



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; West End Saloon; Bridge Exchange Saloon; Pat's Place; Conrad Apartments

Other names/site number Paddy Malone's (preferred)

Name of related Multiple Property Listing n/a

2. Location

Street & number <u>700 - 702 West Main Street</u>	<u>n/a</u>	not for publication
City or town <u>Jefferson City</u>	<u>n/a</u>	vicinity
State <u>Missouri</u> Code <u>MO</u> County <u>Cole</u> Code <u>105</u> Zip code <u>65101</u>		

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Mark A. Miles May 15, 2014
Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles, Deputy SHPO 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:)

Alysa Abeneth 6/27/14
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Paddy Malone's
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
		structures
		objects
1		Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Restaurant--saloon

Medical business—pharmacy

Specialty—bakery

Multiple dwelling—apartments

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Restaurant—saloon

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Second Empire

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone

walls: Brick

roof: Asphalt shingles

other: _____

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUATION PAGES

Paddy Malone's
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.

Areas of Significance

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

Ca. 1893 – 1964

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

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): _____

Paddy Malone's
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1 38.583871 -92.179003 3 _____
Latitude: Longitude: Latitude: Longitude:

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

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

_____ NAD 1927 or x _____ 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 Rhonda Chalfant, Ph.D.
organization _____ date February 25, 2014
street & number 619 West 32nd St. telephone 660-826-5592
city or town Sedalia state MO zip code 65301
e-mail chalfant@iland.net

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.).

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.

Paddy Malone's

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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: Paddy Malone's

City or Vicinity: Jefferson City

County: Cole State Missouri

Photographer: Rhonda Chalfant

Date

Photographed: January 20, 2014; February 22, 2014

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

- 1 of 11: South façade, camera facing north
- 2 of 11: South and east facades, camera facing northwest
- 3 of 11: East basement wall, camera facing west
- 4 of 11: Center basement wall, showing detail of fachwerk, camera facing northwest
- 5 of 11: East façade, showing detail of brickwork, camera facing west
- 6 of 11: South façade, showing detail of cornices, camera facing north
- 7 of 11: East façade, camera facing west
- 8 of 11: North façade, camera facing south
- 9 of 11: West façade, camera facing northeast
- 10 of 11: Interior, showing detail of bar back, camera facing west-northwest
- 11 of 11: Interior, showing central stairway and newel post, camera facing northwest

Figure Log:

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

1. Cornerstone of original building and advertisement for Joseph Knaup's Blacksmith Shop
2. 1869 Bird's Eye View map
3. 1885 Sanborn Insurance map
4. 1890 photograph of West End Saloon
5. 1940s photograph of north façade of building
6. Sanborn Insurance Map, 1892
7. Sanborn Insurance Map, 1898
8. Detail of cornices
9. South façade showing central portion and east and west portions, camera facing north
10. Mid-1930s photograph
11. 1908 photograph
12. Mid-1930s close up of east display window
13. Late 1930s photograph of south façade
14. Late 1930s photograph of east façade showing advertisements on exterior wall
15. Sanborn Insurance Map, 1925
16. Turn of twentieth century photograph of interior
17. E. H. Conrad on Bolivar Street
18. Site plan, exterior
19. Site plan, interior
20. Site Map

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Paddy Malone's
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
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n/a
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Description: Paddy Malone's is a three-story, Second Empire style, brick commercial building facing south at 700-702 West Main Street at the corner of West Main Street and Bolivar Street in the Millbottom area of Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri. Originally a two-story brick building built in 1863 that shared a wall with a 1½ story frame building, it was converted into a three-story, central dormer, Second Empire building housing two business and upstairs apartments between 1892 and 1898. During the early twentieth century, the south façade of the first story was remodeled into two storefronts. Although the roof material has been changed, the chimneys removed, some windows infilled, and the balconies removed, the building remains much as it appeared in the early twentieth century.

Elaboration - Exterior: Paddy Malone's, as it appears now, is the result of the rebuilding of two earlier buildings during the 1890s (Photo 1). The eastern of the original buildings was two-story, gable-roofed brick building used as a blacksmith shop and built, according to the cornerstone found on the property, in 1863 by Joseph Knaup (Figure 1).¹ The western of the original buildings was a 1½ story frame building. Both these buildings are shown on an 1869 Bird's View map of Jefferson City (Figure 2).² The 1885 Sanborn Insurance Map also shows a two-story, gable-roofed, brick building and a 1½ story frame building adjoining it, similar to those shown on the 1869 Bird's Eye View (Figure 3).³ An 1890 photograph of the building shows the south and east facades of the buildings with the eastern building functioning as the West End Saloon (Figure 4).

The current building faces south on West Main Street and Bolivar Street on the east. The building borders the sidewalk on the south and east sides and is approximately eighteen feet from the building on the west, also a nineteenth century building (Photo 2). A large lot, which once featured a flower garden, is at the rear or north of the building (Figure 5). A privacy fence now marks the north border of the property.

The building is located on the west end of the Millbottom neighborhood, a working-class, mixed industrial, commercial, and residential neighborhood that developed in the nineteenth century west of the Missouri State Capitol.⁴ Bolivar Street marks the boundary between Millbottom and the Richmond Hills neighborhood to the west.

¹ "Joseph Knaup and Co." advertisement, *Oer Fortschritt*, 1 June 1870; photograph in collection of owner. The date on the cornerstone is difficult to read; the date appears to be 1863, but may instead be 1868.

² Albert Ruger, "A Bird's Eye View of Jefferson City, 1869."

³ Sanborn Insurance Map, Jefferson City, 1885.

⁴ Craig Sturdevant, et al., *Capitol West: Jefferson City* (1981), includes the proposed urban renewal area west of the capitol. The building at 700-702 West Main is just west across Bolivar Street from the boundary of the survey area. Although the building is outside the boundaries of the survey, the survey provides a context for the Millbottom neighborhood, and the building is similar to some buildings in the survey.

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Paddy Malone's
Name of Property
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The building sits on a basement made of limestone, locally called cotton rock. The most common material used for basements and foundations at the time, it was readily available in and around Jefferson City. Bolivar Street slopes downward as it moves north toward the Missouri River; the slope allows more of the basement wall to be visible at the north end of the building (Photo 2, Figure 4). The basement has a segmental arched window visible in the basement wall on the north of the building, and two windows with straight lintels on the east side of the building. A door to the basement at the north end of the east wall was once accessible through a bulkhead door; now stairs lead from the sidewalk into the basement.

The interior of the basement reveals the original stone walls which are approximately two feet thick (Photo 3). A load-bearing partition wall runs from east to west under the original brick building. This wall is fachwerk, a half-timbering technique using bricks to fill the spaces between the timbers that was common in buildings built by German-Americans in the nineteenth century (Photo 4).⁵

The red brick on the east façade of the building, which dates to the original 1863 building, is laid in common bond with six rows of stretchers between rows of headers, a common pattern of brickwork in the Millbottom area (Photo 5).⁶ The brick on the remaining wall is laid in running bond. Brick was a common building in the Millbottom area, which was home to two brickyards. At some point in the early twentieth century the building was painted white. The paint has been removed, revealing the original brick. The brick's texture is rough, probably because of damage suffered during paint removal.

The present Second Empire style building was, according to Sanborn Insurance Maps, built between 1892 and 1898. The gable end roof of the brick building was replaced, the frame building demolished, and a three-story addition was built in place of the frame building. The new building was approximately 47 feet wide and 39 feet 9 inches deep. A standing-seam metal mansard roof was placed on the newly expanded building (Figure 6, 7).⁷

The Second Empire style is characterized by the use of the mansard roof, defined by the McAlesters as "dual-pitched hipped roof with dormer windows on a deep lower slope."⁸ The mansard roof provides extra attic space and ample light through the dormers; these features would have been an important consideration for a building owner who might wish to use the upstairs for apartments for personal use or as income properties.⁹

⁵ Charles Van Ravensway, *The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1977), 20.

⁶ Sturdevant, et al., 33.

⁷ Sanborn Insurance Maps, Jefferson City, 1892 and 1898.

⁸ Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 1990), 241.

⁹ Sarah McNamara, "The Rise and Fall of the Mansard Roof," *The Old House Journal*, 12 (August/September 1984), 131.

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Paddy Malone's

Name of Property

Cole County, Missouri

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n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

The lower slopes of the roof of the building at 700-702 West Main Street are straight, with a total of eleven dormers, three on the east side of the building, three on the south, three on the north, and two on the west. Three interior chimneys rose from the east side of the roof and one from the west, but these were removed in a ca. 1930-1940s remodeling that also replaced the original metal roof with asphalt shingles (Photo 2).

A cornice is also a dominant feature of Second Empire buildings.¹⁰ The cornice of the building at 700-702 West Main Street is brick. A three row, stepped brick cornice of a header brick, a stretcher brick, and a stretcher brick and a header brick separated at the top by a header bricks flush with the building surface surrounds most of the building (Figure 8, Photo 6). A different pattern of cornice is used on the central portion of the south façade. This cornice is a pattern of six stepped header bricks projecting from the face of the building. Each projection is separated from the next by header bricks set flush with the wall (Figure 8, Photo 6).

The change in cornice pattern focuses attention on the central portion of the front or south façade of the building (Figure 9). A projection of the roof marks a distinct central portion of the building. The projection arises approximately 20 inches above the roofline and projects about 3 inches from the roof. In the center of the projection is a dormer that is wider and more decorative than the other dormers. This dormer has a triangular gabled roof outlined with thick molding and accented with a decorative square of molding accented with a medallion. A pair of rectangular one-over-one windows with wooden sills and lintels is centered in this dormer (photo 1, 4).

On the second story of the south façade centered under the roof projection is a narrow, one-over-one, segmental arched window topped by a soldier course of brick and having a stone lintel(photo 1). A 1930s photograph indicates that this window was once a door opening onto a balcony with a cast iron railing (Figure 10). The balcony was part of the 1892-1898 rebuilding, replacing a balcony with a wooden balustrade from the original building. On the first story centered under the central dormer and the second story central window is a round arched entryway with a slightly inset door; the door is rectangular with a sidelight to the west of the door. A transom fills the round arch (photo 1). This door replaced a pair of wooden doors that date to the 1892-1898 remodeling; the doorway and original doors are shown on a 1908 photograph (figure 11).

The central dormer on the south façade is flanked on either side by a smaller dormer with a single one-over-one, wooden window with a stone lintel. The triangular rooflines of these dormers are outlined with heavy molding that extends beyond the windows (photo 1, 4). The fenestration of the third story of the south façade is symmetrical, but the fenestration of first and second stories of the south façade is asymmetrical. The asymmetrical fenestration is a result of the retention of the fenestration of the second story of the original

¹⁰ McAlester and McAlester, 241.

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brick building when the existing building was rebuilt between 1892 and 1898.

The second story of the south façade has a total of six bays. On the east edge of the central portion under the projection is a one-over-one, segmental arched window topped by a soldier course of brick and having a stone lintel (Figure 9). The window is slightly wider than the center window in the central portion of the building (Photo 1). This window was one of the windows on the original brick building (Figure 4).

The second story of the part of the building to the east of the central portion has two bays (Figure 4). These windows were part of the original building; the 1890 photograph shows that one window was once a door to a balcony with a wooden railing (figure 4). Each bay has a one-over-one, segmental arched window topped with a soldier course of brick and has a stone lintel (Photo 1).

The second story of the part of the building to the west of the central portion also has two bays, set asymmetrically, with the westernmost window placed approximately 45 inches from the western edge of the building and the other bay bordering the central portion of the building (Figure 9). Each bay has a one-over-one, segmental arched window topped with a soldier course of brick and has a stone lintel (Photo 1). These two windows are approximately 6 inches longer than the other windows on the south façade.

