

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

Historic name Bockrath, Henry and Elizabeth, House

Other names/site number N/A

Name of related Multiple Property Listing Historic Southside (Munichburg) MPS

2. Location

Street & number 309 West Dunklin Street

N/A

not for publication

City or town Jefferson City

N/A

vicinity

State Missouri

Code MO

County Cole

Code 051

Zip code 65109

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria: X A B X C D

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

MARCH 4, 2013
Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register

 determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Bockrath, Henry and Elizabeth, House [preferred]
Name of Property

Cole County, Missouri
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
1	2	structures
		objects
2	2	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Second Empire

foundation: Stone

walls: Brick

roof: Asphalt

other: Wood

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUATION PAGES

Bockrath, Henry and Elizabeth, House [preferred]
Name of Property

Cole County, Missouri
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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE ON CONTINUATION PAGES

Areas of Significance

ETHNIC HERITAGE/European
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1899-1929

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Bockrath, Henry and Elizabeth, House [preferred]
Name of Property

Cole County, Missouri
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1 38.575024 -92.180490 3 _____
Latitude: Longitude: Latitude: Longitude:

2 _____ 4 _____
Latitude: Longitude: Latitude: Longitude:

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

_____ NAD 1927 or _____ NAD 1983

1 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (On continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (On continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jane Beetem
organization Historic Preservation Consultant date 10/24/12
street & number 1612 Payne Drive telephone 573-680-0005
city or town Jefferson City state MO zip code 65101
e-mail _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Photographs**
- **Owner Name and Contact Information**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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.460 et seq.).

Bockrath, Henry and Elizabeth, House [preferred]
Name of Property

Cole County, Missouri
County and State

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log:

Name of Property: Bockrath, Henry and Elizabeth, House [preferred]

City or Vicinity: Jefferson City

County: Cole State: Missouri

Photographer: Jane Rodes Beetem

Date: October 20, 2012

Photographed: _____

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 10: 309 West Dunklin, front façade, facing southwest.
- 2 of 10: 309 West Dunklin, rear (south) wall, facing northeast.
- 3 of 10: 309 West Dunklin, second floor fan light, stair railing and newel post.
- 4 of 10: 309 West Dunklin, first floor stairs and newel post
- 5 of 10: 309 West Dunklin, west side wall, facing southeast
- 6 of 10: 309 West Dunklin, northeast corner, facing southwest
- 7 of 10: 309 West Dunklin, first floor pocket door
- 8 of 10: 309 West Dunklin, first floor mantel
- 9 of 10: 309 West Dunklin, east side wall, facing northwest
- 10 of 10: 309 West Dunklin, roof detail, facing southwest

Figure Log:

Include figures on continuation pages at the end of the nomination.

1. Joseph Pope House, Jefferson City, Missouri
2. Site Plan, Henry and Elizabeth Bockrath House
3. First Floor Plan, Bockrath House
4. Second Floor Plan, Bockrath House
5. "Bird's Eye View of 1869"
6. H. Bockrath Shoe Company, factory building, 100 block Jefferson Street, Jefferson City, Missouri
7. Bockrath-Wiese House, Florissant, Missouri
8. Handel's Market, Florissant, Missouri
9. Geographic location map with lat/long references.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Bockrath, Henry and Elizabeth, House

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

Historic Southside (Munichburg) MPS

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Summary: The Henry and Elizabeth Bockrath House is located at 309 West Dunklin Street in Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri. The residence is an example of the "Victorian Styles" property type as described by the "Historic Southside (Munichburg) Multiple Property Submission." Constructed c. 1899, the asymmetrical Second Empire style house is two stories and is topped by a slate-covered faux mansard roof. The walls are a deep red brick and the foundation is limestone. The eave is lined by a decorative wood bracketed cornice that plays against the corbelled brickwork below. Despite a relatively large lot, the house has a long, narrow footprint and tall façade similar to Second Empire townhouses constructed in more urban settings. The original wood porch was replaced c. 1920 by a brick porch with second story sleeping porch. Porch changes were common in the Munichburg neighborhood and this historic alteration does not significantly impact the integrity or original design intent. The residence is located near the top of a steep hill, facing West Dunklin Street, and relates architecturally to buildings in the adjacent Broadway – Dunklin Historic District, due to the exclusive use of red brick, the rhythm of spacing between buildings, similar setback and ornamentation. The Bockrath House reflects patterns of architectural and social development typical of the Munichburg neighborhood and is representative of the property types discussed in the Multiple Property Submission (MRS) cover document, "Historic Southside (Munichburg) Multiple Property Submission."

Elaboration:

Setting:

The Bockrath House is located near the intersection of the Munichburg neighborhood's two major traffic ways, Broadway and Dunklin streets. These streets were an early part of the neighborhood's development, as they are clearly visible on the "Bird's Eye View of Jefferson City, 1869."¹ (See figure 5.) This intersection is one of the primary intersections in the Munichburg neighborhood due to its location at the top of the ridge; the dominance of Broadway and West Dunklin as major arteries into and through the neighborhood; the quality of the architecture at this location and the generally high level of maintenance of these buildings.

The Bockrath House faces West Dunklin Street, behind a small setback with a driveway at the west property line. A native stone retaining wall is struggling to hold back the northwest corner of the yard next to the driveway, but has suffered from deterioration. An open side yard to the east is separated from the houses facing Broadway by a small stuccoed garage and the back yards of adjacent properties. To the west and located downhill from the Bockrath House is a parking lot and modern single story building that currently houses the Christian Television Network. Beyond this building, at the bottom

¹ "Bird's Eye View of Jefferson City, the capitol of Missouri 1869," Library of Congress website, www.loc.gov, accessed October 19, 2012.

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Bockrath, Henry and Elizabeth, House
Name of Property
Cole County, MO
County and State
Historic Southside (Munichburg) MPS
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

of the hill, are two vacant lots where houses were removed after they were damaged by flooding from the nearby Wear's Creek. Across West Dunklin are three houses that are part of the Broadway-Dunklin Historic District, with two houses facing West Dunklin and one facing Broadway. There are no outbuildings associated with the house at present, but the presence of a three-sided concrete block foundation wall indicates that a garage or similar structure existed previously. The alley behind the house, West Tanner Way, has been overgrown with trees directly behind the house and in most of the middle of the block.

North elevation:

The 2-story brick Bockrath House is an example of the asymmetrical subtype of the Second Empire style, representative of the "Victorian Styles" property type described in the Historic Southside (Munichburg) Multiple Property Submission, closely related in period and detail to Italianate Style houses. (Photo 1)

With its location near the top of a steep hill, an irregular plan and a 2-bay facade facing Broadway, this house is one of the more prominent homes in the neighborhood. The front entrance is on the northwest corner, recessed beneath the front porch. The top of the entry is arched, with rounded molded bricks surrounding the entryway. The red brick partial width porch is 2-story, with a flat roof sunroom on the upper level. The sunroom has 1/1 double hung windows on three sides, with four windows facing the street, three windows facing the driveway and one window facing the side yard. To the left or east of the porch is a pair of windows on both the first and second floors. To the left or east of the front porch are paired windows on the first and second floors. The windows are set in a two story brick arch outlined by projecting brick quoins and brick voussoir. The top window is arched with a two-light, half round transom over paired 1/1 double hung sash and rusticated stone sill. The taller first story paired windows have a rusticated stone header and sill with oversized concrete brackets. Between the two sets of windows is a decorative brickwork panel.

