

ISTORICAL SAINT CHARLES, MISSOURI

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REINHART STIEGEMEIER and ATHERTON WARRELL

*Dedicated to the Memory
of my Mother*

MARY JOHNSON McELHINEY



1872—1951

*Her life crusade of Historical Saint Charles . . .
Her rare collection of old pictures, abstracts
and court records have made this publication possible.*

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Louis Blanchette the founder of our city built the first Catholic Church by Blanchette creek and Main Street — in 1769. This church was replaced and dedicated on November 7, 1791 by Don Manuel De Perez, Lt. Governor of Upper Louisiana Territory, under the invocation of San Carlos Borromeo — 16th Century Archbishop of Milan. On that same day the name of Les Petites Cotes, then the name of this village was changed to SAN CARLOS — anglicized in 1804 to Saint Charles.

This original painting of San Carlos was sent here by King Charles the Fourth of Spain, for the dedication of this Church of San Carlos Borromeo, who was his Patron Saint.

This painting is on display at the Saint Charles County Historical Society Museum — at 515 South Main Street.

Saint Charles Borromeo is the Patron Saint of this City and the Borromeo Church of Saint Charles.

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HISTORIC SAINT CHARLES, MISSOURI

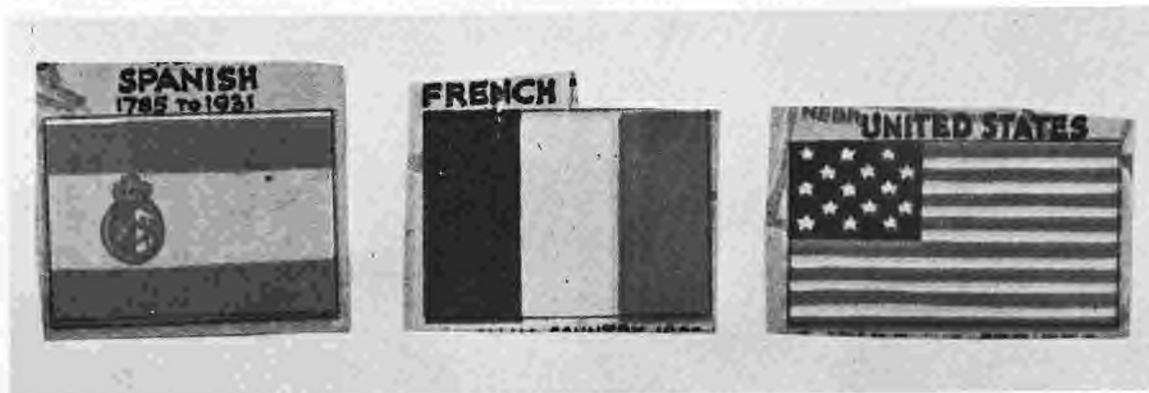
Saint Charles is the first permanent white settlement on the Missouri River, and was settled before the American Revolutionary War. Saint Charles was settled in 1769 by Louis Blanchette, who was a French Canadian fur trader and hunter. By virtue of authority given him by the Governor of Upper Louisiana, he established a post in Saint Charles under the Spanish Governor. Blanchette was its first Civil and Military Commandant. He came here five years earlier on a hunting and exploring trip, and was delighted with the location and excellent hunting and fishing. He returned to his home St. Louis de Lauzon, a small town near the Capitol city of the province of Quebec, Canada. There he gathered a few followers who were fur traders, and with his supplies returned here in April 1769. He called the settlement Les Petites Cotes (The Little Hills). He established his post at what is now City Block 20, near Blanchette Creek which flowed into the Missouri River. He built several log houses, a log church for the soul, and a grist mill for the body. Blanchette established a successful fur trading business, and he served as Commandant until his death in 1793. He was followed by Don Carlos Tayon as Commandant, who remained in command until 1801, when James Mackay took office, and served as Commandant until March 9, 1804.

In 1800 Napoleon forced and cajoled the King of Spain to give back the Louisiana Territory to France by a secret treaty. No formal transfer was made here, so French officials did not take charge of the Louisiana Territory, and the Spanish officials remained in charge.

On April 10, 1803, James Monroe was sent to Paris as an "Envoy Extraordinary" in conjunction with Robert R. Livingston, the American minister to France, with instructions to purchase the Louisiana Territory, or if not, to "insure ourselves a course of perpetual peace and friendship with all nations."

On April 30, 1803, the Treaty of Cession was signed by representatives of the United States and France. This is the largest single real estate transaction in the world, as it comprised the territory embracing the states of Arkansas, Missouri, North and South Dakota, and a greater part of the states of Kansas, Colorado, Montana, Minnesota, Wyoming, Oklahoma, and Louisiana. It contained 565,166,080 acres; the purchase price was \$15,000,000.00. At the Signing of the treaty Napoleon was delighted, as he was in dire need of money to continue his many conquests.

On March 9, 1804, formal transfer of Upper Louisiana from France to the United States was made at St. Louis and Saint Charles. On that historic day, the people living in Saint Charles were given orders to come to the Commandant's Headquarters on Main Street by Blanchette Creek. They were told that they were now living in the United States. The Spanish flag was lowered from the tall pole, the French flag was raised and lowered, and then our glorious Stars and Stripes flag was raised, and the celebration began.



THREE FLAGS

With the formal transfer of upper Louisiana from France to the United States in March 1804 Missouri ceased to be governed by a European power and became American soil.

On March 9, 1804 — every one living in Saint Charles was ordered to the Commandants Headquarters (by Blanchette Creek on South Main Street). The ceremony of Three Flags was held. The Spanish flag was lowered, the French flag was raised and then lowered. Then the American flag was raised. This ceremony was followed by a happy celebration, as they, the people, were now living in AMERICA.

In 1791 when the Catholics built their second church off Main Street facing what is now Jackson Street, Manuel Perez, Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, dedicated the church on November 7, 1791. Saint Carlos Borromeo was selected as the Patron Saint of the Church. The name was shortened to harmonize with the name of Charles IV, King of Spain. That same day Manuel Perez officially change the name of the village from Les Petites Cotes to San Carlos. This was anglicized to Saint Charles after the Louisiana Purchase. Since the commemorative day of March 9, 1804, the day of the raising of the three flags, the town has been called Saint Charles.

August Chouteau surveyed the settlement in 1786, and the town may be said to date from that year.

Saint Charles was incorporated as a City in 1809, and our Seal of the City was adopted at the same time.

It was mandatory that everyone attend Sunday Church Services, and all affairs of the Territory were conducted at the church door after mass. Decrees, new laws and ordinances of the Governor General, Lieutenant Governor, and Post Commandant were read. No one, not even an old resident, was permitted to travel in the country more than twenty miles without a passport from the Post Commandant, in which was specifically stated the road to be traveled going and returning.

Primitive garments were woven at home of cotton and linen. Flax was culled and spun into linen. Cotton was raised at home, the children picking out the seeds so that the cotton could be woven. Wool was shorn from the little flocks of sheep which had to be guarded against the wolves and other wild animals. Moccasins or rude boots and shoes were worn, and they were made from leather tanned in the small tan yards. Men also wore britches and shirts of tanned leather, the more illustrious wearing tanned beaver skins. Regal uniforms were imported from New Orleans.

The only "coin of the realm" was the Spanish peso, which was cut evenly into four or eight parts called "bits", and was passed as currency. Furs were also used as currency, as was tobacco, bees wax, maple syrup, salt, feathers, bear oil, fish, wood, and lead.

Saint Charles has a significant history because of its position on the Missouri River which was the greatest highway that the world has ever known.

Saint Charles is the Key to the West. After the purchase of Louisiana Territory, President Thomas Jefferson commissioned Captain Meriwether Lewis and Lieutenant William Clark to chart the course of the Missouri River and the Columbia River westward to the Pacific Ocean. Saint Charles was host to the Lewis and Clark Expedition from May 16 — 20 in 1804, and again when they returned here two years and one hundred and thirty-two days later after just accomplishing their successful expedition.

Another important event to add to our just claim of being the Key to the West is that here was the starting point of the famous National Epic of Exploration, the expedition of General Z. M. Pike in 1806. He was instructed to explore the western and southwestern part of the Louisiana Purchase. He left here and went up the Missouri and Osage Rivers. Then by land he traveled westward to the Rocky Mountains. In Colorado, Pike discovered the famous peak that bears his name.

Another important event was the expedition of Wilson Price, who left here to establish a trading post at the mouth of the Columbia River in 1811.

On October 6, 1819, the first chapter of the Masonic Lodge located here was granted a charter (while Missouri was still a Territory).

The Boone's Lick Road was established from Saint Charles to Franklin in May 1820. It was the main highway out of which grew the Santa Fe Trail, The Salt Lick Trail, and the Great Oregon Trail.

Saint Charles can truly lay claim to the title given by historians as being "The Cross Road of the Nation".

In 1825 President John Quincy Adams appointed Benj. Reeves, George Sibley, and Thomas Mathers as Commissioners to carry out the route to Santa Fe. These men assembled at Ackerts Tavern (now number 515 South Main Street) to write their reports concerning the survey and marking the road from here to New Mexico.

Saint Charles County was organized October 1, 1812, and on that date Saint Charles became the County seat. In 1817 Howard County was formed, cutting off the western part of Saint Charles County. In December 1818, Montgomery and Lincoln Counties were organized, reducing Saint Charles County to its present dimension.



Saint Charles Missouri — Taken from a lithograph made about 1835 by E. D. Verleger

Saint Charles being one of the advanced settlements was the scene of fearful outrages on one side and intrepid courage on the other. Whole tribes of Indians came pouring down from the northwest wilderness on the defenseless settlers. The Government unable to protect the boundless frontiers, the settlers had to protect themselves. They established the "Rangers", constructing stockades and block houses for protection. There is no record of a battle, but for many years incessant outrages were performed and many of our pioneers were killed. The pioneers showed brilliant feats of courage in the history of Missouri.

The first newspaper of Saint Charles was established in 1820, by Robert McLoud and was called the *Missourian*.

United States Mail.

TO THE  PUBLIC

THE Subscribers have the pleasure of informing the public that they have commenced running a daily line of four horse post coaches from St. Louis to St. Charles, leaving the City Hotel at 1, P. M. and arrive at St. Charles to supper; returning, leave St. Charles at 5 A. M. and arrive at St. Louis at 11 A. M.

The stock is all of the best description. Passengers in this line may rely on both speed and comfort.

J. R. JEFFERSON & Co.
St. Charles Jan 7th 1838. 12-tf

The Saint Charles Post Office was the third post office established west of the Mississippi River. It was established August 1, 1806. That was three years before Saint Charles was incorporated into a city. Our first postmaster was Mackey Wherry. The post coaches from St. Louis crossed the Missouri River on a ferry. They made their stop at the old Saint Charles House (202 South Main Street). Then they continued westward over the Boone's Lick Road.

This advertisement appeared in the Saint Charles Clarion Newspaper, Jan. 7th, 1838

Saint Charles was the first State Capitol of Missouri from 1821 to 1826. It was chosen because of its location as the center of Missouri's population. It was accessible to the Missouri River and the Boone's Lick Road was well established, and the good road from St. Louis made Saint Charles the logical place for the Capitol. Too, coal had been discovered near Harvester by the Drs. Millington. Up to that time houses here were heated by wood, and it was a great appeal to have coal furnished for heating the Capitol buildings. Many historic events took place during the time the Capitol was located here. The famous Solemn Public Act was passed on June 26, 1821. On it depended Missouri's admission to the Union. Missouri was finally admitted to the Union on August 10, 1821. Another important law passed was the creation of the State Banking Law of Missouri. The buildings #206-212-214 South Main Street, used as Missouri's First State Capitol, were purchased by the state by the late Governor James T. Blair, Jr. in January 1961. The Missouri State Park Board will soon have the buildings restored, not only as Missouri's First State Capitol, but as a shrine that will stand as a monument to the hardy pioneers of the new frontier.



Saint Charles Missouri — Taken from a lithograph made about 1830 by H. G. Haerting.

Slavery had existed here from the first settlement, and the slavery problem prevented Missouri joining the Union.

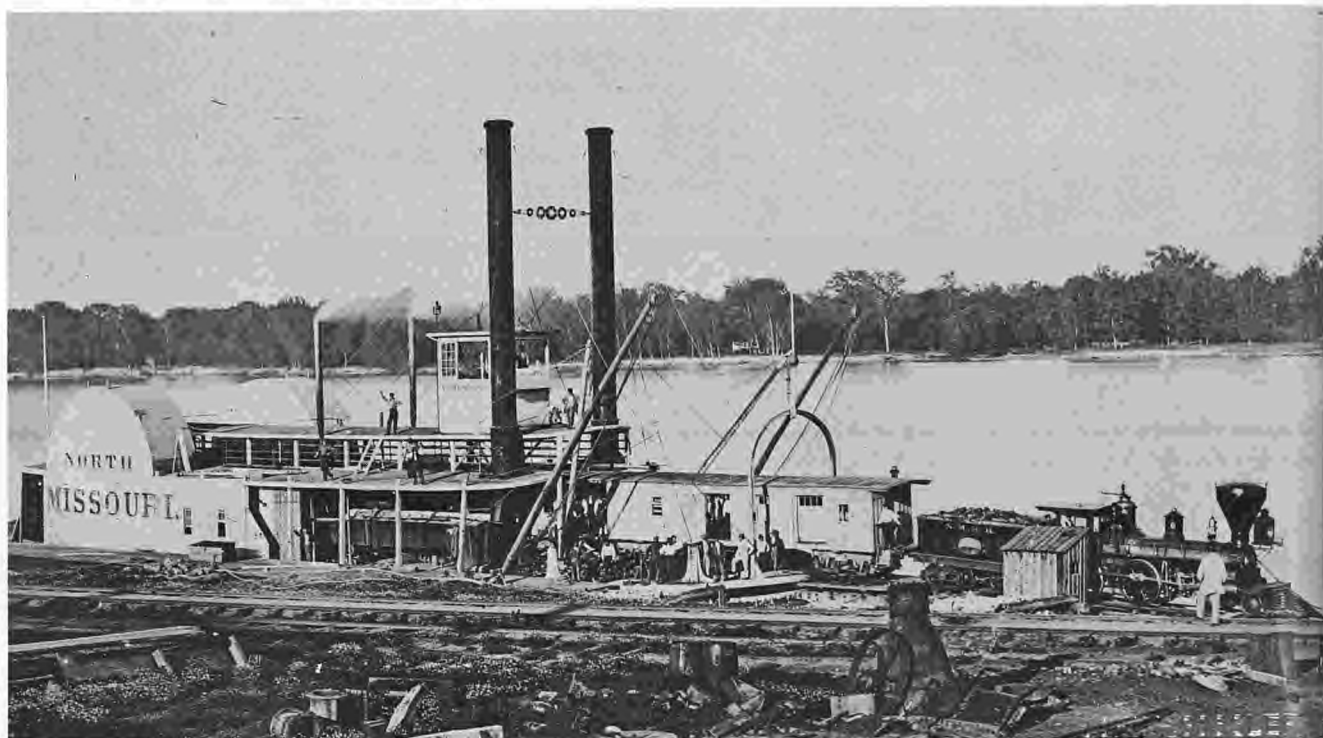
Jean Baptiste Point de Sable, the reputed founder of Chicago, lived for many years in Saint Charles. He was a noted fur trader, and his body is buried in the Borromeo Church cemetery.

In early educational institutions that Saint Charles is still blessed with are the Sacred Heart Convent, founded on September 14, 1818 by Mother Philippine Duchesne and the first Sacred Heart Convent established in the United States; Lindenwood College was established as Lindenwood School in 1827, by Major George Sibley and his wife Mary Easton Sibley. Our first public school was established in 1822.

What a wonderful place Saint Charles is to live in. How we have grown. Census taken in December 31, 1791 and signed by Manuel Perez shows the population then was 225. Today the Chamber of Commerce states that the population of Saint Charles in 1967 is 32,000 plus.

Thus is given a thumbnail sketch of the early times. Canadian French settlers, Spanish fur traders, Lewis and Clark Expedition, as well as other expeditions, American pioneers joined in a common cause: the establishment of the State of Missouri out of the vast Wilderness.

THE WABASH RAILROAD



Early Transportation in 1855 by North Missouri Railroad — a forerunner of

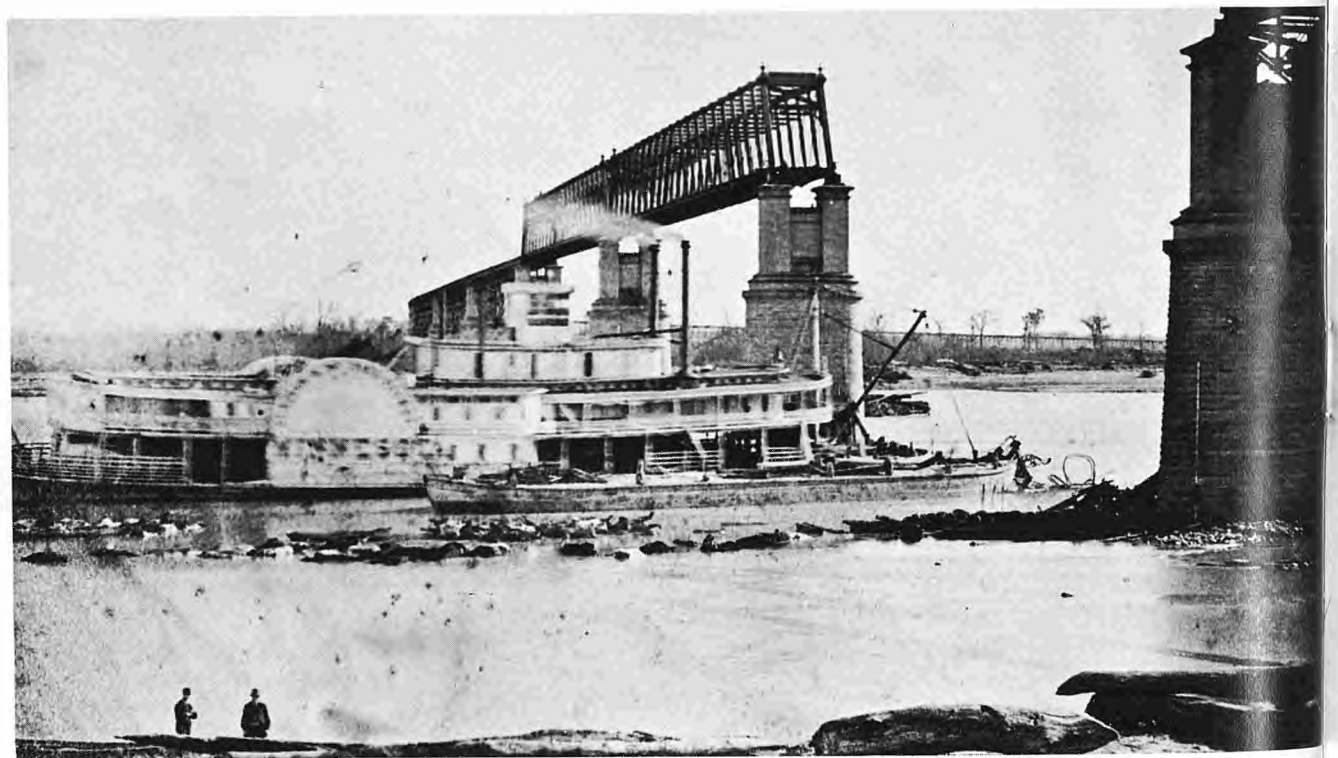
The North Missouri was a boat especially constructed to ferry the North Missouri Railroad engines across the Missouri River. This company had been granted a charter to build the railroad from Saint Charles to the Iowa State Line in 1851. Only 19.38 miles of its railroad were completed by 1855. The first train service commenced from North Market & Second Streets in St. Louis to Brotherton on the east bank of the Missouri River. Brotherton was laid out as a town by Marshall Brotherton. It was completely swallowed up by the Missouri River during the flood of 1882. Captain Austin Owens, a prominent steamboat pilot operated the "North Missouri" boat between the terminus of the railroad and Saint Charles.

Special emphasis is called to the wood burning engine, a load of wood in the tender the enlarged smokestack, the oil burning search light and the elongated cow catcher. —Passengers detrained and freight unloaded at the ferry landing on either side of the River. Then passengers boarded a train and freight was reloaded into cars.

