ALLENTON CEMETERY

Location: 18530 S. Fox Creek Lane Eureka, Mo. 63069 Owner:
Allenton Cemetery
18530 S. Fox Creek Lane
Eureka, Mo. 63069

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 29X230087.

Legal Description: 2.4 acres in Section 4, Twp 43, R 3.

Cemetery located 660 feet S of NE corner of NW quarter of Section 4. Plats 9 through 52.

St. Louis City Record Book 526, p. 218.

Description: 2.4 acres.

At the Allenton - Six Flags exit from Highway 44, turn south and go under the highway. Turn right and travel west on old Highway 66 to Fox Creek Lane and turn right. Just past the trailer park campground, on the left lies the Allenton Cemetery, a long, narrow, open lawn with a grassy drive along the west edge.

Rows of granite markers march north and south across the open lawn. The blocks and slants and low flat markers flush to the ground face east. The markers date from the 1930s to the present. Many graves are outlined with cement coping, once filled with ivy or flowers, now filled with grass. Yucca plants decorate the lawn, and the low, flush marker for Mabel Engler Elliott contains a blue mosaic with pink roses.

Two tall, old cedars lead to a grassy trail into the woods on the east side of the cemetery. Back through the woods, next to the campground fence lies the oldest part of the cemetery, shaded by huge oaks and maples. Here stand the tall square marble monuments for Robert Allen who died in 1889, Frederick Wengler who died in 1918, Medford Byrd who died in 1922, Isiah Brown who died in 1892, his wife Sue, and the old family plot for A. B. DeWitt who died in 1905, surrounded by an old iron fence. Cora Lee DeWitt departed this life in 1892.

Periwinkle covers the ground and small trees and bushes are gradually enshrouding the old cemetery. On the north side of the grassy trail which leads between the old and new parts of the cemetery stand two tall, ornate, wrought iron crosses. One is for George Feydt, and one is for Elizabeth Feydt. Young trees are engulfing them.

History and Significance: established 1826.

This pioneer cemetery was donated as a public cemetery by Josiah McClure, who came from Bowling Green, Kentucky, and settled along Fox Creek in 1819. He died in 1826, and he seems to have been the first one buried in the cemetery. His daughter, Easter, married Joseph Harris who died in the Gasconade River Train Disaster on November 1, 1855. Joseph Harris, his two sons, and his brother are buried in the cemetery.

Frederick Wengler came to this area with his father from Dusseldorf on the Rhine in 1834. Wengler owned and farmed 157 acres and operated a store and a post office in the area for many years. He, too, is buried in the Allenton Cemetery.

In 1852 Thomas Rowan Allen, who came to the St. Louis area from Virginia in 1839,

laid out Allenton and moved his family there. He built a grist-mill and a saw-mill, he became a justice of the peace, and he organized a grange. Orchards and dairy farms surrounded the Allenton settlement. The founder of Allenton and his family are not buried in the Allenton Cemetery.

An unrelated Allen is buried there with a tall monument "Erected by his friends." He is the Honorable Robert C. Allen, a judge of the St. Louis County Court for many years, and a state senator. Robert Allen was born in New York in 1836, he lived in Iowa a short time, and he came to Missouri in 1857. He assisted General Francis P. Blair in recruiting a battalion for the Union cause. He served as a mail agent on the Missouri Pacific Railroad and as the Captain of the 40th Missouri Regiment at the time of General Sterling Price's raid. He married Frederick Wengler's eldest daughter, Minnie. They had eight children and owned a farmed the McClure place, living in a handsome brick residence near the railroad bridge over Fox Creek, on the same property as the Allenton Cemetery. As J. Thomas Scharf said in his History of St. Louis City and County: "The McClure Cemetery contains the dust of many pioneers."

Sources:

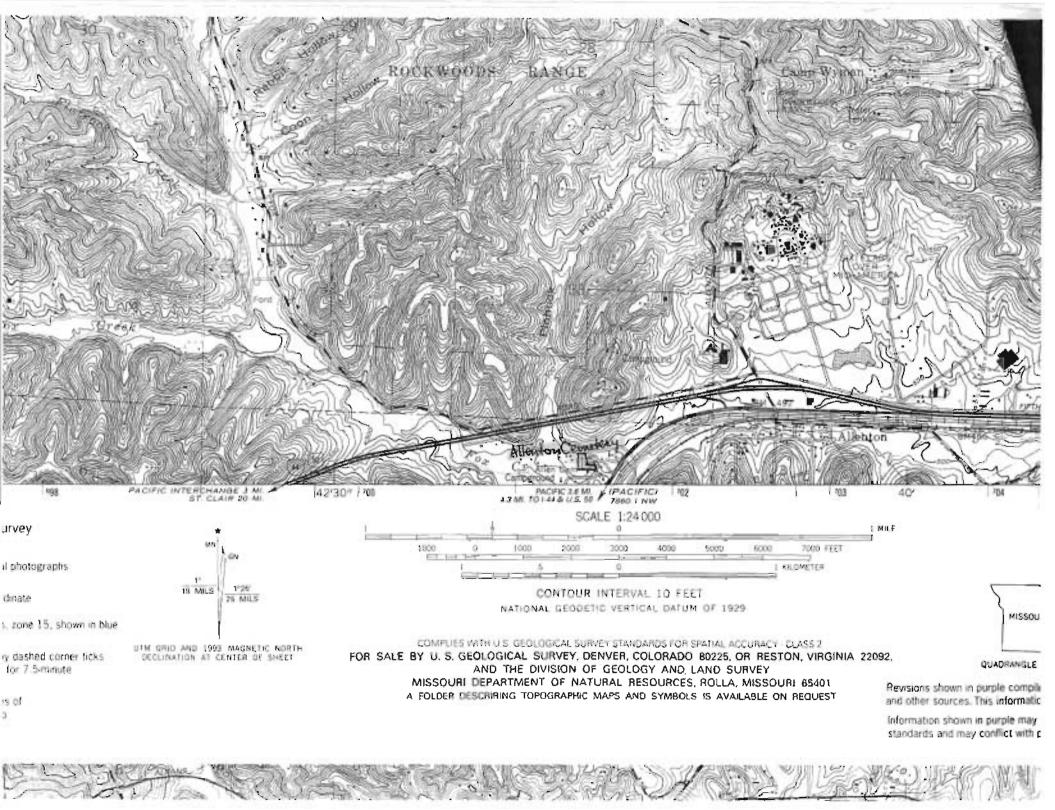
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ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY

Location: 18319 Wild Horse Creek Road

Chesterfield, Mo. 63005

Owner:

Antioch Baptist Church of Chesterfield 18319 Wild Horse Creek Road Chesterfield, Mo. 63005

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 19W420158.

Legal Description: 3.33 acres in Survey 163, Twp 45, R 3.

Bounded south by Wild Horse Creek Road.

Description: 3.33 acres.

Antioch Baptist Church sits close to the road on the north side of Wild Horse Creek Road. Its churchyard lies directly to the west of the church and is boardered along the roadside and the church side by a three-foot high white picket fence. The rectangular churchyard is bounded on its long north side and its shorter west side by a narrow strip of woods. The well-kept, grassy cemetery is shaded by well-spaced, mature sweet gum trees.

The churchyard is quite full, with tombstones standing in straight rows running north and south and facing east. Old Victorian marble obelisks and square columns, one topped with a cross, many topped with urns, stand among the newer granite blocks and low, slanted markers. Old white marble tabletstones are carved with lambs, doves, flowers, Bibles, crowns, and clasped hands. Several graves are outlined with coping. A grave in the front, near the church, is surrounded by daylilies and a rose bush.

All through the cemetery one finds names that are familiar from local history and as names of local roads: Eatherton, Orr, Coleman, Bacon, and Clarkson.

History and Significance: established 1841.

The Wild Horse Creek area was settled by pioneer families from Spotsylvania, Virginia, and their slaves. Among those early families were the Colemans, the Tylers, the Eathertons, the Longs, the Lipscombs, the Stevenses, the Balls, the Bacons, the Dodiers, and the Orrs. They farmed the hills and valleys; their hill crops served as insurance against the floods in the valleys.

In the spring of 1841 thirty pioneer settlers organized the Antioch Baptist Church, and the Coleman and Tyler families erected a log cabin for a church. It had no windows. Baptist circuit riders preached at Antioch, among them Reverend John Mason Peck of St. Louis. Peck became lost in the woods on his first visit to Antioch, and the men of the church had to go out searching and calling through the woods until they found him and brought him to the church. When telling of his adventure, Reverend Peck described the humble little church as a shack.

Later that first year, on July 4th, 1841, fifteen slaves became members of Antioch Baptist Church. Their names are recorded in the back of the church minute book along with the names of their owners. Many other slaves were baptised and recorded over the years, and blacks and whites worshipped together.

In 1860 the Orr family donated two acres for the present church and churchyard. The

new Antioch Baptist Church was dedicated on Christmas Day, 1860. Scharf's *History of St. Louis City and County* says that "the old church building was given up for the use of the colored members." However, the minutes of the Antioch Baptist Church imply that blacks and whites continued to worship together until: "the process of separating the church into two churches, one white and one black, that had begun on April 18, 1868, was completed on June 9, 1872." In October of 1872 the old church was deeded to the trustees of Mount Pleasant Colored Baptist Church. The original, humble, little log cabin with no windows was located west of the present church on Wild Horse Creek Road, at the top of a hill.

White families began to bury their loved ones in the churchyard beside the Antioch Baptist Church in 1869. Blacks buried their loved ones at Mount Pleasant Colored Baptist Church. Many families continued to use the small family graveyards that sprinkled the farms all through the hills of the Wild Horse Creek area. Today many of the family graveyards have disappeared because the graves were marked by simple slate stones with names painted on them.

In 1922 the present building of the Antioch Baptist Church was rebuilt on the site of the former church. In 1968, Kate Sutton, a widow, deeded one acre to the Antioch Baptist Church, to enlarge the churchyard. The congregation is content to remain small as the area around it is subdivided and developed and as large modern churches come to the Wild Horse Creek area.

The church enclosed its cemetery with a white picket fence in the late 1980s, after the valet parking service from a nearby party for Governor John Ashcroft parked cars on the graves in the cemetery.

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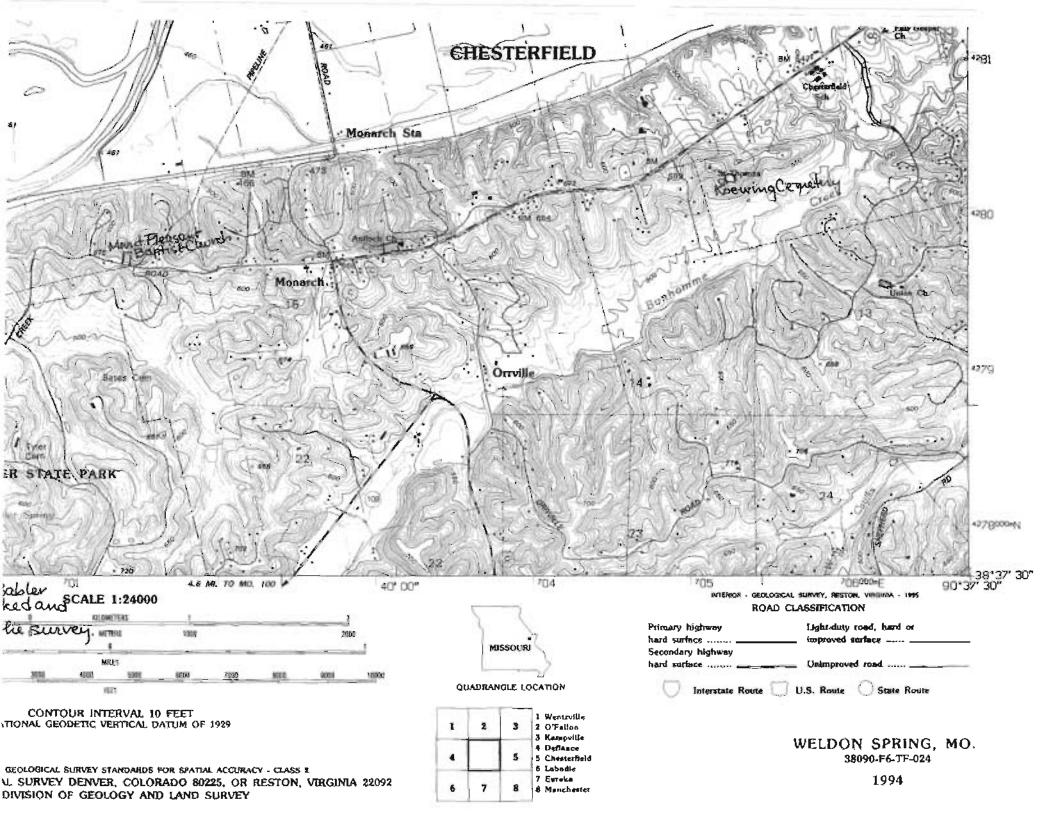
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Conversation with Reverend Ralph Green, Antioch Baptist Church.







ARMINIA LODGE #374 CEMETERY

Location: 13330 Olive Blvd. Chesterfield, Mo. 63017 Owner: Arminia Lodge #374 Cemetery 13330 Olive Blvd. Chesterfield, Mo. 63017

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 16Q340141

Legal Description: Part of Lot 5 of F. M. Wright Estate.

Description: 1.5 acres.

The old Arminia Lodge #374 Cemetery consists of about twelve lonely tombstones in a field of tall grass, on the south side of Olive Street Road. The owner of the brick farmhouse next door watches over the cemetery. A wooden sign that says "Arminia Lodge Cemetery" faces Olive Street Road, and there is a very tall old tulip tree in the back of the cemetery. Blackberry bushes and chokeberries cluster around the white marble tablets and the marble obelisks. The gravemarkers are carved with clasped hands and flowers.

History and Significance: established 1884.

This little cemetery was established in 1884 by a German fraternal organization, Arminia Lodge #374 of the Deutsch Order of Harugari. This secret society began on the east coast in 1848 and started in St. Louis in 1864. By 1897 there were 25 Harugari lodges in Missouri, and 22 of them were in St. Louis.

The purpose of the Harugari lodges was to preserve and promote the German language and culture, to help German-speaking people improve their condition, and to provide benefits to members. The benefits included \$5 per week in case of sickness, \$500 to \$2000 upon the death of a member, and \$200 upon the death of a member's wife. These catastrophies were major concerns for the head of a household, before labor unions made workmen's compensation and provisions for widows and orphans common.

In 1884 Arminia Lodge #374 Deutsch Orden des Harugari purchased two acres on Olive Street Road from Frederick and Mary Wright. The 1909 *Plat Book of St. Louis County* shows a building called Arminia Lodge next to the cemetery. Burials in the cemetery were probably free to members of the lodge and their families. Descendants of the people buried in Arminia Lodge Cemetery cared for the cemetery. And now the neighboring farmer, Donald Prestien, cares for the cemetery. Members of his family are buried there.

Sources:

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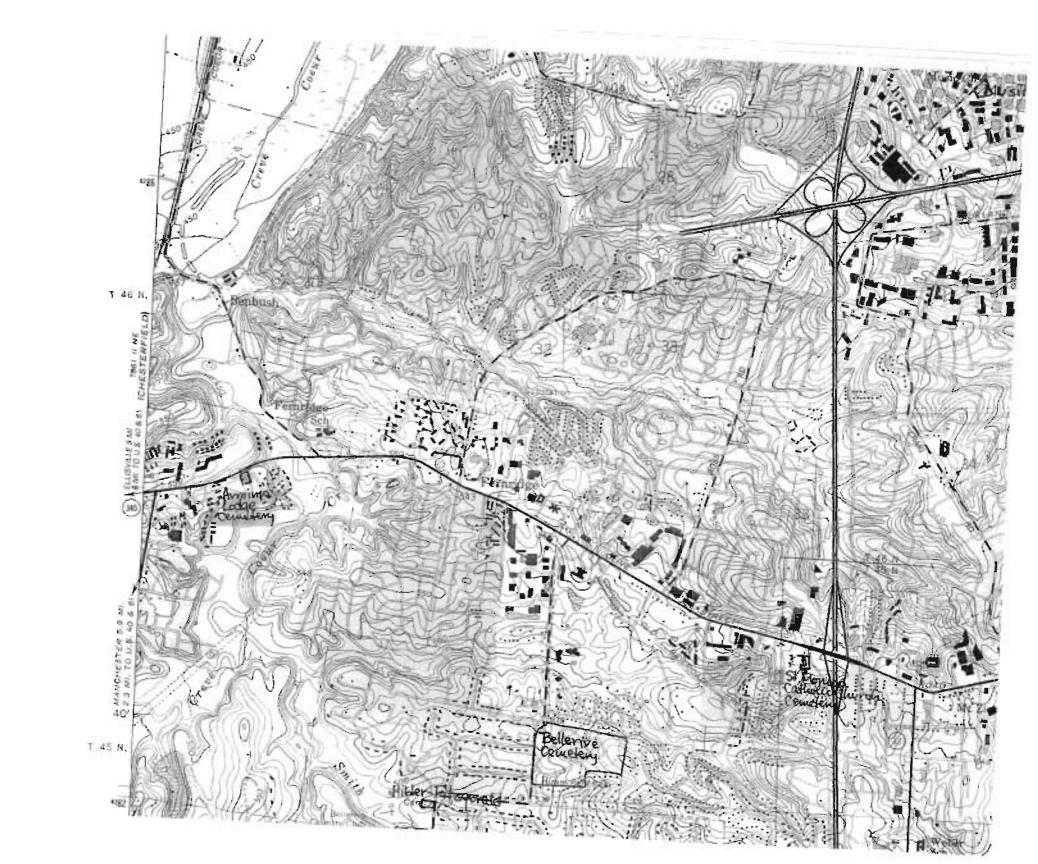
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Correspondence from Esley Hamilton, August 26 and 29, 1997.







ASSUMPTION CEMETERY

Location:
Assumption Catholic Church
4725 Mattis Road
Mattese, Mo.

Owner:
Catholic Cemeteries of the Archdiocese of St. Louis
4445 Lindell Blvd.
St. Louis, Mo. 63108

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 29K130502

Legal Description: 17.28 acres in Survey 1988, Section 33, Twp 44, R 6 Part of Lot 1 of Valentine Bollman's Estate.

Description: 17.28 acres.

This rectangular churchyard lies directly behind the red brick Assumption Catholic Church. The Churchyard is surrounded by a new, five-foot high, wrought iron fence. A dozen tall, fragrant cedars provide shade throughout this open, sunny churchyard, and a few tall oaks and maples provide shade next to the fence. The marble and granite gravemarkers lie in rows running north and south. Markers of the parishoners face west and those of the parish priests face east, so that on Judgement Day the priests can lead their flock to Heaven.

The oldest markers: marble tablets with German inscriptions, clasped hands, pointing fingers, crosses, and figures, are scattered throughout the churchyard, especially in the back west corner, which would have been close to the original log church. There are eight unusual cast iron crosses dating from 1857 to 1892. They are five feet tall, with cut-out patterns of ellipses and trefoils. Their inscriptions are in German.

There is a parking lot on either side of the churchyard and a baseball field behind it.

History and Significance: established 1842.

In the wilderness of South St. Louis County, south of Gravois Parish, Father Edmond Saulnier, pastor of Mount Carmel Catholic Church in Carondelet, purchased seven acres at Mattese Creek, in 1842, for a Roman Catholic church and cemetery. He erected a little log church dedicated to Our Lady of the Assumption, to serve the seven pioneer families of Meramec Parish. The first baptism recorded at Assumption was that of George Auer in February, 1842, and the first burials in Assumption Cemetery were those of Johannes Dennis, age eleven years, August 1, 1843, and Franziska Dennis, age sixteen years, August 7, 1843.

Early burials at Assumption Cemetery include French parishioners and slaves, but the names and inscriptions on most of the markers in the cemetery reflect the large number of German immigrants who came to Missouri during the first half of the nineteenth century, because of the travel brochures published in Germany, which compared Missouri to the Rhine River Valley. From the beginning, Assumption had a parochial school, with classes conducted in German and in English up until World War I.

Eight cast iron crosses dating from 1857 to 1892 are unique to Assumption Cemetery. Their origin is unknown, but they are reminiscent of wrought iron crosses made in Bavaria and other parts of Germany which remained loyal to the Catholic Church. Father Remigius Gebhardt, pastor of Assumption from 1849 until his death in 1852, was from Bavaria.

Three priests are buried in Assumption Cemetery: Father Gebhardt, Father Thomas Dette, who died in 1918, and Father Joseph Little, who died in 1969. They are buried facing their parishioners.

By the 1920s Assumption Cemetery had become neglected and overgrown. Father Frederick Schlattmann, the popular priest who served the parish from 1920 to 1947, oversaw the restoration of the cemetery in 1931. He instituted the "Lawn Plan," leveling all burial mounds and covering the cemetery grounds with sod.

The recent addition of a wrought iron fence surrounding the cemetery, protects it from vandalism.

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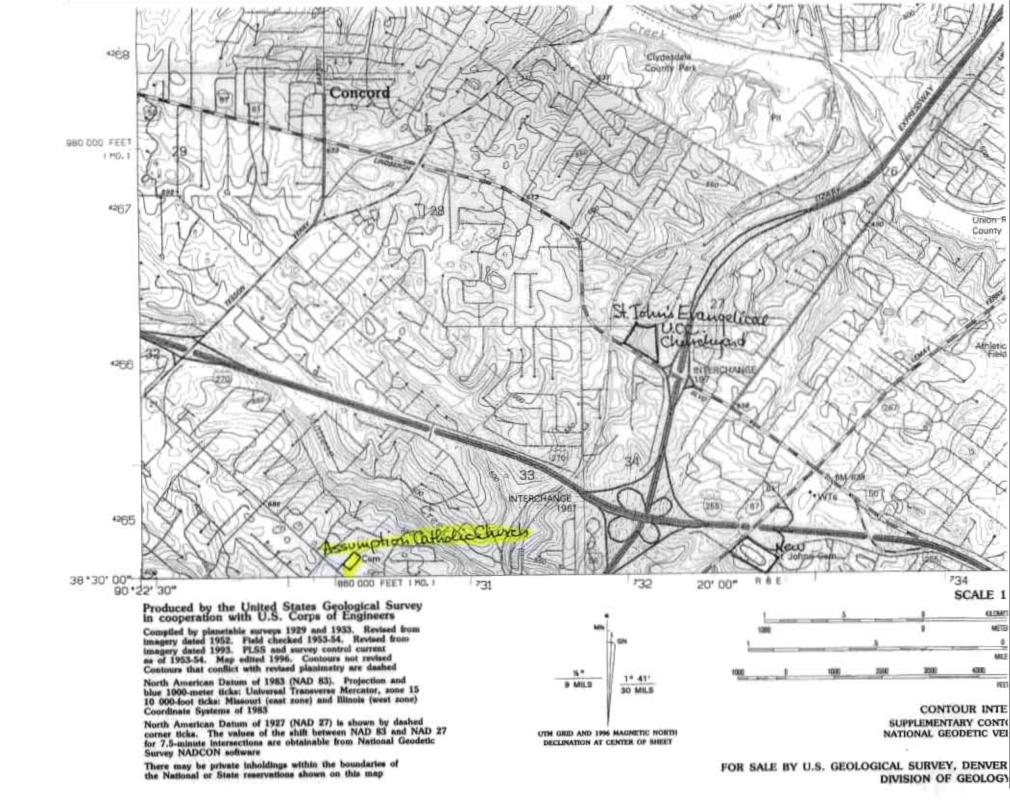
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SLASOBZ-00E

BACON FAMILY GRAVEYARD

Location:

Parkway South Middle School 760 Woods Mill Road St. Louis, Mo. 63011 Owner:

Parkway South Middle School 760 Woods Mill Road St. Louis, Mo. 63011

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 21Q210815.

Legal Description: Part of Survey 119 in Twp 45, R 5. Bacon Tract.

Description: 0.25 acre.

The Bacon Family Graveyard is located in a woods on top of a hill in the southwest corner of the Parkway South Middle School property, between the creek and Woods Mill Road. It is completely overgrown and inaccessable. Gigantic cedars stand out in the woods to mark the spot. Yucca plants mark a trail from the creek to the graveyard, myrtle covers the ground, and dafodils bloom here and there in the spring. A dozen broken tombstones and several deep holes suggest vandalism.