The other significant feature of the front façade is the roof, extending above the façade in a Second Empire style faux mansard that is unusual in the neighborhood. Covered in original slate shingles, the roof is topped by a wooden crown molding. The mansard is decorative only, as the remainder of the roof is mostly flat, sloping to the rear of the house. The lower edge of the roofline ends in an enclosed gutter, decorated with numerous small wood brackets, between and below which are half-round ball-shaped ornaments. The top of the brick façade is decorated with 5-step corbelled brick cornice. (Photo 10) Between this detail and the top of the second floor window is a string course.

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Bockrath, Henry and Elizabeth, House
Name of Property
Cole County, MO
County and State
Historic Southside (Munichburg) MPS
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

East elevation:

The east side of the house features a 2-bay section extending toward the rear, a projection section with canted wall with entrance, and a recessed 2-story frame porch at the rear. (Photos 6 and 9) The northern section contains two windows on each floor, upper windows aligned above the lower windows, all having segmental brick arches. The angled entry has a bell-shaped portico supported by wood brackets and decorated with a simple wooden keystone. A historic 1-light fixture illuminates the segmental brick arch and transom over the door. A 1/1 double hung window with segmental arch is above the entry. The east-facing wall to the south of the entrance has 1/1 segmental arch windows facing the side yard on each floor. The south wall of this projecting section also has a 1/1 segmental arch window on each floor. Recessed behind this section, out of view from the street, is a 2-story frame porch with an interior stair and deteriorated bead board ceiling. The porch has two doors and two windows on each floor, with the doors located on each end and the windows in the center. All of the doors and windows have segmental brick arches, and the doors all have transom windows. The doors have a single window pane over a horizontal wood panel, with two vertical wood panels at the bottom of the door. The interior stair does not fully reach the first floor of the porch. A modern metal stair with metal mesh treads meets the original stair approximately three feet from the porch floor and extends to the yard. Deteriorated wood flooring and brick piers supporting the porch are evident. No railings remain.

South elevation:

The rear wall has wooden cellar doors adjacent to the end of the porch. (Photo 2) Off center windows on each floor are 1/1 sash with segmental arches. Two basement windows have two window panes each, the right or east window having a segmental brick arch, and the left or west window having a straight lintel with evidence of some brick repair above in the past. The stone foundation extends from the ground to the top of the basement windows.

West Elevation:

The west wall, adjacent the driveway, is roughly divided into four window bays. (Photo 5) The bay adjacent to the projecting front porch contains a flat arch door with transom on the second floor and a segmental arched 1/1 window with stone sill on the first. A metal stair with square landing provides access to the second story entrance. In the second bay is a half-round fanlight window on the second floor and a small-1/1 window on the first—these denote an interior stair. The third bay contains paired windows with segmental arches on each floor, and the fourth bay has 1/1 segmental arch windows on each floor. There is a metal tie-rod with a diamond-shaped end near the rear wall.

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Section number 7 Page 4

Bockrath, Henry and Elizabeth, House

Name of Property

Cole County, MO

County and State

Historic Southside (Munichburg) MPS

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Yard:

The yard surrounding the house is generally level, with a steep slope to the street at the front and a gentle slope toward the rear. Several mature trees shade the side yard east of the house. Behind the house is a gravel parking area, which extends into the footprint of the former garage (a non-contributing structure). A small masonry grill remains southeast of the former garage (a non-contributing structure). A driveway west of the house extends to the rear parking area. A concrete sidewalk follows the contours of the front and east walls, with a planting bed at the base of the front wall below the windows.

Interior:

The interior has been prepared for rehabilitation, with original trim, flooring and other historic elements remaining. The main parlor features an elaborate mantel, with large spiral columns one on either side atop square pillars decorated by floral motifs at the base of the spirals. A floral carving decorates the center of the mantel. (Photo 8) The lack of a hearth and extension of the baseboard between the legs of the mantel suggest it was never a wood burning fireplace. This room also features double 1/1 windows on the front wall, one window to either side of the mantel and original pocket doors. (Photo 7) The stairway retains its original newel post and balusters. (Photos 3 and 4) The front entrance opens into the stair hall, with the interior door having a transom and three square panels above a single glass pane, then four square panels at the bottom. There is a small entry area between this door and the exterior door, which has an arched transom and four panes at the top and two horizontal wood panels at the bottom. Throughout the house, original door and window trim, hardwood flooring, doors with transoms and bathroom fixtures remain.

Integrity:

The house has experienced some changes over time. Between 1913 and 1929, the house was converted to two apartments.² It is believed that during this change, the front porch was altered, likely converted from a frame porch to a brick porch to reduce maintenance requirements. This would be around the same time that a brick front porch replaced the original at the Joseph and Louisa Pope House at 222 West Dunklin Street, in the Broadway-Dunklin Historic District.³ Between 1933 and 1935, a third apartment

² R.E. Hackman and Company's Jefferson City and Cole County Directory. 1913 (Quincy: R. E. Hackman, 1913) and Polk's Jefferson City Directory. 1929. (St. Louis: R.L. Polk and Co. Publishers, 1929).

³ Historic Southside (Munichburg) MPS, pg. 7- 7; Plat Map of Cole County, 1914 (Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1914) pg. 75.

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Bockrath, Henry and Elizabeth, House
Name of Property
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

was added to the house.⁴ In recent years, the house has remained vacant. The windows were covered with plywood to prohibit unauthorized entry. The current owners plan to rehabilitate the property, and restore its use as a rental property.

The house retains its original location, form, size, massing, fenestration pattern, materials, craftsmanship, and setting. The house has been and will remain in residential use. The overall appearance of the Henry and Elizabeth Bockrath House remains much the same as it would have looked over one hundred years ago. The house retains its architectural integrity and its original domestic function.

⁴ Polk's Directory of Jefferson City. 1933 and 1935. (St. Louis: R.L. Polk and Co. Publishers, 1933 and 1935).

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Section number 8 Page 6

Bockrath, Henry and Elizabeth, House
Name of Property
Cole County, MO
County and State
Historic Southside (Munichburg) MPS
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Summary:

The Henry and Elizabeth Bockrath House is located at 309 W. Dunklin in Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri and is locally significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of Ethnic Heritage/European and Architecture. The history of the house is intertwined with the development of Munichburg, a neighborhood of German emigrants and their decedents on the south side of Jefferson City, and illustrates two periods of neighborhood development described in the "Historic Southside (Munichburg) Multiple Property Submission": Cultural Changes Shape Munichburg: 1866 to 1919 (Context 2) and Post-WWI to the beginning of Neighborhood Decline: 1920 to 1954 (Context 3). The house is an asymmetrical example of the Second Empire style, representative of the "Victorian Styles" property type described in the MPS and closely related in period and detail to Italianate Style houses more common to the neighborhood. The Victorian Styles were popular in Munichburg from around 1885 to c. 1897 and houses of this style were usually built for successful upper-middle-class merchants and businessmen such as Bockrath. Bockrath, a merchant and local industrialist, immigrated to the United States in c. 1852, first settling and opening a business in St. Louis and later Florissant, Missouri. He moved to Jefferson City in c. 1885 opening a store and, later, a shoe factory. The Bockraths built and moved into the house in 1899 after Henry's retirement. The period of significance for the house is c. 1899 to 1929, the circa date of construction through its period of ownership by the Bockrath family and its conversion to a duplex as the Munichburg neighborhood shifted from an insular German to a more culturally diverse population.