The first story of the south façade features two brick storefronts separated by the round arched entryway. The storefronts were added to the building during the early twentieth century; they do not appear on a 1908 photograph, but do appear on a ca. late 1930s photograph (Figures 10, 11). The storefronts reflect a trend described by the *Old House Journal* of installing large display windows in brick buildings of the previous decades.¹¹

Some of the display windows have been filled in with boards, but the original openings are still visible. On the east side of the round arched entryway was a display window which was recessed approximately 9 inches. The window originally had two lights divided by a band of metal, a pattern also described by the *Old House Journal*.¹² The window sat on a recessed base with stepped bricks set back from the façade (Figure 12). The display window has been infilled with four inch wide boards with a leaded glass window set into the infill, and the base of the window infilled with beadboard. The signboard at the top of the window has been retained. To the east of the display window is an entry door topped by a transom (Figure 11, Photo 1).

To the west of the round arched entryway was a storefront featuring a pair of display windows on either side of a central doorway. The display windows, as shown in a ca. 1940s photograph, are divided into three large lights by metal strips and are bordered on the east and

¹¹ Mara Gelbloom, "Old Storefronts, 1870-1890," *Old House Journal*, 6 (March 1978), 33.

¹² Ibid.

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Paddy Malone's

Name of Property

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n/a

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west side by narrow lights. The display windows were set into a base with a decorative row of header bricks. The windows have transoms also divided into three large lights and bordered by small panes along the east and west sides (Figure 13). The windows were separated by a double door and transom. The west display window has been infilled and the bases of both windows infilled with beadboard, and a new narrower door has replaced earlier door, but the original openings are apparent (photo 1).

The east façade of the building incorporates the east wall of the original brick building. The fenestration of the first story of the east wall includes a two-over-two window near the south end of the building and another two-over-two window and door at the north end of the building. These windows have been infilled with glass blocks. The windows and door have stone lintels extending beyond the edge of the windows; the windows have stone sills narrower than the lintels. The door opens onto three steps leading to the sidewalk. The door has been infilled with a wood panel and an air conditioner (Photo 7). On the second story of the east façade is a window placed slightly north of the center of the wall. It has a lintel similar to those of the first story. It was originally a door that opened onto a small balcony with a cast iron railing (Figure 4). North of the door is a two-over-two window with lintels and sills similar to those on the first story (Photo 5).¹³ The east wall was once used for advertising products sold at the saloon (Figure 14).

The north facade of the building has a porch and screened second story gallery extending approximately 8 feet from the north wall edge of the building. The porch and gallery begin at the east edge of the building but do not completely cover the north wall; two windows on the western end of the north façade are not sheltered by the porch. The gallery is shown on the 1925 Sanborn Insurance Map and on a ca. 1940s photograph (Figures 15, 5).¹⁴ A door was added on the rear of the building in the 1940s, according to former owner David Patterson to accommodate customers who did not wish to be seen entering a bar or liquor store.¹⁵ The porch has been enclosed. A 17 foot deep deck has been built to the north of the porch to provide an outdoor space for serving customers. On the third story, one dormer has been converted into a small balcony opening off the apartment in the third story (Photo 8).

The west façade of the building is slightly less than eighteen feet from the building at 704 West Main Street. The third story has two gabled dormers near the south end on the building. To the north of the gables, a metal vent extends from the roof. The second story of the west façade has two bays close to the center of the wall with one-over-one windows topped by segmental arches topped with a soldier course of bricks. The bays are approximately 3 feet apart. The first story has no openings; the basement has no windows (Photo 9).

¹³ Photograph showing West End Saloon, 1890, Missouri State Archives Collection.

¹⁴ Sanborn Insurance Map, Jefferson City, 1925.

¹⁵ David Patterson, information with photograph in collection of owner.

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Paddy Malone's

Name of Property

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n/a

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Interior:

A turn of the twentieth century photograph shows the interior of the barroom of 700 West Main with a coal burning stove venting into one of the chimneys on the east wall. The wooden bar had a decorative front featuring alternating round and rectangular panels. A mirrored bar back with machine carving was surrounded by a decorative wooden frame. The mirror was accented with advertising photographs of attractive women. Bottles of whiskey and beer spigots were on the counter beneath the mirror (Figure 16).

The interior of the building was remodeled after 1933 by owner Edward Conrad (Figure 17). Some confusion exists as to the date of the remodeling. Some remodeling was done immediately after Prohibition ended so that the saloon might be reopened.¹⁶ However, a fire in March 1941 damaged the bar area, necessitating repair and possible further remodeling.¹⁷ Charmarks on the floor behind the bar show evidence of the fire. Whenever the remodeling was done, they have elements of the Art Deco/Art Moderne style. The existing red mahogany bar back with Art Deco/Art Moderne details including a sunburst at the center of the bar back, curved panels with brass insets, and fluted pilasters was installed during the remodeling. Another aspect of the remodeling is a pressed metal ceiling in a lozenge pattern and a border of pressed metal in a pattern to complement the ceiling that tops the bar back (Photo 10).

The interior of the first floor of the building is divided into two sections separated by a central stairway that extends north to the second floor. The division of the building reflects the use of the building as two separate businesses with apartments upstairs. The stairway has what appears to be the original newel post and balustrade (Photo 11). To the west of the stairway is a dining room in the northern portion and a kitchen in the southern portion. To the east of the stairway is the bar area, with the bar running north-south along the west wall and a banquette with tables runs north south along the east wall of the barroom.

Although the building has endured some recent alterations, especially to the display windows and to the north façade, it still appears much as it did in the early twentieth century. The alterations have not destroyed the fabric of the building and could be removed.

¹⁶ Interview with current owner Allen Tatman, February 22, 2014, to discuss interior features.

¹⁷ "Fire Threatens 2 Jefferson City Landmarks." *Jefferson City Post Tribune*, 10 March 1941.

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Paddy Malone's
Name of Property Cole County, Missouri
County and State n/a
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Significance: The building at 700-702 West Main Street is locally significant under Criterion A: COMMERCE, as housing the oldest continuously operating saloon in Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri. The period of significance begins ca. 1893, when the building was rebuilt to its present configuration, and ends in 1964, which was chosen as the closing date for the period of significance because activities begun historically continue to have importance and no more specific date can be defined to end the historic period. According to the owner in an article in the *St Louis Post Dispatch*, the building is the tenth oldest continuing operating saloon in the U. S.¹⁸

Elaboration:

The building is significant under Criterion A: COMMERCE, as the location of a saloon in the Millbottom area of Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri. Millbottom was a self-contained, mixed residential, industrial, and commercial neighborhood that developed in the mid-nineteenth century west of the state capitol. Millbottom was populated primarily by the descendants of German immigrants. The building is located on the northwest corner of Bolivar Street and West Main Street, where the Millbottom neighborhood and the Richmond Hill neighborhood meet.

Jefferson City was laid out in 1822 on a 2560 acre plot south of the Missouri River that was set apart for the capital city. The area west of the capitol building was part of the original plat. The land for the city was divided into one thousand lots designated as In-lots of one-half acre and Out-lots of five to forty acres. The first lots sold in 1823; an 1849 map shows twenty-seven lots in the area west of the capitol had been sold in 1823.¹⁹

Jefferson City grew slowly at first. The presence of the General Assembly in 1826, designation of Jefferson City as county seat of Cole County 1829, and erection of state and local government buildings during the 1830s caused the city to grow. Steamboats on the Missouri River brought trade to the city.

Many of the settlers in Jefferson City were German immigrants. Beginning in the 1830s, a large number of Germans immigrated to Missouri, following the advice of Gottfried Duden, whose *Reise nach dem Westlichen Staten (Report of a Journey to the Western States of North America)*, glowingly described the land along the Missouri River as fertile, the nation free from restrictive social conventions, and taxes low.²⁰ The Missouri river became "a veritable German highway"

¹⁸ Michelle Brooks, "Old Pub Offers Friendly Place to Swap News, Meet New Friends," *St. Louis Post Dispatch*, 21 March 2010.

¹⁹ "Map of the City of Jefferson, 1849."

²⁰ Russel Gerlach, *Settlement Patterns in Missouri* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1986), 25.

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carrying immigrants into central Missouri.²¹ By 1877, 77 per cent of the residents living west of the capitol were of German background.²²

The most important addition to Jefferson City during the 1850s was the opening of rail transportation with arrival of the Pacific Railroad tracks in 1855 and the first train in 1856. The steamboat trade combined with the newly established rail service made Jefferson City, particularly the area west of the capitol, an industrial and commercial center.

During the Civil War, federal troops occupied the Jefferson City.²³ Following the war, the city experienced significant population growth. In 1893, a group of businessmen raised \$225,000 to build a bridge over the Missouri River. In 1896, the bridge was completed, linking Jefferson City to Calloway County and the M.K.&T. and Chicago and Alton Railroad depots there.²⁴

History and significance of 700-702 West Main Street

According to the property's abstract, In-lot 34, located to the west of the capitol, was purchased in 1823 by David Scrivner, identified as one of thirty-one families living in Jefferson City in 1826.²⁵ Lot 34 would later include the addresses of 700 and 702 West Main. In 1839, in-lot 34 was sold by Alfred J. Basye, the Commissioner of Permanent Seat of Government to Samuel Hart. The property changed hands several times, but by 1848 it was owned by John Wolters.²⁶

The area west of the capitol was very hilly and bisected by Wear's (originally spelled *Weir's*) Creek. The terrain made life difficult; the hills impeded transportation and slowed construction. West Main Street was particularly hilly, with hills cresting on Bolivar Street at the west and Broadway Street at the east.

A city council decision in 1856 made life easier for residents and somewhat improved access to the Millbottom neighborhood from other parts of Jefferson City. City officials arranged for convicts from the Missouri State Penitentiary in Jefferson City to level the hills and grade West Main Street. The roads, however, remained rough and difficulty of transportation caused the neighborhood to become somewhat self-contained.

Wear's Creek also kept the area west of the capitol somewhat separate from the rest of Jefferson City, as well as separating the east part

²¹ Ibid., 25.

²² Sturdevant, 22.

²⁶ "Map of Jefferson City and Vicinity Showing the Line of Defenses," in collection of Cole County Historical Society.

²⁴ Kremer, 63-64.

²⁵ James E. Ford, *A History of Jefferson City* (Jefferson City, MO: New Day Press, 1938) 13.

²⁶ Abstract of Title, In-lot 34, Jefferson City, MO. In possession of Allen Tatman, property owner.

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of the neighborhood from the west part. The creek flooded frequently. Footbridges that crossed the creek often washed out during floods, necessitating the use of a ferry across the creek. The creek and its overflow created a swampy area that gave the neighborhood its name. Originally called "the flats" and "goose bottoms," after construction of Dulle's Mill in the 1850s it became known as Millbottom.²⁷

A steamboat landing and ferry across the river were located at the north end of Harrison Street, just one block east of Bolivar Street. Millbottom's proximity to the river, the primary route of east-west trade, aided the growth of the neighborhood as an industrial and commercial center, especially since a landing was located there.²⁸ The railroad further enhanced the industrial nature of the Millbottom neighborhood. Stockyards, coal storage buildings, water storage tanks, and a depot were built alongside the tracks.

In 1856, John Wolters sold part of the property to Joseph Knaup, a German immigrant who had come to the United States on the *Frau Martha* in 1849. Knaup built a two-story, brick building used as a blacksmith shop on the eastern part of the property in 1863; the cornerstone from Knaup's property was found in an excavation of the area (Figure 1). Knaup's building is shown on an 1869 Bird's Eye View map as a two-story, brick, gable-roofed building. The adjoining frame building with a porch at 702 West Main Street is also shown on this map (Figure 2).²⁹ Knaup's building is significant because portions of this building were incorporated into the ca. 1893 building that is being nominated.

