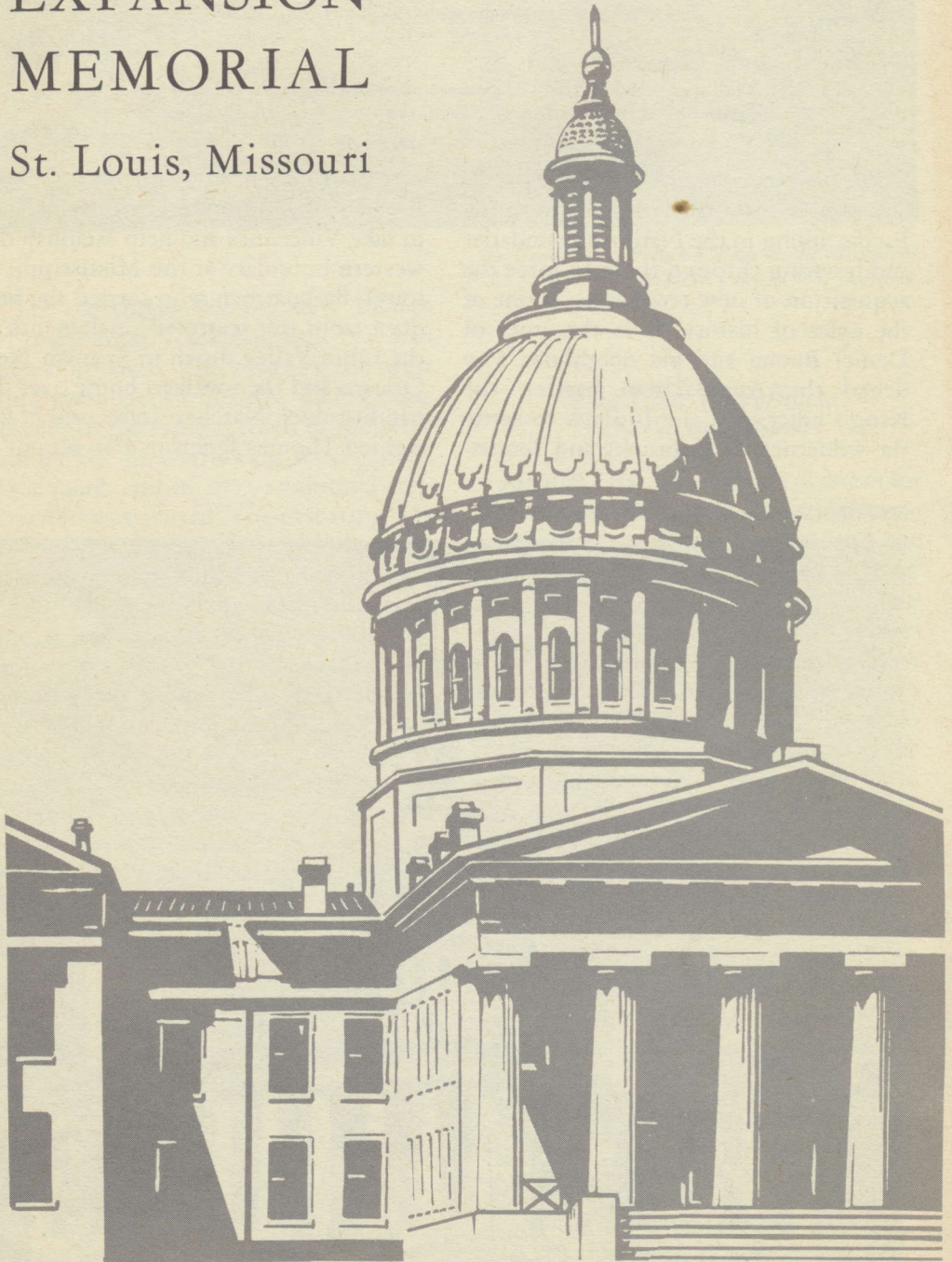


JEFFERSON

NATIONAL
EXPANSION
MEMORIAL

St. Louis, Missouri



JEFFERSON NATIONAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Douglas McKay, *Secretary*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, Conrad L. Wirth, *Director*