Elaboration: Munichburg developed as an insular neighborhood, separated from Jefferson City's traditional downtown by a hill overlooking Wear's Creek, and by the tendency of its German-American inhabitants to live near one another. The early residents of this neighborhood were of German descent, being immigrants and first-generation Americans. German settlement began in Munichburg in the 1850s, as great numbers of Germans fled their home country due to the Prussian repression of the late 1840s. These residents of Munichburg moved here in order to retain the culture and traditions brought with them from Germany, including their German language. Many first- and second-generation family members both lived and worked in Munichburg, in close proximity with others who shared their background and religious beliefs.

Historically, Jefferson City had two German neighborhoods—both centered around churches. One, located near the historic mill bottoms, was predominately German Catholic, and Munichburg was predominantly protestant. After the Civil War, Munichburg remained culturally German but was less divided along religious lines (see MPS context 2, "Cultural Changes Shape Munichburg: 1866 to 1919). Architecturally, this period also saw a shift from traditional Missouri-German building forms to an embracing of nationally popular styles—or a blending of the two. The Bockrath house

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Bockrath, Henry and Elizabeth, House

Name of Property

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represents this trend of neighborhood diversification and acculturation. The Bockrath family was Catholic and they originally lived and had a store in the German-Catholic neighborhood east of downtown—close both to their church and to their shoe factory. In retirement, Bockrath chose to move to the Munichburg neighborhood near other prominent Missouri-German businessmen. Though restrained in architectural detail, the Bockrath's new home displays the decorative brickwork common in Missouri-German architecture while embracing a popular (if waning) national style—Second Empire.

The Bockrath House is located near the intersection of two of Munichburg's major traffic ways, Broadway and Dunklin Streets. These streets were an early part of the neighborhood's development, as they are clearly visible on the "Bird's Eye View of Jefferson City, 1869."⁵ This intersection is one of the primary intersections in the Munichburg neighborhood due to its location at the top of the ridge; the dominance of Broadway and West Dunklin as major arteries into and through the neighborhood; the high quality of the architecture at this location and the generally high level of maintenance of these buildings.

Houses near this intersection were constructed in the 1880s and 1890s.⁶ Peter and Gertrude Oster purchased the land on which the Bockrath house was later constructed from the estate of John Schwartz at auction in February 1864 for \$665.⁷ The purchase included three lots, which are presumed to have been vacant. In May 1899 Elizabeth Bockrath purchased one of the lots \$3,000,⁸ later selling the house and lot to her husband Henry in 1911.⁹ (Presumably the transfer of title was due to preparation for placing the house on the market, as Henry Bockrath sold the house in February 1912 to Edward L. Leach¹⁰). Between 1864 and 1899, there were no land transactions or evidence of construction on the lots. Though 1899 seems a late date for the construction of a Second Empire style home, it is very likely that the home was built for the Bockrath family. Faux mansard roofs, such as that on the Bockrath house, were common architectural features of townhouses in Missouri-German neighborhoods of St. Louis well into the first decade of the 20th century. The Bockraths, who had lived for several years in the St. Louis metropolitan area, may have been influenced by business and familial connections in the city. Per the U.S. census, Henry and Elizabeth were living in the house by 1900.¹¹

⁵ "Bird's Eye View of Jefferson City, the capitol of Missouri 1869," Library of Congress website, www.loc.gov, accessed October 19, 2012.

⁶ Historic Southside (Munichburg) Multiple Property Submission, pg. 7-7 through 7 – 12.

⁷ Cole County Recorder of Deeds, Book Q, pg. 185.

⁸ Cole County Recorder of Deeds, Book 2, pg. 580.

⁹ Cole County Recorder of Deeds, Book 38, pg 220.

¹⁰ Recorder of Deeds, Book 40, pg. 116.

¹¹ U.S. Census of 1900.

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Bockrath, Henry and Elizabeth, House

Name of Property

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Historic Southside (Munichburg) MPS

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Second Empire Style

The Second Empire style is representative of the “Victorian Styles” property type described in the Historic Southside (Munichburg) Multiple Property Submission, closely related in period and detail to Italianate Style houses. The Victorian Styles were popular in the neighborhood from around 1885 to 1897 and houses of this style were usually built for successful upper-middle-class merchants and businessmen.

The Bockrath House is an asymmetrical example of the Second Empire style, and is L-shaped, as is typical of this subtype of the style.¹² Only about 20 percent of Second Empire houses are constructed as asymmetrical examples. With its tall front façade, the Bockrath House is similar to the Second Empire town house, which was a dominant style in urban housing between 1860 and 1880 most popular in the northeastern and Midwestern states.¹³ Certainly this style was popular in St. Louis, where Henry and Elizabeth Bockrath lived before moving to Florissant and later to Jefferson City. Examples of the Second Empire style were not uncommon even into the 1900s in St. Louis with numerous examples found in the Benton Park, Tower Grove Heights and other National Register-listed St. Louis historic districts.

The roofline is the most striking characteristic of the Second Empire style. Many of the roofs in these style buildings are curved, either the straight roof with a flared end or concave, the most common types, or convex, or S-shaped, more uncommon.¹⁴ The roof on the Bockrath House is straight, terminating in a heavily bracketed cornice.

The Second Empire style was predominately used in Jefferson City for institutional buildings. The best-known example is the Missouri Governor’s Mansion on Madison Street, but other examples included City Hall at High and Monroe Streets, one of the early buildings at Lincoln University, the Central School Building (public elementary) and the pre-1911 State Capitol.¹⁵ Except for the Governor’s Mansions, these examples are non-extant. An illustration of Neef Terrace, c. 1900, shows a house with a Mansard roof located behind the buildings at High and Jefferson (behind the current Café via Roma), since demolished.¹⁶ Other examples identified in architectural surveys of Jefferson City are the commercial building at 300 East High (located across from the former City Hall), 413-415 East Capitol Avenue (a duplex) and 1024 East McCarty St. (former cemetery caretaker’s residence).

An architectural survey of the Southside (Munichburg) in 1995 identified three residential examples of the Second Empire style. A 1-story brick house at 611 Madison

¹² McAlester, p. 241.

¹³ Ibid. p. 242.

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 243.

¹⁵ Suden’s Souvenir of Jefferson City, c. 1891, Cole County website, collection of the author.

¹⁶ J.W. Johnston, ed., *The Illustrated Sketchbook of Jefferson City and Cole County*. (Jefferson City, Missouri: Illustrated Sketchbook Company, 1900), 376.

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Bockrath, Henry and Elizabeth, House
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Cole County, MO
County and State
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Street (across from Central Dairy) was demolished between 1995 and 2005 to be replaced by a commercial building. A second 1-story brick Second Empire house remains at 119 E. Atchison (listed in the survey as 820 Madison). A third 1-story house remains at 212 West Elm Street, although with a large addition in the rear and divided into three apartments. Both of these houses are 1-story, shorter and squarer than the Bockrath house, though both have full rather than faux mansards.

The Bockraths may have been influenced by some of these large institutional and commercial properties when they chose the Second Empire style for their residence, or even some of the more modest examples that graced the neighborhood into which they were planning to move. A more direct influence may have been the Dr. Joseph P. and Effie Porth House, at 631 W. Main Street (NR listed 1/26/2001). A mansard roof was added to this old stone home between 1885 and 1888. The Bockraths lived and operated a business across Bolivar Street from this house between 1882 and 1885¹⁷ and likely witnessed the construction of the new roof.

