rows of headers.

The southeast facade originally presented a row of four large windows at each story. The first floor garage addition caused the lower windows to be shortened and barred, their lugsills repositioned at a level above the roofline of the new structure. The later second story addition set atop the eastern half eliminated two of these windows and shortened those of the second floor. The addition itself has variously sized and randomly placed windows on its southern side but all have limestone lugsills and are set under lowlock segmental arches with two header rows. A singleleaf door under a segmental arch of headers occurs on the addition's southwest facade and a centrally placed brick chimney projects slightly from the fabric of the building.

INTERIOR

When completed in 1878 the Hannibal Jail housed the city jail on the lower floor and the city courtroom and offices on the second. During its use as a police station, the upper floor was used for offices, a detention center, a photo lab and general storage space.

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The primary entranceway on the northeast opens onto a lobby measuring 12 feet by 18 feet. The original central T-shaped staircase rising opposite has been removed and replaced with a single L-shaped staircase along the lobby's left wall. To the right, an archway leads to the octagon-shaped room of the larger tower, once an office. Positioned in the right-hand corner of the lobby are the original steel double doors leading down limestone steps to the cell area which occupies the remainder of the first floor. It measures 32 feet by 33 feet and contains a central row of cells, set back-to-back in two rows of five and surrounded by a barred walkway. Cells, doors and bars are all original steel and the original peepholes and the manually operated locking system are retained. In the northwest corner of the cell area, a barred door opens onto the smaller tower where a wooden spiral staircase leads up to the city courtroom above.

On the second floor, the courtroom occupies the area above the cell block. Once partitioned into several rooms, the partitions have been recently removed and the room restored to its original size. It retains a portion of its wooden floor and high cove ceiling, although the ornamental metal covering has been replaced with plaster and acoustic tile. Offices on the northeast are marked by high roundarched entrances.

The addition, 19 feet by 16-1/2 feet, contains a large garage area on the lower floor, and a second story with two bathrooms, a shower and several barred cells.

ALTERATIONS

The first story addition was built while the main building was still in use as a city hall, prior to 1903.² The jail itself remained relatively undisturbed until 1914, when a new City Hall was built and the Police Department of Hannibal took over the entire building.³ They added a second story to the addition, removed the central staircase, stripped and partitioned the courtroom and offices, and added windows on the southwest. A doubleleaf transomed entrance to the larger tower was converted to a window, and access to the third story attic was removed. The jail was also painted yellow and sometime later, the northern sides were repainted white.

On December 12, 1949 a tornado removed the original ogee dome of the larger tower, and caused much damage to the main building.⁴ The jail was repaired but the dome and moldings of the dormer and gable were not replaced.

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The city acquired the property directly behind the Police Station in 1959, and immediately razed an old house on the lot and converted it for parking for both the Police Station and the neighboring fire station .

When the Police Department vacated the building in 1976, they left it open to the weather and vandals. The present owner, the Hannibal Fine Arts Museum, Inc., upon their acquisition in September of 1977, found that the structure was in a deteriorated condition, necessitating several alterations, including the replacement of the courtroom ceiling. The organization is attempting to return the building to its original condition and appearance as much as possible and as quickly as their economic situation allows.

CONDITION

The Hannibal Police Station and Jail is in fair condition. It is structurally sound and undergoing restoration on the exterior and interior.

SITE

The jail stands at the corner of 4th and Church Streets in an urbanized area, surrounded by commercial buildings. Its north sides are bordered by sidewalks and those of the south face onto a parking lot of the fire station next door.

CURRENT STATUS

The present owners are restoring the building with the view to developing it into both a fine arts museum, to be housed on the lower floor, and a community center.

FOOTNOTES

1. Thomas Bacon, A Mirror of Hannibal (Hannibal, Mo.: C.P. Greene, 1905), p. 249. Bacon prints an early photograph of the Police Station and Jail, with domes and cornices intact. The raking cornices of the gable and wall dormer featured ears and returns which lent a further exotic flavor to the structure's design.

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2. Ibid. The photograph also shows clearly the first story addition on the east, in place before 1905.
3. J. Hurley Hagood and Roberta (Roland) Hagood, The Story of Hannibal: A Bicentennial History (Hannibal, Mo.: Standard Printing Co., 1976), p. 79.
4. Ibid.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1878-1879 BUILDER/ARCHITECT John Oliver Hogg/James Oliver Hogg

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hannibal Police Station and Jail is a significant example of late nineteenth century Eclecticism in Architecture and an important product of local design, materials and craftsmanship.

The city of Hannibal, Missouri, where the structure is located, is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi River in Marion County. The site was first granted to Abraham Bird of New Madrid, Missouri in 1818 in compensation for his losses in the New Madrid Earthquake of 1811.¹ In 1819, a town was platted at the mouth of the creek and called "Hannibal" after the classic tastes of the time. The new owners promptly held a sale of lots in St. Louis and the first settlement was made on the site that same year.² The growth of Hannibal was slow at first; until 1826 there were rarely more than three to five families at a time, and few of them were permanently settled there.³ A record of 1830 shows "thirty souls" in the town, and Hannibal was not incorporated until 1838 with the formation of the Hannibal Company, trustees who sold the land "at low prices, chiefly to actual settlers."⁴

Like other towns on the Mississippi Hannibal owed its first growth to river trade. With the advent of steamboats, its waterfront handled grain, hemp, hogs and especially lumber, which grew to be the city's largest and most valuable resource through the nineteenth century.⁵ Hannibal's early industries included a pork-packing plant, tobacco factories, flour mills and sawmills.⁶ The greatest impetus to the town's development, however, came in 1859 with the completion of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. Hannibal's growth was from that time almost phenomenal, and the city even came through the crisis of the Civil War with increased population and material wealth.⁷ At the time of the construction of its Police Station and Jail, Hannibal's corporate limits covered about 2500 acres of land, "pretty closely built up with substantial brick and frame stores and dwellings." The official census in 1870 listed 10,125 persons and a figure of 15,000 was estimated in January of 1878.⁸