Saint Charles — 1869

This town was booming in 1851. This town was two miles long and one and a half miles deep. This was a 640 acre land grant given the Marshall Brothers. This town of Brothertown was completely washed away in the spring of 1881 — in the heavy rains and flood over 200 acres of land of Brothertown sank into the Missouri River. In 1882 the town of Brothertown simply toppled into the Missouri River and disappeared.





OLD WABASH RAILROAD BRIDGE

In 1868 the Saint Charles Bridge Company was organized. They were given the contract to build the railroad bridge across the Missouri River. The first train crossed the bridge on May 19th, 1871. At the time the bridge was completed, its main spans were the longest in the United States. It consisted of three Trellis girder spans and four Fink type suspension spans, varying in length. There were eight main river piers, most of them presenting new and great difficulties in their construction. The pier foundations extended from 54 to 75 feet below the water line going through alternate strata of quicksand large boulders and tangled masses of driftwood and logs.

Three distinct disasters are associated with this bridge. During its construction on November 11, 1870 a 15' steel column fell and eighteen bridge workers were killed. Another accident took the toll of six lives. On November 8, 1879, span No. 2 gave way, hurling seventeen cars of live stock and a caboose to the water below. Still another span No. 4 gave way on December 8, 1881, when a heavy thirty-one car freight train with a powerful locomotive went to its destruction killing John Kirby, the Engineer, and injuring three men.



ERECTED BY THE EMPLOYEES
OF THE ST. CHARLES BRIDGE CO.
TO THE MEMORY OF

D. Johnson	G. F. Joyce
W. Spaulding	D. C. Carr
L. J. Collier	S. P. Thompson
A. Stroepfer	J. Conway
J. B. Beardsley	F. C. Fletcher
John Lee	Walter Ross
R. Luffsey	T. F. Jetticord
J. Fanning	J. W. Miller

M. S. Odell
M. Masterson
A. D. 1871

Picture taken at Oak Grove Cemetery of graves of men
killed Nov. 11, 1870

THE PONTOON BRIDGE



This Pontoon Bridge was begun in 1888, and opened for traffic on June 1, 1890. Its overall length was 1,560 feet. It floated on fifty barges, each twenty-six feet long and ten feet wide, that floated to a straight line across the Missouri River to the foot of Adams Street. The two center barges were pulled by cables, opening them for passage of boats.

The life of the bridge was short. In November 1890, the ice and rising water caused the cables to break. The bridge split in sections and floated down the River. Thus ended the dream of Captain John Enoch, designer and builder of the Pontoon Bridge.



THE OLD SAINT CHARLES HIGHWAY BRIDGE ACROSS MISSOURI RIVER

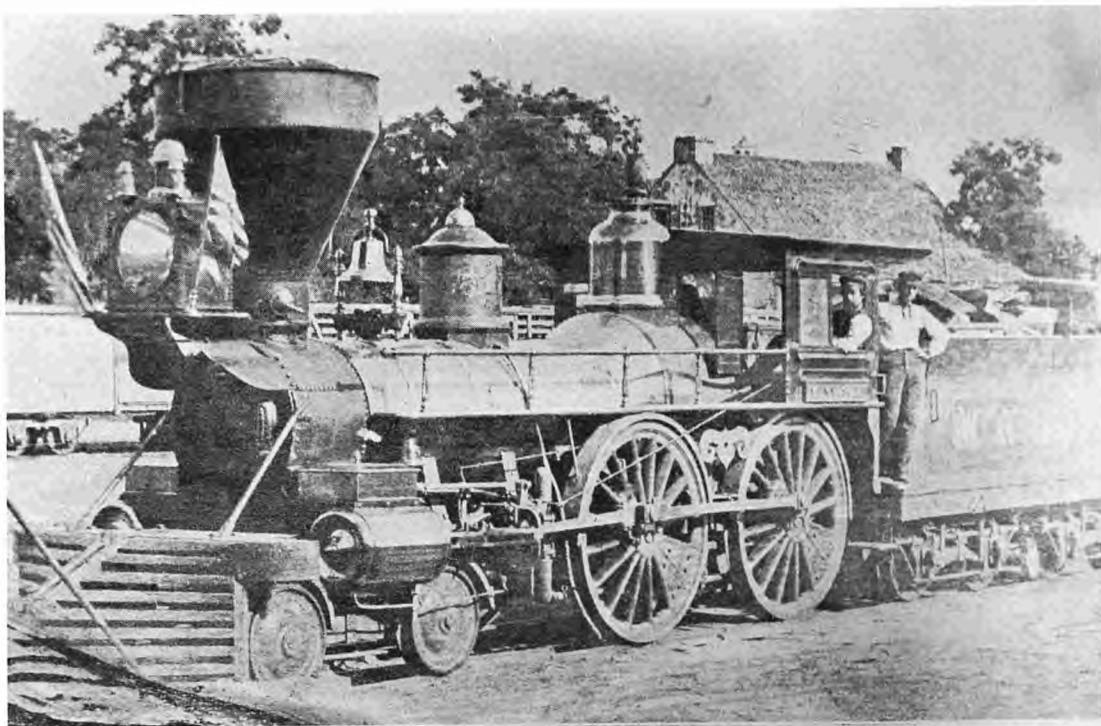
The construction of this bridge was completed in April 1904. The contract stated that this bridge must be completed for the opening day April 30, 1904 of the World's Fair that was to be held in St. Louis, Missouri in commemoration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Louisiana purchase. The cost of this bridge was over two million dollars.

J. D. Houseman who was instrumental in the establishment of the street cars to run from Saint Charles to Saint Louis, in order to validate his franchise, drove the first street car over the bridge on April 30, 1904.

The bridge was a toll bridge from April 15, 1904 until December 10th, 1931 and the big celebration of the dedication of the free bridge was held January 16, 1932.

Two disasters are associated with this bridge. On September 26th, 1916 a fire started from a spark of an engine of the M.K. & T. train, that blew into one of the hundreds of pigeon nests that the pigeons had built under the cross beams of the bridge. It set the nest on fire, which quickly spread, destroying the wood work of the bridge. A damage of \$200,000.00. was estimated. Ferry boats were rushed into service to take care of the traffic crossing the River.

The second disaster was on June 25th, 1935, when a passenger coach and several freight cars running wild from the Wabash Passenger Depot, struck a pier of the bridge and downed about 150 feet of the bridge to Main Street. Five men were hurt, including two men driving in a car over the bridge, tumbled with the concrete and steel. Two automobiles, parked on Adams Street were smashed. Mayor Edward J. Schnare immediately made arrangements with Captain Potts to run two ferries to take care of the traffic crossing the Missouri River.



R. Goebel, Photo.

FIRST LOCOMOTIVE IN ST. CHARLES, 1856.

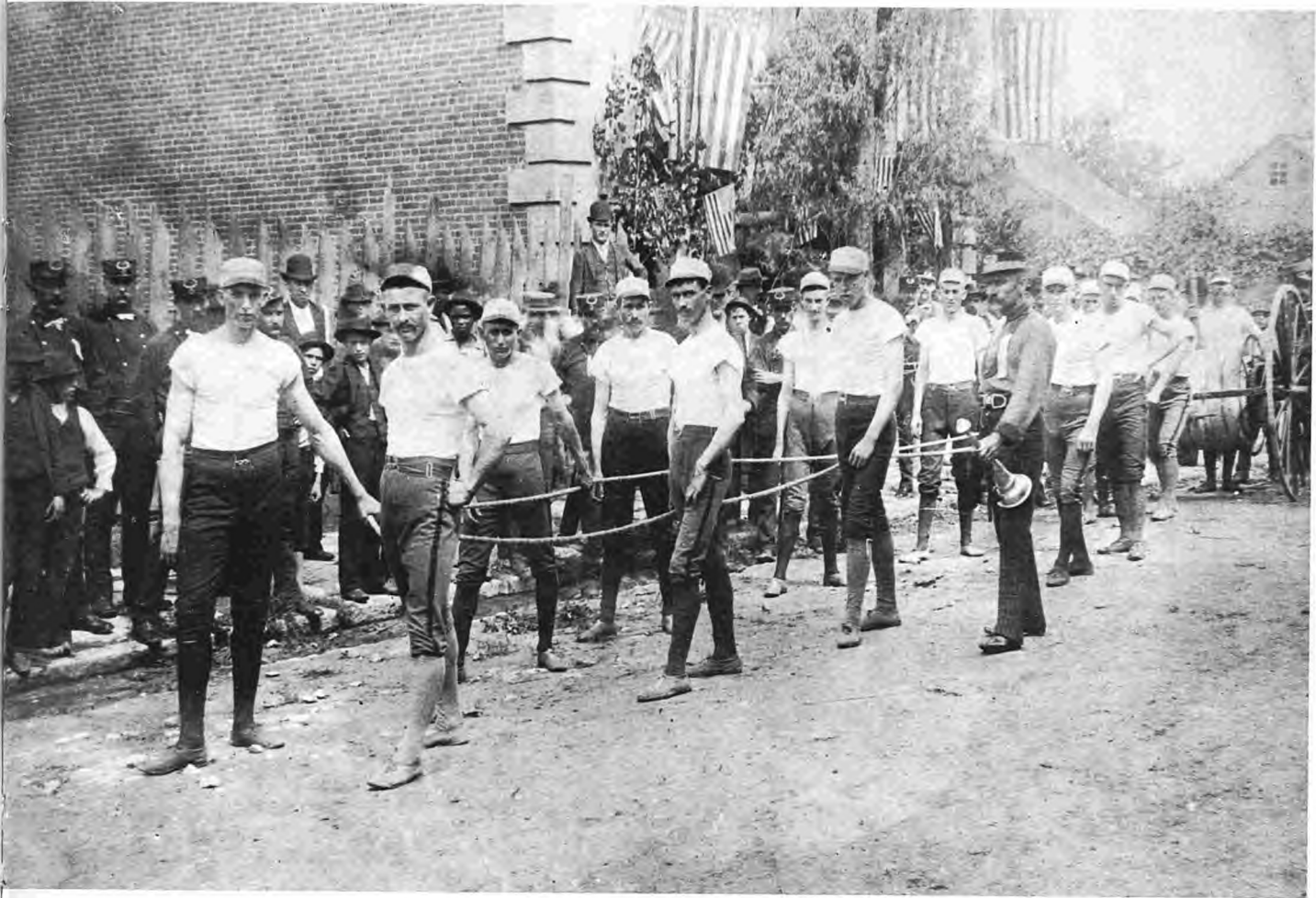
St. Charles, Mo.

First Locomotive in Saint Charles — 1856

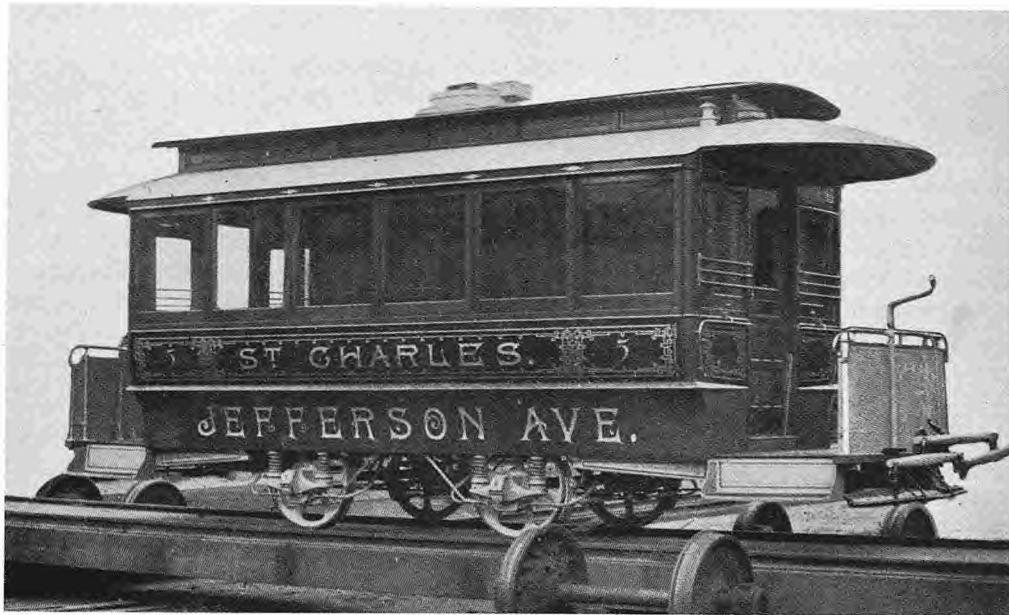


Hose Co. No. 1 St. Charles, Mo.

First Horse Drawn Fire Engine in Saint Charles, purchased in 1861



Our oldest picture of the Saint Charles Fire Co. — No. 1 — Located at 115 Jefferson Street



Horse Drawn Street Car —
Built by Saint Charles Car
Company in 1874



SAINT CHARLES IN EARLY TIMES ABOUT THE YEAR 1850



The town of Saint Charles stretched along a narrow plateau, a distance of more than a mile, and up a hillside of the sloping bluffs some hundreds of feet in altitude. It had been laid off into five streets parallel with the Missouri River. These were intersected by others at right angles at intervals of two or three hundred feet.

First came WATER Street along the banks of the Missouri River and the boat landings. The homes on Water Street were small. Some were built of logs and all were built with stone foundations for protection of flood waters.

A prominent feature on South Water Street still standing is a Cooperage built in 1799. It is listed as 1106 South Main Street. The building is made of rocks taken from the Missouri River. They were any size and shape rock. The old Andrews Tavern still stands. It is listed as 17 Pike Street.

On North Water Street was the huge Flour Mill built of stone in 1843 by George Collier. It ran at full capacity all night and all day except Sundays.

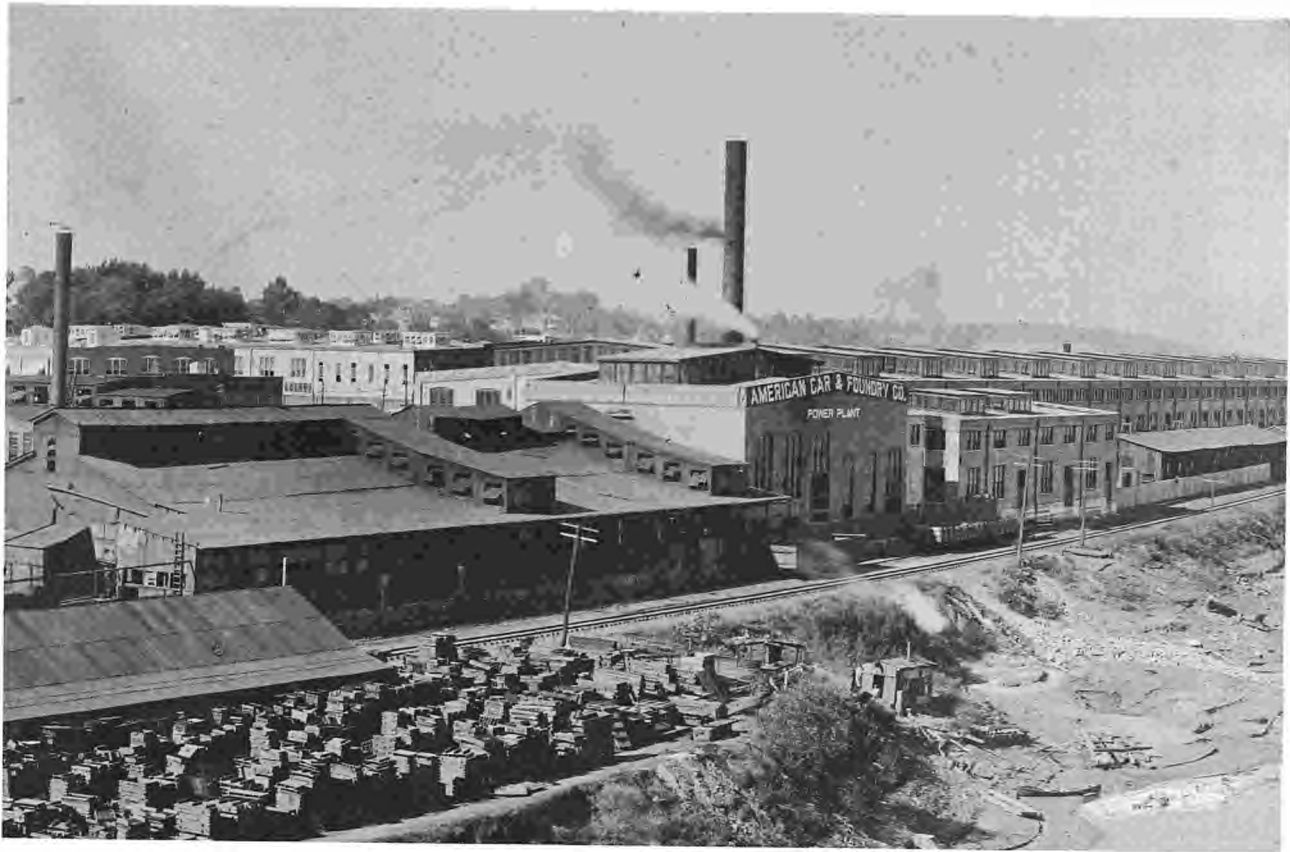
Next came MAIN Street which had a great deal of activity. The buildings were mostly made with living quarters on the second floor. On the main floor the families had their stores. Here, on Main Street, were six churches, six factories, the Inns, the Taverns. The buildings with their galleried porches faced the Missouri River. These included the First State Capitol buildings made of red brick and the famous Stone Row buildings. Today, one log cabin two stories high still stands.

Second Street bragged of the First Governors stone mansion. It has been torn down for a filling station. The beautiful Convent building and grounds included the second Borromeo Church which was built of stone. The first Parochial School stood on this same location.

In the beautiful section of town known as Frenchtown were many beautiful French homes. On Second Street the French merchants had their stores on the main floor and their living quarters on the upper floors. Most of these homes were built around a court that had beautiful flowers and trees. Some have courts with flag stone flooring. On Third Street in Frenchtown were the better homes of the richer French families. Many of these old homes are well preserved.

Third Street along the hill side had sparse structures. There was the historical round stone tower, and the Saint Charles College with its cupola.

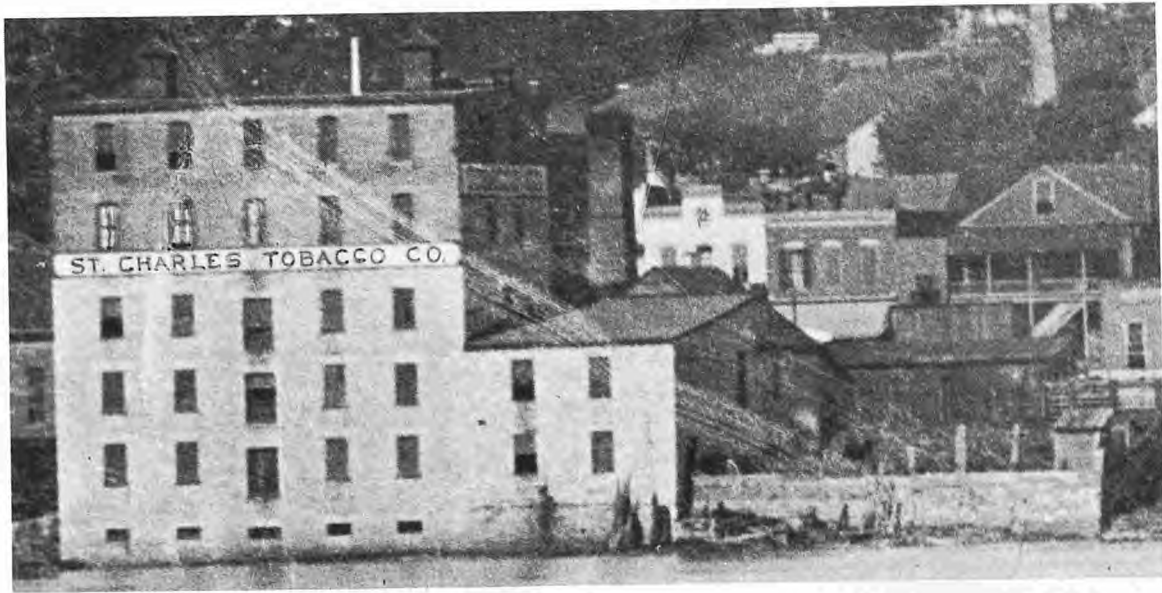
(Note: Today Jefferson Street is the dividing street. It divides the city street numbers NORTH and SOUTH)



AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY — Entrance Main and Clark Streets

The Saint Charles Car Company was organized in 1872, and throughout the years its advancement and development was utterly phenomenal. In 1897 it covered nearly 20 acres of ground with the Missouri River frontage. The Saint Charles Car Shops were purchased by the American Car and Foundry in 1899. During the heyday of railroading, the plant has contributed much toward the economic stability of Saint Charles, from the manufacture and construction of horse drawn streetcars, private cars for official railroad magnates, and business tycoons, standard railroad coaches, etc. During times of strife and wars, various contracts with the Federal Government were fulfilled. Lack of railroad rolling stock needs caused the plant to be shut down in 1955 and its former work transferred to other plants of the ACF. The farsightedness of ACF management, however, caused the buildings to be kept in a high state of repair, and in 1960 with the advent of the closing of the Berwick, Pennsylvania plant, a Technical Center, using some of the buildings here, was opened. This center now located centrally, geographically, is again, economically fulfilling large orders. Saint Charles owes much of its cherished high standard of living and stability to this nearby century-old institution.

