

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Tergin Apartment Building
other names/site number Tergin Apartments

2. Location

street & number 201 West McCarty Street [N/A] not for publication
city or town Jefferson City [N/A] vicinity
state Missouri code MO county Cole code 051 zip code 65101

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 [].)

Claire F. Blackwell 15 March 1999

Signature of certifying official/Title Claire F. Blackwell/Deputy SHPO 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
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet [].	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet [].	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): See continuation sheet [].	_____	_____

Tergin Apartment Building
Cole County, Missouri

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	1	0	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	0	0	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0	objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

Current Functions

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Deco
MODERN MOVEMENT/Modeme

See continuation sheet [x].

Materials

foundation concrete
 walls brick
 roof rubber
 other _____

See continuation sheet [x].

Narrative Description

See continuation sheet [x].

Tergin Apartment Building
Cole County, Missouri

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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.

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Period of Significance

1938-1939

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Besecke & Swanson/

Lee Schell Construction Company

Narrative Statement of Significance

See continuation sheet [x].

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

See continuation sheet [x].

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

* _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository:

Tergin Apartment Building
Cole County, Missouri

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	571840	4269950			
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Becky L. Snider
 organization Private Consultant date December 20, 1998
 street & number 1008 Sunset Drive telephone 573-443-3241
 city or town Columbia state Missouri zip code 65203

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 FOP for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FOP.)

name George K. Tergin c/o Jim Tergin
 street & number 117 East High St. telephone (573) 635-2712
 city or town Jefferson City state MO zip code 65101

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Tergin Apartment Building
Cole County, Missouri

7. Description, continued.

Summary:

The Tergin Apartment Building, located at 201 West McCarty Street in Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri, sits on a corner lot at the intersection of West McCarty and Washington Streets in Jefferson City, Missouri. It was designed in 1938 by the Jefferson City architectural firm of Besecke & Swanson for Mr. George K. Tergin and was constructed in 1938-39 by the Schell Construction Company. The building is a two story brick walkup apartment building with a full basement. It has a symmetrical facade, a single front door centered on the main elevation and steel casement windows. Until its recent vacation for rehabilitation, the building has been continuously occupied since its construction. The current rehabilitation consists of updating and redecorating the interiors of the apartments, restoration of the original steel casement windows, installation of a new roof, replacement of the concrete decking on the fire escape stairwell and tuckpointing the exterior walls. Although the configuration of the spaces within the apartments has been somewhat modified, the building's exterior and the public space within the building, i.e., the main stairwell are very much intact. The building is in excellent condition.

Elaboration:

The Tergin Apartment Building faces northeast, towards West McCarty Street, and is located two blocks west of the State Capitol. It sits back slightly from the street on a lot that slopes both north and west, thereby allowing the basement to be fully exposed on the rear elevation. A concrete parking area is located behind the building on the west side.

The building is a 50' wide by 35' deep rectangular block which is two stories above ground at the front of the building and three stories above ground at the back. The load bearing brick walls are laid in running bond. The main (east) and secondary (south) elevations are face brick and the rear and north elevations are common brick. The building rests on a concrete foundation which extends above ground level to form a water table on the front and side elevations. A short parapet wall topped with cut stone coping extends around the front and sides of the building and masks a flat rubber roof.

The main facade is rigidly symmetrical and is divided into five bays - a central main entrance bay, large flat side bays and end bays which form corner towers. (See Photo Nos. 1 & 2) The center bay, which extends above the roofline, contains the building's main entrance and stair tower. At its intersection with the side bays, the central bay is notched into the facade and then projects forward beyond the side bays. The main entrance is stepped back into the bay and has a single doorway. (See Photo No. 6) The rectangular glass panels in the door mimic the design

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Tergin Apartment Building
Cole County, Missouri

of the casement windows. Three large rectangular panes are flanked by four narrow rectangular panes. The address "201" is painted in gold leaf in the top center pane and "Tergin Apts." is painted in gold leaf in a rectangular insert at the top of the door. The door hardware is decorated with a chevron designs. Above the doorway, four rows of bricks have been set at a 45° angle. Single lozenge-shaped sconces hang on both sides of the doorway. Sheltering the main entrance, a shallow curved canopy of frame construction is painted white and has thin metal banding. The top section of the central bay has the building's greatest ornamentation. Cut stone pillars divide three columns of glass block topped with three columns of alternating colored brick laid in a chevron pattern. The glass blocks sit on a cut stone lugsill and cut stone lintels decorated with a sunrise pattern separate the glass block columns from the brick columns. The decorative brick columns are formed by alternating colors of brick laid in a chevron pattern. Thick cut stone coping caps the brick columns at the roofline.

The side bays, which flank the center bay, are flat and devoid of ornamentation with the exception of a dentil pattern at the roofline. The dentil pattern is formed by a single line of rowlock bricks which are alternately flush to and protruding from the wall surface. Steel framed casement windows, centered on each of the side bays are stacked on basement, first and second floor. The windows have cut stone lugsills and are designed like a single door with a transom and sidelights. The operable portion of the window has three large rectangular panes stacked vertically; the surrounding sidelight panes are narrower than the main window panes, but the transom pane is the same dimension.

The end bays are slightly recessed and slightly shorter than central and side bays. Corner windows and a decorative brick string course wrap around to the end bays on the side elevation. Like the windows on the side bays, the windows on the end bays are also steel casement windows which are stacked on each story. They are also configured like a door with a transom and sidelights. These corner windows have two three-pane operable windows surrounded by the transom and sidelight panes on the main elevation and a single three-pane operable windows on the side elevation. On the main and secondary elevations above each set of corner windows, two decorative string courses of darker bricks band the corners. These string courses are each two bricks high, and they divide the walls above each window into three sections.

The side elevations are divided into three bays, a large central bay and two end bays. (See Photo Nos. 2 & 5) The central bay is similar in design to the side bays on the main elevation. Its only ornamentation is a dentil pattern at the roofline formed by a single line of rowlock bricks which are alternately flush to and protruding from the wall surface. The central bay on the side elevation, like the side bays on the main elevation, also has centered steel casement windows, but the windows on the side elevation are wider. These windows are stacked on the basement, first and second stories. They feature two three-pane operable windows surrounded by transom and sidelight panes.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Tergin Apartment Building
Cole County, Missouri

The rear elevation is also divided into three bays, a large central bay and two end bays with corner windows. (See Photo No. 4) The central bay on the rear elevation has a plain brick facade and is dominated by a three story exterior stair tower which is centered on the rear elevation. This stair tower serves as a fire escape and as a secondary entrance for each of the apartments and is constructed of steel and concrete. It is covered by a shed roof which also shelters the doorways leading out onto this stair tower from each of the first and second story apartments and out to the parking lot from the basement apartments. The doorways are paired at the center of the facade and are flanked by two casement windows with three vertical panes each.

