

GATEWAY WEST HISTORICAL TRAIL

10 Mile Circular

Rated for: Webelos, Scouts and Explorers

Information For Leaders

1. Leaders should obtain the trail map, the question sheet, Points of Interest on Map, and the capsule history of St. Louis for each patrol or hiking group, and in addition a hike answer form for each hiker.
2. Before hiking the trail, review the information on this sheet and the capsule history with your Scouts. The numbers on the map refer to points of interest. The letters refer to where answers to questions are found.
3. Scouts are to record the answers to the questions on the hike answer form. Unit leaders are to grade the answer sheets; they are not to be sent to the Council Office.
4. Hikers should be in uniform, carry a canteen, and dress for the weather. A pen or pencil will be needed.
5. Lunch may be carried and eaten in parks along the way. Dispose of trash in public trash receptacles. Do not litter parks or streets.
6. The trail is along city streets, and there are many intersection crossings. It is strongly recommended that the hiking group be broken up into groups of 5 or 10 with an adult leader in charge of each group.
7. Hikers should be courteous to other pedestrians and should obey all traffic and pedestrian control lights at intersections.
8. When visiting churches and public buildings along the trail, hikers should obey the Scout Law. (Two pertinent points: A Scout is Reverent; A Scout is Courteous).
9. There will be water fountains and restrooms in public buildings and parks along the way. Do not ask for water or to use the restrooms in businesses along the way. Restrooms in parks are closed in the winter.

IMPORTANT NOTE

During flood conditions Leonor K. Sullivan Blvd. is under water. Cars will then have to be parked in the Municipal Parking Garage off Washington Avenue, just east of Memorial Drive. The hike will then start at the north leg of the Arch.

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Capsule History of St. Louis

Before the coming of the white man, Indians known as the Mound Builders lived in the St. Louis Area, and the city is still sometimes referred to as the Mound City. All of the large mounds in the city have long since been destroyed to make room for homes and buildings.

The first white settlement occurred in 1700, when Jesuit missionaries built the Mission of St. Francis Xavier near the mouth of the River Des Peres. However, because of an unhealthful climate the Mission was abandoned in 1703.

Pierre Laclède Liguest and Renee Auguste Chouteau established a fur trading post at the site in 1764, naming the new town St. Louis in honor of Louis IX, King of France. At this time French territory east of the Mississippi River was being transferred to Great Britain, and the west of the river to Spain. French settlers in the Illinois country, east of the river, preferred to live under Spanish rather than British rule. They crossed the river and settled around Laclède's trading post.

On March 10, 1804, the transfer of the northern part of the Louisiana Purchases to the United States took place in St. Louis. On that day the flags of three nations (Spain, France, and the United States) were flown in turn over the village.

During its first ten years as an American town, St. Louis became important as the center of exploration of the Northwest, and of the fur trade. St. Louis was the starting point of the exploring expeditions of Lewis and Clark and Zebulon M. Pike. The Missouri and American Fur Companies sent adventurous traders and trappers into the heart of the Rock Mountain country. The keelboats, and later the steamboats, went up the Missouri River and its tributaries and returned with cargoes of furs. St. Louis was also the eastern terminus of traffic over the Sante Fe Trail.

During the 1850's, St. Louis was chosen for settlement by a large number of Germans who had fled their homeland because of political persecution after the Revolution of 1848, or because they objected to compulsory military service. The descendants of these immigrants still form a large part of the city's population.

In 1849 many Easterners who joined the California gold rush bought their mining outfits and supplies in St. Louis.

During the Civil War, St. Louis was divided; with about as many citizens favoring the union side as those whom sided with the South. One of the earliest skirmishes of the war, the capture of Camp Jackson took place here. After the war, the building of the railroads and the expanding trade of the Southwest brought steady growth to St. Louis.

In 1904 the city celebrated the 100th anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase with a spectacular twin event, the great Louisiana Purchase Exposition and the Third Olympic Games. These events brought 20,000,000 visitors to the city and made St. Louis known round the world.