THE FAMOUS GRIFFITH MILL



This mill was established by George Collier in January 1843. It was located at the foot of Adams Street (below Main Street) and was first called the Collier Mill. It was sold to D. A. Griffith on January 2, 1859 who converted it into a steam flour mill. It became famous. He employed one hundred and seventy-five men, and the Griffith Mill ran for 24 hours a day for 24 years every day but Sundays. It is listed as being the largest Flour Mill west of the Mississippi River, and as the largest industry in Saint Charles.

This mill closed in 1884 and the building was sold to the Saint Charles Tobacco Company. It was next sold to the Wright Brothers Tobacco Company in 1889.



THE FIRST STATE BANK OF SAINT CHARLES — 121 North Main Street



R. Goebel, Photo.

60 Souvenir Postals of St. Charles and Vicinity



St. Charles, Mo.

BEFORE

AFTER

This bank was first called The Saint Charles Saving Bank and first located in the Concert Building. This building was completely destroyed on February 29, 1876 by tornado but the Bank never faltered. Within a week it was opened at another location. Theodore Bruere was the first President and served as a director for 39 years. The present location of this Bank is 121 North Main Street. It was bought in 1907 and in 1959 an addition was built.

On November 14 and 15, 1959 the Bank held open house after the expensive expansion and modernization program.

In July 1967 this bank opened their "Drive-In Bank Facility" at Fifth and Washington Streets.

HUNING DEPARTMENT STORE — 201 North Main Street



The oldest Department Store in Saint Charles. This picture was taken on the opening day of this store — November 1, 1860 — Note the hoop skirts on display. August R. Huning the founder of this store died in 1924 — This popular store still retains the name of Huning and is owned by Berl Katz.

UNION SAVINGS BANK — 204 North Main Street



Union Savings Bank was established January 29, 1870. Ezra Overall was the first President of this bank from 1870 to 1893. During the next century of this bank's operation many changes have occurred in the Board of Directors. It has consistently grown and prospered through the years under the leadership of its Presidents. This bank was the first Bank in Saint Charles to install a Drive-In-Window which was opened for the convenience of its customers on August 21, 1951. To provide additional services for its customers, in December 1960, this bank opened its "Drive-In-Bank - Facility", located at 617 First Capitol Drive.

HOME OF BILL SUBLETTE — 216 North Main Street

This is the home of Bill Sublette, the famous Mountain Man and noted Fur Trader. His father, Phillip Sublette moved with his family to Saint Charles in 1817. William Lewis Sublette, always called Bill, was the oldest of the children. He was eighteen years old when his family moved here. The Sublette's bought a brick building on North Main Street (now No. 216 North Main Street). The main floor was the Sublette and Morgan Tavern. This tavern in 1818 had the distinction of having the first billiard table in Saint Charles.



HOME OF MAJOR GEORGE C. SIBLEY — 230 North Main Street

This home was built in 1817 by John Rochester and his wife Margaret, and became the home of George C. Sibley and his wife Mary Easton Sibley. They moved from this house in 1827 to the school they established — Lindenwood School on Kingshighway — It is now the famous Lindenwood College.

This historical building is now owned by Mrs. Clara Walters — where she has her Walters Jewelry and Gift Shop and her son Dr. Charles Walters an optometrist has his office.



NEW YORK HOUSE — 229 North Main Street

This three story brick building was called New York House and was built in 1863 for a hotel. In the rear was the New York Wagon Yard and Stables. In three years it was called the Hoffman House. Today this same building with many alterations is owned and occupied by F. W. Woolworth Co., Variety Stores.





THE OPERA HOUSE — 311 North Main Street

The Opera House was built in 1880 by John C. Mittelberger. He had his drygoods store on the main floor. The Opera House was on the second floor with a separate entrance facing Main Street.

Many of the fine Minstrels were held here. Schools gave their plays here and held their Commencement exercises in the Opera House.

Rupert Hughes, the renowned Playwright and Author wrote his first play while a student at the Saint Charles College in 1886 and gave this play at the Opera House. His brother Howard R. Hughes also a student at the same school had the leading role in this play.

Today, this building is occupied by the Famous Apparel Store.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH — 316 North Main Street



Lovely old stone Constitution Presbyterian Church. It was built in 1842 as recorded at County Court House Book T Pages 238-139. The minister, Rev. James Gallaher, accepted the call in 1847. He held his services in the church. Records show this building was later used for a Blacksmith Shop. Next it was used as a Fish Market. Today it is used by Honerkamp Cleaning Shop, called the "Band Box".

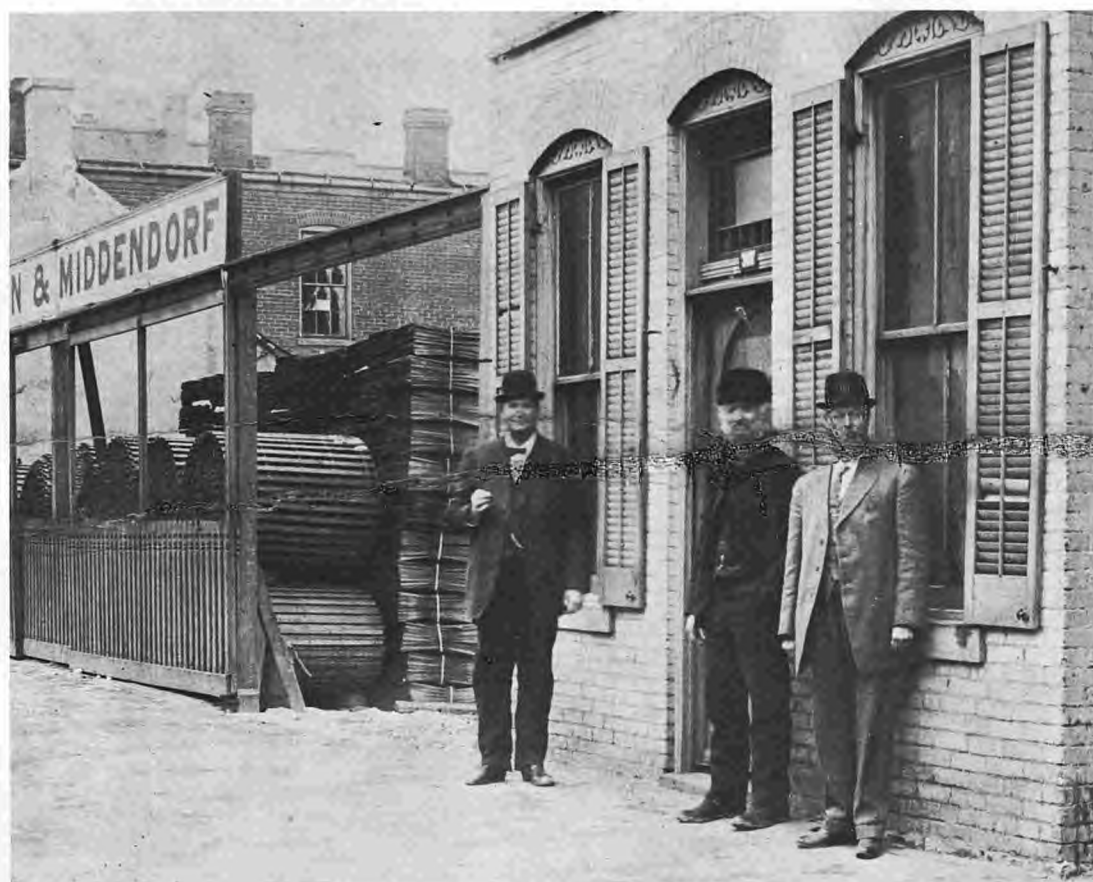
116 North Main Street, Site of the First Hospital and Doctors Building



This little brick building was built in 1812 by Dr. Henry Behrens, one of the first physicians of Saint Charles. It consisted of two rooms, and one of which was used as a "lay-over" room, when patients were too ill to return to their homes. It was then known as the "Lay-over Hospital". It was almost continuously used as a doctor's office until it was dismantled to make way for the present building site of the Standard Drug Store and Dennings Radio Company.

HACKMAN LUMBER COMPANY — 106 North Main Street

The Hackmann Lumber Company — 106 North Main Street is the oldest lumber company in Saint Charles and has always been at the same location, without interruption. The grand opening of this Lumber Co. was held November 19, 1815 and was first called Overall Lumber Yard. Different owners of this lumber yard have given it different names. It was in 1917 that it became known as the Hackmann Lumber Company. Since September 1, 1949 it was owned by Henry J. Rother and John Wetter III and they retained the name Hackmann Lumber Co.



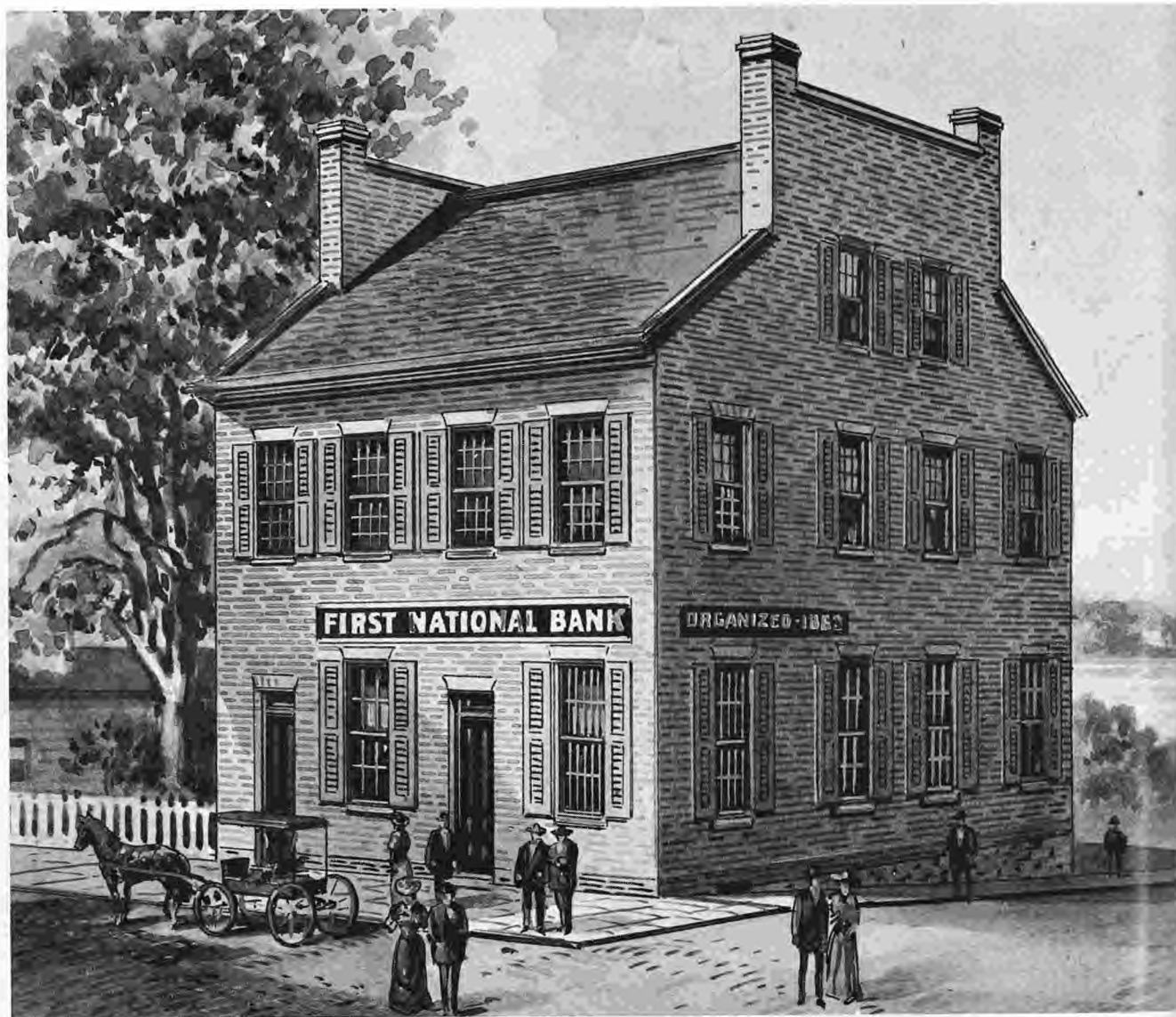


MEYER JEWELRY STORE — 101 North Main Street

This building was the oldest building occupied by the same family in the same line of business in Saint Charles. It was built in 1835 and it was a three story "sky scraper". The third floor was literally decapitated in the great tornado that struck Saint Charles on February 26, 1876. Ludwig Meyer established this old reliable Jewelry Store in 1830. It was located first at 217 South Main Street and he moved his business to the new building in 1835.

Ludwig Meyer trained his sons Augustus and Louis in the jewelry business. When Louis Meyer retired in 1883, August took his son Ed. L. Meyer into partnership. Then the daughter of Ed. L. Meyer, Lucille Meyer Pieper, and her husband Henry Pieper were owners and managers of the store. The nephew of Ed. L. Meyer, Edward Siedhoff, began to work in the store in 1911 and stayed with the store until 1966.

This building was sold in 1966 and the Meyer Jewelry Store was disbanded.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK — 100 North Main Street

The First National Bank was organized December 16, 1863. It was the first bank organized in Saint Charles and Saint Charles County under the National Banking Laws. The original location is the same location as when the bank was begun. This first bank building was built as the home of Ezra Overall in 1852. He assisted in the organization of this bank during the troubled times of the Civil War and raids. Ezra Overall moved his living quarters upstairs and the business of the bank was transacted on the main floor of this well built and strong building.

Their "Drive in Bank Facility" is located at 423 First Capitol Drive.

CORNER OF MADISON STREET AND SOUTH MAIN STREET IN 1870



Special attention is called to the flagstone side-walks, the overhanging galleries on practically all the structures, and the hitching posts. Main Street exhibited much activity and the enterprising merchants displayed their trade. This was shown at the "Apothecary Shop" with a huge mortar and pestle mounted atop a high post. Obviously drinking water was dispensed from the horse drawn water wagon shown in this picture.





N.W. CORNER OF MAIN & MADISON STS. — (Old Post Office)

Site of one of the finest homes in all Saint Charles, built in 1800 by Dr. Antoine Reynal. His home was used for the assembling of the Board of Trustees of the City of Saint Charles. It is also the site of the First Saint Charles County Court House built in 1849.

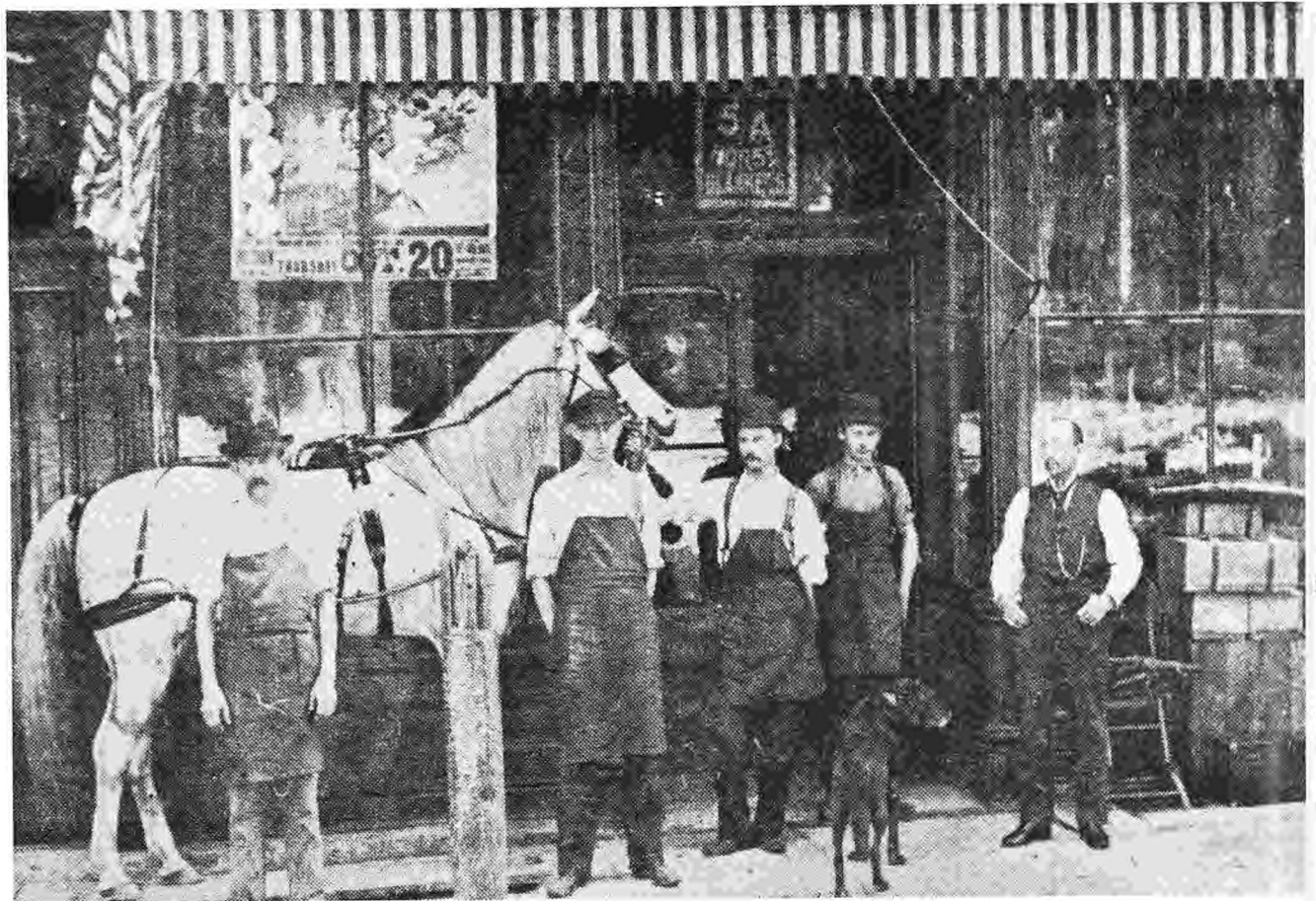
As shown in the picture this first Court House was a one story building. It had fluted columns in a Doric hexagon type portico with suppressed pillars on the side walls, conforming the colonnade. The well proportioned bell tower was placed slightly back of the entrance wall.

It was the site of the famous "Whipping Post" where men were whipped for their misdeeds. The Slave Block, a large flat stone which is now buried under the steps of the Post Office Building was used as the auction block. The stone was used as a foundation stone upon which the new steps were laid.

SOUTH MAIN STREET IN 1880



From left to right, the old Court House, erected in 1849, with its imposing fluted six Doric Columns; Odd Fellows Hall, next, a three story pretentious structure, erected in 1878. The lower floor was used as the bank and offices, the second floor as a Concert Hall and the third floor used as the Odd Fellows Hall. On June 8, 1934 the building was sold to Moose Lodge 1513. The next building is the Old Market and Fish House. It was built in 1823. At the right side of the Market Building is a bulletin board, where public sales were posted. The public scale is in the foreground and was a prominent meeting place for men of all walks of life interested in bartering their produces and wares.



112 SOUTH MAIN STREET

The Edward Gut Saddlery and Harness Shop first opened its doors at 112 South Main Street. Later it was moved to the Edward Gut new building at 122 South Main Street.

Records show Edward Gut employed seven full time men as Saddlers. His catalogue of 1888 lists 29 products made and sold at this shop, ranging from saddles and harness, fly nets and elegant purses for both men and women. In the olden days the shop on Main Street did not have signs — They had symbols. The symbol of this shop was a full size replica of a horse all dressed up in the finest of harness.