Despite a prosperous economy, an early history of the town explained that: "the public-spirited citizens of Hannibal are not inclined to be extravagant in the way of public buildings, [although] their civic pride demands substantial structures."⁹ In a spirit of thrift, the town developed a tradition of combining several municipal agencies within a single building. Its first Police Court shared with the city offices the second floor of Hannibal's first fire station, a T-shaped structure constructed on the site of the present fire station.¹⁰ Hannibal's first jail, or calaboose as it was called, was a two room brick building (built in 1841) on Rock Street at River Road, by the side of a deep artesian well, the waters of which were considered very therapeutic.¹¹ Although damaged by a fire in 1853, the calaboose was repaired and continued to serve the city up to the completion of the new Police Station and Jail building in

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1879. The corner lot on which the calaboose was situated was declared a hazard to modern traffic in 1922 and the structure was demolished.¹²

By 1878 the growth of Hannibal necessitated that new accommodations for city prisoners be found. Many budget-minded city councilmen were in favor of converting the lower story of the fire station into the new jail, thus combining jail, police and other city offices more conveniently. Apparently James Oliver Hogg, architect of the Police Station and Jail, also submitted plans for this alteration.¹³ When this scheme proved impracticable, the council authorized a new jail building if the cost could be held under \$1,000,¹⁴ an unrealistically low figure. Finally after nearly a year of debate, the council put the matter in the hands of Hannibal's mayor, J.F.K. Hayward. He had long been an advocate of placing the jail at a location at the corner of Church and 4th Streets, next door to the fire station. On July 28, 1879 his plan was approved by the city council and shortly thereafter construction began.¹⁵

James Oliver Hogg created the designs for the building and his brother John Oliver Hogg of the firm of Hogg and Shedd was the contractor. The new building was constructed of locally produced brick, possibly from the brick factory located at 5th and Broadway (now Hannibal City Park) and the granite for the foundation quarried from one of many mines around Bear Creek. The calaboose was reported finished by Presiding Judge W.B. Drescher on October 8th, 1879, at a total cost of \$1,582.95.¹⁶

As was typical of public buildings in Hannibal, the new jail came to play a multitude of roles in city administration. The first floor was occupied by the cell block and police department offices (the total force consisted at the time of the police chief and six patrolmen¹⁷) while the second floor was devoted to city offices and courtroom. The building thus became known as Hannibal's first City Hall. The upper floor of the new building also served for many years as a church. The original plat for Hannibal had specified certain lots along Church Street, including the new jail site, for church use, so for many years services were held there. An organ was installed on the second floor which remained in place until the 1930's¹⁸

The structure continued in its multiple function until 1914, when a \$100,00 neoclassic building, thought more suitable to the modern dignity of Hannibal was constructed at 4th and Broadway to house the city offices. Thereupon the police department expanded to occupy the entire Police Station and Jail building and was located there for the next forty years. In recent years the structure became inadequate for the expansion of the police force that was necessary to keep abreast with the city's increasing population, and in 1976 a new 25,000 square foot police station and jail was completed.¹⁹

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While its fate was being decided, the Old Police Station and Jail was left vacant. The city council favored demolition, but the Hannibal Fine Arts Museum, Incorporated, a non-profit organization, desired to purchase the structure for restoration and future use as a museum and community center.²⁰ A furor of public opposition to demolition of the building, supported by the local news media, finally forced the city to sell the building for a minimal amount to the Hannibal Jaycees on September 20, 1977.²¹ They immediately presented it to the Hannibal Fine Arts Museum, Incorporated,²¹ who began steps to preserve the structure. The Police Station and Jail has since become a common cause for the citizens of Hannibal, and with the aid of their small donations, none over \$100, it is being slowly restored.

Builder

Construction of the Police Station and Jail was undertaken by the local firm of "Hogg and Shedd," whose senior partner, John Oliver Hogg, was a prominent Hannibal architect and contractor.²² He had previously served as the Superintendent of Bridges for the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad prior to its acquisition by the Burlington Railroad in 1883.²³ In 1877, the firm, which specialized in bridge building as well as general construction, purchased the grounds and machinery of the "Hannibal Car Works" near the railroad, and converted the site to a workshop for the dressing and shaping of large bridge timbers. A newspaper of the period congratulated the partners on their new business establishment: "With a thorough knowledge of their business which is possessed by this firm together with their well-known energy and business tact, there can be no possible doubt of their ultimate success."²⁴ Hogg was the contractor for many public and private buildings throughout Hannibal, including the Hannibal Baptist Church (1893), like the Police Station and Jail, a brick building with decorative detailing in stone.²⁵ A directory of 1875 lists him as "Hogg, John O. general architect and builder, and dealer in turntables, tanks and iron prisons. Special attention given to plans and specifications for public buildings."²⁶ His association with H.W. Shedd lasted until around 1888, when Hogg formed with his son Arthur the firm of "Hogg and Son" an architectural corporation and planing mill located in the Bear Creek Bottoms.²⁷ Lumber was rafted down the Mississippi and pushed into the creek for washing and storing. Later, after planing, the lumber was shipped east by railroad. The firm was very successful until, about 1900, a fire completely destroyed the warehouse. Afterwards, John Oliver Hogg lived in retirement until his death a few years later.²⁸

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ARCHITECT

James Oliver Hogg, brother of John Oliver Hogg, was a native of Hannibal and a graduate of Illinois State University.²⁹ He had a successful career as an architect in Kansas City and received commissions throughout the state. A partner in several architectural corporations, Hogg became senior partner of his own business, "Hogg and Rose" in 1891.³⁰ In addition to the Hannibal Police Station and Jail, Hogg designed several buildings for his hometown, all of a decidedly eclectic flavor. The closest in spirit to the jail was the Hannibal National Bank, at the corner of Broadway and Main Streets, constructed in 1890 (now demolished).³¹ It was also a corner building, in a loosely Romanesque style. Like the Jail, it was of brick and had a round turret capped with an ogee dome and vernacular window types. Its facades were articulated by pilasters. Both buildings were designed as a synthesis of varied architectural styles, produced in local brick by native craftsmen, and evolved within the tastes and economic limitations of Hogg's clients.

The survey of Missouri's historic sites is based on the selection of sites as they relate to theme studies in Missouri's history as outlined in "Missouri's State Historic Preservation Plan." The Hannibal Police Station and Jail, therefore, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an example of the themes of "Architecture" and "Political Affairs."

