

# THE GATEWAY GUIDE

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Fall 1984

JEFFERSON NATIONAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL



Joseph Matthews © 1981 All Rights Reserved

## A Monument for Our Time

At 630 feet, the Gateway Arch is truly an engineering marvel of the 20th century. This towering memorial stands in silence but dominates the St. Louis skyline. As out of town visitors traverse the highway systems of downtown St. Louis, they are taken by complete surprise the first time they witness this spectacle of 42,878 tons of stainless steel and concrete.

As you descend into the Arch's visitor center you will discover a museum unique in design and rich in culture. To understand

the Arch, which commemorates the past, you must study the pattern of American history between 1800-1900 which is presented in the Museum of Westward Expansion.

Thomas Jefferson set the stage for a series of events in United States and world history that persists even today. His vision was in purchasing the Louisiana Territory from Napoleon of France, an act which doubled the size of the United States. The frontier West was eventually rolled back by

whatever means necessary, and the idea that Jefferson masterminded took on a force of its own. It was finally given flesh when a continental United States bordered on two oceans.

The giant steel Arch is symbolic of a time when massive growth, cultural upheavals, and technological advancements dominated the western scene. Quietly consider these thoughts as you gaze from the windows at the top of the Arch. The West spreading forward in front

of you is still considered the land of opportunity. The Gateway Arch is a monument to the spirit of those people in the last century who accepted the challenge of that opportunity.

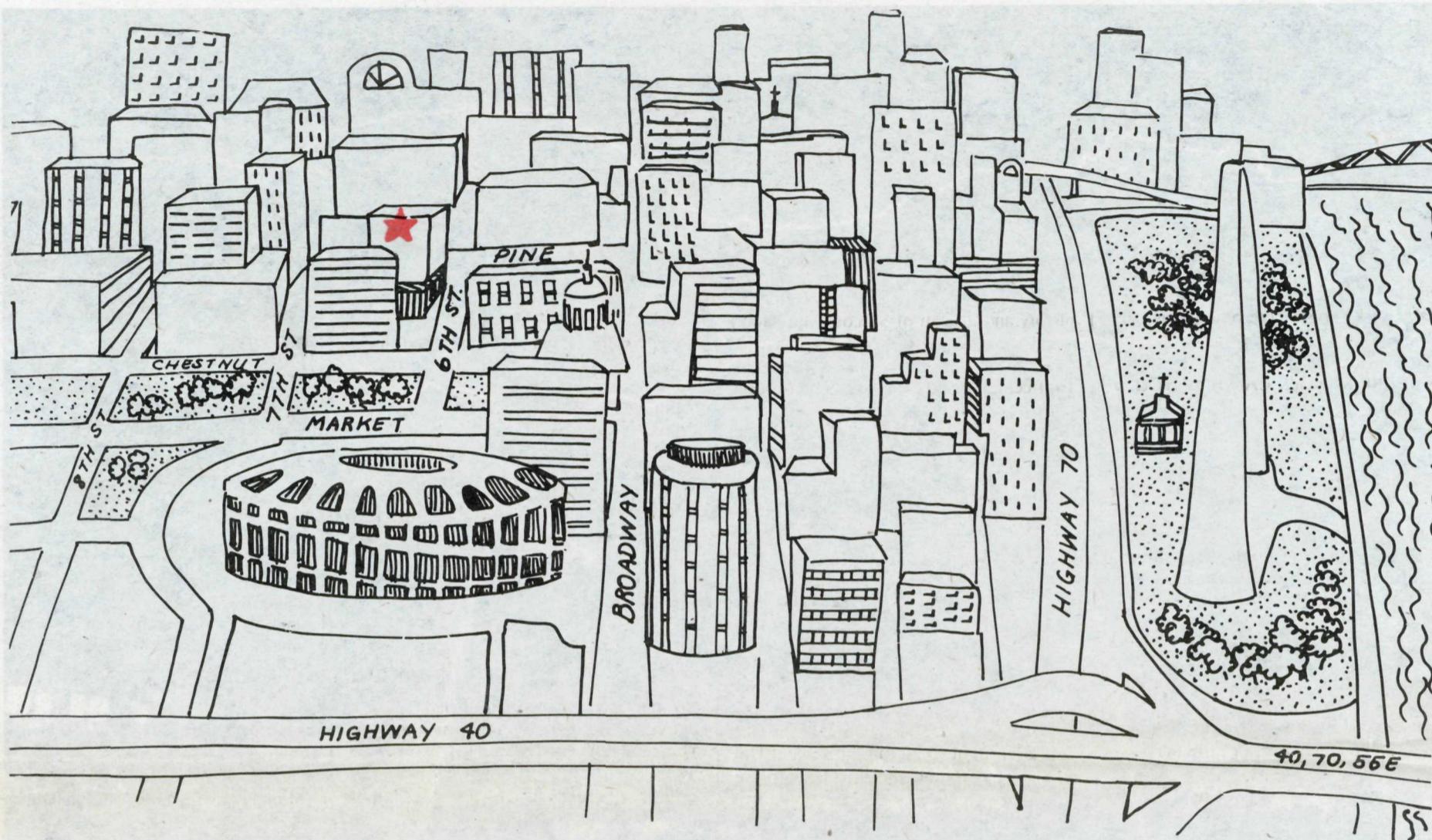
—Bobby Norfolk

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Historical Association

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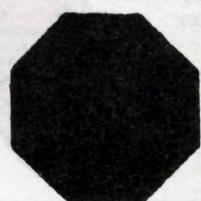
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## Have a Safe Visit

The National Park Service places great emphasis on providing a safe environment for all visitors. Please help us maintain our park's good safety record.

Parents, please keep your children with you at all times, or under direct observation, especially near the outdoor ponds.

Watch for stairs, uneven floor levels and steps in the Old Courthouse.

Watch for sudden steps, roped areas and uneven floor levels in the Museum.

Keep children off the fountain in the Gateway Arch lobby. The water they splash creates slick spots where others may fall.

Uniformed park rangers patrol the park grounds. IF YOU NEED ASSISTANCE, ANY PARK RANGER CAN HELP YOU.

## Disabled Access

We encourage disabled visitors to contact us in advance to arrange special services. Please stop at the information desk for immediate assistance.

### FOR DEAF VISITORS

Teletype units are available at the information desk; the park information phone, (314) 425-4465, also provides this service.

### FOR BLIND VISITORS

Special tours of the Museum of Westward Expansion are available. Please make arrangements at the information desk, or call (314) 425-6010 for tour reservations.

### FOR VISITORS IN WHEELCHAIRS

Because of steps at the loading areas, the ride to the top of the Arch requires assistance. Visitors must be able to be lifted from their wheelchairs into and out of the tram cars. Access is possible with assistance from friends or relatives. Please state that tickets are for a person in a wheelchair when purchasing.

ACCESSIBLE RESTROOMS ARE AVAILABLE AT THE OLD COURTHOUSE, MUSEUM OF WESTWARD EXPANSION, AND VISITOR CENTER LOBBY.

### OPERATION HOURS

Visitor Center: summer — 8:00 am to 10:00 pm; winter — 9:00 am to 6:00 pm  
Old Courthouse: year round — 8:00 am to 4:30 pm



## Gateway to The West

"Gateway to the West" examines the history and growth of St. Louis in relationship to America's westward expansion. The majority of people heading west in the 19th century used St. Louis as their outfitting and organizing city. St. Louis served as the emporium supplying the West with commercial goods.

The 30 minute film highlights early French settlement and influence along the Mississippi River Valley. The early history of the region from the French and Indian

War to the arrival of steamboats in St. Louis is depicted. Other forces and events which shaped the West are discussed in the movie, including the war with Mexico, the gold rush and the construction of the railroads.

St. Louis served as the Gateway to the West for many years as people and goods headed west, funneling through the city's streets. The film celebrates this rich heritage. It is shown daily in the Old Courthouse.

## Time of The West

"Time of the West" presents an excellent overview of the history of the West in the 19th century. This 35 minute movie creates an eloquent mood as the Old West is brought to life on the screen. The movie transports the audience back to the time of Lewis and Clark, the mountain men, the gold rush, and the railroads.

"Time of the West" delicately blends westward expansion history with the physical beauty of the West. Viewing the

majestic mountains and the prairie grasslands, one feels the same attraction for the western landscape that the explorers and settlers felt in the last century. The harmony created on the screen between the beauty of the West and the sounds of western life conveys a feeling of respect for the men and women who ventured forth in the time of the West. The film is shown daily in Tucker Theatre, Arch Visitor Center lobby.



## Monument to The Dream

"Monument to the Dream" depicts the construction of the Gateway Arch, America's tallest monument. The construction of the Arch is traced from its conception on the drawing board to the placement of the last stainless steel section.

The 28 minute film examines the ingenuity and complexity of the Arch design as the narrator guides the audience on a visual journey through each phase of construction. As the movie proceeds, the viewer watches the workers weld the plates

of stainless steel and pour the concrete to create the 630-foot Arch.

The Gateway Arch honors the explorers, settlers, and pioneers who helped expand America's boundaries to the West Coast. The Arch is also a tribute to the men who had the courage and foresight to build this colossal structure — an engineering masterpiece and symbol of America's progress. The film is shown daily in Tucker Theatre, Arch Visitor Center lobby.

## Folklife Lives!

The Folklife Program at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial presents traditional performers and craftspeople at the Gateway Arch and Old Courthouse. Traditional culture reflecting the themes, story and artifacts of the Museum of Westward Expansion and the Old Courthouse is presented through public programs, seminars, community contacts, festivals and exhibits. The Folklife Program attempts to



install an appreciation for the traditional arts which are as vital today (though changed over time) as they were in the early times of the West.

