



With Generous Support from Nancy and Ken Kranzberg

Missouri History Museum

Address: 5700 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63112

Hours: Daily, 10 a.m. – 5 p.m.; Tuesdays, 10 a.m. – 8 p.m.

mohistory.org

Admission: Free

Unlike most other world's fairs up to that point, the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis stayed "in the black" financially, even managing to make a little extra money. In 1909, Congress and St. Louis approved that surplus money to be used in constructing a monument to Thomas Jefferson. In 1911 the cornerstone for the Jefferson Memorial Building was laid at the edge of Forest Park along Lindell Boulevard, marking the former entrance to the 1904 World's Fair. Finished in 1913 the Jefferson Memorial Building is the oldest memorial structure to Thomas Jefferson in the United States, predating the one in Washington D.C. by nearly thirty 30 years.

The Jefferson Memorial Building originally housed the Missouri Historical Society in one wing, and the World's Fair artifacts of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company in the other. The building was designed by St. Louis architect Isaac Taylor, who also served as director of works for the Fair. Its centerpiece is a 19-foot-tall statue of Jefferson sculpted by Karl Bitter, the Fair's head sculptor. The carved-in-place marble work weighs 19 tons!

Campbell House Museum

Address: 1508 Locust Street, St. Louis, MO 63103

Hours: Wednesday - Saturday, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.; Sunday - noon - 4 p.m.; Monday and Tuesday by appointment.

campbellhousemuseum.org

Admission: \$8 per adults; free, children 12 and younger

In 1850, wealthy siblings James and Ann Lucas were concerned by the quick and unpredictable growth that was taking place all around them in St. Louis. On their 50-acre tract of land just outside the city, they decided to offer well-to-do St. Louisans a chance to reside in Lucas Place, the city's first controlled-development street. Lucas Place would become the city's most extravagant address, featuring mansions galore and tree-lined sidewalks. In 1854 the land east of 14th Street was donated for Missouri Park, which permanently separated the road in and out of Lucas Place from the rest of the city.

The Campbell House was the first house constructed on Lucas Place in its opening year, and it still watches over Locust Street today. Its owner, Robert Campbell, had made a fortune as frontiersman, dry goods businessman, real estate investor, and owner of the prestigious Southern Hotel. When Campbell died in 1879, he was among the wealthiest men in the state, having over \$2 million in cash assets alone. Members of the Campbell family would live in the home until the 1930s. In 1943 the Campbell House opened as a historic house museum.

Forest Park, Dennis & Judith Jones Visitor and Education Center

Address: 5595 Grand Drive in Forest Park, St. Louis, MO 63112

Hours: Open daily.

March - November:

6 a.m. - 8 p.m. weekdays / 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. Saturday and Sunday

December - February:

6 a.m. - 8 p.m. weekdays / 6 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday and Sunday

forestparkforever.org/visitor-center/

Admission: Free

When Forest Park was founded in 1876, its name was quite accurate. Most of the park consisted of uncontrolled wild woodland. Public reception to Forest Park was positive, and by 1890 the city's streetcars carried more than three million visitors annually to the park. The park's landscape would change forever when it was chosen as the site for the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition (World's Fair). Twenty million people passed through the fair's gates, which held more than 1,500 temporary buildings around a system of lagoon waterways.

In the years after the 1904 World's Fair, the Saint Louis Art Museum would bring culture to the city (1904), the Jefferson Memorial Building (Missouri History Museum) would bring the city its past (1913), the Saint Louis Zoo would bring wildlife (1913), and the Muny would bring entertainment (1917). Other later attractions in Forest Park include the Saint Louis Science Center, Steinberg Skating Rink, the Jewel Box, Forest Park Boathouse, Dwight Davis Tennis Center, and two golf courses. Today, the park and its wide array of features draw more than 12 million visitors per year.

Hanley House

Address: 7600 Westmoreland Avenue, Clayton, MO 63105

Hours: Open noon to 4 p.m., Saturdays and Sundays April-October; Saturdays in December, 11 a.m. - 3 p.m. and by appointment.

hanleyhouse.org

Admission: \$5 adults; \$2 children 6-12; free, 5 and younger

Presently located in a developed neighborhood with the office buildings of downtown Clayton peeking over from beyond, the Hanley House originally stood on 100 acres of open farmland. Built by blacksmith, grocer, and tavern keeper Martin Franklin Hanley in 1855, the stately Greek Revival home was maintained by the Hanley family for 113 years. Martin's daily journal records the exact day construction started: "May 16, 1855, Billy commenced digging the cellar at twelve o'clock."