During both World Wars I and II the factories of St. Louis produced large quantities of war material. Today St. Louis remains an important industrial center, and is the national headquarters for major companies in the food processing, chemicals, aircraft, and brewing industries.

Points of Interest on Trail Map

The U. S. Department of Interior's Register of National Historic Sites and Landmarks has eight St. Louis listings. Seven of these are on the trail route.

National Historic Landmarks

Eads Bridge (1)
 Union Station (17)
 Anheuser-Busch Brewery (21)

National Historic Sites

Jefferson National Memorial (3)
 Lafayette Square District (18)
 St. John Nepomuk Parish Historic District (20)
 Souldard Neighborhood District (24)

Descriptive comments are given below about many of the points of interest along the trail. The numbers correspond to the numbers shown on the trail map.

- (1) Eads Bridge is the oldest bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis. It is named after James B. Eads, who designed and built it. When Eads first proposed the bridge, he was bitterly opposed by the steamboat companies because he intended for the bridge to carry both vehicular and rail traffic. Construction was started in 1870 and the bridge was completed in 1874. It was the bridge they said, "couldn't be built". But after completion, the bridge was considered an engineering marvel as the world's first arched steel truss bridge. There were 150,000 people and a 15-mile long parade at the dedication.
- (3) The Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, of which the Gateway Arch is the central feature, was first conceived in 1933 by Luther Ely Smith. In 1935, the site was designated as an area of the National Park System, but it was not until 1944 that the last piece of land was acquired at the site. In 1947 a nationwide contest to find an appropriate design for a monument in the park was won by Eero Saarinen. Construction began at the site in 1959, and the final section of the Arch was placed in position in 1965.
- (4) The Old Court House is built on land given to the city by Auguste Choteau and Judge J. B. Locust in 1816. The present building was started in 1839 and finished in 1862.
- (5) The Civil Courts Building was opened in 1930, and aroused much controversy because some thought the building too large and the architecture unattractive. The building houses the State Court of Appeals, the Probate and Magistrate Courts, and a law library, which was established in 1938 and is considered one of the finest in the country.
- (6) The Thomas F. Eagleton Federal Building, which is also known as the Customs House, was completed in 1935. It houses the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals

- (7) The City Hall of Missouri, red granite and pink tinged Roman brick houses the offices of the Mayor and many other officials of the City of St. Louis. The building was modeled after the famous Hotel de Ville in Paris.
- (8) The Municipal Courts Building houses the St. Louis Circuit Courts, the City Cou
- (9) Kiel Auditorium is named after the late Mayor Henry W. Kiel. The auditorium has facilities for professional and college basketball games, conventions, symphony concerts, and other cultural and civic events.
- (10) Soldier's Memorial honors St. Louis men who lost their lives in World War I. The memorial was constructed during the period of 1935-1938. The cenotaph in the center of black and granite on a base of Redford stone, contains the names of 1075 St. Louis war victims. In the ceiling above the cenotaph is a mosaic considered to be one of the outstanding mosaics in the country. The museums in the memorial are worth visiting.
- (11) The St. Louis Public Library building is the headquarters unit of a library system established in 1865 and which now has 15 locations.
- (12) The Christ Church Cathedral, built in 1860-1867, is an early English buttressed Gothic-style cathedral.
- (13) The John Hall-Robert Campbell Home was purchased in 1854 by Robert Campbell, a Missouri fur trader, explorer, merchant and capitalist.
- (14) The Centenary Methodist Church was built during 1869-1871. The congregation originated with the first Methodist Society founded in St. Louis in 1821.
- (15) The Basilica of St. John the Apostle and Evangelist was built in 1860. It was restored in 1960. The church has an outstanding copy of Raphael's "Transfiguration" above the main altar.
- (16) The Miles Fountain, containing the statuary group "Meeting of the Waters", symbolizes the proximity of St. Louis to the junction of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. Carl Milles, a Swedish sculptor, carved it in the 1930's.
- (17) Union Station was constructed in 1893-1894. It is a four-story Carcassonne or French chateau-style limestone and brick building with turret corners and a tall clock tower. There are ornate archways in the Great Hall and in the main waiting room. This was the first union railroad terminal of its kind in the United States. It was refurbished and reopened in 1985 with hotel, restaurants and specialty shops.
- (18) Lafayette Park is the oldest city park west of the Mississippi, having been dedicated in 1836. It was once the center of summer social life with fine old homes around its perimeter. Picnics and concerts were regular occurrences.