In the 1860s and 1870s, the Millbottom neighborhood began to develop more rapidly. Within a few years, a brickworks and a gas works opened. Twelve other businesses, including a general stores, grocery stores, a drug store located at 702 West Main Street, a lumber yard, and a blacksmith shop are listed as operating in the area west of the capitol in the Jefferson City Business Guide of 1869.³⁰

Knaup's property was divided and sold in 1873, with a portion being sold to Herman Wolters, who in turn sold the building to Francis and Issac Dwight.³¹ The other portion was sold to Nicholas Franz (Nick Frank), who established a saloon there. His saloon was apparently not a very successful business; Franz used the property as collateral for several mortgages. In 1881, Franz died insolvent and in debt at age 39, leaving his wife and five children.³²

Elizabeth Franz turned the task of administrator over to her brother John A. Raithel. He petitioned the court to allow the sale of the

²⁷ Gary Kremer, *Exploring Historic Jefferson City* (Jefferson City, MO: City of Jefferson, 2003), 55; Sturdevant, 21; "Conrath Tells of 'Good Old Days'," *Capital Daily News* (Jefferson City, MO) undated clipping on file at Cole County Historical Society.

²⁸ Sturdevant, 13.

²⁹ Ruger.

³⁰ "Jefferson City Business Guide, Cole County, Missouri," *Missouri State Gazetteer* (Sedalia, MO: Bazoo Printing, 1869), 81-87.

³¹ Abstract.

³² "Berg and Frank Families" document in possession of owner.

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property, and in 1882, the property sold to his son John Peter Raithel who continued to use the property as a saloon.³³ The Sanborn Insurance Map of 1885 shows Raithel's property as a brick, two-story building on the eastern portion of lot 34. A frame 1½ story building was located on the western portion of lot 34. The two buildings appear to share a wall (Figure 3).³⁴

In 1890, the brick building was called the West End Saloon because it was in the far western part of Jefferson City. An 1890 photograph shows the brick building sitting on a stone foundation (Figure 4). The brick is laid in common bond with six rows of stretchers separated by one row of headers. This pattern of bricklaying was common in brick buildings in the Millbottom area of Jefferson City, according to Sturdevant's architectural survey of the area.³⁵

An 1890 photograph shows the buildings and some of the occupants. The building was a gable-end, two-story building with a balcony with a wooden railing; the balcony was supported by four wooden posts with gingerbread corner trim. A door opened onto the balcony from the second story. The door was flanked by windows on either side. The windows and door had louvered shutters. On the east side of the building, a door opened onto a small balcony with a cast iron railing. The windows and balconies suggest that the owner lived above his saloon. The frame building to the west side of the brick building was a two-pen house with four bays: a shuttered 8-over-8 window, a door with a transom, a second door with transom, and a shuttered 8-over-8 window. The building had a central chimney. The photograph also shows several people, probably members of the Raithel family (Figure 3).

In 1891, John Peter Raithel purchased the west part of the property from Francis Dwight who had acquired full title from his brother Issac Dwight. Between 1892 and 1898 Raithel rebuilt the building on the east part of the property. He retained the basement, the east wall, and the part of the lower story of the north and south walls of 700 West Main Street, and added a full second story and attic to the brick building. He tore down the frame building at 702 West Main Street, replacing it with a two story brick plus attic addition to the west of the brick building at 700 West Main Street. He enclosed the entire building under a mansard roof. He created a central round arched entryway to separate the two addresses. The wooden railed balcony was replaced by a cast iron balcony that extended to the west onto the addition. He retained the fenestration of the second story, two windows separated by a central door, and added another doorway from the addition onto the balcony. He retained the door and windows of the original south wall of the first story (Figures 10, 11.)

The newly rebuilt building was in the Second Empire style, a style defined as having a mansard (double pitched) roof with dormers, slender windows, arched double doors, and cornices or brackets popular

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Sanborn Insurance Map, Jefferson City, 1885.

³⁵ Sturdevant, et al,

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in the mid-to-late nineteenth century.³⁶ Although the Second Empire style was waning in popularity in many places, it remained popular in Jefferson City.³⁷ For example, in 1891 the home of the respected and well-to-do Dr. Joseph P. and Effie Porth at 629 West Main, on the southeast corner of West Main and Boliver Street, was remodeled and a mansard roof was built to replace a gabled roof.³⁸ It is possible that John P. Raithel copied the mansard roof of his neighbor's building, either for the prestige of owning a building similar to that of Dr. Porth or for the extra space the attic could provide for rental apartments.

The building then housed two businesses, a drugstore and a saloon, with apartments upstairs. John P. Raithel continued to maintain a saloon in the east part of the building. Following the 1896 construction of the bridge over the Missouri River, Raithel changed the name of the saloon to the Bridge Exchange Saloon.

Saloons were popular community gathering spots for men during the nineteenth century, especially in areas with large German or Irish immigrant populations. In 1897, Jefferson City, with a population of less than 1000 had 17 saloons, approximately one for every 58 people. According to the city directories from 1897 through 1912, Raithel's saloon was one of only two saloons in Millbottom.³⁹

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, attitudes toward alcohol use and saloons were mixed, with some seeing the saloon as an acceptable or at least harmless place where men could gather, while others saw the saloon as a place of temptation and a sure road to Hell. Late nineteenth century nativism exacerbated negative attitudes toward saloons. Ethnic tensions pitted Germans-Americans as well as Irish-Americans and in some communities Italian-Americans against descendants of English settlers. Religious tensions also hardened negative attitudes toward saloons. Protestants, particularly Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians, deemed any use of alcohol sinful. Their awareness that Catholics did not find moderate alcohol use morally wrong simply provided another reason for anti-Catholic sentiment.

Those with positive attitudes toward saloons focused on the club-like atmosphere. The International Reform Bureau described saloons in 1904 as places "that afforded social fellowship, amusement, and fellowship" as well as German lager.⁴⁰ Contemporary historians confirm the position of the saloon during the late nineteenth century. Christiansen and Kremer describe saloons and taverns as "common places of recreation and relaxation in turn of the century Missouri, especially in

³⁶ Steven J. Phillips, *Old House Dictionary* (Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1994), 149.

³⁷ McNamara, 131.

³⁸ Dr. Joseph P. and Effie Porth House, National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 15 June 2000.

³⁹ Jefferson City *City Directories*, 1897-98, 1900, 1904, 1908, 1911-1912.

⁴⁰ W.F. Crafts, "Temperance," *Encyclopedia Americana*, 1904.

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communities that featured a large German immigrant population."⁴¹ Saloons often offered a free buffet of food such as bread, pickled pigs' feet, slices of cold meat, hard boiled eggs, and cheese. The saloon keeper had a reputation as a good businessman and friend who hear most of the neighborhood gossip but could be counted on to be circumspect.⁴² A business that allowed men to meet their friends, share a drink, and have a free lunch met the needs of a large number of Millbottom residents and under Raithel's management was a commercial success.

Despite the popularity of the saloon as a gathering place, as the temperance movement grew stronger in the late nineteenth century, negative attitudes toward the saloon intensified. The temperance movement had begun in 1790 with the imposition of heavy taxes ostensibly designed to limit the use of alcohol. During the early and mid-nineteenth century, temperance organizations such as Independent Order of Good Templars (IOGT) began to campaign actively against the use of alcohol. The Civil War slowed the movement, but after the war, alcohol use increased as did efforts aimed at complete prohibition. Other temperance organizations developed in the last half of the nineteenth century. The Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) organized in Missouri in 1882 and the Anti-Saloon League organized in 1893. Jefferson City had several churches that supported temperance, including white congregations in of Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterian and African American congregations of Baptists and Methodists.

These temperance organizations were active throughout central Missouri, although city directories and local histories do not record the existence of an IOGT or Anti-Saloon League in Jefferson City. According to the minutes of the state conferences of the WCTU, the Jefferson City branch was not very active. While it seems that the WCTU in the state's capitol would be a powerful force in persuading the legislature, the Jefferson City chapter concentrated its public work on supervising "scientific temperance education" in the public schools and visiting prisoners at the state penitentiary to encourage them to remain sober once they were released.⁴³ It is likely that the temperance movement had little effect in Jefferson City because so many of its residents were of German and Irish descent and found no moral problem with drinking.

Temperance advocates described the saloon as "not an especially attractive place" and saloon keepers as men who had to engage in prostitution, gambling, and cock-fighting to support themselves.⁴⁴ They claimed that the saloon was a "poor man's club" noting that the

⁴¹ Lawrence Christensen and Gary Kremer, *A History of Missouri, Volume 4, 1875-1919* (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1997), 131. See also Lewis Atherton, *Main Street on the Middle Border* (), 58.

⁴² Ernest Moore, "The Social Value of the Saloon," 1879, *Elgin's Political and Historic Quotations* <www.politicalquotes.org>.

⁴³ Women's Christian Temperance Union state conference minutes, 1884 - 1931, passim.

⁴⁴ "The Brewing Industry and Prohibition," *Temperance and Prohibition* (Columbus, OH Ohio State University, 2014), 3.

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men were poor precisely because they patronized the saloon.⁴⁵ They viewed the free lunches, which emphasized salty foods, as an inducement for customers to drink even more.⁴⁶ However, a turn of the twentieth century photograph of the saloon at 702 West Main Street contradicts the negative image proposed by temperance advocates.

The photograph shows a quiet, clean place far different from that imagined by temperance advocates. Presided over by two bartenders in vests and white shirts, a curved bar decorated with circles of molding between panels outlined in molding lines the west side of the room. The bar back is mirrored and is framed by a machine-carved frame. Advertisements featuring pictures of attractively clothed women are attached to the mirror. A tall wooden cabinet stands north of the bar. A coal burning stove vents into a flue on the east wall of the building. Bottles of whiskey and beer spigots line the counter at the back of the bar. Pictures decorate the walls. Three standing men seem to be awaiting service. A large dog lies on the floor between the stove and the bar (Figure 16).

Missouri's temperance advocates were successful in the last half of the nineteenth century, in a way that oddly enough had a positive effect on the saloon at 700 West Main Street. In 1887, the state passed a local option law that allowed individual counties to decide whether to permit alcohol sales and use within their borders.⁴⁷ Calloway County, north of the Missouri River from Cole County, voted itself dry. After construction of the Missouri River Bridge in 1896, the Bridge Exchange Saloon hung a sign identifying itself as the "First Chance, Last Chance," pointing out the Bridge Exchange Saloon as a person's first chance to buy alcohol after driving across the bridge from Calloway County into Cole County and the last chance to buy alcohol before driving across the bridge from Cole County into Calloway County (Figure 16).

The property continued to operate as a saloon in the early twentieth century as temperance sentiment increased. When John P. Raithel died in 1907, the property passed to his wife Wilhemina, who had Joseph Meyers manage the Bridge Exchange Saloon at least until 1912. Between 1913 and 1917 Goerge Robben [Roebben] operated the saloon.

The temperance movement continued in the early twentieth century. Reformers used the arguments offered by earlier groups that drinking hampered workplace productivity and safety, that alcohol caused men to abuse or neglect their wives and children, and that alcohol caused crime to increase. In the early twentieth century, the elimination of official corruption became a goal of prohibition, a factor that would come to be important in Jefferson City and reflect on the saloon at 700 West Main Street.

The use of beer and wine by Germans became a more significant issue after the United States entered World War I in 1917 and anything

⁴⁵ Kennedy, 626.

⁴⁶ "The Brewing Industry and Prohibition," 3.

⁴⁷ Richard Kirkendahl, *A History of Missouri, Vol. V, 1919-1953* (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1986), 25.