Hanley's unmarried daughter, Nancy Caroline, lived in the Hanley House until her death. Her niece sold it to the city of Clayton in 1968. Today the restored home serves as a historic house museum filled with original family furnishings, artifacts, and letters that together represent an honest portrayal of 19th-century Missouri life. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Bellefontaine Cemetery

Address: 4947 W. Florissant Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63115

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

Docent-led tours the second Saturday of each month at 10 a.m., by reservation only.

bellefontainecemetery.org

Admission: Free

An unfortunate side effect any rapidly growing city faces is figuring out where to bury the deceased, and St. Louis found itself running out of real estate in the 1840s. In 1849 a group of notable St. Louisans in the Rural Cemetery Association sponsored a common burial park in north St. Louis. They called the new rural cemetery "Bellefontaine," the name of the old military road bordering the property that formerly led to Fort Bellefontaine. Bellefontaine Cemetery would eventually offer more than 300 acres of peaceful, park-like burial setting. The cemetery is dotted with artistic, expressive burial monuments amid quiet natural surroundings.

Those interred at Bellefontaine would make any "who's who" list of St. Louis notables, from city founder Auguste Chouteau to aerospace manufacturer James S. McDonnell, and from explorer William Clark to beat generation author William S. Burroughs. Bellefontaine Cemetery is an accredited arboretum, home to over 180 species of trees and shrubs, and since 2014 it has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

White Haven (Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site)

Address: 7400 Grant Road, St. Louis, MO 63123

Hours: Daily, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Closed Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Day

nps.gov/ulsg

Admission: Free

Ulysses S. Grant first met future-wife Julia Dent in 1844, when Grant came to the Dent's home of White Haven to visit her brother. Despite the disapproval of Julia's father—he did not want her marrying a poor soldier—Julia Dent and Ulysses Grant were married August 28, 1848. The Grants and their children lived at White Haven from 1854 to 1859, managing the farm for Julia's father. At that time no one suspected that Grant would achieve such success during and after the Civil War. After fighting as a Union general, Ulysses Grant became 18th president of the United States, in March 1869. Grant had long planned to retire to White Haven, but duty kept him away, and those plans were never realized.

White Haven, parts of which date to 1818, was saved from demolition in the mid-1980s when St. Louis County purchased the home. In 1989, the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site was designated by the National Park Service.

Faust Park (Faust Park Historic Village)

Address: 15185 Olive Blvd., Chesterfield, MO 63017

Hours: Daily; sunrise to sunset; Group tours by appointment.

stlouisco.com/parks/faust_home.html

Admission: Free except during special events.

As St. Louis was first passing into American hands, Frederick Bates would arrive in the city as Secretary of the Louisiana Territory. He played a pivotal role in bringing the Louisiana Territory under United States control and was instrumental in uncovering the "Burr Conspiracy," in which former vice president Aaron Burr was planning an overthrow of U.S. government. In August 1824, Bates was elected as the second governor of Missouri, but he died while in office the following summer.

The Bates family lived in this house on nearly 1,000 acres of property, which Frederick named Thornhill. Thornhill still stands today, and the site includes the family's 1820s home, barn, reconstructed summer kitchen, ice and smoke house, orchard and herb garden, and family cemetery. The home has been restored and partially furnished to look as it did when Governor Bates would set off on a one- to two-day trek to St. Charles, then the first capital of Missouri.

The Old Courthouse, National Park Service

Address: 11 N. Fourth Street, St. Louis, MO 63101

Hours: Open daily. Memorial Day - Labor Day, 7:30 a.m. - 8 p.m.;

Winter, 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Closed Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Day

nps.gov/Jeff

Admission: Free

A courthouse of some form or another has been on the grounds at 4th and Market streets since 1828, but the enormous cast iron dome atop it we see today marked its completion in 1864. The Old Courthouse arose and took shape alongside St. Louis, becoming the site where decisions famous and infamous were argued, including a number of landmark citizenship and civil rights cases. Most notable was the freedom suit brought by Dred and Harriet Scott. That suit resulted in the landmark decision of *Scott v. Sandford* in 1857, with the Supreme Court ruling that African Americans were not citizens, thus leading the country closer to Civil War.

Over the years the Old Courthouse became a symbol for repeated challenges to inequality, including an important 1870s case involving suffragist Virginia Minor and the struggle to ensure women's right to vote. After need for a larger space led St. Louis to find a new location for its courthouse, President Franklin Roosevelt issued an executive order that the Old Courthouse be declared part of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. The Old Courthouse was the tallest building in St. Louis and all of Missouri until 1896, when Union Station was built.