Demonstrations of such crafts and trades as sheepraising, blacksmithing, saddlemaking, quilting, cooperage (barrel making) and basketmaking are scheduled for the Museum of Westward Expansion from May through the summer. Musical programs ranging from cowboy singing and old time fiddling to recanters of the blues are also planned for the spring and summer months. During the rest of the year, the Folklife Program plans activities for Black Heritage Month, the St. Louis Storytelling Festival and other special events. For more information call (314) 425-6004.



Jefferson National Expansion Historical Association publishes the GATEWAY GUIDE in cooperation with the National Park Service.

The association is a non-profit corporation which exists solely to support the National Park Service in programs of interpretation, education, research and publications.

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# 1985 IS A DOUBLE ANNIVERSARY YEAR!

50 YEARS AGO — THE JEFFERSON NATIONAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1935

20 YEARS AGO — THE GATEWAY ARCH CONSTRUCTION WAS COMPLETED IN 1965

# Honoring the Past

In 1934 a group of St. Louis citizens formed the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Association. Led by lawyer Luther Ely Smith and Mayor Bernard Dickmann, the group wanted to establish a park and memorial on the city's riverfront to honor Thomas Jefferson. The association succeeded in capturing the interest of Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes and President Franklin D. Roosevelt. As a result, on December 21, 1935, Roosevelt established the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Historic Site as part of the National Park System.

What then, is the relationship between the Gateway Arch and the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Historic Site? Why was an arch built? Why is the park located in St. Louis? These are all frequent questions that the National Park Service rangers are asked. The clues to the answers are in the name of the park.

The first clue is "Memorial." As defined in Webster's Dictionary, a memorial is something that keeps remembrances alive or something that commemorates. The association members had a strong idea as to what they wanted the memorial to be: "The purpose of the Memorial is not only to commemorate the past but also, and especially, to keep alive in the present and in the future the daring and untrammelled spirit that inspired Thomas Jefferson...; the spirit that moved pioneers and heroes of thought and action from all the world to press westward with a constructive energy and courage scarcely equalled in history; the spirit that conceived and made possible the territorial integrity and national greatness of the United States of America."

This memorial was built to honor the people who left their eastern and midwestern lifestyles for the unknown adventures awaiting them on the western frontier. Such people included carpenter James Marshall, who worked at Sutter's Fort in California. He found the first gold nugget in 1848 — a discovery which altered the course of western history. William Ashley recruited young men to trap for beaver pelts in the early 1820s and founded the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. William H. Jackson was an artist who immortalized the Oregon Trail with his sketches. He was also the first photographer to capture images of the Yellowstone region for the country to see. Then there was Elizabeth Bacon, who was swept off her feet by a young, ambitious West Point graduate. She accompanied her soldier husband to the frontier and spent her life defending his reputation after his controversial death at the Battle of the Little Bighorn. He of course, was George Arm-



© Art Grossmann Photos

strong Custer. The memorial symbolizes Bethenia Owens Adair's struggle to practice medicine in Oregon, and Elinore P. Stewart's attempt to homestead by herself in Montana.

Ordinary folks were drawn to the western reaches of our country, hoping for a better place to live, work and raise children. The park memorializes the struggles and defeats, as well as the triumphs of the people involved in the westward expansion movement. Think of Sacajawea, the young Indian guide, interpreter and mother who was the only woman to accompany the Lewis and Clark Expedition. There were homesteaders whose crops were devastated by weather, grasshopper plagues or prairie fires. Imagine the feeling the overlanders felt at seeing 100 fresh graves in as many miles. These victims of cholera epidemics and accidents never realized their dreams. Put yourself in the place of the American Indian, agonizing over diminishing buffalo herds and less and less land on which to hunt and roam. These are the people the Gateway Arch commemorates.

The second clue is "National Historic Site." "It is a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States," decrees the National Historic Sites Act of 1935. The riverfront area was chosen for the park because it is the original site of Old St. Louis, founded in

1764 by Pierre Laclede and Auguste Chouteau as a fur trading post. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries St. Louis played a significant role in westward expansion. The city was the source for western commercial and economic ventures.

St. Louis also served as the starting point for many pioneer journeys. Steamboats lined the levee, which was cluttered with cargo. The city streets were filled with blacksmith and gun shops, taverns, fur trading headquarters, general stores and warehouses. As early as 1803-04 Meriwether Lewis acquired supplies here while William Clark drilled and trained men in preparation for the expedition to the Pacific Ocean. Twenty years later rendezvous-bound caravans left from here with supplies needed by mountain men in the Rocky Mountains. California and Oregon-bound emigrants, anxious to pursue their dreams, purchased their covered wagons and supplies here. Soldiers could be found milling about awaiting orders sending them to frontier army posts. From here their dreams of the westward trek became a reality. The original city site on the riverfront is the national historic site being commemorated.

Finally, why was an arch built? In 1947-48 an architectural competition was held to determine the design of the memorial. Eero Saarinen submitted the winning entry. Born in 1910 in Kirkkonummi, Finland, Saarinen moved with his family to the United States in 1922. His father, Eliel, was a prominent architect and in 1936 Eero joined his father's firm — Saarinen, Saarinen and Associates. When the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial competition was announced, both father and son submitted designs. Eero's stainless steel Gateway Arch won over 171 competitive entries. Saarinen submitted a design which was simple, familiar, yet very unique and impressive. The Gateway Arch became the symbol of pioneer spirit, the gateway to the West, and the memorial to Jefferson's dreams.

As you gaze at this beautiful, immense 630-foot structure, take a minute to reflect on exactly what the Gateway Arch is symbolizing. Think of Thomas Jefferson envisioning a continental nation. Think of pioneer women walking alongside covered wagons, mountain men trapping beaver, the explorer encountering grizzly bears and a sodbuster living in her sod house. Imagine the excitement, anticipation, and fear. Remember too the American Indian traditional way of life which was drastically altered by the impact of westward expansion. The Gateway Arch memorializes all these things — the price paid, the energy required, and the dreams realized in settling the American West.

—By Barb Consolo



Eero Saarinen

1764 by Pierre Laclede and Auguste Chouteau as a fur trading post. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries St. Louis played a significant role in westward expansion.

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 Lunch 11:00 A.M. - 3:00 P.M.  
 Dinner 5:00 P.M. - 11:00 P.M.

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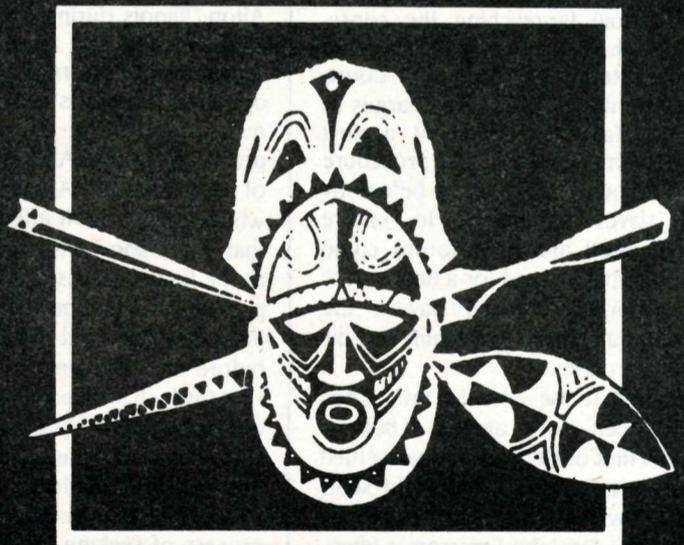
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## A Trial for Freedom

Dred Scott. The name sounds familiar to the visitor standing in the west hallway of the Old Courthouse. Memories of high school history class are stirred. Wasn't Dred Scott a slave who sued for his freedom? What was the outcome of his trial?

For many visitors a few moments are needed to remember the particulars of the Dred Scott case. For others, March 6, 1857 is a date in American history which is hard to forget. On that date Supreme Court Chief Justice Roger B. Taney read the Court's decision in the Dred Scott case. The decision declared that because he was both a Negro and a slave Dred Scott was not a citizen of the United States and therefore had no right to sue in a court of law. The Missouri Compromise of 1820, which had prohibited slavery in the western territories, was declared unconstitutional on the grounds that Congress did not have the power to pass legislation forbidding slavery. Such laws deprived citizens of their private property. The decision thus denied Scott's bid for freedom and returned him to slavery.

The lasting significance of this decision was its impact on the nation. It further divided Americans over the issue of slavery. This division eventually led to civil war between the southern and northern sections of the country.

Dred and his wife Harriet probably did not realize how far-reaching the consequences of their action would become when they entered the St. Louis Courthouse on April 6, 1846 to file charges of trespass for false imprisonment against their owner, Irene Emerson. This procedure had been followed many times before by Missouri slaves attempting to secure freedom. If Scott and his attorney could prove that Scott had lived for a time in free territories which prohibited slavery, the state of Missouri would grant him and his family their freedom.

It appeared to be an easy task. Dred Scott had been born around 1800 in Virginia. His first owner, Peter Blow, settled in St. Louis in 1830 and had brought Scott with him. Blow then sold Scott sometime before 1833 to Dr. John Emerson, a physician residing in St. Louis. In December, 1833 Emerson began a military career as an army doctor. He served at both Fort Armstrong at Rock Island, Illinois and at Fort Snelling in Minnesota, then a part of the Wisconsin Territory. Dred Scott was with Emerson at both forts until 1842, even though slavery was prohibited in Illinois by its state constitution and the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, and in Minnesota by the Missouri Compromise of 1820.

In 1842 Emerson was sent to Florida. He left his wife and Dred, now married to Harriet, in St. Louis with Mrs. Emerson's

father. The doctor died soon afterwards, leaving the Scotts to his wife. Three years later the slaves began legal proceedings against Mrs. Emerson in pursuit of their freedom.