FOOTNOTES

1. Missouri State Highway Department, Missouri: A Guide to the "Show-Me" State (New York: Dull, Sloan and Pearce, 1941), p. 218. Four years after the earthquake, Congress passed a special Act that afforded liberal relief for the victims of the disaster: they were permitted to exchange ruined land holdings for publicly owned property elsewhere. Speculators grasped at once the opportunities of such a situation and purchased New Madrid land at very low prices before the property owners could know of the passing of the Act of Congress. See Louis Houck, A History of Missouri From the Earliest Explorations and Settlement until the Admission of the State into the Union (Chicago: R.R. Donnelley and Sons, Co., 1908), vol. III p. 179. Abraham Bird's son Thomas, who had power of attorney from his father, made claim on a settlement near Bear Creek of 640 acres, most of which he immediately sold to such speculators. See J. Hurley Hagood and Roberta (Roland) Hagood, The Story of Hannibal: A Bicentennial History (Hannibal, Mo.: Standard Printing Co., 1976), p. 8.

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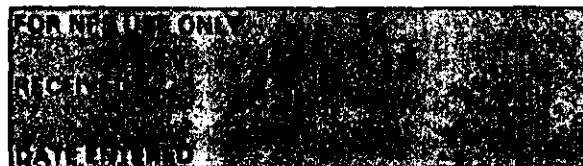
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2. Missouri: A Guide, p. 218.
3. The Story of Hannibal; p. 13
4. Missouri: A Guide, p. 218
5. "City of Hannibal," Hannibal Daily Courier, 15 January 1878, p. 1.
6. Missouri: A Guide, p. 218.
7. "City of Hannibal," p. 1.
8. Ibid.
9. Thomas Bacon, A Mirror of Hannibal (Hannibal, Mo.: C.P. Greene, 1905), pp. 249-250.
10. The Story of Hannibal, p. 179
11. Ibid, p. 163.
12. Ibid. p. 163
13. Hannibal City Council, Council Minutes. City Hall Records, Hannibal, Mo., 5 August 1878, p. 299.
14. Hannibal City Council, Council Minutes, 22 September 1878, p. 305.
15. Hannibal City Council, Council Minutes, 28 July 1879, p. 403.
16. Hannibal City Council, Council Minutes, 6 October 1879, p. 417.
17. The Story of Hannibal, p. 709.
18. Carolyn Williams, personal interview 3 November 1978.
19. The Story of Hannibal, p. 293.
20. "Page of Opinion," Hannibal Courier Post, 7 September 1977, p. 4.
21. "Furor Dies as Jaycees Get Jail," Hannibal Courier Post, 2 September 1977, p. 1

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22. "Hogg and Shedd an Enterprising Firm," Hannibal Daily Courier, 15 January 1878, p. 4.
23. Richard C. Overton, Burlington Route, A History of the Burlington Lines (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1965), p. 5.
24. "Hogg and Shedd," p. 4.
25. Mirror of Hannibal, p. 217. The architect for the church was J.C. Sutherland.
26. Hallock and Hawley, Hannibal City Directory, 1875 (Hannibal, Mo.: Winchill and Ebert Printing and Lithographing Co., 1875).
27. Hannibal City Directory, 1892 (Hannibal Mo.: H.N. Stone and Co., January 1892).
28. Robert Hogg, telephone interview 3 November 1978. Robert Hogg is the grandson of the builder, John Oliver Hogg, who is listed as retired in the Hannibal city directory of 1905. Only his widow appears in the directory of 1920.
29. Park College, Park College Record, Parkville, Missouri. 12 December 1885.
30. Kansas City Directory, 1891. (Kansas City, Missouri, 1891).
31. Mirror, p. 373.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Bacon, Thomas. A Mirror of Hannibal. Hannibal, Mo.: C.P. Greene, 1905.
2. "City of Hannibal." Hannibal Daily Courier, 15 January 1878, p. 1.
3. "Furor Dies as Jaycees Get Jail." Hannibal Courier Post, 2 September 1977, p. 1.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY .07 acre

QUADRANGLE NAME East Hannibal

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

A 115 640830 4396390

B

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C

D

E

F

G

H

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION All that part of Lot Four (4) in Block Twenty-six (26) in the original town, now city, of Hannibal, Missouri, described as follows, to wit: beginning at the northeast corner of said lot 4; thence southeasterly along the northeasterly line of said lot 4 (also being southwesterly line of 4th Street) a

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

1. Janice R. Cameron, Research Assistant

ORGANIZATION

Department of Natural Resources, Office of Historic Preservation

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 176

TELEPHONE

314/751-4096

CITY OR TOWN

Jefferson City

STATE

Missouri 65102

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL X

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Director, Department of Natural Resources and
State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**



HANNIBAL OLD POLICE STATION AND JAIL

CONTINUATION SHEET

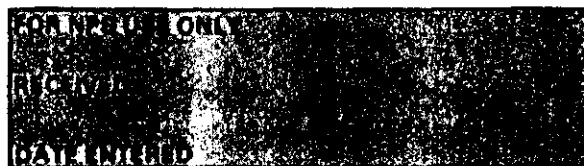
ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE 1

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9. Hogg, Robert. Personal interview, 3 November, 1978.
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15. Williams, Carolyn. Personal interview, 3 November 1978.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**



HANNIBAL OLD POLICE STATION AND JAIL

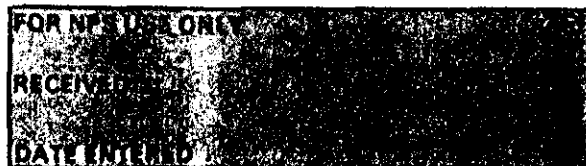
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

distance of 56.9 feet; thence southwesterly parallel with northwesterly line of said Lot 4 and southeasterly line of Church Street a distance of 50.2 feet; thence northwesterly and parallel with northeasterly line of said Lot 4 and southwesterly line of 4th Street a distance of 46.8 feet; thence southwesterly and parallel with Church Street a distance of 5 feet; thence northwesterly and parallel with 4th Street a distance of 10.1 feet to a point southeasterly line of Church Street; thence northeasterly along line of Church Street a distance of 55.2 feet to the point of beginning and containing 2907 square feet.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

