

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Jefferson School

other name/site number N/A

2. Location

street & town 731 Jefferson Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Cape Girardeau N/A vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Cape Girardeau code 031 zip code 63703

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. ( ☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mark A. Miles  
Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles/Deputy SHPO

MARCH 31, 2009  
Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ( ☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register.
- ☐ other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Jefferson School  
Name of Property

Cape Girardeau County, MO  
County and State

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private  
☐ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal

### Category of Property

(check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)  
☐ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing

1

Noncontributing

buildings  
sites  
structures  
objects  
Total

### Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education: School

### Current Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revival

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Jefferson School  
Name of Property

Cape Girardeau County, MO  
County and State

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

### Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

### Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Education

### Period of Significance

1904-1955

### Significant Dates

1904

1946

1953

### Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Blackwood, Lewis B.

W.W. Taylor & Son

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

### Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other Name of repository:

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Jefferson School  
Name of Property

Cape Girardeau County, MO  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1 acre

### UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 1/6 2/7/6/5/6/8 4/1/3/0/7/1/4  
Zone Easting Northing

2 / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /  
Zone Easting Northing

3 / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /  
Zone Easting Northing

4 / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /  
Zone Easting Northing

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See Attached

Property Tax No.

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See Attached

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Julie Ann LaMouria  
organization Lafser & Associates date October 10, 2008  
street & number 1028 N. Kingshighway Suite 1 telephone 573-339-4625  
city or town Cape Girardeau state MO zip code 63701

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

**Maps** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs:** Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

### Property Owner

name/title Guy & Rene Tomasino, LTR Semo, LLC  
street & number P. O. Box 746 telephone 573-334-8900  
city or town Cape Girardeau state MO zip code 63702

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

**Jefferson School  
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

### **Summary:**

Jefferson School, located at 731 Jefferson Avenue, in Cape Girardeau, MO, is a 1904 two-story brick and stone elementary school building with a raised sandstone foundation and hipped roof. The symmetrical, north facing façade is divided into three bays, with a tower rising above the roofline in the center bay. The main entrance is accessed by stone stairs, and can be found slightly recessed below squat columns and a rounded brick arch with a carved stone keystone. The doors, transoms, and sidelights are boarded over. Paired, one-over-one sash windows with rounded transoms and brick arched lintels are recessed on the second-floor above the entrance, and a similar design is mimicked in the bell tower, though the openings have been bricked in. The remaining fenestration consists of six boarded over openings on each level, with flat arched brick lintels and stone sills. The interior retains its original floor plan, consisting of a central hall and stair with four classrooms on each level and an exit at the rear. The building has converted into multi-family housing, though most of the original elements were retained within the building, including trims, windows, banisters, and doors. Though the building has undergone some changes and suffers from neglect, the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century revival style elements are intact and the building continues to represent the early public school architectural design it possessed during the period of significance.

### **Elaboration:**

Jefferson School sits just north of center on a 110' X 120' tree lined lot, with a gravel and concrete drive on the northwest corner and grassy yard to the south and east. The area surrounding the school is primarily residential, and mostly composed of homes constructed around the turn-of-the-century.

The symmetrical red brick school building is two-stories tall with a bell tower rising above the roofline on the north façade. The north-facing main façade consists of three bays, with a brown sandstone raised basement and overhanging hipped roof (Photo # 1). Concrete stairs surrounded by brick walls with stone coping and squat piers access the central entrance. The doors, transoms, and sidelights have been boarded over, leaving only the wood framing exposed. The entrance is slightly recessed below a round arch brick lintel, with a shaped keystone. Above the entrance, paired one-over-one sash windows with rounded arch transoms and lintels and stone sills are recessed on the second floor. The bell tower that rises above the roofline mimics the fenestration of the second level, though the openings have been bricked in (Photo # 2). The outer bays of the main façade feature three boarded windows with segmental arched brick lintels and stone sills. Boarded, four pane hopper windows create the basement fenestration, with a modern wood door in the western bay.

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**Jefferson School  
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

The west elevation features four bays on each level. The first level openings have been filled with steel siding, with a one-over-one sash window in the southern corner of each opening (the third bay contains an air conditioning unit). The second level openings contain paired, one-over-one sash wood windows with stone sills. On the north end of the elevation is a one-and-a-half bay cinder block enclosure with a metal shed roof and swinging wood doors (Photo # 3).

The rear, south-facing, elevation is also symmetrical, with a projecting central bay and a chimney that rises above the roof just west of center. Concrete stairs with metal hand rails access the paired wood door entrance in the projection. A shingled shed roof covers the entrance, and paired, boarded over, one-over-one sash windows with stone sills and segmental arched lintels create the fenestration for the second level. Two boarded, wood, one-over-one sash windows with segmental arched brick lintels and stone sills create the fenestration on the first and second level of the outer bays. Boarded windows fill the basement level, with an entrance door in the west bay covered by a shingled shed roof (Photo # 4).

The east elevation is divided into four bays. A modern wood door is in the second bay in the basement, covered by a metal shed roof. A single, boarded window is found in the third bay of the basement. The first level openings contain paired, one-over-one sash windows that have been boarded in three bays, and a single, one-over-one wood window in the northern bay. The four openings of the second level contain wood one-over-one sash windows with segmental arched brick lintels and stone sills that have been boarded in (Photo # 5).

The building was designed with a central hall featuring two narrow stairwells, as well as four classrooms on each floor. The classrooms have been converted into living spaces, with two apartments on each level (See Figures 1 & 2). Though wood paneling, bathrooms, and some dividing walls have been installed, the original interior doors have been retained. In addition, the wood trims, windows, and stairwells are intact, and the original front doors have been found in storage within the building. The original plaster walls can still be seen rising above the wood paneling and the original hard wood floors are intact (Photo # 6-9). The basement is relatively unchanged since construction, with the brick walls intact (Figure 3 & Photo # 10).