How did Dred Scott, an illiterate slave, know to sue for his freedom? All the details are not known, but strong evidence points to a white abolitionist lawyer, Francis Butter Murdoch, and to Reverend John R. Anderson, a former slave. Both men had lived in Alton, Illinois during the Elijah P. Lovejoy abolition riots and murders. Murdoch had served as city attorney and Anderson had operated Lovejoy's printing press. Both men moved to St. Louis, where Murdoch practiced law and Anderson was the pastor of the Second African Baptist Church which Harriet Scott attended. It is possible that Anderson convinced Murdoch to act as the Scotts' counsel. It was Murdoch who performed the required legal work to initiate the suit, but he left for California before the case came to trial.

Murdoch's departure left the Scotts without a lawyer. At this time the sons and sons-in-law of Peter Blow, Dred's former owner, helped with the suit. They posted bond, secured attorneys, and took over the process of seeking the Scotts' freedom.

The first trial occurred on June 30, 1847, in a courtroom on the first floor, west wing of the St. Louis Courthouse. The Scotts lost this case on a legal technicality. A motion for a new trial was granted but three long years passed before the second trial occurred. On January 12, 1850, in the same courtroom as the first trial, the second trial was held and was decided in the Scotts' favor. Dred and Harriet Scott were now free people. Their freedom was only temporary, however, for Mrs. Emerson appealed the decision to the Missouri Supreme Court.



Harriet and Dred Scott

Mrs. Emerson then moved to Massachusetts and married Dr. Calvin Clifford Chaffee, an abolitionist physician. When she left St. Louis her businessman brother, John F. A. Sanford, took over her legal affairs. It was wrongly assumed from this time on that the ownership of the Scotts had been transferred from Mrs. Emerson to her brother John Sanford.

The Missouri Supreme Court appeal was heard in November 1851 and the court announced its decision in March 1852. From all indications the case, as appealed, was still a genuine "freedom" case. At this time, however, the Missouri Supreme Court justices injected politics into the case.

This was done in an effort to keep Missouri's antislavery Senator Thomas Hart Benton from winning re-election. His enemies on the court hoped to crush Benton by overthrowing all past decisions based on the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 which prohibited slavery. The supreme court thus reversed Missouri's "once free always free" principle, reversed the lower court's decision, and sent Dred Scott back into slavery.

On November 2, 1852 Dred Scott's new lawyer, Roswell Field, filed suit in federal court against John F. A. Sanford. The assumption that Sanford now was the legal owner of the Scotts made the case eligible for the federal court system. Scott, as a citizen of Missouri, suing Sanford, as a citizen of New York, created a federal case on the grounds of diversity of citizenship.

Dred Scott v. John F. A. Sanford was heard by the federal circuit court in a rented room on the second floor of the Papin Building, which once stood near where the north leg of the Arch is located today. The verdict returned was in Sanford's favor. Field then appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

In February 1856, almost 10 years after the Scotts filed their initial suit, the case was argued before the Supreme Court. After several consultations, the justices became deadlocked and ordered the case to be reargued at the next term, in December 1856.

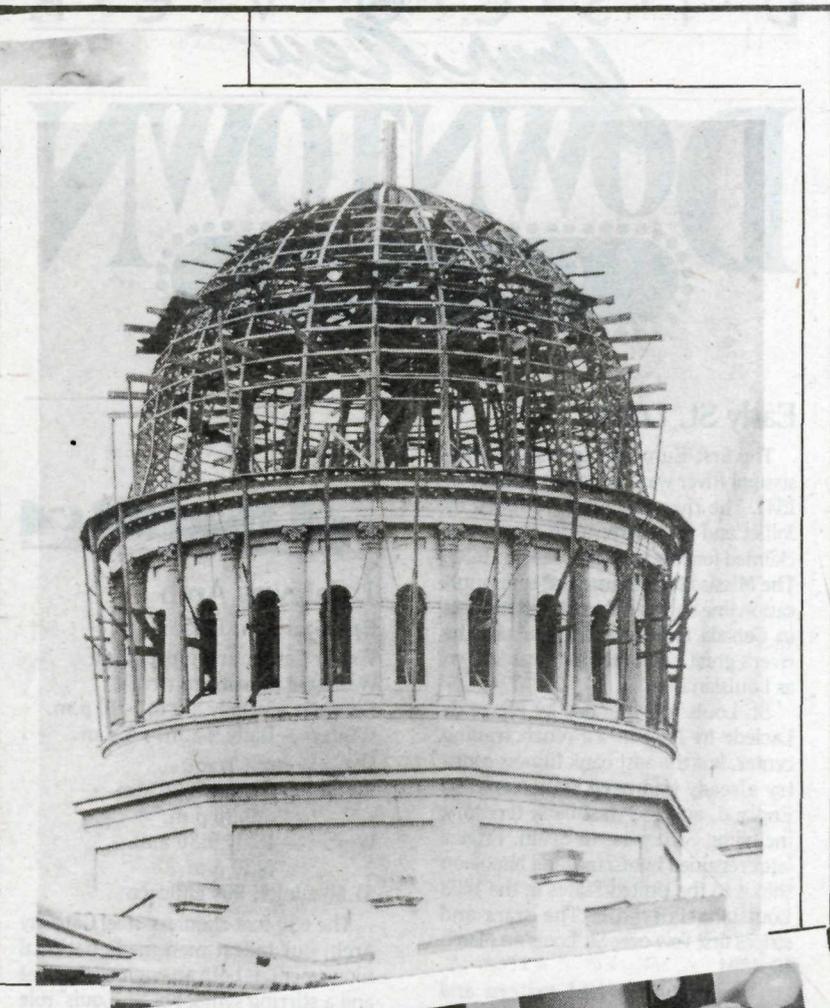
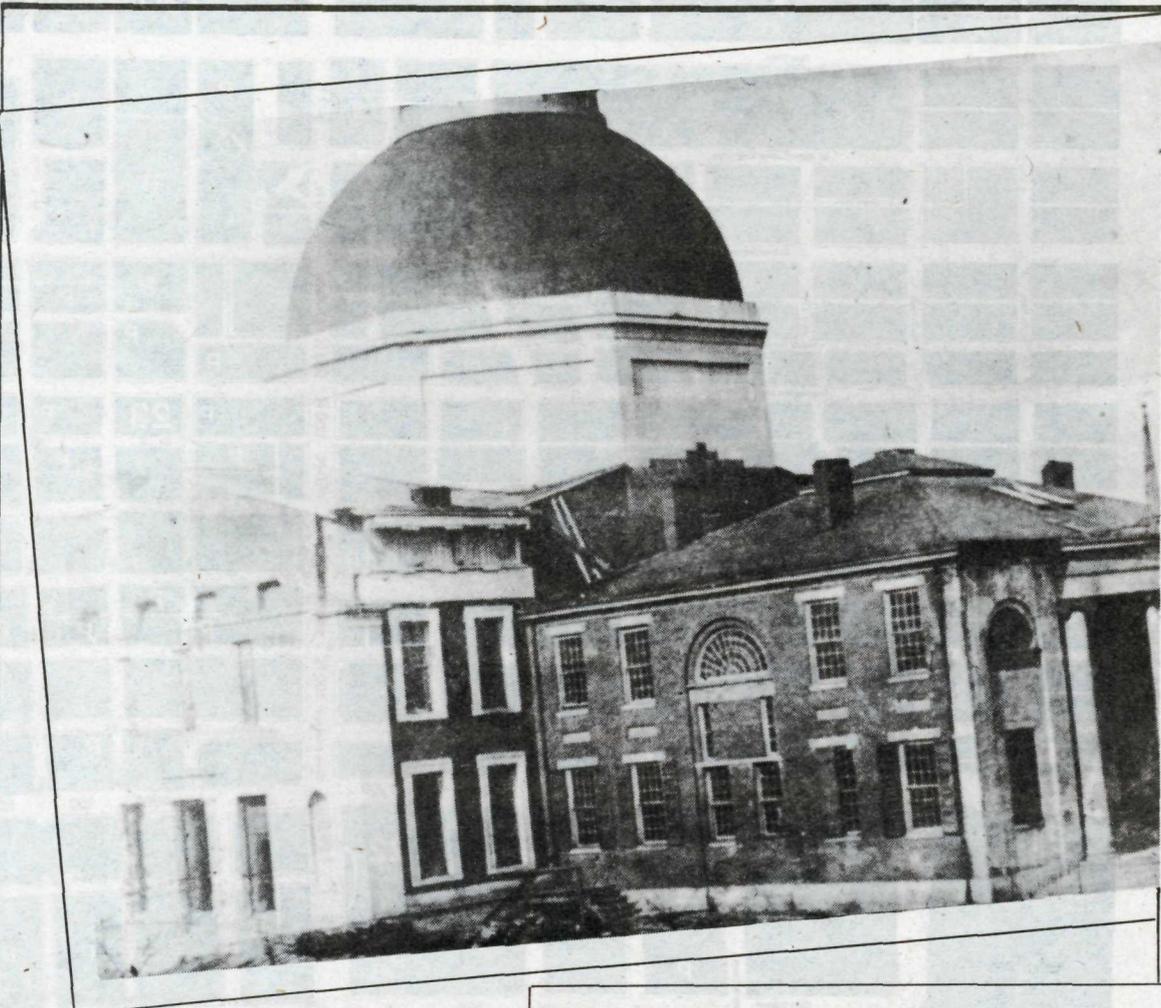
On March 4, 1857 James Buchanan was sworn in as the 15th president of the United States. In his inaugural address he proclaimed that the Supreme Court would soon hand down a decision that would settle the slavery question once and for all. Nothing could have been further from the truth. The Court's decision of March 6, 1857, which deprived Negro slaves of their citizenship rights and nullified the Missouri Compromise, intensified the already existing tension between the North and South. Violent reactions against the Court and against any more compromise resulted in the bloodiest war this nation has known.