Susan Blow Kindergarten, Carondelet Historical Society

Address: Des Peres School, 6303 Michigan Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63111

Hours: Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, 10 a.m. - 2 p.m.

Sunday, noon - 3 p.m.

carondelethistory.org

Admission: Free

Influential educators Susan Blow and William Torrey Harris constructed a kindergarten program for St. Louis in the early 1870s, and the pilot kindergarten was opened at the Des Peres School in Carondelet in 1873. Alongside their personal development through organized play, 68 pupils were taught punctuality, silence, obedience, and self-control as virtues of civilized society. The Des Peres School was the first successful public kindergarten in the nation, and by 1880, kindergartens had popped up across St. Louis with nearly 8,000 pupils.

After its closure as a school in the 1930s, the Des Peres School building served a variety of functions, including as a dance hall, restaurant, and market, before being abandoned. The building was purchased by the Carondelet Historical Society in 1981, and added to the National Register of Historic Places the following year. Funded entirely by members and friends, the Carondelet Historical Society has undertaken major renovations over the last three decades in order to restore the building to its original appearance and to present the heritage of historical Carondelet to visitors.

Missouri Botanical Garden

Address: 4344 Shaw Blvd.

Hours: Daily, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

mobot.org

Admission: \$8 adults. Free, children 12 and younger. St. Louis City/County residents rate:

\$4 adults (ages 13–64); \$3 seniors (65 and more) and free on Wednesday and Saturday mornings before noon (exception: special admission rate events).

Named for its impressive tower overlooking a grove of oak and sassafras trees, Henry Shaw's 1849 Tower Grove House was at the center of his 760-acre land ownings. Shaw inhabited the west wing and tower, with the east wing reserved for his servants. He entertained guests and dignitaries visiting St. Louis. After 100 years of being used for various purposes, including as a private home, school, dormitory, and office building, the Tower Grove House underwent a meticulous renovation and opened to the public in 1953.

Shaw dreamed of sharing his love of plants with the public, and set to work creating one of the most ornate gardens in America on the land surrounding the Tower Grove House. The Missouri Botanical Garden opened to the public in 1858 and immediately became a St. Louis favorite. It was Shaw's first great gift to the city. The second, Tower Grove Park, would come a decade later and would take its name from Shaw's home. Henry Shaw died in 1889 and is buried in a shaded mausoleum beside the house.

Chatillon-DeMenil House

Address: 3352 DeMenil Place, St. Louis, MO 63118

Hours: Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, hourly at 11 a.m. - 2 p.m.; Saturday, 11 a.m. - 3 p.m.

demenil.org

Admission: \$8 adults; \$5 children 11 and younger; \$5 group rate (15 or more)

The Chatillon-DeMenil Mansion sat on its hilltop overlook long before it would be joined by breweries and interstates. Wealthy fur trader Henry Chatillon and his wife, Odile Delor Chatillon (granddaughter of the founder of Carondelet), built the earliest portions of the home in 1849. In the 1860s, Dr. Nicholas DeMenil, a drugstore owner who had married into the prestigious Chouteau family, upgraded the home to the Greek Revival majesty seen today.

Members of the DeMenil family would live in the home until 1940, when a local entrepreneur converted it into apartments. The Chatillon-DeMenil Mansion became part of the Cherokee Cave tourist attraction before its abandonment in the 1950s. Successful protest from the Landmarks Association of St. Louis saved it from demolition for Interstate 55, and today the house operates as a museum under the Chatillon-DeMenil House Foundation.

Jefferson Barracks Historic Site

Address: 546 Bagby Street, St. Louis, MO 63125

Hours: Wednesday - Sunday, noon - 4 p.m. (closed during January)

stlouisco.com/parks/jb

Admission: Free, \$3 donation suggested

In 1826 the U.S. Army was busy searching the Mississippi's banks across the St. Louis, looking for the perfect location for a new military post. A site about 10 miles from St. Louis, south of the then-distant town of Carondelet, was decided upon and temporarily named Camp Adams. After former U.S. president Thomas Jefferson unexpectedly died on the Fourth of July, 1826, the post would be renamed Jefferson Barracks in his honor.

During the Civil War (1861–1864), the Jefferson Barracks military hospital treated over 18,000 soldiers from both sides. In 1912, Albert Berry became the first person to successfully parachute from an airplane at the Jefferson Barracks airfield. Five U.S. presidents and countless other military figures would spend some of their service at Jefferson Barracks. Among the more famous names in the site's history are Robert E. Lee, William T. Sherman, George Custer, Jefferson Davis, and John J. Pershing.