Originally, the Tergin Apartment Building was designed to accommodate five one bedroom apartments. (See Figure One) However, through the years, the configuration of some of the apartments has been changed and additional apartments have been added. In the second floor apartments, the dining room had been converted into a second bedroom, and on the basement level, the original one-bedroom apartment had divided into two efficiency apartments. In addition, the storage area in the basement was converted into a third efficiency apartment. (See Figure Two) Currently, the building has two one-bedroom apartments on the main and second floors and one one-bedroom and one efficiency apartment on the basement level. (See Figure Three) Although the interiors of the apartments have been somewhat reconfigured and will be redecorated as a part of the current rehabilitation, two of the apartments will retain their original oak flooring and the public spaces in the building, i.e., the entrance lobby and the stair tower retain their original plaster walls, tile flooring, and oak railings. (See Photo Nos. 7-9) In addition, the original mailboxes, which are set into the wall in the entrance lobby, will be cleaned and repaired so they can continue to be used by the new tenants.

A complete rehabilitation of the building began in the spring of 1998. The building received a new roof, the exterior of the building was tuckpointed, and new mechanical systems were installed. In each of the apartments, a few of the walls have been moved or removed to facilitate better usage of the space. Consequently, the bedroom and the bathroom in each apartment have been enlarged, and the entry, kitchen, and dining area are now one continuous space rather than smaller individual rooms. (See Figures Two and Three)

The location of the Tergin Apartment Building is one of the prospective sites for Jefferson City's new convention center. If this block is chosen for the convention center, Jefferson City will lose one of its few, if not its only, Art Deco/Art Moderne apartment buildings.

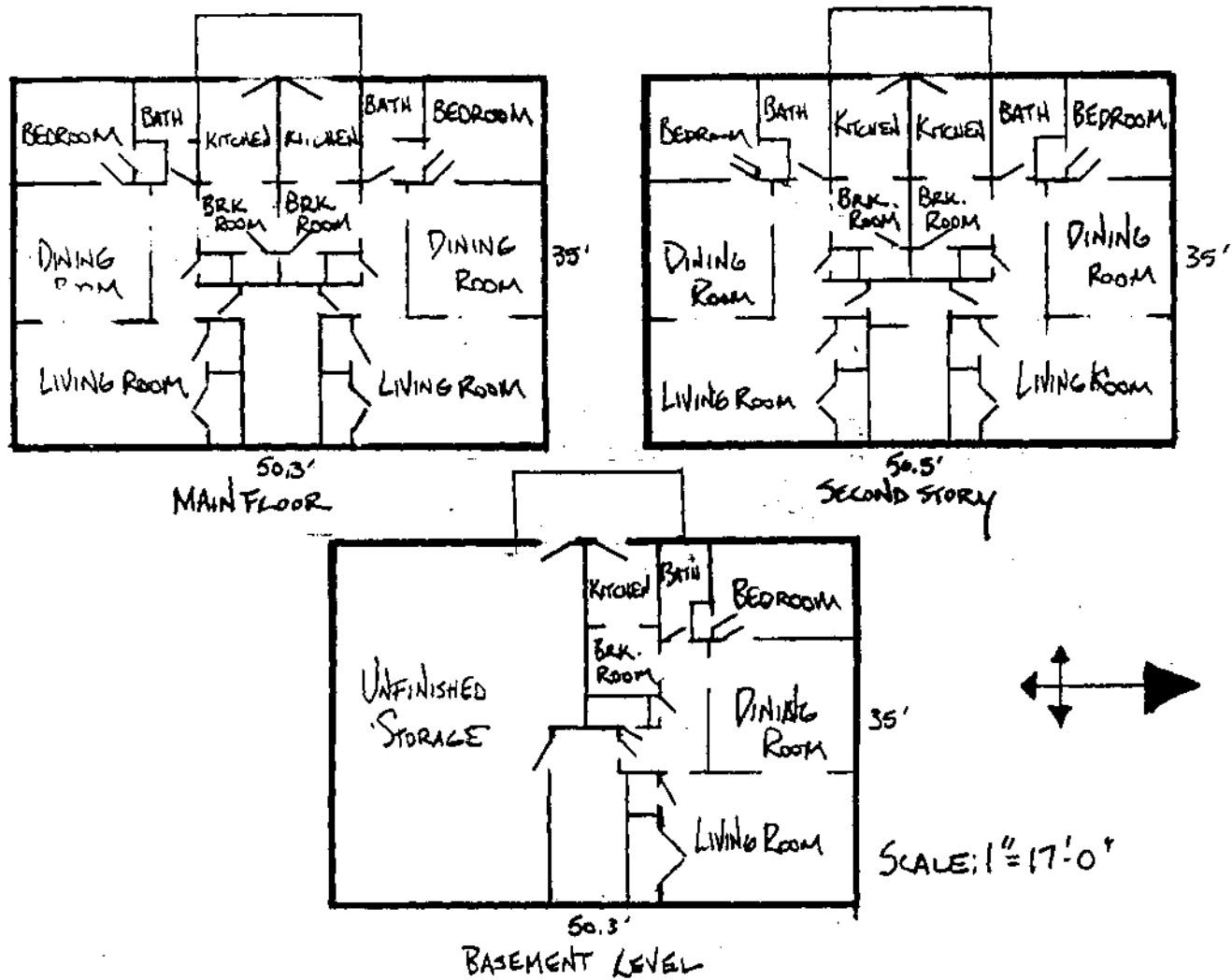
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Tergin Apartment Building
Cole County, Missouri

Figure One: Original Plan of Tergin Apartment Building - Basement, First and Second Stories
Drawn by Becky Snider