- (21) The Anheuser-Busch Brewery was originally built as the Bavarian Brewery in 1852, and produced 3500 barrels a year. A part owner in the business was Eberhard Anheuser. Mr. Anheuser soon acquired the stock of his partners and placed his son-in law, Adolphus Busch in charge. Mr. Busch developed pasteurization of bottle beer and the first refrigerated freight car. These two developments allowed him to ship his beer all over the country. Mr. Busch also perfected the Budweiser formula, and today Budweiser is the largest selling beer in the world. In 1970 Anheuser-Busch, Inc. was the first brewer to produce 20,000,000 barrels in a single year. Hikers will see several historic buildings at the brewery; the stable, built in 1885; the six-story brewhouse built in 1891; and the three-story administration building at 721 Pestalozzi, built in 1868. Free tours are available from the visitor's center on Lynch Street.
- (22) The Chatillon-De Menil House was built in the 1840's for Henri Chatillon, a fur trader who served as a guide for historian Francis Parkman's expedition, which provided material for Packman's book The Oregon Trail. The home was purchased by Dr. Alexander De Menil in 1856. Dr. De Menil was a practicing physician who turned to a successful drug business in later years. It is said that Dr. De Menil, a slaveholder, sat on the front porch with a shotgun to keep Union soldiers away during the Civil War. The mansion was used as a landmark by river pilots for many years. Tours are available from the Visitor's Center on Lynch Street.
- (23) Lyon Park was given to the City of St. Louis in 1871 by the Federal Government on the condition that it be used to perpetuate the memory of General Nathaniel Lyon. It was from this site, in May of 1861, that General Lyon took his regulars and a force of volunteers, marched several miles west, and captured by surprise a large group of secessionist militia who were planning to capture the city arsenal and its supplies. The victory crushed the hopes of the Confederacy in Missouri and kept Missouri in the Union.
- The large building complex east of the park is the Defense Mapping Agency (formerly the Aeronautical Chart and Information Center). All aeronautical charts used by the U.S. Air Force are drawn and printed here. The agency also produces maps for other government agencies, including NASA. Maps used by the astronauts for moon landings were produced here.
- (24) Soulard Market has been serving the South St. Louis area as an open-air farmers market for nearly two centuries. Farmers arrive early in the morning to place their fresh produce in stalls for sale. The market area is the site of the annual Soulard Fest, when foods of many nationalities are sold to visitors by local area residents. As you walk through the Soulard neighborhood area, you will see many interesting old homes of different architectural styles. Watch particularly for some fine examples of block houses. These are housed joined together but have a common hallway to the rear of the house where the backyards and stable were located.
- (25) St. Mary of Victories Catholic Church was built in 1844, and was the second Catholic Church built in St. Louis.
- (26) The Eugene Field Home was the childhood home of the famous "Children's Poet". It was originally one of a row of early brick attached houses built in the 1850's by Edward Walsh, a flour miller, on land which he leased from the St. Louis School Board. In 1934 the School Board razed the attached residences. Financial aid from school children of St. Louis helped make the home of

the most intimate literary shrines in the nation. The museum was dedicated December 18, 1936. Many furnishings and personal treasures of Field and his wife are in the house. Tours are available for a fee.