Jefferson Barracks is the oldest continually operating military installation west of the Mississippi, and today is used for the National Guard, Air National Guard, Missouri Civil War Museum, and various other military intelligence operations. As part of the St. Louis County park system, Jefferson Barracks County Park offers recreation opportunities, museums presenting the history of the site, and historic buildings like the Powder Magazine (ca. 1857) and Laborer's House and Ordnance Stable (ca. 1851).

New Mt. Sinai Cemetery

Address: 8430 Gravois Road, St. Louis, MO 63123

Hours: Sunday - Friday, 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. in Mausoleum; Monday - Friday, 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. in historic office

newmtsinaicemetery.org

Admission: Free

New Mt. Sinai Cemetery, founded in 1850, is the oldest existing Jewish cemetery in St. Louis and one of the oldest existing Jewish cemeteries west of the Mississippi River. In the 1840s there were just two Jewish congregations in St. Louis (Emanu El Congregation and the B'nai Brith Society), each with their own small burial grounds. The original one-acre tract belonging to B'nai Brith now lies within the grounds of New Mt. Sinai Cemetery.

Today the cemetery covers more than 52 acres and is owned by congregations B'nai El, Shaare Emeth, and Temple Israel. More than 10,500 people have been laid to rest here over the past 150 years, including religious, civic, and business leaders of the St. Louis Jewish community. Among them are Jules

Schweig (mayor of Clayton), Howard Baer (Metropolitan Zoo Museum District developer), Louis Aloe (namesake of Aloe Plaza across from Union Station), and Dr. Max Goldstein (Central Institute for the Deaf founder).

Mt. Sinai Cemetery's layout was one of many projects of St. Louis landscape engineer Julius Pitzman. Pitzman became well known for his curving, rural street layouts, and he changed both St. Louis and the nation with the concept of the "private place." He would complete 40 private streets in St. Louis, including Vandeventer Place, Portland and Westmoreland places, Compton Heights, Flora Boulevard, and the Parkview Neighborhood.

Scott Joplin House State Historic Site

Address: 2658 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63103

Hours: Monday - Saturday, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m., September, October, February;

Group tours by appointment, November, December and January.

mostateparks.com/scottjoplin.htm

Admission: \$6 adults; \$4 children (6-17); free 5 and younger

In 1875, the future ragtime great who would later move onto this block of Morgan Street (now Delmar) was still just a child. The "king of ragtime" Scott Joplin was born in Texarkana, Texas, and quickly developed his musical talents as a young child. Joplin tried to strike it rich at the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and soon after went to Sedalia, Missouri, where he published his *Maple Leaf Rag*. It became a nationwide hit and a model for ragtime compositions by subsequent composers.

Joplin and his wife Belle Haden moved to St. Louis around 1901, where they rented a second-floor flat at 2658 Morgan (now Delmar). Some of Joplin's most famous pieces were composed while he lived there, including *The Entertainer*, *Elite Syncopations*, and *March Majestic*. After an extensive preservation campaign, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources dedicated the Scott Joplin State Historic Site on October 6, 1991.

Central Print

Address: 2624 N. 14th Street, St. Louis, MO 63106

Hours: Tuesday - Friday, 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.;

Saturday, 11 a.m. - 5 p.m.

<https://centralprintstudios.wordpress.com/>

Admission: Free

North St. Louis is now a neighborhood, but it was once its own separate town. The village of North St. Louis was established in 1816 with the sole purpose of providing an alternate landing point for cargo boats. Just slightly upriver from St. Louis, it was essentially a satellite competing for money. North St.

Louis was annexed into the expanding city of St. Louis in 1841, and soon where the village's buildings stopped and where the city's buildings started became difficult to tell.

Like a younger brother to St. Louis's Market Street, North St. Louis had its own North Market Street. It was the premier street of North St. Louis until 1859, when streetcars connected North St. Louis to central St. Louis. Ninth Street, 14th Street, and Broadway, hosting the north and south running streetcars, would soon overtake North Market Street. Today the Crown Square development project is bringing a mix of commercial and residential uses back to what was recently a large swath of abandoned and deteriorating buildings near the intersection of St. Louis Avenue and N. 14th Street. Non-profit arts organization Central Print opened on the 14th Street Mall in 2014, with the mission of promoting and preserving the art of printmaking.