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related to Germany came to be considered unpatriotic. In 1918, the Anti-Saloon League fanned the prejudice by by issuing a statement announcing, "Liquor traffic is un-American, pro-German, crime procuring, food wasting, youth corrupting, home wrecking [and] treasonable."⁴⁸ The large population of German-Americans in central Missouri suffered from the virulent anti-German sentiment.

Prohibition on a national scale became a more popular idea. The U.S. Senate proposed the 18th Amendment in 1917 and Prohibition went into effect on January 16, 1920. Prohibition devastated Missouri's economy and caused the closing of the saloon at 700 West Main Street. The property changed the nature of its business several times during prohibition. In 1921, the property was listed as a soft drink establishment managed by John E. Russell. In 1923, Charles Stampfle was managing a soft drink establishment there. Bredamann Drug Store at 702 West Main Street had closed and Martin Peterhagen had opened a bakery, which in 1923 was taken over by George Backer. In 1927, the entire building was used as a bakery when Michael Sullivan closed the contractor's office he operated at 700 West Main Street. Between 1929 and 1931, 700 West Main Street was a restaurant managed by Joseph Hammel. The building was vacant at the end of Prohibition.

Prohibition was enforced sporadically in Jefferson City, with efforts ranging from periods of frequent raids by rough, gun-waving agents to times of few raids that resulted in arrests followed by not-guilty verdicts.⁴⁹ Temperance groups and the press protested what they considered official corruption and lax law enforcement. On March 7, 1920, the women of the Jefferson City Methodist Episcopal Church met to prepare a resolution that was delivered to the mayor. The women demanded that city officials enforce the law, pointing out that alcohol was being sold in the city but that no one had yet been arrested.⁵⁰ The editor of the *Capital News* printed a prominently displayed editorial claiming the "outraged public" of Jefferson City wanted a state capital city that enforced the law.⁵¹

Dry Jefferson City and Cole County were actually damp rather than dry. Between 1922 and 1933, Cole County Circuit Court records report numerous arrests for driving while intoxicated, for possession of alcoholic beverages, for selling or transporting alcohol, and for operating stills or making home brew. Twenty-two people were found to have sufficient alcohol to necessitate an order to destroy. While some arrests did not result in convictions, the number of arrests is evidence of the prevalence of alcohol.⁵²

⁴⁸ Anti-Saloon League, 1918, *Eigin's Political and Historical Quotations*, <www.politicalquotes.org>.

⁴⁹ "Federal Agents Arrest Five in Two Raids Here," *Capital News* (Jefferson City, MO) 26 April 1922; Jerry Jeffries, *From Hog Alley to the State House* (Marceline, MO: Walsworth, 1998, passim).

⁵⁰ "Women of the City Call on Officers to Enforce Law," *Capitol News* (Jefferson City, MO), 9 March 1920.

⁵¹ "A Definite Demand for Law Enforcement," *Capital News* (Jefferson City, MO), undated clipping in collection of Cole County Historical Society.

⁵² Cole County Circuit Court Records, 1922-1933, passim.

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The former saloon at 700 West Main Street was part of the dampness that plagued a dry nation as it continued to sell alcoholic beverages despite Prohibition. In the winter of 1921-1922, authorities received a number of complaints from people living near 700 West Main Street that John Russell was selling alcoholic beverages at his soft drink parlor, and that dissolute, drunken people were congregating there. Police conducted a raid on January 6, and found evidence that Russell was guilty. Prosecutor Westhaus filed an injunction to close the soft drink establishment Russell managed.⁵³ In October 1923, authorities conducted raids on several soft drink parlors. Prosecutor Haley told reporters he understood that two soft drink parlors on West Main Street would close soon.⁵⁴ Charles Stampfle's establishment at 700 West Main Street was one of those.

The press may have been right in pressuring authorities who were not adequately enforcing prohibition laws. However, in one instance when Prosecuting Attorney Sevier attempted to get a signed complaint, the person reporting the problem refused to sign. Sevier refused to file a complaint based on what he considered to be "unsupported rumors." The Circuit Judge was reluctant to convene a Grand Jury. He may have realized the futility of asking for indictments from the Grand Jury, as previous ones had not been effective.⁵⁵

After Prohibition ended in 1933, the saloon at 700 West Main Street reopened under the management of Edward "Pat" Conrad and his wife Della Conrad. Conrad called his business Pat's Place, but it was still referred to locally as the Bridge Exchange Saloon (Figure 17). The business had a restaurant at 702 West Main Street and a bar and package liquor store at 700 West Main Street. The apartments above are identified in the city directory as the Conrad Apartments.

A mid-1930s photograph shows the building with the cast iron railed balconies on the south and east of the building still present (Figure 10). The signboard above the display window at 700 West Main Street says, "FINE LIQUORS DRINK OR PACKAGE." A neon sign in the window identifies the establishment as Pat's Place-Liquors." The window displays advertisements for Old Quaker Whiskey and other whiskeys, Chesterfield and Old Gold Cigarettes, and Dr. Pepper soda (Figure 10). A sign at the corner of the building advertised Falstaff beer. The window also announces "Booths for Ladies," an important concession at a time when it was thought inappropriate for women to sit at the bar. Anti-alcohol sentiment was still evident, for the owner reported having to add a door at the rear of the building to allow entry to people who did not wish to be seen entering a bar or liquor store.⁵⁶

A photograph of the east side of the building shows it painted white. The side balcony remained, but the front balcony had been removed. The

⁵³ "Suit to Enjoin John Russell's Place in Filed in Court by Westhaus," *Capital News* (Jefferson City, MO), 10 January 1922.

⁵⁴ "Prosecutor Haley May Invoke Injunction to Close Soft Drink Bars," *Capital News* (Jefferson City, MO), 1 October 1923.

⁵⁵ Cole County Grand Jury Proceedings, 5 March 1927.

⁵⁶ Comment on ca. 1940s photograph of the north (rear) façade of the building in collection of owner.

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east façade of the building was once used for advertising. A c. late 1930s photograph shows advertisements for Griesedick Brothers Beer, Alpen Brau Beer, and Kessler Whiskey (Figure 14).

On March 9, 1941, a fire started in a waste box under the bar. A railroad worker coming from the roundhouse discovered the blaze and alerted firefighters who extinguished the fire. The restaurant next door was not damaged. Pat Conrad reported damages of \$3000 (\$36,900 today).⁵⁷ The *Jefferson City Post Tribune* of March 10, 1941, reported on this fire and a second fire that same night at the Knights of Columbus Hall identified the building as one "of Jefferson City's oldest buildings" and an "old landmark."⁵⁸ Char marks in the boards under the bar remain as evidence of this fire.

Pat Conrad died in 1949. Following his death, the exterior of the bar was remodeled. Both balconies were removed, the doors onto the balconies shortened into windows, the chimneys removed, and the roof covered with asphalt shingles. The display window of 700 West Main Street had been partially infilled.

The post-WWII era brought prosperity to the Millbottom neighborhood and several new taverns opened in the Millbottom neighborhood, with the number increasing to six in 1956. By the mid-1960s, most of these had closed as many older buildings in the neighborhood were torn down to allow for the creation of viaducts connecting to the Rex Whitten Expressway.⁵⁹

Della Conrad sold the building to David Edward and Victoria Patterson in 1969. Patterson operated the bar, still called Pat's Place. Patterson sold the business in 1983.⁶⁰ In the early 1980s, an Urban Renewal project resulted in the destruction or moving of most of the other nineteenth century buildings in the area.⁶¹ The building at 700 West Main Street survived as the only saloon in the former Millbottom neighborhood. The building changed hands several times before being purchased by Allan Tatman in 2000. It now functions as a popular Irish pub, Paddy Malone's.

The building has become the subject of many local rumors, including its position as the oldest bar west of the Mississippi River, its being used as a house of prostitution, as the site of a murder of a public servant, and of on-going poker games of members of the General Assembly during 1960s. None of these rumors can be substantiated: many saloons and cantinas in the west are far older, no prostitutes have been identified among the women renting the upstairs apartments, no murder was reported to police nor was a body discovered there, and most of the General Assembly members in Jefferson City during the

⁵⁷ "Comparative Values," <measuringworth.com>.

⁵⁸ "Fire Threatens 2 Jefferson City Landmarks." *Jefferson City Post Tribune*, 10 March 1941.

⁵⁹ Sturdevant, 32.

⁶⁰ Abstract.

⁶¹ Ibid., passim.

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1960s have since died and can neither confirm nor deny rumors about card games.⁶²

The building at 700-792 West Main Street remains a significant part of the old Millbottom neighborhood, as one of few buildings that remains of a once-thriving neighborhood. These remaining historic buildings are located at or near the intersection of West Main Street and Bolivar Street and provide some sense of what the corner looked like at the turn of the century. The Porth House on the southeast corner was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in June 2000. To its immediate east is a smaller historic building. The building at 704 West Main dates to the nineteenth century. The Richmond Hill Grocery on the northeast corner has been identified as a City of Jefferson Historic Site, as has Paddy Malone's, which occupies the northwest corner of West Main Street and Bolivar Street. Only Paddy Malone's is used for its original purpose; it is still a popular gathering place where area residents can have a drink, eat a meal, and visit with friends and neighbors.

⁶² Jefferson City *City Directories*, 1897-1935, passim; Sean Rost, *Den of Sin: Hog Alley and the Suppression of Vice in Jefferson City, 1865-1925*. Unpublished Master's thesis, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, MO, 2011; Jeffries, passim; Kremer, passim.

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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passim.

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Paddy Malone's
Name of Property Cole County, Missouri
County and State n/a
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Boundary Description:

Part of Inlot No. 34 in the City of Jefferson, Missouri, particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Main Street at the west wall of the two-story brick building now located on said Inlot 34, thence westerly along and with the northerly line of Main Street 37 feet 6 inches, thence northerly and at right angles with Main Street 85 feet, thence easterly and parallel with Main Street 59 feet 6 inches, to the easterly line of Inlot 34, thence southerly along said easterly line 85 feet to the northerly line of Main Street, thence westerly along said northerly line thereof 22 feet, to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

This is the property description of the properties now known as 700 and 702 West Main Street, Jefferson City, Missouri.

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Paddy Malone's

Name of Property

Cole County, Missouri

County and State

n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 1. Cornerstone of original building, photograph in collection of owner, and advertisement for Joseph Knaup's Blacksmith Shop, *Oer Fortschritt*, I June 1870.