History and Significance: established 1837.

William Bacon was born in 1763 and came to St. Louis County from Virginia. Bacon purchased 293 acres on both sides of Woods Mill Road, north of Manchester Road, in 1824. His large log cabin still stands at 687 Henry Avenue and is used as a museum by the Old Trails Historical Society. Bacon purchased another 381 acres east of his original property in 1835. When he died in 1836, he left his land and his estate, which included 30 slaves, 6 oxen, 78 hogs, 23 sheep, 20 cows, and 9 horses, to his son, James, and his daughter, Elizabeth Huckstep.

James purchased his sister's land and added it to his own 750 acres just west of the family home on Henry Avenue. James had two children by his first wife, Martha, who died in 1832. The children were William Douglas and Sarah Elizabeth. James married Luzy B. Gaines in 1833. Luzy was the widow of Christopher Gaines and the mother of Charles Gaines. James Bacon died in 1849 and left 42 slaves, 92 hogs, 20 pigs, 56 sheep, 26 cows, and no will. His son, William, purchased the estate from his step-mother and his sister. William had married Sarah Defoe the year before.

Like others near the busy little town of Manchester, Missouri, the Bacons were successful farmers, growing wheat, corn, and potatoes, in addition to their dairy and livestock, all with the help of their many slaves. They set aside a small family burial ground on a high spot on their vast property, east of the log cabin and right next to Woods Mill Road. The Bacons and their slaves and many neighbors, who over the years became related by marriage, are buried in the small pioneer graveyard.

The earliest deaths recorded on tombstones in the burial ground are for Luzy Gaines Bacon's first husband, Christopher Gaines, who died in 1829, and for James' son, John, who died in 1837 at age 12. Many grave markers are for children who died in the 1850s, and the last burial was that of Charles Gaines, son of Christopher and Luzy, who died in 1896.

During the school year of 1969-1970, Mrs. Juanita McKee and her ninth grade civics class cleaned and restored the old graveyard and mapped its tombstones. The students were enthusiastic about the beautification project and the history they learned. However, the little graveyard is once again neglected, overgrown, and vandalized.

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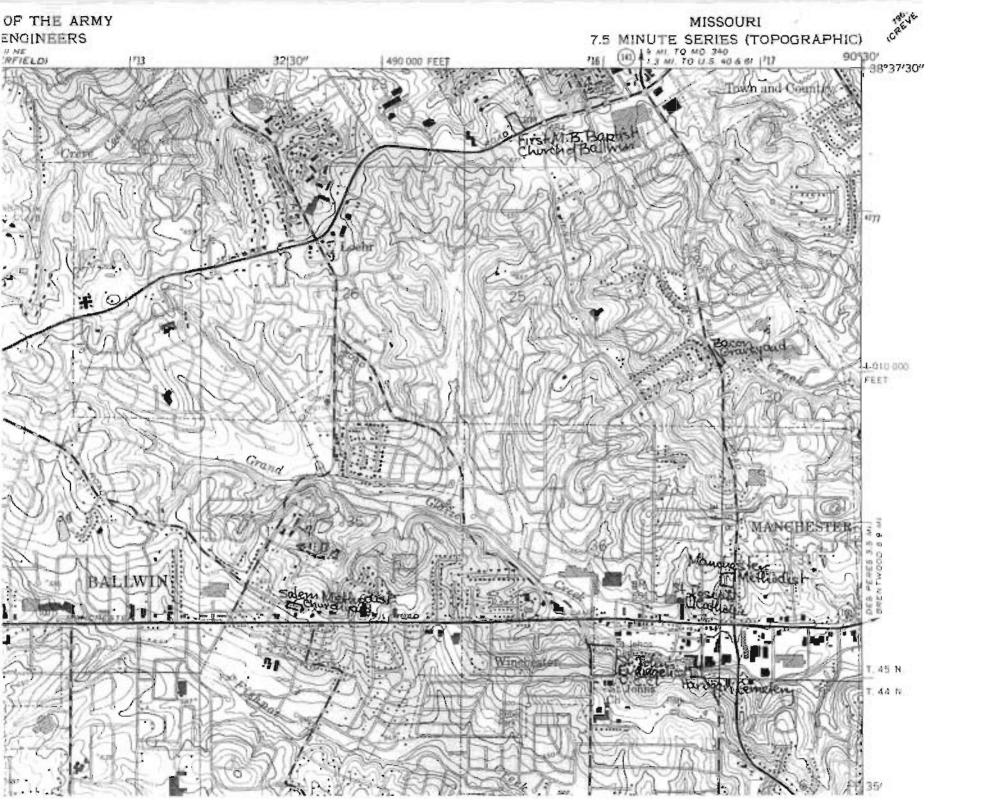
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BATES CEMETERY

Location:
Faust Park
15185 Olive Boulevard
Chesterfield, Mo. 63017

Owner: St. Louis County 41 S. Central Ave. Clayton, Mo. 63105

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 17R410022.

Legal Description: Parts of Lots 1A and 2A of Bates Partition.

Description: 0.1 acre.

At Faust Park on Olive Street Road in Chesterfield, stands Thornhill, the simple white frame mansion of Frederick Bates, the second governor of Missouri. Behind the kitchen, off the back of the house, a short trail leads past two small log buildings and a hedge of honeysuckle to the small family graveyard in a grove of tall, old cedars. There five simple marble tabletstones stand in a straight row running north and south and facing east, marking the graves of the governor, his wife Nancy Opie Ball, sons Dr. Frederick Bates and Lucius Lee Bates, and John M. Trent. The graves have small marble footstones, and there is a sixth footstone bearing the initials L.A.T.

The St. Louis County Parks Department has placed a rustic rail fence around the graves, which overlook the wooded valleys on the east and the west.

History and Significance: established 1825.

Frederick Bates, the second governor of Missouri, was born in Belmont, Virginia, June 23, 1777. His parents were poor Quakers, and Bates taught himself law while working as deputy clerk of Goodland County, Virginia. At age 20 he went to Detroit to pursue business and serve as postmaster. While there he taught himself French. In 1805 President Thomas Jefferson created the Territory of Michigan and appointed Bates the first United States Judge for the territory. In 1807 Jefferson named Bates secretary for the Louisiana Territory. Bates moved to St. Louis and held that position until Missouri became a state in 1821.

In 1819 Bates married Nancy Opie Ball, daughter of John Ball, for whom the town of Ballwin was named. Bates built his wife a simple, two story, frame Greek Revival house on his estate of nearly a thousand acres. The estate on the Olive Plank Road in Bonhomme Township was called Thornhill.

In 1824 Bates was elected the second governor of Missouri. At that time the capitol of Missouri was across the Missouri River from Thornhill, in St. Charles.

Governor Bates died in 1825, after only one year in office. He is buried on his estate, on the hill behind his house, overlooking the valleys of Bonhomme Township. His wife and two of his four sons are buried next to him.

In 1968 Mr. and Mrs Leicester Faust donated 98 acres of the Bates estate, including Governor Bates' house, to St. Louis County for a park.

The Department of Natural Resources of the State of Missouri maintains the graves of all of the former governors of the state.

Sources:

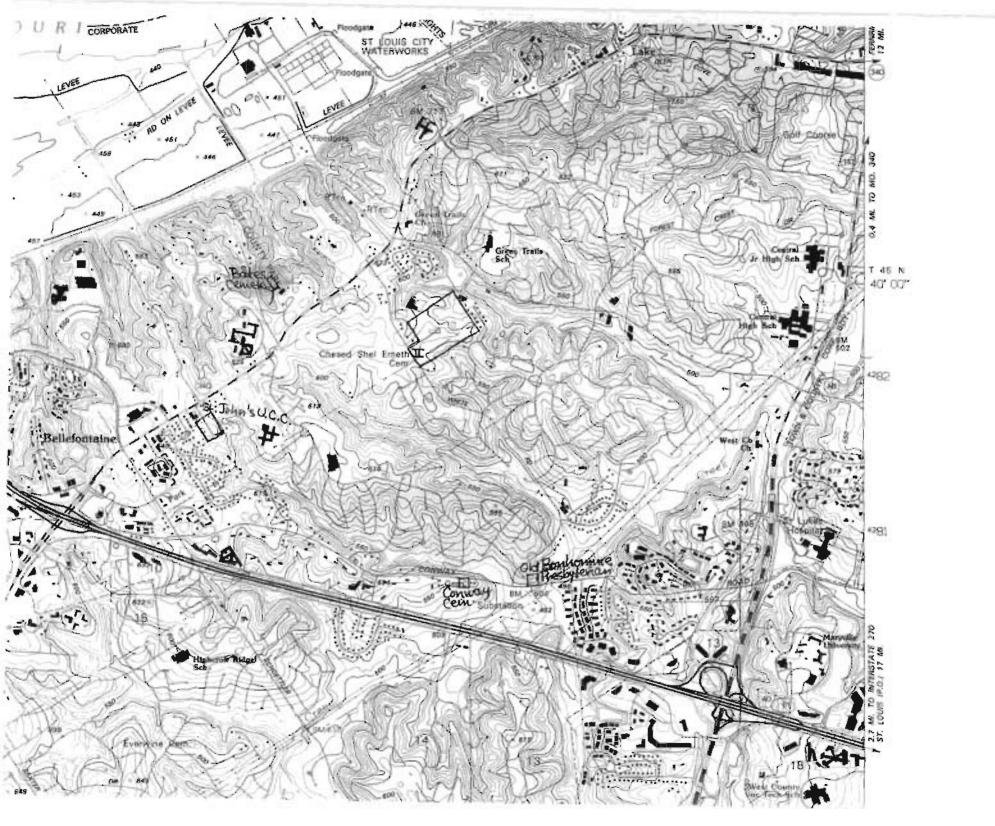
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SLAS032-007

BELLERIVE CEMETERY

Location: 740 N. Mason Rd. Creve Coeur, Mo. 63141 Owner: Mason Securities Association P.O. Box 50416 Clayton, Mo. 63105

Endowed.

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 17P320055, 17P340406.

Legal Description: 45.28 acres in Survey 730, Section 4, Twp 45, R 5. Sections A, B, F, H, and I of Hiram Cemetery Subdivision, including vacated part of Mason Rd. Located N of Mason Forest, Plat 2.

Description: 45.28 acres. (Formerly Hiram Park Cemetery and Eastlawn Cemetery.)

Bellerive Cemetery is an elegant, open, lawn-park cemetery; more like the renowned Forest Lawn Cemetery in Los Angeles than any other cemetery in this area. At the entrance stands a tall section of a limestone and granite wall, all that remains of the old Hiram Cemetery established for Masons in 1925. Just inside the entrance, a two-story brick office building, with a hip roof and a two-story, brick, gabled portico is under construction. An island of cedar trees shades the parking lot in front of the new office building.

Asphalt roadways wind among the open lawn-park sections. Each section contains flush markers decorated with bronze vases filled with colorful artificial flowers. Tall cedars form colonnades along the roadways. Beautiful specimen trees provide shade in summer and color in fall across the open lawns: maples, oaks, sweet gum trees, elms, locust trees, ashes, crabapples, dogwood, holly trees, willows, spruces, pines, and magnolias. Low gardens of shrubs and flowers are planted at the intersections of the roadways. A woods along the south edge of the cemetery screens the equipment storage area from view. Discreet wooden signs throughout the cemetery give section names and mileage for those wishing to use the roadways for a jogging or hiking trail.

At the highest point in the cemetery, toward the back, a huge, white marble, Greek Revival mausoleum and chapel stands gleaming in the sun against the blue sky. Its monumental pedimented portico, supported by four massive fluted Doric columns, projects from the front, and an arched colonnade surrounds the mausoleum on three sides. The outside walls and the inside walls contain paneled white marble crypts. A unique feature of this cemetery is the computerized memory bank inside the mausoleum. Sitting at a modern cherry table, a visitor can enter a name of one buried at the cemetery in the computer, and the screen will show a photograph of the deceased and give his birth and death dates and the location of his grave. The computer will also show a video interview or home movie of the deceased. This patented cemetery service is found only at the cemeteries owned by the Cassity family.

Inside the circular drive leading up to the Greek Revival mausoleum, a terraced patio containing a large fountain is under construction. On the north side of the mausoleum hill, a driveway leads under a wrought iron arch to the Reflection Garden where a tall fountain rises from a kidney shaped pond surrounded by a Japanese garden. Five small family mausoleums stand around the circular drive beside the Reflection Garden.

History and Significance: established 1925.

In the spring of 1925 Hugo Essen, Chris Wolff, and Charles H. Becker established a commercial cemetery for Masons on Mason Road in west St. Louis County. They incorporated Mason Securities Association, a real estate trust, to own the land and to administer the perpetual care endowment.

Mason Securities Association purchased 71.89 acres which had belonged to Lucy Fitzgerald, half of the land she inherited from her father, James W. Fitzgerald. The Fitzgeralds and the Hiblers were pioneer families, settlers of the area along Mason Road and Hibler Creek, between Olive Street Road and Conway Road. The Hiblers gave their name to the Hibler School, and the area was sometimes referred to as the Hibler Settlement. Several Fitzgeralds married Hiblers, and Lucy Fitzgerald's mother was a Hibler. When Lucy died in 1921 without marrying or making a will, her estate was contested by dozens of relatives, until her land was sold by the sheriff in 1924.

Hugo Essen was at once interested in the land. Growing up on a farm in Pond, Missouri, just after the Civil War, Hugo followed his brother, Fred, to Clayton in 1904. By that time Fred was influential in Republican state politics and owned the *Watchman-Advocate*, a weekly newspaper published in Clayton. The *Watchman-Advocate* published legal and real estate transactions and other county news with a Republican slant. Hugo Essen became a real estate developer, subdividing large pieces of property which he purchased after learning of them in his brother's newspaper. Essen was an active member of the Masonic Lodge, the Scottish Rite Temple, and the Royal Arch Masons. He created a Masonic cemetery where every burial would be accorded the pomp and ceremony that accompanies a Masonic funeral.

Essen named his cemetery Hiram Cemetery after an important figure in Masonic mythology. Hiram Abiff was the principal architect of King Solomon's Temple, but he was slain before the temple was completed. Many of the degrees or rituals of Masonry refer to legends about Hiram's death, his replacement, and the completion of his temple, and, therefore, the respect due to a deceased, worthy brother.

Essen hired Edgar Rapp, a civil engineer and surveyor of St. Louis County, to lay out the roadways through Hiram Cemetery. The cemetery was designed as a lawn-park cemetery with all grave markers flush to the ground, providing open vistas of pastural greenswards.

In 1938 several stories appeared in the *St. Louis Globe Democrat* about lawsuits alleging that not enough money was being set aside in the perpetual care endowment by Mason Securities and counter suits charging libel. The libel suits were eventually dismissed.

After World War II Hugo's son, Roy Essen, took over the ownership of Hiram Cemetery. Roy also took over the ownership and the publishing of the *Watchman-Advocate* from his uncle, Fred Essen.

In 1955 the old Salem Methodist Church moved the bodies from its cemetery on Natural Bridge Road to Hiram Cemetery, because the church could not provide perpetual care for the graves. In 1960 Mount Zion Methodist Church moved the graves from its cemetery on Olive Street Road and Studt Road to Hiram Cemetery to provide perpetual care for them.

In 1976 the Essen family sold the 27 undeveloped acres on the south side of Hiram Cemetery, sometimes called Eastlawn Cemetery, to a developer who built the Mason Forest Subdivision. Then in 1992 the Essens sold Mason Securities Association, and therefore Hiram Cemetery, to Brent and Tyler Cassity. In 1993 the Cassitys changed the name of the cemetery to Bellerive Heritage Gardens, and in 1998 they changed the name to Bellerive Cemetery.

The Cassitys have made interesting improvements at Bellerive Cemetery. In 1998 they

dedicated a white marble, Greek Revival chapel and mausoleum, a monumental temple gleaming in the sun on top of the highest hill, at the back of the cemetery. It was designed and built by Mausoleum Contractors of America.

Inside the Bellerive mausoleum is a unique computer database archives, a memorial to the memory of those who are buried at the cemetery. Visitors may type the name of someone buried at the cemetery into the computer, and a photograph of the deceased along with his birth and death dates and the location of his grave will appear on the screen, or the visitor may see a video of the deceased filmed before his death or taken from home movies. This cemetery archives is similar to Steven Speilberg's Shoah Project, a video history for future generations. The Bellerive Cemetery archives videos are are filmed at the cemetery and edited in Hollywood. The Cassitys have patented their cemetery video archives, so it is only found at their cemeteries in St. Louis, Kansas City, and Hollywood.

In 1997 the Cassitys purchased Hollywood Memorial Park Cemetery, the oldest cemetery in Los Angeles, next door to Paramount Studios. It had gone bankrupt and was sadly run down, its demise chronicled in *Newsweek* magazine. The Cassitys restored the cemetery and built a museum that honors those who are buried there: Rudolph Valentino, Jayne Mansfield, Cecil B. DeMille, Peter Lorre, and Mel Blanc, the voice of Bugs Bunny.

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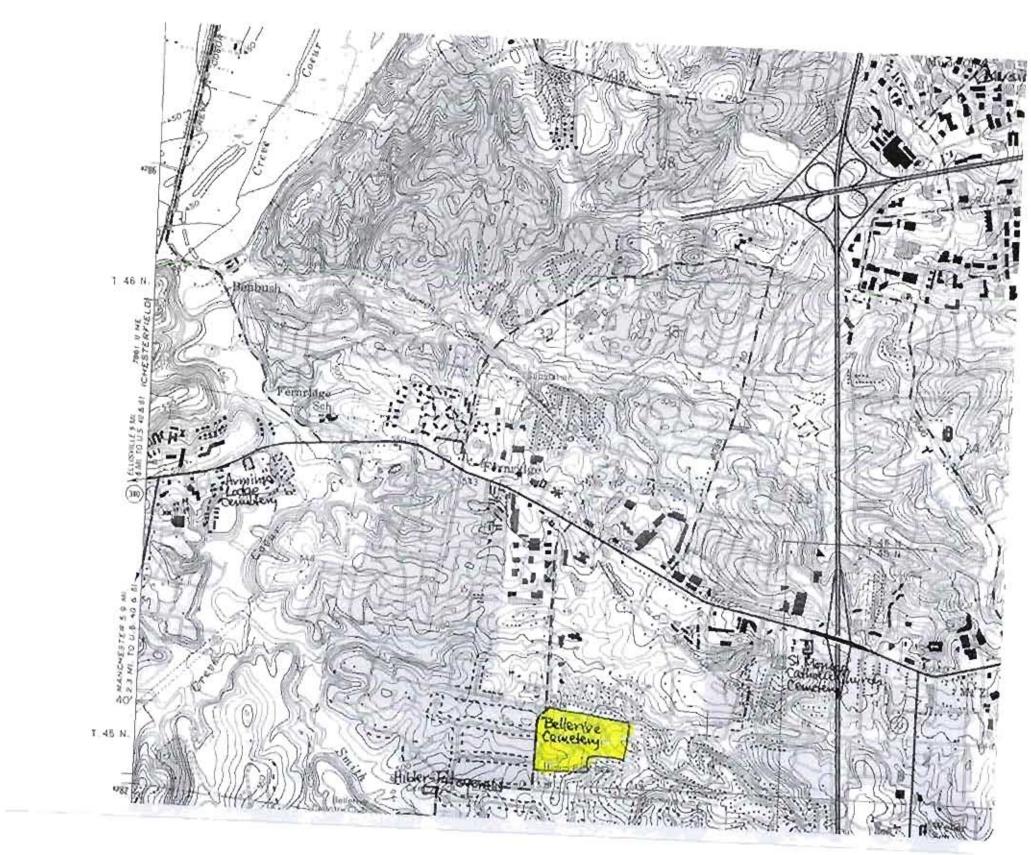
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"The Grateful Dead Can Tell Their Story, Just Click a Mouse;" *The Wall Street Journal*, March 16, 1998. p. 1, 6.

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Conversation with David Kolb, Bellerive Cemetery.







BETHANY CEMETERY

Location: 6740 St. Charles Rock Rd. Pagedale, Mo. 63133

Owner: St. Peter's Evangelical Church 1425 Stein Rd. St. Louis, Mo. 63135

Alan S. and Sharon S. Wallach 6670 St. Charles Rock Rd. Pagedale, Mo. 63133

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 16H210394, 16H230271

Legal Description: 28.31 acres in Survey 2684, Twp 46, R 6 and Survey 2033, Twp 46, R 6. Part of Lot 13 of Hutchinson Subdivision. Part of Lot 9 of January Subdivision and Part of Lot 13 of Hutchinson Subdivision.

Description: 28.78 acres.

Bethany is a small, rural cemetery with asphalt roadways winding between the gently rolling hills. The landscaping is simple: tall sycamores shade the roadways, cedars snuggle among the graves at the tops of the hills, and weeping willows and pollard catalpas droop over the gravestones here and there. In cases where the grief was almost too much to bear, such as the graves of Lillie Schiefert, aged ten, and Roy Schiefert, aged eight, who died February 27 and March 3, 1902, the graves are surrounded by a profusion of irises and daylilies. A narrow strip of woods separates the cemetery from the automobile scrap yards on either side.

The grass and roadways are well maintained. The distinguishing feature of this cemetery is the abundance and clutter of Victorian funerary art. Some of the white marble is sadly deteriorating, but there are angels and women bearing crosses and wreaths, there are draped obelisks and columns everywhere, columns with urns and fineals and figures and architectural details. There are many footstones and cornerstones. There are plots enclosed with coping, and there is one family plot enclosed with a rusty wrought iron fence with a lovely ornamental gate. Tablets and monuments are carved with flowers, shields, clasped hands, Bibles, lambs, angels, and a gate swinging open to reveal a stork in flight. There are more crosses than usual for a Protestant cemetery. There are Woodmen of the World tree stumps. There are a few granite blocks and slants; and there is one cast iron monument from a Sears and Roebuck Catalog from the 1890s.

The gate at the entrance, in the northeast corner, is simply two pairs of square Bedford stone pillars with a large stone ball on top of each, and sections of concrete rail fence on either side.

History and Significance: established 1870.

This cemetery was founded by the Bethania German Evangelical Church, one of the many churches in this area that belonged to the German Evangelical Synod of North America, the American branch of the Prussian State Church.

The Bethania German Evangelical Church was organized in 1867 in a hall at the southeast corner of 23rd Street and Franklin Avenue. The congregation worshipped in a small brick chapel, purchased from the Methodists, and then built their own church at the northeast corner of 24th and Wash Streets. Bethania had a parochial school and a singing society.

The Bethania German Evangelical Church purchased forty acres on St. Charles Rock Road and laid out Bethania Cemetery in 1870. The first burial took place that same year.

In 1883 the Theological Seminary of the German Evangelical Synod of North America moved from Marthasville, Missouri, to the seventeen acres across the street from Bethania Cemetery. Because the nearby station on the Wabash Railroad was called Eden, the seminary changed its name to Eden Theological Seminary.

From Bethania Church at 24th and Wash in North St. Louis, it was just a few blocks to the street railway that went out St. Charles Rock Road. One of the earliest street railways in St. Louis County was the horse-car line on St. Charles Rock Road, from the city limits to Lucas and Hunt Road. In the 1890s it was electrified and extended all the way to the Missouri River. The St. Charles cars stopped at Wellston, Glen Echo Junction, Bethania Cemetery, Eden Seminary, St. Vincent's Insane Asylum, Zion Evangelical Cemetery, the Normandie Golf Club, the private residence built by Joe Lucas, the German Protestant Orphans Home, the branch to Bridgeton, a stop near Fee Fee Cemetery, and the Baptist Orphans Home. After the Highway Bridge was constructed in 1904, the streetcars continued all the way into St. Charles. By the mid 1920s there were also four large commercial cemeteries along the St. Charles streetcar line.