The building has experienced neglect in recent years, which has resulted in the collapse of the roof over the west portion of the building and some damaged guttering. Another change to the roof includes the removal of a hipped roof and shaped piers from the tower. In addition, repair from vandalism and some water damage have caused discoloration on parts of the façade. However, the building retains most of the character defining details of a turn-of-the-century school.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Jefferson School  
Cape Girardeau County, MO

### **Summary:**

Jefferson School, located at 731 Jefferson Avenue in Cape Girardeau, MO, is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of EDUCATION. Though free education was not easily accepted by the “southern attitude” of Cape Girardeau’s early citizens, the city began supporting public schools in 1867 and opened the first school house, Lorimier School, in 1872. An influx of population following the arrival of the railroad in the last decade of the nineteenth century resulted in expansion toward the city’s southern limits. Opening in 1904, Jefferson School fulfilled the need for a public school building in the southern ward by employing three teachers for the first through sixth grades. Jefferson School continued to offer public elementary education for the next fifty years, operating as the city’s black elementary school from 1953-1955. It is the oldest city school still standing, and continues to reflect the educational design of Cape Girardeau’s turn-of-the-century public school buildings, retaining the architectural form from its 1904-1955 period of significance.

### **Elaboration:**

Cape Girardeau has its beginnings as a late eighteenth century trading post on the Mississippi River, with the city streets plotted in 1806 and incorporation occurring in 1843.<sup>1</sup> Early development was focused around the riverfront, with the original city limits stretching from North Street south to William Street, and from the river west to Middle Street (See Figure 4). The early economy focused on agriculture and related industries, and the fledgling city did not begin to prosper significantly until the arrival of steamboats in the 1830s. At that time, Cape Girardeau became “a regional commercial, social, judicial, religious, and educational center” and its population increased dramatically.<sup>2</sup>

Unfortunately, the Civil War stunted the city’s growth and nearly halted its commercial development until the 1880s. The clash between Union and Confederate ideals affected Missouri in a very unique way because the slave state stayed loyal to the union. Opposing sides were taken within Cape Girardeau, and the city was occupied by both Union and Confederate forces during the war. When the fighting had ceased, and “reconstruction” of the country began, Cape Girardeau stood as one of the torn areas that needed rebuilding.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Philip Thomason. Historic and Architectural Resources of Cape Girardeau, MO National Register Of Historic Places Documentation Form. (Washington D.C.: National Park Service, 2000).

<sup>2</sup> Tom Neumeyer, Frank Nickell, and Joel P. Rhodes. Historic Cape Girardeau: An Illustrated History. (Cape Girardeau, MO: Cape Girardeau Chamber of Commerce, 2004) 16.

<sup>3</sup> Goodspeed’s History of Southeast Missouri: Embracing an Historical Account of the Counties of Ste. Genevieve, St. Francois, Perry, Cape Girardeau, Bollinger, Madison, New Madrid,

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**Jefferson School  
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

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One of the most successful programs adopted during this period developed from the ideals of the new governing power in Missouri, the Radical Republican Party. Hoping to infuse the "southern element" with sentiments toward unification of the country, the state began to pass legislation for free public education that would teach a standardized curriculum. The first of these laws was established in 1865, creating separate black and white schools and mandating that every county provide a free school for children ages 5-21.<sup>4</sup> Though classes were taught by the county, support for a city school system began to grow strong around the same time, led by George H. Greene. Yet Cape Girardeau's businessmen and other citizens vocally opposed the "Yankee idea," preferring to send their children to the private schools like St. Vincent's Academy or Trinity Lutheran School. The debate resulted in an election and the passing of an 1867 bond issue that used city taxes to construct a school house and begin a civic education program.<sup>5</sup>

The first school building, Lorimier School, was opened in 1872, but not without objection. The tumultuous first day of classes featured armed supporters fighting back the opposition on the school house steps.<sup>6</sup> But the assimilation of the southern supporters, as well as the local immigrant population, proved to be one of the successes of the new city school. Nearly stagnant population left the Lorimier School as the only school building for nearly twenty years, educating children that lived within the redrawn city limits: College Street on the south, Minnesota on the west, New Madrid and Amethyst on the north, and the Mississippi River to the east.<sup>7</sup>

The arrival of the railroad in the 1880s sparked new hope for Cape Girardeau, and re-established the city as a regional leader in commerce. Though the original railroad lines did not run through Cape Girardeau, Louis Houck constructed a connection between the city and the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroads in 1881. By 1905 he had also connected Cape Girardeau's lines to Perry County on the north and he had a southern line that ran all the way to Arkansas. Houck's lines were routed through the downtown district of Cape Girardeau, following the river. In 1902 a portion of Houck's lines were sold to the San Francisco Railroad, routing it through the southern portion of the city

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Pemiscot, Dunklin, Scott, Mississippi, Stoddard, Butler, Wayne, and Iron, and Including a Department Devoted to the Preservation of Personal, Professional, and Private Records (Chicago: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1888; Cape Girardeau, MO: Ramfre Press 1955), 410-425.

<sup>4</sup> Phillips, Claude Anderson. A Century of Education in Missouri (Columbia, MO: The State Historical Society of Missouri, 1921).

<sup>5</sup> Neumeyer, 29.

<sup>6</sup> "Plans to Raze Old Lorimier Recall Fight." Southeast Missourian (2 October 1925).

<sup>7</sup> Nuemeyer, 31.