Shortly after Dred's final bid for freedom was denied, ownership of the Scotts was transferred to Taylor Blow, the son of Peter Blow. On May 26, 1857 Dred and Harriet Scott appeared in the St. Louis Courthouse with Taylor Blow, who formally freed them. They made their final official appearance in the building on May 4, 1848 to receive licenses to remain in Missouri as "free Negroes." Dred Scott died on September 17, 1858 after enjoying a little over 15 months of freedom. He is buried in St. Louis' Calvary Cemetery.

Today, visitors to the Old Courthouse can stand in the west hallway where the historic case had its beginnings. They can view plaques bearing the portraits of Dred Scott and his family. The Scotts' faces are a reminder of the human dignity involved in the case which began so simply, but which caused so much tragedy.

—by Jody Adkins

# INSIDE THE COURTHOUSE



## The Old Courthouse Gets a Facelift

The renovation of the Old Courthouse is in full swing. Huge scaffolds surround the building, adding a skeleton-like appearance. Many of the windows have been removed to be re-enforced and repainted. Planks of wood temporarily cover the windows. Curious visitors are attracted inside, where they learn that the building is not being torn down.

A 500-day contract, which began in October 1983, will result in a newly painted courthouse by February 1985. Approximately two-and-a-half months will be spent at each corner of the building for purposes of scaffolding, repair of windows, stone replacement, blasting and painting.

Removal of the paint is an interesting process. A different type of blasting is being used to remove the old paint. Since the Old Courthouse dates back to 1839, special care is needed so as not to destroy the historic limestone. Crushed walnut shells, a softer abrasive, will be used in blasting instead of sand. A chemical solution will be applied to the brick portions of the building to remove paint.

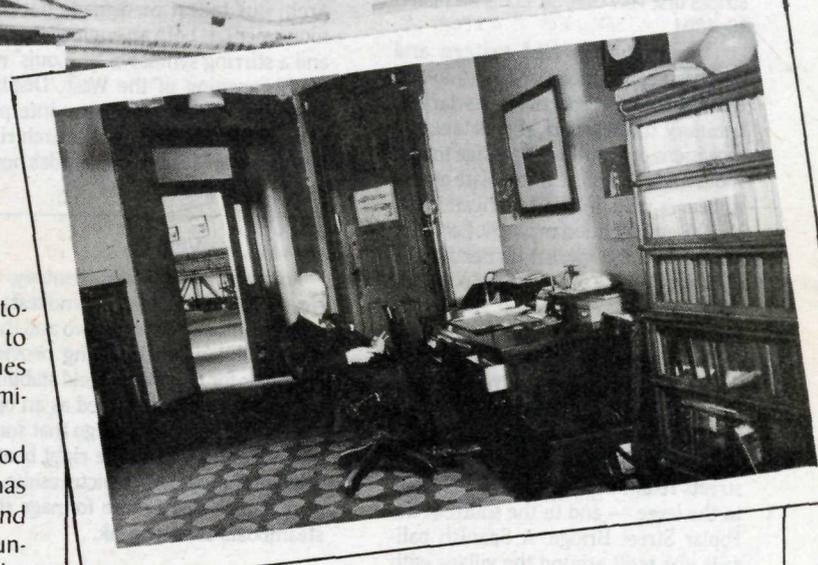
A wheelchair lift will be installed at the west entrance of the Old Courthouse, making the building accessible to the first floor for all visitors. Renovation of the interior dome will begin in summer 1984 to restore 19th century paintings and repair unsightly flaws. The Old Courthouse will be open during the entire renovation.

## Inside the Old Courthouse

Sometimes a building becomes such an integral, day-to-day fixture in our lives that we barely take the time to acknowledge its existence. The Old Courthouse sometimes suffers that fate because it is overshadowed by a more dominant feature on the riverfront — the Gateway Arch.

Now, during the Old Courthouse's renovation, is a good time to stop and reassess what the building means and has meant to the citizens of this country. The history, politics and social changes which occurred in the Old Courthouse's rotunda and courtrooms have affected all of our lives — from the newspapers we read to our responsibility to vote to our constitutional guarantee of liberty.

History is made of people and their environment. History was made everyday in the Old Courthouse.



# D · I · S · C · O · V · E · R

Your New

# DOWNTOWN

## Gateway Trail

### Early St. Louis

The first European to find the Mississippi River was Hernando de Soto in 1541. The river was partly explored by Joliet and Marquette in 1673 and was claimed for France by La Salle in 1682. The Mississippi became the communication line between French settlements in Canada and New Orleans, and the river's great basin territory was known as Louisiana.

St. Louis was founded by Pierre de Laclède in 1764 as a French trading center, but the east bank Illinois country already had been transferred to England, and the west bank territory, including St. Louis, to Spain. France later regained Louisiana, and Napoleon sold it to the United States in the 1803 Louisiana Purchase. The stars and stripes first flew over St. Louis on March 10, 1804.

The great river had eastern and northern connections up the Ohio and Illinois rivers, respectively. Its largest tributary, the Missouri, stirred tantalizing visions of a northwest passage to rich India trade as well as immediate access to beaver pelts in the American West. Its strategic location made St. Louis for many years the market center for the fur trade and the provisioning point for western travel, exploration and settlement — the Gateway to the West.

The original village of St. Louis was within the present site of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, but its blocks were soon extended north into the Laclède's Landing area — where the streets retain their original steep slope to the levee — and to the south of the Poplar Street Bridge. A Spanish palisade was built around the village with stone corner towers and a main tower at approximately 4th and Walnut streets, site of Fort San Carlos.

The Creole settlers built houses of square-hewn vertical logs, plastered and whitewashed, with steep hip roofs that projected over broad porches. Each household had the use of a common field, a strip about 192.5 feet by 1.5 miles, extending west to present Jefferson Ave. The settlers shared large outlying commons, bordered by rail fences, for woodcutting and stock grazing.

After the great fire of 1849 destroyed all that remained of the Creole buildings in the riverfront blocks, the area was rebuilt with warehouses and commercial buildings that made extensive use of the new technology of iron interior columns and ornamental cast-iron facades. All these buildings were removed in clearance for the Jefferson Memorial and construction of the Gateway Arch, but some of the same building types survive in the Laclède's Landing blocks.

Where seasonal changes are indicated in admission schedules, "summer" is Memorial Day to Labor Day, inclusive.



### 1 Gateway Arch

Eero Saarinen, 1965

Visitor Center and Museum of Westward Expansion (free)

Summer — Daily 8 a.m. - 10 p.m.

Winter — Daily 9 a.m. - 6 p.m.

Gateway Arch Tram:

Summer — Daily 8:30 a.m. - 9:30 p.m.

Winter — Daily 9:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.

\$1.50 adults, 50¢ children

The 630-foot stainless-steel Gateway Arch, our tallest man-made national monument, is both an engineering feat and a stirring symbol of St. Louis' role in the opening of the West. Displays in Visitor Center Museum interpret pioneer life. South leg of the arch rises from the site of Pierre de Laclède's house and trading post.

### 2 The Levee

For much of the 19th-century, the riverfront was a forest of smokestacks with steamboats moored two and three deep. Belgian-block paving provided footholds for dray horses and stabilized the slope. The levee served as an open warehouse piled with cargo that somehow found its way to the right boat or wagon. Though not so picturesque, today's barges carry more tonnage than steamboats at their peak.



### 3 Eads Bridge

James Buchanan Eads, 1874

This was the world's first steel truss bridge and the first in the United States to have piers built within pneumatic caissons. Its chrome steel was an innovative material. The steamboat was doomed when railroads reached St. Louis via the now unused lower deck joined to south-side yards by a tunnel under 8th St.

### 4 The Admiral

Mazie Krebs, 1940

The vacant mooring south of Eads Bridge awaits the return of the biggest river excursion boat ever built. The streamlined Art Deco craft is to be re-conditioned for permanent docking as an amusement and shopping attraction.



### 5 Goldenrod Showboat

Capt. W. R. Markle, 1909

After years of entertaining river towns, the Goldenrod tied up in St. Louis in 1937 and today presents musical reviews and ragtime. Buffet dinners.

### 6 First Street Forum

Tuesday-Saturday 11 a.m. - 6 p.m.

Sunday (April-September) 1-5 p.m.

Exhibitions of up to two months often are complemented by related performances and lectures in this non-profit art and cultural center on the first floor of Raeder Place.

### 7 Laclède's Landing

A 19th century warehouse district on original granite-paved levee slope adapted to restaurants, offices, galleries and entertainment. Region's most notable iron facade at 1st and Morgan.

### 8 Old Cathedral

Joseph C. Laveille and George Morton, 1834

Cathedral open daily.

Summer — 6:30 a.m. - 9 p.m.

Winter — 6:30 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Adjoining museum open daily.

10 a.m. - 5 p.m. Admission 25¢

The first cathedral west of the Mississippi, its site reserved by Laclède in 1764. Two log churches and a brick cathedral preceded this building which stimulated Greek Revival style in this region. Its rank of minor basilica, bestowed by Pope John XXIII, recognizes early service as mother church to the Middle West.



### 9 Old Courthouse

Henry Singleton, Robert S. Mitchell, William Rumbold, 1839-1862

Daily, 8 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

In various periods until 1930, city, county, state and federal courts were convened in this and earlier buildings on the site. The first two trials of the historic Dred Scott slavery case were in the west wing. Rumbold's iron dome, a year older than the U.S. Capitol dome, was an engineering innovation. The rotunda, 161 feet high, has four galleries

and murals by Carl Wimar. Historical exhibits in first-floor rooms.

### 10 Kiener Plaza

Early roads converged on this block with its easy Market St. slope to the levee and old riverfront city market. Westward travel over St. Charles Rock Road to cross-state Boone's Lick Road began here. Plaza and fountain (*The Runner*, William Zorach) draw visitors and office workers for sack lunches and sunning.

### 11 Sports Hall of Fame

Daily 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.