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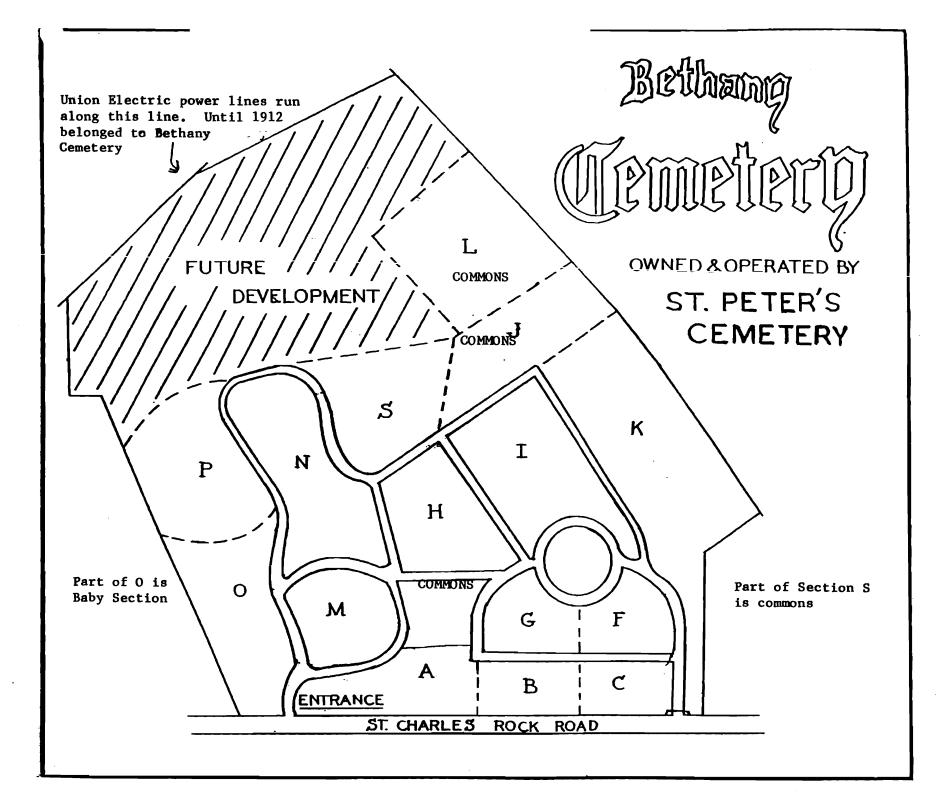
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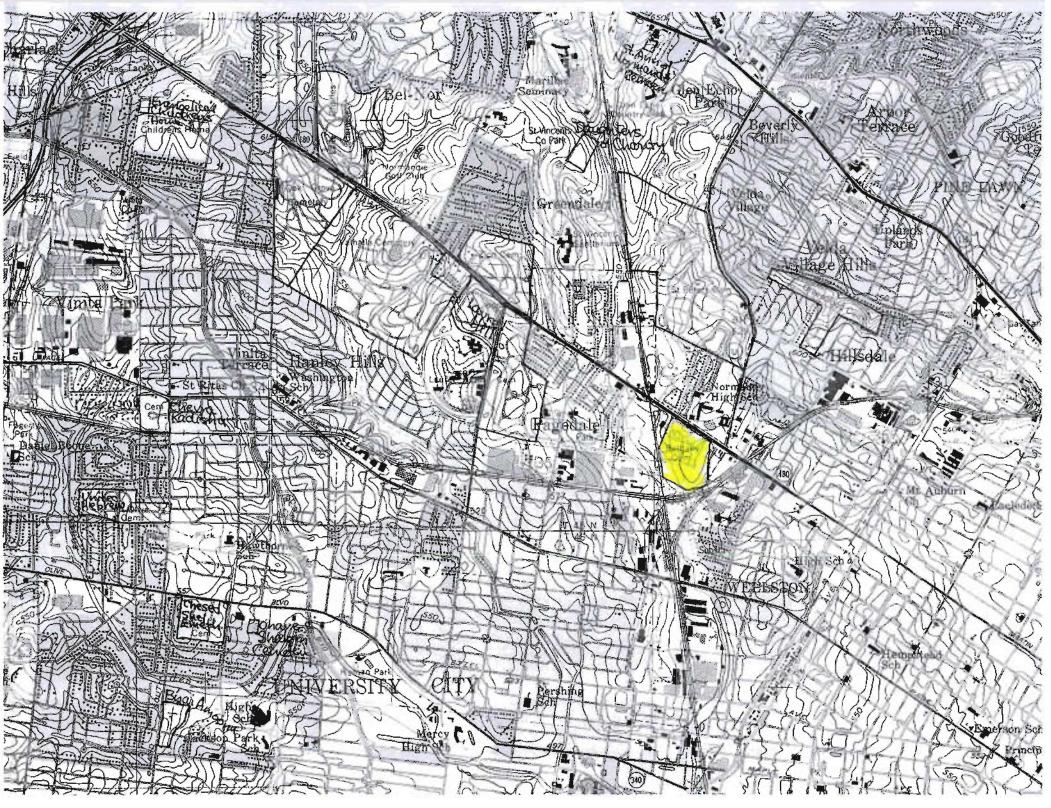
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BETHEL METHODIST CHURCHYARD

Location: 17500 Manchester Rd. Wildwood, Mo. 63038 Owner: Bethel Methodist Church 17500 Manchester Rd. Wildwood, Mo. 63038

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 23W210114.

Legal Description: 14.46 acres in Section 3, Twp 44, R 3.

Part of Lot 5 of Joel R. Frazier Estate.

Description: 14.46 acres.

Far out in the country, beside the Old Manchester Road, Old Route 100, amid the yellow maples and red oaks of fall, stands the lovely, old, white frame steamboat Gothic Bethel Methodist Church, built in 1875, with a long brick addition to the east. Behind the asphalt parking lot with its islands of large old maples and oaks, suggesting a campground, stretches the cemetery with long rows of tombstones running north and south and facing east. The six straight asphalt drives divide the cemetery into seven long, narrow sections running north and south. The cemetery is open and sunny, except for a few tall cedars, maples, and a tulip tree which shade the north edge of the cemetery along the parking lot and the narrow woods surrounding the other three sides of the cemetery.

The oldest part of the cemetery lies directly behind the church and contains white marble tabletstones, ornate Gothic tabletstones, obelisks, square columns, and an arch. The tabletstones are carved with traditional images of clasped hands, hands pointing to Heaven, wreaths, flowers, drapes, lambs, doves, and Bibles. The four eastern sections contain many granite blocks, square columns, and low slant markers. Two western sections contain low, flat markers, flush to the ground, and the furthest west section is an undeveloped, level lawn.

Toward the back of the cemetery, near the tall cedar and sycamore trees, stand three old markers: two from the 1850s and a military marker for a veteran of the Civil War. A large open section in the center of the back, shaded by two beautiful giant orange maple trees, is said to contain the unmarked graves of former slaves.

The four eastern sections, nearest the church, are reserved for members of Bethel Methodist Church. The three western sections contain lots which may be purchased by the general public.

History and Significance: established 1875.

The little settlement of Pond, or Speer's Pond, where Pond Road crosses Manchester Road, 26 miles west of St. Louis, got its name from the large pond on Cyrus Speer's property. Speer moved to the area in the 1830s, and for many years he operated a store and a tavern at Pond. The store and tavern was also the voting place for the township and the scene of many a political fracas, as Democratic slave-owning farmers from Kentucky and Virginia confronted an influx of German Abolitionist Republican farmers.

Orchards, farms, clairies, and limestone quarries covered the rolling hills. Methodist circuit riders came and preached to the pioneer settlers several times a year. By 1911 the

population was about 70, and the hamlet boasted two general stores, two blacksmith shops, a hotel, and a whip manufacturer.

Early settlers organized the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1858, and built the small stone church on Wild Horse Creek Road for the circuit riders in 1859. But the congregation did not own the property on which the church was built, and the German farmer who owned the land refused to sell it.

So, in 1875 Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, South, acquired 14.5 acres on Manchester Road from the St. Louis Marble Company and built the white frame Gothic Revival church, dedicated in 1875. The St. Louis Marble Company used its crane to erect the steeple on the church.

The cemetery was laid out in neat rows behind the New Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as soon as the land was acquired. The first burial was that of William Atwell who died in 1873. The cemetery contains the unmarked graves of former slaves in one section. And it contains the graves of Civil War veterans. The graves from several small family graveyards on farms in the area have been moved to the Bethel Methodist Churchyard, and some of the grave stones from those graveyards are older than the cemetery date of 1875.

George Gaehle, the church member who cares for the cemetery, is a member of the Gideon Society which distributes Gideon Bibles. He calls the cemetery his launch pad, for the souls of the people who are buried here are headed for Heaven.

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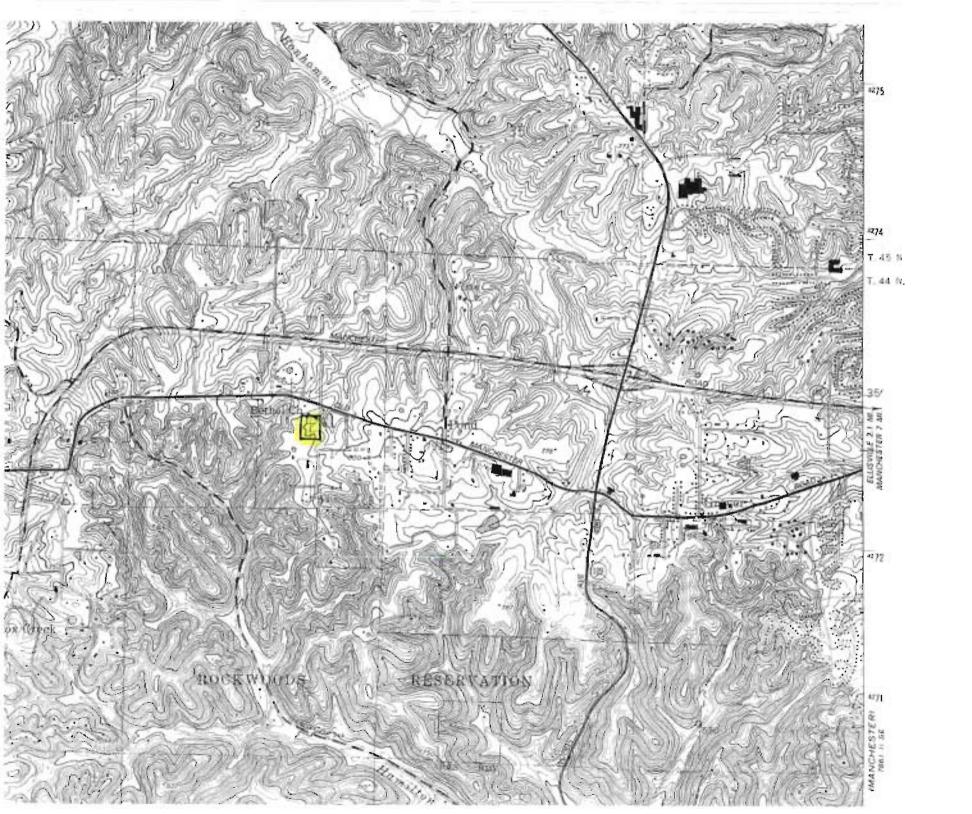
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Conversation with George Gaehle, Bethel Methodist Church.







BETH HAMEDROSH HAGODOL CEMETERY

Location: 9125 Ladue Rd. Ladue, Mo. 63124

Exempt.

Owner:

Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol Cemetery Association

9125 Ladue Rd. Ladue, Mo. 63124

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 18L340300.

Legal Description: 9 acres in Section 8, Twp 45, R 6.

Located E of Clark's Lot.

Description: 9 acres.

Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol Cemetery lies across the street from Reed School on Ladue Road. It is a small cemetery, divided into four narrow strips by three straight roadways leading up the hill to the north. The crowded, regimented granite tombstones, lying in straight rows running north and south up the hill, bring to mind the crowded Jewish cemetery in Prague in the Czech Republic.

A limestone wall, designed by Benjamin Shapiro, shields the front of the cemetery from Ladue Road. At each of the three roadways, streamlined Art Deco pylons pierce the wall. The pylons support wrought iron gates. Each gate has a Star of David in the center.

The eastern two thirds of Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol Cemetery is older than the western third, and the largest and most elaborate gate opens on the roadway that runs up the middle of the older section. Its center opening is arched, and small pedestrian gates open on either side. Just behind this main entrance stands a tall maple tree, and stone benches welcome the weary on either side of the roadway. The roadway divides around an island of grass containing a three-foot high limestone sink for washing hands.

Many of the graves are covered with blankets of carefully trimmed ivy, and many of those blankets have low granite footstones inscribed with names and dates. At the head of each grave stands a tall granite family monument. Some are blocks with elaborate relief carving, and some are square columns topped with three dimensional Stars of David. There are also old, faded, marble tabletstones. The carved images on the tombstones include Stars of David, vines, flowers, a tree with a sunrise, minorahs, the Ten Commandments, flaming yartzeits, five candles, the books of the Old Testament, rampant lions, urns, and a hand holding a wreath. The tembstones contain Hebrew inscriptions.

Tall trees shade the older half of the cemetery, mostly maples, but including a huge catalpa and a huge spruce in the center of the cemetery and tall oaks lining the center roadway and the western roadway. Straight concrete sidewalks, perpendicular to the roadways, divide the cemetery into rectangular sections.

The newer third of the cemetery, the western third, is more open the farther west you go. There are fewer trees, and gray, black, pink, and red granite blocks mark the graves. Several tall, granite post and lintel arches stand among the other grave markers.

A small, one-and-a-half-story, yellow brick office with a gable roof sits at the front of the cemetery on the west side. Behind it stand a long red brick equipment shed and a concrete block shed painted red. A stockade fence encloses a work area behind the sheds.

An endearing feature of this lovely old cemetery is the abundance of small stones left on the tops of tombstones, to show that the deceased are not forgotten.

History and Significance: established 1901.

Early Jews in St. Louis came from Prussia, Bavaria, Bohemia, Wertemberg, and Austria, in the late 1830s and 1840s, and they spoke German. After the Civil War their congregations became Reform congregations. Around 1869 a small group organized Sheerith Israel, a German Orthodox congregation. From the 1870s until the turn of the century, Jews immigrated to St. Louis in large numbers from Russia and eastern European countries to escape persecution. These new immigrants wanted to practice Orthodox Judaism. The established German Jews did not welcome them, because they were poor and they spoke Yiddish.

In 1879 a group of Latvian Jews, who had settled in north St. Louis, organized Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol Congregation, the oldest Orthodox congregation still in existance in St. Louis. Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol officially incorporated in 1882. The congregation held religious services in rented rooms until 1890 when it purchased a German Evangelical church on North Eleventh Street near Biddle and converted it into a synagogue. Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol remained a landmark in that increasingly eastern European Orthodox Jewish neighborhood for thirty years.

Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol Congregation was a learned, intellectual group. It sponsored Talmudic studies and, beginning in 1885, the Moses Montefiore Hebrew School, a popular institution in the heart of the Orthodox Jewish community.

Members of the congregation were buried in the Orthodox Sheerith Israel Cemetery on Blackberry Lane or, after 1893, at Chesed Shel Emeth, the Orthodox cemetery established by Russians at Olive and Hanley. Then in 1901, a committee from Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol purchased six acres on Ladue Road, west of McKnight Road, for a cemetery. The first burial there took place in January 1902. From the beginning, Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol Cemetery has been restricted to Orthodox Jews. Burials are conducted by a Chevra Kadisha, a holy burial society, according to Orthodox traditions.

In 1920 the Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol Congregation purchased a house on Bartmer in the Cabanne neighborhood and converted it for its new synagogue. The center of the Orthodox community had moved west, and Orthodox Jews must be able to walk to the synagogue on the Sabbath and on holy days.

In 1931 the congregation built the limestone wall across the front of the cemetery with two Art Deco gates, one with four pylons, and one with two, designed by architect Benjamin Shapiro. In 1932 Shapiro used the same Art Deco pylon shapes for his monumental entrance at New Mount Sinai Cemetery on Gravois Road. Shapiro had also designed the neo-classical entrance at Chesed Shel Emeth Cemetery in 1927, and he would later design the Art Deco entrance at United Hebrew Cemetery on Canton Avenue in 1939.

Because the cemetery was filling up, the congregation purchased three acres along the west side of the cemetery. The limestone wall does not continue across the front of the newer western part of the cemetery. Instead the front of the western three acres is lined with a row of hawthorne trees.

In 1961 Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol Congregation moved once again to a new synagogue, designed by Benjamin Shapiro, at 1227 North and South Boulevard.

Sources:

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Hamilton, Esley; *The Cemeteries of University City;* St. Louis: the Historical Society of University City, 1998. p. 26.

Conversations with Mrs. Benjamin Shapiro and the superintendent of Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol Cemetery.



North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875.

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY ST FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVEY AND DIVISION OF GEOLO MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS







B'NAI AMOONA CEMETERY

Location: 930 North and South Rd. University City, Mo. 63130

Owner:
B'nai Amoona Cemetery Association
324 S. Mason Rd.
St. Louis, Mo. 63141

Endowed.

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 17K320698, 17K321095.

Legal Description: Part of Lot 21 of Central Suburbs Subdivision. Located 195 feet S of Olive Street Rd. and 388 feet E of Hanley Rd.

Description: 14.16 acres.

Blackberry Lane divides B'nai Amoona Cemetery into two rectangles on the east side of North and South Boulevard. A wooded creek mianders along the eastern border at the back of both sections of the cemetery.

The older section of B'nai Amoona Cemetery, is small and crowded, with graves close together in straight rows, resembling old Jewish cemeteries like the one in Prague, in the Czech Republic. The old section lies on the south side of Blackberry Lane and is entered through a beautiful old wrought iron gate supported by massive, polished, red granite columns with distinctive red terra cotta caps. Just inside the gate, under a large ginko tree, stands a water faucet in a pink granite basin, for washing hands, an important tradition in an Orthodox Jewish cemetery.

The older section of the cemetery is surrounded on three sides by a four-foot chainlink fence. A four-foot wrought iron fence on top of a concrete retaining wall runs the length of the west side of the old section, along North and South Boulevard. Tall, old trees shade this section: oaks, maples, sycamores, hickory nut trees, and cedars; and grass covers all the pathways.

The tombstones lie in straight rows running north and south. Most of the tombstones, especially the oldest ones, face east. Many graves are covered with blankets of ivy or euonymous. The oldest white marble tabletstones stand along the wrought iron fence on the west side of the cemetery. Their inscriptions are in Hebrew and in English or German; some indicate where the deceased was born (Prussia, Austria, Roumania.) Some are carved with weeping willows. The more common grave markers are of gray granite. There are many five-and six-foot obelisks or square columns with urns or fineals on top, many blocks, many small pillows. The carving is beautiful, considering the stone is granite, and there are many Jewish symbols, especially Stars of David and Cohanim hands. Woodmen of the World tree trunks stand here and there, and flat entablatures cover several graves.

A simple gray granite Greek Revival mausoleum for the Miller family stands in the middle of the older section, and bodies are buried under the floor, according to Orthodox tradition. Vandals have severely damaged the beautiful stained glass windows in the back of the mausoleum.

The newer, larger section of B'nai Amoona Cemetery is more open and rural. It has a wrought iron gate with square red granite and limestone pylons directly across Blackberry

Lane from the gates of the older section. But the main entrance to the newer section stands in the center of the long, low limestone wall that runs along North and South Boulevard. A pair of wrought iron entrance gates, with Stars of David near the top, open on either side of a yellow brick Art Deco building. The front of the building, facing North and South Boulevard, features a tall obsidian panel that reads: "B'nai Amoona Cemetery." Black obsidian tiles around the cornice of the building are falling off. The sides of the rectangular building each contain two casement windows articulated with pillasters, and the back of the building contains two doors articulated with pillasters. A small stainless steel fountain hangs on the wall between the doors.

Behind the entrance, the blacktop roadways lead between the shaded lawns in a peaceful, regular design. Directly behind the entrance stands a tall ginko tree and a flagpole. Behind that, in the center of the cemetery, lies a circle containing an beautiful rose garden with a screen of cedars behind it. The circle is shaded by tall cedars, firs, and pines. It also contains a huge, plain, polished granite monument to Sidney Arnold, a large geometric monument to Hamburg, and an arched monument to Koplar-Probstein with an urn under the arch.

In the sections on either side of the circle, the granite markers stand in rows running north and south. The road leading straight south is shaded by a colonnade of tulip trees and ends at the Blackberry Lane gate, with a view through to the gate of the old section. Many of the graves are covered with blankets of ivy. And between the large granite blocks and the small granite pillows, stand tall, spectacular, columned monuments: four 15-foot pink granite columns for the Vittert family, six low gray granite columns for the Cohen family, a polished pink granite arch over an urn for the Zucker family. There are various gray granite arches with urns and tall arched tablets and blocks with beautiful carving: mostly names, Stars of David, and architectural features; but also Cohanim hands, rampant lions, menorahs, and yartzeit flames.

Straight paths run through the center of the cemetery, north and south and east and west. The graves ares so close together that they must be dug by hand. Across the back east edge of the cemetery, along the creek, and on the north side, the cemetery is not developed; it is an open lawn. A brick caretaker's house is nestled under a huge live oak tree on the north side of the cemetery. The monuments on the north side, in the front, are large and modern, some are of polished black granite.

The tall pines, cedars, and spruce trees give the cemetery a lovely woodland aroma, and the many ginkos, maples, and tulip trees turn the cemetery a brilliant yellow in the fall.

History and Significance: established 1871.

After the Civil War, the original German Jewish congregations: United Hebrew, B'nai El, and Shaare Emeth, were all leaning toward Reform Judaism, believing that while the ethical core of the Old Testament and the Talmud were binding, the various rituals and prohibitions of the Laws were not.

In 1868 or 1869, Abraham Tuchler, a German Jew from Cracow, organized Sheerith Israel, an Orthodox congregation sometimes called the "Krakower Shul." On October 12, 1871, Sheerith Israel Congregation purchased 1.3 acres out in the country west of Hanley Road, at the corner of what are now North and South Boulevard and Blackberry Lane, to establish a new Jewish cemetery exclusively for Orthodox Jews. The congregation began Orthodox burials at Sheerith Israel Cemetery right away, while they still held religious

services in rented rooms.

Sheerith Israel grew to be a large Orthodox congregation, but a schism developed among its members. In 1884 a group seceded from Sheerith Israel to form B'nai Amoona Congregation. Because of the emnity, members of B'nai Amoona could not conduct their Orthodox burials at Sheerith Israel Cemetery, so they purcahsed a one acre lot in the Mount Sinai Cemetery on Gravois Road.

Sheerith Israel Congregation declined in membership, and in 1893 the remaining members of Sheerith Israel carried the Torahs from Sheerith Israel Synagogue at 11th and Franklin to B'nai Amoona Synagogue at 13th and Carr, thus reuniting the congregations. Sheerith Israel transferred ownership of the small Sheerith Israel Cemetery at North and South Boulevard and Blackberry Lane to B'nai Amoona Congregation, and the older Orthodox congregation ceased to exist.

By 1904 the little Sheerith Israel Cemetery with the beautiful ornate gates on Blackberry Lane was beginning to fill up. That year the B'nai Amoona Congregation purchased the 14.5 acres north of the cemetery along North and South Boulevard. The new section of Sheerith Israel Cemetery was laid out almost like a rural cemetery, but with straight, perpendicular readways.

In 1924 the name of the cemetery was changed to B'nai Amoona Cemetery, and in 1925 architect Isadore Shank designed a new, main entrance to the newer part of the cemetery on North and South Boulevard. Shank, the son of a Russian immigrant, graduated from the Washington University School of Architecture that same year, and he won a national competition sponsored by the American Institute of Architects which gave him a one-year fellowship to travel in Europe and Africa. Shank's entrance to B'nai Amoona Cemetery could be considered neo-classical or Art Deco. It consists of a central chapel and office with a stepped hip roof topped with a bulbous urn. A black obsidian panel on the front of the office, in the center of the entrance, gives the name of the cemetery. A pair of pylons stand on either side of the entrance and support the tall, double wrought iron gates for automobiles and the smaller, single gates for pedestrians. The office in the center of the entrance and the pylons were originally covered with terra cotta, but the terra cotta was replaced with yellow brick in 1994. Shank used terra cotta on his early buildings, such as the Shank Building at DeBalivier and Delmar, to enrich their designs with patterns. In 1950 the St. Louis Globe Democrat named him "the Dean of Modern Designers." His entrance gates at B'nai Amoona Cemetery were constructed by Sam Hamburg who commissioned the Shank Building on DeBalivier in 1928.