Of the institutional representatives of the Second Empire style noted above, only the Missouri Governor's Mansion and commercial buildings located at 300 E. High and 1025 E. McCarty remain extant. Of the residential structures, only 413-415 E. Capitol Avenue, 119 East Atchison, 212 W. Elm and the Porth house are extant. That so few residential structures were apparently built in Jefferson City in the Second Empire style, and so few remain today, makes the Bockrath House even more significant as an extant and intact example. The house is also the only local example of the asymmetrical subtype of the style.

Missouri-German Cultural Heritage

The Bockrath House provides a glimpse into life in Munichburg during the years before and after 1900. Unlike most of the early residents of the neighborhood, the Bockraths were Catholic, members of St. Peters Catholic Church just west of the Missouri State Capitol building. Despite religious differences, both Henry and Elizabeth were German by birth.¹⁸ Henry Bockrath was born in Hanover, Germany and immigrated to the United States at age 16, c. 1852, after being orphaned at age ten. Elizabeth Bockrath was born in Prussia on May 16, 1846 and was raised in St. Louis.¹⁹

By the time of his marriage in St. Louis c. 1864, Henry had established a successful dry goods and tailoring operation on Franklin Avenue in that city. This business was later relocated to Florissant, where Henry Bockrath has been credited with construction and

¹⁷ C. Kallman, *Kallman's Jefferson City and Cole County Directory, 1885 – 1886*. (Jefferson City, Missouri: State Journal Company, 1885), 58, 171.

¹⁸ U.S. Census, 1880, St. Ferdinand Township, St. Louis County, 19, district 1-180.

¹⁹ *Daily Democrat-Tribune*, October 7, 1914, 1.

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operation of Hendel's Market in 1873.²⁰ This building, as well as the Bockrath residence in Florissant, are extant and listed in the National Register (see figures 7 and 8).²¹ Hendel's Market was enlarged to its present size in c. 1888²² not long after being sold by Bockrath when he moved to Jefferson City. In 1885, Henry Bockrath was operating a grocery and residing at 703 West Main, at the corner of West Main and Bolivar Streets.²³ (This building is not extant - it would have been located across from the current Paddy Malone's at 700 West Main.) Three of his children were listed as working in the store: Mary (age 19), Elizabeth (age 17) and John (age 14).²⁴

Henry and Elizabeth were reported as having a baby girl in Jefferson City in May, 1888.²⁵ Unfortunately, this child died before the age of three.²⁶ Nine Bockrath children survived to adulthood, giving Henry and Elizabeth twenty-four grandchildren by their 50th wedding anniversary.²⁷ One of these children was an adopted daughter, Anna Hamp from Germany, age 19 in 1880 (their eldest child at this time was 14).²⁸ Anna is listed as "Working out," so she was working outside the home. Apparently this type of arrangement was fairly common, indicating that Missouri-Germans in Jefferson City not only liked to live and work close together, but that they retained strong ties to friends and family remaining in Germany. Gerhard Dulle, another resident of Munichburg, was listed in the 1880 census as having in his household his wife, son, daughter-in-law, three grandchildren and seven people aged 17 to 45 with different last names.²⁹

Henry Bockrath arrived in Jefferson City near the beginning of a construction boom period, which likely helped his businesses. The 1897-1898 City Directory reported that Jefferson City was served by three railroad lines: the Missouri Pacific; the Chicago and Alton and Missouri; and the Kansas and Texas. The directory also lists some of the contributions to the built environment, either completed or in progress over the course of those two years, including a \$200,000 bridge across the Missouri River, a \$60,000 court house, a flour mill, four new churches at a total cost of \$25,000, a new \$30,000 sewer system, a \$50,000 hotel, an opera house, a four-story bank building, a \$20,000 improvement to the street and sidewalk infrastructure in addition to several new businesses and residences.³⁰

²⁰ St. Louis County Historic Buildings Commission, *Historic Buildings in St. Louis County*, undated, 32.

²¹ St. Louis County Historic Buildings Commission, *Historic Buildings in St. Louis County*, undated, 32.

²² Bockrath-Wiese House National Register Nomination, 1976 and St. Ferdinand City MRA, Florissant, St. Louis County, 1979.

²³ Kallman, 58, 171.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ *Jefferson City Weekly Tribune*, May 11 1888, 8.

²⁶ *Jefferson City Daily Tribune*, December 3, 1890, 4.

²⁷ *Daily Democrat Tribune*, October 7 1914.

²⁸ U.S. Census, 1880.

²⁹ Historic Southside (Munichburg) MPS, E-17.

³⁰ The Urbana Group, "Jefferson City Historic East Survey, September, 1992," 13.

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At their residence on West Main, the Bockraths were located near other Missouri German Catholic families. Clearly Henry Bockrath supported and served as a mentor to other German immigrants, particularly those who belonged to his church. No biography of Mr. Bockrath is included in the Jefferson City sketchbook produced in 1900, but he or his businesses are mentioned five times. The first reference is by F.W. Roer, who was county clerk in 1900. Roer was born in Jefferson City in 1859 but sent to school in Germany. (While Roer would have begun attending school during or shortly after the Civil War, when schools may not have operated, this is likely an indication of the close ties Missouri-Germans in Jefferson City kept with friends and family in their homeland.) Roer returned to Jefferson City and by 1900 had worked for Bockrath as a clerk in the grocery for 12 years (starting when he was 29). At the same time, he and his father had an insurance business and Roer served on the city council. His home was at 222 Madison Street.³¹ Another example of Bockrath's mentoring is Edward Holtschneider, who was born in Germany in 1855, attended college in St. Louis before moving to Tipton and then to Jefferson City. He established a lumber yard before joining the Henry Bockrath Shoe Company in May 1898. On May 1, 1900, after only two years, he became treasurer and business manager of the factory. A member of St. Peter's Church, Holtschneider lived at 111 East Main Street.³² John W. Schulte was a director of the Bockrath Shoe Company, and lived at 221 West High Street, close to the Dulle Milling Company where he was also a director. His son-in-law was Thomas F. Roach, employed as a bookkeeper at the Bockrath Shoe Company. A member of St. Peter's Church, Thomas was married to Theresa Agnes Schulte and lived with his in-law's at 221 West High Street.³³

The fourth reference to Henry Bockrath is another example of Henry Bockrath taking an immigrant from Germany under his wing. Henry J. Wallau remembered Bockrath's kindness in his 1900 biography, pointing out that Bockrath hired him for his first construction job in Jefferson City. Wallau moved to Jefferson City in 1882, so this recognition occurred eighteen years later. Bockrath hired Wallau, a member of St. Peter's Church, to build his store on Richmond Hill.³⁴ Frank Loeffler, born in New York in 1861, learned the shoe business in Milwaukee. Moving to Jefferson City in 1894 as superintendent of the Standard Shoe Company, Loeffler became manager of the Bockrath Shoe Company on May 1, 1896. Four years later, Loeffler launched his own shoe company in Sedalia, the Loeffler-Guenther Shoe Company. His home in Jefferson City was located at 204 Jefferson Street. There is no mention of whether Henry Bockrath was an investor in Loeffler's company, but Loeffler praised his former employer's business, commenting on the "very great success of the Henry Bockrath

³¹ Johnston, 279.