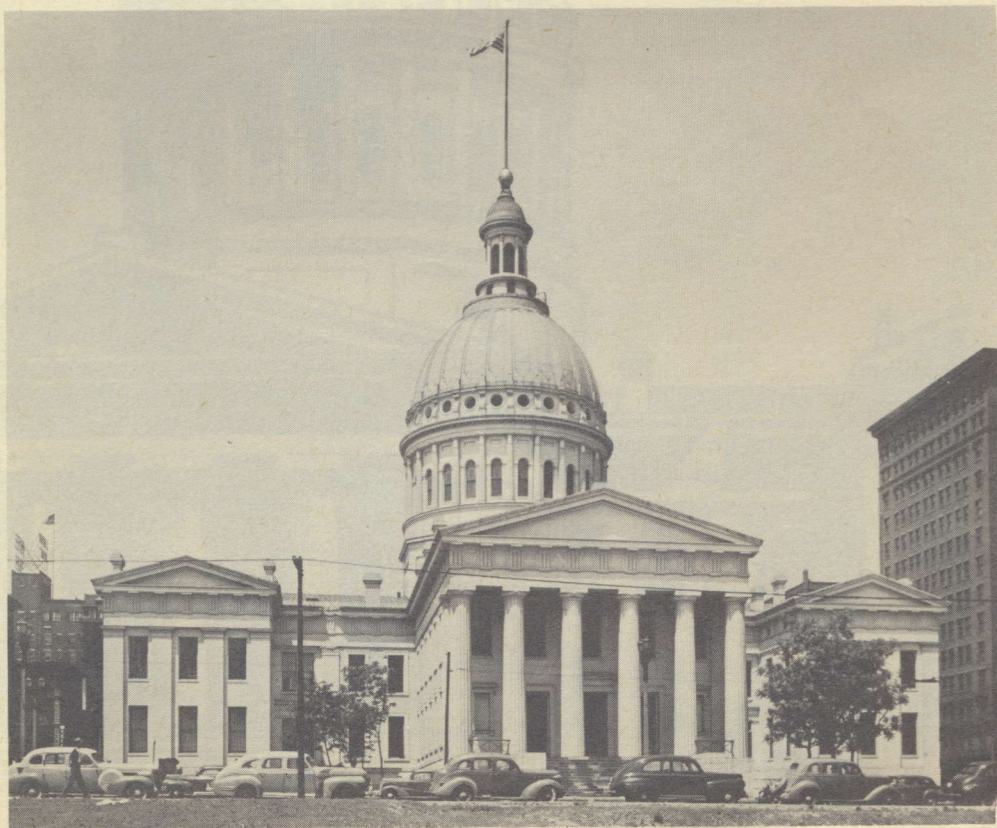


This national historic site commemorates the westward growth of the American Nation and preserves as a historic site one of the principal gateways to the West

The westward movement of the American people from the Alleghenies to the Pacific, filling in the Nation's boundaries and bursting through them to force the acquisition of new territories, is one of the epics of history. It is the story of Daniel Boone and his neighbors who defied the Appalachian barrier, the King's edict, and the Indians to settle the wilderness of Kentucky and Tennes-

see; of the men who followed George Rogers Clark through the drowned lands to take Vincennes and help establish our western boundary at the Mississippi; of tough flatboatmen who carried the produce from the scattered settlements of the Ohio Valley down to Spanish New Orleans and then walked home over the bandit-ridden Natchez Trace; and of farsighted Thomas Jefferson who set out to

The Old Courthouse.