- (27) The Busch Memorial Stadium is named after August A. Busch, Jr., who donated \$5,000,000 to get the stadium project started. Construction was begun in 1964, and the finished stadium cost \$80,000,000. It will hold 50,000 people. The stadium is the home stadium for the St. Louis Baseball Cardinals. It also houses the St. Louis Sports Hall of Fame.
- (28) The Old Cathedral, Church of Louis IX, King of France, was built in 1831-1834. It is a two-story Greek Revival-style church, one of the earliest cut-stone buildings in the city. Furnishings include a portrait and statue of St. Louis, titular saint of the Cathedral, presented to the diocese by Louis XVIII of France. Exhibits in the cathedral museum include a bell presented in 1773 or 1774 to the original log church built in 1770 on the same block.

Questions For The Gateway West Historical Trail

- A. On the south side of the bridge is a marker. **When was the Eads Bridge designated a national historical landmark?**
- B. On the north side of the overlook is a red granite marker commemorating the landing of the founders of the City of St. Louis – Pierre L'Engle and companions. **In what year did they land?**
- C. There is another red granite marker south of the overlook. **Who was the engineer for the St. Louis Harbor 1837 – 1841 and who was responsible for moving the Mississippi River channel back to the St. Louis shore?**
- D. On the west side of Leonor K. Sullivan Blvd., centered on the arch is a gray granite marker with a bronze plaque. **Whose inspiration created the Gateway Arch?**
- E. Over the north door to the museum under the Arch is a bronze plaque. **When was the Gateway Arch dedicated?**
- F. At the foot of the steps to the east entrance of the Old Courthouse is a plaque. **By whom was the plaque placed?**
- G. A sign on the fence south of the east door to the Old Courthouse tells some of its history. **It was built in several stages between what years?**
- H. Inside the Old Courthouse dome are many pictures. **How many pictures are there in the top circle of the rotunda?**
- I. **What was the most famous trial ever held in the courthouse?**
- J. In the center of the block across Broadway from the Old Courthouse is a marker. **What two roads began at this point?**
- K. There are words above the doors on the east side of the Civil Courts Building. **What is the second word in the phrase over the middle doorway?**
- L. At the northwest corner of the Federal Building is an inscription. **Who was postmaster general of the United States when the building was built?**
- M. On the northeast corner of the City Hall grounds is the statue of a famous man. **What is his name?**
- N. Notice a statue along Market Street between City Hall and the Municipal Courts Building. **When was St. Louis founded?**
- O. Inscribed in stone over the north doorway to the Municipal Courts Building is a Latin word. **What is the word?**

- P. Cross Market Street at 14th Street with the electric signal. There is a monument in the Memorial Park across from the Municipal Courts Building. **What is the Roman numeral date on the monument?**
- Q. On the west side of 14th Street between Chestnut and Pine is a memorial monument. **What does this memorial commemorate?**
- R. There is a plaque on the south wall of Soldiers' Memorial. **What President of the United States dedicated this memorial?**
- S. **What three authors's names appear over the main doorways to the Public Library?**
- T. **When was Christ Church Cathedral erected?**
- U. **When was Centenary Methodist Church erected?**
- V. **How many petals are in the floral design of the art glass window on the center front of St. John the Apostle Roman Catholic Church?**
- W. **When was the cornerstone for Union Station laid?**
- X. In the center of Lafayette Park is a statue. **To whom is this statue dedicated?**
- Y. In the southeast corner of Lafayette Park is another statue. **Who is honored by this statue?**
- Z. On the southwest corner of Lafayette and 12th Street, (Tucker Blvd.) is St. John Nepomuk Parish Hall. **What is the wording over the parish hall doorway?**
- AA. The St. Joseph's Croatian Church is on the northwest corner of 12th and Russell. **What is the date on the cornerstone?**
- BB. Walking east on the now private street through Anheuser-Busch Brewery you will notice a historic stable on the south side of the street. Further east on the south side of the street is the historic brewhouse. After you cross 9th Street, you will pass the administration building, which was originally an elementary school building. Continuing east across 7th Street you will pass to the south the Bevo Bottling Plant. **When was the Bevo Plant built?**
- CC. On the northeast corner of Cherokee and De Menil Place is the De Menil Mansion. It faces east. **How many pillars are on the front of the De Menil Mansion?**
- DD. Near the northwest corner of Lyon Park is a statue of Nathaniel Lyon. **What battle does it commemorate?**
- EE. Saint Peter and Paul Catholic Church is on the northeast corner of 8th and Allen. **How many granite steps lead to the main door?**