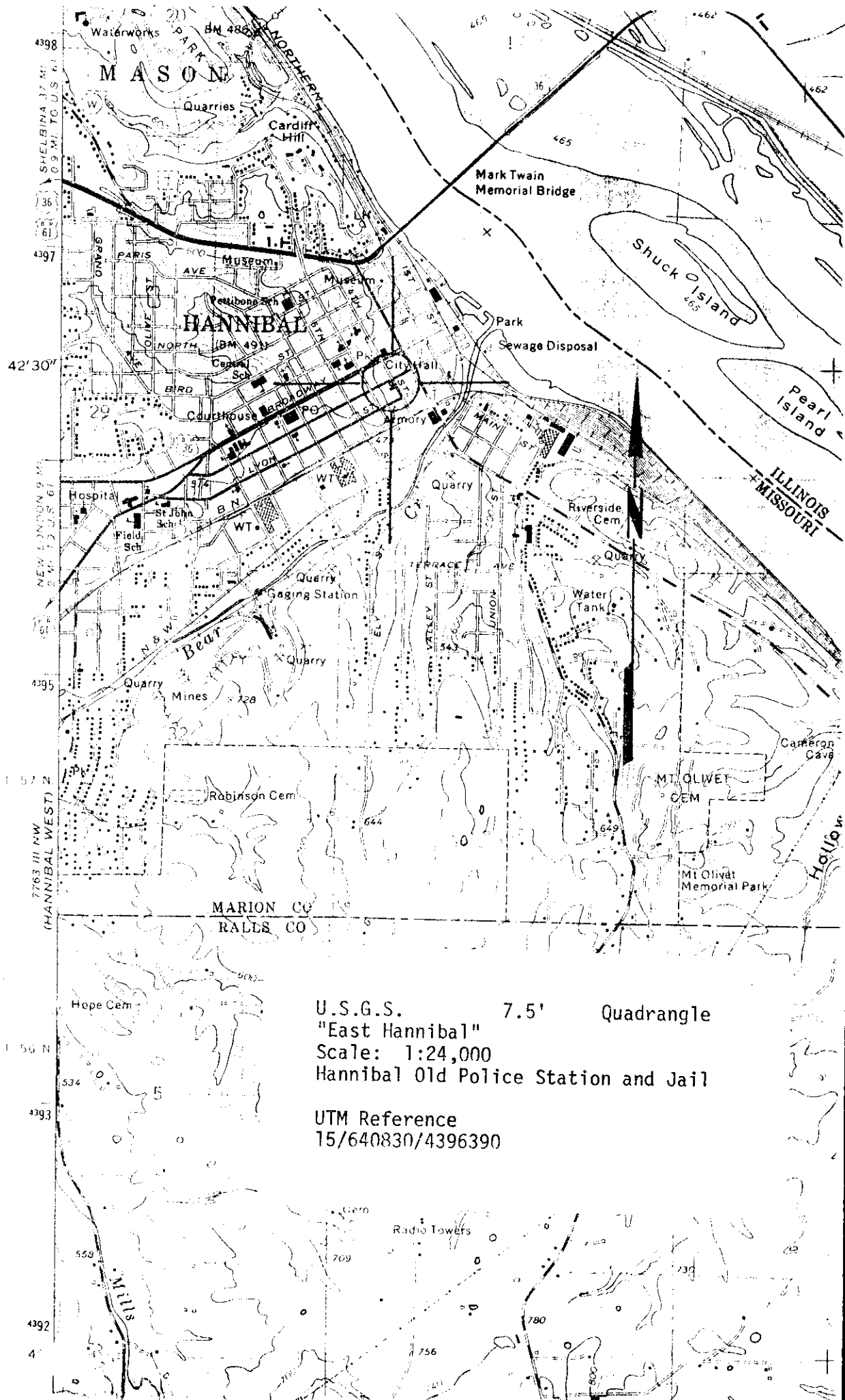


HANNIBAL OLD POLICE STATION AND JAIL

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 11 PAGE 1

2. Ms. Carolyn Williams, President
Hannibal Fine Arts Museum, Incorporated
Stonecroft, 2400 Carra Lane
Hannibal
314/221-5875
Missouri 63401
3. James M. Denny, Editor and State Contact Person
Department of Natural Resources, Office of Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City
314/751-4096
Missouri 65102