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**Jefferson School  
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

along the riverfront and with a connection to Houck's other lines near Elm Street.<sup>8</sup>

The train routes brought not only a commercial boom to the city; it also increased the population to nearly 4300 people by 1890. That year the city opened its first school building for African American students, the Lincoln School. Located on Merriwether Street, Lincoln School offered the same curriculum that was taught in the Lorimier School, and was supervised by African American teachers.<sup>9</sup> Ten years later the population had increased by a little more than 500 people, and city planners were anticipating a surge in population that would come as the railroad became more reliable. Subdivisions in the southern section of the city were already being plotted, with developers buying one or two city blocks south of Jefferson Avenue. Louis Houck had more than one subdivision near his railroad tracks, and other businessmen in the city were also establishing neighborhoods (Figure 5).<sup>10</sup>

With a focus on development in the southern ward, the city chose the corner of Jefferson Avenue and Ellis Street for the location of its next school building. Using a ten cent tax levy and a loan of \$10,000, construction began on the Jefferson School in 1904. St. Louis architect Lewis B. Blackwood designed the building in the common H-Plan and construction was completed by W.W. Taylor & Son. When it opened that fall, the school taught children in the first to sixth grades, with three teachers as faculty and staff. By the first day of classes on September 4<sup>th</sup> of the following year, the faculty had been increased to allow for one teacher per grade, and also included a janitor and "memoir" teacher, who was a student at the State Normal School on the other side of town. Each class had between 25 and 35 students, and the course load included history, reading, writing, geography, music, arithmetic, and drawing. In addition, the Board of Education determined that the principal of the Jefferson School (who was Mr. W. H. Haupt at that time) would act as the assistant to the superintendent of schools.<sup>11</sup>

The West Broadway School opened in 1906, and housed the overflow of students from the Lorimier School district. District lines were redrawn to account for the two new school buildings in 1907, with Jefferson School's district bounded by Minnesota, Independence, South Frederick, Good Hope, the Mississippi River, and College Street. Jefferson School expanded to include the seventh and eighth grades that year, with

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<sup>8</sup> Neumeyer, 33-39.

<sup>9</sup> Cape Girardeau Public Schools Packet. On file with the Cape Girardeau County Archive Services: 112 East Washington, Jackson, MO 63755.

<sup>10</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. Sanborn Maps, Missouri, 1884-1950. (The Sanborn Map Company, Sanborn Library, LLC, 2001)

<sup>11</sup> Cape Girardeau Board of Education. Cape Girardeau School Board Minutes 1903-1955. On file with the Cape Girardeau Board of Education: 301 N. Clark Avenue, Cape Girardeau, MO 63701.

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**Jefferson School  
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

secondary students attending the high school department at the West Broadway School (See Figure 4).<sup>12</sup>

The students who attended Jefferson School came from a working class neighborhood. For the most part the households were headed by male railroad and factory workers, some with specialized job titles, but many working as day laborers doing odd jobs. Few of the females in the neighborhood were employed, though some of the single women worked as cooks or laundry women for other families. The population of the city nearly doubled between 1900 and 1910, and had almost quadrupled by 1925 to 14,258. During that time the southern ward became more densely populated, and the city pushed its boundaries to the west and south.<sup>13</sup>

Increased population within the city limits provided further funding for the public schools, but also created a demand for more buildings and staff. Between 1914 and 1926 three more schools were added to the city's list of institutional buildings, and the city paid for school nurses, substitute teachers, and cafeteria workers. Jefferson School retained a modest staff during this time, returning to a three teacher system that would last from the 1920s until the building closed, but adding home economics to the curriculum in the 1930s. By the time World War II began, the public school system boasted six elementary schools (See Figure 6).<sup>14</sup>

In 1953 the education system in Cape Girardeau was still segregated, with African American students attending the Cobb School for elementary and secondary classes. Unfortunately, the Cobb School caught fire after a basket ball game, leaving most of the building unusable. The white students attending the Jefferson School finished out the year at May Greene School, and the 108 black first through eighth graders were moved into the Jefferson School. The black elementary students utilized the building for the 1954 school year, but desegregation of the city schools in 1955 led to the redistribution of the students and the closing of the small schoolhouse.<sup>15</sup>

Jefferson School was designed in a common central hall plan, with two classrooms on either side of the corridor, along the outer walls. The Lorimier School and Lincoln School both shared this form, and the West Broadway School was constructed in a

<sup>12</sup> "Where Children Go This Year." Daily Republican, (30 August 1907).

<sup>13</sup> Federal Census Records 1860- 1930. Available online through Heritage Quest Online (ProQuest LLC, 1999-2007). <http://www.heritagequestonline.com/hqoweb/library/do/index>.

<sup>14</sup> Cape Girardeau Board of Education.

<sup>15</sup> Sam Blackwell. "Old Jefferson School Played Role in City's Racial History." Southeast Missourian Newspaper (19 October 1998). Cape Girardeau Public Schools. Annual Report of the Director of Elementary Education to the Superintendent of Schools. Cape Girardeau, MO: Cape Girardeau Public Schools (1 July 1954).

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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**Jefferson School  
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

variation of the design, though it was a much larger building (See Figure 7). These buildings all featured large windows that would allow an abundance of light to fill each classroom, and arched front entrance doors in a central bay. Unfortunately, the Lorimier School was torn down in 1935, and replaced by the New Lorimier School in 1937. The Lincoln School was renamed the Cobb School, and after the 1953 fire destroyed most of the building, it was closed and the remaining portions were demolished. The West Broadway School is still standing, though the interior has been dramatically changed.

The Jefferson School is the oldest standing city school building in Cape Girardeau. Though it was later converted into an apartment building, the basic form has been retained, and the exterior looks much as it did when it was closed in 1955. Beginning in the early 1940s, the Board of Education undertook maintenance and repair of Jefferson School. Repainting, mortar patching, and detail stripping were done almost every spring between 1943 and 1952, and in 1946 Gerhardt Construction Company replaced the hipped roof and bell tower steeple with a lower pitched hipped roof. Some interior changes were also made to the school in the 1940s, including the conversion of one of the classrooms to a library and the changing of the older fixtures to fluorescent lights.<sup>16</sup> The building's design continues to reflect its important part in the educational history of Cape Girardeau and specifically the southern ward of the city.