\$2 adults, \$1 children

Great players and events of baseball, football, hockey, tennis, golf and other sports are commemorated in lower-level hall of Busch Stadium. Equipment, uniforms, trophies, photos, films, well-stocked souvenir shop.

### 12 National Bowling Hall of Fame and Museum

Daily 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

\$3 adults, \$1.50 children

Traces the history of bowling from 5200 B.C. to present. Hands-on computerized games, turn-of-the-century and modern bowling lanes and the

American Bowling Congress and Women's International Bowling Congress Hall of Fame.

### 13 Eugene Field House

Tuesday-Saturday 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Sunday 12-5 p.m.

\$1 adults, 50¢ children

The boyhood home of the "children's poet" is now a children's museum of his toy and doll collections, some manuscripts. Most furnishings are from Field's Chicago home. This was one in a 12-house row of c. 1845; the other units were razed in 1936.

### 14 Mercantile Library

Henry G. Isaacs, 1889

Monday-Friday 8:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.

On the 6th floor of the 510 Locust Bldg., this subscription library holds an outstanding collection of Western Americana. Its rooms have been little changed in this century.

### 15 Mercantile Money Museum

Monday-Friday (except holidays)

9 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Exhibits from the history of coins and paper money with rare misprints, counterfeit specimens — and genuine

\$3 bills. From the internationally distinguished numismatic collection of Eric P. Newman. Podium level of the Mercantile Tower.

### 16 555 Washington Avenue

Dollar Store, Lee & Annan, before 1875; Weber & Groves, renovation, 1898

Ackley Building, 1876

Thomas Market, Hatch & Miller, 1888

This group of dilapidated but handsome buildings is the sole survivor of the Washington Ave. retail district that was developed after the opening of Eads Bridge in 1874. The Ackley has one of the city's few iron fronts. Restoration for offices and shops has begun for 1986 opening.

### 17 Union Market Building

E. E. Christopher, 1925

Markets occupied this and a previous building from 1866 until 1982 when a study of new uses was begun. Planned renovation calls for continuation of market function, addition of restaurants and shops.

### 18 Wainwright Building

Adler & Sullivan, 1892

This stylistic ancestor of today's curtain wall towers was the first esthetic expression of steel-framed architecture. Other nearby buildings demonstrate immediate and later applications of its design principles. It now serves as the main unit of the State Office Building complex.

### 19 Old Post Office

Alfred B. Mullett, 1884

The granite Second Empire edifice was built on a then outlying site. After long vacancy and controversy, it was remodeled for federal offices with commercial use of first floor and two lower levels. These receive daylight through moat-like areaways.

### 20 Shrine of St. Joseph

George Purvis, 1846; remodeled 1881

If closed, apply to rectory.

Once the focal point of a populous German parish, this baroque building is being restored with community support and much volunteer labor.

### 21 Cupples Station

Eames & Young, c. 1892

This harmonious group, originally 18 warehouses, was designed for rapid transfer of railroad freight by switching cars into the basements.



### 22 City Hall

Eckel & Mann, Harvey Ellis, 1896

The Paris Hotel de Ville was the inspiration for this competition-winning design. A spectacular feature is the four-story interior court with two grand marble staircases.

### 23 Gateway Merchandise Mart

Isaac S. Taylor, 1888

Washington Ave. became a wholesale center with loft factories once the railroads could cross the river on Eads Bridge. This splendid Romanesque warehouse, built for Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Co., was one of many that proclaimed the city's new commercial eminence. It rises from a massive granite base in bold compositions of granite, brick and terra-cotta.

### 24 Soldiers' Memorial & Museum

Mauran, Russell and Crowell and Preston J. Bradshaw, 1938

Daily 9 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Military personnel who gave their lives in both world wars are commemorated here and in the Court of Honor. The museum displays military artifacts and memorabilia. Memorial Plaza was developed between 1923 and 1960 as a civic-center replacement for blocks of shabby buildings.

### 25 Christ Church Cathedral

Leopold Eidlitz, 1867

Monday-Friday 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Saturday 9 a.m. - 12 p.m.

Sunday 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

(Call 231-3445 for guided tour)

The English Gothic seat of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Missouri has an exquisite reredos by Harry Hems of Exeter, England. The refurbished interior is adaptable to secular events.

### 26 Main Public Library

Cass Gilbert, 1912

Monday 9 a.m. - 9 p.m.

Tuesday-Saturday 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

The Italian Renaissance building houses significant reference collections. J.B.C. Lucas, who once owned most of present downtown St. Louis, lived on this site and adjacent Lucas Park. Lucas Barr, the city's first private street, extended to the west — now Locust St.

### 27 Kiel Auditorium

LaBeaume & Klein, 1934

Halls for expositions, conventions and concerts and municipal courtrooms are in this unit of Memorial Plaza development. In a house at the rear of the site, Frankie Baker killed her lover, Allen Britt, in 1899, inspiring the song, "Frankie and Johnny."

### 28 Robert Campbell House

William Fulton (?), 1851

Tuesday-Saturday 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Sunday 12 p.m. - 5 p.m.

(Closed January and February.)

\$2 adults, 50¢ children

Within the plain exterior is one of the rare museum houses in which all furnishings are original with the family and true to their period. Campbell was a prosperous fur trader, and his opulent residence is the only survivor of old Lucas Place. Two reclusive sons kept everything intact for a half century.



### 29 St. John's Catholic Church

Patrick Walsh, John Mitchell, 1860

From the Old Cathedral's decline until 1886, this was the St. Louis pro-cathedral. After that, masses were mainly for downtown workers. It was refurbished when the area was redeveloped for apartments.

### 30 Centenary United Methodist Church

Thomas Dixon, J. B. Legg, 1871

Monday-Friday 9 a.m. - 4 p.m.

One of the city's first Protestant churches, the "Cathedral of Methodism in St. Louis" dates from 1821. It has been a potent downtown influence. The white-walled auditorium with black walnut woodwork is on the upper level.

### 31 Union Station and Milles Fountain

Theodore C. Link, 1894

Carl Milles, 1940

At its peak, the Romanesque terminal with the nation's largest trainshed served some 260 trains a day. It has remained unused since 1978, but commercial conversion is planned. The fountain of 14 bronze figures offers a noisy, delightful play of water.

### Park-and-Walk Tours: Set Your Own Pace

Most locations are within three main clusters: Riverfront, Business Core, Memorial Plaza area.

### Easy Parking

Riverfront — Free on Sullivan Blvd. and the levee. (Watch for mooring rings, cables and uneven footing!) Also Laclède's Landing lots and garage and RV lot under Poplar Street Bridge.

Business Core — Metered street spaces; see map key for parking lots and garages.

Memorial Plaza — Metered street spaces; lots, garages.

### Parking Meters

Nickels — 15 minutes;

quarters — 1 hour.

### More Information and Literature

St. Louis Convention and Visitors Bureau, 421-1023.  
Downtown St. Louis, Inc., 621-5747.  
St. Louis Visitors Center, 421-1799 or 241-1764.

### How to Find It Downtown

From all parts of the metropolitan area, downtown St. Louis is easy to reach — a convenient place to shop, eat, work, live and be entertained.

The map shows attractions and activity centers, principal highways and bridges, how streets are numbered (and which are one-way), where to find 42,000 off-street parking spaces, and where to buy gasoline.

Bi-State bus lines of the entire metropolitan area converge on downtown. Bus routing information can be obtained Monday through Friday by calling 231-2345. The same area is served by several taxicab companies.

Terminals of Greyhound and Trailways buses and Amtrak trains are conveniently located. Air travelers in and out of Lambert St. Louis International Airport, 14 miles northwest of downtown, have excellent taxi and limousine service into the city. Travelers by private plane can save time by using Bi-State Parks Airport in Illinois, 3.5 miles south of downtown.

Street addresses make any downtown location easy to find. Most north-south streets are numbered according to how many blocks they are from the river and are designated "north" or "south" with Market St. the dividing line. For example, 801 N. 11th St. is eight blocks north of Market and 11 blocks west of the river. East-west streets are named, and blocks are numbered progressively from the river. So, 705 Olive St. is in the 700 block, between 7th and 8th Sts.

The map shows, along Market St., the addresses of east-west blocks, and on Tucker Blvd. (formerly 12th St.) the addresses of north-south blocks.

Published by Downtown St. Louis, Inc., © Copyright 1984, written by George McCue, retired art and urban design critic, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

## The Westering Man Thomas Jefferson

At the entrance to the Museum of Westward Expansion stands a statue of Thomas Jefferson. His gaze turns west, west from the Mississippi, west along the Missouri, west across the Stony Mountains, west down the Columbia to the Pacific.

Casually he stands, undaunted by the scope, accepting the vastness and the grandeur, contemplating the potential.

The eyes of Thomas Jefferson first turned west when he was a private citizen of the 18th century, a member of its intellectual elite, a member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. These fellows of the sciences looked upon the vast unknown and sought knowledge, knowledge that would fortify opportunity, opportunity that would open to progress, progress that would lead to improvement of the human condition. They looked west.