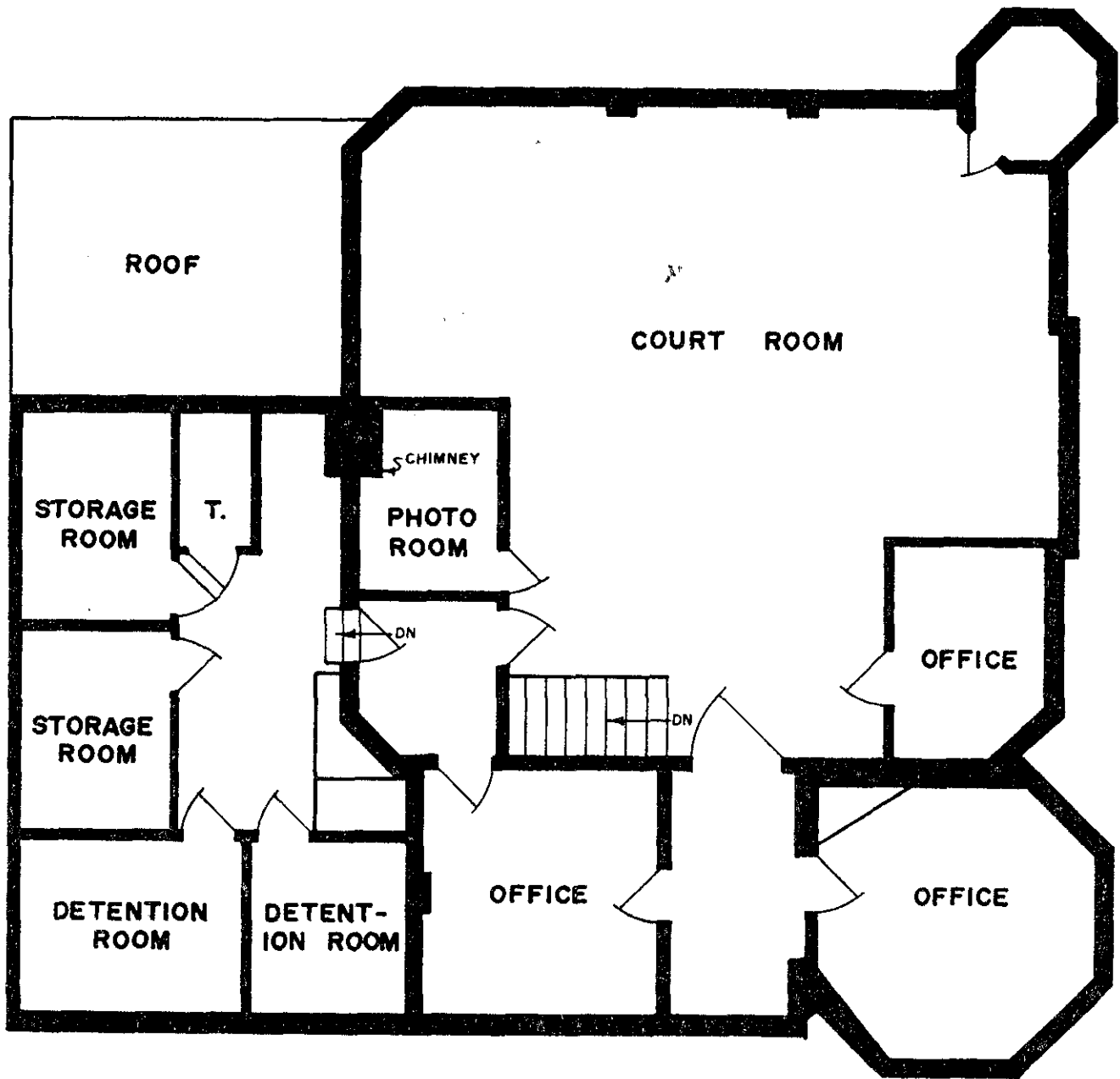
U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle
"East Hannibal"
Scale: 1:24,000
Hannibal Old Police Station and Jail

UTM Reference
15/640830/4396390

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

OLD HANNIBAL POLICE STATION AND JAIL
HANNIBAL, MISSOURI

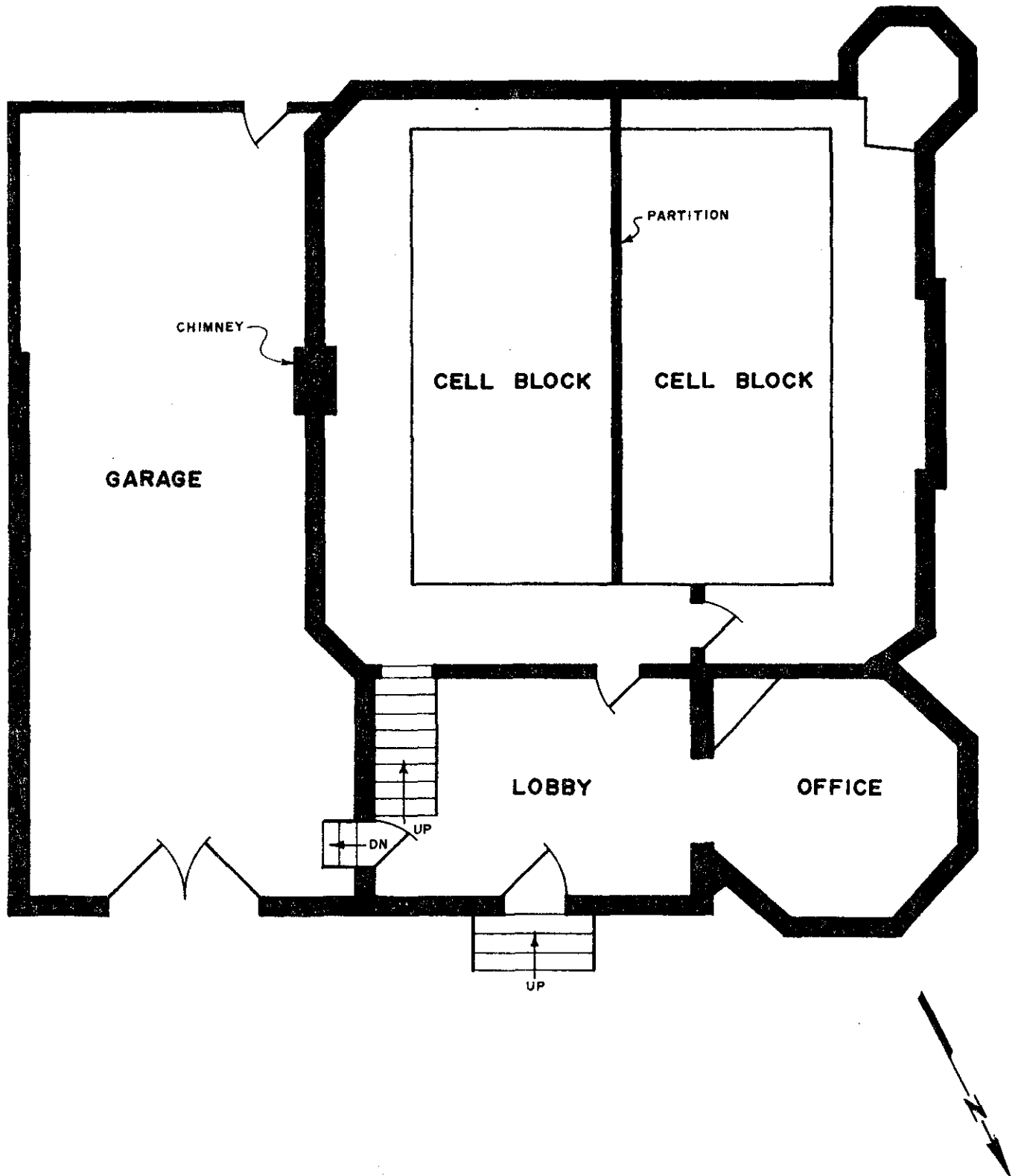
NOT TO SCALE



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

OLD HANNIBAL POLICE STATION AND JAIL
HANNIBAL, MISSOURI

NOT TO SCALE



HANNIBAL OLD POLICE STATION AND JAIL

#387

COUNTY:

Marion

LOCATION:

Hannibal

OWNER:

Hannibal Fine Arts Museum, Inc.