- FF. On the southwest corner of 8th and Soulard is Trinity Lutheran Church. Over the door are the dates of the first and second structures built on this site. **What are these dates?**
- GG. On the 7th Street between Lafayette and Carroll is Soulard Market. **How long has Soulard Market been operating?**
- HH. There are two plaques on the M.A. Bell Company Building on Lombard Street and 2nd and 3rd Streets. **Who was married at this site?**
- II. Note the other plaque on the M.A. Bell Company Building. **Who was the Spanish lieutenant governor of St. Louis in 1781?**
- JJ. On the northeast corner of 3rd and Gratiot is a church. **What is the name of this church and when was it built?**
- KK. On the south wall of the Fourth Street entrance to the Pet Milk Building is a plaque commemorating the site of the first hospital west of the Mississippi River. **When and by whom was it founded?**
- LL. On the northeast side of Busch Memorial Stadium is a statue. **To whom is this statue dedicated?**
- MM. On the front of the Old Cathedral are plaques telling some of its history. **When was the first church in St. Louis blessed?**

Answer Form For Gateway West Historical Trail

Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Troop No.** _____

A. _____ B. _____ C. _____ D. _____ E. _____

F. _____ G. _____ H. _____ I. _____

J. _____ K. _____ L. _____

M. _____ N. _____ O. _____ P. _____

Q. _____ R. _____ S. _____

T. _____ U. _____ V. _____ W. _____

X. _____ Y. _____ Z. _____ AA. _____

BB. _____ CC. _____ DD. _____

EE. _____ FF. _____ GG. _____

HH. _____ JJ. _____ KK. _____

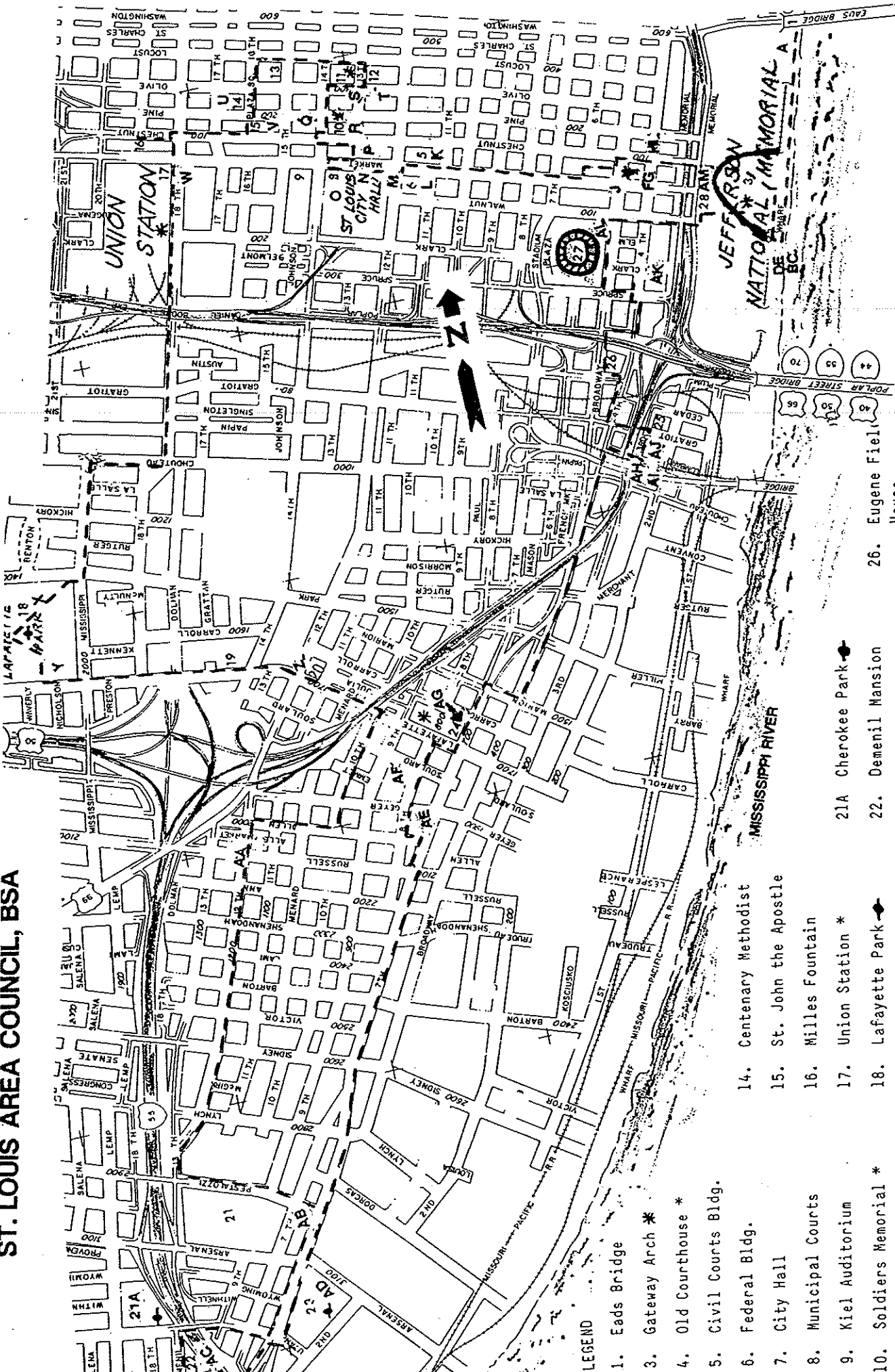