Edward Gut was born in Saint Charles December 24, 1843. He was elected mayor of Saint Charles in 1889. He was president of the First National Bank of Saint Charles until his death September 10, 1908.

122 SOUTH MAIN STREET

**First Masonic Hall
Building built in Saint Charles**



This edifice was built by the Masons in 1849. It was sold to Edward Gut in 1861 for his Saddle and Harness Shop. Today it has a complete "New Face" and is owned by Saint Charles Lodge 690 B.P.O. Elks.

In the fall of 1819 Benj. Emmons rode horse back to Nashville, Tennessee, to obtain a charter for the first Masonic Lodge of Saint Charles. The charter was received October 6, 1819. It was called Saint Charles Lodge No. 28. Benj. Emmons was the first Worshipful Master. The first meeting was held in a room they rented in Peck's Row at 214 South Main Street. Meetings were held there for two years until the Lodge had to move to make room for the First Legislature in 1821. Next they rented rooms in the old Stone Fort and Fur Trading Post at 10-14 East Clay Street. On October 1, 1821 the new charter was called Hiram Lodge No. 3. W.G. Petus was Worshipful Master. In 1826 Hiram Lodge surrendered its charter as the membership had dwindled down to nine. In 1837 a new charter was granted. It was called Saint Charles Lodge No. 23. On April 8, 1850 the Masonic Lodge held open house and their first meeting in their new building at 122 South Main Street was held.

Many Lodges closed throughout the U.S. during the Civil War. The Palestine Lodge No. 241 received its charter May 26, 1865. Joseph Alexander served a total of eighteen years as Worshipful Master.

The Masonic Temple Association now own their hall and building at Main and Washington Streets, Saint Charles.

202 SOUTH MAIN STREET

This was the site of the old historic and famous hostelry called the Saint Charles House. It was built in 1849. This building was so badly damaged by the terrible hurricane on February 26, 1876 that it was condemned as unsafe and was torn down.

On the site of the old hostelry the "Rechtern & Becker" was built in 1883 for their store. It was the largest store here at that time. Next it was used as the Saint Charles Stay Co. MFG's of Shoe Trimmings.

In 1922 the building was purchased by R. M. Thomson, the owner of the Banner Newspaper. The building was torn down in 1966 for the restoration program of the Missouri First State Capitol.





**206-214 SOUTH MAIN STREET
THE FIRST STATE CAPITOL OF MISSOURI**

One of the most outstanding historic buildings in Saint Charles is the First State Capitol of Missouri. These structures were erected by two brothers, Ruluff and Charles Peck. They were early prominent and influential merchants and the building was used as their residence and store building. It was known as "Peck's Row". It was actually three buildings under one saddle back roof. To the south was an arched driveway which led to the ferry and the river. The second floor housed the first Masonic Lodge organized in 1818. The third building was built by Chancey Shepard, and rooms on the second floor were used as the governor's office and committee rooms.

The bitterly fought slavery question had been settled by the government with the "Missouri Compromise", and with the combined efforts of Col. Benj. Emmons, Hiram Babler and Daniel M. Boone, in the summer of 1820 at the Constitutional Convention held in St. Louis, it was voted to house the First State Capitol in Saint Charles. The city fathers established a "Town Board of Trustees" and guaranteed that the State would be furnished a seat of government "free of expenses to the State". The guarantors were to pay to Ruluff Peck the sum of \$100.00 yearly for the use of the second floor. The arches in the walls of the second floor were opened to form the "Great Assembly Hall".

The Legislators attended the sessions coming on horseback, and wearing fur coats, coon-skin caps and leather mocassins. The most outstanding member being Governor Alexander McNair who was attired in a beaver hat and frock coat. Local residents and tavern keepers offered to house and board the members at a rate of \$2.50 per week. Many members were too poor to pay even this modest fee at a time when eggs sold at 5¢ per dozen, whiskey at 12½¢ per quart, and pork at 1½¢ per pound. The legislators were possessed among other things with very good appetites, and local civic minded citizens suffered losses in supplying board and room.

The County Court ordered the Sheriff to transport all equipment and appurtenances of the County Court to the two rooms occupied by the Masonic Lodge in Peck's Row in May 1821, thereby including the State Capitol and the Court House under one roof.

Many historic events took place during the time the First Missouri State Capitol was located in Saint Charles from 1821 to 1826. The famous Solemn Public Act was passed on which depended Missouri's admission to the Union. During the session of November 6, 1821, Governor McNair officially informed the Legislature that Missouri had finally been admitted to the Federal Union. Another important law passed was the creation of the State Banking Law of Missouri. The General Assembly entered into a very bitter debate over the removal of the Capitol to Jefferson City. On January 21, 1826, the doors of the first Legislature closed.

The Guarantors of the nominal yearly rental defaulted, and it is of record in the Circuit Clerk's office that a judgment was awarded the Peck brothers against the Guarantors in 1824. In June of 1829, after the removal of the State Capitol to Jefferson City, the State Auditor's office issued payment to Ruluff Peck the amount of \$247.50 for "the use of his house for the General Assembly" for ninety days at the rate of \$2.50 per day.

The First State Capitol buildings were purchased in January 1961, for the State by the late Governor James T. Blair, Jr. The Missouri Park Board are now restoring the buildings. These buildings are a monument to the hardy pioneers of a new Frontier. The old hand-made bricks are an ever present reminder of the trials and tribulations encountered in the establishment of the State of Missouri. Every public spirited citizen should look upon this building as a Shrine, the foundation and heritage of the early Pioneers of a new Frontier.



N. W. CORNER, MAIN AND FIRST CAPITOL DRIVE

Site of the residence of Major James Morrison, who settled in Saint Charles in 1800. He built this home for his French Bride, Mademoiselle Saucier in 1801. He was a Major in the war of 1812. Their daughter, Adeline, married Judge Francis Yosti of Saint Charles. The home was later called the Yosti home.

Special note is called to the unusual porch in the front of the house. It was jokingly called "Hog's Heaven". Before the stock law, Major Morrison kept his valuable hogs in the "down stairs" porch. They were kept cool in the summer and warm in the winter. In 1840 Major Morrison had the first Bershire hogs introduced into Saint Charles County. They were imported from Albany, New York. Since that time Saint Charles County has become noted for its fine pork stock.

This home was originally a log house, and was later covered with clap boards.



THE CHAMBERS HOUSE — 234 South Main Street



This hotel was built by John Mullanphy in 1822, as a bridal gift to his daughter, Jane Mullanphy Chambers. It was called the Chambers House. This hotel remained in that family until 1893, when it was sold and the name changed to Virginia Hotel.

The building at the rear of this hotel was the noted **STONE FORT**. It was built in 1804 for protection from the Indians. Later it was used as the Saint Charles Fur Trading Post. It was used in 1822 by the Masonic Lodge. Unfortunately, it was destroyed for parking space in 1960. This stone fort was built by each stone numbered and notched. The open beams were of walnut. The stair case was made of mahogany. It was so well constructed that this building could have lasted for hundreds of years and could have been saved for posterity.

301 SOUTH MAIN

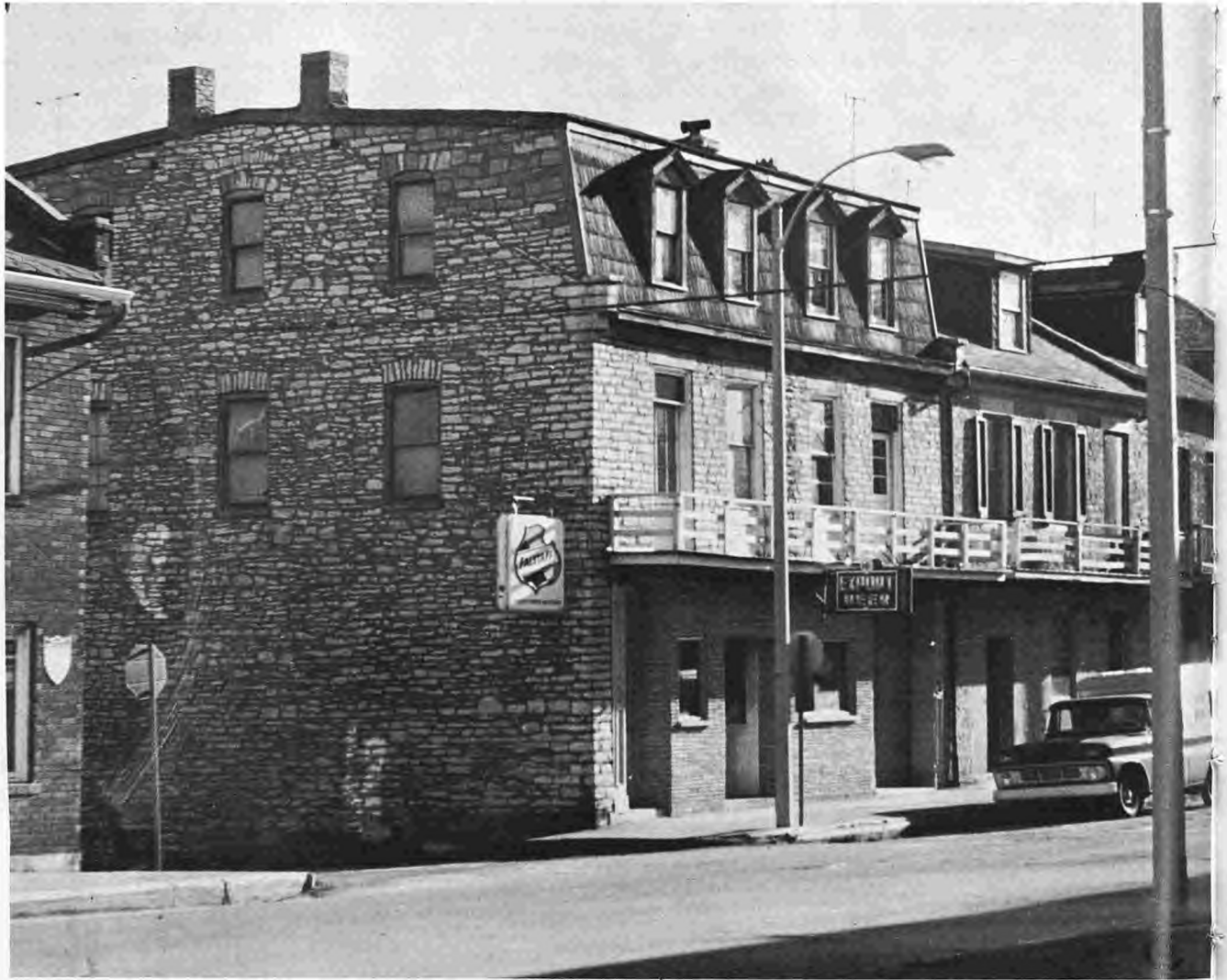
This house was built for Dr. Seth Millington in 1799. He was the uncle of Mrs. Elija P. Lovejoy. Lovejoy was a Presbyterian preacher and a newspaper man. He and his wife and infant child were staying at her uncle's home when on October 1, 1837 after preaching at the Presbyterian Church at the morning and evening services on his crusade against slavery, he was brutally mobbed at this home. His printing press was demolished and thrown in the Missouri River. William Campbell helped save his life. Major Sibley gave him a horse so Lovejoy and his wife could escape to Illinois.

Five weeks later on November 7, 1837 Lovejoy was murdered in Alton, Illinois. His press was demolished and thrown in the Mississippi River.

Elijah Lovejoy was the first martyr of the Free Press in the United States.



302 SOUTH MAIN STREET



This well preserved three story hand cut stone home was built in 1855 by Edward F. Gut. The dated corner stone is over the north front door of the second floor porch. The first floor has always been used for business, second and third floor used for living quarters. Originally the front porch was wider and went along the north side of the house and the back.

The building was sold in 1880 to Joseph Jacob Seiling and he had his music store on the main floor. The second floor was very spacious with two large double parlors and a music room. A grandson of Seiling recently sold this historic building to Roy Cox.



307 SOUTH MAIN STREET

This building was the home and office of William G. Pettus when Saint Charles was the First State Capitol of Missouri. Pettus was a soldier of the War of 1812. In 1821 he was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court and after the election of Governor McNair he was appointed Secretary of State and held this office until the end of McNair's administration. He was elected in 1824 as secretary of the State Senate. Then he was appointed Probate Judge of St. Louis County. In 1826 he married a daughter of Colonel James Morrison of Saint Charles and entered into the mercantile business here. He built this building in 1821, saying the Capitol buildings were too crowded for his office. He bought a lot as near as he could to the Capitol. There is an amazing huge safe in the rear of the front room "tall as a man". Today this building is owned by Goellner Brothers.

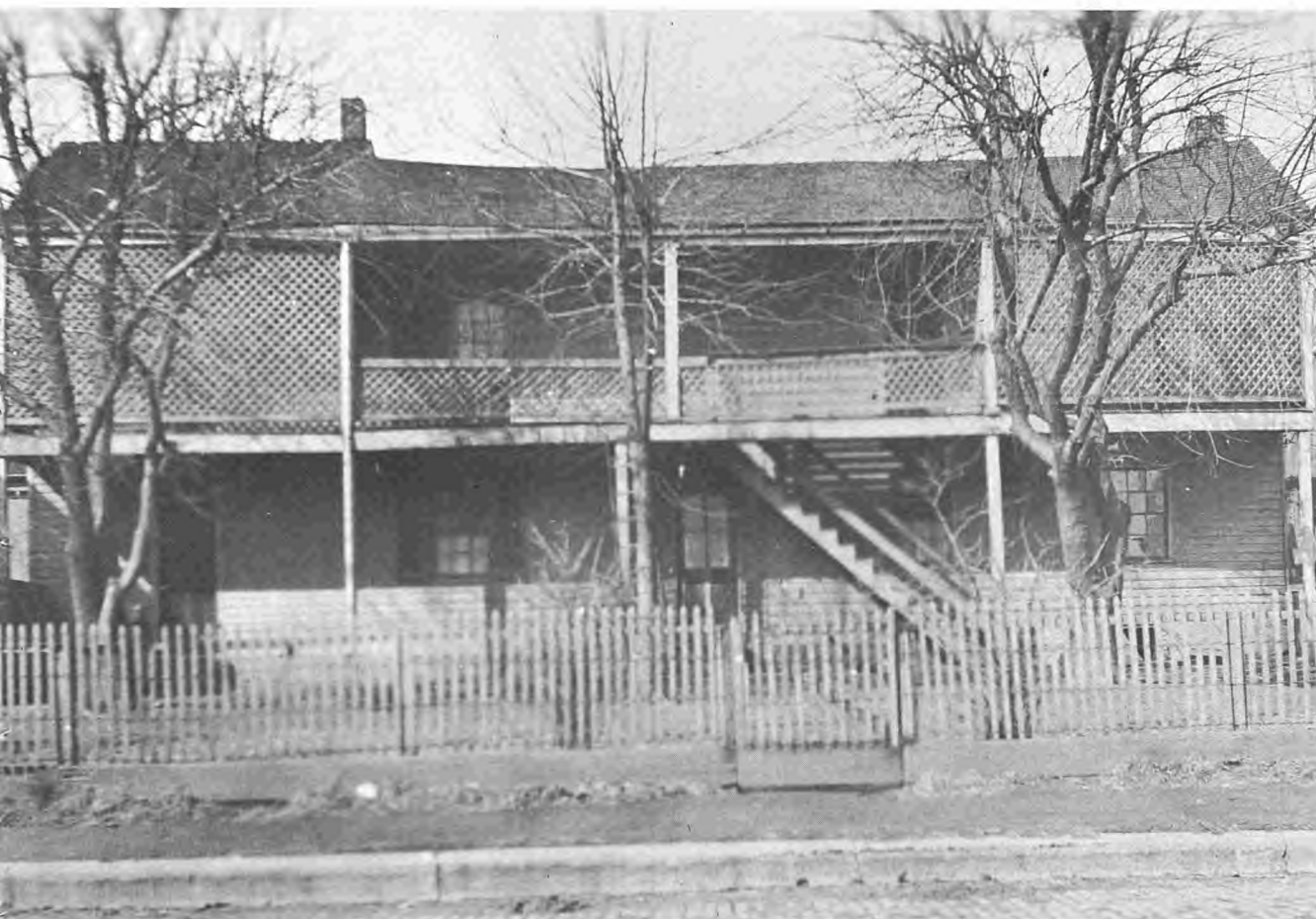
"STONE ROW" 314 — 330 SOUTH MAIN
Between Clay and Jackson Streets

This row of houses was built in 1815 by Thomas Lindsay, who was reputed to be a man of great wealth. "Stone Row" is historically famous. This is a most unusual piece of architecture as there is no division between the houses. The stone chimneys were joined for added support. What is now No. 322 South Main was then a stone arch with a twenty foot driveway to the boat landing. This arch was replaced by the brick building about 1856. The original archway connected number 318 and 324 which was used as the first State Penitentiary or State Jail from 1821 to 1826, when Saint Charles was the first State Capitol of Missouri. All of these buildings are in a good state of preservation, excepting the wide porches which must be replaced. Originally these buildings faced the river. At No. 330, at the time of the Saint Charles was the first State Capitol, was the Tailor Shop of John Lilly. When John Lilly was appointed Post Master on July 14, 1826 until April 4, 1836 he had the Saint Charles Post Office at "No. 330 Stone Row".



THE CALIFORNIA TAVERN — 315 South Main Street

The California Tavern is the last two story log house in Saint Charles. It was popular in the stagecoach days as taverns became social and political centers where news and opinions were exchanged. This Tavern was very popular during the time Saint Charles was the First State Capitol from 1821 to 1826. Originally, there was a west wing to this building that was destroyed by the hurricane of February 26, 1876. After the hurricane the two story main log building was covered with clap-boards.





332 SOUTH MAIN STREET

This is the home of Dr. Jeremiah Millington built in 1799. Dr. Millington was one of the first physicians to locate in Saint Charles County. He and his brother, Dr. Seth, became large land owners, and also the owners of the castor oil factory. The brothers were famous for their botanical gardens. They planted approximately 50 acres of the bean plant which was ground and pressed into castor oil. In 1802 Saint Charles became the center of the castor oil industry.

These brothers discovered coal on their property and opened a coal mine. It was used extensively in 1823. The Millington Coal Mine flourished for many years. It was abolished in 1830 after a serious cave-in, in which several people were killed.

The old Millington Burying Ground was at the S. W. Corner of Main and First Capitol Drive Streets. The bodies were later removed to the Oak Grove Cemetery of Saint Charles, and, unfortunately there is no marker to either of the Millington Brothers who were so prominent in early Saint Charles.



337 SOUTH MAIN STREET

This building was built in 1870 by Joseph May, a stone cutter, who operated his monument business in this building.

Note: The lovely Corinthian columns which were made by Joseph May.





401 SOUTH MAIN STREET

This beautiful hand made brick French home, is one of the purest houses of true French architecture in all Saint Charles. This building is one of our great heritages.

Emmons abstract No. 2571 shows that in 1818 Father Charles Felix Van Quickenborn bought this property. It extended to the river. He built a priest home and an armory at this location. Behind this priest home was the first Borromeo cemetery and the first Borromeo Church. This church faced Jackson Street and was built in 1791.



REAR OF 401 SOUTH MAIN STREET (Between Thompkins and Jackson Sts.)

Site of the second Catholic Church, built by Louis Blanchette and his followers. This church was dedicated November 7, 1791. In the blessing of the church, Lieutenant Governor Don Manuel Perez (and Commander and Chief of the Western District of Illinois) with Ecclesiastical approval, gave the church a patron saint, Borromeo. In deference to the Spanish Monarch Carlos IV, the church was named San Carlos Borromeo. From that date the village of Les Petite Cotes was called San Carlos. In 1803 this name was anglicized to Saint Charles.

Louis Blanchette was buried under the floor of this log church in 1793, next to his Pawnee Indian wife. She had died three months earlier. In 1854 their bodies were moved to the present Borromeo cemetery (on Randolph Street) and through the efforts of Father W. B. Sommerhauser S. J. Pastor of the Borromeo Church a fitting monument has been erected "In memory of Louis Blanchette "Chasseur", who founded Saint Charles in 1769".