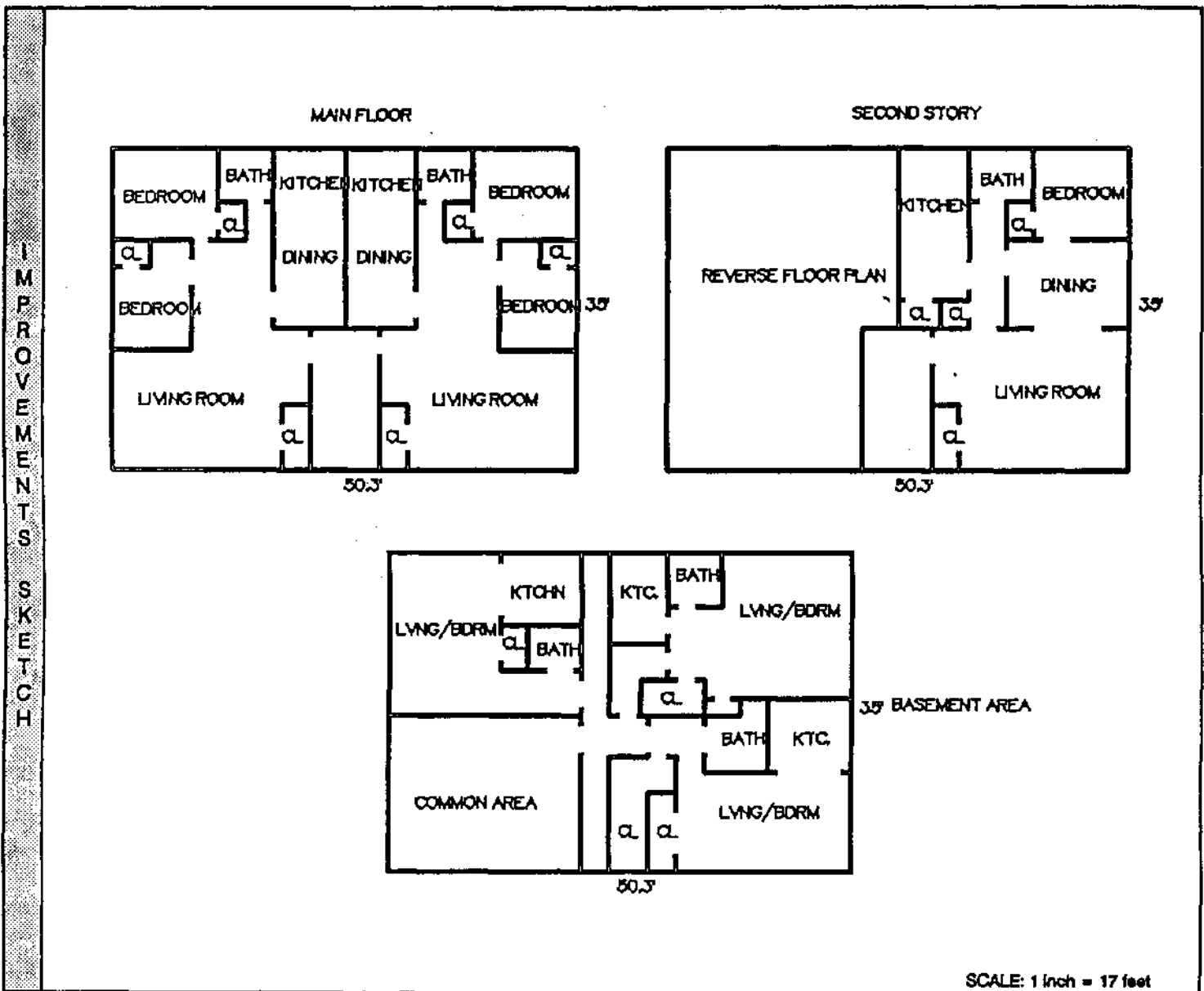
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Tergin Apartment Building
Cole County, Missouri

Figure Two: Plan of Tergin Apartment Building - Basement, First and Second Stories - Prior to Rehabilitation From the 1997 property appraisal done by James C. Jordan.



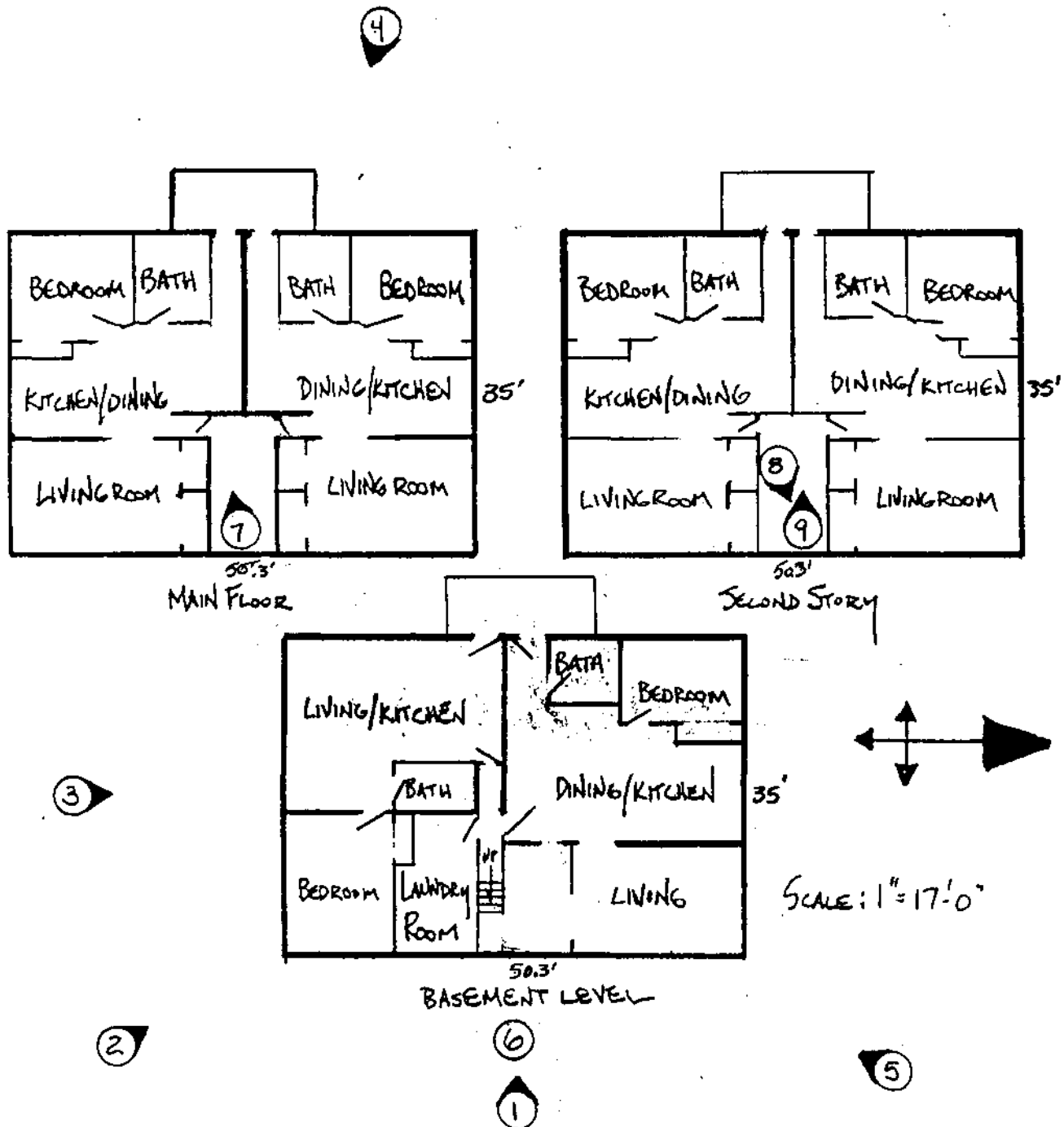
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