ADDRESS:

Hannibal, Mo.

DATE APPROVED BY A.C.:

April 27, 1979

DATE SENT TO D.C.:

May 23, 1979

DATE OF REC. IN D.C.:

May 29, 1979

DATE PLACED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:

July 17, 1979

DATE CERTIFICATE AWARDED
(AND PRESENTOR):

May 10, 1980
Orval L. Henderson, Jr.

DATE FILE REVIEWED:

The Hannibal Police Station and Jail is a significant example of late nineteenth century Eclecticism in Architecture and an important product of local design, materials and craftsmanship.

OLD HANNIBAL POLICE STATION AND JAIL #1
Hannibal, Missouri

Photographer: Janice R. Cameron
November 3, 1978

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

Primary facade, view from the east.



OLD HANNIBAL POLICE STATION AND JAIL #2
Hannibal, Missouri

Photographer: Janice R. Cameron
November 3, 1978

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

General view from northwest.



OLD HANNIBAL POLICE STATION AND JAIL #3

Hannibal, Missouri

Photographer: Janice R. Cameron

November 3, 1978

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources

P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

General view from southwest.



OLD HANNIBAL POLICE STATION AND JAIL #4
Hannibal, Missouri

Photographer: Janice R. Cameron
November 3, 1978

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

View of southeast facade from the south.

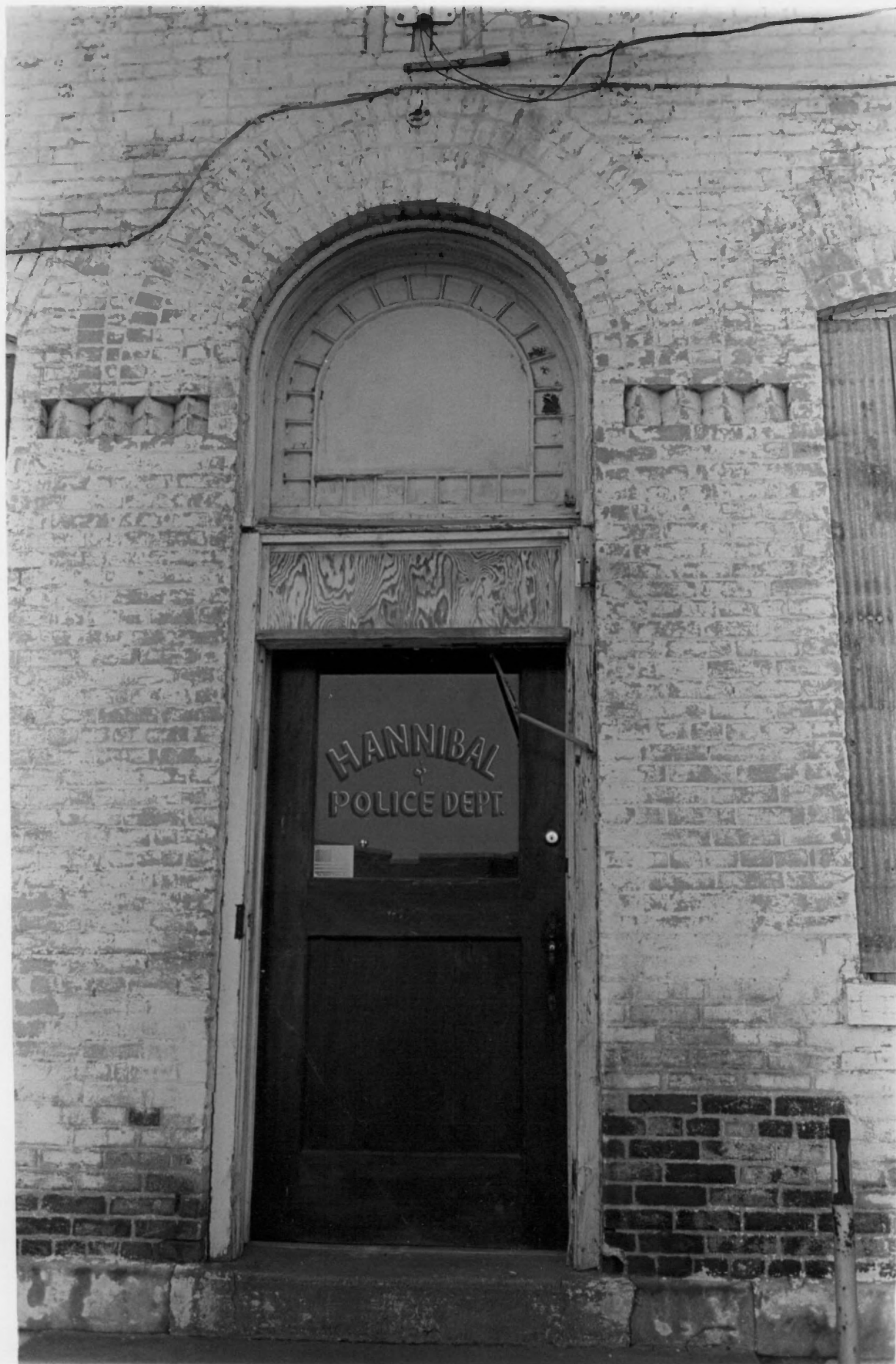


OLD HANNIBAL POLICE STATION AND JAIL #5
Hannibal, Missouri

Photographer: Janice R. Cameron
November 3, 1978

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

Primary facade detail, primary entrance.