B'nai Amoona Congregation, though conservative in its religious philosophy, was in the vanguard of architecture again in 1950, when it hired Eric Mendelsohn, the father of the International Style of architecture in Europe and a refugee from Hitler's Germany, to design its synagogue in University City. That building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is now the home of COCA, the Center of Contemporary Arts. B'nai Amoona Congregation built a new synagogue at Mason and Conway Roads in 1986.

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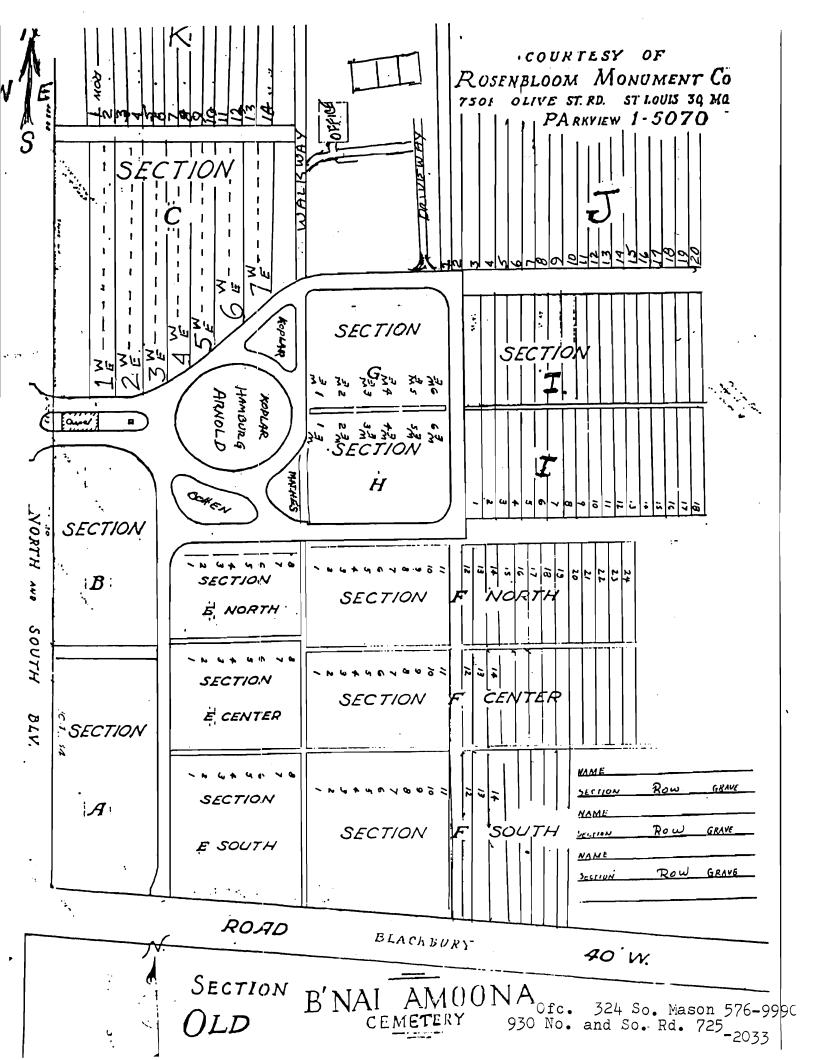
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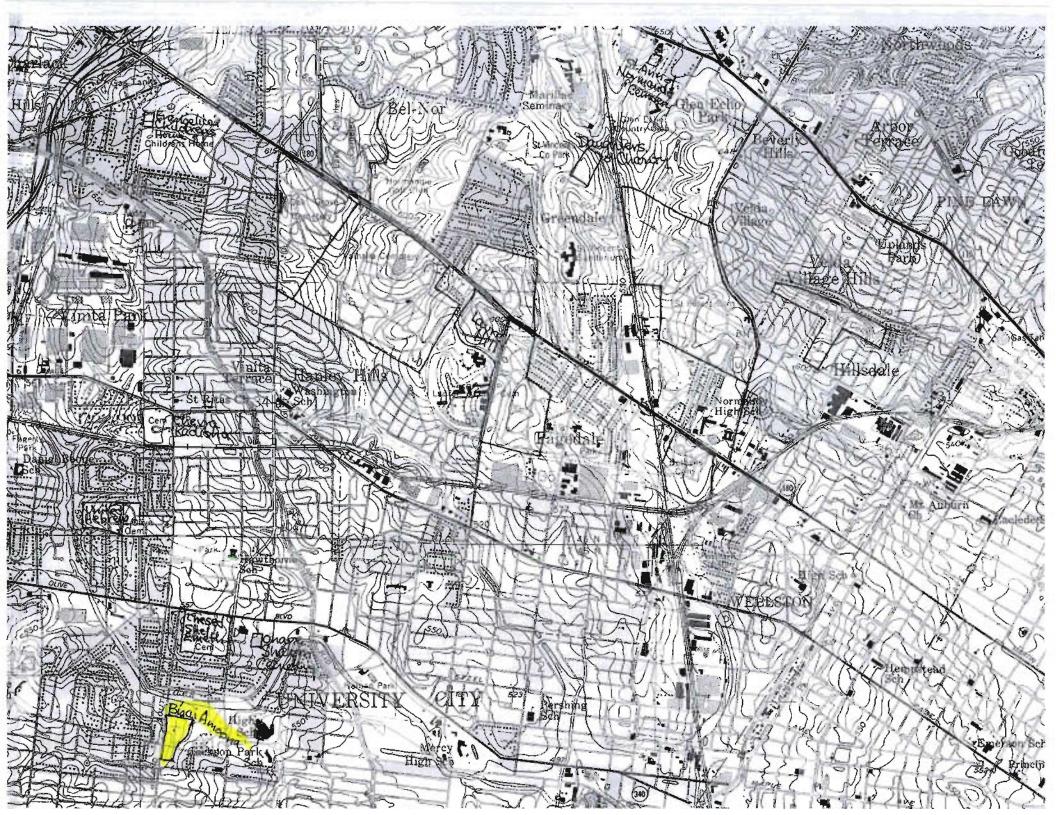
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Conversation with Peter Shank.











BOWLES-VANDOVER GRAVEYARD

Owner:

None.

Location:
776 Dennis Dr.
Fenton, Mo. 63026

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 28P230020

Legal Description: 0.09 acre in Survey 1330

470 feet E of Dennis Drive, as shown on Anderson Bowles Estate.

Description: 0.09 acres.

The Bowles-Vandover Graveyard is not easily accessible because of a dense wood that has grown up around it. However, it has become an attractive nuisance for teenagers who have knocked over the tombstones to sit on while they drink beer. Neighbors are annoyed and have fenced their yards to prevent teenagers from cutting through to the cemetery. About a dozen nineteenth century marble tablets and columns are visible. Most of them are broken. The cemetery is like a jungle, with vines covering the tombstones. Beer cans and papers further spoil this hallowed place.

History and Significance: established 1848.

This small, isolated family graveyard is typical for pioneer families from the South. It was started by descendants of John Vandover and Anderson Bowles, who migrated to St. Louis County from Virginia, when St. Louis was still a French settlement, Vandover in 1790, and Bowles in 1811.

Bowles' widow settled on Big Bend Road across from Oak Hill Cemetery and was known for taking in Methodist circuit riders. Vandover owned the entire site of the present town of Fenton and a 275 acre homestead in the Clamorgan land grant between Fenton and Valley Park. The large Vandover estate was operated entirely by slaves, and Vandover had a difficult time adjusting after the Civil War.

John Vandover had two children. His son, Samuel, married Elizabeth Bowles, and his daughter, Ann Elizabeth, married Anderson Bowles. The little graveyard is on part of Anderson Bowles' 275 acres, which were adjacent to Samuel T. Vandover's 275 acre homestead.

The first burials were in 1848. Two of Samuel Vandover's children died in January, and Margaret Bowles, one year old, died in February. The last burial occurred in 1910.

Sources:

Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County, Vol II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p. 1881.

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Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 26-27.

Old Cemeteries of St. Louis County, Mo., Vol. I; St. Louis: St. Louis Genealogical Society, 1982. p. 208.

Esley Hamilton's notes from Virginia Binzel, Kirkwood.



UTM GRID AND 1993 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

aerial photographs taken 1952. Field checked 1954

Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Missouri coordinate system, east zone (transverse Mercator)

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue 1927 North American Datum (NAD 27)

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute. intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

Red but indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



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BRIDGETON MEMORIAL PARK

Location: 4616 Long Rd. Bridgeton, Mo. 63044 Owner: City of Bridgeton 11955 Natural Bridge Road Bridgeton, Mo. 63044

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 11M340647

Legal Description: Part of Lot 42 in the Town of Bridgeton,

Located 92 feet SE of Long Rd. and 369 feet SE of St. John Cemetery.

Description: 1.2 acres.

As one comes around the bend in Long Road, there is a parking lot on the south side of Long Road and beyond it a clearing surrounded by woods on three sides. The ground is level and there is a well maintained, open, sunny lawn, dotted with several young oak trees. At the front and center of the little park, facing the parking lot, stands a simple, tall, granite monument which lists the names of those who were buried here when this was a cemetery. Stone benches sit in the shade of the taller oak trees. There are no other monuments here.

History and Description: established 1843.

Bridgeton is an old place. French and Spanish families settled in the area around the time that St. Louis was founded. Among the French, the area was known as "Ville de Roberts" and as "Marais des Leards," from a marsh in its vicinity. The Town of Bridgeton was incorporated in 1843 by an act of the Missouri Legislature. The original survey of the town names the streets for French saints and sets aside one block for a church and one block for a "Cemeterie."

French families in Bridgeton owned slaves, before the Civil War. By the turn of the century, the 1909 *Plat Book of St. Louis County* indicates that Bridgeton had a school for whites and a school for blacks, a Catholic church and a Methodist Episcopal church for whites, and a Baptist church and a Methodist Episcopal church for blacks. Therefore it is not surprising that the Bridgeton Cemetery was integrated from the beginning. City records indicated that the cemetery was used as early as 1858 and as late as 1954, and that at least one hundred people were buried in the two acres. The Catholics of St. Mary's Church used their own cemetery after 1852.

In 1959 several families sued the City of Bridgeton for not maintaining the cemetery and for allowing it to become overgrown, which led to defiling of hallowed ground. Because stones had been removed, it was impossible to determine who was buried where. But the Bridgeton Historical Commission was able to learn the names of some of the individuals buried in the cemetery. The cemetery was cleaned up and landscaped and stone benches and a granite monument were provided by Clifford Zell of Valhalla Cemetery. In 1963 the old

"Cemeterie" was rededicated as the Bridgeton Memorial Park. The City maintains the park. They cut the grass.

Sources:

Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County, Vol. II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p. 1895.

Thomas, William L.; *History of St. Louis County, Missouri, Vol. I;* St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 286-288.

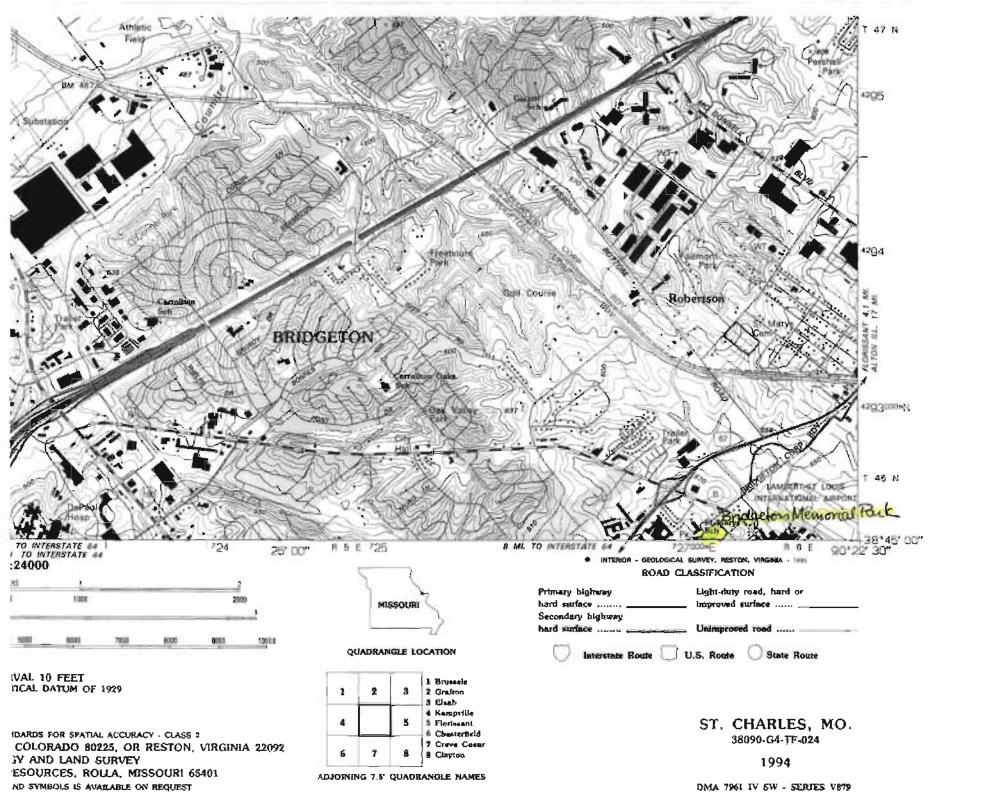
Pitzman, Julius: Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 63.

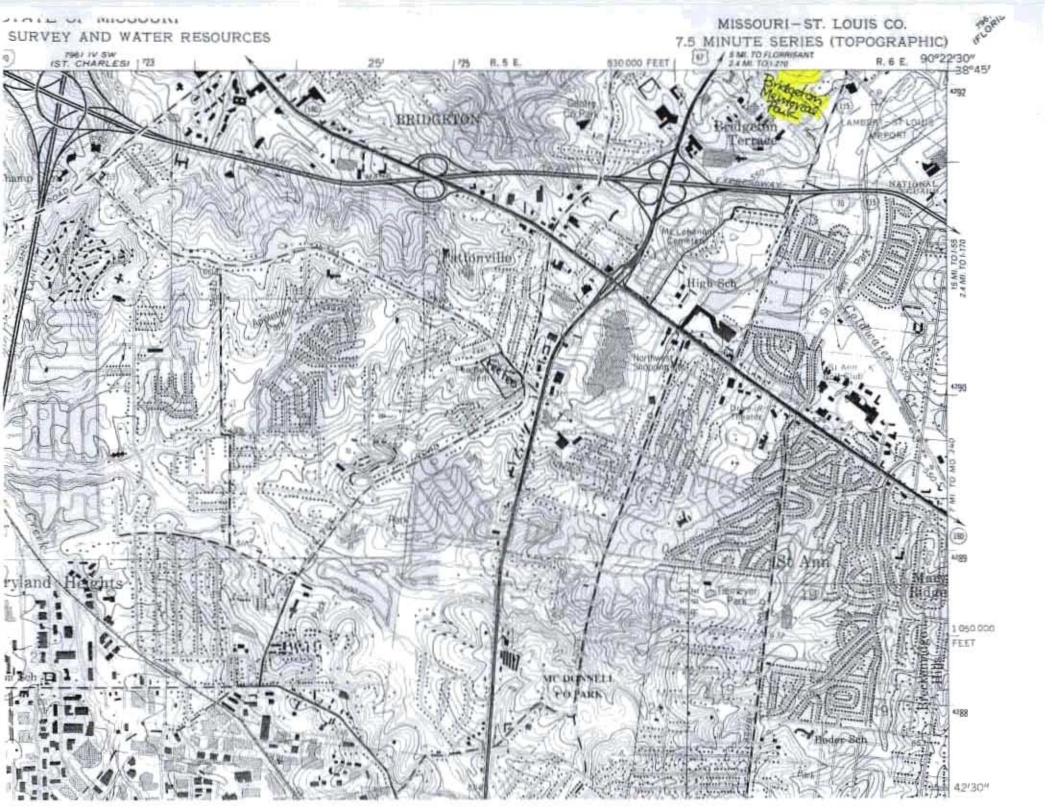
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Branneky, Lorraine A., Carl Boenker, and Doris Baruzzini; *Bridgeton Since 1794;* Bridgeton, Mo.: Historic Commission of th City of Bridgeton, 1968. p. 15, 66-67.

Correspondence from Rosalind Williams regarding the Bridgeton Memorial Park, September 19, 1997.

Bridgeton Memorial Park Monument.







BURNS CEMETERY

Location:

North Outer Road Lewis Road Exit, Highway I-44 Tyson Station, Mo. 63025 Owner:

Tyson Research Center Washington University 1 Brookings Drive University City, Mo. 63130

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 27S230013.

Legal Description: One acre in SW corner of Section 33, Twp 44, R 4.

Description: 1 acre.

Just east of the Lewis Road exit from Highway I-44, east of the limestone cliffs on the north, at the end of the Outer Road, a gravel drive circles in front of the old Burns Cemetery. The rectangular cemetery is enclosed with a four-foot chainlink fence and surrounded by the forest. Tall, old cedar trees with whitewashed trunks shade the entire cemetery. Grass and periwinkle cover the ground.

The grave stones face east, and the oldest ones are on the east side of the cemetery. They are limestone tablets, gray marble tablets and obelisks, two tall Woodmen of the World tree trunk monuments, and fieldstones painted white. The families include those of John T. Smith, J. W. Price, John S. Jones, John Williams, Henry Keys, Ashton Stuart, and Louis Mercille. The Stuart-Whitaker family is still burying in the cemetery. There are no stones marked Burns.

The forest of the Washington University Tyson Resaerch Center surrounds the cemetery, but the constant noise of Highway I-44 breaks the spell of enchanted seclusion.

History and Significance: established 1846.

The rocky cliffs along Antire Creek and Antire Road in Bonhomme Township were never settled. Pioneers from Virginia and Kentucky settled the area to the east that became Valley Park and the area to the west that became Eureka. With their slaves they raised fruit and livestock and mined the clay and limestone along the Meramec River.

The Burns Cemetery was established on a wilderness hillside owned by Hamilton Williams, northeast of Antire Road and Lewis Road. It served the families of Thomas Williams and Thomas Price, who lived at the eastern end of Antire Road. Thomas Williams received a Spanish land grant, Survey 879, 515 acres on the south side of the Meramec River; and his brother, J. Williams, received a Spanish land grant, Survey 880, 597 acres on the south side of the Meramec River, next to Thomas Williams's land grant. In 1878 Thomas Price owned 200 acres south of them on the Hillsboro Road. The first burial in the cemetery was that of Hamilton Williams, age 13, who died November 16, 1846. When his father, Hamilton C. Williams, died in 1851, his executor, Samuel Byrnes, purchased his large, undeveloped tract of land along Antire Road. A Burns baby is supposed to be an early burial in the cemetery, although there is no grave marker to prove it.

Many of the graves in the Burns Cemetery are the graves of former slaves. They are marked by simple fieldstones, sometimes whitewashed fieldstones, or they are unmarked. Until the 1870s or 1880s African Americans were buried with the families that had owned

them. One can surmise the Confederate sympathies of the area from the fact that one of the grave markers is for Sterling Price Stuart, named for Sterling Price, the number one Secessionist in Missouri. Sterling Price may have been a brother to Thomas Price. Sterling Price was a military folk hero in Missouri, elected governor from 1852 to 1856. When war was declared, he joined the Confederacy and took a number of Missouri troops with him. A section of the Meramec River just north and west of the cemetery was called "Rebel Bend," further evidence of the Southern sympathies in the area.

After the Civil War, the huge wilderness acreage along Antire Road, south of the Meramec River, belonged to David and Thomas Ranken. Born in Ireland, the brothers came to St. Louis to manage the estate of their uncles, David and Robert Ranken. The young men from Ireland managed the estate so well, that it grew to include much St. Louis real estate leased to the Terminal Railroad Association, 1000 acres in El Paso, Texas, and a quarter interest in a million-acre tract in Mexico. They were also directors of two railroads and a bank in St. Louis. The brothers lived frugally, sharing a garret apartment at 1214 Washington Avenue.

Thomas Ranken died first. Near the end of his life, David Ranken deeded his entire estate, worth three million dollars, to establish the David Ranken Jr. School of Mechanical Trades, where the poorest boy could become a good tradesman: a bricklayer, a plumber, a cabinet maker, a glazier, an iron moulder, or a shoemaker; and look forward to earning a good living as an artisan or craftsman.

Several years ago a controversy arose when the Mercantile Trust Company sold timber rights to the land along Antire Road for the Ranken heirs. Environmentalists, led by the Open Space Council, objected because the loggers were cutting virgin timber. The logging stopped, and the land was purchased by St. Louis County for a park.

Sources:

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 37.

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Hamilton, Esley; Historic Inventory, Burns Cemetery, 1993.

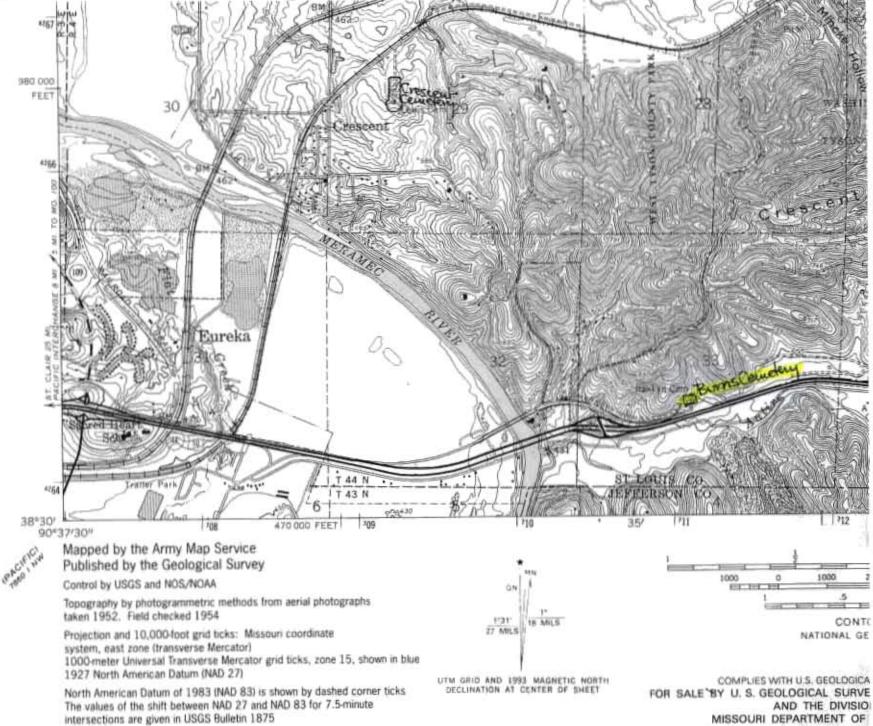
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St. Louis Genealogical Society Quarterly, Vol. 26, No. 3; 1993. p. 75.

Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis County Scrapbook, Vol. 5. p. 71.

Missouri Historical Society Vertical File, Ranken, David, Jr.

McKiernan, F. Mack, and Roger D. Laurius, ed.; *Missouri Folk Heroes of the 19th Century*; Independence, Mo.: Independence Press, 1989. p. 115-134.



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There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map





CARRICO CEMETERY

Location: 13115 Spanish Pond Road (Unincorporated) Owner: Carrico Cemetery 13115 Spanish Pond Road St. Louis, Mo. 63138

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 06D140032

Legal Description: Part of Cavannah Unconfirmed Survey. Twp. 47, R7.

Description: 1.5 acres.

The Carrico Cemetery is difficult to find. One must drive all the way to the end of Spanish Pond Road, and then continue through the large fieldstone gate, in spite of the sign that says "Private Road." Beyond the gate is the one-story frame vernacular summer house built by Edward Kuhs around 1925, and beyond that are large, new homes. The Kuhs house overlooks the Missouri River where it emptys into the Mississippi. And between the Kuhs house and the newer homes, lies the flat, open, grassy Carrico Cemetery, also overlooking the Missouri River. Tall oaks and locust trees shade the high bluffs with their quiet seclusion and breath-taking vista.

The gravemarkers are nineteenth century marble tablets, some carved with swags or roses or clasped hands. Many of the tablets are broken and most of them are leaning against the trees, which indicates they no longer mark their intended graves. But they are surrounded by wildflowers: black-eyed Susans and marguerites, and they are beautiful. One sad stone is carved with:

Farewell thou world of ill harvest, Thy thorny paths I trod. I do not regret parting thee To seek a home with God.

John T. Weatherby July 28, 1880 37 yrs. 4mos. 25 days.