The Eugene Field House Museum

Address: 634 S. Broadway, St. Louis, MO 63102

Hours: Wednesday - Saturday, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.; Sunday, by appointment

eugenefieldhouse.org

Admission: \$5 adult; \$4.50, AAA; \$1 children 11 and younger

Eugene Field was born in St. Louis in 1850, and after attending the University of Missouri in Columbia, he became city editor of the *St. Joseph Gazette*. He returned to St. Louis before moving again in 1883, this time to write a humorous newspaper column called "Sharps and Flats" for the *Chicago Daily News*. Field began publishing lighthearted poetry for children in 1879, with perhaps his most famous being "Wynken, Blynken and Nod."

His birth home, the only one of the former 15 houses of "Walsh's Row" still standing, is now the Eugene Field House and Toy Museum. On June 6, 1902, author Mark Twain and St. Louis mayor David Rowland Francis stood amid a gathered crowd in front of Field's childhood home to dedicate it with a bronze plaque. In 1934, when Walsh's Row was scheduled for demolition, Irving Dilliard wrote a spirited editorial decrying the destruction of Eugene Field's birthplace. A committee was formed to save the house and the Board of Education took possession of it as the 14 others fell. The Eugene Field House Museum opened on December 18, 1936.

Gittemeier House in Historic Florissant

Address: 10677 Dunn Road, Florissant, MO 63031

Hours: Monday, Tuesday & Thursday, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. and by appointment.

historicflorissant.com

Admission: Free

Florissant's first government was organized in 1786, making it one of the oldest settlements west of the Mississippi River. The village, called "Fleurissant," ("blooming") by its French settlers and "St. Ferdinand" by its Spanish rulers, kept separate from St. Louis for quite a time, remaining predominantly French-speaking as late as the 1880s. It has some of the oldest homes still standing in the St. Louis area.

Franz Gittemeier immigrated to the United States in 1850, and married his wife, Gertrude, at Holy Trinity Church in St. Louis in 1858. Franz set out for the California gold fields hoping to strike it rich. He came back seven years later with enough money to build the house seen today. It remained a private home until Shell Oil Company acquired it for commercial development in 1990. The bulldozer was at the front door, but community outcry was able to save the home.

Shell agreed to give Historic Florissant Inc. the property if they would restore and maintain it within one year, a deadline that was met. The office, bookstore, and resource center of Historic Florissant Inc. are now located in the Gittemeier House.

Tower Grove Park (office)

Address: 4256 Magnolia Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63110

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

Towergrovepark.org

Admission: Free

Henry Shaw devoted every bit of his time to his small St. Louis hardware business. He rarely got caught up in civic affairs or social life, instead preferring lone rides through the nearby countryside. Shaw saved \$250,000 within 20 years, closed his business, and bought the 760-acre Prairie Des Noyers Commons. Shaw particularly admired this tract, and it would later produce two of his greatest gifts to St. Louis: the Missouri Botanical Garden and Tower Grove Park.

When Henry Shaw donated the land for Tower Grove Park to the city in 1868, it was a nearly treeless prairie overgrown with ragweed, ironweed, grasses, and wild sunflowers stretching to the sky. Shaw and his team of architects dotted Tower Grove Park with a dozen gazebos in a variety of exotic styles. The city immediately set about raising \$300,000 in donations to match Shaw's gift (even though the park still technically sat outside the city limits of St. Louis). Tower Grove Park opened to the public in 1872 with many of the features still seen today, including the Victorian pavilions, a lily pond, and bandstand.

The Griot Museum of Black History

Address: 2505 St. Louis Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63115

Hours: Wednesday-Saturday through October 17, 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Thursday - Saturday, October 18 - November 30. By appointment only for groups of 30 or more

December through January 15. Regular hours, Wednesday - Saturday resume January 18.

thegriotmuseum.com

Admission: \$7.50 adults; \$3.75 children 12 and younger

In 1875 the Griot Museum of Black History's future site sat on the edge of the densely built city, connected by a horse-drawn streetcar on St. Louis Avenue.

In some African countries the "griot" (*pronounced "GREE-OH"*) is a highly respected member of the community who collects, preserves, and shares the stories, objects, and cultural traditions of the community. That is exactly what the Griot Museum of Black History aims to do.

The Griot Museum uses life-size wax figures, art, artifacts, and memorabilia to interpret the stories of remarkable African Americans from the St. Louis region and beyond. Visitors can "meet" and learn about Carter G. Woodson, Josephine Baker, Dred and Harriet Scott, Elizabeth Keckley, William Wells Brown, James Milton Turner, Clark Terry, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the Rev. Earl E. Nance Sr., Miles Davis, Madame C. J. Walker, York, Percy Green, Macler Shepard, Chief Sherman George, and others. In addition to its permanent collection, the Griot hosts local and national traveling arts and humanities exhibits, sponsors community education projects, and presents gallery talks.