

## GATEWAY WEST HISTORICAL TRAIL

The Gateway West Historical Trail is a 10.5-mile figure-eight hike that begins, ends, and crosses in the middle at Soulard Market. It traverses Downtown St. Louis, Soulard, Lafayette Park, and other historic neighborhoods.

1. *Start at Soulard Market* (7<sup>th</sup> & Carroll – SW). The current building, designed in Italian Renaissance style, was built in 1929. It replaced a building built before 1850. Per the large sign above the building, however, a farmer's market has operated on this site since \_\_\_\_\_.
2. *Go north on 7<sup>th</sup> and then north on Broadway to Field House Museum* (Broadway & Cerre – NE). This house, built in 1845, was originally one of 12 row houses on this block. It was saved from demolition in 1934 because it had been the birthplace of Eugene Field, called the "Poet of Childhood." The museum now also emphasizes that it was the home of Roswell Field, who was one of Dred Scott's attorneys. Per the plaque above the first-floor windows, Eugene Field was born here in \_\_\_\_\_.
3. *Go north on Broadway to Busch Stadium* (Broadway & Spruce – NW). The baseball team dates to 1882, and it has been called the Cardinals since 1900. The current Busch Stadium, though built to reflect an earlier style, opened in 2006. Per the green sign above the right-field entrance, the Cardinals were first world champions in \_\_\_\_\_.
4. *Go north on Broadway to Pontiac's Grave* (Broadway & Walnut – SE). Pontiac, an Ottawa chief, was the best known leader of a Native American war against the British in the Great Lakes region in 1763-66. He later lived near Cahokia, Illinois. Per the plaque at the corner of the Stadium East garage, Pontiac is believed to have been buried here at the outskirts of the village of St. Louis in \_\_\_\_\_.
5. *Go east on Walnut to The Old Cathedral* (Walnut & Memorial – NE). The Basilica of St. Louis, King of France, is commonly called the Old Cathedral. The city is named for King Louis IX. The stone building was completed in 1834 and was one of the earliest cut stone buildings in the city. Per the plaque on the front of the church west of the columns, the first wooden church was blessed in \_\_\_\_\_.
6. *Go east on Arch grounds path to grand staircase to the Flood of 1993 High Water Mark* (halfway down staircase). The Great Flood of 1993 resulted in the highest recorded level for the Mississippi at St. Louis. At the same time, the Missouri River flooded the Chesterfield Valley. Per the ground-level plaque at the south edge of the Arch steps, the river's high water mark on August 1 was \_\_\_\_\_ feet.
7. *Go down steps and north on Leonor K. Sullivan to the Pink Granite Marker for Pierre Laclède* (by stairs to levee north of north leg of Arch). Pierre Laclède and his stepson Auguste Chouteau founded St. Louis near this spot. They came up the Mississippi from New Orleans to its confluence with the Missouri and then floated back down the Mississippi until they found high ground. Per the inscription on the marker, Laclède and his companions founded St. Louis in \_\_\_\_\_.
8. *Go north on Leonor K. Sullivan to the Lewis and Clark Statue* (where levee overlook platform narrows). President Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and their Corps of Discovery to explore the western reaches of the Louisiana Purchase Territory along the Missouri River. The expedition left from near St. Louis in 1804. Per the plaque by the statue, The Captains' Return commemorates the end of the expedition at the St. Louis riverfront in \_\_\_\_\_.
9. *Go north on Leonor K. Sullivan to Eads Bridge* (Levee at Washington). Eads Bridge is the oldest bridge across the Mississippi and was the first large-scale steel bridge in the world. Construction began in 1867. Per the steel plaque on the pillar (above the bronze plaque), the bridge opened to traffic in \_\_\_\_\_.