500 SOUTH MAIN STREET

Mother-In-Law-House

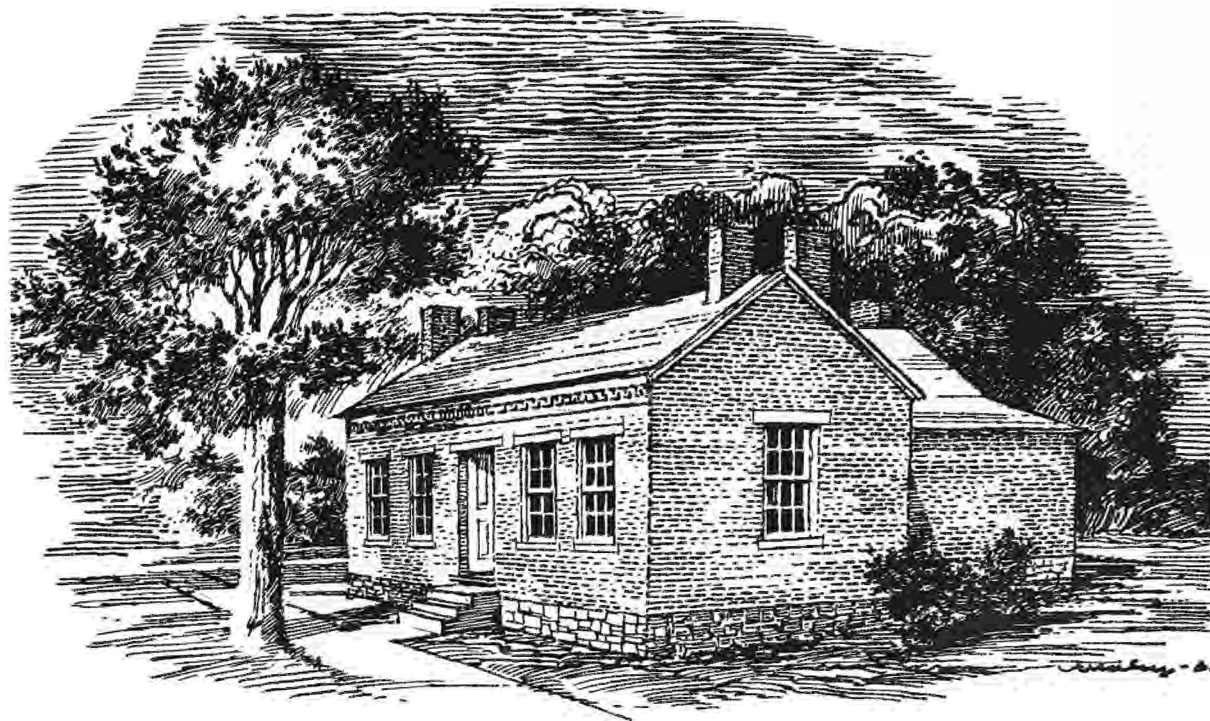


This house was built in 1860 by Francis X. Kremer, the owner of the flourishing mill. The cottage type architecture is beautiful in its detail. Note the arched double windows on the second floor, and the very ornate portico. This is believed to be the first double house built in Saint Charles, and is known as the Mother-In-Law-House. Mrs. Kremer was homesick for her mother, so her husband built this double house, both sides exactly alike. One side was for his family and the other side for his mother-in-law. He furnished both alike and then sent for his mother-in-law.

420 SOUTH MAIN STREET

This home was built in about 1830 by Herman Kuhlman. He owned the wagon factory. Note the doors and cornices — these are the originals, but unfortunately the lovely small paned windows have been replaced. Truly, a fine example of the small American home with its stark simplicity.





515 SOUTH MAIN STREET

This is the site and part of the famous Eckert's Tavern, well known between the years of 1818 and 1846 with the migration of various expeditions to the West. The tavern proper was a large building and stood facing Main Street. The second story was destroyed in the tornado of February 26, 1876. The Livery Stable, known as Anderson's, together with the wagon yard and blacksmith shop where wagons were traded and repaired and horses shoed etc., was in use by the patrons of the tavern. In 1825 President John Quincy Adams appointed Benj. Reeves, George C. Sibley and Thomas Mathers Commissioners to carry out the route to Santa Fe. The U. S. Congress having recognized the importance of the establishment of trade with the West made an appropriation for a survey of a route to New Mexico. It was Eckert's Tavern where Colonel Mather met Major Sibley, Secretary of the Government Survey of the road to Santa Fe. The work of writing the complete report on the survey, making the necessary treaties with the Indians, including maps, field notes, expense accounts, etc. took from October 28, 1827 to December 7, 1827. According to accounts, the appropriation had been exceeded by \$1,504.54. Ironically, it took seven years before these three Commissioners were reimbursed by the government, and in closing this event in his diary, Major Sibley wrote: "So that the whole of this business of the Road to New Mexico is at length finally and fully settled". This historic building was purchased by the Saint Charles County Historical Society in August, 1962, for their MUSEUM.

600 SOUTH MAIN STREET

This home was built for Colonel Timothy Kibby. It is the First brick house erected in Saint Charles. The exact date is not known, however, it is said that one of the gables was torn down by the Earthquake which destroyed much of New Madrid, Missouri, in 1811. Colonel Kibby was a Revolutionary soldier, and a soldier in the War of 1812. He was a Colonel in the U. S. Army.

In our tax records of 1805 Kibby is shown as having "five in the family, two horses, one neat cattle, a ferry and his own landing". His property extended to the river. The interesting brick barn is still standing and has been converted into a clever home.

The home was heated by five fire places. The chimneys over the front section are anchored, known as twin anchored chimneys, a truly French feature. On the upper floor the three French dormer windows are lovely and a few of the windows still retain the small French panes.



617 SOUTH MAIN STREET



This Methodist Church was built in 1829 and is the second Methodist Church built by Mrs. Catherine Collier. She was a public-spirited and benevolent woman. Traditionally this building is believed to be one of the oldest brick churches West of the Mississippi River. In 1820 Mrs. Collier erected a house of worship in Saint Charles where Methodism was established in Saint Charles. She started her school in the first Church building. Soon a larger Church was needed. When she built this larger Church it was to be used by other denominations, after the early morning Methodist service. In this new church one room was set aside for the colored people. Her popular school was moved to the new Church building, where she taught both white and colored children. Mrs. Collier and her son George established the Saint Charles College.

This church building was sold in 1855 to the Episcopal Church of Saint Charles, and today it is used as a private residence.

625 SOUTH MAIN STREET — N.W. Corner of Perry and Main Sts.

Of American design and construction this large brick home was built in 1838 by Franklin S. Newbill, who was a wealthy mill owner. The built-in pine corner cupboards in the dining room are very lovely. The house is in a splendid state of preservation. It was subsequently owned by Dr. Wm. J. McElhiney, a prominent physician, who came from Belair, Maryland in 1837. He was elected by the Democrats to represent Saint Charles County in the Legislature. He was one of the messengers selected to notify Franklin Pierce of his election as President of the United States. He served as Curator of the State University at Columbia. He died in this home in 1883.



N.E. CORNER OF PERRY AND MAIN STREETS



LaFrenier Chauvin built this adorable French home in 1819. He gave his bride Pelagie Belland a reception in this home the evening of their wedding on August 31, 1819. Tax records of 1827 show he paid taxes on three slaves, three ferries that he owned and operated to cross the Missouri River, and taxes on his own ferry boat landing that was located at the end of his property.



17 PIKE STREET (East of Main Street)

This historical brick building was built in 1798 by Jean Belland. He established the largest Tanyard ever recorded in Saint Charles at the rear of his home. The street level basement is one large room with a huge fire place. This room was built to store hides. The walls are 36 inches thick made of double row hand cut Burlington Stone. The exposed beams are of whole white oak trees about 32 feet long. These still have their bark. Each tree is in its natural shape, only whittled at the ends.

The building was sold to William Eckert a tavern owner on February 20, 1822 and he established his son-in-law Owen Andrews as the manager, naming this tavern "Andrews Tavern". Where the tanyard was, a stable was built called Eckert and Andrews Stable. Eckert owned a ferry and the Eckert Boat landing was at the foot of Pike Street.

Today this Andrews Tavern Building is owned by the Pikers Club, which was organized in January 1888. This philanthropic organization derived its name owning their club building on Pike Street.



A GUIDE TO HISTORICAL
SPOTS OF
ST. CHARLES MO.



"Les Petites Cotes" (The Little Hills)

St. Charles, Missouri

- The City Beautiful.
- The Echo of Nature.
- Beautiful for its Simplicity.



HWY. 94





700 SOUTH MAIN STREET — Farmers Tavern

The Farmers Tavern was built in 1805. Court records list the Farmers Tavern as a very popular tavern. In an advertisement, dated in 1821, we learn that J. J. Dozier was the owner of this tavern, and I quote: "I invite the Legislators to board at my Farmer's Tavern. Lodging 2 bits a night. I specialize in good food. Corn Bread and Common Fixings — 2 bits a meal. White bread with Chicken Fixings — 3 bits or 37½ a meal".

Today this building is an apartment house, owned by B. M. Worful.

CUSTOM HOUSE — 701 South Main Street

This Custom House is recorded in records of 1801. All travelers in their covered wagons had to stop at the Custom House for inspection. Traveling on Sundays was prohibited. It is recorded the third floor was used by travelers at night. In the rear of this Custom House was a very large stable that was maintained by a blacksmith. That took care of the travelers horses or oxen. The building is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Gleason. Mrs. Gleason maintains a very fine antique shop on the main floor.



724 SOUTH MAIN STREET

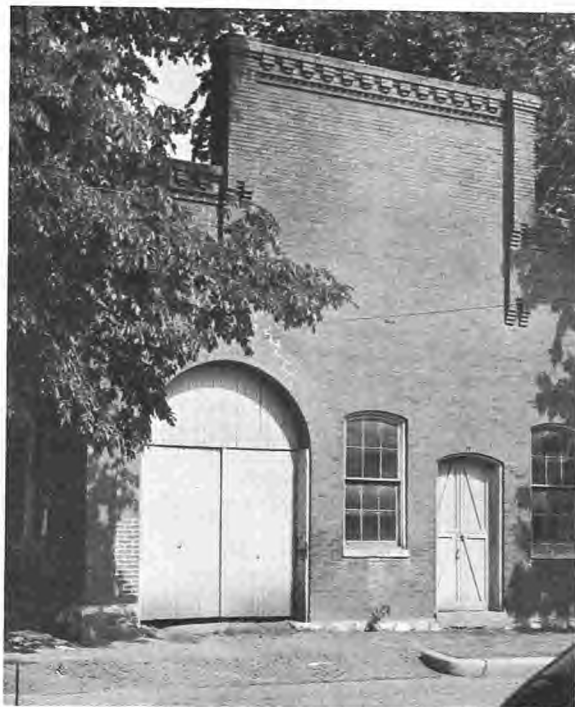


This home was built by David McNair in 1807. He was the brother of Alexander McNair, first Governor of Missouri. David McNair came to Saint Charles from Penn. in 1800. That year he built a stone circular lime kiln on South Main Street. He owned a large tanyard in 1807 near his home. He built the first ice-house in Saint Charles where all the people could store their food free of charge. He served as Second Lieutenant in the War of 1812. After the war he bought a ferry and was granted permission to repair the best boat landing that had a rock ledge that was at the foot of his home property. This boat landing is the place where on May 16-21 in 1804 the Lewis and Clark Expedition stayed, making final pre-

parations for their expedition to explore the Louisiana Purchase territory and map an overland route to the Pacific Ocean.

711 SOUTH MAIN STREET

Schemmer Brothers Wagon and Blacksmith Shop was built in 1890. It is of fine construction and the building reflects skill of German bricklayers who were adept at making arches and decorative cornices. Later the building was used for a garage and now has been restored.

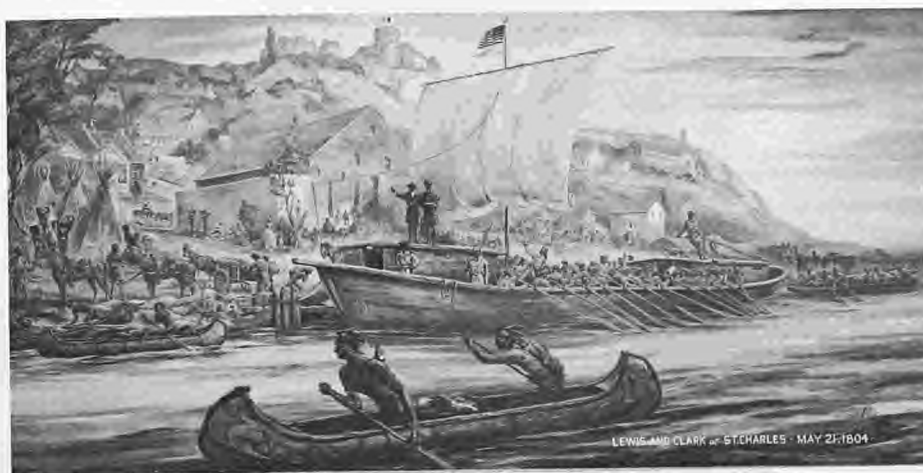


810 SOUTH MAIN STREET — Lewis and Clark Marker

The Lewis and Clark marker was dedicated on June 10, 1961 by the Saint Charles County Historical Society. It was donated by the Saint Charles Chapter of Daughters of American Revolution War and was placed by the Saint Charles Historical Society. Our City Fathers permitted the marker to be placed on their property of the City Street Department, which is near the landing of the Lewis and Clark landing and may be seen by tourists.

LEWIS AND CLARK

“On May 16-21, 1804 Captain Meriwether Lewis And Lieutenant William Clark Rendezvoused With Their Men at Saint Charles, where Final Preparations Were Made For Their Expedition To Explore The Louisiana Purchase Territory And Map An Overland Route To The Pacific Ocean. Here The Explorers Were Gaily Welcomed By The Townspeople, Additional Supplies Were Purchased, A Ball Was Given In Their Honor And A Deserter Courtmartialed. On Sunday They Attended Mass At The Mission Church Of Saint Charles Borromeo On Monday Morning, May 21, Under Stormy Skies, The Expedition Left Saint Charles By Boat On Their Journey To The Unknown And To Immortality.”



Artist's conception of the Lewis and Clark Expedition at Saint Charles — This is a mural on the walls of Saint Charles Savings and Loan Co. It was painted by Charles Morgenthaler.



903 SOUTH MAIN STREET

This lovely old French home was built in 1830. To get to the second floor one has to use an outside stairs. The third floor is the "Crows Nest" high like a crows nest of a boat with a glorious view of the Missouri River.

This property was sold in the year 1804 with a log house, in an unusual deal "For a consideration of one pair of oxen, valued at \$50."

Directly in the rear of the home is a brick building built for the kitchen on the first floor with an amazing brick built-in stove with a large open oven, and the slaves quarters on the second floor.

Another outside building is a brick smoke house with a hand made brick corner stove that was used to smoke the meat. The beam ceilings have large iron hooks that held the meat.

Today the property is now an antique shop and is called "The Yesterday House".



119 McDONOUGH STREET

Just off Main Street directly in back of 903 South Main Street

This home was built by Don Carlos Tayon in 1790. It is considered a beautiful example of old French architecture. It has beam ceilings, the inside walls of this brick home are exposed brick walls. The windows have the small glass panes. The ground floor was the dance hall, where lavish Cotillions were given. The stable near the house is still standing but the covered passage way from the stable to the dance hall has gone with the years. Don Carlos Tayon was the second Commandant of the District of Saint Charles, he served from 1793 to 1801.

In "The Journal of Julius Rodman" Edgar Allan Poe describes "Les Petite Cotes" and this home of Don Carlos Tayon as he found it in 1791.

906 SOUTH MAIN STREET

Louis Blanchette, the founder of Saint Charles, located here in 1769. He was our first Spanish Commandant of the District of Saint Charles. He and his followers established their Post by the creek that they named Blanchette Creek. Their Post consisted of three humble log cabins and a Catholic Log Church, and a grist mill. To Quote Blanchette "he built the church for the soul of his men and the grist mill for the body of his men."

A marker was erected at this location by the Saint Charles Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It reads:



1821

1921

Upon this block Number Twenty was located the headquarters of two Spanish Commandants for the District of Saint Charles, Louis Blanchette Charles Tayon.

This tablet also marks the Location of the dwelling where Blanchette, the First Settler live and died.

1769

1793

The following were Commandants of District of Saint Charles:

Louis Blanchette 1769-1793

Don Carlos Tayon 1793-1801

James Mackay 1801-1804

This building is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Baue.

FIRST WOOLEN MILLS IN SAINT CHARLES

Located North East Corner of South Main Street at Boone's Lick Road



This is the first Woolen Mills to be erected in Saint Charles. It was built by Messrs. Gibbs and Broadwater, and was gradually enlarged. The wheel for the Mill was driven by the considerable volume of water that rushed through the Blanchette Creek into the Missouri River and it was traversed by a deep rocky divide. This Mill specialized in making woolen blankets and mittens.

During the Civil War this Mill was taken over by the Union and used as a Prison and Hospital.

It subsequently was used as a Corn Cob Pipe Factory, a Canning Factory and recently has been sold for another factory venture.

This building was badly damaged by a fire in 1966 and has recently been sold and is being restored.

1017 SOUTH MAIN STREET

This is the site of the home of Don Santiago Mackay in 1797. It was of old French architecture built of Burlington Stone. One front room was thirty by twenty-five feet, a ten foot fireplace at each end of the room, with stone chimney for each fire place built in the inside walls. An outside staircase went to the second floor. This home was dismantled a few years ago.

Don Santiago Mackay born in Scotland is credited with being the first English speaking settler in Spanish service in this part. In 1793 he was appointed as Commandant of "Andre del Misuri" (Saint Andrew). In 1801 he was appointed Commandant of District of Saint Charles and served until 1804. He was a fur trader, explorer and surveyor.





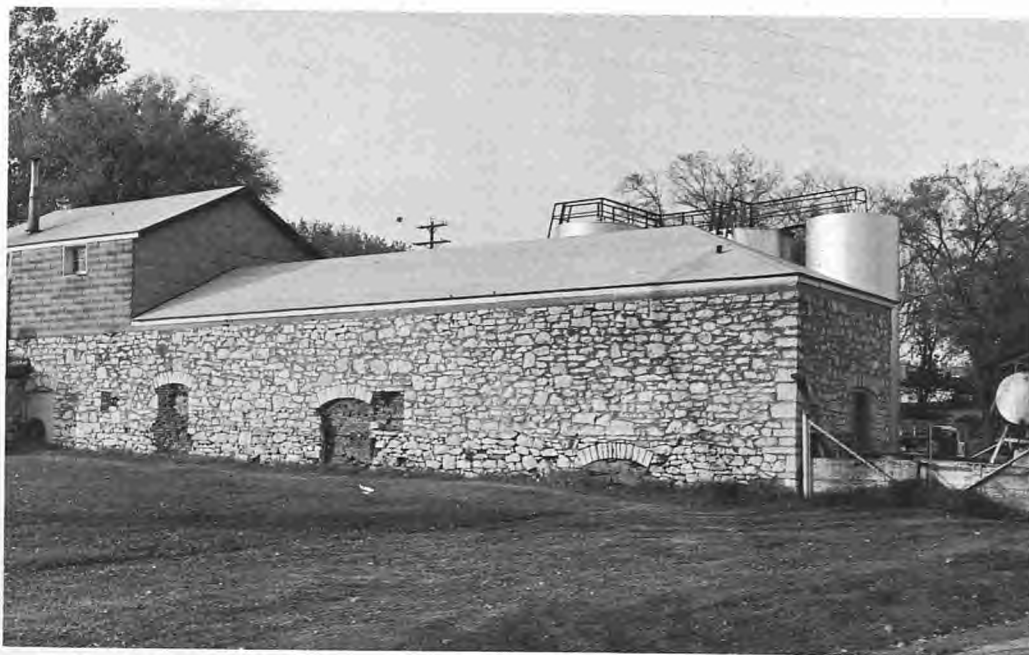
1100 SOUTH MAIN STREET — "Lime Kiln"

Site of one of the most outstanding land marks. This Kiln was built in 1800 by David McNair (the brother of the first Missouri Governor). It was built of Burlington Stone which was so clear that tool marks could easily be seen. This lime kiln was operated until 1880. Later on it was used as the home by a bachelor hermit "Cow" Kemper. In 1922 this kiln was demolished so the beautiful stones could be used in a foundation for a new home.