History and Significance: established 1856.

At the end of Spanish Pond Road lies the old Carrico Cemetery, half in the Spanish land grant of Vincent Carrico, Survey 52, and half in the unconfirmed land grant of Dennis Cavannah. The spot for the cemetery was obviously chosen for its lovely view of the Missouri River flowing to meet the Mississippi.

In his *History of St. Louis County, Missouri*, William Thomas describes it thus: "On the old Fueget property, now owned by Henry Wiese, is an acre and a half burial ground, in which are stones marked with the names of Crow, Fueget, Landon, and Wiese. It is within a half mile north of Spanish Lake railroad station."

James Fueget was the first schoolmaster at the old log schoolhouse on Parker Road in Black Jack, Missouri, before the Civil War. Others who were involved in the building committee for the school and who are buried here include Walter Carrico and Ruben Musick. Musick operated a ferry across the Missouri River to Walnut Landing in St. Charles County.

According to the St. Louis Genealogical Society's *Old Cemeteries of St. Louis County, Mo., Vol. I,* the earliest marked grave was for Elizabeth Meiern, who died December 15, 1856, at age 33.

Sources:

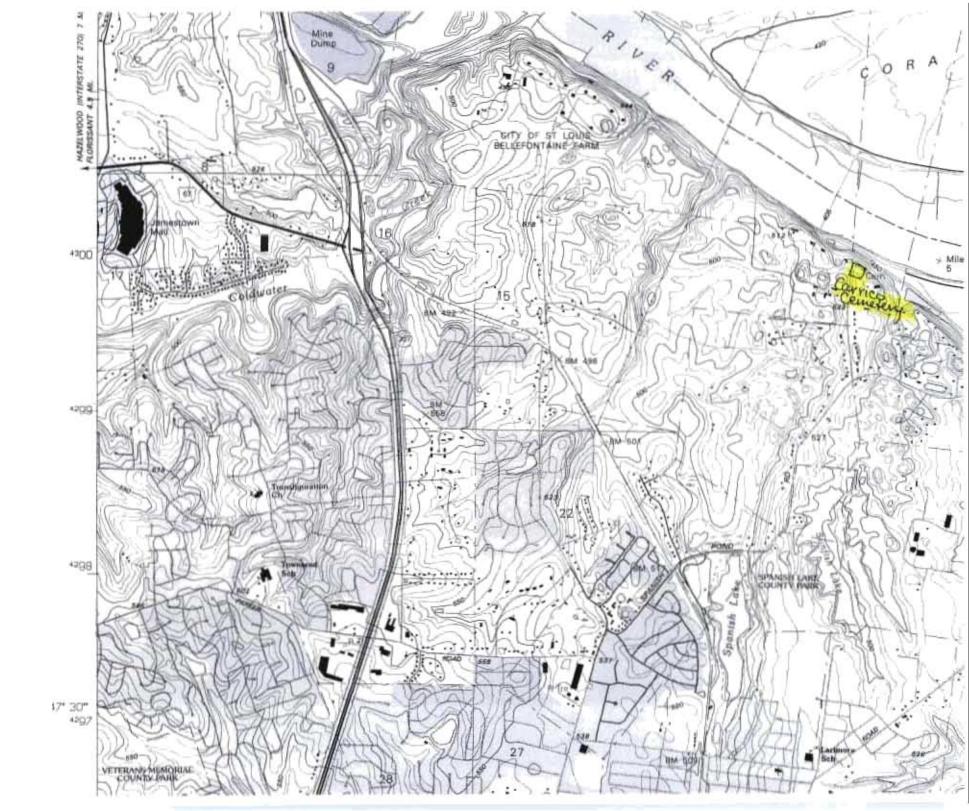
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Old Cemeteries of St. Louis County, Mo., Vol. I; St. Louis: St. Louis Genealogical Society, 1982. p. 166.

Hamilton, Esley; Historic Inventory of Kuhs Estate, 1988.







CHESED SHEL EMETH CEMETERY

Location: 7570 Olive Blvd. University City, Mo. 63130 Owner: Chesed Shel Emeth Congregation 7570 Olive Blvd. University City, Mo. 63130

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 17K621593, 17J410295.

Legal Description: Part of Lot 43 of Murphy Estate Partition, and parts of Lots 1 through 6 of Mount Olive Subdivision, and part of a 30 foot wide road.

Description: 19.77 acres.

Chesed Shel Emeth Cemetery is a crowded but stately, old Orthodox Jewish cemetery, reminiscent of the ancient Jewish cemetery in Prague in the Czech Republic. The noble, orderly rectangle stands quietly at the busy intersection of Olive Street Road and Hanley Road. A wrought iron fence supported by concrete pylons protects it from Olive Street Road, and a chainlink fence on top of a limestone retaining wall protects it from Hanley Road.

The entrances along Olive Street Road were handy to the old streetcar line. The original entrance stands at the eastern end of that side, near Hanley Road, a limestone arch with a stepped roof. Its arched wrought iron gate is now locked. Directly inside this original entrance stands a small granite fountain for washing hands, carved with CHESED SHEL EMETH and other decorations. The middle entrance along Olive is a simple, double wrought iron gate supported by square limestone pylons. It opens onto a straight driveway which leads south through a colonnade of ash trees which turn yellow in the fall.

The monumental, neo-classical, main entrance of Bedford stone, designed by Benjamin Shapiro in 1927, stands at the top of the hill on Olive Street Road. Its center section contains a twenty-foot entablature with the name of the cemetery in Hebrew and in English, articulated by a pair of half-round, fluted, Doric columns on either side. The center section is topped by a freize containing triglyphs and dentals and a stepped hip roof. Tall wrought iron gates swing open on either side, supported by twenty-foot high, square, Bedford stone pylons. Curved colonnades of fluted Doric columns and wrought iron fencing extend from the gate pylons to twenty-foot high, square, Bedford stone pylons on either side of the double entrance. The tops of the tall pylons have large Stars of David carved just below their caps. Directly inside the entrance lies a short boulevard of grass containing a flagpole in memory of the soldiers who fought in World War I and a tall granite obelisk in memory of those who made the supreme sacrifice in World War II.

Behind these memorials stands a one-story limestone chapel with a front facing gable roof. Large double doors with a Gothic art glass transom open in the center of the front, and the sides contain Gothic art glass windows with Stars of David in their centers. Today, the chapel is used for an office and maintenance shed.

Behind the chapel, the roadway leads straight south through the dappled light of the tall trees: sweet gum, elms, maples, oaks, ashes, sycamores, and here and there a spruce or cedar. The trunks of the trees are straight and black against the yellow light of autumn. The

straight rows of tall, crowded, granite blocks and arches, the straight roads, and the straight perpendicular concrete walks seem very European.

The oldest part of Chesed Shel Emeth Cemetery lies along Hanley Road on the eastern edge of the cemetery. Here many grave markers are square columns with Stars of David on top or square columns topped with draped urns or fineals. Many of the grave markers contain small, oval, enameled photographs of the deceased. Some of the graves are covered with flat stone entablatures or slabs. Tall Woodmen of the World sawed off tree markers stand here and there, and near the chainlink fence along Hanley Road rest faded marble tabletstones.

Most of the grave markers are carved with Hebrew inscriptions, with only the name and dates in English. The tombstones contain many Jewish symbols: the Star of David, the flaming yartzeit, the Cohanim hands, the rampant lions, the menorah, the Torah, and the Ten Commandments.

The older side of the cemetery contains three small, simple mausoleums. A yellow brick mausoleum articulated with terra cotta for Rabbi Bernard L. Lehman stands next to a sidewalk. A concrete mausoleum with a red tile gable roof and dark stained eaves stands next to a sidewalk. And a white brick and limestone mausoleum with neo-classical details for Rabbi Zechariah Joseph Rosenfeld stands next to a sidewalk beside Olive Street Road.

The lovely Jewish tradition of placing a small stone on top of a tombstone each time one visits the grave is in evidence throughout this cemetery. One can tell who is truly missed by the number of small stones on his or her tombstone.

History and Significance: established 1893.

Early Jews in St. Louis came from Prussia, Bavaria, Bohemia, Wertemberg, and Austria, in the late 1830s and 1840s, and they spoke German. After the Civil War their Jewish congregations became Reform congregations. Around 1869 a small group organized Sheerith Israel, a German Orthodox congragation. From the 1870s to the turn of the century Jews immigrated to St. Louis in large numbers from Russia and east European countries to escape persecution. These new immigrants wanted to practice Orthodox Judaism, and the established German Jews did not welcome them because they were poor and spoke Yiddish.

A group of Latvian Jews organized the Orthodox Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol Congregation in north St. Louis in 1879, but they did not have a cemetery. In 1888 a group of Russian Jews; working men, peddlers, and small merchants; organized the Chesed Shel Emeth Society. The purpose of the society was to provide Orthodox burials to Orthodox Jews, to provide full services regardless of a family's ability to pay. The society designated twelve men to prepare corpses for burial according to Orthodox tradition, and they selected a group of women to prepare women's bodies for burial. They rented part of Sheerith Israel Cemetery for temporary burials.

By 1889 Chesed Shel Emeth Society had raised enough money to make a down payment on a hearse. A year later the society made the final payment on the hearse and held a grand celebration at Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol Synagogue with a festive parade of the hearse through the streets of the Orthodox Jewish neighborhood in north St. Louis.

On May 1, 1893 Chesed Shel Emeth purchased one and a half acres for a cemetery along the west side of Hanley Road at Olive Street Road, in the area known as Mount Olive. Two days later the society dedicated the grounds of the cemetery, and on July 16, 1893, the society dedicated their original, limestone arched entrance gate and wrought iron fence on Olive Street Road and a small frame chapel just inside the gate.

Members of the Chesed Shel Emeth Society wanted to do more besides the mitzvoth of honoring the dead. They participated in efforts to establish a Jewish hospital, an Orthodox old folks home, a Jewish orphanage, and Hebrew schools in St. Louis; and they sent aid to victims of pogroms in Russia in 1903. In 1904 they purchased seventeen additional acres on Olive Street Road to expand the cemetery to the west.

The society did not develop the new part of the cemetery right away. Instead they moved into their own synagogue at Euclid and Page in 1919. By 1926 the older part of the cemetery was filling up, so the Chesed Shel Emeth Society hired the Elbring Surveying Company to lay out the roads and sections in the new part of the cemetery. The society dedicated the new portion of the cemetery in September 1926, and on April 3, 1927, they laid the cornerstone for the monumental neo-classical entrance and the new limestone chapel designed by Benjamin Shapiro. The entrance gate and chapel were dedicated in 1929. Shapiro later designed the entrance gates for Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol Cemetery in 1931, The monumental Art Deco entrance at New Mount Sinai Cemetery in 1932, and the new Art Deco entrance at United Hebrew Cemetery in 1939. Shapiro also designed the brick caretaker's residence at Chesed Shel Emeth Cemetery in 1933. The old frame chapel behind the original entrance was demolished in 1941.

As the Orthodox Jewish population moved west, Chesed Shel Emeth Congregation built a new synagogue at Gannon and North and South Boulevard in University City in 1950. In 1967 the cemetery society purchased thirty acres on White Road in Chesterfield for a new cemetery. The gently rolling hills of the new cemetery were dedicated on November 1, 1970. The cemetery society continues to operate both cemeteries, however the congregation disbanded in 1996, when Shaarii Chesed Shul purchased the synagogue on North and South Boulevard.

Sources:

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Centennial Book of Memories; St. Louis: Chesed Shel Emeth Society, 1988.

Hamilton, Esley; *The Cemeteries of University City*; St. Louis: Historical Society of University City, 1998. p. 15-17.

Hamilton, Esley; Historic Inventory, Chesed Shel Emeth Cemetery, 1993.

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Conversations with Sam Rosenbloom and Mrs. Benjamin Shapiro.

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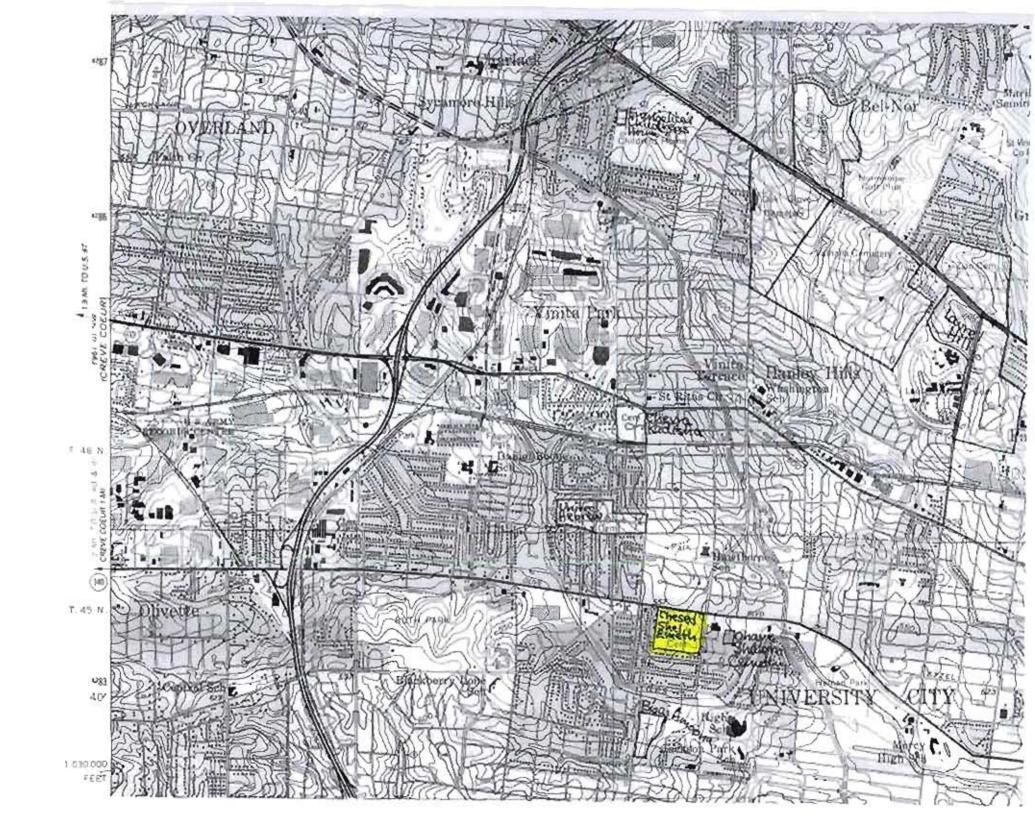
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OLIVE STREET ROAD

ROSENDLOOM MONUMENT CO LOCATED HEAD

NORTH







CHESED SHEL EMETH CEMETERY II

Location: 650 White Road Chesterfield, Mo. 63017 Owner: Chesed Shel Emeth Society 700 North and South Road University City, Mo. 63130

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 17R210103.

Legal Description: A tract of land in Surveys 415 and 1991, Twp 45, R 4. Part of Lots 3 and 4 of the partition of the Philip Morris Estate.

Description: 29.85 acres.

At the top of the highest hill on White Road, surrounded by new subdivisions, lie the vast open fields of the new Chesed Shel Emeth Cemetery. A tall wrought iron fence between square brick pylons runs across the front of the cemetery along White Road. The two double wrought iron entrance gates in the center of the side along White Road have a tall brick entablature between them containing a Bedford stone tablet that reads: "Chesed Shel Emeth Cemetery, 1969," in Hebrew and in English. Bedford stone pillasters and a Bedford stone frieze and cornice articulate the front and back of the entablature.

A square brick office building with an attached garage and a low hip roof sits just inside the entrance on the north side of the center roadway.

The cemetery is laid out in a traditional manner with a wide concrete road leading straight to the back (east) where it circles a small memorial island containing a tall, rectangular, granite monument honoring the White Road Cemetery Committee. A perpendicular road at the front of the cemetery leads straight south and another road leads straight north. They both turn east and lead straight to the back of the cemetery. Tall maple trees and linden trees form a colonnade shading the center road. The wide sections along the outside of the roads down each side of the cemetery and the deep section across the back of the cemetery are open, sunny, empty lawns.

The tombstones march in straight, orderly rows north and south across the top of the hill. The large, granite markers of gray, black, tan, pink, red, and marbled white, stand close together, back to back, and wide grassy avenues stretch between the rows. Most markers are three feet high; a few are six feet high; and Art Deco arches or tall Doric columns supporting freizes mark several of the graves.

As in other Orthodox Jewish cemeteries the symbols on the grave markers include many Stars of David, rampant lions, flaming yartzeits, and menorahs. Another Orthodox tradition in evidence is to leave a small stone on top of the tombstone to show the deceased that he or she is not forgotten. Orthodox cemeteries are closed from sundown on Friday until sun up on Sunday.

History and Significance: established 1969.

The Chesed Shel Emeth Society purchased parts of Lots 3 and 4 of the Philip Morris Estate on November 7, 1968, because the original Chesed Shel Emeth Cemetery at the corner of Hanley and Olive Street Road was almost full. Samuel Rosenbloom, owner of Rosenbloom Monument Company, was a member of the White Road Cemetery Committee. The new

cemetery was dedicated on November 1, 1970.

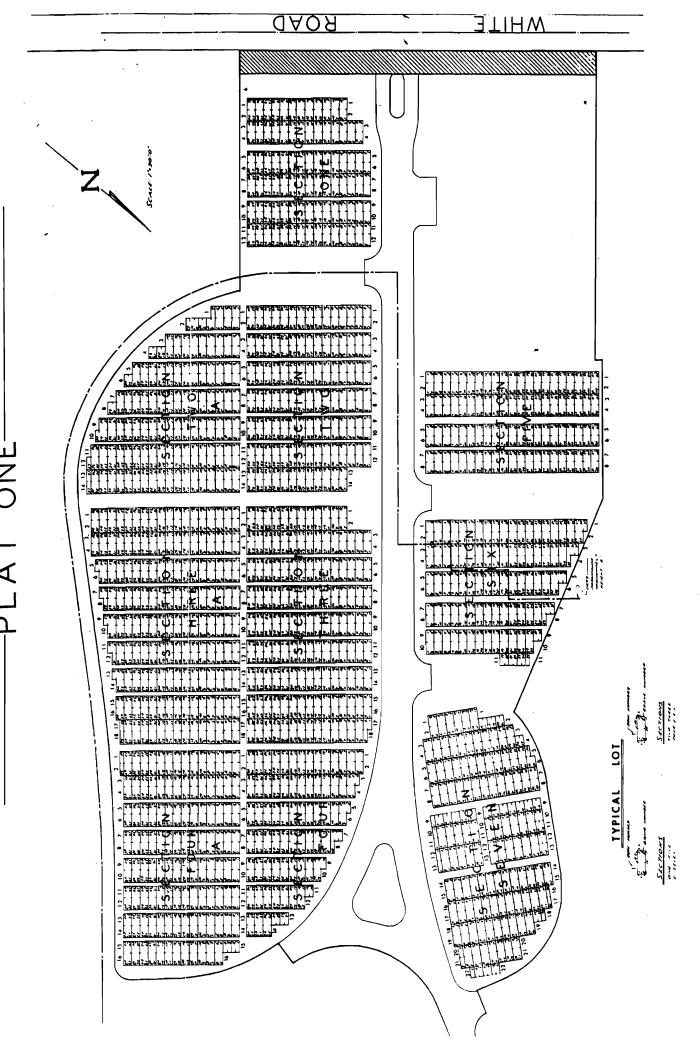
Sources:

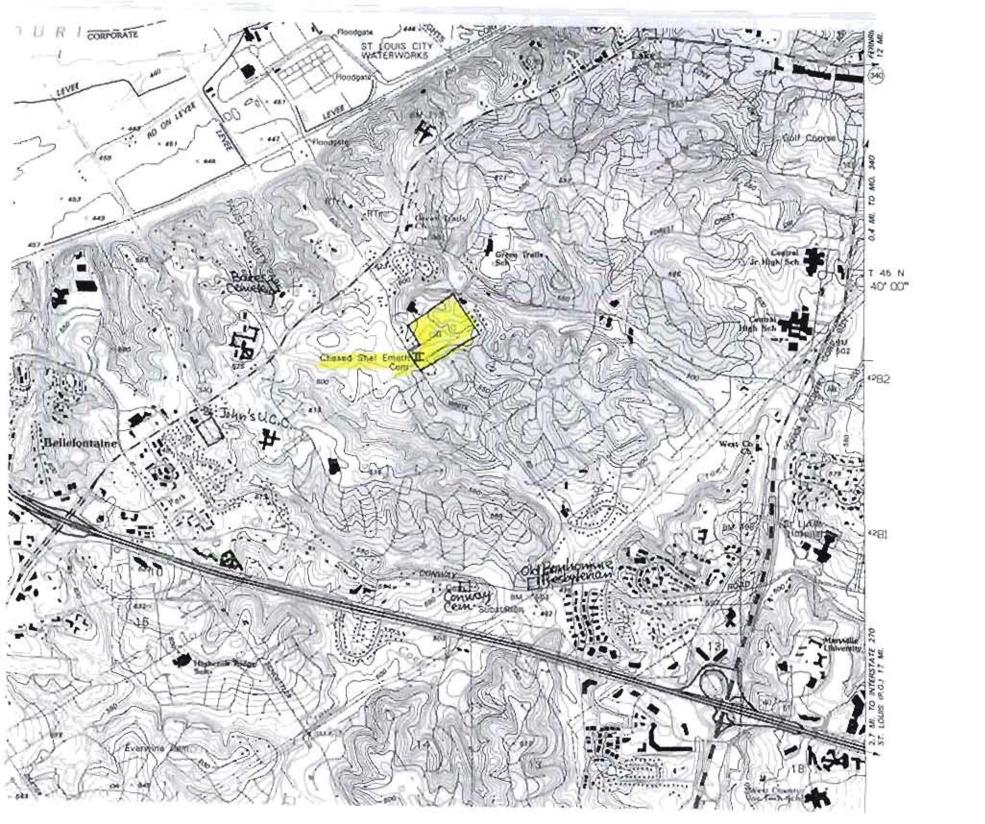
St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Book 6292, p. 506.

Centennial Book of Memories, Chesed Shel Emeth Society, 1888-1988; p. 28-29, 45.

Conversation with Samuel Rosenbloom.

Conversation with Alan Simon, Director, Chesed Shel Emeth Cemetery.









CHEVRA KADISHA CEMETERY

Location: 1601 North and South Blvd. Vinita Park, Mo. 63130

Owner: Chevra Kadisha Cemetery Association 1601 North and South Blvd. Vinita Park, Mo. 63130

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 16K340970

Legal Description: 10.63 acres in Section 34, Twp 46, R 6. Lots 13 and 14 and part of Lot 12 of Bellemont Place Subdivision.

Description: 10.63 acres.

The small Orthodox Jewish Chevra Kadisha Cemetery lies in the southwest corner of North and South Boulevard and Page Avenue, surrounded by a wrought iron fence along both roads and a chainlink fence along the other two sides. One enters through a wrought iron gate supported by pairs of square brick pylons with limestone caps. Straight ahead stands a small yellow brick chapel with a false front roof. The false front roof is articulated with terra cotta and has a terra cotta urn on each corner and one at its peak. The chapel has art glass windows with Stars of David in the center.

On the north side of the drive, very near the chapel, stands a small yellow brick mausoleum with a front facing gable roof and blue and white glazed bricks articulating the arched door frame. The mausoleum is for Rabbi Abraham Goldenson.

The driveway curves around the north side of the chapel and leads straight west to where it circles around a small memorial park at the top of the hill. The park contains a concrete walk, lined with granite benches, leading to a fifteen-foot high gray granite block monument topped with a flaming yartzeit. The monument reads: "Chevra Kadisha Cemetery - This monument has been erected in memory of the founder of this cemetery, Morris Safron, and to the men dedicated to the purpose of making an everlasting resting place for the departed." The inscription names the men and says, "dedicated 1965." Carved down the sides of the inscription are images of the Exodus: broken chains, the Ten Commandments, the golden calf, the Sabbath, Miriam, and Ainalec.

The granite block grave markers, interspersed with tall arched monuments symbolizing marriage, lie in straight rows running north and south, facing east. The graves are covered with blankets of perfectly trimmed ivy. And the lovely lawn between the graves is well cared for. Tall trees provide much shade: oaks, sweet gum trees, ashes, maples, and spruces. Short pollard catalpas stand in a straight line along the fence on North and South Boulevard.