10. *Meander up the Arch grounds path (not stairs!) to Memorial Drive and go south along Memorial to Arch Museum Entrance* (Memorial between Chestnut & Market). The Gateway Arch is a national park commemorating the westward expansion of the United States. At 630 feet, it is the tallest accessible building in Missouri and the tallest national monument in the United States. Eero Saarinen designed it in 1947. Construction began in 1963 and finished in 1965. Per the plaque at the west of the museum entrance circle, Saarinen did not see the Arch built since he died in \_\_\_\_\_.
11. *Go west though Luther Ely Smith Square to Old Court House* (4<sup>th</sup> & Market - NW). This building was built in 1839 and was added to several times through 1864, when the current dome was completed. It was the principal court for St. Louis County until the 1877 split of the city and county. The city circuit court continued to operate here until 1930, when the Civil Courts Building opened. Per the plaque on the base of the Dred Scott statue, Scott first filed his freedom suit here in \_\_\_\_\_.
12. *Go west on Market and west through Kiener Plaza, the Gateway Mall, and City Garden to the center of City Garden* (9<sup>th</sup> between Market and Chestnut). City Garden is a two-block outdoor sculpture park maintained by the Gateway Foundation. Per the stone wall on the east side of Ninth Street, City Garden opened in \_\_\_\_\_.
13. *Go west on Chestnut to Civil Courts Building* (Chestnut & Tucker - NE). The Civil Courts Building opened in 1930 as the replacement for the Old Courthouse. The columns and step pyramid at the top resemble the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, which was one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. Per the inscription to the left of the western doors, the building was erected in \_\_\_\_\_.
14. *Go south on Tucker and west on Market to City Hall* (Tucker & Market - SW). City Hall was modeled on the Hotel de Ville, the city hall of Paris. Built in stages between 1890 and 1904 as funds allowed, the building was occupied in 1898. Per the inscription on the west side of the base of the statue of Laclede west of City Hall, St. Louis was incorporated as a city in \_\_\_\_\_.
15. *Go west on Market and north on 14<sup>th</sup> St. to Soldier's Memorial* (1315 Chestnut). The building is a memorial to St. Louis soldiers who died in WWI. Memorials for WWII, Korea, and Vietnam are located in the court of honor south of the building. Per the inscription on the south wall west of the open loggia, President Franklin Roosevelt dedicated the memorial in \_\_\_\_\_.
16. *Go north on 13<sup>th</sup> to St. Louis Public Library* (1301 Olive). Supported by local taxpayers and donations from Andrew Carnegie, who funded libraries across the country, central library is the main location for the St. Louis Public Library system. Per the Roman numeral on the bronze plaque west of the front doors, the building was completed in \_\_\_\_\_.
17. *Go north on 13th to Christ Church Cathedral* (13<sup>th</sup> & Locust – SE). This cathedral for the Episcopal Diocese of Missouri was built in 1859-67 with a chapel added in 1893-95 and the tower with a different shade of stone added in 1910-12. Per the cornerstone, this church became a cathedral in \_\_\_\_\_.
18. *Go west on Locust to Campbell House Museum* (1508 Locust). Built in the then new Lucas Place neighborhood, this house was home to the Campbell family from 1854 to 1938, and most of their Victorian era furnishings remain in the house. Per the sign on the wrought iron fence in front of it, the house was built in \_\_\_\_\_.
19. *Go west on Locust, south on 16<sup>th</sup> Street past Centenary Methodist and St. John the Apostle Churches, west on Chestnut, and south on 18<sup>th</sup> to Union Station* (18<sup>th</sup> & Market – SW). Before air travel and the interstate highway system, Union Station was one of the busiest passenger railroad terminals in the world. Per its inscription, the station's cornerstone was laid in \_\_\_\_\_.

20. Go south on 18<sup>th</sup> Street, west on Chouteau, and south on Mississippi to **Lafayette Park** (Mississippi & Park). This land was part of a public pasture, called the St. Louis Common, since the 1760s. The city kept these 30 acres as a public square when the rest of the Common was sold in 1836. An ordinance made it a park in 1851, and it is the oldest urban park west of the Mississippi. The statue of Sen. Thomas Hart Benton at the center of the park is Missouri's first public monument. Per the plaques at its base, the statue was dedicated in \_\_\_\_\_.

21. Go south through the park and east on Lafayette to **City Hospital** (Lafayette between Truman and 14<sup>th</sup>). The city built a hospital on this site in 1846 after a cholera outbreak in 1845. The building burned down in 1856, and its successor was destroyed by a tornado in 1896. The current building dates to 1907. The hospital closed in 1985, and it is now condominiums. Per the gold numerals above the central door, its address on Lafayette is \_\_\_\_\_.

22. Go east on Lafayette to **Soulard Park** (8<sup>th</sup> & Lafayette – NW). This area south of the market is a park, established in 1908. Per the signpost near this street corner, Julia Cerre Soulard formally donated the land on which the market sits to the city in \_\_\_\_\_.