OLD HANNIBAL POLICE STATION AND JAIL #6

Hannibal, Missouri

Photographer: Janice R. Cameron

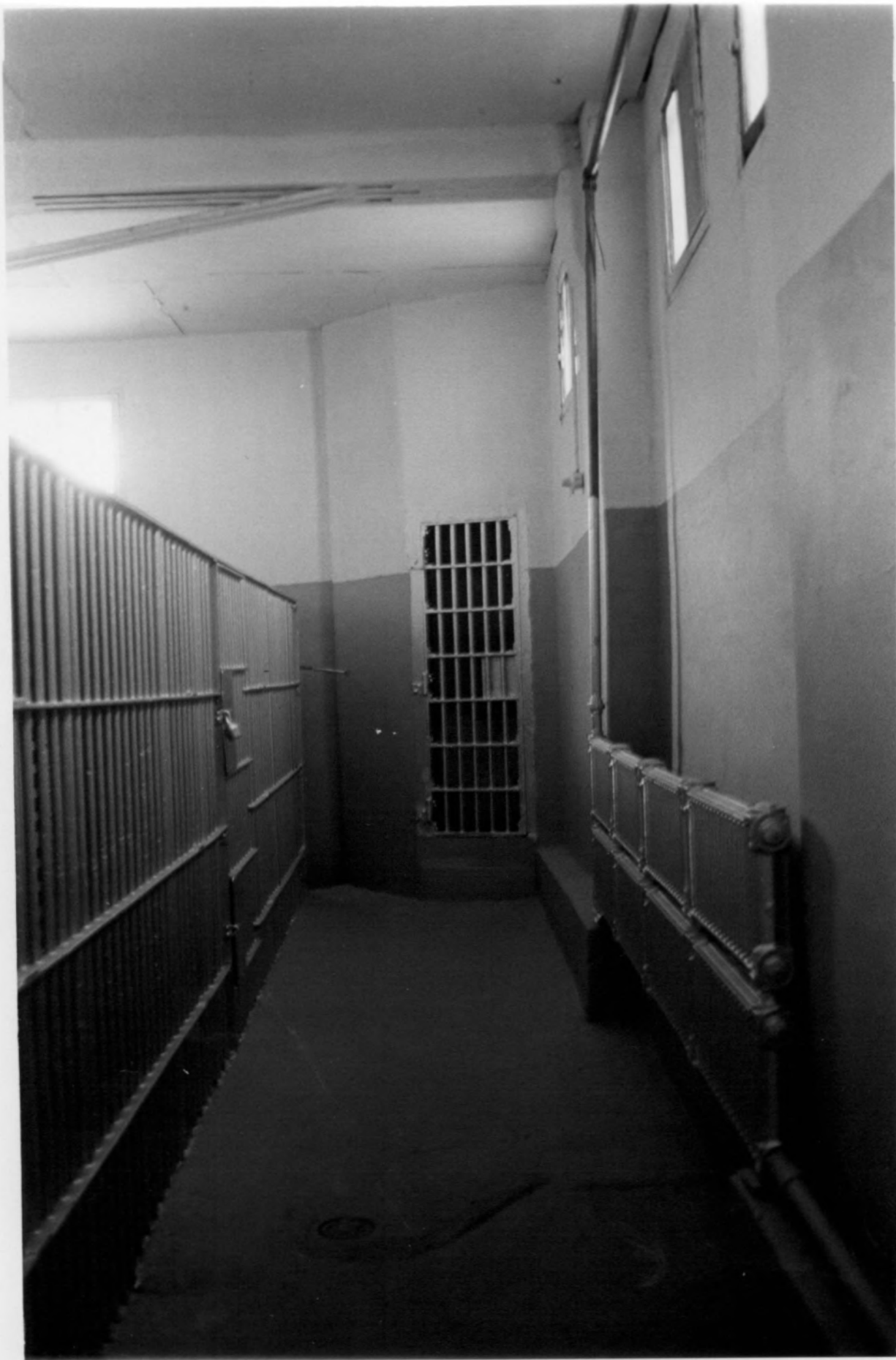
November 3, 1978

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources

P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

Interior cell block from north, showing
original cells, radiator and barred entrance
to circular tower stairway.