³² Ibid., 296-7.

³³ Ibid., 322.

³⁴ Ibid., 407.

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Shoe Company."³⁵

Henry Bockrath continued his retail business on West Main until he retired c. 1898. About the time he retired from the grocery business, Henry established the H. Bockrath Shoe Company (1896) and served as its president.³⁶ Bockrath and other stockholders invested \$22,000 to open the business. Even though this new business received much attention at the time, Henry's death certificate listed him as having been a grocer.³⁷ Henry's son George was one of the company's directors, giving him management experience early in his career. John W. Schulte had 12 shares in the company, the same number as Henry Bockrath, and was the company's secretary and treasurer. His brother G. Herman Schulte was also a shareholder and company vice president. Frank Loeffler (see above), was the factory manager. At least 45 "boys and girls" were employed when the company first opened, with expansion expected within a few years.³⁸

The factory was located near the Missouri State Capitol on Stuart and Water streets. The factory building was 110' by 198' on the first floor. The first year the company hired forty employees, expanding by 1900 to 150 employees, reflecting an increase in capital stock to \$42,000 in 1898. Additional shareholders, E. Holtschneider and D.M. Noonan contributed the new funding. Mr. Noonan became foreman of the packing department. Henry Bockrath retired from the business c. 1900 at the age of 63: leaving his son George to manage the company.³⁹

An interesting note about the company was that they hired workers "from the ranks of the home people"⁴⁰ rather than use prison labor, as was common among their local competitors. The contract labor system established by the state in the late 1870s allowed private enterprise to utilize low-cost prison labor in factories located inside the walls of the penitentiary, reducing the opportunity for prisoner escapes, and maximizing the manufacturers' profits. As a result, a number of manufacturers began operations within the walls of the penitentiary, as shown on the Sanborn Map of 1898: Jacob Strauss Saddlery Co., J. S. Sullivan Saddletree Factory and Lumber Yards, Hoskins-Ross Manufacturing (broom factory), Giesecke Boot & Shoe Manufacturing Co., A. Priesmeyer Shoe Company, Vaughn Monning Shoe Cutters, and L.S. Parker Shoe Co. By 1900, the L.S. Parker Shoe Co. employed 230 people, and had unfilled orders for 65,000 pairs of shoes.⁴¹ By 1902, the prison population had increased to 2,052

³⁵ Ibid., 430.

³⁶ *Missouri State Tribune*, March 5, 1900, 1.

³⁷ Bockrath's death certificate, www.sos.mo.gov/images/archives/deathcerts/1920/1920_00030727.PDF.

³⁸ *Jefferson City Daily Tribune*, May 2 1896, 4.

³⁹ Johnston, 118.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Ibid., 331.

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prisoners within the 15 acre penitentiary.⁴² In 1903, the prison complex consisted of five shoe factories with a combined output of 10,000 pairs of shoes daily, one of the largest saddletree factories in the world, and a workingmen's clothes factory, while a binding twine plant, with an annual output of three million pounds of high-grade binder twine, was added in 1905.⁴³ In 1904, four shoe manufacturers remained in operation at the prison: Bruns Manufacturing Company, Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays Shoe Company, L.S. Parker Shoe Company and A. Priesmeyer Shoe Company.⁴⁴ In the face of such competition, with below market-rate labor, it is remarkable that Henry Bockrath decided to construct a shoe factory outside the prison, using non-prison labor. Apparently the directors of the company found it somewhat remarkable as well, based on Frank Loeffler's comment in 1900 "... that a shoe factory could be successfully operated in Jefferson City outside the walls of the penitentiary."⁴⁵

Perhaps use of non-prison labor is an example of the Missouri-German culture, where people considered hard work a part of life, and helped those in their community. In this case, we know Henry created a job for his son George, and John H. Bockrath was listed in 1900 as a salesman for Bockrath Shoe Co.⁴⁶ By hiring "the home people" Bockrath more than likely tapped into a workforce of skilled, hard-working Missouri-Germans. Given what is known about Henry Bockrath, it is likely that most of his employees lived within walking distance of and were members of St. Peter's Church. At least 45 "boys and girls" were employed when the company first opened, with expansion expected within a few years.⁴⁷ (The reference to "boys and girls" may have indicated that the company used teenagers or even children, which would have been legal at the time. In 1899, a newspaper article headlined "48 Girls Quit Bockrath Shoe Company" described how firing of the foreman in the stitching department resulted in a walkout. The article stated that "48 girls and two boys" were employed in this department.⁴⁸ The practice of using child labor may seem harsh to us, but knowing that the Bockraths adopted a daughter, it is possible that the company employed other orphans at a time when options for youth without family support were severely limited.)

In 1915 the practice of contracting for prison labor was discontinued, likely not due to lack of demand for the service or to the reasonable labor rates provided by the prison. From 1913 to the end of 1915, the prison warden had authorization to contract for the labor of all able bodied male prisoners at a rate of not less than \$0.75 per day per

⁴² J. B. Johnson, *Buried Alive: or Eighteen Years in the Missouri State Penitentiary* (Kansas City, Missouri: Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Company, 1903), 11-12.

⁴³ "The Jefftown Journal", 11.

⁴⁴ The Urbana Group, "Jefferson City Historic East Survey Summary Report," 12-14.

⁴⁵ Johnston, 430.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, 105.

⁴⁷ *Jefferson City Daily Tribune*, May 2 1896, 4.

⁴⁸ *Missouri State Tribune*, October 27, 1899, 1.

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prisoner.⁴⁹ Discontinuance of the practice may have been due to the perception of unfair competition. Missouri-Germans like Henry Bockrath, petitioned state government to make the change.

The Henry Bockrath Shoe Company apparently did not last to see the end of prison labor in the manufacture of shoes in Jefferson City. The departure of Frank Loeffler in 1900, the sole manager with prior experience in shoe manufacturing, was likely a significant loss. The city directory did not list the company under shoe manufacturers in 1908 or 1911, and Henry is listed as retired in 1911.⁵⁰ The factory was located so close to the Missouri State Capitol that had it still been operating, it would have had to move following the Capitol fire in 1911. The area around the Capitol was cleared in preparation for construction of the new Missouri State Capitol once bond funding was obtained. By Henry and Elizabeth's 50th anniversary in 1914, it appears that they moved c. 1911 to St. Louis to be near their children, including George, who was living in Joliet, Illinois.⁵¹

An aspect of Missouri-German culture revealed by study of the Bockrath House is the tendency for Missouri-Germans to live and work closely together. The directors of the H. Bockrath Shoe Company lived only a few blocks apart, with Henry and George Bockrath originally living at 703 West Main, then later at 309 West Dunklin; J.W. Schulte at 221 West High Street; G.H. Schulte at 200 Washington and F. Loeffler at 204 Jefferson Street.⁵² J.W. Schulte also served as secretary / treasurer of the Dulle Milling Company on West Main Street, as he and Peter Dulle were half-brothers.⁵³ Other Schulte family members living in the neighborhood included H.H. Schulte, who worked at the Dulle Milling Company and lived at 619 West High. Mary, Theo and Herman Schulte, all employed by either Giesecke or Parker Shoe Companies, lived at 617 West High.