Tergin Apartment Building
Cole County, Missouri

Figure Three: Plan of Tergin Apartment Building - Basement, First and Second Stories - After Rehabilitation Drawn by Becky Snider



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Tergin Apartment Building
Cole County, Missouri

Summary:

The Tergin Apartment Building, located at 201 West McCarty Street in Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri, is significant under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. The apartment building, which was constructed in 1938-39, is one of the very few Art Deco/Art Modern buildings in the city, and it is an excellent example of the combination of two Modernistic styles, Art Deco and Art Moderne. The simple, cubic form of the building, the use of concrete, brick, glass block and metal as building materials, the casement and corner windows, and the low-relief geometric ornamentation identify it as an Art Deco/Art Moderne building. The building is also an example of one of the earliest uses of steel casement windows in Jefferson City. Currently, the building is undergoing an extensive rehabilitation. The period of significance is based on the construction dates established from the original architectural plans and a vacancy notice published in the local newspaper.

Elaboration:

General History

Jefferson City, the seat of Cole County, was selected to be the state capitol in 1821 by the Missouri General Assembly. As James E. Ford noted in his book A History of Jefferson City, the city's site was chosen for its desirable location near the geographic center of the state. "In pioneer times, its central location and its accessibility by steamboat and stage coach made it well situated. When railways replaced steamboat and stage coach, it was still conveniently accessible."¹ Jefferson City was named in honor of the president who had acquired the territory of which Missouri was a part in the Louisiana Purchase. The town was laid out in 1822 and by 1826 when the legislature first met in the new Capitol there, thirty-one pioneer families had established homes in Jefferson City.² Jefferson City grew steadily throughout the

¹ James E. Ford, A History of Jefferson City. (Jefferson City: New Day Press, 1938) p. 334.

² Karen Grace, "Jefferson City: An Architectural Biography." Preservation Issues. Vol. 5, No. 5, p. 1.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

Tergin Apartment Building
Cole County, Missouri

nineteenth century reaching a population of 6732 by 1890, but the efforts of several other Missouri towns to secure the state capitol hindered its population and commercial growth. However, following the fire in 1911 that destroyed the second State Capitol, the issue was finally settled when the state legislature decided to keep the Capitol in Jefferson City, and appropriated the funds to build a new Capitol building there.³

Prior to 1911, Jefferson City's architectural development was dominated by government-related buildings and river and railroad trade-related businesses. However, once investors and businessmen were certain that the Capitol would remain in Jefferson City, the town's commercial development and population boomed. Between 1910 and 1930, Jefferson City increased 47 percent in area and 82 percent in population. During the same period, property valuations increased 227 percent and Jefferson City became the state's seventh largest city.⁴ As Jefferson City grew, the area around the Capitol once home to many of the town's earliest residences began to be taken over by commercial and institutional development and much of the town's population moved out into newly annexed suburbs to the east, west and south of downtown.⁵ However, in the blocks just east of the capitol, apartment buildings of all sizes were constructed to accommodate those who could not afford or did not desire to own their own home. George Tergin, a local businessman, had one of these apartment buildings built to serve as a home for him and his family and as a source of additional income.

George Tergin was born in 1902 in Greece and immigrated to the United States with his uncle in 1916. He quickly learned English and earned a grade school diploma. To earn a living, Tergin swept factory floors and worked at a restaurant and a bakery. By the age of 16, he had saved \$5000.⁶ In 1918, Tergin was visiting George Brake, an old friend from Greece who lived in Jefferson City. He learned that Brake wanted to sell his cleaning business. Tergin

³ Grace, p. 2.

⁴ Jefferson City Chamber of Commerce. Progressive Jefferson City: A Capital City.
(Jefferson City: Jefferson City Chamber of Commerce, 1936) p. 7.

⁵ Grace, p. 2.

⁶ Don Norfleet, "George Tergin: A 20th Century success story." Jefferson City Post Tribune. August 17, 1983, p. 8.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

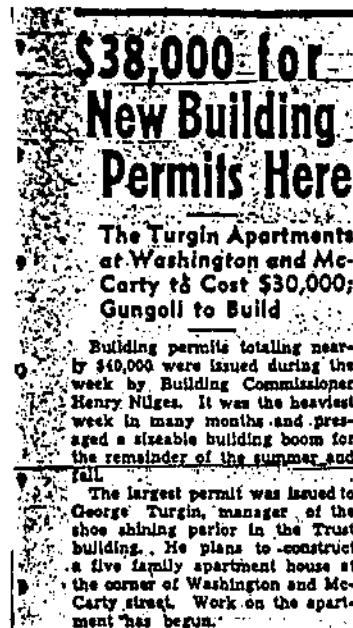
Section number 8 Page 9

Tergin Apartment Building
Cole County, Missouri

used his savings to purchase the business and moved to Jefferson City. In 1937, during a visit back to Greece, Tergin met and married his wife, Aurania. He and his wife operated Central Cleaners together until they decided to retire in 1976. Central Cleaners was primarily a dry cleaning business, but Tergin also provided shoe repair and a shoe shine service until he moved his business to High Street in 1967.⁷

In 1938, Tergin hired the Jefferson City architectural firm of Besecke and Swanson and the Schell Construction Company to build an apartment building for him and his family. Construction on the building began during the summer of 1938. Plans for the building are dated June, 1938 and an article in the local newspaper announced that a building permit had been issued George Turgin (sic) during the week of July 10, 1938.