A drive curves to the north to a concrete block equipment barn in th northwest corner of the cemetery. Concrete sidewalks run north and south, perpendicular to the main drive. The west side of the cemetery, across the back, is open lawn, waiting for new graves.

Most of the grave markers are polished. The Star of David is the most common symbol, although there are also many menorahs, rampant lions, yartzeits, tablets of the Ten Commandments, and holy books.

History and Significance: established 1922.

In Hebrew Chevra Kadisha means Holy Society or Holy Burial Society. There seem to have been one or two Orthodox Jewish congregations named Chevra Kadisha that came and went during the second half of the 19th century.

The present Chevra Kadisha Cemetery Association began in 1920 when a group of Orthodox Jewish laymen met at Zichron David Shul at 2740 Dayton Avenue in north St. Louis and decided to provide Orthodox burials for poor Jews. They purchased 10.2 acres at the corner of Page and North and South Boulevard on January 18, 1922, for \$18,000. The first burial was Miriam Elka Kaplan who died September 22nd that same year. Meyer Margulis, a contractor and carpenter, built the first chapel and the front fence as a mitzvoth, or pious act. He also laid out the drives and the closely set rows of graves.

In 1923 Morris Safron became president of the Chevra Kadisha Cemetery Association. Safron was the head of a large family of Orthodox Jews living in north St. Louis on Cabanne, Wash, Belt, Wabada, and Eastgate. Members of the family all worked for the Pillow Manufacturing Company on Wash Street, producing feather pillows, Morris as president, Adolph as secretary, Arthur as buyer, Martin as general manager, Sanford as clerk, William as foreman, and Meyer and Stanley as salesmen.

Morris Safron, president of the cemetery association and founder of the Pillow Manufacturing Company, and Meyer Margulis built the small yellow brick chapel just inside the gate as a place to prepare holy books for burial. They dedicated the little chapel on July 13, 1924, and Zalmon Levin paid \$40 for the honor of opening the door that day. The chapel later became a mausoleum for Rabbi Abraham B. Goldenson who died in 1931. In accordance with Orthodox tradition, Rabbi Goldenson was buried in the ground beneath the mausoleum, to fulfill the words of Genesis 3:19, "From dust you are, and to dust you shall return."

Safron also financed the yellow brick chapel, built in 1940, for his name is on the cornerstone. Safron was such a guiding force in the early years of the cemetery, that a large granite monument in the center of the cemetery was dedicated to his memory in 1965.

Burials at Chevra Kadisha Cemetery are restricted to Jewish persons. The deceased do not have to be Orthodox, but their mothers must be Jewish.

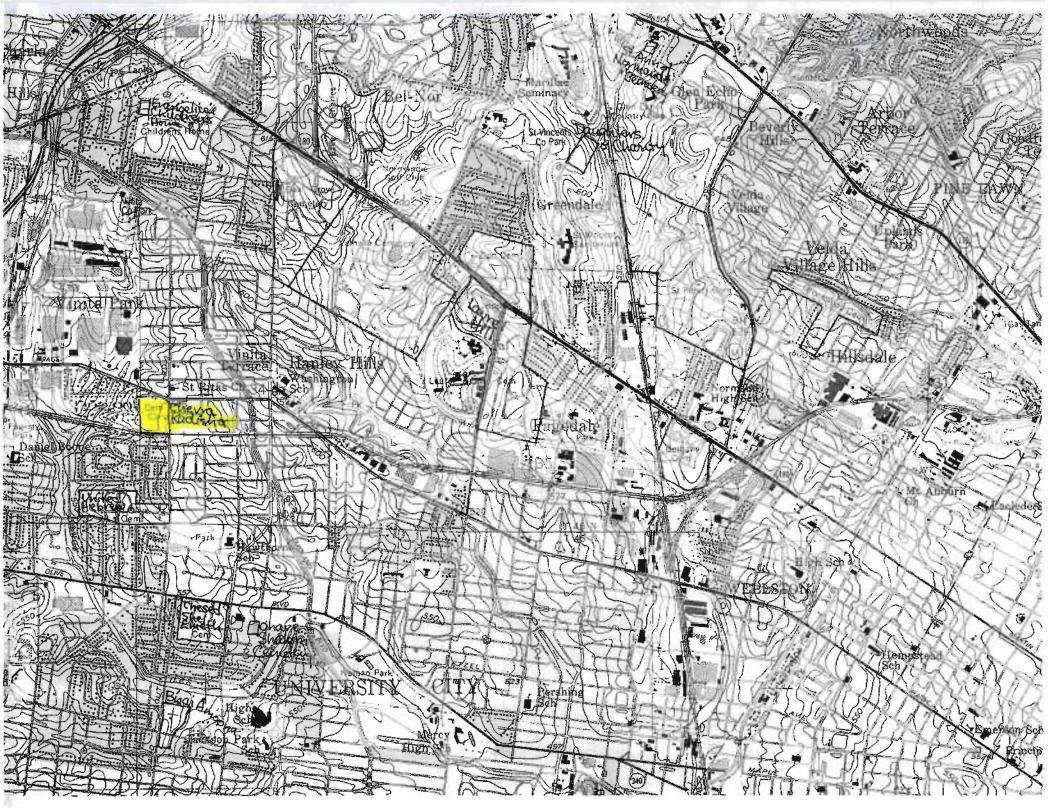
Sources:

Ehrlich, Walter; Zion in the Valley, the Jewish Community of St. Louis; Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1997. p. 187.

Hamilton, Esley; *The Cemeteries of University City;* The Historical Society of University City, 1998. p. 17-19.

St. Louis City Directory, 1940.

Missouri Historical Society Cemetery Files.







COLDWATER CEMETERY

Location: 15380 Old Halls Ferry Rd. (Unincorporated) Owner:
Daughters of the American Revolution
Boatman's Bank Building
St. Louis, Mo. 63101

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 05H620012

Legal Description: 2 acres in Survey 107, Twp 47, R 6.

2070 feet NE of NE line of Old Halls Ferry Rd., at the intersection of the Fuchs and Hammer properties.

Description: 2 acres.

Between the entrance to the Pallottine Renewal Center and the Old Halls Ferry Stables is the long gravel drive that leads to the Coldwater Cemetery. Halfway back, the drive is fenced off, and from there one must continue on foot. The long, fenced, gravel road, with rolling horse pastures on either side, is shaded by a colonnade of walnut and hickory trees. As the road curves around toward the top of the wooded hill, one comes upon the beautiful, old, secluded Coldwater Cemetery, which was lovingly restored by the DAR, in 1976.

The entire cemetery is surrounded by a six-foot wrought iron fence. The gravel road makes a circle around the perimeter of the cemetery. Just inside the gates of the cemetery stands a large granite tablet monument to Reverend John Clark, who organized the first Methodist classes in Missouri, in 1798. The monument was erected in 1969. Directly behind the monument there is a small memorial garden with a stone terrace containing a collage of tombstone fragments recovered during the restoration. The cemetery is shaded by extremely tall walnut, hickory and oak trees. Three old cedars are typical of pioneer family graveyards.

Most of the gravemarkers face east. There are ancient limestone and marble tablets with cathedral tops, their inscriptions worn away by time and weather. The stones do not contain as much ornamental carving as is found in German Evangelical cemeteries, but there are a few fingers pointing toward Heaven, some weeping willows, and some shields, crowns, and flowers. The script on the old stones is quite elegant. There are some square columns with urns, drapes, or architectural tops. There are recent granite blocks and slants.

A low, stone, retaining wall raises the edge of the center section of the cemetery on the west.

History and Significance: established 1809.

The Coldwater Cemetery is sometimes called the Patterson Family Cemetery. John Patterson came to the Florissant Valley from North Carolina and received a Spanish land grant in 1790. He had twelve children by his first wife, and after her death he married the Widow Jameson, who also had twelve children, and together they had one son. John Patterson and his six sons owned 1500 acres on the north side of Coldwater Creek, east of Halls Ferry Road. That land became known as the Patterson Settlement. Patterson descendants were everywhere in this otherwise French farm land.

Local church records indicated that this cemetery was in use prior to 1810, but no gravemarkers from that long ago survive. Besides Pattersons, those buried here include Reverend

John Clark, the first Protestant minister to preach west of the Mississippi. Father Clark made occasional visits, from Illinois, to preach in the Patterson Settlement before the Louisiana Purchase, when only Catholicism was allowed in the Spanish Territory. He established the first Methodist Society in Missouri, in the home of Elisha and Lucy Patterson in 1806. The Methodist Society became Baptist when Father Clark changed his faith. Around 1809 or 1810 a log church was built in the shape of a cross, at the western edge of the cemetery. It sheltered Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian worshippers. The log church burned to the ground, and even its replacement has disappeared.

Adele Chomeau Starbird, Dean of Women at Washington University in the 1950s and a columnist for the *St. Louis Post Dispatch*, is also buried here with her French parents.

In 1963 the Missouri State Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution took over the ownership and maintenance of the Coldwater Cemetery.

Sources:

Thomas, William L.; *History of St. Louis County, Missouri, Vol. I;* St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 315-316.

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 67.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Norhtwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 82-83.

Old Cemeteries of St. Louis County, Mo., Vol. I; St. Louis: St. Louis Genealogical Society, 1982. p. 174-175.

"Missouri DAR Will Take Over Coldwater Cemetery May 30," St. Louis Post Dispatch; May 22, 1963.

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CONWAY CEMETERY

Location: 14698 Conway Rd. Chesterfield, Mo. 63017 Owner:
St. Louis County Parks Department
41 South Central Avenue
Clayton, Mo. 63105

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 18R220020

Legal Description: Conway Estate Subdivision, 108 feet E of Bayle Lane.

Description: 0.4 acres.

The old Conway property is up a steep, wooded enbankment on the south side of Conway Road. At the top of the embankment lies a broad, open lawn with the long narrow stone foundation of the old Conway house close to the embankment and the road on the east side of the short, asphalt drive. On the west side of the drive an overgrown jungle hides the little family cemetery. Under the honeysuckle vines a three-foot high wrought iron fence separates the cemetery from the driveway. Honeysuckle covers everything. Gnarled old trees, including oaks and firs and even ancient redbuds, provide a high ceiling for this dense woods. A carpet of periwinkle covers the ground, and a sea of golden dafodils welcomes the spring.

Poking up through the vines and the leaves that fell several seasons ago, four old limestone tablets with cathedral tops give names and dates, "Sacred to the Memory of..." members of the Conway family. Large and small marble tablets lie broken and covered with vines. A large granite block monument was erected by the Conway family in recent years, and four newer granite slant markers lie at its base.

History and Significance: established 1802.

Joseph Conway, one of the earliest settlers in St. Louis County, set aside this half acre for a family cemetery, and buried his nine month old son, Presley, here in 1802. Conway came from Virginia. He was born in 1761, in what is now White Sulpher Springs, West Virginia. His old gravestone has a bronze plate denoting a soldier of the American Revolution. Conway acquired a Spanish land grant, Survey 366, and his family acquired many more acres along Conway Road. He and his family helped to establish the Old Bonhomme Presbyterian Church.

In Common Landscape of America, John Stilgoe points out that isolated family cemeteries were usually established by people from the South. New Englanders and immigrants preferred to be buried in consecrated churchyards. The Conways had to bury several children before the Old Bonhomme Presbyterian Church and its cemetery were established.

The Conway family deeded the little cemetery to St. Louis County, in 1872, when they sold the surrounding property. Since that was before the separation of St. Louis City and County, in 1876; present county officials were unaware of the gift, and the little, half-acre cemetery fell into disrepair. In January, 1998, the City of Chesterfield agreed to acquire the Conway Cemetery from St. Louis County and to maintain it.

Sources:

Thomas, William L.; *History of St. Louis County, Missouri, Vol. I;* St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 33, 74.

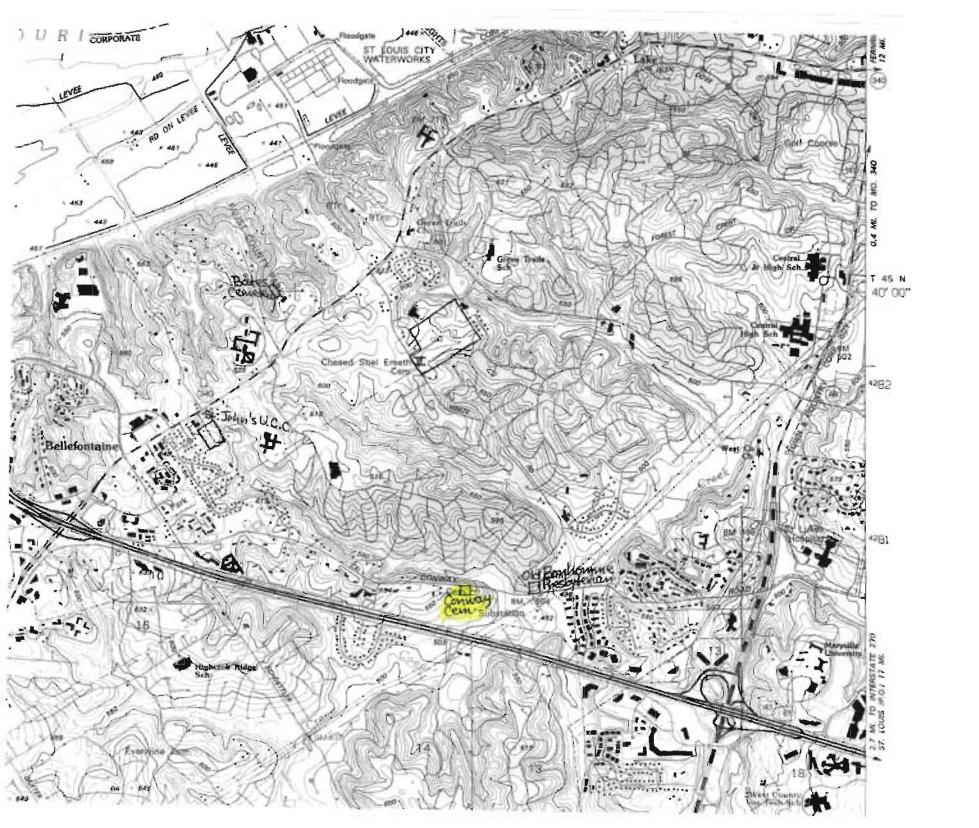
Pitzman, Julius: Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 39.

Old Cemeteries of St. Louis County, Mo. Vo. I; St. Louis: St. Louis Genealogical Society, Rev. 1995. p. 212.

Stilgoe, John R.; Common Landscape of America, 1580 to 1845; New Haven: Yale University Press, 1982. p. 229.

Files of Esley Hamilton, Historic Division, St. Louis County Parks Department. Conversation with Terry Wunderlich.

"Historical Group Will Take Care of Old Cemetery," St. Louis Post Dispatch; January 21, 1998.







CRESCENT CEMETERY

Location:

Allen Road, east of Lewis Road Crescent, Mo.

Owner:
Arthur F. Kerckhoff
20 Picardy Lane

Ladue, Mo. 63124

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 28T430037.

Legal Description: 3 acres in the NW quarter of Section 29. Twp 44, R4.

Description: 3 acres.

On the south side of Allen Road, two stone pillars stand at the entrance to the Lewis family cemetery, an old pioneer settlers' graveyard, now used by the community. The cemetery is surrounded on all sides by the Pevely Farms Golf Club. A long gravel drive leads south, back to the cemetery. Grape vines, blackberries, and bittersweet entwine through the old wire fence on either side, while cedar trees, walnut trees, and live oaks rise along the fence.

The enclosure opens onto a large grassy hill rising to the east as the drive continues south, along the lower west side. New granite block markers and slanted pillow markers and granite markers shaped like hearts cluster along the fence at the top of the hill and face the gravel road. A few tall, old oaks provide shade to the otherwise sunny, grassy hillside. Toward the back, the drive crosses a rivulet and circles around two tall cottonwood trees. Oaks and cedar trees line the western boundary of the cemetery.

Beyond the circular drive, straight rows of cedar trees, running north and south, mark the old pioneer part of the cemetery. All of the tombstones in the old part of the cemetery stand between the rows of cedars and face east. Many of the grave markers are simple marble tabletstones with names and dates. The names include: David Horn, Daniel and Mary Lewis Long, Phillip and Susan Tippett, Charles Van Horn, Henry Van Horn. The Gudermuths have marble tabletstones with clasped hands and a Bible and square columns and short obelisks.

The most notable grave markers are those of the Lewis family. The Lewises have large marble monuments like scrolls laid over podiums. Martrom D. Lewis has a War of 1812 emblem on the front of his tombstone, and on the back, it says:

He was a devoted Methodist for more than 45 years and a pioneer of Missouri, crossing the Mississippi at St. Louis January 5, 1795, when the population of St. Louis was only 200. (Born 1794, died 1863.)

Elizabeth Darby Lewis (born 1804, died 1867) has on her tombstone: She was a firm believer in the Religion of Jesus Christ and followed his

She was a firm believer in the Religion of Jesus Christ and followed his teachings strictly. Her last words were, "I am going home to be with God's people."

Martha Lewis, wife of Rufus A. Lewis, is buried in an above-ground tomb. She died in 1875. Two children of R. A. Lewis and his second wife, Emma, are also buried above ground.

A monument for the four children of Martrom and Susie Lewis is heartbreaking. On its top, four sleeping lambs memorialize the children who died within nine days of each other.

They were Sue Bettie, aged one, who died December 16, 1869; Edmond, aged three, who died December 18, 1869; Perry Lee, aged four, who died December 22, 1869; and Augustus, aged six, who died on Christmas Day

A fifth child, Susie, died in 1887 at age four. Her tombstone reads:

Little brothers and sister, I have come to lie by your side, until we five shall arise to meet Him who has said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

You be patient, it won't be long.

Several graves are marked with fieldstones. They are probably the graves of slaves. The grave for Aunt Sillar, a slave, is marked with a marble tabletstone.

An old iron trellis, possibly for training roses, leans against a tall cedar tree. The old wire fence with trees and vines entwined in it surrounds the cemetery and shelters it from the bustle of the golf course. The view to the north, across the golf course and the rolling hills to the distant Ozark foothills, is beautiful.

History and Significance: established 1859.

The Lewis family, descendants of John Lewis, established this old pioneer cemetery in 1859. John Lewis brought his family from Virginia in 1795 and settled on 1,000 acres in the Missouri River Bottoms on Olive Street Road. He was one of the first English speaking farmers in St. Louis County. John Lewis was a friend of Daniel Boone. His daughter, Sarah Lewis, married Daniel Boone's son. During the Indian War of 1811-1812, all six of Lewis' sons served under Daniel Boone as Howard Rangers. One of the Lewis boys was laid up for weeks with arrow wounds.

Martrom Lewis, a son who was only one year old when the family came from Virginia, remained in St. Louis when the family moved to Texas. In 1816, he purchased land in Meramec Township, near the Crescent Bend in the Meramec River, and in 1853 he received a pension of 160 acres for his service in the Indian War. Martrom married Elizabeth Darby, the sister of John F. Darby, the second mayor of St.Louis. Martrom and Elizabeth had four sons: Augustus W., Philander P., Rufus D., and Martrom D. Rufus served in the state legislature from 1852 to 1854, and he and Martrom D. were both on the Pacific Railroad's inaugural train to Jefferson City that crashed into the Gasconade River in 1855. They both survived. Their brother Augustus, an attorney in St. Louis, died in 1859, at age 35, and was the first person buried in the Lewis Family Cemetery. Brothers Rufus, Martrom D., and Philander, all had farms in the Crescent area, which was known as Rebel Bend during the Civil War because of their southern sympathies and because of the bend in the Meramec River. After the war, Philander raised prize-winning Holstein cattle, and his farm was the forerunner of the Pevely Dairy. Martrom D. was an attorney, having studied law with his brother, Augustus. Martrom D. was a well respected public administrator for the City of St. Louis.

The Lewis family established Lewis Chapel Methodist Church at the bend in the river. The Lewis brothers donated the family graveyard to St. Louis County, and later the brothers deeded the newer part of the cemetery and the access road to the Cresent Cemetery Association. Many of the early settlers of the area called Bunkum and later called Crescent are buried in the cemetery including: the George Hornecker family, the George Gudermuth family, the David Horn family, the Henry Van Horn family, and Judge Peregrine Tippett's family.

Sources:

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 37.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 18.

Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County, Vol. II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p. 1925-1926.

Thomas, William L.; History of St. Louis County, Missouri, Vol. I; St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 392.

Hyde, William, and Howard Conard; *Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis, Vol. II*; St. Louis: The Southern History Company, 1899. p. 1262-1263.

Missouri Historical Society Necrology Scrapbook, Vol. 1. p. 106.

Walter B. Stevens Scrapbook, Vol. 46. p. 69.

Old Cemeteries of St. Louis County, Mo., Vol. I; St. Louis: St. Louis Genealogical Society, 1982. p. 227.

Hamilton, Esley; Historic Inventory, Crescent Community Cemetery, n.d.



PACIFIC'N

Mapped by the Army Map Service Published by the Geological Survey

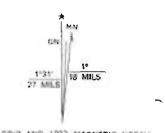
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1952. Field checked 1954

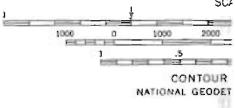
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Missouri coordinate system, east zone (transverse Mercator) 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue 1927 North American Datum (NAD 27)

North American Datum of 1983 (NAO 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875.

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map



UTM GRID AND 1993 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



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DAUGHTERS OF CHARITY CEMETERY

Location: 7662 Natural Bridge Road Normandy, Mo. 63121 Owner:
Curators of the University of Missouri
Jesse Hall
University of Missouri
Columbia, Mo. 65201

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 14J320641.

Legal Description: Part of 23.68 acres, part of Survey 2507.

Description: part of 23.68 acres.

On the south campus of the University of Missouri-St. Louis, at the far back, beyond the Metrolink station, a long, straight, concrete drive leads south under a colonnade of maple trees to the Cemetery of the Daughters of Charity. At the top of a broad staircase of red and blue slate flagstones, stands a small Gothic chapel of mulitcolored sandstone. The chapel has a slate gabeled roof with a short, fat, limestone cross at the peak of the gable in the front. At the rear of the roof, a hexagonal, slate steeple topped with copper rises into a cross. A tall, double, Gothic door of vertical oak boards articulated with limestone, opens in the center of the front of the chapel, and three Gothic windows articulated with limestone pierce both sides of the chapel. The little chapel is so colorful it seems to be made of gingerbread.

On either side of the chapel, straight concrete walks lead north and south between rows of identical, short, fat, rough granite crosses that mark the graves of the nuns. The names and dates of the sisters are on the smooth side of each little cross, the side which faces in toward the lawn and away from the sidewalk. The grave markers for a Catholic order are always identical. Two larger granite monuments, a Gothic tablet with a cross on top and a larger cross, mark the graves of the Visatrixes of the Province.

Tall spruce trees and cedars shade the cemetery and gigantic oak trees stand behind the chapel. A lovely, wide-open, green lawn lies waiting across the back of the cemetery. A tall wrought iron fence encloses the north and south sides of the cemetery and a chainlink fence runs across the back (east). Beyond the tree tops to the south, rise the many conical towers with copper spires of St. Vincent's Institution for the Insane.

History and Significance: established 1930.

The history of the Normandy area and its many Catholic institutions is tied to the Lucas family. Jean Baptiste Charles Lucas, a lawyer, emmigrated from Normandie in the north of France in 1784. In 1805 President Thomas Jefferson made him a superior judge and land commissioner for the Louisiana Territory. Lucas acquired much of downtown St. Louis, from Market Street to St. Charles Avenue and from Fourth Street to Jefferson Avenue. Following the New Madrid Earthquake, Lucas acquired 640 acres at the mouth of the Missouri River and called the area Normandie after his birthplace. James H. Lucas and Anne Lucas Hunt, the two surviving children of J.B.C. Lucas, inherited all the Lucas land, and they both lived on large estates in Normandy.

Anne Lucas married Captain Theodore Hunt, and, after his death, she married his cousin, Wilson Price Hunt, commander of the Astoria expedition for John Jacob Astor. Anne

Lucas Hunt, widowed again at the age of 46, was a great philanthropist, donating the land for nine religious institutions in the St. Louis area. They include St. Ann's Catholic Church and school in Normandy, the home for the Loretto Sisters, the Convent of the Immaculate Heart Of the Good Shepherd nuns, the Cenacle, St. Vincent's Institution for the Insane, the Incarnate Word Convent, Marillac Provincial House and Seminary, the Provincial House of the Daughters of Charity, and the Oblate Sisters of Providence. Anne Lucas Hunt died in 1879.