LL. _____ MM. _____

GATEWAY WEST HISTORICAL TRAIL

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS (FOR LEADERS ONLY)

- A. 1964
- B. 1764
- C. Robert E. Lee
- D. Eero Saarinen
- E. May 25, 1968
- F. Sigma Delta Chi
- G. 1839 and 1862
- H. Eight
- I. Dred Scott Case
- J. St. Charles Rock Road and Boone's Lick Road
- K. Law
- L. James A. Farley
- M. Ulysses S. Grant
- N. 1764
- O. Justitia
- P. MDCDXLV
- Q. Founding of American Legion
- R. Franklin D. Roosevele
- S. Goethe, Milton, Racine
- T. 1860 – 1867
- U. 1869
- V. Eight
- W. July 8, 1893
- X. Benton
- Y. George Washington
- Z. Skola A sin Osady Sv. Jana Nep
- AA. 1927
- BB. 1917
- CC. Four
- DD. Capture of Camp Jackson
- EE. Five
- FF. 1864/1896
- GG. Since 1779
- HH. William F. (Buffalo Bill) Cody
- II. Cruzat
- JJ. St. Mary of Victories – 1843
- KK. 1828 – Daughters of Charity
- LL. Stan Musial
- MM. 1770

ST. LOUIS AREA COUNCIL, BSA



LEGEND

1. Eads Bridge
3. Gateway Arch *
4. Old Courthouse *
5. Civil Courts Bldg.
6. Federal Bldg.
7. City Hall
8. Municipal Courts
9. Kiel Auditorium
10. Soldiers Memorial *
11. St. Louis Public Library *
12. Christ Church Cathedral
13. Campbell House
14. Centenary Methodist
15. St. John the Apostle
16. Milles Fountain
17. Union Station *
18. Lafayette Park ◆
19. City Hospital (closed)
20. St. John Nepomuk Church
21. Anheuser Busch Brewery
- 21A Cherokee Park ◆
22. Demenil Mansion
23. Lyon Park ◆
24. Soulard Market *
25. St. Mary of Victories
26. Eugene Field House
27. Busch Stadium
28. Old Cathedral

Numbers refer to points of interest.
 Letters refer to hike questions.

*Denotes Restrooms
 ◆ Denotes Restroom closed in Winter