J.W. Schulte served on the building committee for St. Peter's Church, where on May 16, 1893 two of Henry and Elizabeth Bockrath's children were married, indicating the families not only worked together, but worshipped together as well. John Henry Bockrath married Elizabeth Kern, daughter of Theodore and Christine Bode Kern, while Elizabeth B. Bockrath married John Henry Bruns, son of John Herman and Anna Bruns on May 16, 1893.⁵⁴ So all of the shoe company's directors lived, prior to starting the Company, either in what is now known as the downtown area, close to the factory, or in the area known as the Millbottom (a.k.a. Goose Bottom) close to the Dulle Mill. While

⁴⁹ Laws of Missouri. 1913. January, 1913, 147.

⁵⁰ Hackman's Jefferson City and Cole County Directory, 1908, 248 and 1911, 111.

⁵¹ *Daily Democrat Tribune*, October 7, 1914, 1.

⁵² Johnston, 104.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, 118.

⁵⁴ "Marriages at St. Peter's", State Archives, 30.

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much of the neighborhood in the flood plain has been removed, several Missouri-German style structures remain (one has been relocated), and some of St. Peter's Cemetery remains approximately two blocks west of the former Bockrath home and store location, north of Heisinger Bluffs at 1002 West Main.

The Munichburg neighborhood was made up of middle class business owners and trades people, and their choices in architecture reflected both their hard-earned prosperity and their willingness to adopt more Americanized styles of housing by the latter part of the 1800s and early 1900s. Henry and Elizabeth Bockrath fit this description, building and/or buying the large house in 1899 after Henry retired c. 1898 and their children had begun to marry and move out on their own, as evidenced by the marriage of two of their children in 1893 and a third in 1897. In 1900, the children remaining at home were George (age 26), Annie (Anna Hamp, age 39), Josie (Josephine, age 23), Lena (Margaret, age 20 or 21) and Henry Jr. (less than 20 years old). The need for more space was probably not the deciding factor in purchasing this large house, unless it was to hold wedding receptions and welcome grandchildren. The larger house and choice of Second Empire style may have been more a reflection of their wealth and position in the community.

By 1859 the Central German Evangelical Church members had erected their first Building at the corner of Washington and Ashley Streets in the Munichburg neighborhood.⁵⁵ This Protestant church, with its tall steeple visible throughout the neighborhood, became the cultural and social center of the German ethnic neighborhood, a self-contained and self-sustaining community. Early residents had little reason to venture out of the neighborhood, as their church, recreation, retail establishments, and school were within an area of about six square blocks.

By the time the Bockraths moved to the neighborhood in 1899, transportation was not limited to walking, and other non-Protestant German-speaking residents had most likely moved to the neighborhood. Virtually all construction in the west end of the neighborhood (Broadway / Dunklin area) was completed by 1913. Changes to the neighborhood schools reflect this trend toward Americanization of the neighborhood. The public school that had served the neighborhood at the corner of Broadway and Dunklin was replaced by the current structure in 1904.⁵⁶ The need for a larger school building reflected both the growth of the neighborhood during the late 1800s and the Americanization of the neighborhood, as the Evangelical Church had discontinued its parochial school (where classes were conducted in German rather than English), and neighborhood children enrolled in the public school circa 1902.⁵⁷ An addition to the

⁵⁵ Central United Church of Christ, *Our Quasquicentennial*, 1858 - 1983. Jefferson City, MO.

⁵⁶ Jerena East Giffen, *The House on Hobo Hill: The History of the Jefferson City Public Schools*, (Jefferson City: Jefferson City Public Schools, 1964), 107.

⁵⁷ *Our Quasquicentennial*.

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school circa 1920,⁵⁸ containing a total of eight classrooms, indicates that growth continued in the neighborhood after the turn of the century. The development of the district reflected cultural changes evident elsewhere in Munichburg during the second period of development. Anti-German sentiment after the Civil War,⁵⁹ leading up to Prohibition (Germans were associated with the "evils of drink" by the Temperance Movement),⁶⁰ and during the fight against Germany in World War I resulted in Missouri Germans exhibiting less of their German culture publicly and becoming more Americanized.⁶¹

This move toward Americanization resulted in adoption of nationally popular architectural styles, a change from the traditional Missouri-German Vernacular type typical of the first period of Munichburg's development. During the second period of development, construction methods exhibited a mixture of Missouri-German building traditions and mainstream American architectural styles, with the Missouri-German craftsmanship still evident and the preference for masonry construction dominating the district. Access to building materials delivered by railroad allowed houses in the district to exhibit decorative elements, such as stained glass windows, cornice brackets, and turned porch posts and spindle work, that otherwise would not have been available locally.⁶² Henry Bockrath gives us some insight into this change, as his house in Florissant is distinctly Missouri-German in style, while his house on West Dunklin is typical of houses built by Americans nationwide. The construction of the Bockrath House demonstrates the outward expansion of the Munichburg neighborhood during the second period of development, and the exhibition of wealth accumulated by the neighborhood's families, often a result of hard work by the first generation of immigrants to settle in Munichburg and Jefferson City.

The influence of development in the district during the period described in Context 3: Post-WWI to the beginning of Neighborhood Decline: 1920 to 1954, illustrates the impact of the Depression and expansion of state government on the area, and the frugality typical of the Missouri-German culture that continued to influence residents' decisions during this period. During this period, owners of 309 West Dunklin converted the house to two, then to three apartments.⁶³ The front porch was changed during this

⁵⁸ Giffen, 107.

⁵⁹ James E. Ford, *A History of Jefferson City: Missouri's State Capitol and of Cole County*. (Jefferson City: New Day Press, 1938), 387.

⁶⁰ *Jefferson City Daily Tribune*. October 15 1870, 2.

⁶¹ Between 1913 and 1929, directory listings reflect that references to Germany were removed from the names of businesses, and the Central German Evangelical Church became the Central Evangelical Church. R. E. Hackman and Company's *Jefferson City and Cole County Directory* (Quincy: R. E. Hackman, 1913) and *Polk's Jefferson City Directory* (St. Louis: R L Polk, 1929).

⁶² McAlester, 239.

⁶³ City Directories, 1929; *Polk's Directory of Jefferson City*. 1933 and 1935. (St. Louis: R.L. Polk and Co. Publishers, 1933 and 1935).

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period to a brick 2-story porch, to reduce maintenance requirements. This also illustrates how the demand for housing near state office buildings downtown, as state government began to expand in the 1920s impacted the neighborhood.⁶⁴ By the 1930s and 1940s, apartment buildings had begun to appear in Munichburg.⁶⁵ This densification and higher percentage of renters over longtime property owners no doubt contributed to the abandonment of Munichburg by some, leaving the door open for urban renewal efforts.

The Bockrath house is also typical of the impact of Missouri-German culture on residential architecture in Munichburg as described in the MPS cover document "Historic Southside (Munichburg) Multiple Property Submission". The quality of the buildings' design and construction is still exhibited, remarkably unchanged from the early 1900s. The Henry and Elizabeth Bockrath House meets the registration requirements described in the MPS cover document under Contexts 2, and 3. The almost exclusive use of red brick, along with similar setbacks and lot dimensions, has resulted in continuity between the Bockrath House and the adjacent Broadway –Dunklin Historic District. The Henry and Elizabeth Bockrath House retains its original form, massing, size, setback, spacing, and materials and therefore is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C, ARCHITECTURE. The cultural aspects of the district's development include the close proximity of family members, long-term residence in the same house or in the Munichburg neighborhood, and the frugal nature of the Missouri Germans, which served them well during difficult financial periods. Therefore, the Henry and Elizabeth Bockrath House is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion A, ETHNIC HERITAGE.