The land purchased by the Daughters of Charity in 1911, now containing the cemetery, was actually part of the estate of James Lucas.

The Daughters of Charity began in Paris in the 1600s. Working with Vincent de Paul and Madame House de Marillac, they helped the poor people of Paris, establishing hospitals, schools, orphanages, and social services. Daughters of Charity nuns came to St. Louis in 1828, at the request of Bishop DuBourg, to operate the St. Louis Hospital at 3rd and Spruce Streets. They cared for orphans in the hospital, and in 1834 they started an orphanage next to the Old Cathedral. The Daughters of Charity ran a foundling home, a home for widows, and a maternity home. They ran St. Mary's Orphanage, the House of the Guardian Angel for Girls, and St. Vincent's Institution for the Insane. In 1895 St. Vincent's moved out from the city to part of the James Lucas Estate on St. Charles Rock Road.

The Daughters of Charity purchased 62 acres of the Lucas Estate, behind St. Vincent's, on Natural Bridge Road, for their Provincial House in 1911. They purchased an additional 84 acres for Marillac Seminary in 1914. The Central House of the St. Louis Province of the Daughters of Charity was completed in 1917. There is only one other Daughters of Charity Provincial House in the United States, in Emmitsburg, Maryland.

The Daughters of Charity established their cemetery in 1930. Before that time Daughters of Charity were buried in Calvary Cemetery. The architectural firm of O'Meara and Hills designed the little chapel in the cemetery in 1930, and the first burial took place in the cemetery that year.

The Daughters of Charity sold all of their property to the University of Missouri-St. Louis in 1998, and they have moved their Provincial House into the Central West End in St. Louis.

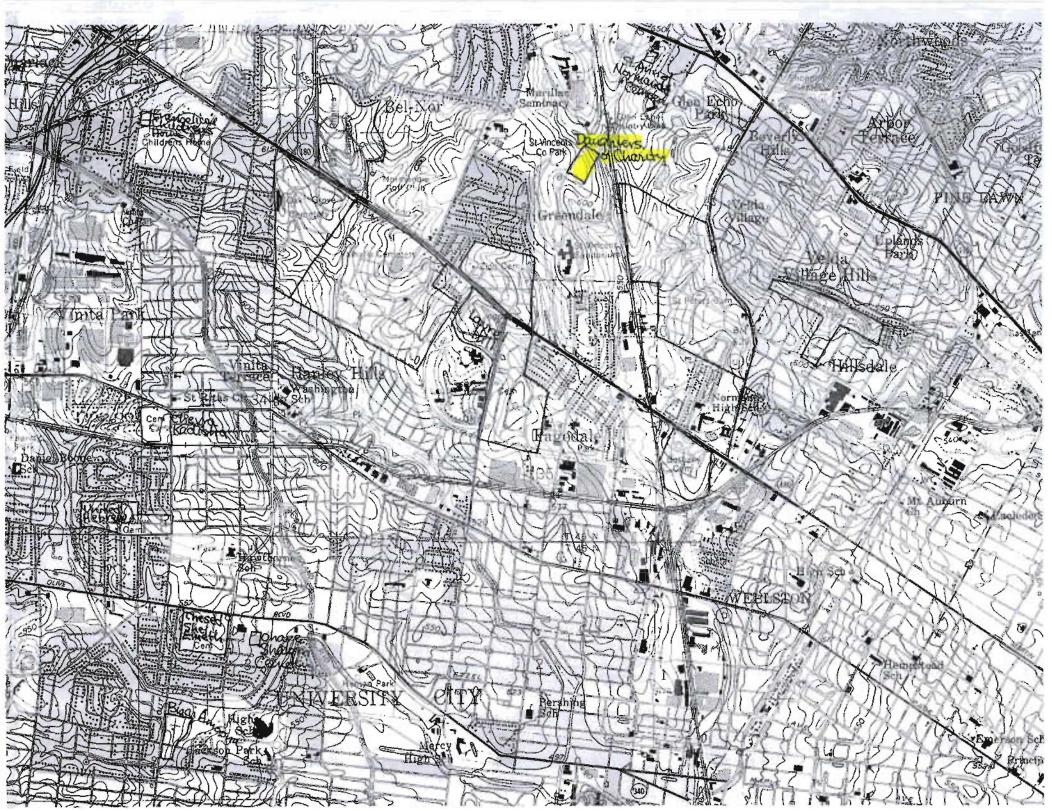
Sources:

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 63.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 78-79.

Benz, Doris, and Barbara Ann Windt; *History of Normandy;* Normandy District School Central Office, 1973. p. 1-9, 39-40.

Conversation with Sister Genieve, Daughters of Charity Archivist.







DES PERES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHYARD

Locationa; 2255 N. Geyer Rd. Frontenac, Mo. 63131 Owner:
Des Peres Presbyterian Church
11155 Clayton Road
Frontenac, Mo. 63131

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 20N310344

Legal Description: 1.45 acres in Section 23, Twp 45, R 5.

Located along N line of Geyer Rd., 40 feet N of S line, in the N 1/2 of the SE 1/4 of

Section 23.

Description: 1.45 acres.

The little, one-room, limestone Des Peres Presbyterian Church, with a simple gable roof, sits on a bend in Geyer Road, indicating that the church is older than the road. The church has its back to the road. The Pitzman Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis indicates that the old wagon trail went right past the front door of the church, across the empty stretch of lawn that runs in front of the church, Geyer Road ran in a straight line, north and south, and the cemetery was across the street from the church.

The cemetery is an open lawn with several tall oak trees scattered throughout. Young flowering trees are planted in the center of the cemetery around a low, rectangular, limestone columbarium constructed in the 1980s, with a tall flagpole behind it. The newer trees include plums, magnolias, a hawthorne, and some holly trees.

The gravemarkers are mostly nineteenth century white marble tablets, a few obelisks, and some square columns. There are some older limestone tablet fragments with scalloped tops. The tablets are carved with names and dates and epitaphs. There is little decorative carving of symbolic images, however a few of the marble tablets are carved with willow trees, clasped hands, or flowers. Two marble pedestals have open Bibles on top. They are the gravemarkers for two former preachers from Des Peres: John N. Gilbreath and W. A. Smith. Granite blocks, slants, and square columns from the twentieth century sit in the south end of the cemetery, farther from the church.

The little cemetery was restored in the late 1980s, however, many of the tombstones were reset backwards. They now face the church to the west, instead of facing east as tombstones do in all early cemeteries. Some of the larger tombstones still face east. Some tombstone fragments have been cemented to thin stone slabs and stand upright once again.

History and Significance: established 1834.

In 1834 David Small, David Hartshorn, and Stephen Maddox, each gave one acre of land to be used for a Presbyterian church and graveyard. The little stone church was built and the first bodies were laid in the ground that same year.

Early members of the Des Peres Presbyterian Church were predominantly Southerners and slave owners, and they allied themselves with the southern, conservative Old School Presbyterian Assembly, before and during the Civil War. Slaves are buried in unmarked graves in the southeast corner of the churchyard. This is one of the Presbyterian churches at which the abolitionist, Elijah Parish Lovejoy, preached before he was assassinated in 1837.

The little stone church was also used as a meeting house for the German Evangelical Zion Church, which began keeping records in 1838. Their early records indicate they buried some of their members at the Des Peres Presbyterian Churchyard. The German Evangelicals built their own church in 1839, and the congregation is now named Parkway United Church of Christ.

In 1955, as highways and subdivisions increased the population of West St. Louis County, the Des Peres Presbyterian Church built a large, brick, Colonial revival church on Clayton Road. The old churchyard, with its marble gravestones and ancient oaks, slumbered overgrown at the bend in Geyer Road, until the Bicentennial, when members of the church restored the old stone building and cleaned the cemetery to use for weddings and other small gatherings. The stone church is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The cemetery was restored in the late 1980s, and in 1997 the body of a member of the Maddox family was uncovered on farmland being developed in Frontenac, and it was reinterred in the Des Peres Churchyard.

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EDDIE CEMETERY

Location: 11839 Eddie and Parke Rd. Crestwood, Mo. 63126 Owner: (no owner) 11839 Eddie and Parke Rd. Crestwood, Mo. 63126

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 26M340285.

Legal Description: 0.1 acre in Survey 2453, Section 18, Twp 44, R 6. SE corner of Lot 6 of Eddie Estate Partition, Crestmont Plat 1.

Description: 0.1 acre.

The Eddie Cemetery is a tiny, square plot of ground completely enclosed by a five-foot high chainlink fence. It lies right next to the sidewalk on Eddie and Parke Road. Modest frame houses and brick ranch houses have grown up around it. The grass is well cut but there is no other landscaping. Bushes and trees have been cut down by the neighbors, and three old oak trees on the south side of the sidewalk are severely deformed to accommodate power lines.

The grave markers lie in five rows running north and south, facing east. There are four very old limestone tabletstones with tympanums and shoulders; the largest one is for James Eddie who died in 1843. Six white marble tabletstones have elaborate Victorian carving. Margaret Eddie's stone contains a weeping willow and the names of her children: Thomas, aged six years, and James, aged four years.

"She was a tender mother here, And in her life, the Lord did fear. We trust our loss will be her gain, And that with Christ she's gone to reign."

Near the front fence stands a large marble arched monument representing marriage. It is for Thomas Eddie, who died in 1891, and his wife, Margaret, who died in 1892. The cemetery also includes three large granite blocks and several small slant markers.

History and Significance: established 1837.

Thomas Eddie, born in 1799, was a fur trapper working for William Ashley, Jedediah Smith, and the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. He went with Ashley up the Missouri River in 1823 and was involved in a battle with the Arikara Indians on that trip. In following years he went to the Rocky Mountains with Jedediah Smith. In 1829 Eddie purchased the Green Tree Tavern in St. Louis, and in 1833 he retired permanently from the fur trade and married Margaret Clarke. They had eleven children. Some time before Pitzman published his *Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri*, in 1878, Eddie purchased the southern half of Conrad Wheat's Spanish land grant, about 300 acres between Watson Road and Eddie and Parke Road. John Parke owned 80 acres to the south of Thomas Eddie's land.

The little family graveyard is located in the southeast corner of the Eddie property on Eddie and Parke Road. The oldest gravemarker is for Margaret Eddie who died in 1837. Margaret may have been married to Thomas Eddie's brother, James.

Sources:

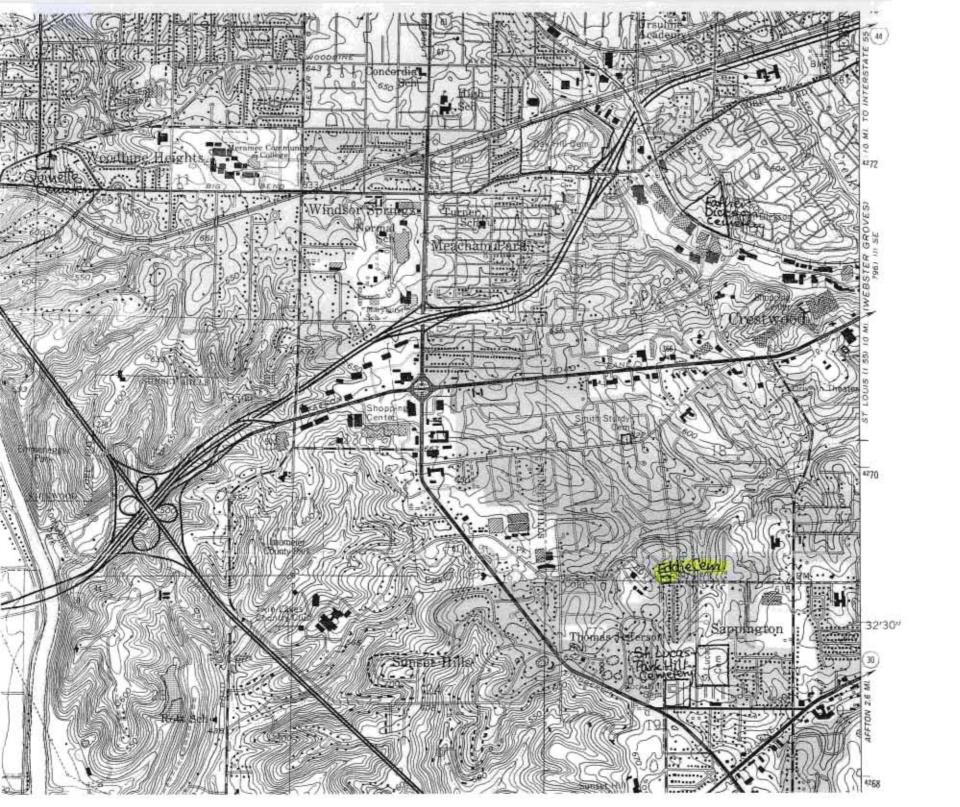
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EVANGELICAL CHILDREN'S HOME CEMETERY

Location: 8240 St. Charles Rock Rd. Vinita Terrace, Mo. 63114

Owner: Evangelical Children's Home 8240 St. Charles Rock Rd. St. Louis, Mo. 63114

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 15K620523

Legal Description: 46.46 acres in Survey 2461, Section 27, Twp 46, R 6.

Lot 4 of Walton Estate.

Description: 0.1 acres.

To get to this little cemetery you must climb two fences, back behind the complex of beautiful old Children's Home buildings, on the west side of the property. First you must climb into the horse corral and then out on the other side, and then you must hike across the pasture to the grove of oak trees near the woods.

Under the trees the little cemetery is surrounded with a barbed wire fence. There is no gate. The cemetery is simple and functional, like a family graveyard or a small churchyard. The gravemarkers are mostly all alike, gray limestone tablets with scalloped tops. There are a few small, rectangular tablets and some small granite slant markers from the twentieth century. The graves lie in straight lines running from north to south. The gravestones have only names and dates, no ornamental carving. And they are mostly for children under ten years of age. Of the 77 deaths recorded on the stones, 18 occurred in the 1880s, 13 occurred in the 1890s, 35 occurred in the 1900s, 8 occurred in the 1910s, none occurred in the 1920s, and 3 occurred in the 1930s. The three who died in the 1930s and are buried in the Children's Home Cemetery are adults, probably employees.

The little cemetery is well maintained. It is surrounded on the north and west by woods, and on the south and east by pasture.

The Evangelical Children's Home also owns a section at St. Peter's Cemetery on Lucas and Hunt Road.

History and Significance: established 1866.

Reverend Louis E. Nollau, pastor of St. Peter's German Evangelical Church in North St. Louis, took in the first German Protestant orphan in 1858. Nollau was the founder of the Good Samaritan Hospital at 17th and Carr in North St. Louis, and he was one of the ministers who founded the German Evangelical Synod of North America, of which so many St. Louis area churches are a part.

At first, Nollau sheltered his orphans in rooms set aside in the Good Samaritan Hospital and in homes in different parts of the city. In 1866 the management of the German Protestant Orphans Asylum bought a 65 acre farm on the streetcar line on St. Charles Rock

Road, in North St. Louis County. That summer, 55 orphans moved into the big frame farmhouse.

In January of 1877 the orphanage burned to the ground. By Christmas of 1877 a new brick building was erected and the children moved back to the orphanage. More buildings and land were added over the years. Today the Home is a paradise for children, with horses to ride, a swimming pool, and acres of fields and gardens.

The first burials were made near the woods along the western edge of the property in 1870. Ages and dates on the tombstones indicate that the children who died were most often under the age of ten. There are tombstones for one year old twins who died on the same day. There are also gravemarkers for several adults who must have been employed at the orphanage.

In 1942, 22 burials from the 1870s were removed to a special section at St. Peter's Cemetery on Lucas and Hunt Road. The tombstones that remain at the Evangelical Children's Home Cemetery range in date from 1881 to 1937.

Sources:

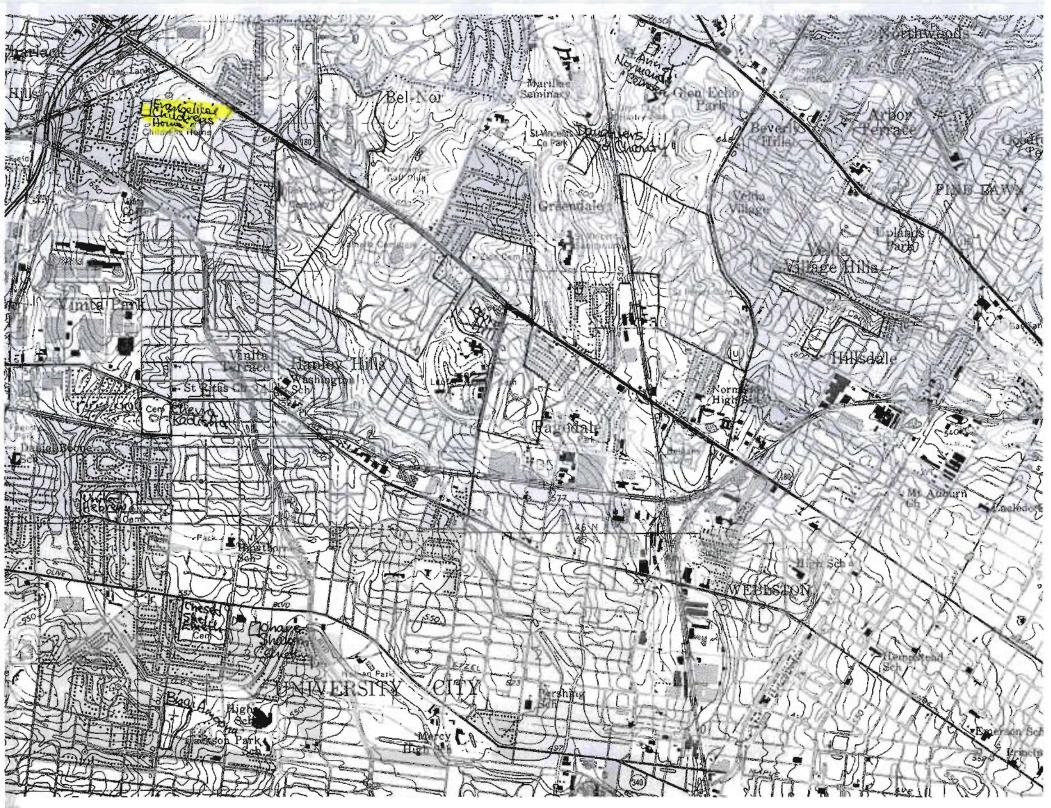
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FATHER DICKSON CEMETERY

Location: 999 S. Sappington Rd. Crestwood, Mo. 63126

Owner: Father Dickson's Cemetery Association 999 S. Sappington Rd. Crestwood, Mo. 63126

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 25L430595.

Legal Description: 12.36 acres in Survey 1936.

Father Dickson Cemetery in T. A. Sappington Estate, the part W of Sappington Rd.

Description: 12.36 acres.

Father Dickson Cemetery is a large, triangular, rural cemetery lying on a hillside, with Sappington Road forming the eastern boundary, the Carondelet Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad forming the western boundary, and residential properties forming the northern boundary. The open, grassy hilltop is well maintained by dedicated volunteers. A white gravel road enters the cemetery between pairs of tall, white, square, concrete block gate posts with fineals on top. The gate posts support a large, double, wrought iron gate and smaller pedestrian gates on either side. Just inside the entrance, the road passes a beautifully restored, small, white frame office building with a gable roof and a small gabled portico over the door.

Beside the little office building, on an axis with the entrance, stands the thirty-foot tall monument to Moses Dickson, for whom the cemetery is named. It is an obelisk of rough blocks of Missouri red granite.

The gravel road turns south and runs straight through the cemetery, past grave markers lying in straight rows running north and south and facing east, in the verdant grass on either side of the road. Monuments include granite blocks, granite hearts, slanted granite pillows, white marble tablets and scrolls, white marble military markers, a cast red clay monument, a Woodman of the World tree stump marker, and many cast concrete markers. The marble tablet for ______, is engraved with, "made by W. A. Williams" on the bottom. A large marble monument to Madam C. J. Walker stands near the entrance, but she is not buried in Father Dickson Cemetery. There are two monuments to James Milton Turner, the great civil rights leader. The original monument was stolen, and it was replaced by a new one, and then the original marker was returned.

Two thirds of the way to the railroad tracks at the bottom of the hill, the road turns northwest and runs back through an area which has not been cleared yet by the volunteers. It is a dense thicket of tall grass, honeysuckle bushes, and wild roses. The road circles around a grassy island with a tall cedar tree in the center. This is where infants are buried. Tombstones and dafodils and lilies are visible under the honeysuckle.

The main road continues south and then turns east to exit at the southern end of the cemetery onto Sappington Road. The southern end of the cemetery, near the railroad tracks, is shaded by tall trees and is still rather overgrown. A colonnade of tall trees lines the road to the exit. Lilies and yucca plants and euonymous cover the graves in this woods. One of the monuments by the road is a large cast concrete star.

Tall, old oaks and maples stand here and there, especially along the embankment

along Sappington Road. Tall cedars stand guard throughout the cemetery.

History and Significance: established 1903.

The Father Dickson Cemetery has major historical significance to the St. Louis region as the only place associated with the lives of two of the most important African American civil rights leaders of the nineteenth century.

The man for whom the cemetery is named, Reverend Moses Dickson, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1824. As a young man, he travelled throughout the South, becoming incensed at the plight of his people. In cities all across the country, he organized the Knights of Liberty, a secret society of African Americans who were ready to rise up and fight for freedom from slavery. Communicating to his huge black army through twelve disciples, Dickson was about to give the command to move in July, 1857, when he learned of John Brown's plans to lead an army of emancipation. Realizing that whites, themselves, were close to civil war over the issue of slavery, Dickson counseled his followers to hold off their insurrection; their cause would have a better chance for success if they waited for whites to get involved. So Dickson and the Knights of Liberty turned their efforts to the Underground Railroad, until the Civil War, when they all enlisted in the Union Army.

In 1867, Dickson returned to St. Louis, where he became an ordained minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. He preached at several churches in the area, including Olive Chapel AME in Kirkwood and St. Paul AME Church in St. Louis. He helped to found Lincoln Institute (now Lincoln University) in Jefferson City, Missouri. He was a delegate to every Republican state convention from 1864 to 1878. He campaigned with James Milton Turner for Negro sufferage. In 1872 he organized the International Order of Twelve Knights and Daughters of Tabor, in Independence, Missouri. The purpose of the organization was to promote and uplift black people, especially through social institutions such as hospitals. During the great Negro Exodus from the South, in 1878 and 1879, Dickson served as president of the Refugee Relief Board in St. Louis, helping to feed, shelter, and relocate 16,000 former slaves who were emigrating to Kansas.

Moses Dickson died at his home at 2651 Pine Street, on November 28, 1901. His elaborate midnight funeral service was conducted by the Masons and the International Order of Twelve Knights and Daughters of Tabor. Men and women dressed in white robes carried lighted candles, as they marched in silence behind the Twelve Knights who carried his casket from his home to St. Paul AME Church at the corner of Leffingwell and Lawton Avenue. There they held a candlelight service, and a guard of watched over his casket throughout the night. The next day he was buried at St. Peter's Cemetery on Lucas and Hunt Road.

In 1903 members of the International Order of Twelve Knights and Daughters of Tabor organized the Father Dickson Cemetery Association and purchased twelve acres from the Sappington family, on Sappington Road near Big Bend. They dedicated Father Dickson Cemetery on August 30, 1903, reinterring the body of Moses Dickson at the new cemetery. In 1915 the International Order of Twelve Knights and Daughters of Tabor erected a tall monument of Missouri red granite in the cemetery. The monument is dedicated to the memory of Moses Dickson.

James Milton Turner, another great civil rights leader, is buried in Father Dickson Cemetery. Turner was born a slave in St. Louis County in 1840. Turner's father, a veterinarian, was able to purchase his family's freedom in 1843. Before the Civil War it was illegal for blacks to learn to read and write, so James Milton Turner was educated in

clandestine schools, first John Berry Meachum's school in the basement of the First African Baptist Church on Almond Street, then at a school conducted by nuns in the Old Cathedral on Walnut Street. Turner also attended Oberlin College Preparatory School for two years.