23. Go south on 8<sup>th</sup> Street to **Trinity Lutheran Church** (8<sup>th</sup> & Soulard – SW). Founded in 1839 by German immigrants, Trinity is the oldest Lutheran church west of the Mississippi. St. Louis was home to a large German population by the time of the Civil War. Per the plaque to the left of the front door and the stained glass rosette on the left above the door, the current brick building was built in \_\_\_\_\_.

24. Go south on 8<sup>th</sup>, west on Russell, south on 9<sup>th</sup> Street, and east on Lynch Street to **Anheuser-Busch Brewery** (Lynch & Broadway - SW). Starting with one of dozens of small breweries in St. Louis, Adolphus Busch made his company a national competitor using the then-new technologies of pasteurization and refrigeration. Per the cast-iron tree grates along Lynch east of 7<sup>th</sup>, A-B introduced its flagship product, Budweiser, in \_\_\_\_\_.

25. Go southwest on Broadway to **Lyon Park** (Broadway & Arsenal – SE). The Arsenal in St. Louis held the largest cache of weapons in the west at the start of the Civil War. Organizing a volunteer force, Capt. Nathaniel Lyon kept the Arsenal from falling to the Confederate-leaning Missouri State Guard. The park named for him sits on part of the original Arsenal grounds. Per the sign just inside the park gates, Lyon took charge of the Arsenal in \_\_\_\_\_.

26. Go south on Broadway, west on Utah, and south on Demenil Place to **Lemp Mansion** (3322 Demenil). This mansion was home to generations of the Lemp family, who operated the largest brewery in St. Louis before Prohibition. Per the sign in the front yard, the mansion was built in \_\_\_\_\_.

27. Go south on Demenil to **Chatillon-Demenil House** (3352 Demenil Place). The original farm house was built in 1846. The Greek revival mansion was an addition to this house in 1863. Per the sign on the fence at the corner of the building, the original four-room farm house was built in \_\_\_\_\_.

28. Go west on Cherokee and north on Lemp to **Gus' Pretzel Shop** (Lemp & Arsenal – SE). Street vendors selling pretzels used to be common. Per the sign painted on the window on the Arsenal side, Gus has been selling hand twisted pretzels since \_\_\_\_\_.

29. Go east on Arsenal, north on 13<sup>th</sup>, northeast on 12<sup>th</sup>, and north on 12<sup>th</sup> to **St. Joseph's Croatian Church** (12<sup>th</sup> & Russell – SE). This is one of many immigrant ethnic churches in the older parts of St. Louis. Per the cornerstone, it was built in \_\_\_\_\_.

30. Go north on 12<sup>th</sup>, east on Allen, and north on 9<sup>th</sup> Street to **Soulard Market** (9<sup>th</sup> & Julia – NE). Check your answers. Return home.