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<sup>16</sup> Cape Girardeau Board of Education. Gerhardt Construction Company Payroll Ledgers, 1921-1947. On File with the Ken Library Special Collections and Archives, Southeast Missouri State University: 1 University Plaza, Cape Girardeau, MO 63701.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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School

Jefferson

Cape Girardeau County, MO

### Verbal Boundary Description:

Jefferson School is located at 731 Jefferson Avenue on City Block 169 as follows: at the intersection of South Ellis Street and Jefferson Avenue proceed east on Jefferson approximately 110 feet to the alley; proceed south approximately 120 feet down the alley; proceed west approximately 110 feet to S. Ellis Street; proceed north on S. Ellis Street to its intersection with Jefferson Avenue, the point of origin.

### Boundary Justification:

The boundaries were chosen to incorporate the largest area historically associated with the school, including the building itself and the surrounding yard.

### Photograph Log:

The following information is true for all photos-

Jefferson School

Cape Girardeau, MO

Photographer: Keith Bopp- Klitzing Walsh Associates

Date: 23 August 2008

Negatives on file with: Lafser & Associates  
1028 North Kingshighway Suite 1  
Cape Girardeau, MO 63701

Photo 1- North façade from corner of Jefferson Avenue and South Ellis Street

Photo 2- Main Entrance Bay

Photo 3- West Elevation from South Ellis Street

Photo 4- Rear (South) Elevation

Photo 5- East Elevation from alley

Photo 6- First Floor Hallway from Rear Entrance

Photo 7- First Floor Apartment Example

Photo 8- Second Floor Hallway Looking South

Photo 9- Second Floor Room Detail

Photo 10- Basement Example Room

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**Jefferson School  
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

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- Figure 2: Jefferson School First Floor Plan
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- Figure 4: City of Cape Girardeau – Map
- Figure 5: 1913 Sanborn Map
- Figure 6: Cape Girardeau Schools Map, 1937
- Figure 7: Cape Girardeau School Postcard

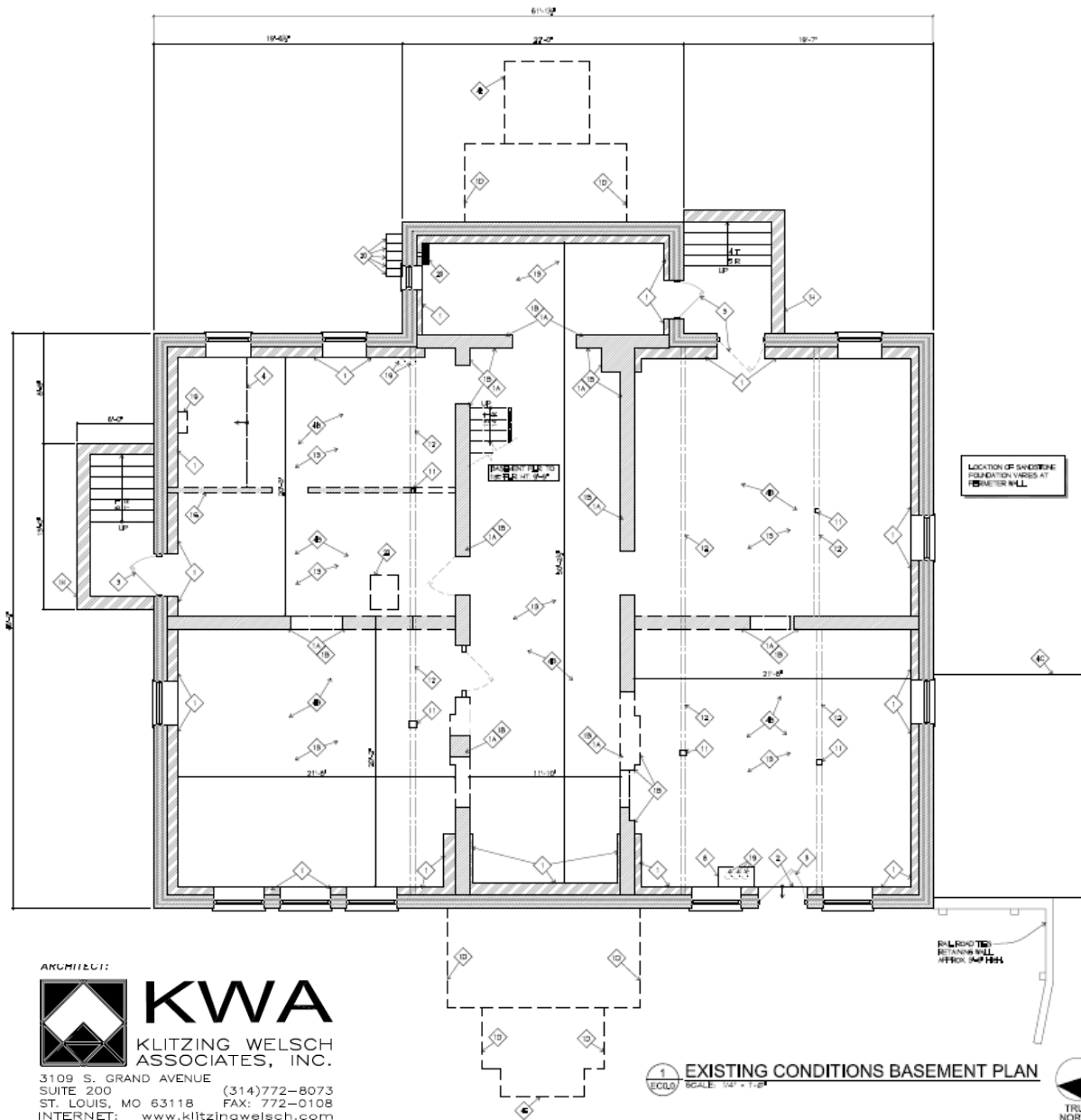
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Figure 1: Jefferson School Basement Plan