The Closing of the Mississippi by Spain in 1802. Diorama in the Museum of the Memorial.

open the Mississippi for the westerners by peaceful means and gained in addition the vast new territory of Louisiana. It is the story of fur traders who, while they searched for beaver, probed through the mountain and desert barriers and prepared the way for the great migration which followed; of settlers by the million pouring over the new turnpikes, canals, and railroads to transform in a single generation the Mississippi Valley from wilderness to an inland empire; of militant Texans, covered-wagon pioneers on the Oregon Trail, gold-mad '49ers; of picturesque cowboys; and of dogged homesteaders clinging to their sod-house claims in spite of grasshoppers, blizzards, and droughts. Other chapters tell of Indians fighting for their hunting grounds, Mormons forced to find new homes in the wilderness, wars of aggression, and roughshod business methods.

The story of the westward growth of our Nation is many-sided and complex. The purpose of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial is to present this American story for the benefit, understanding, and appreciation of American citizens.

Gateway to the West

The memorial is located on ground made historic by successive phases of our national expansion. It contains the site of the colonial village of St. Louis, founded by French traders in 1764 while the American frontier still was east of the Alleghenies. For 40 years it was a center of French culture and Spanish government, with manners and customs that differed widely from those of American pioneers. The village became part of the United States under the Louisiana Purchase, and within the memorial area a formal ceremony of transfer was enacted in which the Spanish authorities (who had not yet been removed by the French) relinquished control of all Upper Louisiana. Here Lewis and Clark were welcomed back to civilization and spent most of their later years of public service.

St. Louis was the headquarters of the Far Western fur trade. Lisa, the Chouteaus, Ashley, Sublette, Campbell, and other leaders of the trade built their homes and warehouses here, and from them directed the activities of their employees in the field. Along the river front,

The National Park System, of which this area is a unit, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, and historic heritage of the United States for the benefit and enjoyment of its people.

large steamboats from the East and South met the smaller craft that served the frontier communities and outposts of the upper Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. Mercantile establishments and lodging houses were erected to handle the business at this major transfer point. For many years this small area continued as a supply base and market place for the frontier. Here the Oregon pioneer and the gold seeker bought tools, guns, and grub, and the lumberman and farmer sold his products. It was one of the places where westward moving settlers congregated before starting across the high plains. The site of the memorial was an important gateway to the West.

The Site

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, established as a national historic site under Executive order of December 21, 1935, occupies an area of 82½ acres, or nearly 40 city blocks. It lies on the west bank of the Mississippi River in what was for many years the business center of St. Louis. The construction of Eads Bridge and the development of railroads in competition with river traffic led to the decline of the riverfront as business moved uptown. In 1936, the National Park Service undertook the development of the area as a historic site and memorial. The land was purchased with

funds provided jointly by the city of St. Louis and the Federal Government, and the crowded industrial buildings—many of them shabby and vacant—were cleared away. Development of the memorial, although delayed by the war, is in progress to a limited extent.

Among the principal features of the memorial are three historic buildings which have been preserved—the Old Courthouse, the Lisa Warehouse, and the Old Cathedral. Each of them has a different story to tell of life in the early West.

The Old Courthouse

Standing high above the river at the edge of the former business district, the Old Courthouse was the focal point of the town in the years when St. Louis was the threshold of the West. In and around it mingled many people whose interests led them beyond the frontier. It was a public forum as well as a courthouse. In the rotunda, men met in national convention to project a railroad to the Pacific, and there also the community honored troops sent to the Mexican War. In this building Dred Scott first sued for his freedom, introducing a case which later became a storm center of the slavery controversy. Lawyers worked here to adapt the body of the law to western conditions.

The Transfer of Upper Louisiana at St. Louis, 1804. Diorama.





Ste. Genevieve, a French Village on the Mississippi, near St. Louis, 1797. Diorama.