Joseph Knaup & Co.,
Pflug- und Wagenfabrikant.
Zwischen Main- & Volkmar St., westl. vom Capitol.
Jefferson City, Mo.
Derselbe hält stets ein großes und vollständiges
Lager von Pflügen und Wagen aller Art, zu Preisen
die Jedem befriedigen werden, der bei ihm verspricht.
Alle Arbeiten werden so gut gethan wie
irgendwo im Staate. 41

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Paddy Malone's

Name of Property

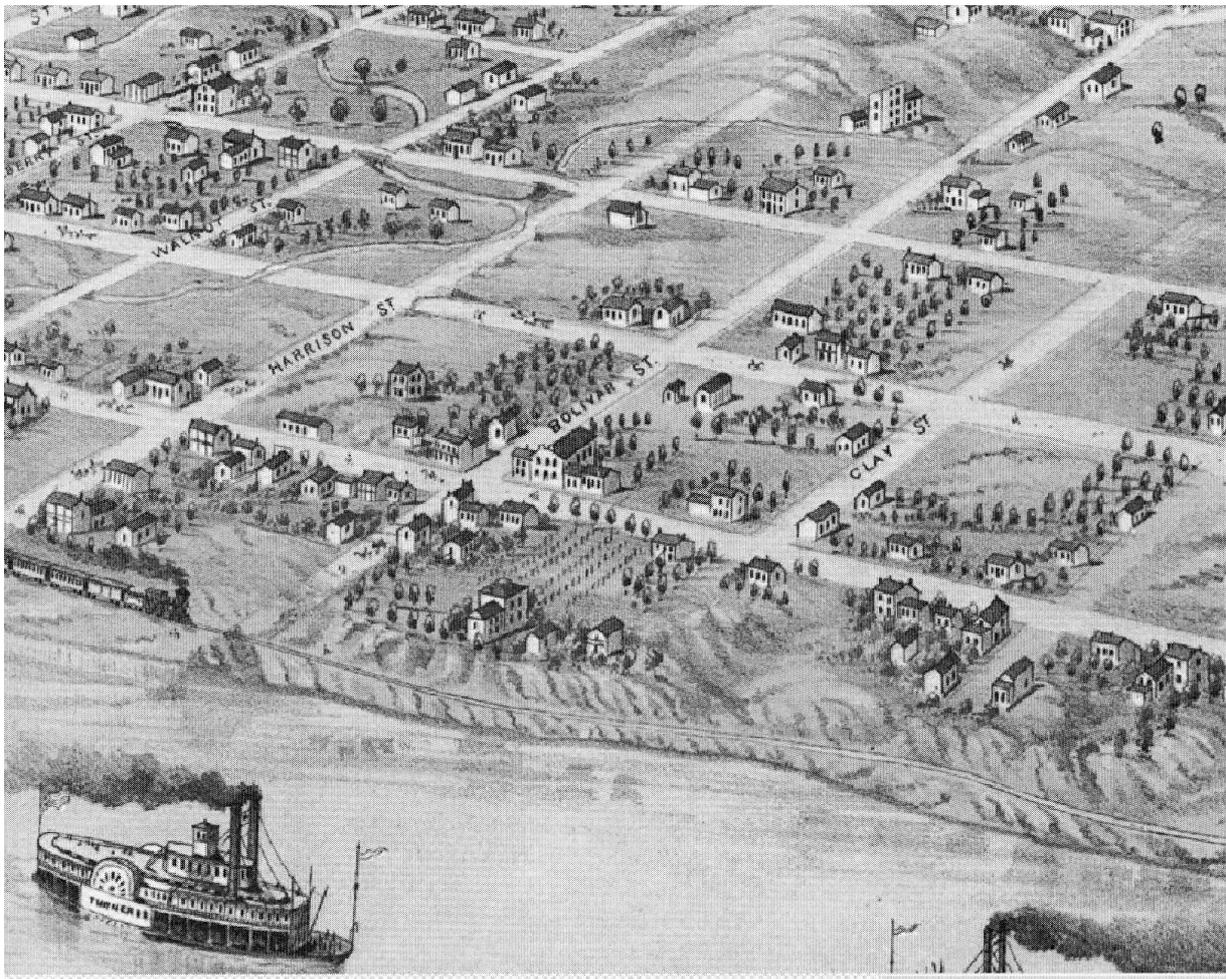
Cole County, Missouri

County and State

n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 2. Albert Ruger, *A Bird's Eye View of Jefferson City, Missouri, 1869*, in collection of Missouri State Archives.

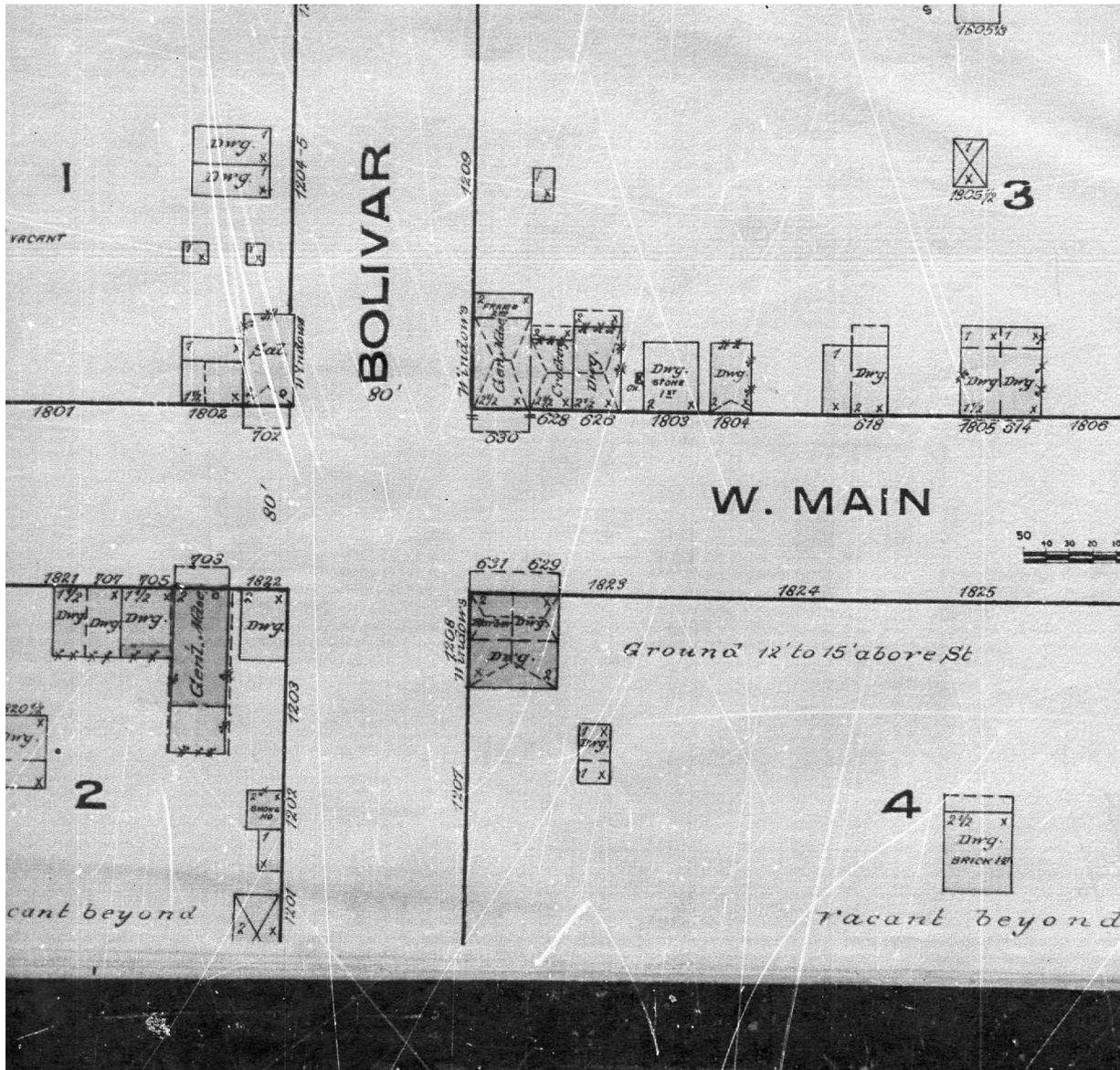


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Paddy Malone's
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
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Figure 3. Sanborn Insurance Map, 1885



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Cole County, Missouri

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n/a

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Figure 4. 1890 photograph of West End Saloon, in collection of Missouri State Archives



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Name of Property

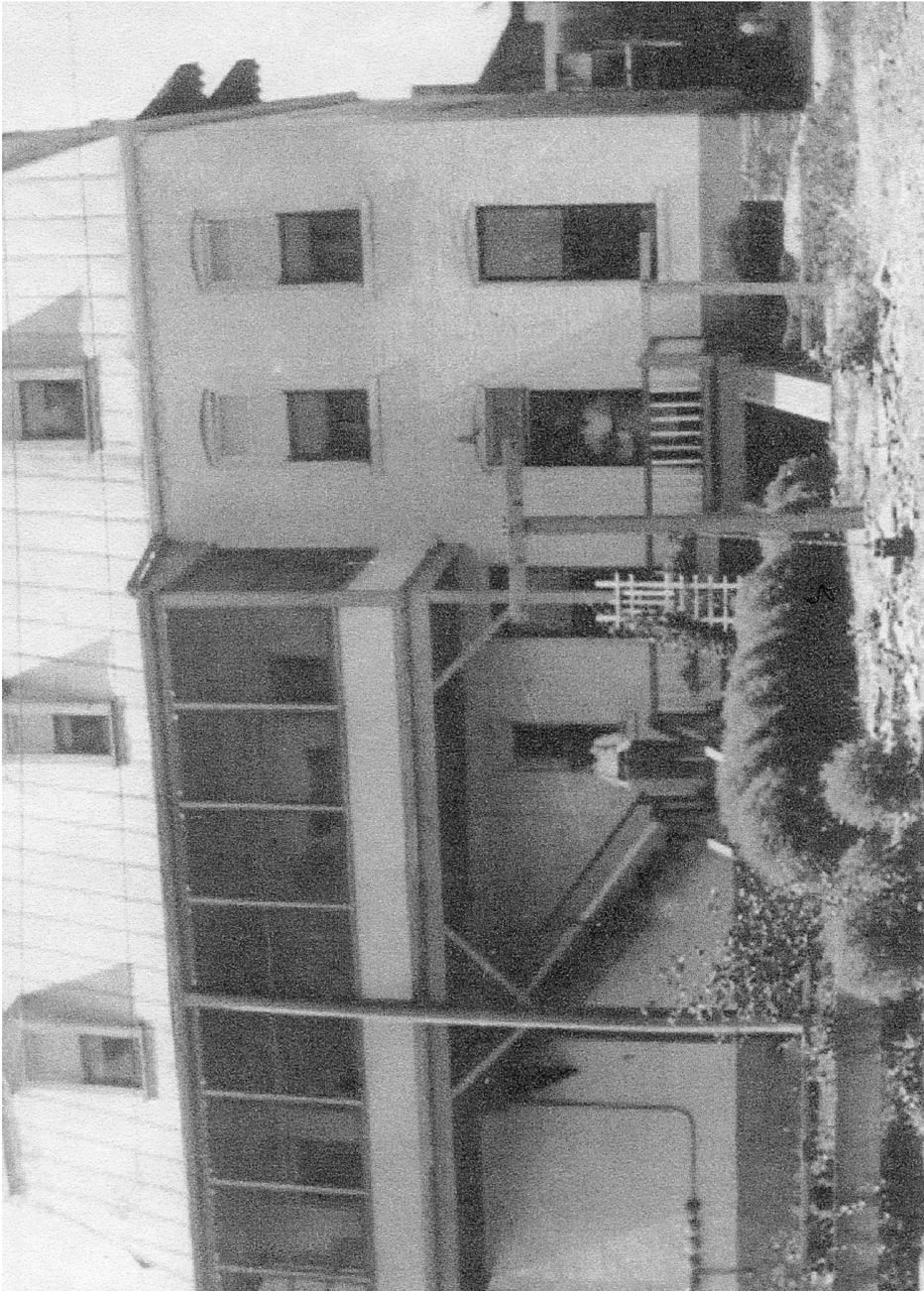
Cole County, Missouri

County and State

n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 5. 1940s photograph of north façade of building in collection of owner