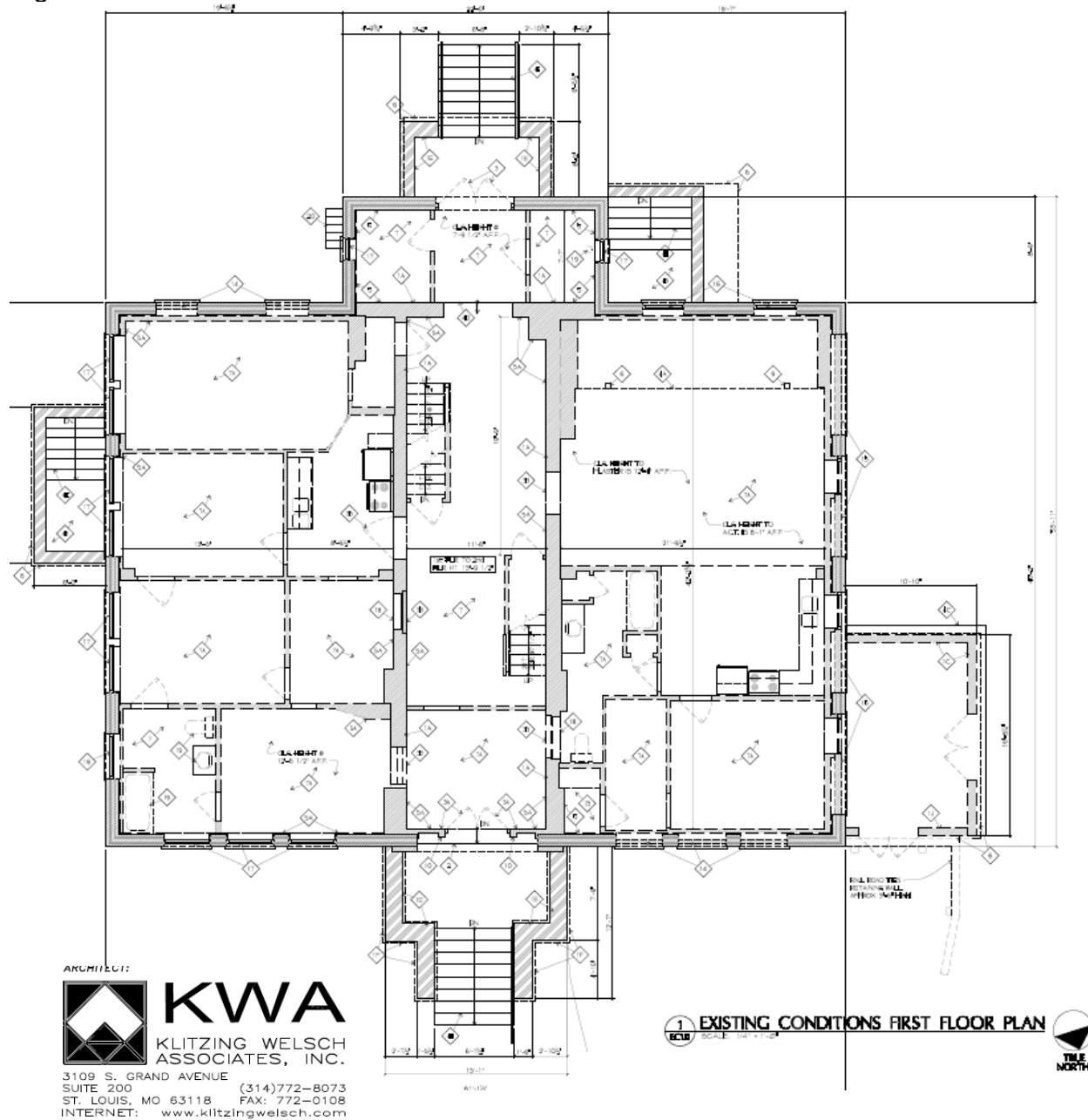
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Figure 2: Jefferson School First Floor Plan



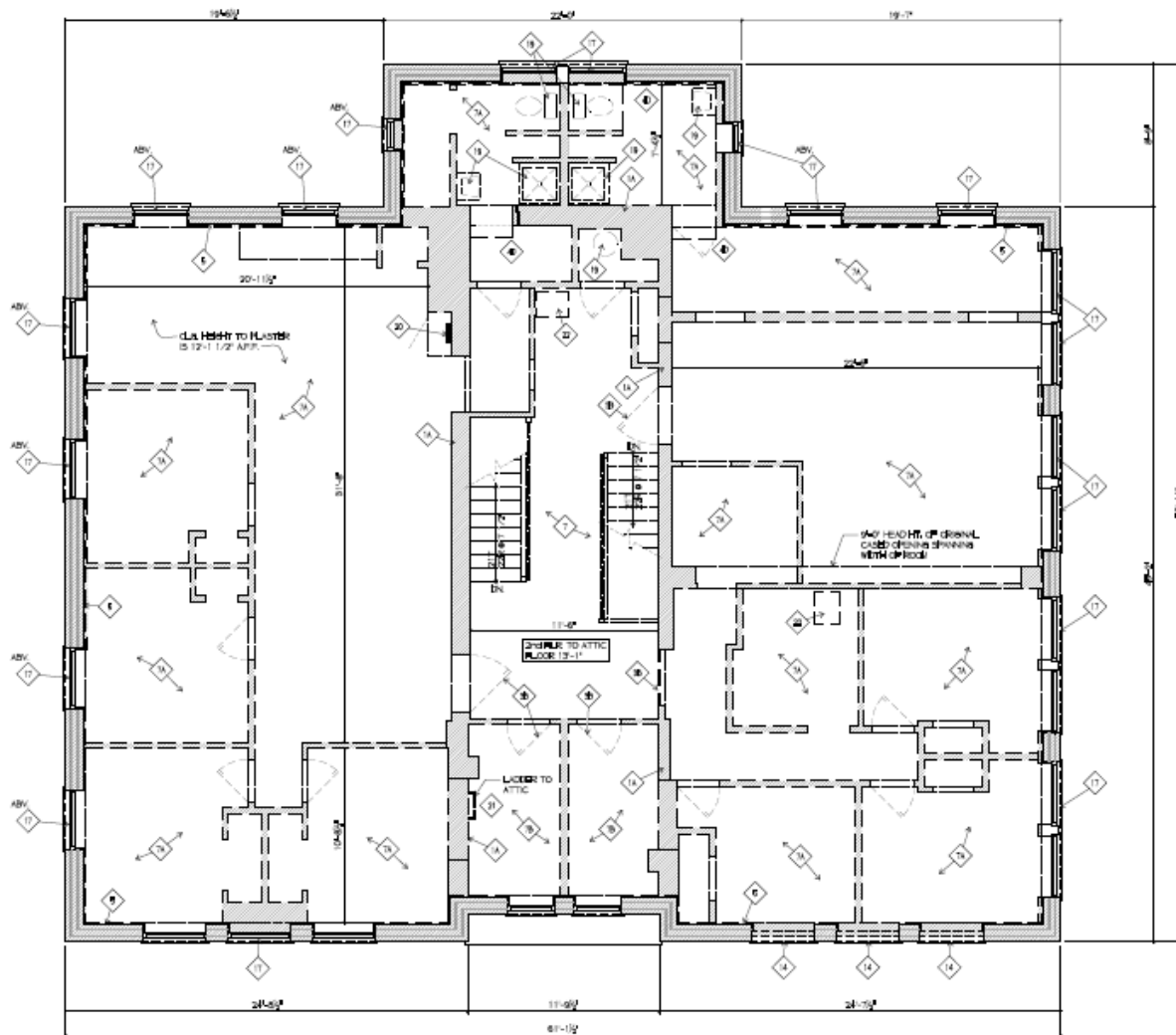
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**Jefferson School**  
**Cape Girardeau County, MO**