Figure Four: Announcement of the issuance of the building permit for the Tergin Apartment Building in The Jefferson City Sunday News and Tribune, July 10, 1938, p. 7.



⁷ Leslie Johnson, "Something better waited for me here." Jefferson City Post Tribune, April 15, 1973, p. 18.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

Tergin Apartment Building
Cole County, Missouri

Prior to moving to Jefferson City, Walter A. Besecke was a partner in the Kansas City architectural firm Defoe and Besecke from 1925-1928. He, then, worked as a draftsman for several prominent architectural firms, including Edwards and Sunderland, and Root and Siemens, before forming a partnership with J. G. Braecklin and C. Hubert Swanson in 1931.⁸ Between 1931 and 1938, Walter Besecke and Hubert Swanson moved their practice to Jefferson City. However, the architectural firm of Besecke and Swanson appears to have only existed in Jefferson City for a few years. The firm did not appear in any of the city directories until 1938, the year the plans for the Tergin Apartments were drawn. By January, 1939, the firm had added a new partner and changed their name to Besecke, Swanson & Terney.

Figure Five: Advertisement in the Better Homes Edition of the Jefferson City Post Tribune, January 30, 1939, p. 17.



In 1941, the firm listed its address as 314 Jefferson, several doors down from the Schell Construction Company at 304 Jefferson, but by 1942 the architectural firm of Besecke, Swanson, and Terney and all of its partners ceased to be listed in any of the Jefferson City directories.⁹

The Tergin Apartment Building was constructed by the Schell Construction Company, one of the leading construction companies in Jefferson City. An article in a special Labor Industrial section of The Sunday News and Tribune dated September 3, 1939 credited the Schell Construction Company with a major portion of commercial construction in the late 1930's in Jefferson City. In addition to the construction of the Tergin Apartments, Schell

⁸ Midwest Contractor, April 22, 1931 p. 10.

⁹ Capital City Telephone Co, Jefferson City Telephone Directory. (Jefferson City: Capital City Telephone Company, 1936-1949).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11

Tergin Apartment Building
Cole County, Missouri

Construction also remodeled and installed new fronts on the Dallmeyer Building, the Fischer Drug Store, and the Central Hotel, and they were responsible for the construction of a \$70,000 dormitory at the State Prison Farm No. 2.

By May of 1939, the Tergin Apartment Building was ready for tenants. An ad in the classified section of the Jefferson City Post Tribune offered an apartment for rent in the building.

Figure Six: Classified Ad Jefferson City Post Tribune, April 13, 1939, p. 9.

McCARTY W. 201—New apart-
ment, 5 rooms and bath, avail-
able May 15th, Phone 1251.

George Tergin raised his family in the apartment building he had constructed. Until the recent rehabilitation forced him to temporarily move in with his son, Jim, and his family, he has lived in the building since it was constructed in 1939. Once the rehabilitation is complete, he intends to move back into the apartment he has lived in for more almost sixty years. His grandson, George, Jr. plans to move in across the hall from George Sr.¹⁰

Architectural Significance

The Tergin Apartment Building embodies the distinctive characteristics of the latter part of the Modernistic Movement (after 1930). In A Field Guide to American Houses, the authors, Virginia & Lee McAlester, group Art Deco and Art Moderne together in a category they label "Modernistic" According to the McAlesters,

the earlier form was the Art Deco, which was common in public and commercial buildings in the 1920's and early 1930's. It was, however, extremely rare in domestic architecture; we know of only a few surviving houses, although it was frequently used for apartment buildings. After about 1930, Art Moderne became the prevalent Modernistic form.¹¹

¹⁰ Interviews with members of the Tergin Family - Jim, Carrie, George Tergin Jr., various dates and times October-December, 1998.

¹¹ Virginia and Lee McAlester. A Field Guide to American Houses. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984) p. 465.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

Tergin Apartment Building
Cole County, Missouri

Although the ideas and designs that became known as Art Deco or Modernistic can be traced back to the turn of the century in Europe, two specific events are generally credited for the dissemination of the Art Deco style in the United States: the Chicago Tribune Design Competition in 1922 and the Exposition des Arts Decoratifs et Industriels Modernes which was held in Paris in 1925.¹² Although first prize in the Tribune competition went to a Gothic design, second place was awarded to an Art Deco design by Finnish architect Eliel Saarinen. Many prominent architects believed that Saarinen's design should have won the competition. His design was widely publicized and the style quickly caught on as the latest architectural fashion.

The term Art Deco is derived from the name of the 1925 Paris Exposition des Arts Decoratifs et Industriels Modernes, an exhibition of decorative arts and architecture predominately by European artists. American artists and architects as well as department store buyers and industrial designers attended the exposition and returned to the United States infused with new ideas and eager to incorporate those ideas into their own designs.¹³ "The exposition included examples of modern architecture, innovative fashion and fabric design, and interior decoration and furniture design"¹⁴ It was organized to showcase works of originality and modernity. "Promotional literature for the 'Expo Deco' stated that 'reproductions, imitations, and counterfeits of ancient styles will be strictly prohibited.'¹⁵ Emphasis on the future rather than the past and the use of ornament to promote a sentiment of modernity were the Art Deco style's principal characteristics.

¹² Elayne H. Varian. American Art Deco Architecture. (New York: Finch College Museum of Art, 1975) n. p.

¹³ Robert Heide and John Gilman, Popular Art Deco: Depression Era Style and Design. (New York: Abbeville Press, 1991) p. 15.

¹⁴ Ibid, p. 23.