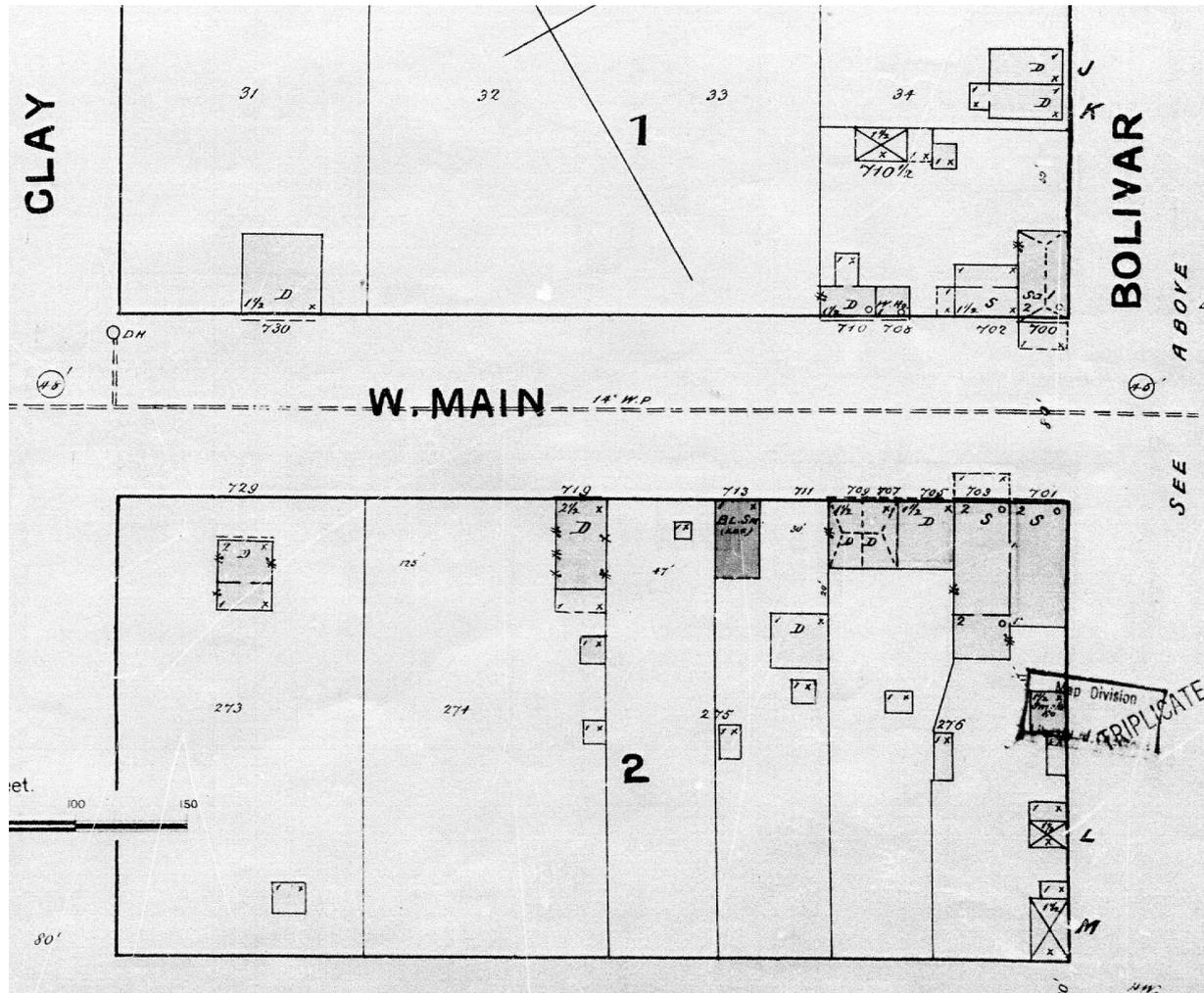


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Paddy Malone's
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n/a
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 6. Sanborn Insurance Map, 1892

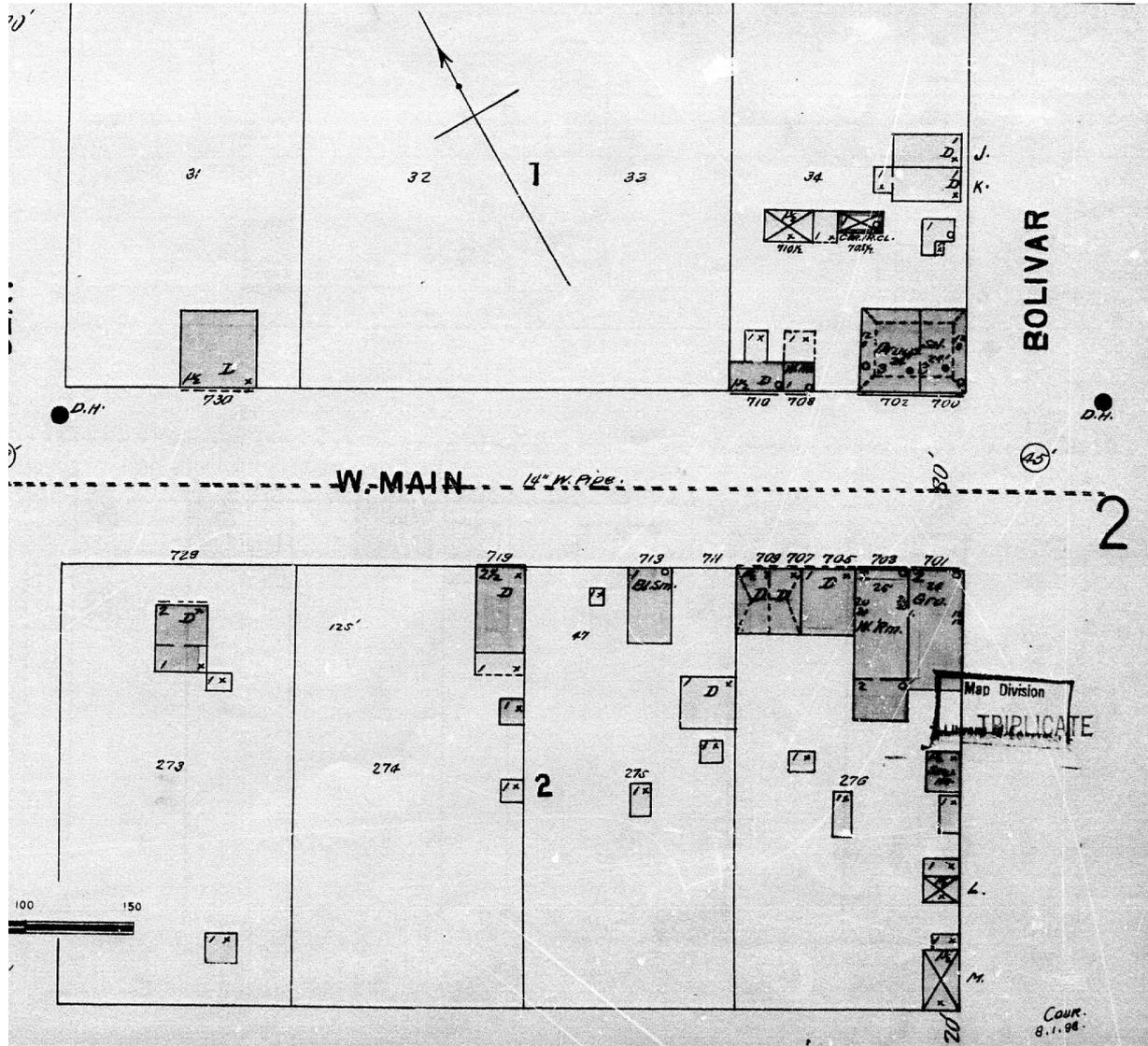


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Paddy Malone's
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Figure 7. Sanborn Insurance Map, 1898



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Paddy Malone's

Name of Property

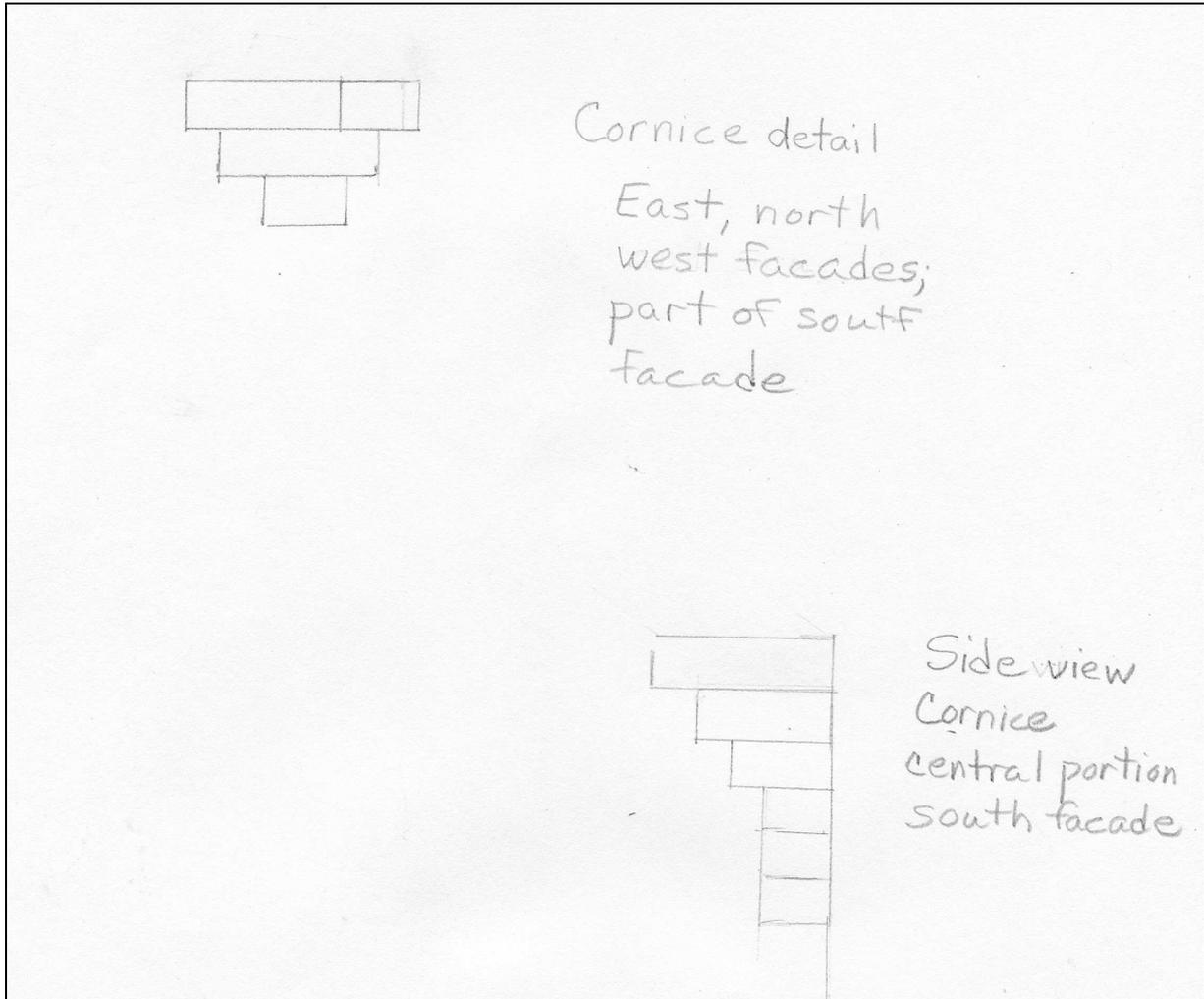
Cole County, Missouri

County and State

n/a

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Figure 8. Detail of
cornices



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Paddy Malone's

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Figure 9. South façade showing central portion and east and west portion



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n/a

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Figure 10. Mid-1930s photograph showing south façade



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Figure 11. 1908 photograph in collection of owner



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Figure 12. Mid 1930s close-up of east display window



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n/a

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Figure 13. Late-1930s photograph of south façade