Figure 3: Jefferson School Second Floor Plan



**1 EXISTING CONDITIONS SECOND FLOOR PLAN**

EC2B

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

ARCHITECT:



**KWA**

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**Jefferson School**  
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Figure 4: City of Cape Girardeau – Map acquired from www.google.com



Original City Boundaries .....  
1870s City Boundaries - - - - -  
Jefferson School District Boundaries ———  
Jefferson School ■

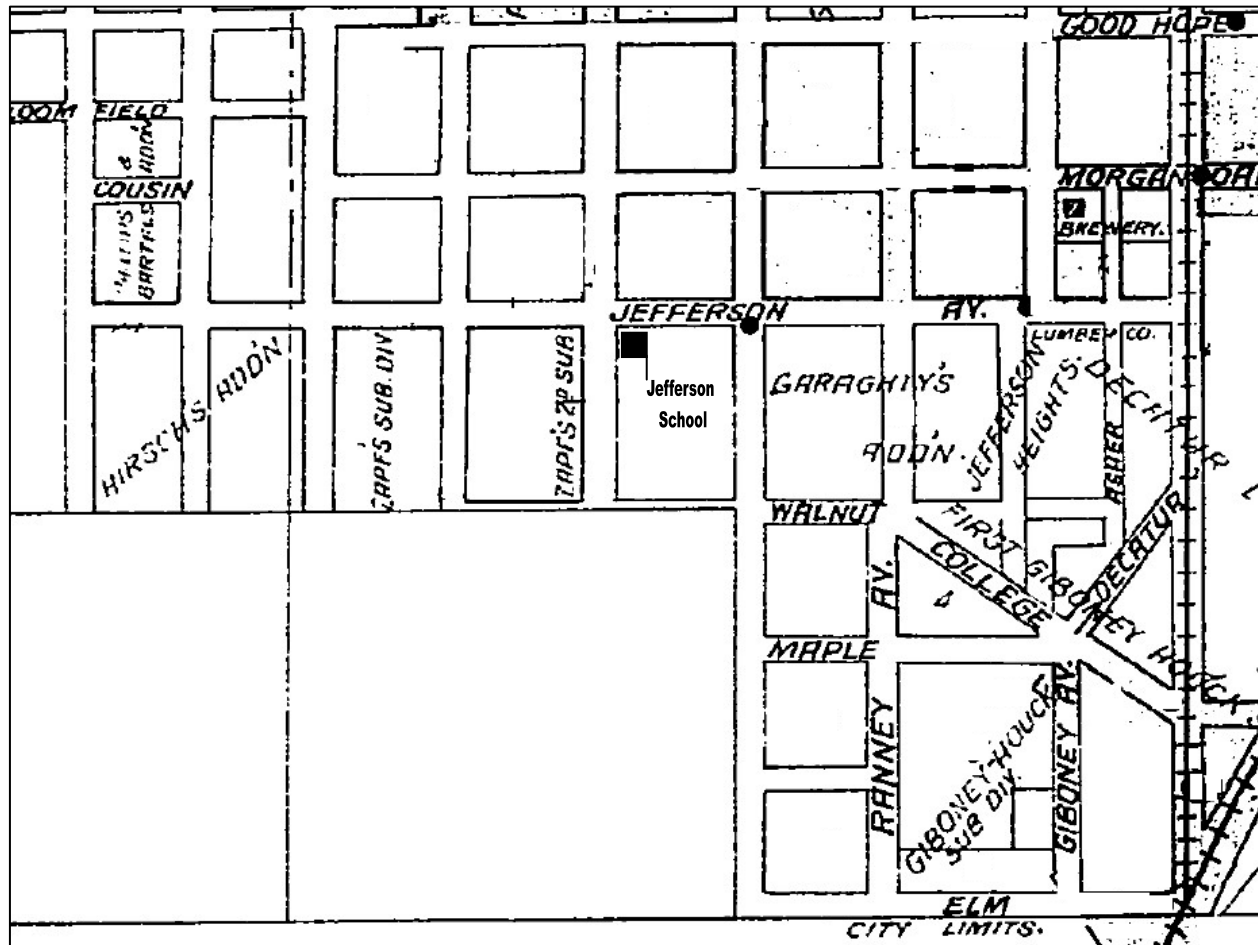
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Figure 5: 1913 Sanborn Map