¹⁵ John C. Poppeliers et. al. What Style is it? A Guide to American Architecture. (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1983) p. 88.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13

Tergin Apartment Building
Cole County, Missouri

Art Deco architects particularly disdained Beaux-Arts classicism which had become the norm in architectural design. However, "

insofar as most of America's Art Deco structures were produced by architects directly or indirectly educated within the Parisian Beaux-Arts system, it [is] not surprising that when these architects turned their attention to the "new" language of design (as almost all of them did after 1925), the forms they produced were, to a considerable degree, derived from classical precedent.¹⁶

Although Art Deco's proponents eschewed the use of historical styles, they drew inspiration from both ancient and exotic sources. Mayan, Aztec and Native American motifs were particularly popular in American Art Deco architectural ornamentation. According to Steven J. Phillips, author of Old House Dictionary: An Illustrated Guide to American Domestic Architecture 1600 to 1940, the principal characteristics of American Art Deco architecture are "an overall linear, angular, vertical appearance, stepped facade; extensive use of zig-zags, chevrons, lozenges, and volutes as decorative elements; and vertical projections above the roofline."¹⁷

Art Moderne, the Modernistic style that followed Art Deco, gained popularity in the 1930's. Art Moderne, also called Streamline Moderne, developed out of the necessity for frugality brought on by the Depression. It was a continuation of the ideas started by the Art Deco style without the ornamental extravagances of the earlier style. In addition to the rejection of historical styles and the promotion of futuristic ideas, the Art Moderne style placed an additional emphasis on machine imagery and mass-production. Many Art Moderne buildings were inspired by and modeled after the new aerodynamic shapes of modern modes of transportation including the automobiles and passenger liners. Furthermore, Art Moderne was one more step towards the complete rejection of ornamentation of the International Style, which was already gaining prominence in Europe as the Art Moderne style developed in the United States. The Art Moderne style is characterized by "an overall streamline appearance, asymmetrical facade, smooth wall surfaces with rounded corners, sparsity of ornamentation

¹⁶ David Gebhard, The National Trust Guide to Art Deco in America. (Washington: The Preservation Press, 1996) p. 1.

¹⁷ Steven J. Phillips, Old House Dictionary: An Illustrated Guide to American Domestic Architecture (1600-1940). (Washington: The Preservation Press, 1994) p. 18.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14

Tergin Apartment Building
Cole County, Missouri

(often confined to horizontal grooves or metal strips on walls), flat roof, windows that frequently wrap around corners, and a curved canopy over the front door.¹⁸

"In most building types, both the horizontal streamlined Art Moderne and the vertical, zigzagged Art Deco influences occur in combination."¹⁹ The Tergin Apartment Building is a good example of this combination of styles. The building's form and decoration are essentially Art Deco, but the building also exhibits features specifically identified with the later Art Moderne style. Its cubic form, symmetrical stepped facade and central vertical projection above the roofline are characteristically Art Deco as are the sunburst and chevron decorations, and the lozenge-shapes lights on the front elevation. However, the corner casement windows, the horizontal brick banding on the corners of the building, the stone coping around the top of the building, and the curved canopy over the front door are typically Art Moderne features.

The Tergin Apartment Building is an excellent example of a Modernistic building exhibiting both Art Deco and Art Moderne stylistic elements. Unlike cities such as Miami Beach and New York City, Jefferson City never had an abundance of buildings which fully exhibited the Modernistic style and only a few of those still exist. The New State Office Building at Broadway and High Streets (1938), the Coca-Cola Building at Jefferson and the Whitton Expressway (1941), and the Tergin Apartment Building (1938) are the some of the best examples of the style which still exist in Jefferson City.²⁰ Although there are other Art Deco/Art Modern influenced apartment buildings in Jefferson City such as The Prince Edward at 208 Marshall Street, the Tergin Apartment Building is one of the very few, if not the only, apartment building which fully exhibits the Art Deco/Art Moderne style in Jefferson City.²¹

¹⁸ Ibid, p. 19.

¹⁹ McAlester, p. 466.

²⁰ ZHA, Inc. and Wilson and Associates, Inventory Forms and Summary Report, Missouri State Capitol Historic District Survey, Jefferson City, Missouri, 1989. (On file with the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, Missouri.)

²¹ The URBANA Group, Inventory Forms and Summary Report, Jefferson City Historic East Survey, Jefferson City, Missouri, 1991. (On file with the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, Missouri.)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 15

**Tergin Apartment Building
Cole County, Missouri**

Although the building had deteriorated over the years, a recent extensive rehabilitation which is still ongoing, has restored the exterior of the building to almost new condition. Work on the interior of the building is still ongoing, but should be completed by the Spring of 1999. The owners of the building and the contractor are working hard to retain the historic character of the public spaces inside the building while updating the apartments to make them viable for today's rental market.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 16

Tergin Apartment Building
Cole County, Missouri

9. Sources:

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Grace, Karen. "Jefferson City: An Architectural Biography," Preservation Issues, Vol. 5, No. 5.

Heide, Robert and Gilman, John. Popular Art Deco: Depression Era Style and Design. New York: Abbeville Press, 1991.

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McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

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Norfleet, Don. "George Tergin: A 20th Century success story." Jefferson City Post Tribune. August 17, 1983.

Phillips, Steven J. Old House Dictionary: An Illustrated Guide to American Domestic Architecture (1600-1940). Washington: The Preservation Press, 1994.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9.10 Page 17

Tergin Apartment Building
Cole County, Missouri

9. Sources

- Poppeliers, John C. et. al. What Style is it? A Guide to American Architecture. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1983.
- Property Appraisal for 201 West McCarty Street performed 6/27/97 by James C. Jordan of Property Research, Inc. 1108 Missouri Boulevard, Jefferson City, Missouri
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. Maps of Jefferson City, Missouri, 1923, 1939. Ellis Library, UMC, Columbia, MO.
- The Sunday News and Tribune. Jefferson City, MO, July 10, 1938, January 30, 1939, April 13, 1939, September 3, 1939.
- The URBANA Group, Inventory Forms and Summary Report, Jefferson City Historic East Survey, Jefferson City, Missouri, 1991. (On file with the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, Missouri.)
- Varian, Elayne H. American Art Deco Architecture. New York: Finch College Museum of Art, 1975.
- Workers of the Writers' Program of the Works Projects Administration in the State of Missouri. The WPA Guide to 1930s Missouri. Lawrence, KS: University of Kansas, 1941.
- ZHA, Inc. and Wilson and Associates, Inventory Forms and Summary Report, Missouri State Capitol Historic District Survey, Jefferson City, Missouri, 1989. (On file with the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, Missouri.)