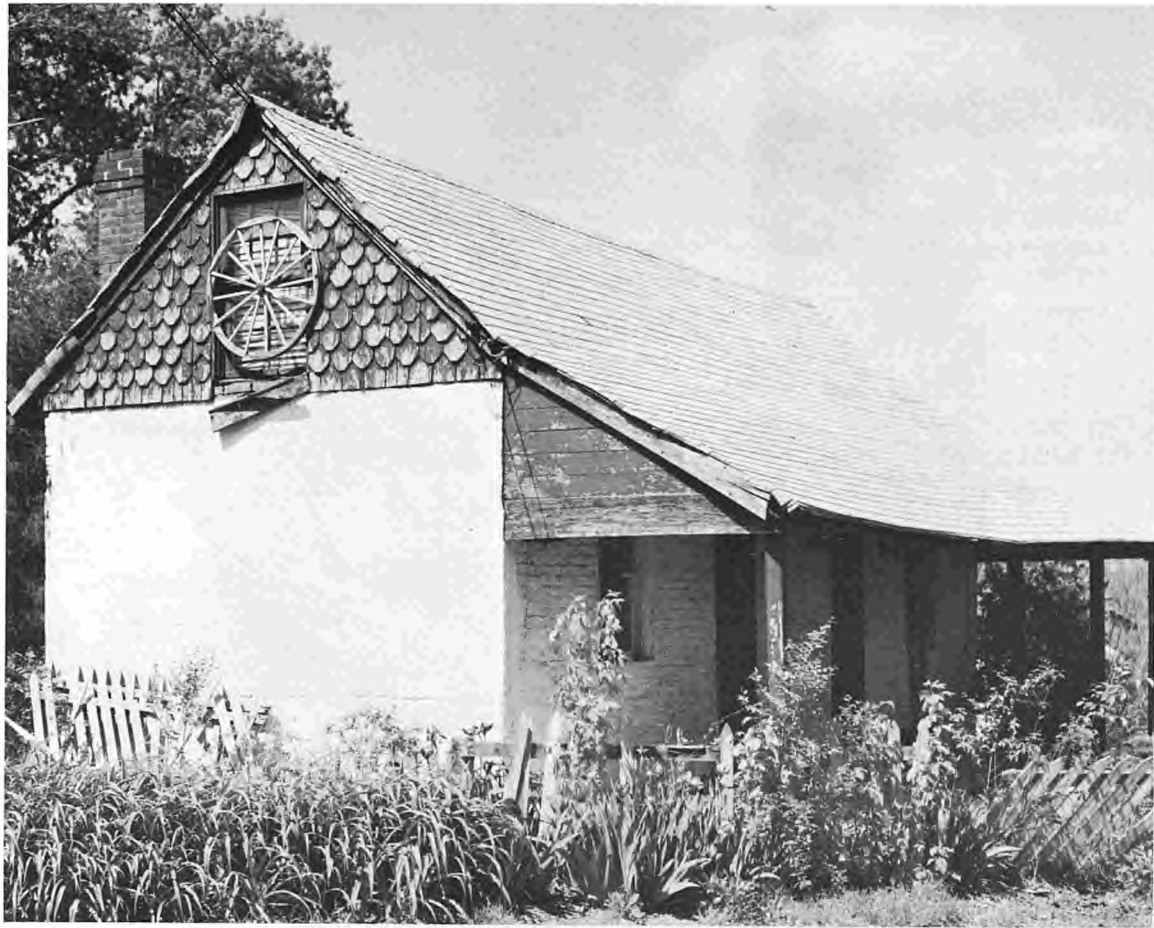
1106 SOUTH MAIN STREET — A Cooperage

This building was a well known Barrel Factory, called a Cooperage. It was built in 1799 by William Eckert. It was made of uncut rocks — any shape — any size, taken from the Missouri River bank. The beams are white oak, cut from the logs that floated down the River. The rocks are set in the crudest of mortar. The building is 30 feet wide and 100 feet long. The beams are 30 feet long. On the main floor is a lovely old fire place. Near the building was a lake used to soak the huge barrels. Emmons Abstract No. 3872 tells the history of this building. Next it became the Hausen Saw Mill. In 1912 it became the Schnedler Slaughter House. In 1921 it was sold to the Gravel and Building Company. In 1944 it was sold to the City Service Company. In 1953 it was sold to the Gulf Oil Corporation who still conduct their business there today.

Today this building has a complete new front so to appreciate the beauty of this old building that was built in 1799, drive around to the back which was originally the front of the building.



BUNKER HILL FORT — 210 Reservoir Street (Just off 1122 South Main Street)



Bunker Hill Fort of the Civil War was established atop the bluff of the Missouri River. It was also called Look-out Fort. Regular trained U.S. Soldiers were stationed here under General Simeon Bunker of Kentucky. He had charge of this group of Union Soldiers. He "controlled Saint Charles" during the Civil War. Originally before the building was damaged by fire. In 1935 it was a two story building with the large cupola or widows walk on top of the building. On top of Bunker Hill was a huge cannon. Records show of two boats with Confederate soldiers and supplies being fired on by the Bunker Hill Cannon.

1219 SOUTH MAIN STREET — Wepprich Wine Garden

The popular Wepprich Wine Garden has the atmosphere of the old Swiss type winery. It has a beautiful view overlooking the Missouri River.

The building is of Swiss Chalet style made of brick and built in 1860, with the Swiss wine cellars and the Swiss wine garden adjacent.



THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOONE'S LICK ROAD

The first law for the establishment of Public Roads was passed by the Territorial Legislature in St. Louis July 8, 1806. However, it was not until ten years later that the Court of Quarter Sessions of Saint Charles received their first Petition for the establishment of a road from the town of Saint Charles in the direction of the "Boone's Lick Settlement" until it strikes Howard County. Many Petitions followed the original one, and finally in May 1820 the Court was again petitioned to discontinue a road called "Inks-Yardly Route" which had been established and although traveled since the first settlement by the County was never established as a Public County Road. It had become "useless, bothersome and inconvenient".

The Court appointed Major Nathan Boone, J. H. Audrain and Jose Evans Commissioners. Boone and Evans were Surveyors. The road was established through what is now Montgomery County.

Quoting from the "Old Franklin Intelligencer" of April 23, 1819: "The immigration of this Territory — exceeds belief. Those who have arrived from Kentucky, Tennessee, etc. immense numbers of wagons, carriages, carts, etc. with families have been arriving daily. During the month of October it was stated that no less than 271 wagons and four wheeled carriages and 55 two wheeled carriages and carts passed near Saint Charles bound for the Boone's Lick County. It was stated in the St. Louis "Enquirer" of the 10th Inst. that about twenty wagons etc., per week had passed through Saint Charles for the last nine or ten weeks with wealthy and respectable emigrants, supposed to amount to 12,000 people."

As soon as the road was opened travel over it increased, and a stage first made weekly trips and at last it ran daily. Sometimes the traffic was so heavy that four or five coaches left Saint Charles daily for the Far West. The first line ran only as far as Franklin, in Howard County, opposite Booneville, but Old Franklin has long since been washed away. In 1821 the line was extended to Fort Osage a distance of 275 miles from St. Louis. The following is a partial copy of the table of distances between stations from St. Louis to Fort Osage:

Saint Charles, 20 Miles;

Coontz, 9 Miles: Coontz Fort had been established approximately nine miles west of Saint Charles near what is now known as Cottleville, by Nicholas and John Coontz.

This was a very popular place for the early pioneers.

Pond's Fort, 12 Miles: Originally built by N. Baldrige in 1800. This Fort was built near a chain of natural ponds and this was a popular stage station. Splendid meals were served, Venison being the specialty. It was also used as an early mail station. The fort is still standing. Poor state of preservation.

BOONE'S LICK ROAD #2

Journey's 15 miles;
Camp Brach 12 miles;
Williamson's 15 miles;
Loutre Lick 7 miles, etc.

The first 4th of July Celebration in Montgomery County held at Loutre Lick, July 4, 1821, when Missouri was practically and rightfully of the American Union. Major Van Bibber labored hard to make everything a success. "He procured an abundant supply of provisions, including several gallons of whiskey." There was a large crowd present, many came from Pickney and Loutre Island as well as Saint Charles. "The Stage brought very prominent men as speakers such as Edw. Bates, David Barton, Elias Rector and other notables. At night there was a big dance in Major Van Bibber's new house, though not completed at the time, there was plenty of room on the big floor to accomodate nearly a dozen couples at a time to dance".

In 1851 a corporation was formed under the name of Saint Charles and Western Plank Road Company for the purpose of constructing a plank road from the City of Saint Charles, along the Boone's Lick Road to the western end of the County. About \$34,000.00 worth of stock was subscribed to and a plank road was built from Saint Charles to Cottleville. Records show the plank road had a toll gate about 400 feet west of "Westenkuhler's Inn". A keeper stood by the gate, the toll being two bits.

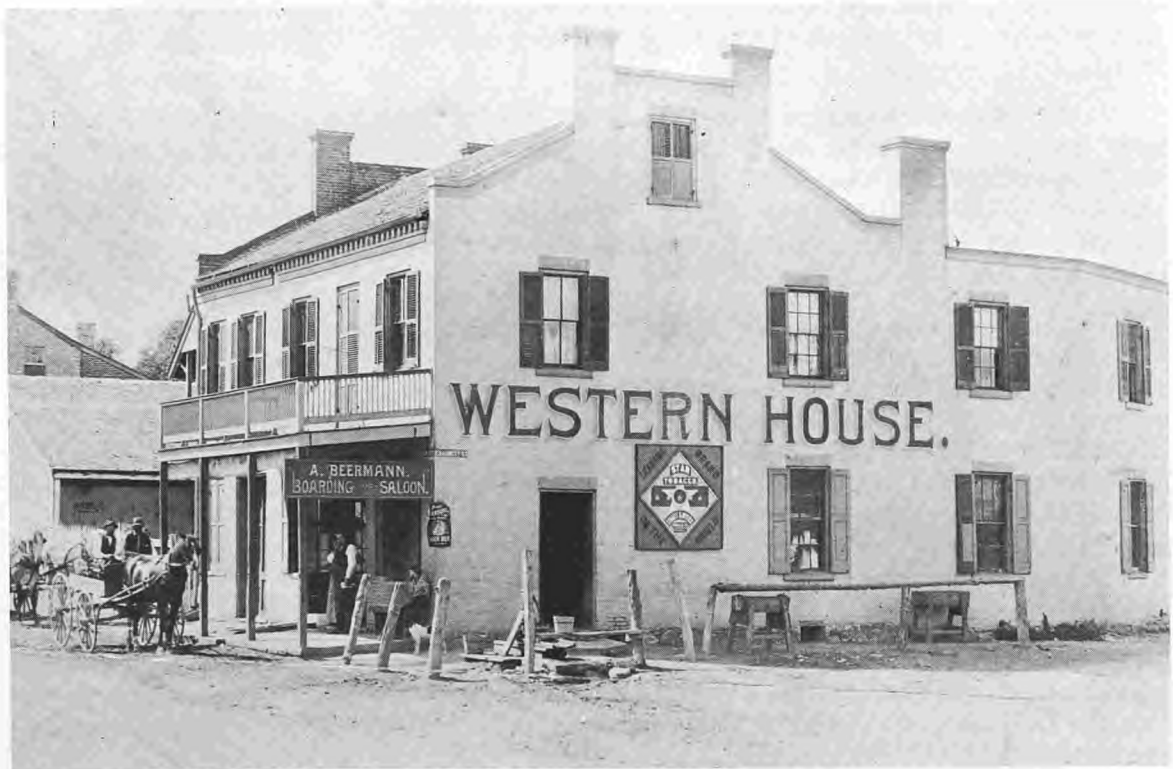
The history in the early Boone's Lick Road is presented to show how earnestly the early settlers were in favor of good roads, and how diligently were their efforts in this behalf. Some of them, no doubt, were selfish and wanted the road to run around their farms; others wanted the road to run a detour of two or three miles in order to have the road pass their place of business, but all wanted good roads. This road, the highway of the early settlers was the principle road for the great Oregon, Salt Lake and Sante Fe Trails. Explorers, French trappers, Spanish Fur Traders, American Pioneers, German Immigrants and later those intrepid individuals seeking their "pot of gold" in the California Gold Rush days of 1849 traversed this famous road of the "Wilderness".

It might be added at this point that in 1825 President John Quincy Adams appointed Benj. Reeves, George Sibley and Thos. Mathers Commissioners to carry out the route to Sante Fe. The work of writing the complete report on the survey, making the necessary treaties with the Indians, including maps, field notes, expense accounts, took almost three months. According to accounts the appropriation exceeded in the amount of \$1,504.54, and ironically it took seven years before these men were repaid. Major Sibley wrote in his diary: "So that the whole of this business of the Road to New Mexico is at length finally and fully settled". This was in 1827.

THE WESTERN HOUSE

S.W. Corner of Main Street and Boone's Lick Road

The Western House was a famous hostelry in 1835, during the days of the covered wagon treks. A large stable and wagon yard was located in the rear. At the time this establishment was conducted by Mr. Blesse it was renowned for the excellent care given to oxen, horses and cattle. He added a blacksmith shop. This old brick building is in fair condition today, it is now an apartment house that still retains the name as the Western House. The stables and the blacksmith shop were torn down years ago.





323 BOONE'S LICK ROAD

The Boone's Lick Trading Post was built in 1854 by William Hall and this establishment was run by him. Originally it had two rooms, and the Post specialized in deer meat and other wild game. It was known for its splendid drinking water its source coming from a Spring. A large log filled with flowing water made this inn popular as the stock could be watered and rested at the rear of the inn where there was a beautiful grove. The old "Plank Road" extended past this Post to the town of Cottleville. This building belonged to Mrs. Joe Lemmon Clanton until 1965.

Received of Mr. Beckwith Sewer ⁵⁰
dollars 940 instalment of 785.40 at 12 per cent. on the Stock held by Mein in the "St. Charles
Western Plank Road Company."
St. Charles, May 25th 1853. A. King Treas.
DUPLICATE. \$ 7.50

Stock Certificate Receipt



"OLD MAN SCHAEFER'S TAVERN"

West of 6th Street South side of Boone's Lick Road

This tavern is built of red hand made brick and is in excellent condition today. The roof was lowered after the tavern was closed to please Mrs. Schaefer who wanted her home to look as her home did in Germany. This tavern was a favorite place for stockmen who delivered their herds over land. In a newspaper advertisement of June 1833 an account is given of the arrival of a stockman who had fine cattle to sell. On July 4, 1833 a large party was given to the public by "Old Man Schaefer" to celebrate the birth of his son Wm. N. Schaefer. The newspaper article states that this was the largest open house ever given which was open to the public for a christening.

WESTENKUEHLER'S INN

Location at the intersection of the Boone's Lick Road and Highway 94-40. The erection of this historical inn was in 1834. It was operated by a German named Westenkuehler. It was a most popular place to spend the first night on the Pioneers trek to the West after a hazardous journey in crossing the Missouri River.

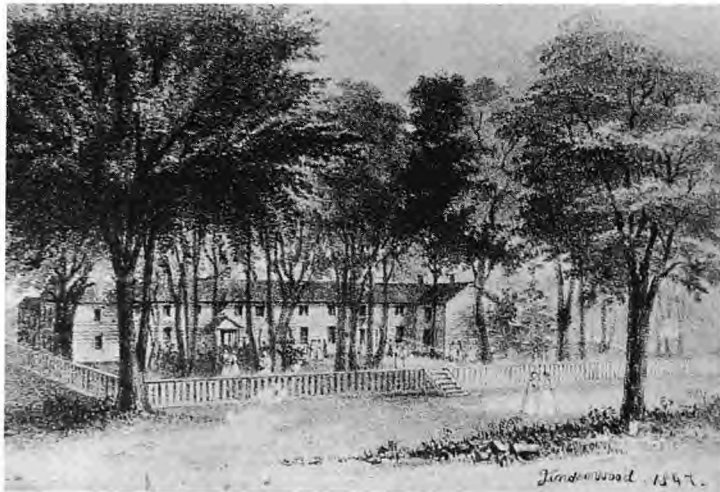
Mr. Westenkuehler who played the fiddle organized a German band with his help at the inn forming the members of the band. When a wagon train was sighted coming up the Boone's Lick Road, the German Band would start playing and singing, and a huge brass bell was rung which welcomed the covered wagons. The dining tables fairly groaned with the wonderful meals, and they specialized in venison and wild turkey.

When Charles M. Johnson of Virginia, who subsequently purchased the Old Boone Home on the Femme Osage, came to Missouri, he relates in his diary "How they tarried here for three days, as it was so luxurious and the food so bountiful, by far their greatest luxury on their trip from Virginia".

Torn down in 1965 for a filling station.



JEFFERSON STREET



LINDENWOOD COLLEGE

Entrance of Lindenwood College on West side of Kingshighway between Clay and Watson Streets. Lindenwood College is one of the oldest schools west of the Mississippi River. It was established in 1827 by Major George C. Sibley and his wife Mary Easton Sibley.

Lindenwood College derived its name from the large forest of Linden trees where the school was established.

We are very proud to claim Lindenwood College that today has a four-year college for women. It is situated on about 140 acres. The College has 21 buildings more than 600 students and a staff of over 55 excellent accredited teachers.

The lower picture is of Sibley Hall as it looked when it was dedicated in 1860.

1067 JEFFERSON STREET

This is the oldest one story log cabin still in existence in Saint Charles. It is completely covered with clapboards. It was erected in 1830 by Major R. O'Rear, an industrialist of that time. He was connected with the Press owning his own Newspaper and many manufacturing interests including the O'Rear Woolen Factory that was located a few yards from the log cabin home. The plans of this home are the same as the home of Stephen Foster now at Ford Museum at Dearborn, Michigan.

This section of the town was called Factory Hill.



The O'Rear Woolen Factory



620 JEFFERSON STREET

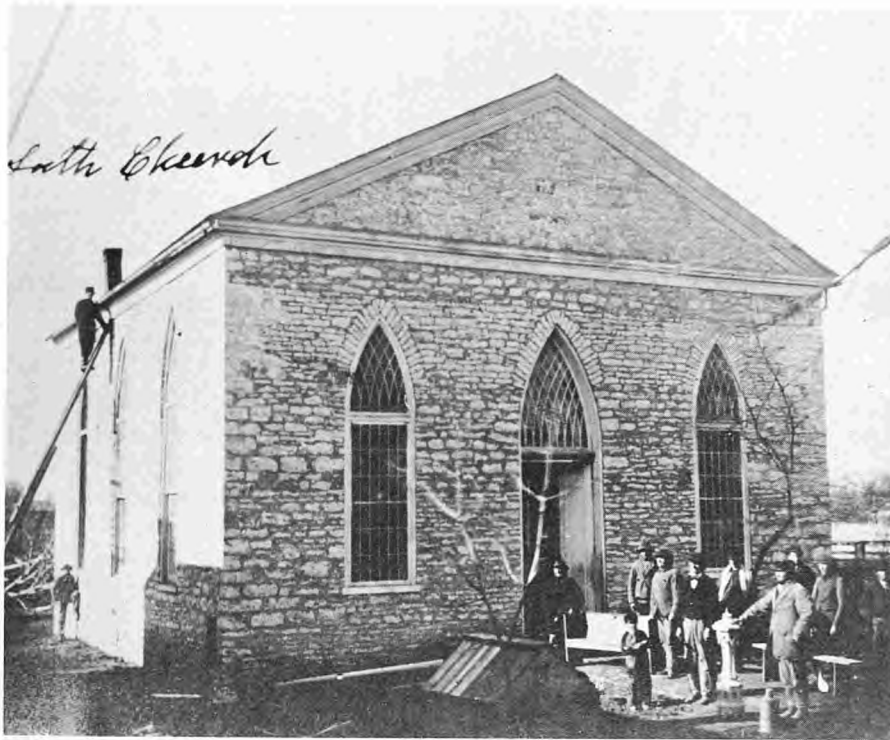
This lovely home was built in 1885 by John Atkinson owner of the Atkinson Dry Goods Store (located at 200 South Main Street) The vicissitudes of life and health caught up with John Adkinson, and his Doctor advised him to move to a warmer climate — It was in 1887 he sold his business the same year he sold his home to Theodore C. Salveter. Today this is owned by Arthur C. Baue — where he retains his home and the Baue Funeral Home.

SOUTH WEST CORNER SIXTH AND JEFFERSON STREETS

This was the first Lutheran Church built in Saint Charles in 1849. This Church was known as the Old Stone Church. The congregation grew so very rapidly the old church soon was inadequate. The last service in this building was February 3, 1867.

The present Church was built on the identical location as their first church. Notice the very unusual arch in the Narthex and the lofty tower. This arch is an amazing feat of architecture. The present Church was built in 1867.