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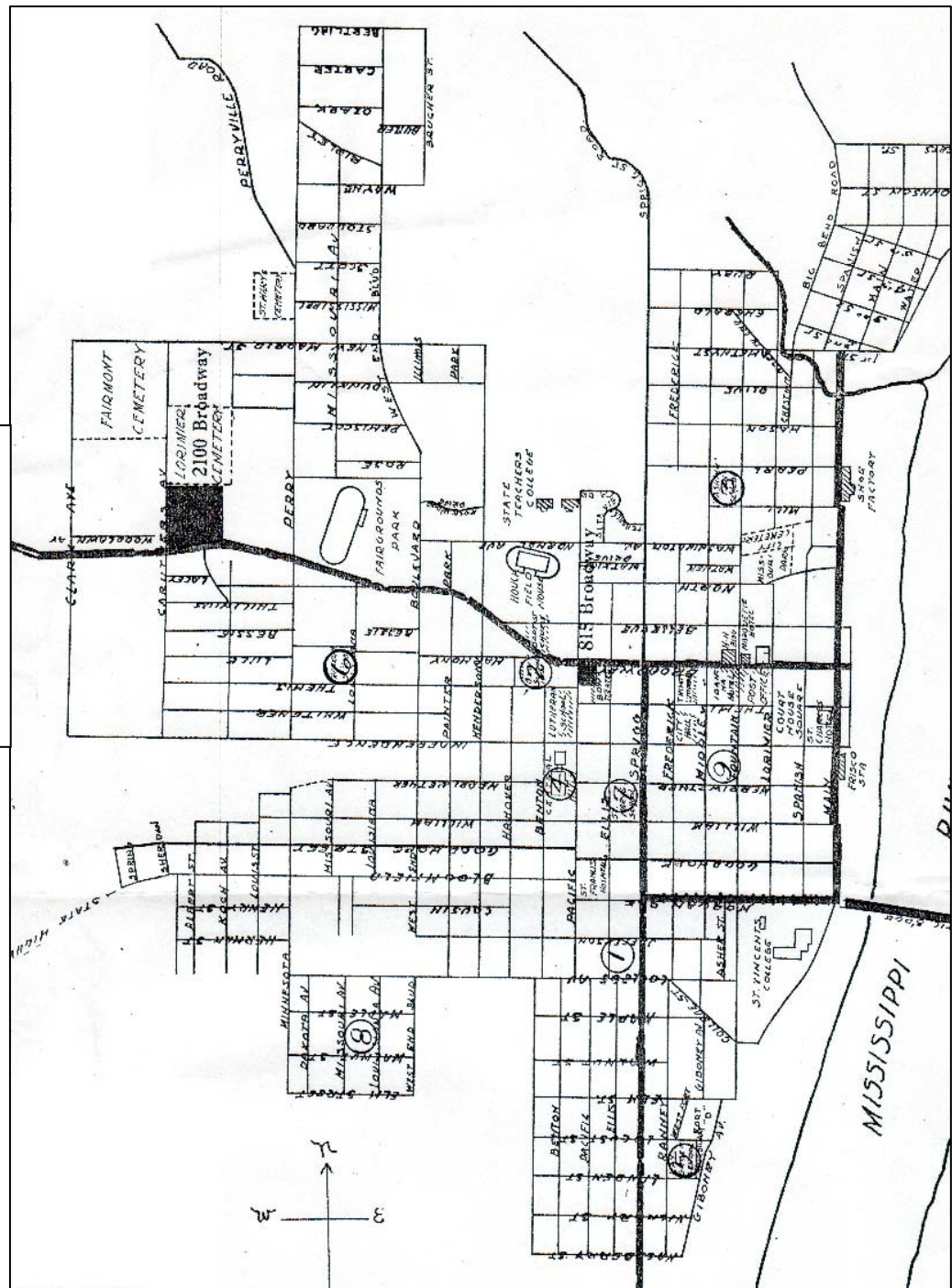
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**Jefferson School  
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

Figure 6: Cape Girardeau Schools Map, 1937. On file with the Cape Girardeau County Archives Center, 112 Washington, Jackson, MO.

- (1) Jefferson School
- (2) Broadway School
- (3) Washington School
- (4) Central High School
- (5) May Greene School
- (6) Franklin School
- (7) John S. Cobb School
- (8) School Lots
- (9) Old Lorimier Site