⁶⁴ Kenneth H. Winn, "It All Adds Up: Reform and the Erosion of Representative Government in Missouri, 1900-2000." *1999-2000 Official State Manual* (Jefferson City, MO: Matt Blunt, Secretary of State, 2000).

⁶⁵ Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps, Sanborn-Perris Map Company, 1939; Harland Bartholomew and Associates, 'Preliminary Report Upon Growth of the Community, prepared for the Jefferson City Board of Education" (St. Louis, MO: 1952), 11.

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the Henry and Elizabeth Bockrath property are outlined with a heavy black line on the accompanying map, shown in Figure 1, Section 7, page 5.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries for this house have been drawn to match the historic boundaries for the city lot on which the house is located.

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figures:

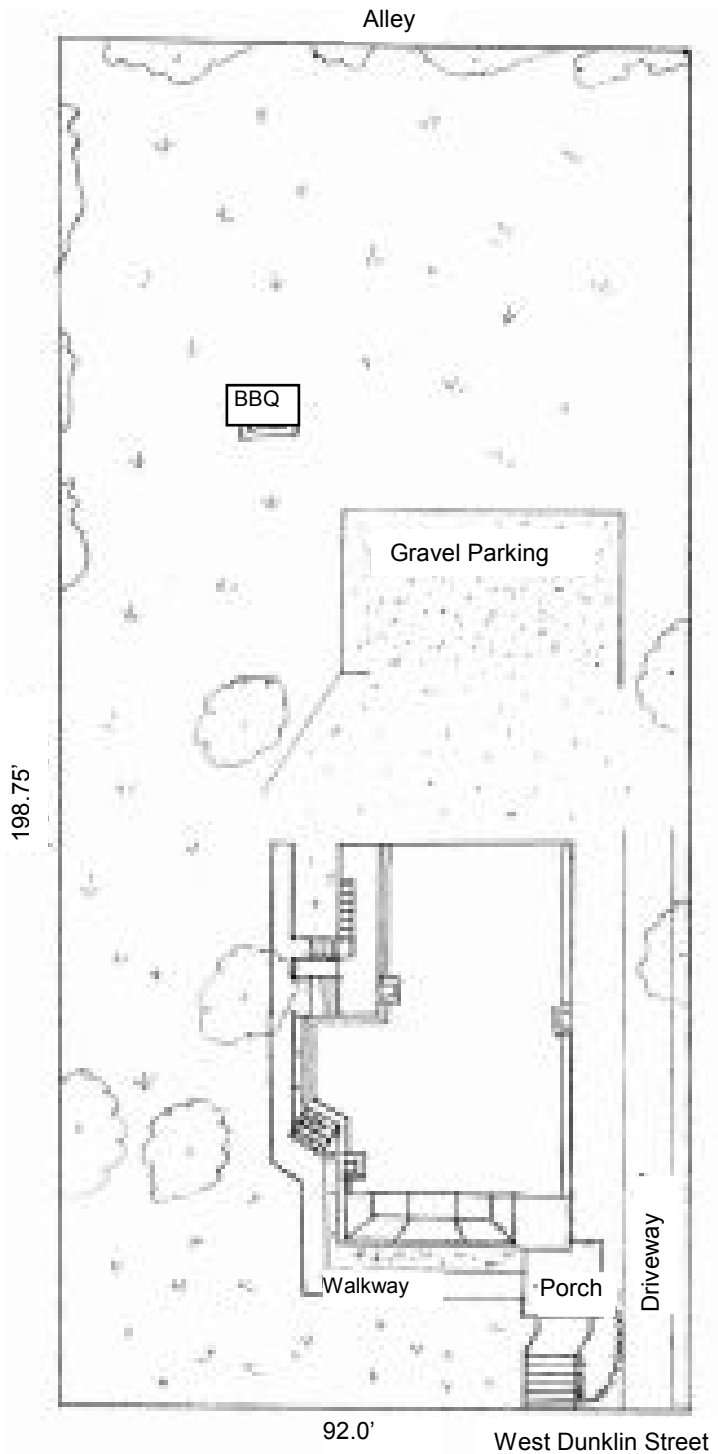
Figure 1: Joseph Pope House, ca 1914 with original frame porch.⁶⁶



RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH POPE,
JEFFERSON CITY, MO.



Figure 2: Site Plan



⁶⁶ Standard atlas of Cole County, 1914.

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 3: First Floor Plan

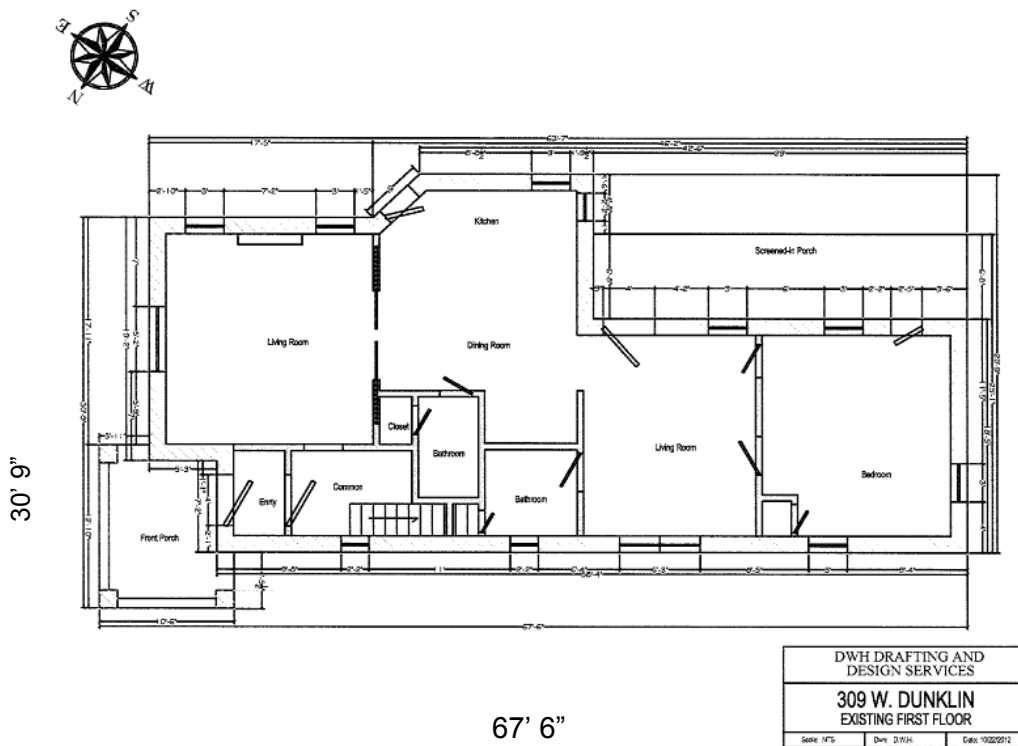
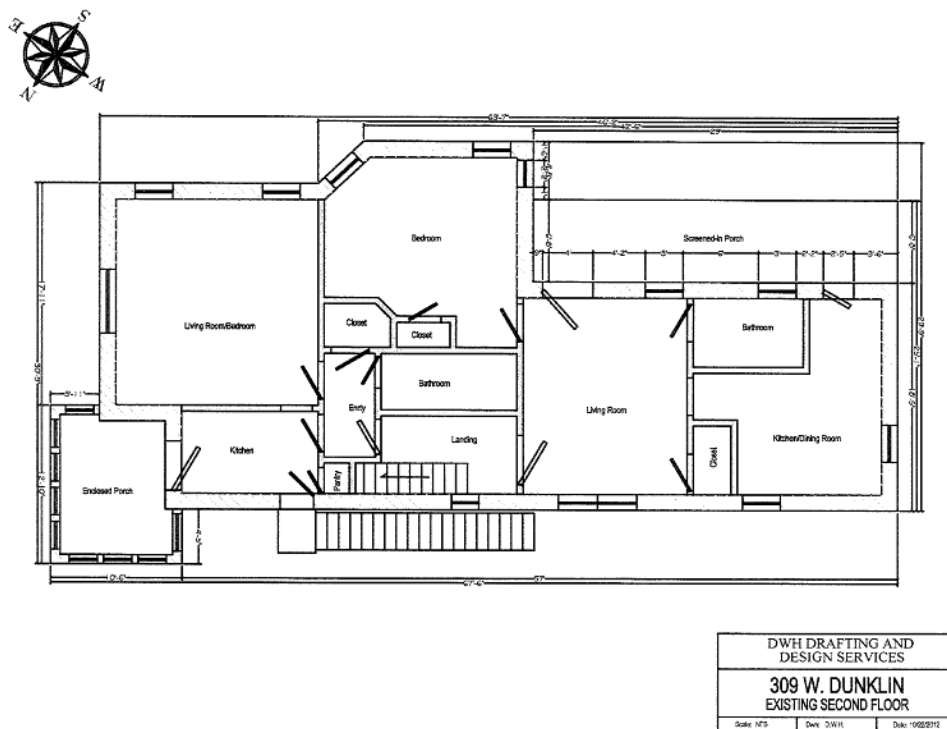