The bells of this church are known as the "Silver Tonque Bells" of Saint Charles. The members of the congregation donated jewelry and silver money to be melted into their bells.



NORTH WEST CORNER OF SIXTH AND JEFFERSON STREETS



Dr. Ludwell Powell, the first mayor of Saint Charles, and a leading public man on the Whig side, considered to be one of the best political organizers of the country built this home in 1838. Dr. Powell married a widow, Ann B. Wilson of Boston, and had issue a daughter Ann who married Major Ross. Dr. Powell, together with David McCausland organized a company of volunteers of 93 men for services in the war with Mexico. He was appointed a Colonel of this Battalion which substantiated the high regard he was held by the town.

This home was sold to Dr. French Strother, President of Lindenwood College from 1866 to 1869. In 1870 together with his wife, Dr. Strother opened the Strother Female Institute, a school of higher learning for the female sex. Dr. C. M. Johnson, a leading practitioner of medicine, purchased the home and it eventually was deeded to his daughter, Mary Johnson McElhiney who owned this home for about 75 years. In 1949 this home was sold and converted into an apartment house.

The architecture of this house is one of the finest examples of Southern Colonial in this territory. Each of the twelve rooms had large fireplaces. The top floor had been used as a gala ball room during the residence of the Powell and Ross family, they entertained most extensively. The bricks are all hand made and the tie rod through the entire house is to be noted especially as an early means of securing and anchoring a larger house in early times. The slave quarters were at the rear of the yard. The slaves had their own quarters and also had a church built especially for them at what is now 554 Madison Street. An underground passage connected the house to the slave quarters and also to the large storm cellar.

THE LODGE — Located South West Corner of Fourth and Jefferson Streets

The Lodge was built in 1834 by George Collier for the Mess Hall and Dormitory for the Methodist College. The first President of this College was the Rev. John Hunter Fielding who was a noted scholar of Trinity College of Dublin, Ireland. While he was President he lived in the Lodge. Then it was the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Easton — This building was torn down in 1963 to make way for the new Saint Charles Post Office.



419 JEFFERSON STREET

This was the large home of Joseph E. Fielding that he built in 1850. He was the son of the Rev. John H. Fielding, the President of Saint Charles College.

In 1870 Mr. Fielding built an addition to this home that was larger than the original. His descendants, the McDearmon Family, lived in this home for several generations. This home was torn down in 1963 to make room for the new Saint Charles Post Office.



429 JEFFERSON STREET

The home of the Francis Poindexter Family — Built by Mr. Poindexter in 1855. This building was torn down in 1963 to make room for the new Saint Charles Post Office.

NORTH WEST CORNER SECOND & JEFFERSON STS. — COURT HOUSE



On this corner has been erected by the D.A.R. and the State of Missouri, in 1913 a large granite boulder commemorating the early explorers who had such a vital part in the establishment of Missouri and the West, prior and after the Louisiana Purchase. The bronze table bears this inscription:

“Missouri, Nor North, Nor South,
Nor East, Nor West,
A part of each,
Of each the Best.”

The inscription on the marker reads as follows:

“The Boone’s Lick Road
Saint Charles to Franklin
A trace first marked by the Indians.
A trail followed by trappers and hunters
And by Daniel Boone when he discovered the
Salt Springs, afterwards called Boone’s Lick
The main Highway out of which grew
The Santa Fe Trail, the Salt Lake Trail, and
The Great Oregon Trail.

Marked by
The Daughters of the American Revolution
and the State of Missouri

1913

(Les Petites Cotes — Saint Charles 1769)



The famous Captain Meriwether Lewis and Lieutenant William Clark rendezvoused with their men at Saint Charles May 16-21, 1804 where final preparations were made for their expedition having been commissioned by President Jefferson to "establish the Western boundary of Louisiana on the Shores of the Pacific. (Meriwether Lewis was the private secretary of President Jefferson. Upon their successful return Lewis was named second Territorial Governor.)

Major George Sibley and members of his party met at Eckert's Tavern and completed the survey of the ROAD to SANTA FE.

Saint Charles can truly lay claim to the title of "The Cross Road of the Nation."



NORTH WEST CORNER OF SECOND & JEFFERSON STREETS — "CLERK'S HILL"

The Clerk's offices, left Circuit Clerk's office, right County Clerk's office — the "fountain head" of the County Government. These office buildings were used constantly to house these public offices for years until they were dismantled in 1901 to make room for the erection of the present Court House which was completed in 1903.

In the foreground of this picture will be seen the bandstand where public concerts were held weekly during the summertime. Seen through the trees is the residence of Captain George Denker, prominent in the early history of Saint Charles, and also in the Civil War, now is the home of the American Legion. It is apparent that a picket fence completely surrounded this lot of ground.

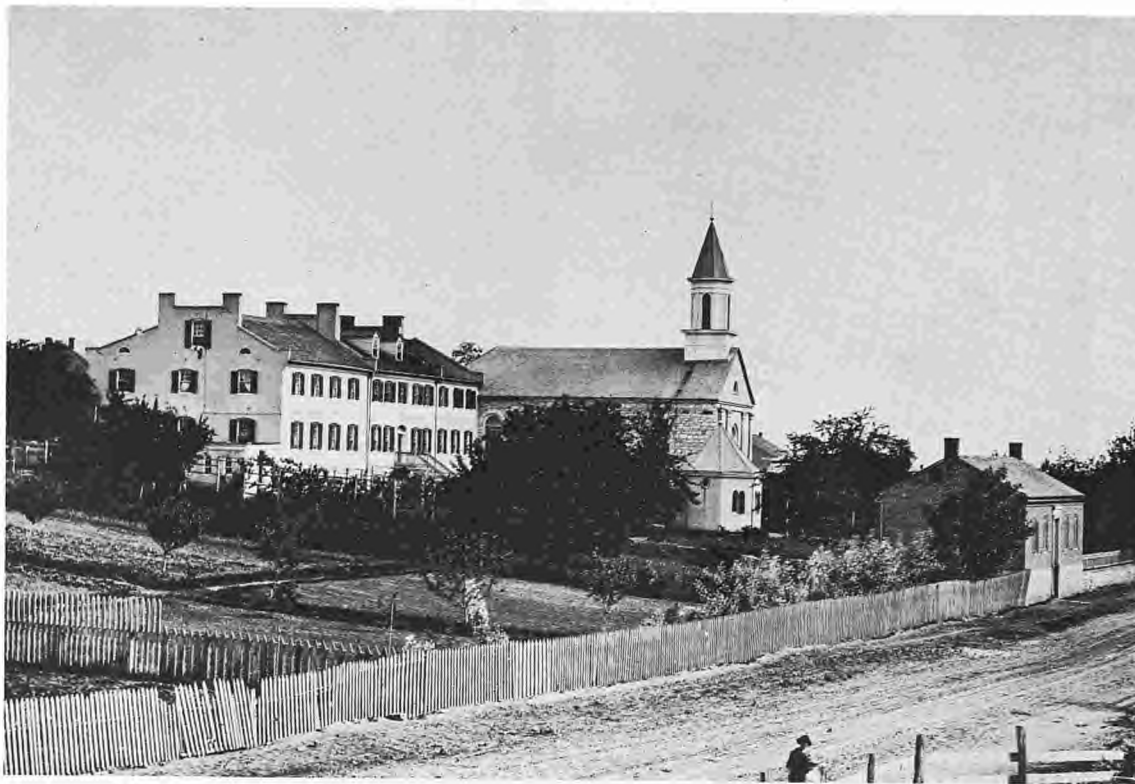
It is interesting to note that this square block was purchased from the city in 1851 for \$223.87½. Ludwell E. Powell was the mayor and Ben. Emmons, Jr. Clerk, at the time.

THE FIRST FREE PUBLIC SCHOOL



Located at 131 Jefferson Street. This building is believed to be one of the oldest Public School buildings now standing in the State of Missouri. It was established in 1822. R. N. Robbins was appointed by the Board of Trustees to draft an ordinance to secure the school's location and maintenance. One teacher was employed to teach all grades at a salary of \$30 per month. The building was used as a public school until 1867 when the school was moved to the new Jefferson School building.

In 1867 Rudolph Goebel a noted photographer bought the building for his photograph gallery. He added the two story brick building adjoining the original school building. Today this old building is owned by the Emmons Abstract Company.



ACADEMY OF THE RELIGIOUS OF THE SACRED HEART

This block is known as "Convent Block". The Convent was established in 1818 by the Blessed Rose Philippine Duschene. This sainted woman did a great deal to advance Christianity, civilization and education. "When Rome Speaks", Saint Charles will become a place for pilgrimages from all parts of the World.

The Holy remains of Mother Duchesne have been placed in a Sepulcher under the Altar of the partially completed Duchesne Shrine. After 1840, the Nuns staked off their little Cemetery near the Decatur Street gate. In 1855 this was transferred to the highest level of the property where it is today. This little brick Convent (central part of the Convent today) was begun in about 1834. Visitors are welcome to the Convent any time.

This is also the site of the home of Francois Duquette, where he lived and where he died in 1816. This property was purchased from Madam Maria Louis Duquette by Father Charles Van Quickenborne in about 1827. The deed was given to Mother Duchesne, and the Nuns lived in the old Duquette house when they returned to Saint Charles in 1828.

Father Van Quickenborne also directed the building of the third Saint Charles Borromeo Church, the first stone Church, the Church of Saint Charles Borromeo on this site in 1828.

This building on the foreground of the picture has been identified as the first parochial school of Saint Charles.



THE FIRST MISSOURI GOVERNOR'S MANSION
700 N. Second St. N.W. Corner, 2nd & Decatur St.

This lovely old stone house was known as the Governor's Mansion. It was occupied by Governor Alexander McNair, First Governor of Missouri 1820-1824. This house was built in 1797 by Pierre Rodin, a free negro, who subsequently sold it to Jean Baptiste Point De Sable (Desaible-Desable) who in turn deeded the property on March 20, 1806, to Alexander McNair. The town of Saint Charles was incorporated November 2, 1809, and at that time McNair was named a Commissioner by the Spanish Crown. Many gay and sparkling parties were given in the house by the Governor.

Jean Baptiste Point DeSable, mentioned above, who was a Catholic Missionary, is credited as being the first permanent citizen of Chicago, other than the Red man. Records Show him in an official report of the British Commandant at Mackinac, dated July 4, 1779, as a Revolutionary Soldier — "a well educated and handsome negro held as a war prisoner". He was employed by Lieutenant Governor Sinclair until 1784 when he built his home, 40' long and 22' wide, on the banks of the Chicago river, near the site of the now lofty Wrigley building. The archives also show him to have been a very devoted Catholic traveling many hundreds of miles to have the services of a priest for his family for weddings and baptisms. Leaving his wealth and holdings in Chicago he returned to Saint Charles in 1800, amassing many farm lands and much property, which is substantiated by the recording of deeds, etc., at the Court House. All of his local holdings were transferred to his grand daughter with her promise that he would be buried in the Saint Charles Borromeo Church Cemetery. Records of the church prove he was buried on August 29, 1818. When the Cemetery was moved his tombstone was not moved and today this famous man does not have a tombstone at the Borromeo Cemetery.

The City of Chicago have recognized their first citizen by naming one of their Schools for him, as well as a Street.

800 and 801 North Second St.

**H. C. DALLMEYER & SONS FUNERAL HOME
AND FURNITURE STORE**

The Dallmeyer Furniture and Undertaking Company established March 1, 1877 by the late Henry Dallmeyer is the oldest firm of such type in Saint Charles and is still owned by the Dallmeyer family and still located at the original location.

A furniture store and furniture factory and funeral home were the usual combination in early days.



SOUTH SIDE OF MADISON AND THIRD STREETS

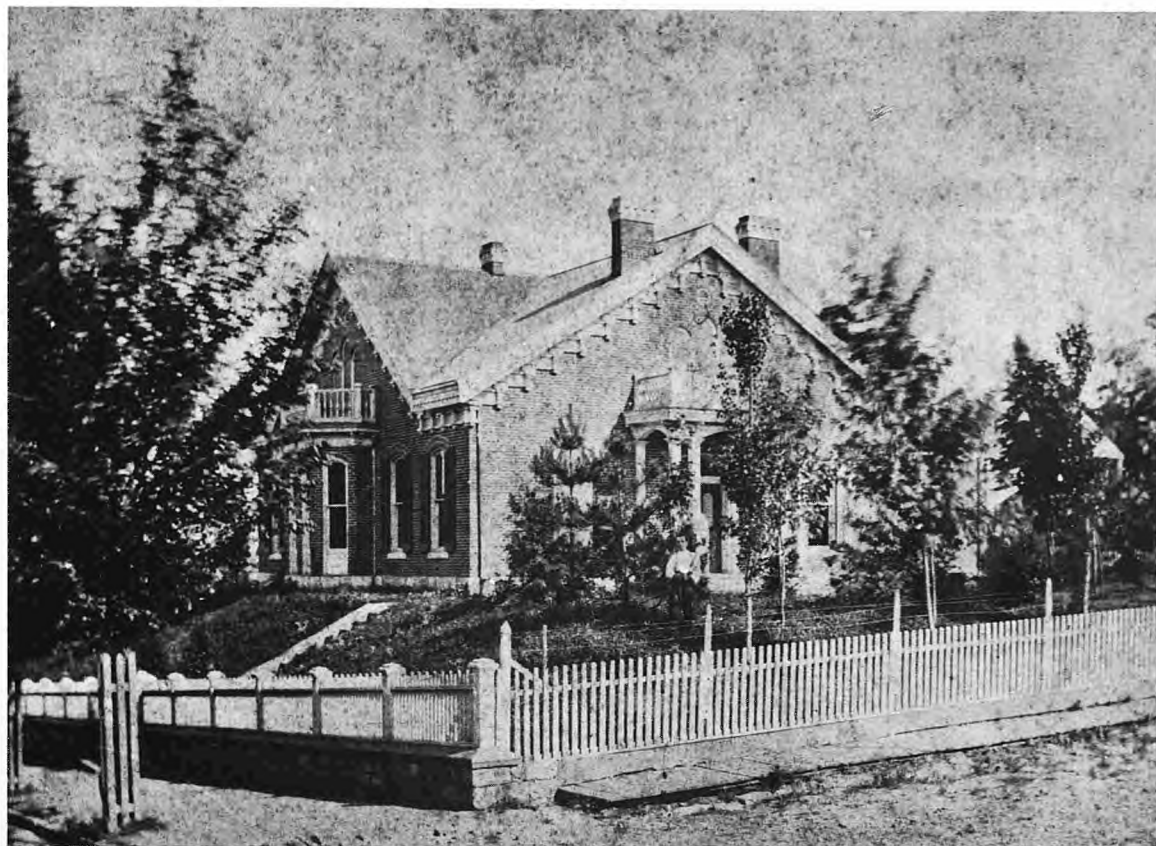


The site of the old "Blue Church", Presbyterian, was built in 1833. The church derived its name from the beautiful windows which were made of sky blue glass (Stiegel). This gave the old hand made bricks reflect a blue cast. Rev. W. W. Hall was its pastor. A huge bell can be seen in the tree in front of the church. This bell was called the "talking bell". It was tolled when death came to a citizen. It rang with glee at the birth of a new baby. It sounded whenever there was a call to volunteer firemen. In fact it was the town's "Crier".

It was at this Presbyterian Church that Lovejoy gave two sermons on October 1, 1837 on his crusade against SLAVERY. After Church he was brutally mobbed at his wife's Uncle's home Dr. Seth Millington at 301 South Main Street. The property extended to the Missouri River. This drunken mob threw his press into the river and burned the office where he published his newspaper. When the River is low, this press can be seen in the River.

106 SOUTH THIRD STREET

This enchanting home is not as old as many Saint Charles residence, although it was built about 1870. It has a magnetic charm. Five generations of the Stumberg family have lived in this home which was built by Dr. John H. Stumberg. It has a beautiful setting with a perfect location and a fine view of the Missouri River.



S

THE OLD SAINT CHARLES COLLEGE

Situated on the West side of Third Street, between Jefferson and Washington Streets. This building was the main building of the Saint Charles College. It is the oldest chartered college West of the Mississippi River. It was founded in 1831 by Catherine Collier and her son, George.

Mrs. Collier had come west from Philadelphia having been left a widow with two small sons. She had invested the small sum left her by her husband's estate in two cows. Being an industrious woman and most energetic, she amassed the almost unheard of sum of \$40,000.00 and landed in Saint Charles in 1815.

Her sons were equally energetic, and after having established themselves as country peddlers, with their mother supplying them with coarse shirts and various other garments made by negro women in her home, branched out to stores in Saint Charles and also in Troy, Missouri. Mrs. Collier was a devout Methodist, and used a part of her home not only for a meeting place but also to be used as a school.

In the period before her death with the aid of her son, the school was established, — with Rev. John H. Fielding as President. It is estimated that Mrs. Collier endowed the school with the munificent sum of over \$50,000.00.





213 NORTH THIRD STREET

This old brick French home was built in 1831 by Jacob Kibble. The foundation is of hand cut stone. The fire places are large. This home originally faced the Missouri River and the deep lawn with many beautiful flower beds went to the River Bank. What is now the front of the house facing Third Street has a porch. This home was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Herzog more than a quarter of a century ago.



305 CHAUNCEY STREET



This enchanting French home was built in 1839 by Benedict Buehler. It has a fine complete wine cellar 16 by 26 feet. The floor is of brick in a beautiful pattern. The building was sold to Franz Schultz in 1874. He in turn donated the property on August 28, 1885 to the Saint Peters Catholic Church to be used for a hospital with the stipulation that the Nuns of St. Mary would run the hospital. So it was the St. Joseph Hospital until 1891 when the hospital built a larger building on 218 First Capitol Drive, nearer the St. Peters Church. Then the Edward Paule family bought this home and in 1965 the Paule family sold the home to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pratt.





NORTH WEST CORNER OF THIRD & DECATUR STREETS

This house was built by Captain John Orrick in 1833. It was subsequently sold to Welcome A. Robbins, son of Major Moses Robbins of Revolutionary Fame. It was later sold to Dr. J. R. Mudd a prominent physician of Saint Charles, and he and his family lived in this house for thirty years.



THIRD AND ADAMS STREETS

The Famous Old Stone Fort, "Block 67"



In 1803, the year of the Louisiana Purchase, Duquette made a lease on the property. This time the Court of Quarter Sessions of the District of Saint Charles became the tenant and the Fort was put into service as a jail.

After the death of Sieur Francois Duquette a deed shows a conveyance to Judge David Barton, one of the first U.S. Senators from Missouri. In the late 1820's Judge Barton's brother, Joshua, was killed in a duel on "Bloody Island" in St. Louis. His body was secretly brought to Saint Charles at night and buried near the base of the Fort.

Judge Barton had been affiliated with George Collier in the founding of the Saint Charles College and he donated "Block 67" known as the Duquette grant to the college, with the definite provision that the grave of his brother would be taken care of.

Later the College Curators sold this ground to the City of Saint Charles for the purpose of restoring the Fort and making a park of this historical block, and retaining the grave of Joshua Barton. This plan having failed to materialize, the Duquette Grant was sold to Henry Borgmann in 1860. Borgmann immediately converted this lovely Fort into a brick yard, using the clay hill into the making of bricks. Soon the beautiful hill was destroyed and with it went the Old Fort and the grave of Joshua Barton.

This picture was taken in 1889 while the Fort was in the process of being torn down. At the time the Fort was destroyed by the ruthless hands of a man who wanted the stones in the building of his home, complained it was most difficult to tear out the stones, even though they were not mortared, and that this Fort was as compact as it was the day it had been built.