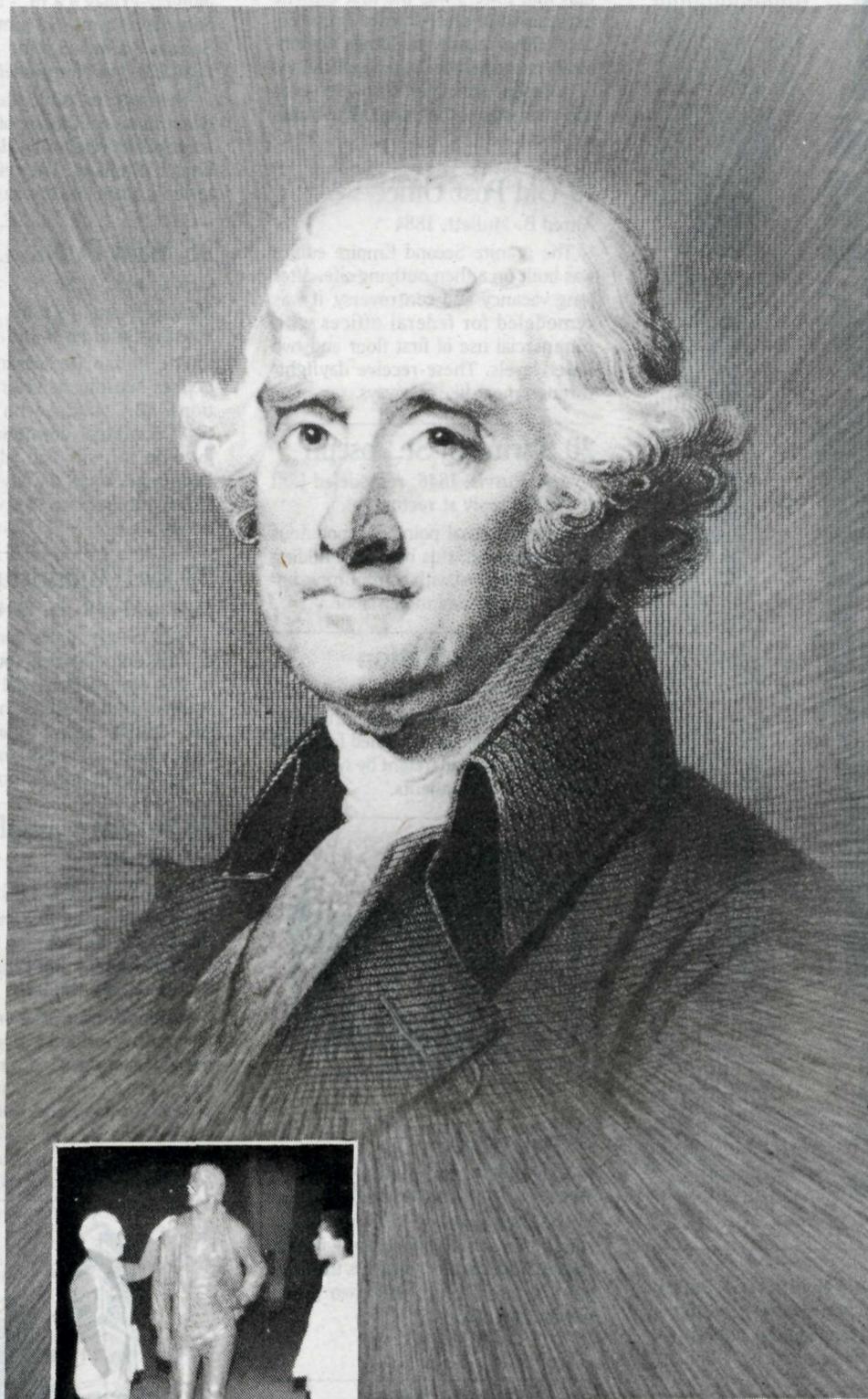
With the dawn of the 19th century, the gaze of Thomas Jefferson could turn west in an official capacity. In 1801, Jefferson assumed the presidency of the young United States which he had been so instrumental in establishing. The country loomed large, brash, ambitious. It was, however, vulnerable on its western boundary, as long as another nation controlled the Mississippi River.

Thomas Jefferson had prepared himself well for leading his people with regard to their western interests. He had researched and built a significant library of writings and maps on the American West, materials in French, Spanish and English. There was not enough known about the land west of the Mississippi, however, to satisfy Thomas Jefferson. He convinced Congress to fund a Corps of Discovery to travel up the Missouri, find its origin, and locate, if possible, connections to rivers leading to the Pacific. Meanwhile, negotiations were taking place by Americans in France to secure American access to the Mississippi River.

With unexpected good fortune, President Jefferson and Congress found that France was offering for sale its large tract of land west of the Mississippi, the Louisiana Territory. The offer presented the United States the opportunity to double its size without going to war, to secure the Mississippi River, and to have a reserve of land and other resources with "consequences" which would "extend to the most distant posterity."

For the first time, the nation considered the advisability of an expansionist philosophy. Questions of the constitutionality of such an act arose. Questions of how to pay for such a purchase occupied much discussion. Questions of ability to govern the "distant" land seemed reasonable. Jefferson convinced Congress to act on the offer, to make the purchase and deal with the details later. For Jefferson, no question of why prevailed, no question of how to seemed a worthy deterrent.

In the Louisiana Purchase, President Jefferson saw a secure western border and



sure access to the Mississippi. Citizen-scholar Jefferson saw the fulfillment of a dream to explore and to come to know the American West. Political philosopher Jefferson saw another step taken in the fulfillment of a dream of a nation which would span the continent from coast to coast with a government nurtured from "the nest from which all America(s), North and South, is to be peopled."

Spring 1804. The Corps of Discovery headed by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark sat in Illinois across from the mouth of the Missouri. They were preparing to embody the spirit and mind of Thomas Jefferson and carry them west, west across the plains, west across the mountains, west to the Pacific. In part, Jefferson's instructions to them read:

To Captain Meriwether Lewis, esq. Capt of the 1st regimt of Infantry of the U.S. of A.

The object of your mission is to explore the Missouri River, and such principal stream of it, as, by its course and com-

munication with the waters of the Pacific ocean, whether the Columbia, Oregon, Colorado, or any other river may offer the most direct and practicable water communication across this continent for the purposes of commerce . . . .

— draw maps, chart longitudes and latitudes, make yourself acquainted with the names of the nations and their numbers, their languages, customs, etc....

— notice the soil, its growth and vegetable productions, present animals and evidence of extinct ones....

— Treat the natives in the most friendly manner....

TH. J. PR. U.S. of A.

January 1807. Lewis reported to Congress and the president on approximately 8,000 miles of experience. Eventually, journals of the expedition would be published, maps would be printed. Thomas Jefferson finally knew the American West. Plans could be made.

No easy northwest passage existed, par-

ticularly none of waterways. The near half of the West was broad grasslands which would soon be labeled "the great American desert," unfit for agriculture. The far half was mountainous with a fertile, hospitable coast.

President Jefferson foresaw little immediate need for the Upper Louisiana Territory, especially after he found that no commerce across it with the Pacific could be effected. He envisioned the area as an exclusively Indian territory where their societies could gradually and peacefully learn to live on less land and learn to take up livelihoods which would fit in with the American main culture. Eventually, Jefferson thought, the Indians would be able to be assimilated into American society.

By the last year of Jefferson's presidency, Indians from east of the Mississippi had begun to move west. Most notable were the Cherokee, a people Jefferson had known and admired since his childhood. It would take until 1840 before "removal" was substantially completed. Difficult as it was, removal of the Indians from east of the Mississippi to west of it was accomplished. Removal of the white residents from the Upper Louisiana, in order to leave it wholly to the Indians, proved to be ineffectual. But, more significantly, it proved to be impossible to hold back the ever westering flood of emigration into the newly acquired territory.

By 1820, the foreseeable settlement of the West demanded that plans be made for dividing the area into territories which could eventually become states. Ominously a battle arose over whether those states could endorse slavery. With the Missouri Compromise of 1820, the Congress provided that any state carved out of the territories below the 36° 30' latitude could enter as a slave state; those above the line would be free states. Missouri, however, was allowed to enter as a slave state.

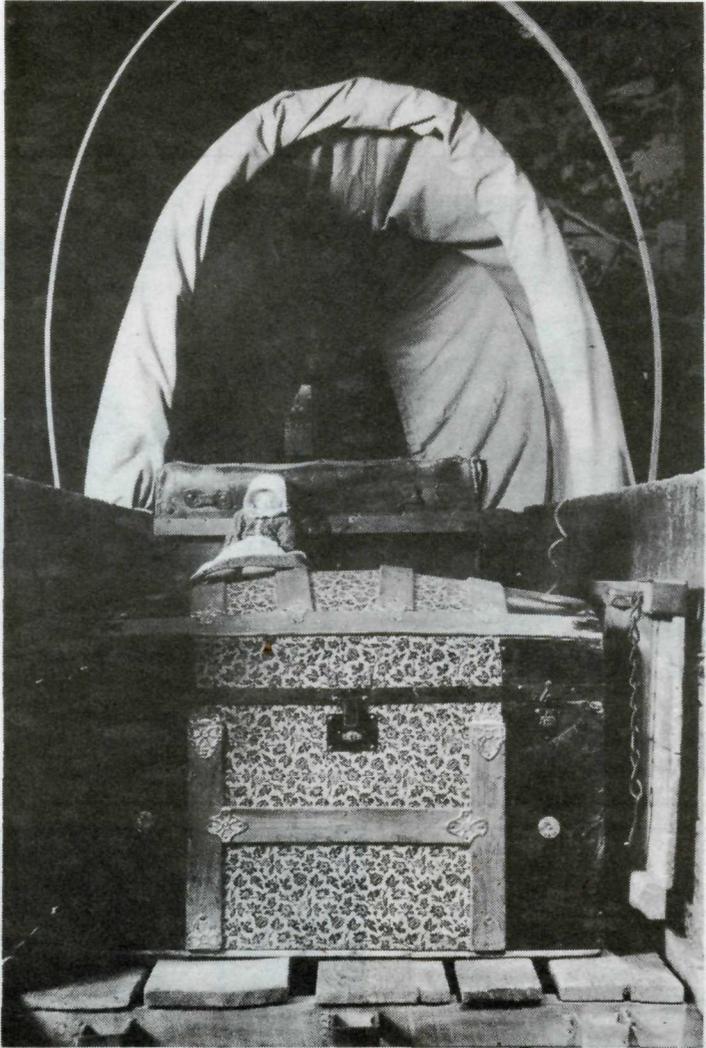
With the passage of the Missouri Compromise, Thomas Jefferson wrote to a friend, "...the firebell in the night awakened and filled me with terror." He feared that the extension of the "infamous practice" of slavery into the West would only serve to further drive in the wedge that would be the death knell of the Union. The question of individual rights (slavery) versus state's rights did, of course, result in a terrible clash of forces in the United States, but Jefferson's beloved Union stood.