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description: Inlot 576, City of Jefferson, Cole County; specifically, beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of West McCarty Street and Washington Street, proceed 98 feet 9 inches west along the south right-of-way of West McCarty Street; then proceed 68 feet south; then proceed 98 feet 9 inches east to the west right-of-way of Washington Street; then proceed 68 feet north along the west right-of-way of Washington Street to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification: The boundaries encompass all the city inlot historically associated with the property.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photographs Page 18

**Tergin Apartment Building
Cole County, Missouri**

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs:

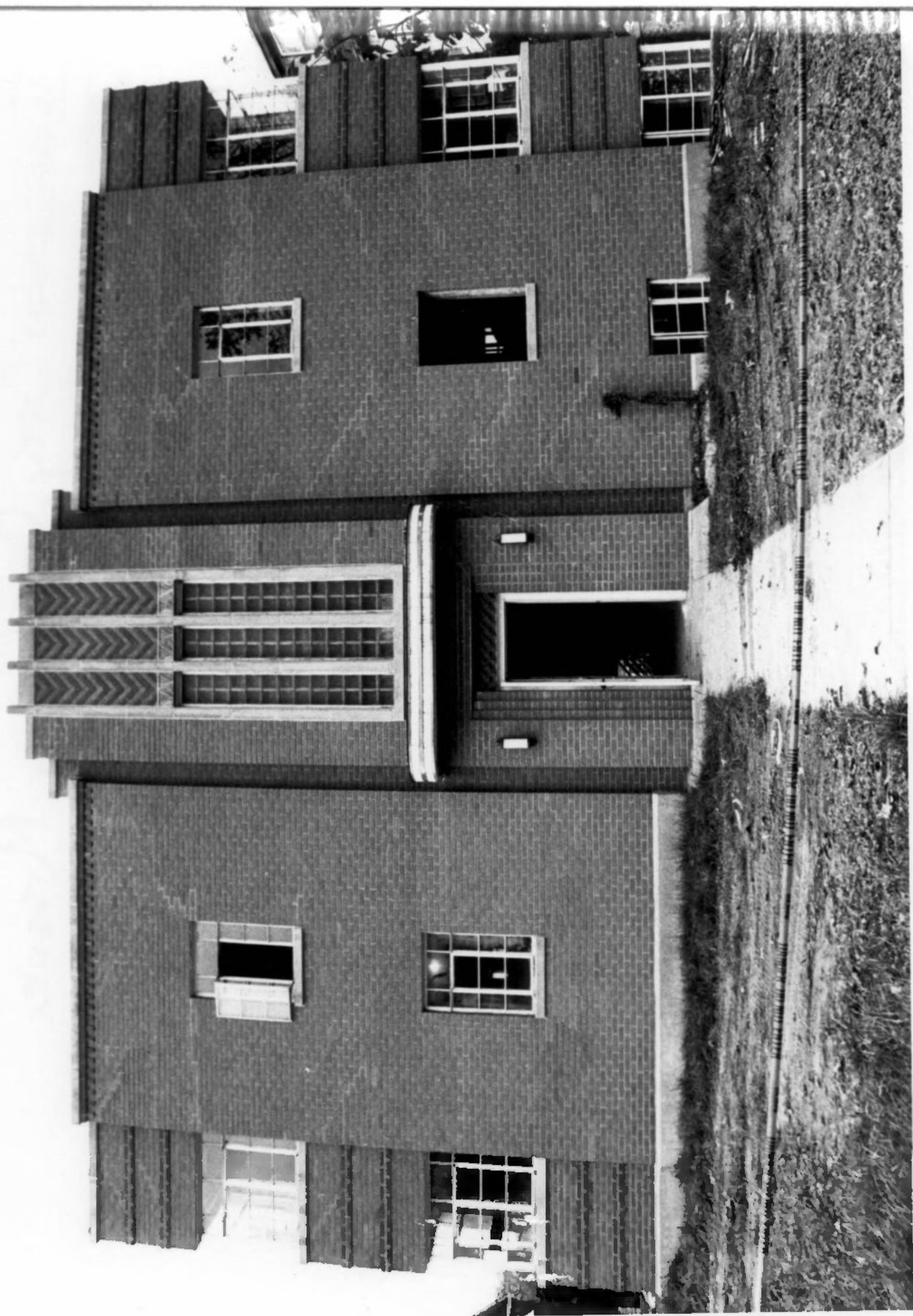
Tergin Apartment Building
Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri
Becky Snider
November, 1998