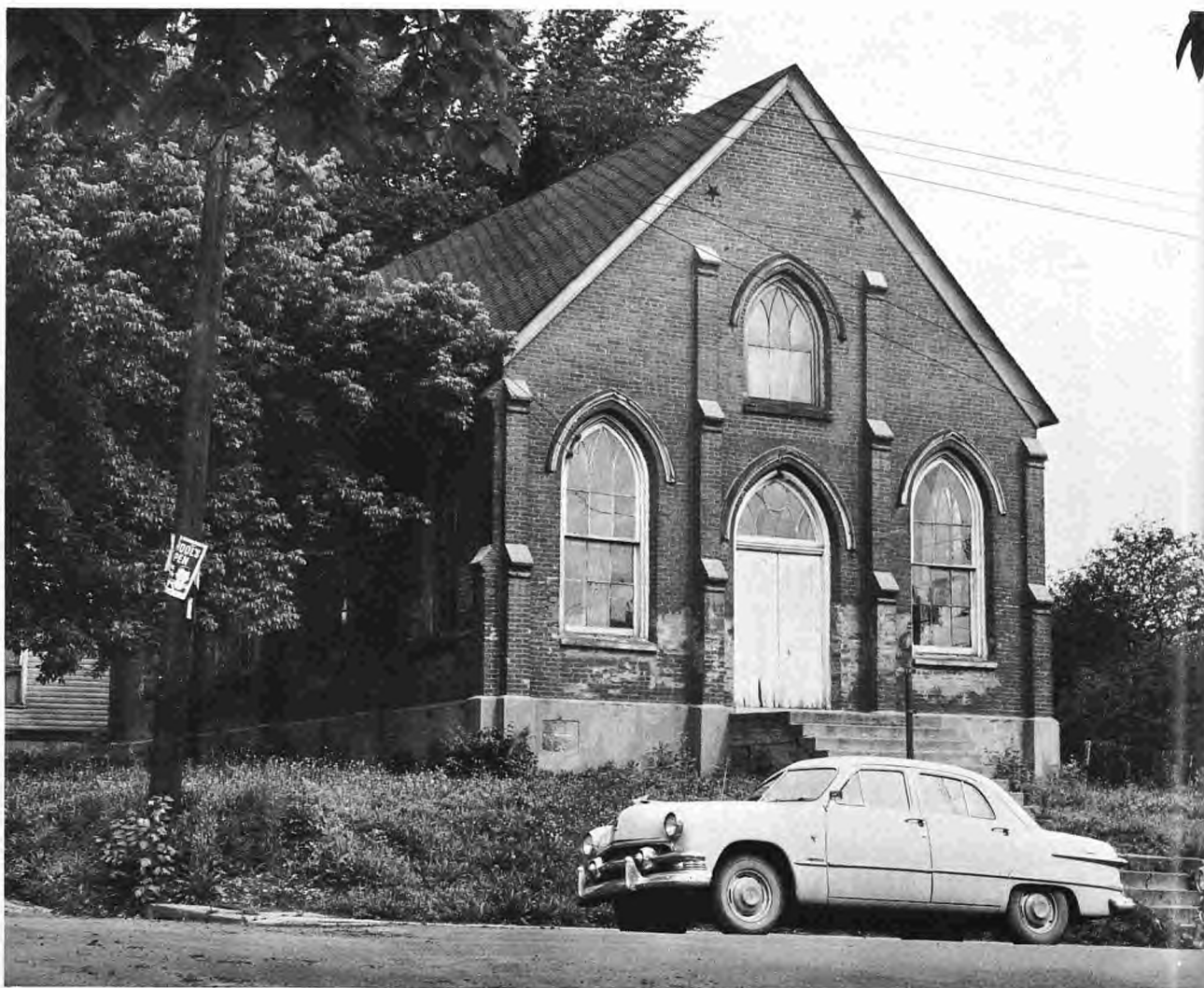
305 MORGAN



The home of Christopher Weeke and his wife Frederike Weeke was built in 1865. To the right of the residence was a large flour mill called Weeke's Flour Mill. Near the mill was the mill pond with a good strong spring which furnished the power for the operation of the mill. The building was sold about 1890 to "Jim" Lawler, Superintendent of the Saint Charles Car Company. When this two story eight-room house was modernized unfortunately the fine 16 by 18 feet cupola and wide Widows Walk was destroyed. From the Widows Walk boats on the Missouri could be seen for miles.



CORNER OF THIRD AND FRANKLIN STREETS



This edifice was built in 1865, by the construction workers building the Wabash Bridge. It was later given as a gift to the colored people of Methodist Faith in 1888 and is still used by them as a place of Worship, and called Northern Methodist Church.

SAINT CHARLES BORROMEEO CHURCH

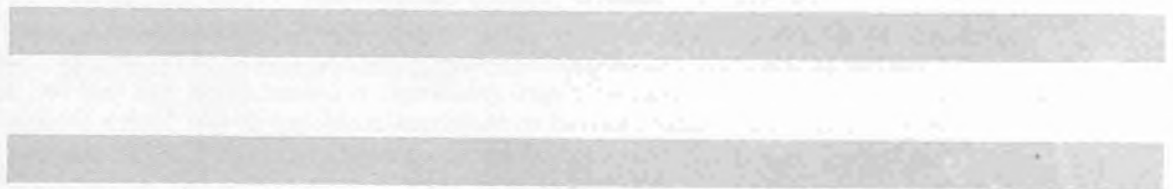
Decatur Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets



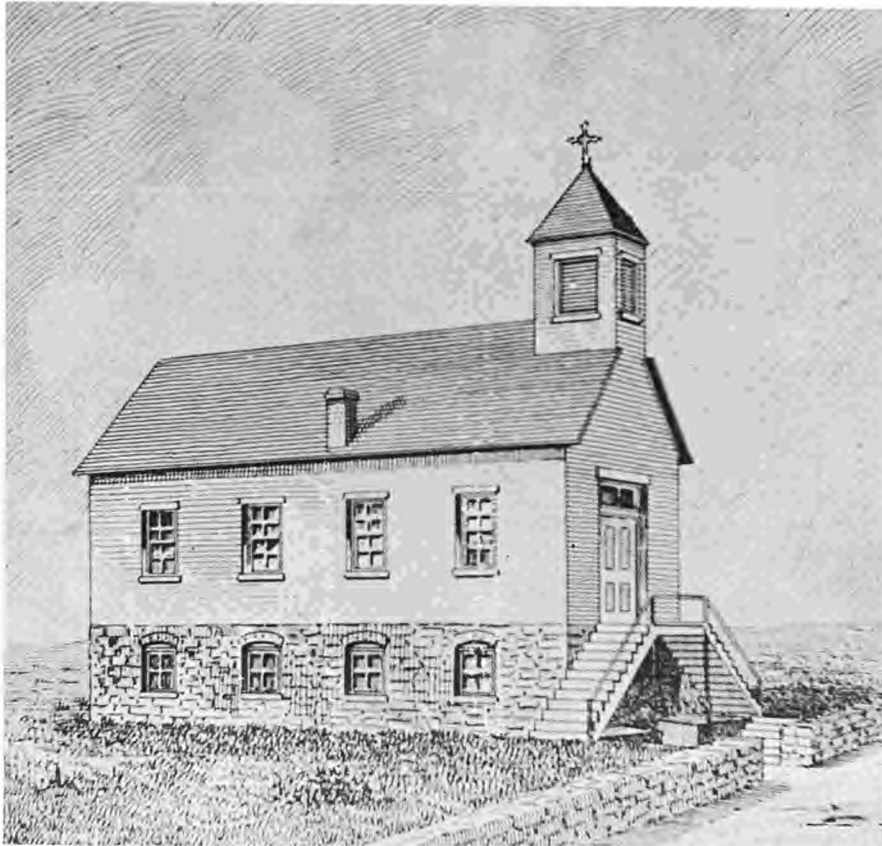
The Founding of this Parish was observed by a Sesquicentennial in 1941. The first church was built by Louis Blanchette about 1770. It was a log cabin. The second log cabin church in the 400 block of South Main Street was constructed in the French Fashion with posts set in the ground and measured 30 by 40 feet and had a steeple. Dedication of this church was November 7, 1791. The Spanish Monarch, Carlos IV, gave the church the Patron San Carlos Borromeo, and at the same time he named "Pequeñas Cuestas" (The Little Hills) San Carlos, now Saint Charles. In 1827 a stone church was erected on the corner of Second and Decatur. Replaced by the Chapel of the Sacred Heart Academy. A corner stone was laid for the new church in May 9, 1869. The pastors moved to their new residence at 603 North Fourth Street in 1872. This church was totally demolished by the tornado of July 7, 1915 and the corner stone was laid for the present church in Spring of 1916.

126 FIRST CAPITOL DRIVE

Frederick W. Hucker came to the United States from Westphalia, Germany. In 1865 he opened the Hucker Bakery Shop at his home 126 First Capitol Drive. He was very successful in business and he taught each of his five children the Bakery and Confectionery Business. At one time there were three Hucker Bakery Shops in Saint Charles. These two Hucker buildings were torn down in 1963 to make way for a modern office building.



THE FIRST ST. PETERS CATHOLIC CHURCH WITH SCHOOL ON THE FIRST FLOOR — Located on the South side of First Capitol Drive, between 2nd & 3rd Sts.



A German immigrant scholar named Gottfried Duden had written a book telling of the fine climate and great farm lands of Saint Charles. As a result a large group of Germans headed by one Ludwig Meyer settled in Saint Charles in 1830. Mr. Meyer was an organ maker, a musician and a jeweler of considerable means. He donated the munificent sum of one thousand dollars, a princely significant amount in those pioneer days toward the erection of a Catholic Church which was erected in 1848. The first floor was used for school room purposes, and the second floor for the Church proper. The size of the church was 80' by 40'.

The Sisters of Notre Dame came here to teach and established their convent in 1859. Saint Charles had a terrific storm on March 25, 1861, at which time the church was damaged beyond repair.

The same year the present Church was erected on the same site. The Steeple was added in 1870. Fortunately through all the years of this Church the three very rare hand carved statues have been preserved that were carved and placed in the church in 1848.



SAINT JOSEPH HOSPITAL — First Capitol Drive

The Saint Joseph Hospital is a General Hospital owned and operated by the Sisters of St. Mary. In 1885 their hospital was established at 305 Chauncy St. and had 20 beds. The nuns desired to be nearer their Church, so in 1891 the first building was constructed on the present location and had 35 beds. A wing was added in 1905 to add 50 beds. An east wing provided 100 beds and served until 1959-62 addition that gave modern facilities of today.

Sunday, June 26, 1966. Ground Breaking Ceremony for another addition.



RO1183 10574

510 FIRST CAPITOL DRIVE — C. H. Kemper Butcher Shop

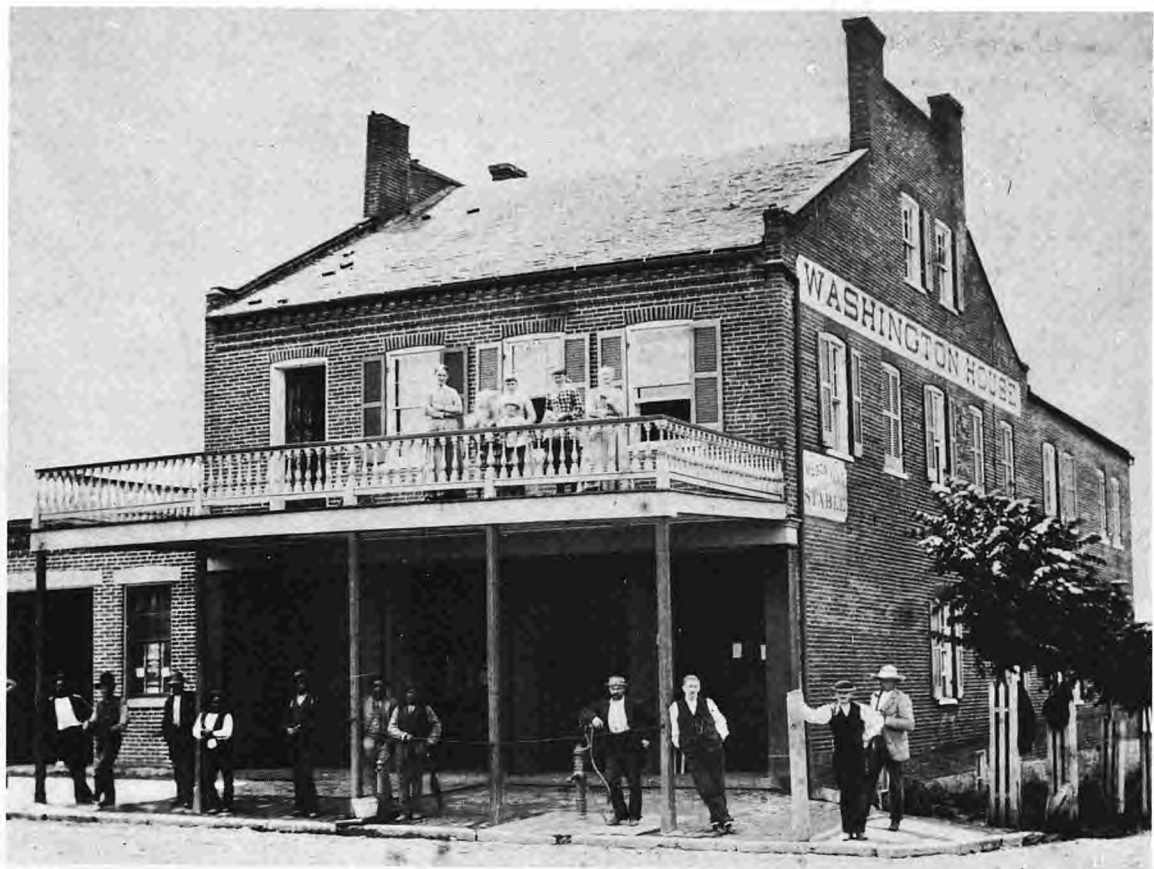
In 1899 C. H. Kemper owned three butcher shops in Saint Charles. Certainly he had the market of butcher shops He did his own butchering. Records show in 1900 he employed three butchers at his shop at 510 First Capitol Drive.



FORSTMANN GEO. R. CO. — 520 First Capitol Drive.

The Forstmann Paint and Wallpaper Store, celebrated its one hundredth anniversary on the second of January — 1967. This store has always been owned by the Forstmann family and today the third generation owns and operates the store. Frank Forstmann who started the business made his son Groege R. his partner and gave him half the business in 1930. When George R. died in 1939 he left three children. Mrs. Annie Marie Hudson Miss Mildred Forstmann who manages and operates the retail store and Raymond Forstmann who is the contract manager.



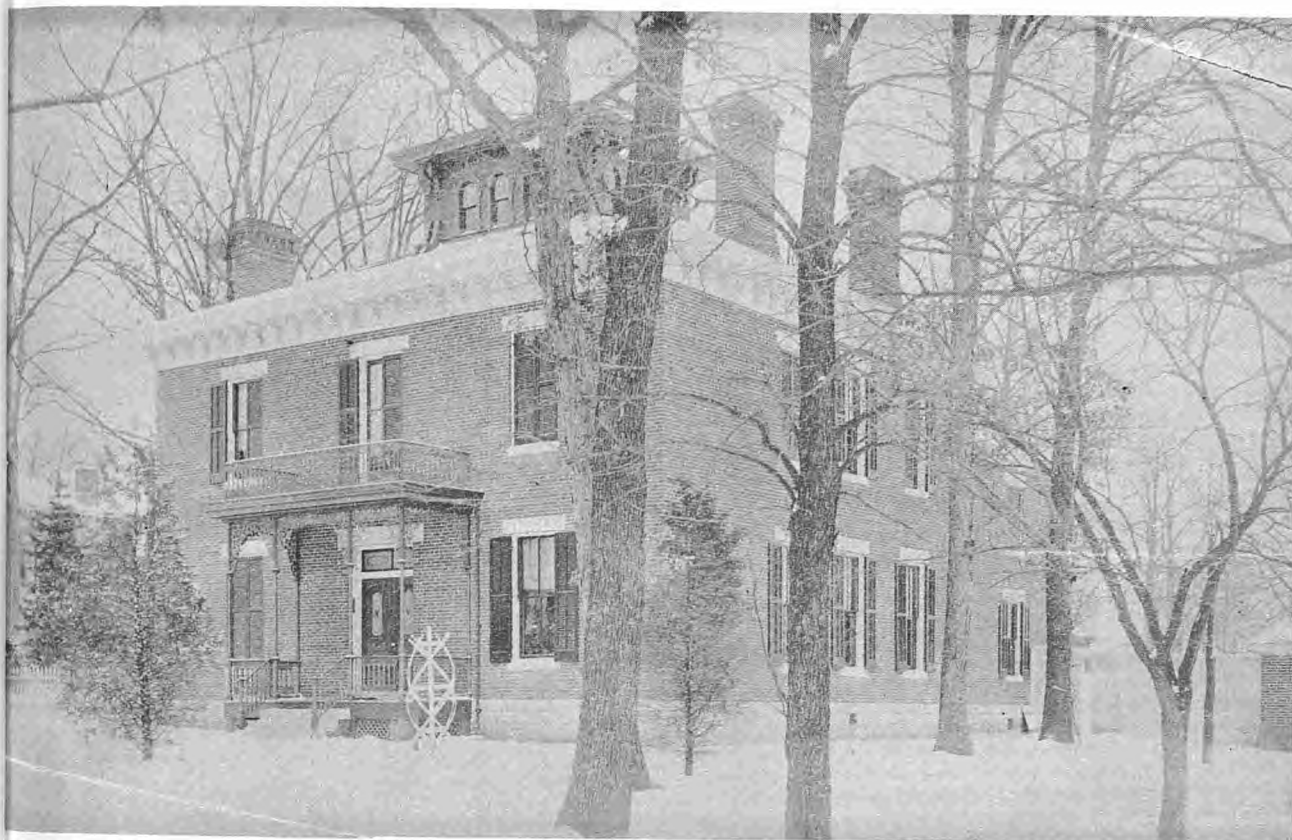


SAINT CHARLES MILITARY SCHOOL

Located First Capitol Drive and South east corner 6th Street

Built in 1860 for the two Schenck Brothers both professors. The school closed after the Civil War. Next it was the Washington House owned by Herman D. Bruns. Then it became the home of the family of Earl F. Klippel. Today it is owned by Mrs. Raymond Drosset. The upstairs has been converted into apartments. The main floor is a Bar — and the Cocked Hat Bowling alley is in the basement.

837 FIRST CAPITOL DRIVE



One of the finest brick homes in Saint Charles. It was built in 1865 by Francis Martin. He was a very rich and successful grain dealer. He spared no expense in building this eleven-room house with its elegant marble mantels. On top of the house is the amazing 15 by 15 feet cupola with a Widows Walk. The windows are beautiful colored Stiegel-glass. This cupola today is used as an artist studio. Today it is owned by descendant Miss Aimee Becker.

802 MONROE STREET

This charming home was built by T. Kaemmerlen in 1891. He was an official at the Saint Charles Car Shops. The best of materials were used in building the home. The ceilings downstairs are eleven feet high. The floors are of Parquet with elaborate patterns. The fire places are of old Italian Marble; the music room and library on the main floor were built sound proof. The front and back stair cases lead to four large bed-rooms. Off the master-bedroom is a large porch. The wine closet has been converted into a powder room. This home was completely restored by Mr. and Mrs. Mark Gibson recently.



830 MONROE STREET

Dr. Benjamin William Rogers came to Saint Charles in 1856, bringing his wife, his many slaves and his household possessions on their own boat. He built his large brick home at 830 Monroe Street. He built an addition to the home in 1866. Dr. Rogers was the house physician until the beginning of the Civil War when he joined the Confederate Army. He died in 1880.

This lovely old home was originally heated by fire places. Mrs. Rogers sold the home in 1889 completely furnished to Casper Ehrhard. Today, Miss Leona Ehrhard owns and lives in this home.



557 WASHINGTON



Miss Mary Mowatt of England built this two story seven-room house in 1867 for her private school for boys and girls. She ran Miss Mowatt's School until her death in 1904. In 1905 this school building was used as class rooms for the Saint Charles Public School. It was sold in 1923 to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Ernst who converted the school building into their home.



PLACE OF INTEREST IN THE SAINT CHARLES COUNTY AREA

Bushnell Pioneer Museum, Saint Charles, Missouri.

Four miles west of the New Saint Charles Bridge — Interstate Highway 70 to Cave Springs Exit. Go $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west on North Outer Road.

One of the largest collections of Americana in the mid-west. Thousands of items displayed in show cases. Many buildings including a complete Village, Main Street, a complete one room school house, old cars and horse drawn vehicles, collection of hand tools, a village blacksmith shop, a complete country store are to be seen.

All very historical, educational and fascinating for all age groups.



POND FORT — SEVEN MILES SOUTHEAST OF WENTZVILLE — FORT IN WAR OF 1812



Fort Zumwalt, one mile west of O'Fallon on Interstate Highway 70.

The hewn timber cabin was built as a home in 1798 by Jacob Zumwalt. It was converted into a Fort during the War of 1812. It is a Missouri State Park containing 48 acres.

RO1183 10574



Nathan Boone Home

The home that Daniel Boone helped build and in which he lived and died. Built 1800 to 1810. — South of Highway 94 on County road "F"



"Our Lady of the Rivers"

Located on the Mississippi River — North on Highway 94 at Portage des Sioux.