When the death bell rang for Thomas Jefferson on July 4, 1826, the United States was well on its way to fulfilling Jefferson's continental dream for it. The West and East Floridas were part of the United States by 1819. In a little over 30 more years, the southwestern, western and northwestern sections of the present day continental states would follow. None of the areas were added with the political finesse of the Louisiana Purchase, however. But each were added with increased tribute to the man who saw the destiny of the American republic reaching from coast to coast.

John Adams, who died just hours before Jefferson on that Fourth of July, thought Jefferson had out-lived him and said in his final moments, "Thomas Jefferson still lives." Figuratively, Adams was correct. Thomas Jefferson still lives, not only in memory, but in the spirit of America.

—by Paul F. Sullivan

# INSIDE THE MUSEUM



## Inside the Museum of Westward Expansion

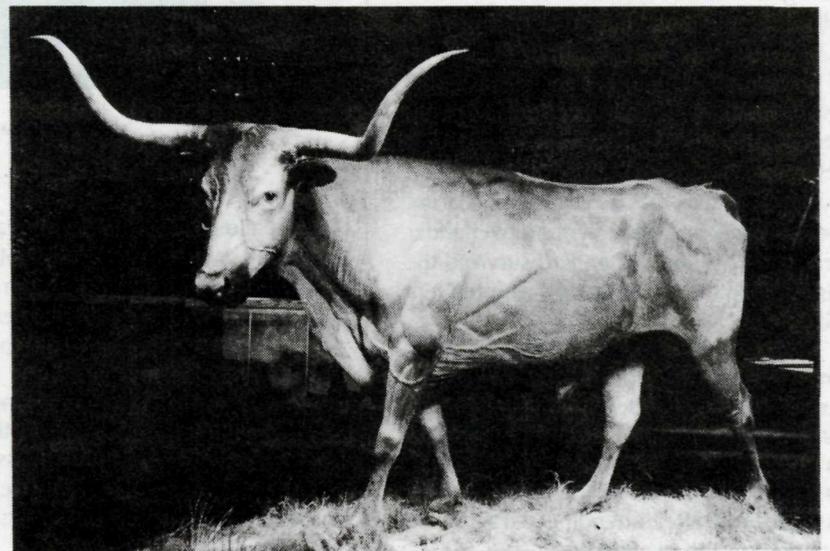
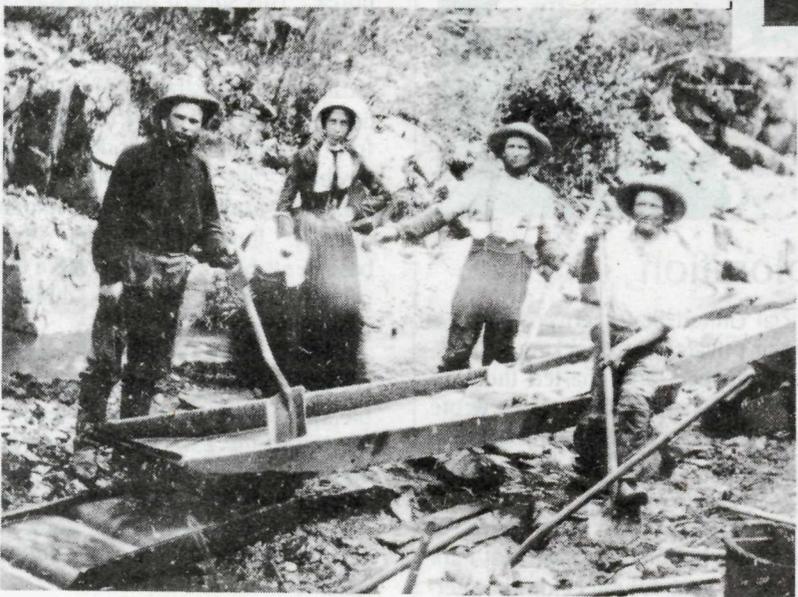
History satisfies a fundamental human need. All of us need our past to help us define our sense of self. In the Museum of Westward Expansion we are reminded of the western history which shaped so many of our collective American characteristics.

Barbed wire, sunbonnets and a plow remind us of the work involved with settling the West. Buffalo, long-horned cattle and beavers remind us of the bountiful animal life once on the land. Tipis, lances and eagle-feathered headresses remind us of a past culture — the casualty of progress.

Walk through the museum to sense the past. Your sense of self will be heightened by the western faces, material belongings, and homes which remind you of your own individual past.

"We had proceeded only a few days' travel, when the American character was fully exhibited. All appeared to be determined to govern, but not to be governed...."

Lansford W. Hastings, overlander



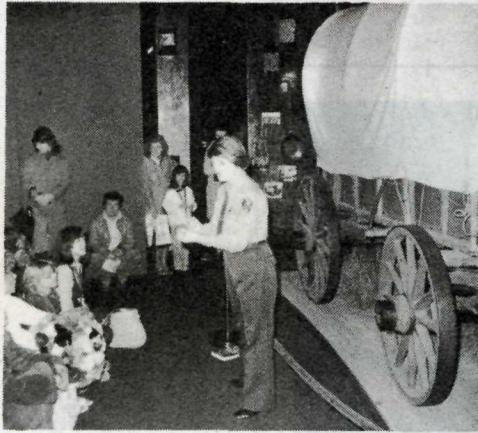
Two of the most frequently asked questions at the Museum of Westward Expansion are: "When is the next tour?" and "Where should we start?" Throughout the day, National Park Service rangers and volunteers provide the answers to these questions by offering scheduled interpretive programs and tours.

## A Westward Journey

"Journey through the West" is a general tour of the museum offered daily. By spending an hour with a ranger you can get an understanding of how the museum is designed and the interrelationships of the differing peoples who lived in the West.

While journeying you can feel a buffalo hide, learn to trap a beaver, or handle a rifle. You can also learn a blessing in Indian sign language or try to spin a whimmydiddle both ways. Are these skills you would need to perfect if you lived in the West? Perhaps.

By joining a ranger for a "Journey through the West" you can travel the West and unlock its secrets. Journey with us!

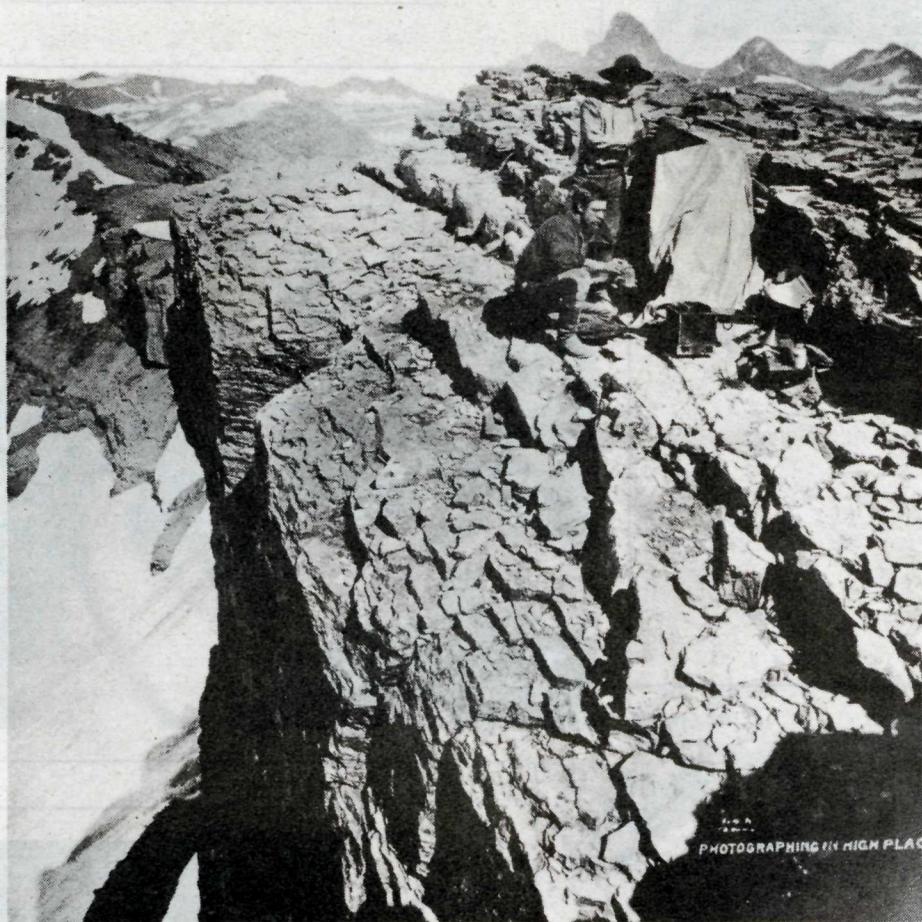


## Going Overland

Imagine traveling more than 2,000 miles overland in a covered wagon jammed with all those "necessities" to start a new life. A few extra items are "memories" of the life left behind. Which belongings do you take? Is it necessary to bring along your grandmother's guilt or your sister's doll?

Beginning in the 1840s families headed to Oregon and California for better land and homes. What were the experiences of these people as they undertook this westward journey? Learn about the everyday occurrences of trail life by hearing about Helen Carpenter, a young overlander. Hear how Heinrich Lienhard survived the journey with the aid of Indians who fed him roots.

The challenge of 19th century transcontinental immigration can still be experienced in the Museum of Westward Expansion. Ask yourself, "Would I have gone on such a journey in an effort to improve my life?" Perhaps you will be able to answer this question after attending a ranger-led program on the overlanders.