OLD HANNIBAL POLICE STATION AND JAIL #7

Hannibal, Missouri

Photographer: Janice R. Cameron

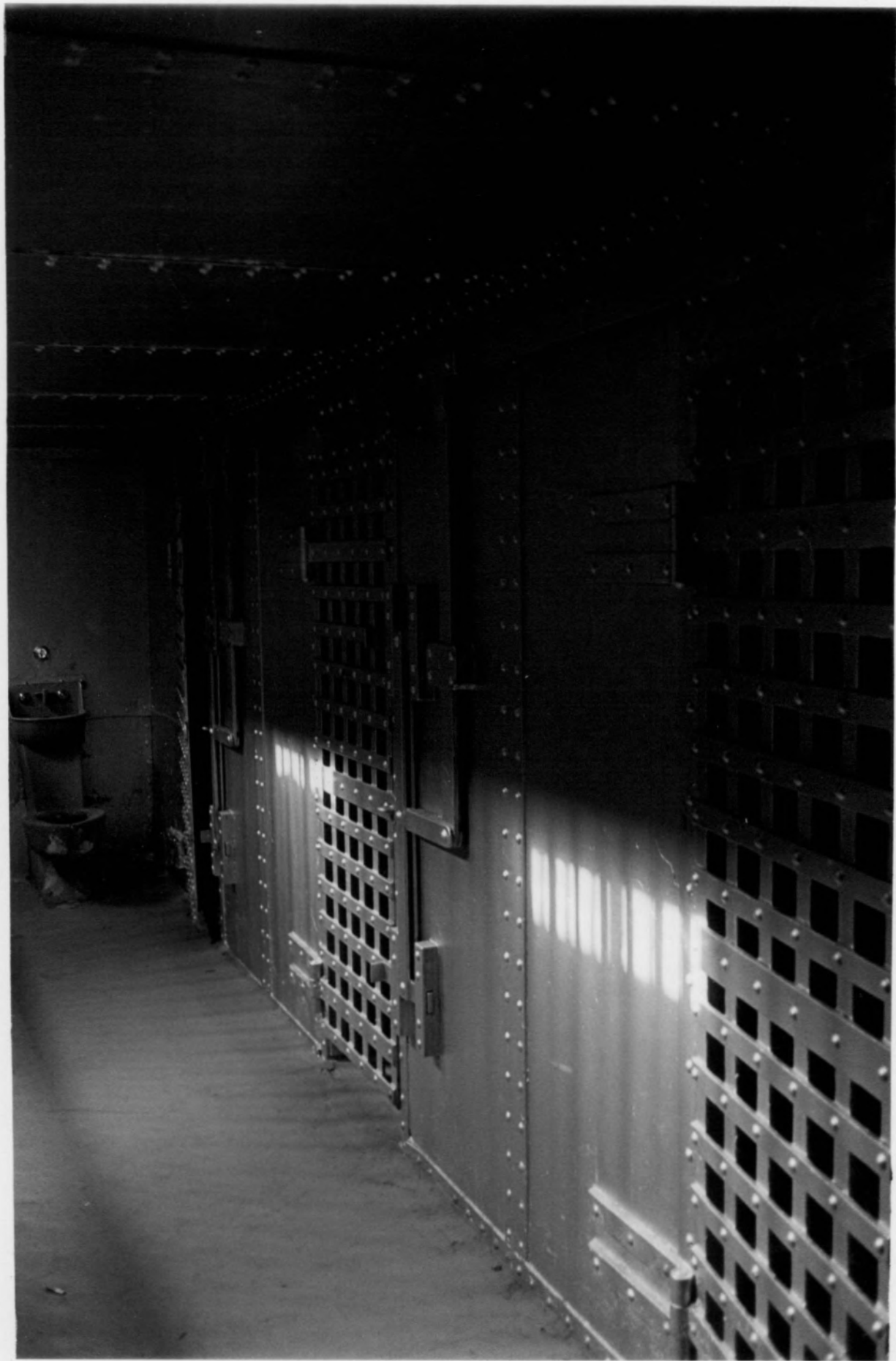
November 3, 1978

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources

P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

Interior cell block, showing original cell
doors and manual locking mechanisms.



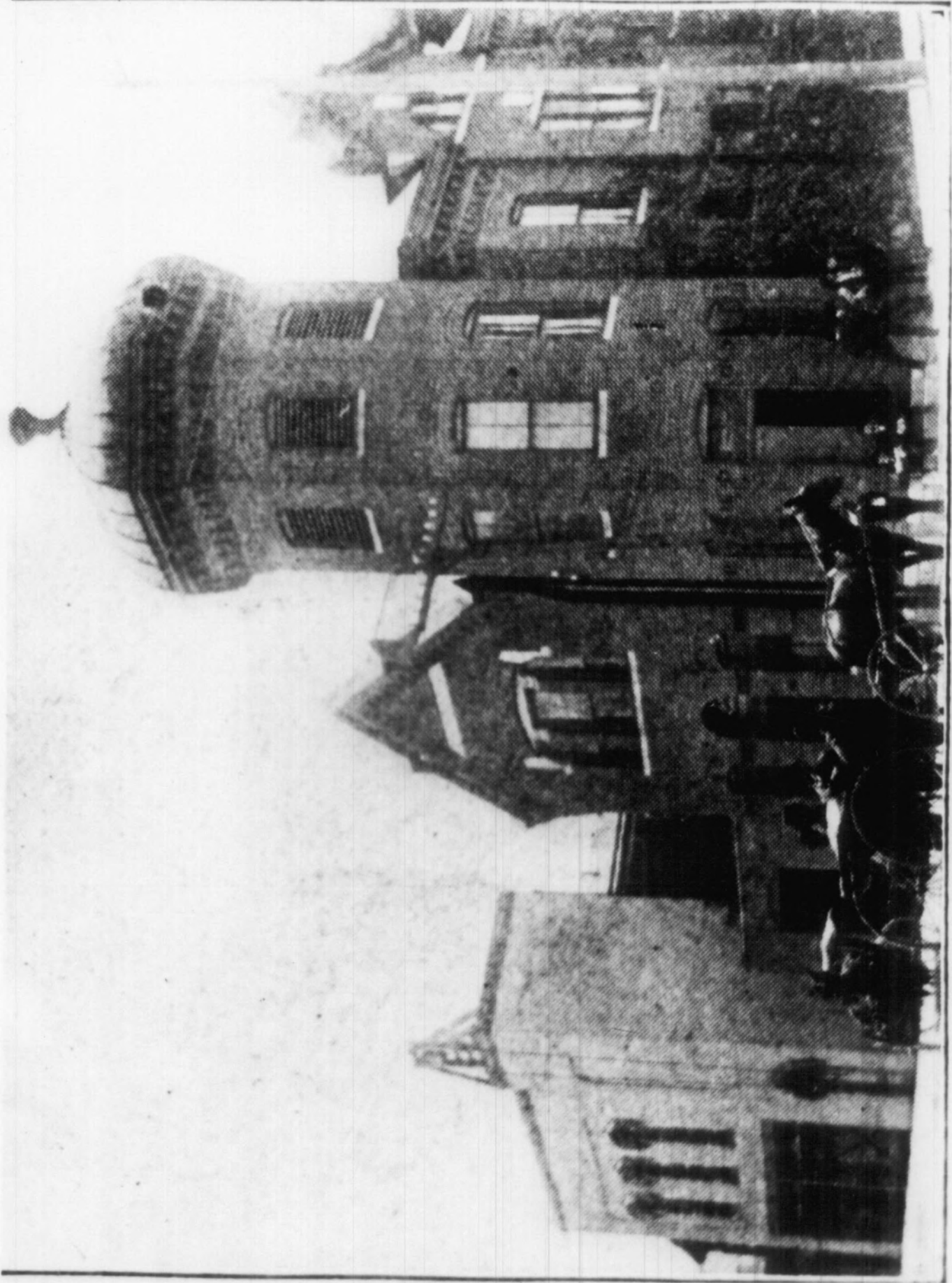
OLD HANNIBAL POLICE STATION AND JAIL #8
Hannibal, Missouri

Photographer: unknown

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources
P. O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65101

General view from the north, taken ca. 1905.
From Mirror of Hannibal (Hannibal, MO: C.P.
Greene, 1905), p. 251. Note original dome
and cornice, and the contrasting stone and
brickwork. Hannibal's first firehouse is on

the left. Also note first floor addition
already in place at this time.



CITY HALL AND FIRE HEADQUARTERS.