Negatives on file with Becky Snider, 1008 Sunset Drive, Columbia, MO 65203

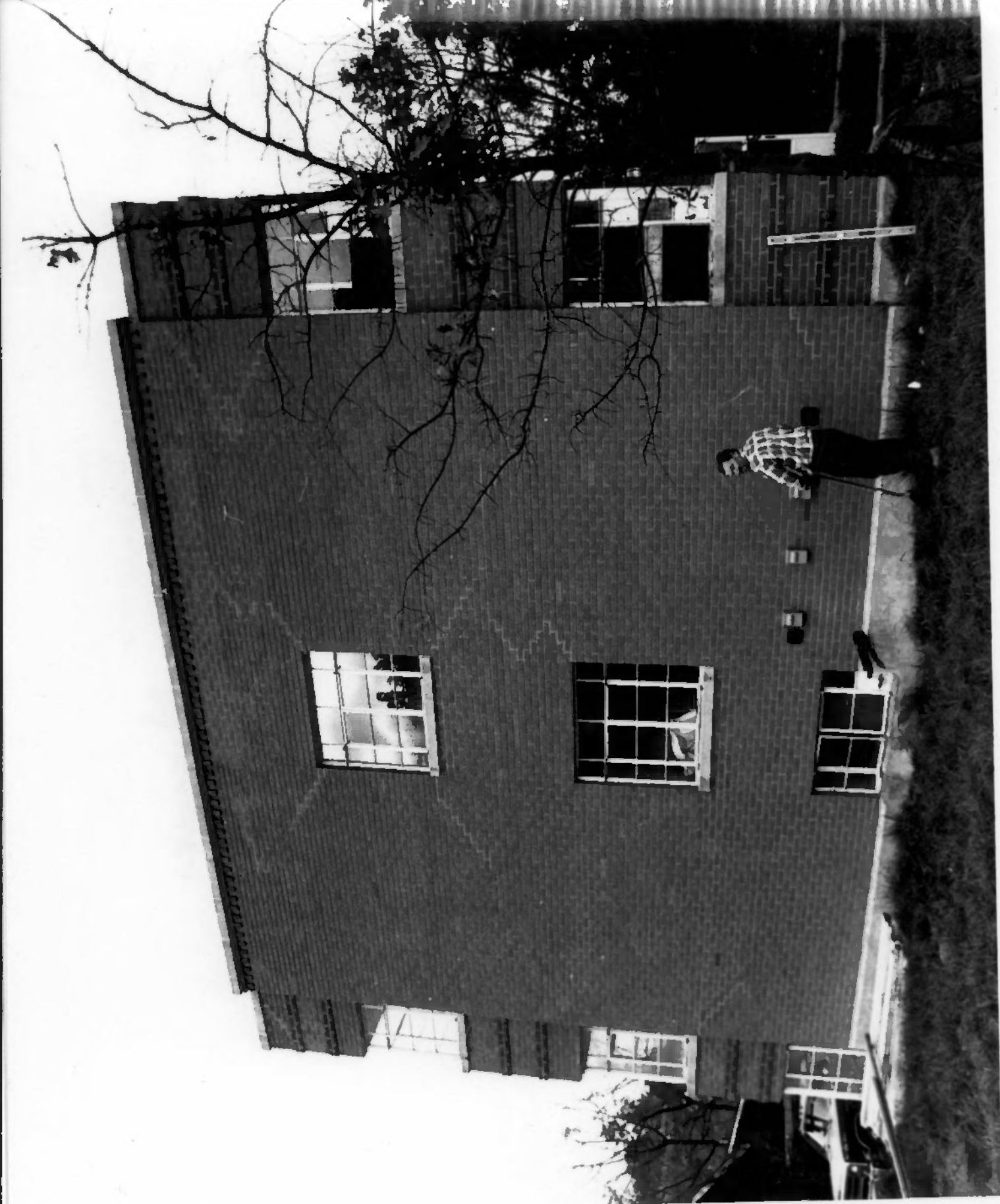
List of Photographs

See Figure Three for indication of camera angles.

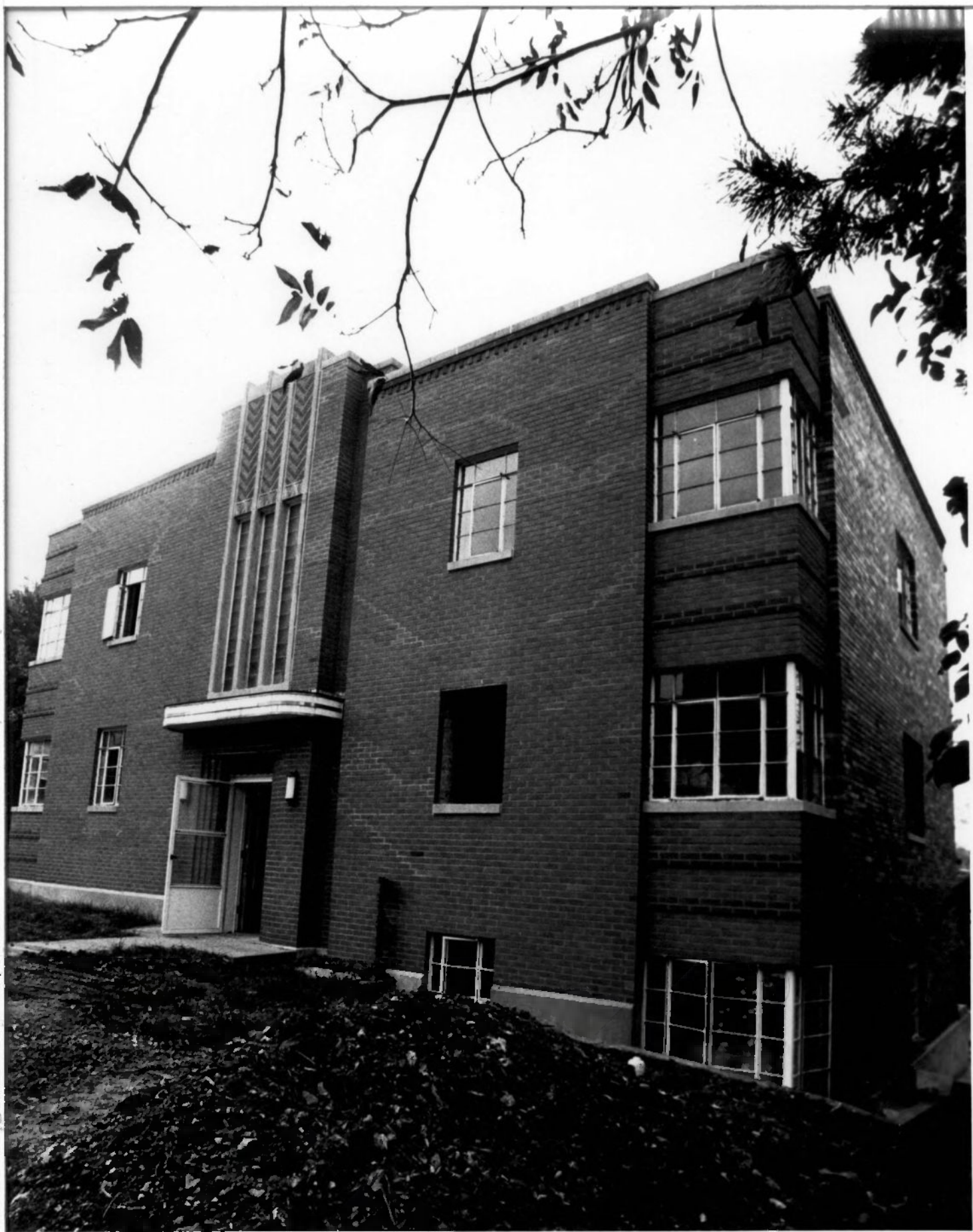
1. Front Elevation
2. Front (east) & Side (south) Elevations
3. Side (south) Elevation
4. Rear (west) Elevation
5. Front (east) & Side (north) Elevations
6. Front Entrance Detail
7. Entrance Lobby - 1st Floor
8. Stair Tower (facing east)
9. Stair Tower (looking up to 2nd Floor, facing west)













VERMONT APPTS.

201