The courthouse was begun in 1839 to replace a small brick building that had been outgrown. The rotunda and west wing were opened formally in 1845, but because of the rapid growth of the community the new structure soon proved inadequate, and in 1853 additional construction was started. The east wing was built to complete the original plan, and large wings were added on the north and south. The west wing was remodeled, and a new and much taller Italianate dome replaced the first one. The entire building was completed in 1864, including the historical murals by Carl Wimar in the rotunda.

The Old Courthouse was used first by St. Louis County, and then for 85 years by the city of St. Louis. It now serves as the headquarters of the memorial and houses the present exhibits of the Museum of National Expansion which tell by means of historic objects, dioramas, and other graphic devices the story of the westward movement. The National Park Service is restoring accurately the exterior and selected parts of the interior to their appearance as of 1870.

The Lisa Warehouse (The Old Rock House)

Manuel Lisa, famous early western fur trader, built this little two-story stone warehouse on the river bank in 1818, the year after the first steamboat came to St. Louis. It was used for the storage of Army goods in connection with the Yellowstone Expedition of 1819 and by other fur traders, including John Jacob Astor's company. In the great days of the California emigration, a sail maker used the loft, specializing in wagon covers, tents, and tarpaulins. The warehouse was restored in 1941. All modern additions were removed, but the original parts were painstakingly preserved. Early American crafts were revived for replacing its hand-made shingles, wrought-iron hardware, and paint. This old building, set in the limestone ledge that attracted Pierre Laclède in 1763 as a flood-safe site for his village of St. Louis, is the oldest remaining from the early town.

COVER: A sketch of the east steps of the Old Courthouse, where, in early days, the property of intestate persons, including slaves, was sold under court orders. No slave market was located there.

The Old Cathedral

Although it is in the memorial area, this building—the oldest church in St. Louis—remains the property of the Roman Catholic Church and actively serves a parish. The square upon which it stands was set aside for religious purposes when the town was founded and has been occupied by a church since 1770. The present structure is the fourth to be built here. It was completed in 1834 as the cathedral for Bishop Rosati. The exterior of the church has changed little. Inside, new altars and pews were installed about 50 years ago, but many original features remain to give it much of the old appearance and atmosphere.

In a wing at the rear of the building, formerly occupied by the parish school, the church has installed a museum containing exhibits relating to its history and to the early town.



The Old Cathedral.

How to Reach the Memorial

The Jefferson National Expansion Memorial is within walking distance of the downtown hotels and business district of St. Louis. The headquarters and museum in the Old Courthouse at Broadway and Market Street are reached by the

Broadway streetcars, and Forest Park, Manchester, and Kirkwood buses, which connect with other lines extending to all parts of the city. The Union Station is 13 blocks west on Market Street, and the principal interurban bus terminals are 7

blocks north on Broadway. Motorists crossing the Mississippi by the municipal MacArthur Bridge on U. S. 40, 50, 66, and 67 pass within sight of the memorial and can get to it readily from the west end of the bridge.

About Your Visit

You may visit the Museum of National Expansion in the Old Courthouse every weekday from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. and on Sunday afternoon from 1:30 p. m. to 5 p. m. Tours of the Old Courthouse may be arranged for weekdays by organized groups and school classes, either upon written application or by telephoning MAin 8100. Illustrated historical talks will be given in the Old Courthouse on weekdays for such groups if previous

arrangements are made with the superintendent. These services are free.