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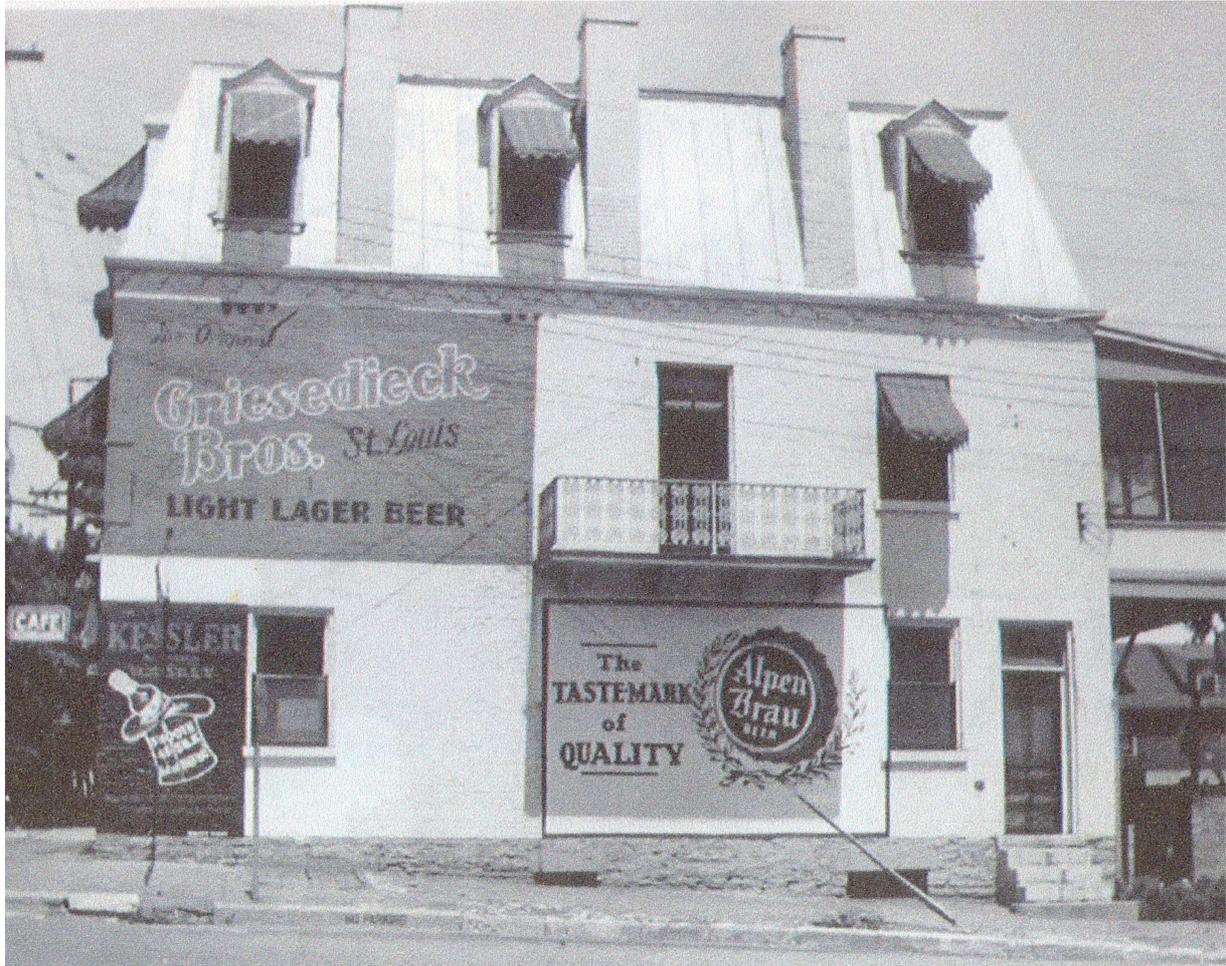
Cole County, Missouri

County and State

n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 14. Late 1930s photograph of east façade showing advertisements painted on wall

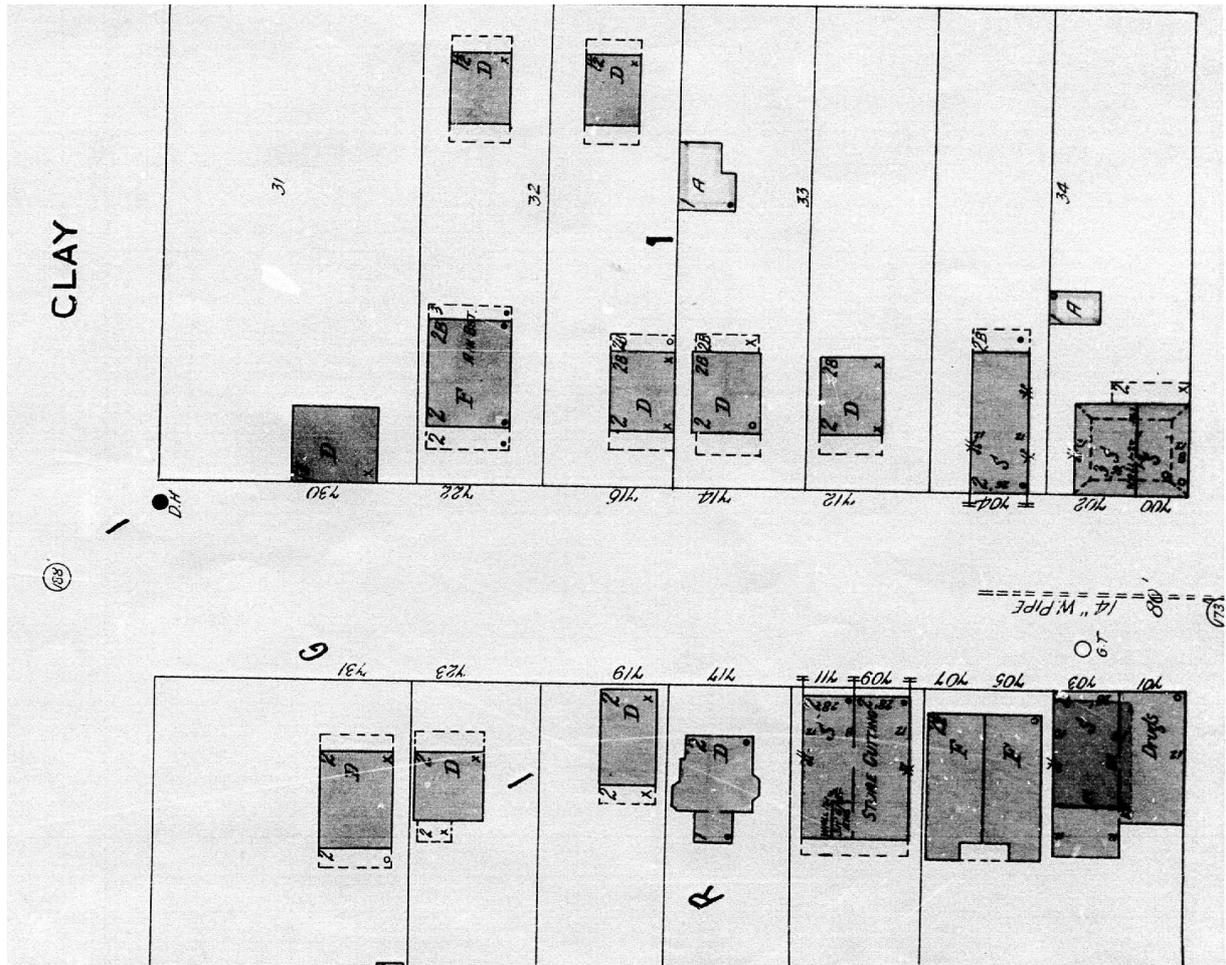


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Paddy Malone's
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Figure 15. Sanborn Insurance Map, 1925



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n/a

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Figure 16. Turn of twentieth century photograph of interior



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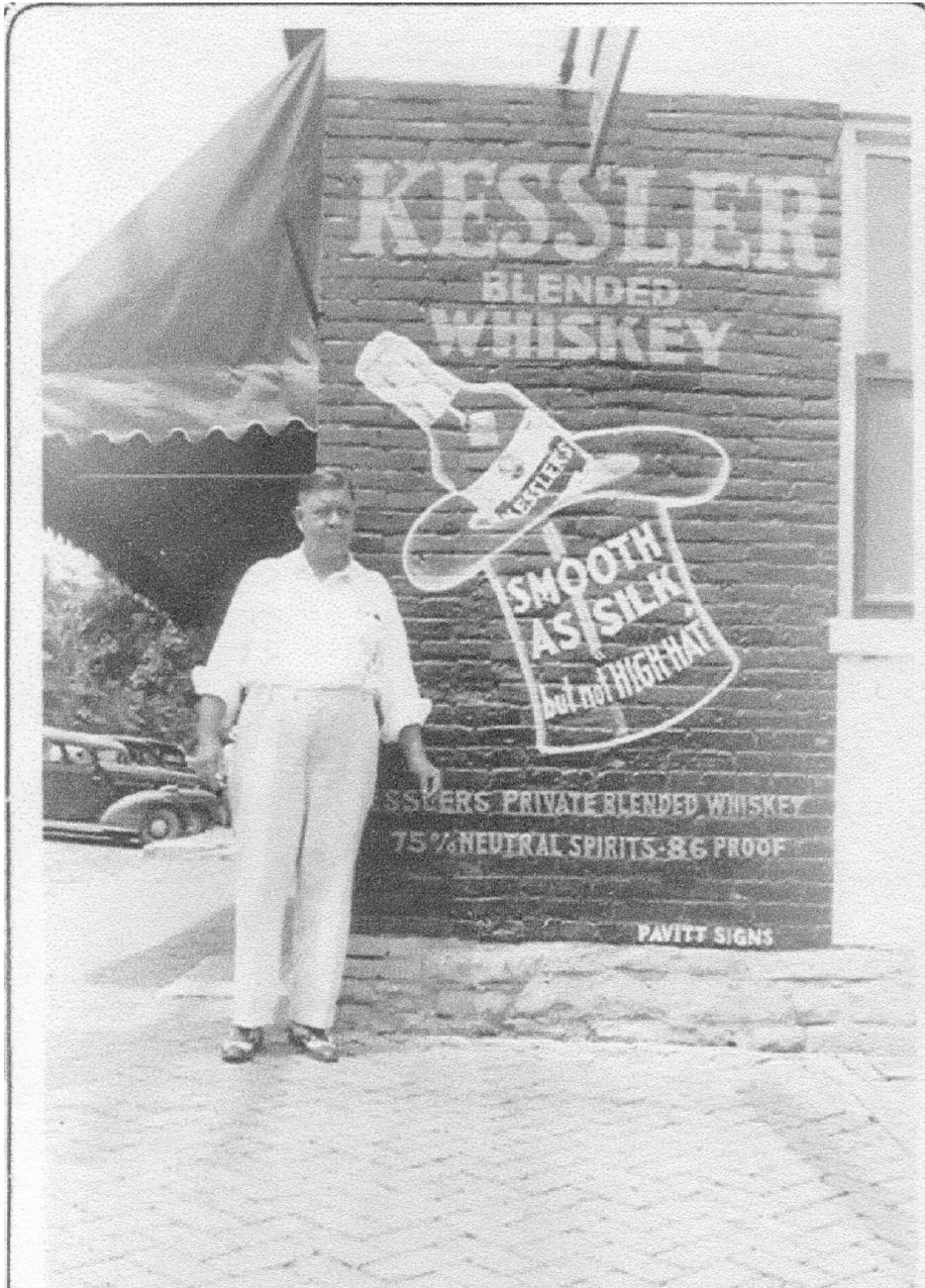
Cole County, Missouri

County and State

n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 17. E. H. Conrad on Bolivar Street