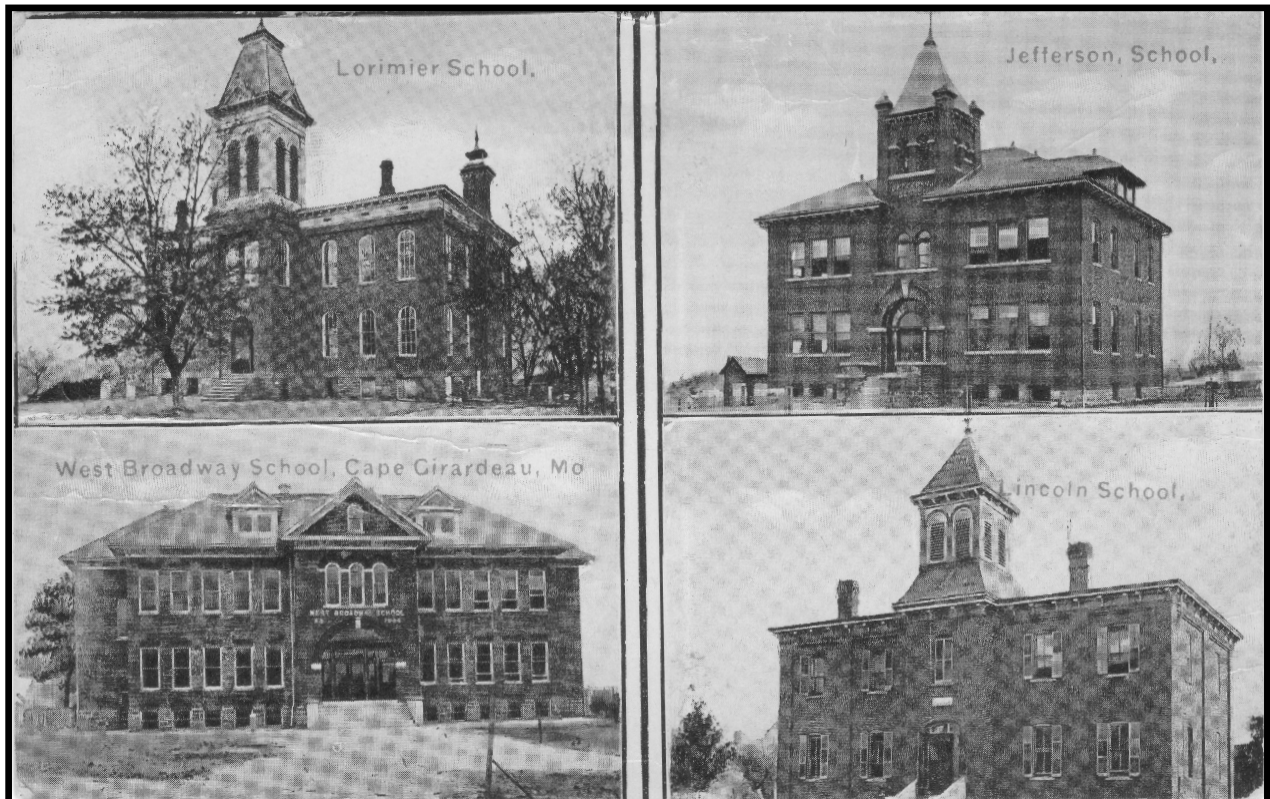
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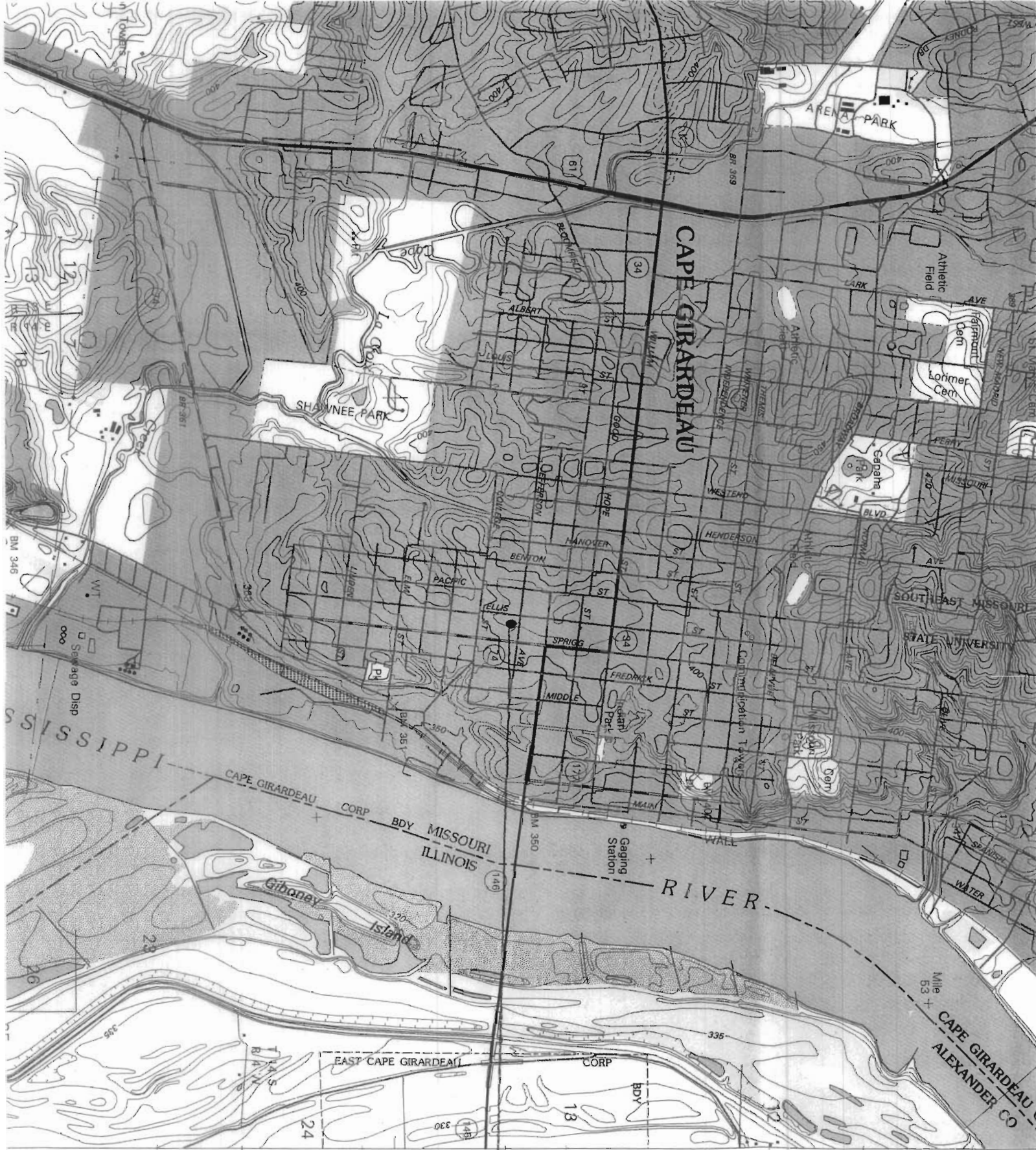
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**Jefferson School  
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Figure 7: Cape Girardeau Schools Post Card. On file with Lafser & Associates 1028 N. Kingshighway Suite 1 Cape Girardeau, MO 63701.







Jefferson  
School  
Cape Girardeau  
County, Missouri  
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