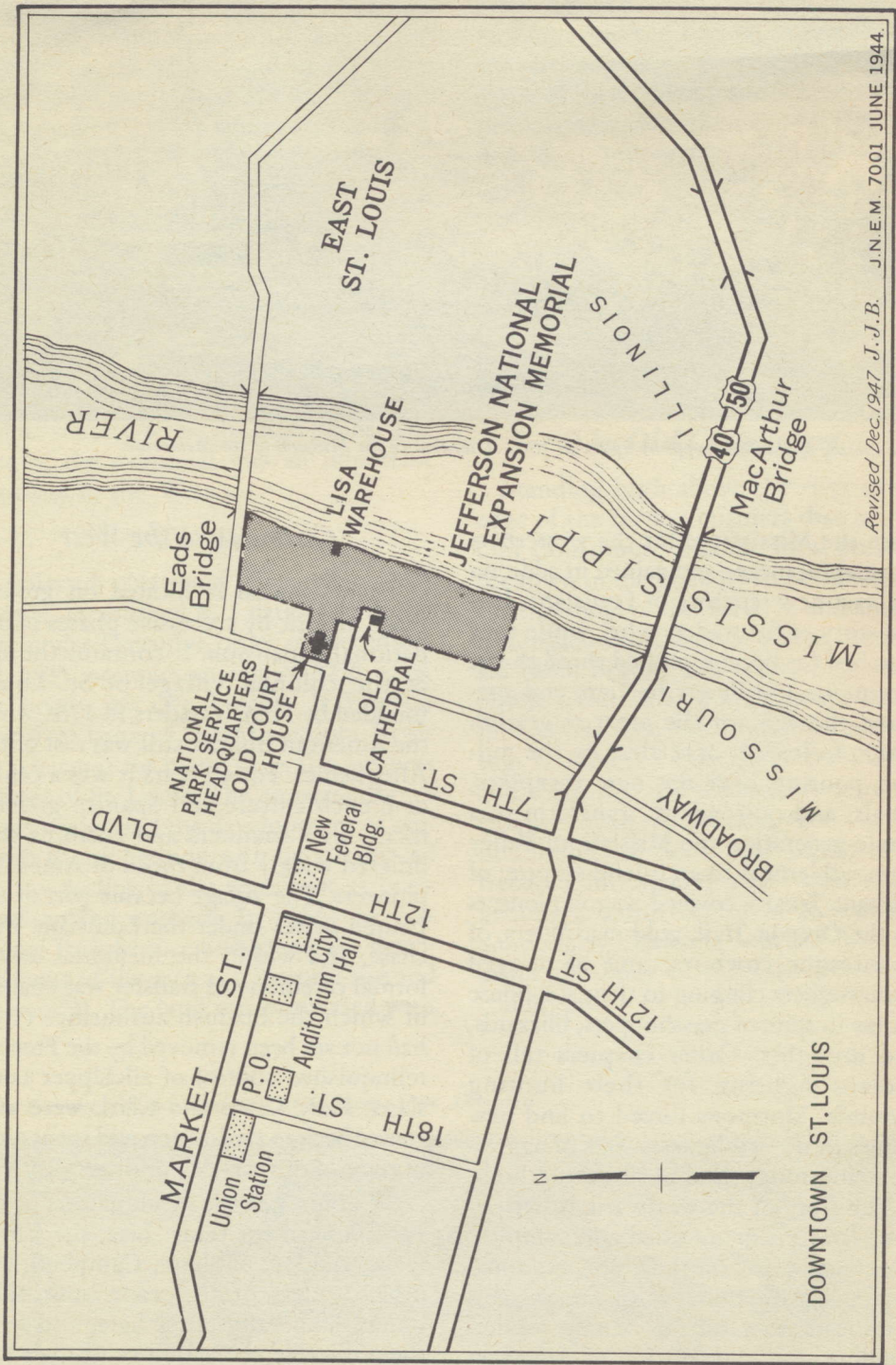
Pending an opportunity to develop the memorial area with Federal funds, an agreement has been made with the city of St. Louis for the temporary use of a portion of the area for public parking, the revenues being applied toward a program of landscaping improvements and civic use.

Administration

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial is administered by the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior. A superintendent, whose address is 415 Market Street, St. Louis 2, Mo., is in immediate charge.

The Lisa Warehouse (The Old Rock House).





Revised Dec. 1947 J. J. B. J. N. E. M. 7001 JUNE 1944.

VICINITY MAP

DOWNTOWN ST. LOUIS