Figure 4: Second Floor Plan

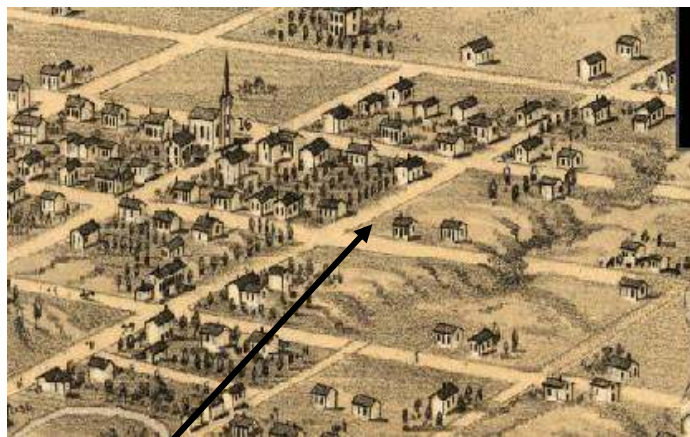


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Figure 5: "Bird's Eye View of 1869 - Close-up of Munichburg"



Corner of Broadway and Dunklin Streets in 1869.

Figure 6: H. Bockrath Shoe Co., pictured in the Illustrated Sketch Book of 1900.



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Figure 7: Bockrath-Wiese House, Florissant, Missouri



Figure 8: Handel's Market, Florissant, Missouri



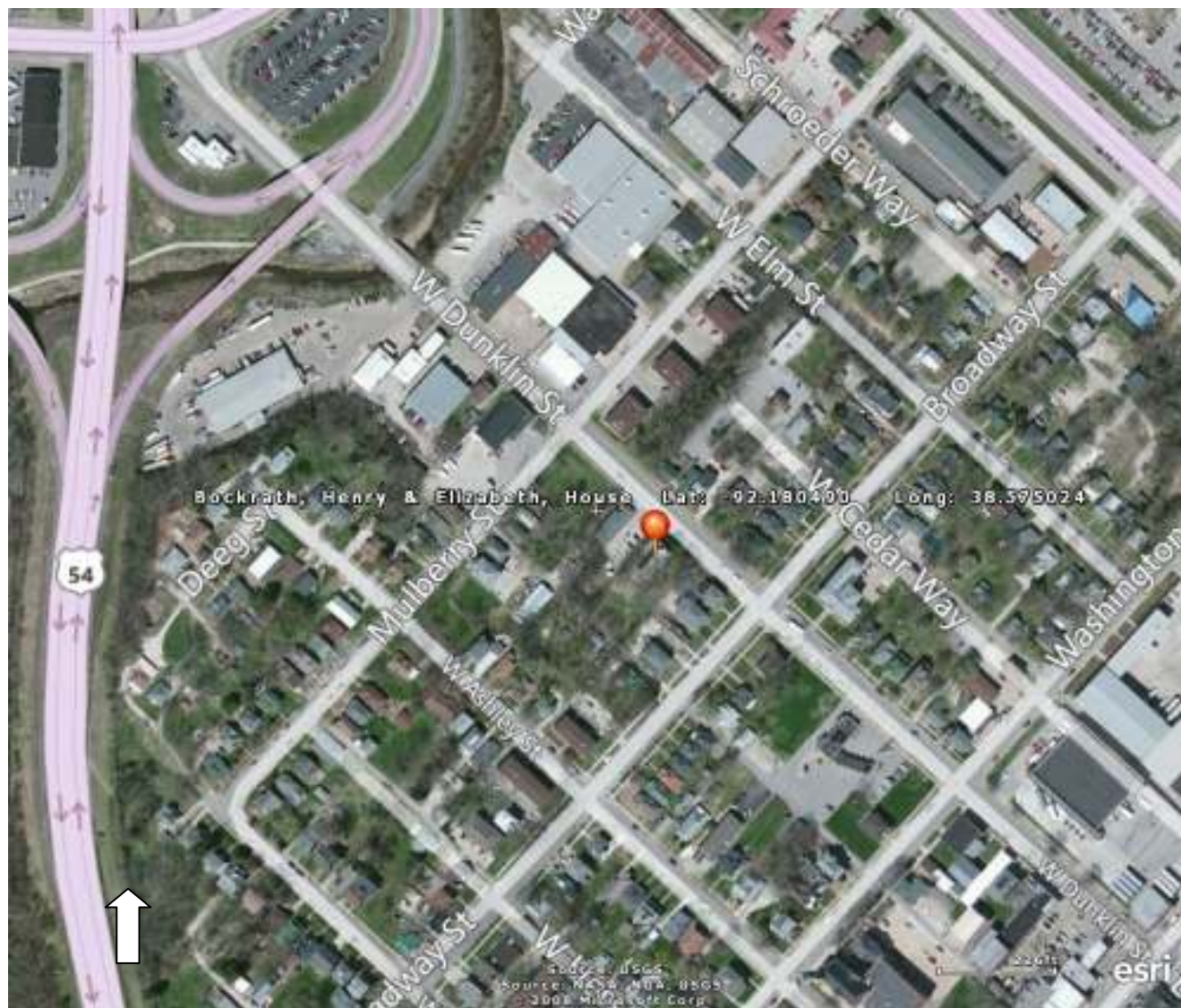
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Name of Property
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Figure 9: Location map with decimal lat/long reference.

Bockrath, Henry & Elizabeth House
Historic Southside (Munichburg) MPS
Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri
Latitude: 38.575024
Longitude: -92.180490













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State of Missouri
Notary Public
John H. [unclear]
[unclear]