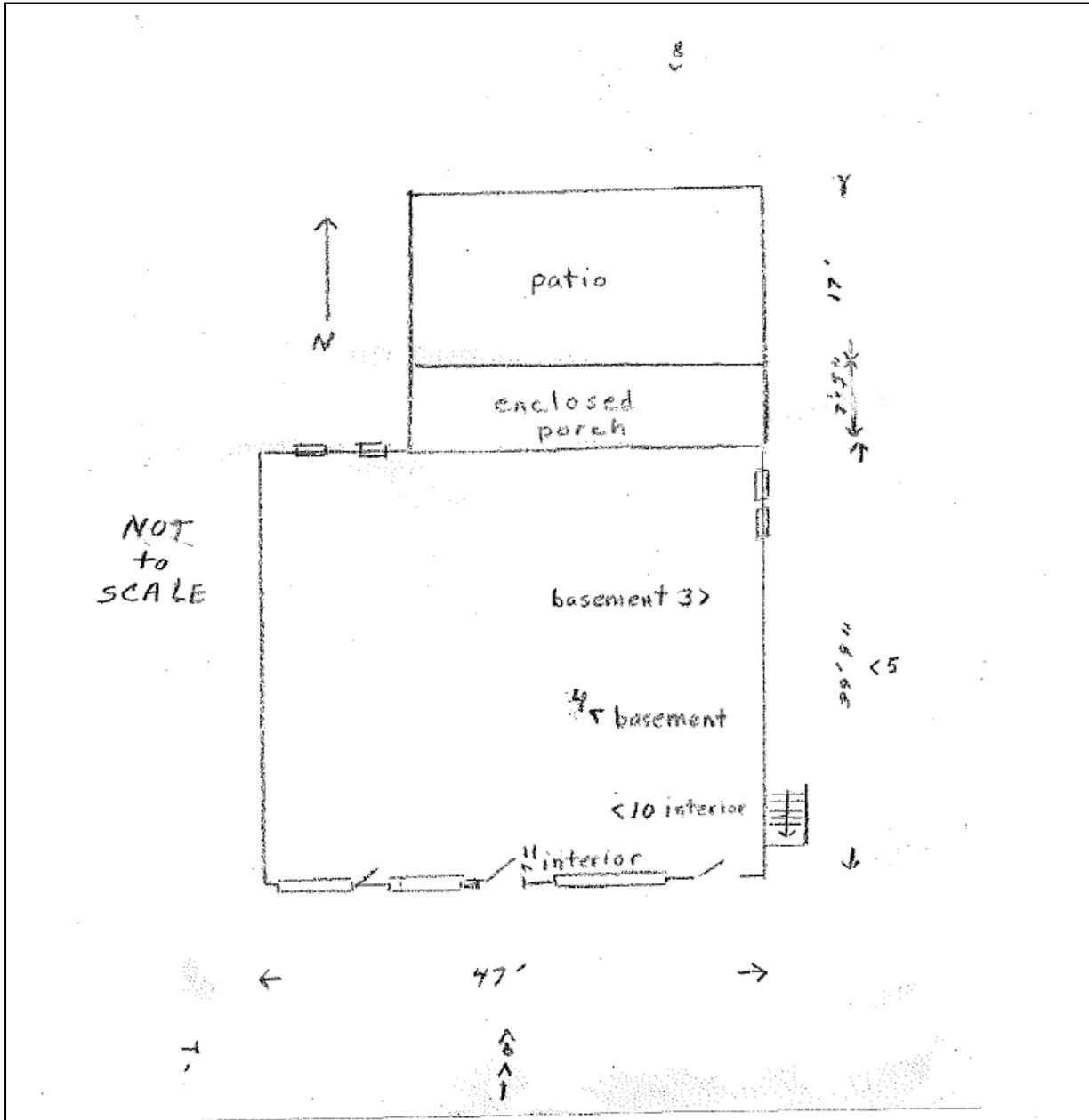


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Paddy Malone's
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County and State
n/a
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 18: Site plan, exterior

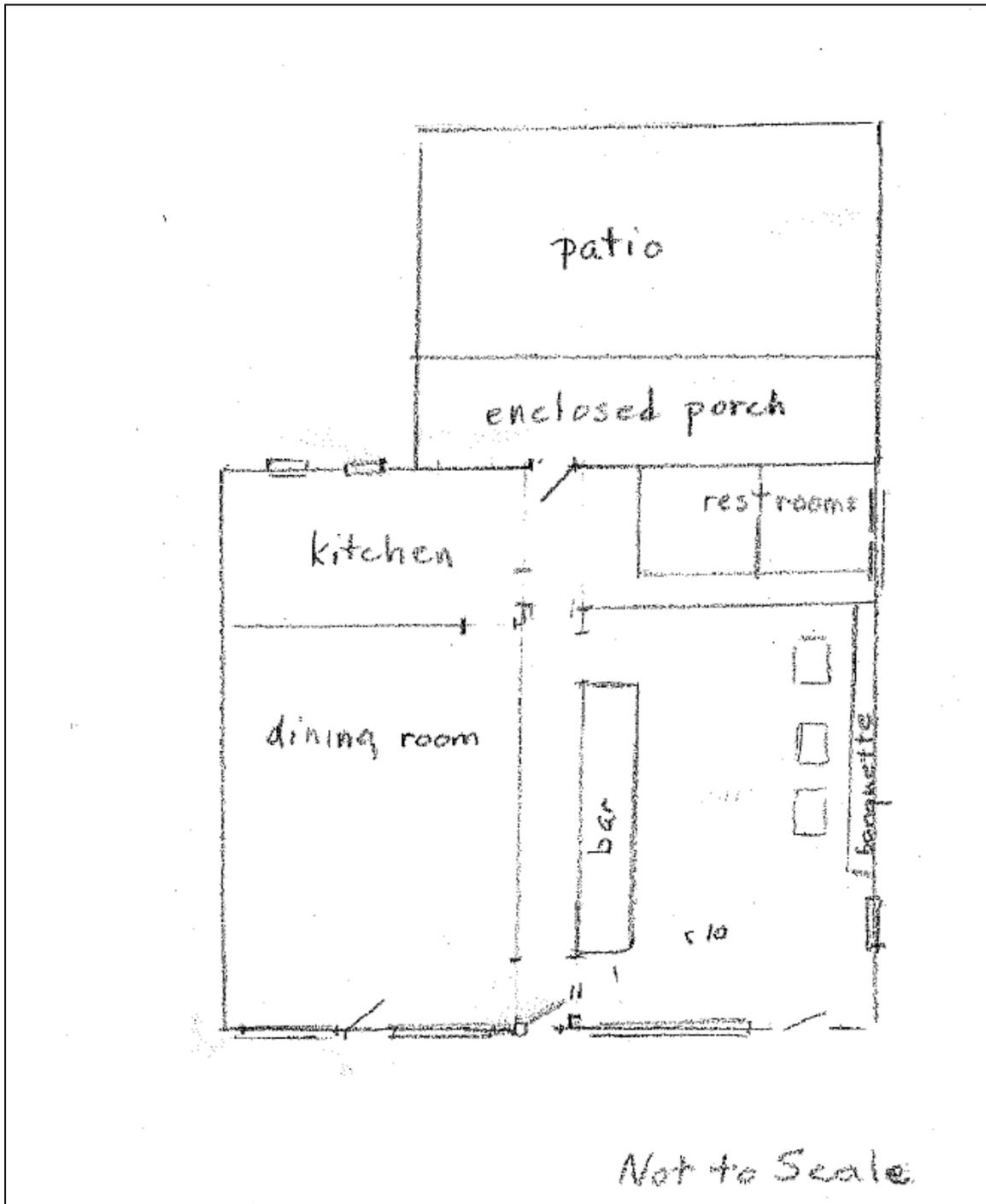


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Figure 19: Site Plan, Interior



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n/a
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 20: Site Map





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100

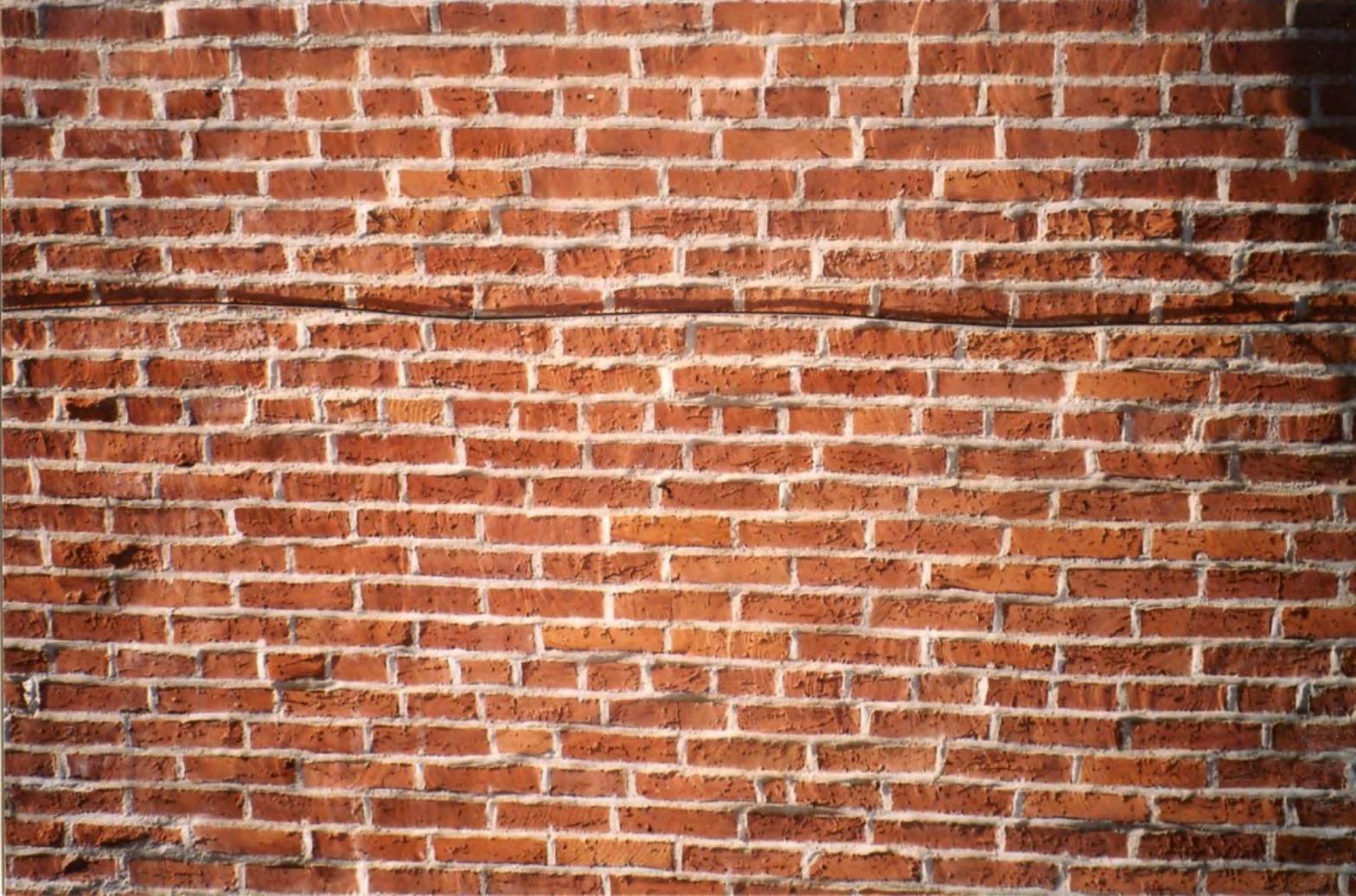
City Pickling Chutney

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HAIR DESIGNS







Paddy Malone's



A THING IS NOT
NECESSARILY TRUE
BECAUSE A MAN

Have a
GUINNESS

GUINNESS