**GATEWAY WEST HISTORICAL TRAIL**  
**LEADER INFORMATION & ANSWER SHEET**

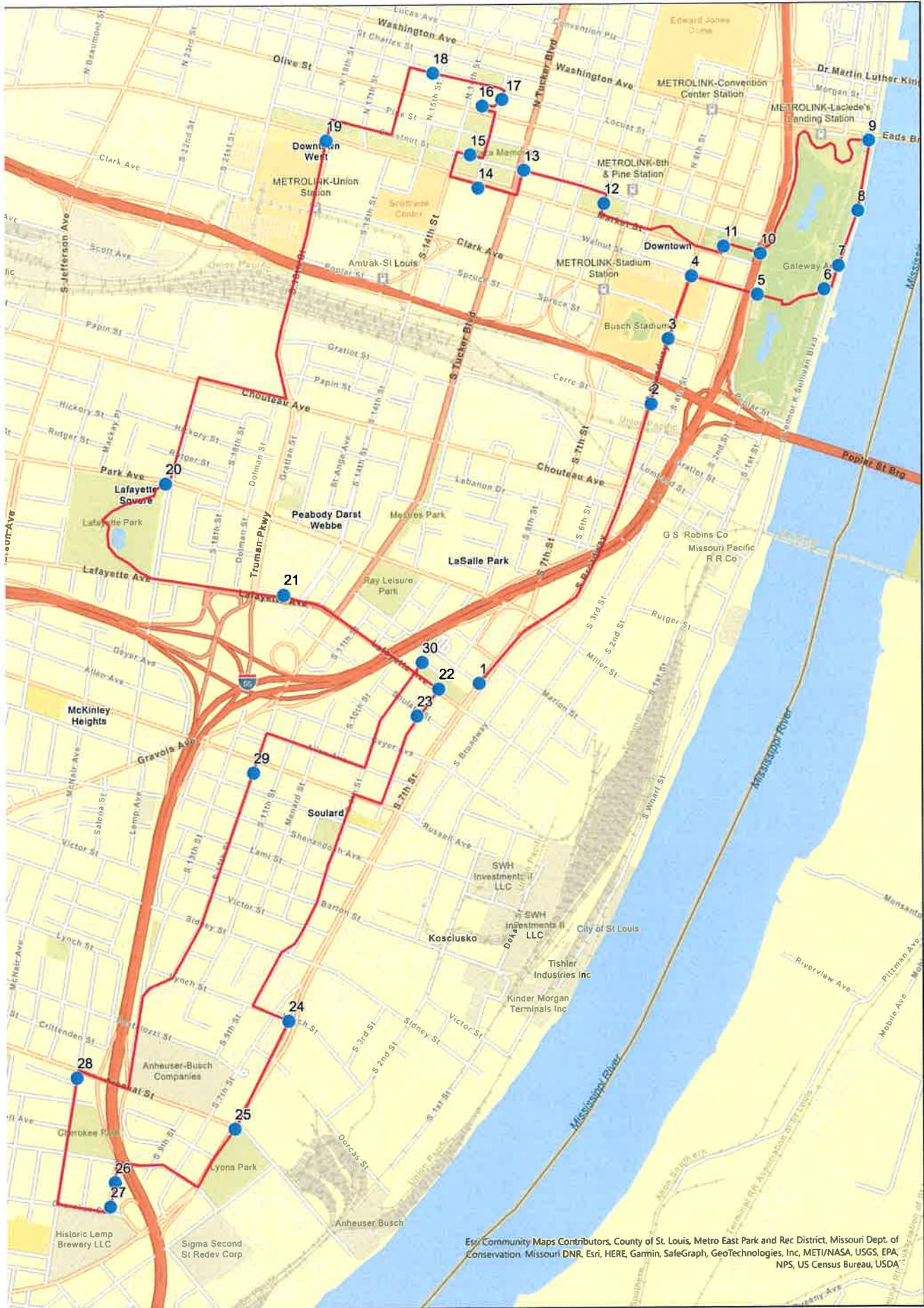
The trail traverses a densely built urban environment. Traffic is heavy and moves at high speed on many streets. Follow all traffic rules. Stay on the sidewalks. Obey crosswalk lights wherever they are found. Keep your group together. Cross streets under adult supervision. Be aware of your surroundings.

Parking is available on the streets near Soulard Market. Some spots are metered; others are not. You may bring lunch with you or buy it at the market or neighboring restaurants. Restrooms are available at Soulard Market (closed Sunday to Tuesday), at the Arch or Soldiers Memorial (if open), or in public parks (closed in winter).

Leaders should score the answers the Scouts give to the historical questions. Do not submit the answers to the Council Office. Complete and submit a Trail Hike Report to the Council Office regardless of whether you buy patches for completing the trail.

The answers to the historical questions are:

- |     |        |     |       |
|-----|--------|-----|-------|
| 1.  | 1779.  | 18. | 1851. |
| 2.  | 1850.  | 19. | 1893. |
| 3.  | 1926.  | 20. | 1868. |
| 4.  | 1769.  | 21. | 1515. |
| 5.  | 1770.  | 22. | 1841. |
| 6.  | 49.58. | 23. | 1854. |
| 7.  | 1764.  | 24. | 1876. |
| 8.  | 1806.  | 25. | 1861. |
| 9.  | 1874.  | 26. | 1868. |
| 10. | 1961.  | 27. | 1848. |
| 11. | 1846.  | 28. | 1920. |
| 12. | 2009.  | 29. | 1927. |
| 13. | 1927.  | 30. | None. |
| 14. | 1823.  |     |       |
| 15. | 1936.  |     |       |
| 16. | 1912.  |     |       |
| 17. | 1888.  |     |       |



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## Gateway West Historic TrailMap (north)

- St. Louis Historic Sites
- Gateway West Historic Trail

0 0.15 0.3 0.6 Miles