## Explorers and Exploration

Captain Meriwether Lewis . . . Major General Gouverneur Kemble Warren . . . Lieutenant William Clark . . . Major John Wesley Powell . . . Major Steven Harriman Long . . . Ferdinand Vandever Hayden . . . Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike . . .

Do you recognize these names? These men and many others explored the area in the United States from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean and from the Canadian border to the Mexican border. Whether

with official United States government expeditions or private, profit-seeking groups, these men mapped and charted the land west of the Mississippi River. They wrote volumes of journals containing information about the plants, animals and American Indians who lived on the land.

You can retrace the western travels of these explorers by joining a National Park Service ranger or a volunteer on an interpretive program in the Museum of Westward Expansion.



## The Old Courthouse Beckons

You must come and tour the Old Courthouse. This superb building was once the most magnificent "Temple of Justice" west of the Mississippi. Historical courtrooms recall the administration of justice that settled the land and ruled the West. Visitors from around the world admire with aesthetic "ahs" the courthouse's colossal masonry works, cast iron columns and durable limestone floors. Even the basements beg a question. Were there ever jail cells, torture chambers, dungeons and secret tunnels here?

Come and view with spell-bound-verbosity the two mystical, incomprehensible spiral staircases. One of them leads to the top of the 256,000 lb. cast iron dome, an acclaimed ornamental masterpiece. The artistic works of Carl Wimar and Ettore Miragoli which bedeck the dome walls are breathtakingly unique and endlessly exquisite.

Come and experience this building which contains the spirit of St. Louis, the State of the Union and the way of the West.

# Ronayne's

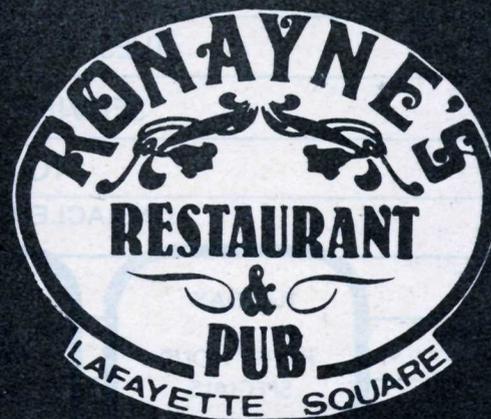


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# Shopping Under The Arch

The Museum Shop under the Gateway Arch is an exciting place to discover western history. The shop offers "specialty" items which evoke the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial's theme. The items are special in the sense that they offer visitors information about America's western expansion or they serve as mementos of a visit to the Gateway Arch.

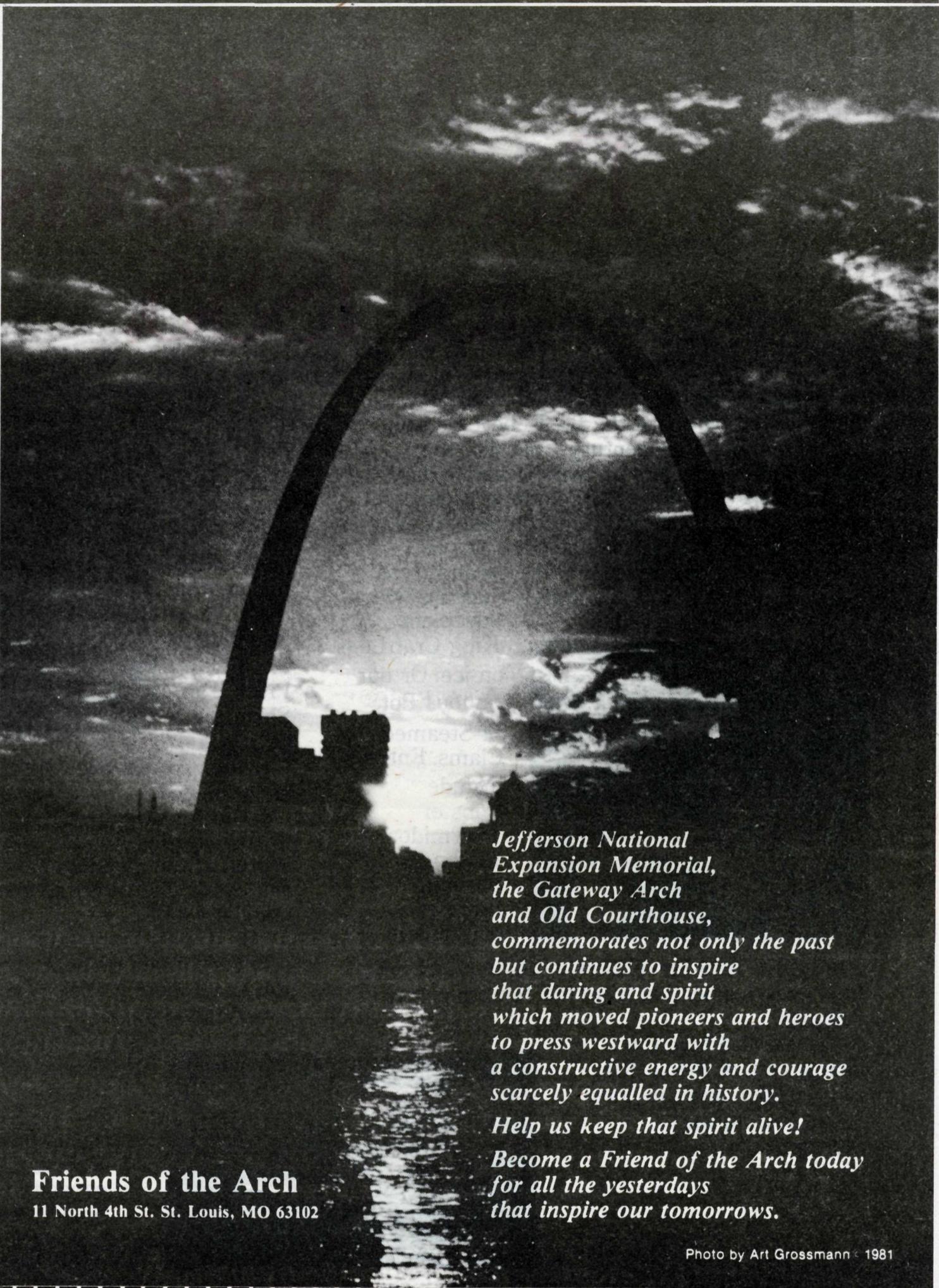
Today you can choose from 600-700 books and magazines ranging in topics from the American Indians to folklore to national parks. The shop not only offers western history, but publications on St. Louis and Missouri history as well. A children's section features Laura Ingalls Wilder's *Little House on the Prairie* books among others. The Museum Shop is rapidly earning a reputation for offering western-themed publications which are hard to find in other St. Louis area book stores.

Visitors to the Museum Shop may also purchase one-of-a-kind Indian rugs, pieces of jewelry and pottery. The rugs are individually handwoven by women from the Navajo reservation in New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Colorado. An example of this type of rug is the "Ganado Red," which hangs in the Museum Shop. By looking at the rug's design you can determine where it was woven. The "Ganado Red" rug was thus woven in Ganado, Arizona.

Members of the Zuni, Navajo and Hopi tribes created the individual pieces of jewelry which are available for purchase in the shop. Earrings, rings, bolo ties, necklaces, bracelets and pins are hand-crafted in silver, turquoise and coral.

Pieces of pottery, some of which are signed by the artist, are also one-of-a-kind works. All of the rugs, jewelry and pottery are selected on the reservations for eventual sale in the shop.

Browsing is always encouraged in the Museum Shop. It is a comfortable place where you can choose reading material to last the winter, post-cards to mail to friends and family, or hand-crafted pieces to wear or display proudly. It is also a place where history is offered on every shelf.



*Jefferson National  
Expansion Memorial,  
the Gateway Arch  
and Old Courthouse,  
commemorates not only the past  
but continues to inspire  
that daring and spirit  
which moved pioneers and heroes  
to press westward with  
a constructive energy and courage  
scarcely equalled in history.*

*Help us keep that spirit alive!  
Become a Friend of the Arch today  
for all the yesterdays  
that inspire our tomorrows.*

Photo by Art Grossmann © 1981

## Friends of the Arch

11 North 4th St. St. Louis, MO 63102

- I am interested in finding out more about about  
Friends of the Arch. Please send me
- more information about Friends of the Arch
  - a free calendar of Arch and Old Courthouse events
  - a complimentary Friends of the Arch Newsletter

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# Make Reservations for 1886.

Instead of dining in another restaurant tonight, step on board the Lt. Robert E. Lee. And dine in another century. Just like the famed paddlewheelers of Mark Twain's day, the Lt. Robert E. Lee's three dining rooms will take you on a stylish journey from appetizer to dessert. Without ever leaving port. On the Seafood Deck, our delicious seafood and fresh fish will make your mouth water. Starting with succulent



King Crab Legs on ice. Or our famous Pot of Steamed Clams. Entrees include Lobster Thermidor, Jumbo Shrimp, Bouillabaisse, and

Swordfish. And for dessert, nothing could be finer than a selection from our tempting tray of desserts.

You'll also love the hearty cuts of Prime Rib, juicy steaks, and fabulous Fresh Fish in the Sternwheeler.



Of course, no riverboat would be complete without a dinner theater. Our Natchez River Revue

features six of the most talented young performers this side of the Mississippi. As well as Prime Rib, Shrimp Creole,



Chicken Cordon Bleu and Fresh Fish. Call for showtimes and reservations.

And for private parties of up to 14, the Wheelhouse will make you feel like you're seated at the captains table. Exquisite silver, fine china and 5-course gourmet meals are all standard fare.

So come to a restaurant where the past is still very much present. Make reservations on the Lt. Robert E. Lee. You'll see that 1886 was a very good year.

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