Turner returned to St. Louis and became a butler for Madison Miller, going with him into the Union Army at the outbreak of the Civil War. During the Battle of Shiloh, Miller was taken prisoner, and Turner, believing him dead, returned to St. Louis and gave Mrs. Miller his employer's belongings, including \$4000.00 in cash. When Miller returned home, he rewarded Turner for his honesty. At the end of the war, Miller's brother-in-law, Missouri Governor Thomas C. Fletcher, appointed Turner Assistant Superintendent of Schools in charge of establishing schools for freed blacks throughout Missouri. Turner, along with Moses Dickson and Carlton Tandy, raised the money to establish Lincoln Institute in Jefferson City. It was the first high school and teacher training institute for blacks in Missouri.

Turner was one of the founders and leaders of the Missouri Equal Rights League, the first African American political organization in Missouri. He travelled throughout the state advocating education and the right to vote for all black men. He believed that voting was the most important way for blacks to protect their newly won freedom. He was a talented orator and active in Republican politics, the party of Abraham Lincoln. In 1871 President Ulysses S. Grant appointed Turner Ambassador to Liberia. Turner was the first African American diplomat to represent the United States in a foreign country.

In 1878 Turner returned to St. Louis and renewed his involvement in Republican politics. In 1879 Turner worked with Moses Dickson on the Refugee Relief Board, helping thousands of destitute southern blacks who were migrating to Kansas. In 1881 Turner organized the Freedman's Oklahoma Association, and for the next twenty years he battled for the rights of blacks in Indian Territory.

Turner died in Ardmore, Oklahoma, on November 1, 1915, and his body was returned to St. Louis. His elaborate funeral service took place at St. Paul's AME Church in St. Louis on November 6th, and he was buried at Father Dickson Cemetery.

Tombstones reveal the names of other important leaders buried at Father Dickson Cemetery. Frank Stone of Webster Groves and William Jenkins of Kirkwood are buried there. In 1918 they went all the way to the Missouri Supreme Court to win the right to a high school education for their children and for all black children in Missouri. John B. Vashon, a great educator in the St. Louis Public Schools, for whom Vashon High School was named in 1928, is buried at Father Dickson Cemetery. Charles Thomas and Will Dixon are buried in the cemetery. They each owned popular grocery stores in North Webster. Reverend Buckner, an early Baptist preacher in Meacham Park, is buried there. Theodore Morrison, the first pastor of Parks Chapel AME in North Webster, is buried there. Ivan James, the contractor who built the First Baptist Church on Kirkham Road in North Webster is buried there. Jones C. Lewis, the first black undertaker in Webster Groves, is buried there. Veterans of the Spanish American War, World War I, World War II, and the Korean War are buried there. Ralph Crews, the captain of the 1940 Vashon High School football team, who died from injuries in a game, is buried there. And Thomas J. Hill, the caretaker of Father Dickson Cemetery for many years, is buried there.

Reverend Young of the Twelve Knights and Daughters of Tabor, took care of the records and administration of Father Dickson Cemetery for many years, and Thomas Hill cut the grass and dug the graves. Many funeral directors, such as J. C. Lewis and later Ted Yandell in Webster Groves, John Hemphill in Kirkwood, Grandberry Wade in St. Louis, and

Ernest Koonce, buried people at Father Dickson Cemetery. The cemetery was so prestigious among African Americans that when Madam C. J. Walker, the hair care millionairess, became seriously ill while visiting her good friend Mrs. C. K. Robinson, in 1919, the Robinsons purchased a marble monument and a grave at Father Dickson Cemetery for Madam Walker. Madam Walker recovered enough to travel by private Pullman car to her home in New York, where she died a month later. Madam C. J. Walker is buried in New York, but the large monument to her memory stands near the entrance to Father Dickson Cemetery.

Sometime in the late 1950s or early 1960s it became necessary for the Father Dickson Cemetery Association to borrow money to finance improvements at the cemetery. The lender forclosed on the cemetery association in 1964, and the cemetery fell into the hands of Ruth Horsey, who sold it to Therese and Carl Diliberto on June 20, 1964. The Dilibertos operated the cemetery for a few years until Carl died. Mrs. Diliberto found it difficult to maintain the cemetery, and the cemetery became overgrown, abandoned. People began dumping trash in the cemetery, and teenagers gathered in the cemetery at night to drink beer around a campfire.

In 1978 Mrs. Diliberto tried to sell the cemetery to a developer. Relatives and friends of those buried at Father Dickson Cemetery objected strenuously to the sale. A group of volunteers led by Imelda Thomas Wyatt of Crestwood and Anna Morrison Evans of Webster Groves began the long, hard task of cleaning up the cemetery. The group offered to buy the cemetery from Mrs. Diliberto, however she wanted a quarter of a million dollars for it. The group continued to hold weekend clean-ups at the cemetery, and Mrs. Diliberto moved to Florida.

In 1988 The Friends of Father Dickson Cemetery formally incorporated as a not-for-profit organization. Ernest Jordan of Kirkwood is the current president of the organization and he does most of the work at the cemetery. The Friends have cleaned up much of the cemetery and restored the small one-room office building. The beautiful, open, park-like appearance of the cemetery discourages vanidalism and makes it possible for the neighbors to see unwanted visitors at night and report them to the police.

In 1998 the Friends of Father Dickson Cemetery received a 501-c13 tax status which enables them to operate as a not-for-profit cemetery with an endowment for perpetual care. The group makes frequent offers to purchase the cemetery, however Mrs. Diliberto's family still hopes to sell it for a quarter of a million dollars.

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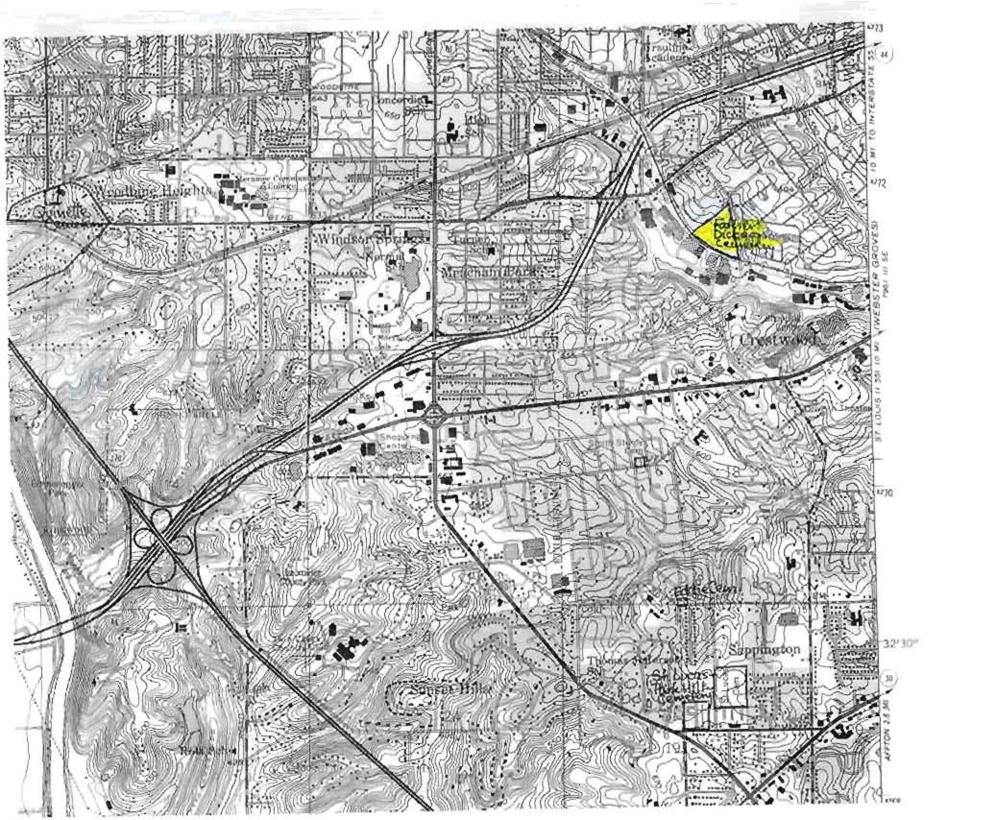
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FEE FEE CEMETERY

Location: 11200 Old St. Charles Rock Rd. Bridgeton, Mo. 63044

Nonendowed.

Owner: Fee Fee Cemetery Association 11330 St. Charles Rock Rd. Bridgeton, Mo. 63044

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 12M120673

Legal Description: 12.86 acres in Survey 1203, Twp 46, R 5.

Located at the SW corner of Fee Fee Rd. and Old St. Charles Rock Rd.

Description: 12.86 acres.

Fee Fee Cemetery was established by the Fee Fee Baptist Church, but it is larger than a churchyard, because it immediately began serving three churches. Fee Fee Cemetery is more like a town cemetery or a rural cemetery than a churchyard, except for the orientation of the graves around the old meetinghouse.

The cemetery is located at the intersection of Fee Fee Road and Old St. Charles Road. Where the north section of Fee Fee Road dead ends into Old St. Charles Road, before angling off to the southeast, there is a free-standing wrought iron gate with an arched wrought iron sign that says: "1814 FEE FEE CEMETERY 1914" supported on battered concrete gateposts. In an open field beyond the gate, a flagpole flies the American flag.

The graves lie to the west of the gate and the field. An asphalt drive comes in from the east side of the field and then turns and leads straight to the back of the cemetery. A gravel drive cuts off through the center of the graves and winds around to the front along Old St. Charles Road and then turns south and runs to the back of the cemetery. A woods surrounds the back (south) and west side of the cemetery.

The old, original (1829), one-story, brick Fee Fee Baptist Church meetinghouse, with a gable roof, still stands in the center of the front of the cemetery, facing Old St. Charles Road. Today it serves as the residence for the superintendent of the cemetery. The graves lie in rows running north and south and facing east, around three sides of the old meetinghouse; and when they reach the center gravel drive, they extend in straight, parallel rows south, to the woods.

The oldest gravemarkers surround the old meetinghouse. There are white marble tablets carved with weeping willow trees, pointing fingers, clasped hands, roses, lambs, doves, Bibles, and crowns. There are white marble obelisks; and there are white marble tablets with architectural details and fineals and urns; and there is an inverted U-shaped monument. A small cast iron architectural monument with an anchor on one panel was ordered from a Sears and Roebuck Catalog in 1890. There are several very old limestone tablets with cathedral-shaped tops, one for a soldier of the American Revolution, one for a soldier of the War of

1812, and one which says:

Erected in Memory of Mrs. Nancy W. Martien Consort of Dr. James M. Martien and Daughter of George and Elizabeth Walton Born April 15, 1807 Died October 22, 1846

No Euology can add to her many Virtues. May the precepts and examples of a tender Mother Have abiding influence with five bereaved Children who remain to deplore a loss Which no longing can express nor time repair.

Many tall, ancient cedars provide shade throughout the cemetery and maple trees form colonnades along the roadways on the west side of the cemetery.

The more recent granite blocks and slants and obelisks are scattered throughout the cemetery, especially along the asphalt road and to the back (south) of the cemetery. There is a section for infants in the back west corner.

Although epitaphs are not common on granite markers of the twentieth century, a recent black granite block marker for Herbert Averill, who died in 1995 at the age of 65, summarizes for his wife, Irma:

Memories are like stars in the dark night of sorrow. May time soften the pain until all that remains is the beauty of the memories...

And the love, always the love.

History and Significance: established 1815.

Fee Fee Cemetery is the oldest Protestant church cemetery west of the Mississippi. It is located on the grounds of the old Fee Fee Baptist Church meetinghouse. The church, founded by Reverend Thomas Musick, one of the first Protestant preachers west of the Mississippi, began meeting in the homes of its members in 1807. In 1815 James Richardson deeded three acres to the Baptists for a church and cemetery. At first they built a log building, and in 1829 they replaced it with the one-story brick church meetinghouse, now the cemetery superintendent's home.

The Baptists shared their building and their cemetery with the congregations of the Mizpah Presbyterian Church and the Bridgeton Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1844 the Methodists built their own building, and the Presbyterians built their own building in 1869. In 1870 the Fee Fee Baptist Church built a new church across the street from the Mizpah Presbyterian Church, on St. Charles Rock Road, and offered to continue to share the cemetery. In 1876 The Fee Fee Baptist Church deeded the cemetery and its meetinghouse to the Fee Fee Cemetery Association, whose board of twelve trustees, four from each church, would manage the cemetery. In 1880 the Cemetery Association added five more acres to the cemetery, and another five were added later.

The Fee Fee Cemetery Association no longer gets financial support from the three churches. It relies on burial fees and some funding from the Fee Fee Baptist Church. In spite of its attractive appearance, the cemetery has struggled financially for many years. Jacob Schockae, the sexton of the cemetery for almost 25 years beginning in 1888, kept a cow fenced in the cemetery because his wages were so low.

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FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF CHESTERFIELD CEMETERY

Location: 16398 Chesterfield Airport Road

Chesterfield, Mo. 63017

Owner:

First Baptist Church of Chesterfield 17155 Wild Horse Creek Road Chesterfield, Mo. 63005

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 18S410228.

Legal Description: Part of Lot 6, Long Estate Subdivision.

Description: 0.54 acre.

The First Baptist Church of Chesterfield Cemetery is difficult to get to because it lies just west of Chesterfield Mall, on Chesterfield Airport Road, a one-way street going east. It is best approached by exiting Highway 40 (64) at Chesterfield Airport Road and driving east on Chesterfield Airport Road. Just past South Chesterfield Parkway a short asphalt driveway leads down to an asphalt parking lot, and the cemetery lies along the west side of the parking lot. The empty foundation of the old church is right next to Chesterfield Airport Road, at the top of the embankment on the north side of the parking lot.

The cemetery is attractively maintained. Maple trees, oaks, and hawthorne trees shade the beautiful lawn. The forty or fifty tombstones are spread throughout the rectangular cemetery, in rows running north and south and facing east. Lovely marble tabletstones carved with flowers, clasped hands, and crosses, date from 1877 through the 1930s and memorialize people who were born slaves. There are also granite block markers, low slanted pillow markers, government issue military markers, and several homemade cast concrete markers carved with names and dates. Two of the homemade tombstones are imprinted with crosses and whitewashed.

History and Significance: established 1868.

The First Baptist Church of Chesterfield Cemetery is one of the oldest cemeteries for blacks in St. Louis County. This western part of St. Louis County, sometimes called the Missouri Bottoms, was settled as early as 1797 by families who came from Virginia through Kentucky with Daniel Boone. Daniel Boone settled across the Missouri River in St. Charles County, and Lawrence Long, who came with him, settled on several large Spanish land grants in the Chesterfield area. Long's son, James, was the main supporter of a Baptist church in Chesterfield, and in 1856, Maria Long made an agreement with her slaves, allowing them to use a plot of ground on her property as a worship site. Most of the landowners in the area owned slaves, and many slaves worshipped with the families that owned them.

In 1868 the trustee for Cynthia A Long sold the land, amounting to one acre on the Olive Plank Road, to Pleasant Moore, Samuel Brisco, and William P. Brooks, acting as trustees for the Missionary Baptist Church of Bonhomme Township. Next to the road the former slaves had constructed a crude log cabin which they used as a church and, after the Civil War, as a school. Church members buried their dead in the churchyard to the west of the little log church. Before that time slaves were buried in the family graveyards of their owners. Many such family graveyards from old farms remain throughout the hills.

Until the 1950s or 1960s, the farms of African American families lay along Old Olive Street Road, now called Chesterfield Airport Road, from Woods Mill Road to Highway 40. Besides working their own farms, members of the church worked on the large farms owned by whites. The large farms grew wheat and corn; the Helwigs raised cabbages, and the Fausts raised black Angus cattle.

Church members built a small frame church on Old Olive Street Road in 1911, and eventually they changed the name of their church to First Baptist Church of Chesterfield. They built a larger building in 1975. In 1996 the ever growing membership moved into a beautiful, modern church on eleven acres on Wild Horse Creek Road. The old church building next to Chesterfield Airport Road came down, and church members plan to beautify the already well maintained cemetery during the summer of 1999.

All of the black Baptist churches in the Missouri Bottoms used to hold a rally Day on the third Sunday in June. Members from all the churches met at the First Baptist Church and walked down Olive Street Road to the Missouri River, where they baptized all the new members. Afterwards they enjoyed a grand picnic.

Today baptisms are done in the churches instead of in the river. But each Baptist church in the area still holds a rally day on a Sunday in June, and they invite the members of the other Baptist churches. They begin with a program in which the oldest members tell stories of how the church began, and they end with a grand picnic.

Sources:

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 39.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 23.

Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County, Vol. II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p. 1929.

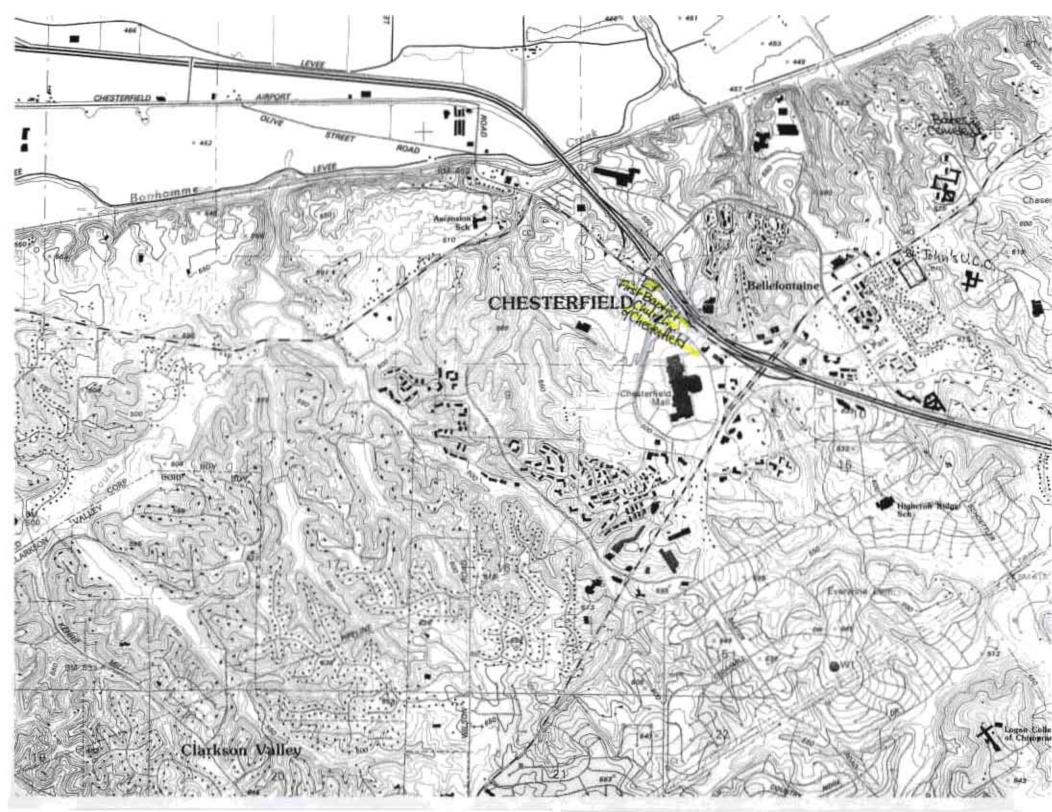
Thomas, William L.; *History of St. Louis County, Missouri, Vol. I;* St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 263.

Transcript of original deed from 1868, at First Baptist Church of Chesterfield.

Conversation with John Madison, member of First Baptist Church of Chesterfield.

Dalton, Gloria; Heritage of the Creve Coeur Area, 1976. p. 104.

"Church History, First Baptist Church of Chesterfield," an unpublished manuscript, n.d.









FIRST MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH OF BALLWIN CEMETERY

Location: 14483 Clayton Rd. Ballwin, Mo. 63021 Owner:
First Missionary Baptist Church of Ballwin 302 Main St.
Ballwin, Mo. 63021

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 20R220010.

Legal Description: 2.55 acres in Section 24, Twp 45, R 4.

Along the N line of Clayton Rd., 1368 feet W of Schoettler Rd., includes 20 feet W of the road.

Description: 2.55 acres.

The old Ballwin Colored Cemetery is an impassible forest located on the north side of Clayton Road just west of Schottler Road, between a small white house being used as a church and the Briarcrest Estates apartments. Deep within the woods lie several tombstones, a few are homemade concrete grave markers.

History and Significance: established 1890.

In the early 1800s slaves were brought to the Ballwin area to turn the wilderness into large farms. A history of the First Missionary Baptist Church of Ballwin states that in 1832 Judge Higgins issued a permit to local slaves to build a house of worship. In 1837 the slaves purchased two plots of land on which to build a church, however the laws of Missouri prohibited slaves from owning land, and the church was burned to the ground five times before 1865. In 1853 the congregation had purchased the land where the present First Missionary Baptist Church of Ballwin stands, at the corner of Main Street and Ries Road in Ballwin. The present church was built in 1961 and dedicated in 1962.

In 1890 Reverend C. J. Critten and twelve men of the church purchased three acres on Clayton Road, five miles from the church, for a cemetery. African American families from the Ballwin-Manchester area buried family and friends there. A narrow access road, about 500 feet long, led north from Clayton Road to the cemetery. Families and friends tended the cemetery, and the graves were marked with fieldstones and homemade concrete markers.

After World War II those who cared for the Ballwin Colored Cemetery died or moved away, and the cemetery became overgrown. In 1963 St. Louis County declared the cemetery abandoned and tried to sell the land. Mrs. Johnson, a member of the First Missionary Baptist Church of Ballwin, learned of the plight of the cemetery at the home where she worked as a domestic. Two of her great uncles, including Alonzo Galloway, were among the original trustees of the cemetery, and Patsy Wells, her great-grandmother was buried there. Mrs. Johnson and other members of the church found descendants of the twelve original trustees of the Ballwin Colored Cemetery, including Joe Adaway and Verne Foster, and pursuaded them to deed the cemetery to the First Missionary Baptist Church of Ballwin in 1989.

The church is unable to maintain the cemetery and it still appears abandoned.

Sources:

Pastor Richard Rollins; First Missionary Baptist Church of Ballwin Member's Handbook; 1997. p. 2.

Unpublished notes by Esley Hamilton, 1990.

Conversations with Verne Foster and Mrs. Johnson, members of First Missionary Baptist Church of Ballwin.







FRIEDENS CEMETERY

Location: 8941 N. Broadway Bellefontaine Neighbors, Mo. 63137

8941 N. Broadway
Bellefontaine Neighbors, Mo. 63137

Owner:

Friedens Gemeide Cemetery

Endowed.

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 13F640086

Legal Description: 20.99 acres in Section 16, Twp 46, R7.

Lots 1, 2, and 5 of Thomas Donnelly Estate. SW of the intersection of Bellefontaine Rd. and

Chain of Rocks Drive.

Description: 20.99 acres.

Friedens Cemetery has the functional, geometric landscape design of a churchyard cemetery. The broad, center roadway to the back of the cemetery seems to divide the cemetery so that the nineteenth century marble monuments are on the south side and the twentieth century granite blocks and slants are on the north side.

Tall, old trees shade the roadways: oaks, maples, sycamores, locusts, elms. In many places they actually form colonnades. Pines, spruces, and the ubiquitous cedars provide shade through the centers of the lawns.

On the older, south, side of the cemetery there seems to be a forest of vertical, white, marble monuments: obelisks, draped obelisks, square columns with urns and drapes and fineals and architectural tops. There are many footstones and cornerstones. There are several granite crosses and some marble Woodmen of the World tree stumps. Friedens contains several marble angels, and near the front, some marble tablets are carved with weeping willows, clasped hands, flowers, and lambs.

Children are a special feature of this cemetery. Near the center roadway, in the Kraft family plot, are statues of Friedrich, aged ten, holding a dove; Martin and Sophie with their arms around each other; and Sophie and Eugenia, sleeping in each other's arms, under a seashell. Perhaps beauty is the only thing that can assuage the loss of children. At the back of the cemetery, on the south side, a wonderful statue of Willie, in his knickers, stands with his hand in his pocket, leaning against a tree stump.

On the north side of the cemetery, near the front, a small island contains a memorial to the Navy Post of the American Legion: three tall flagpoles with two ship's anchors between them. Behind that memorial there is a modern, marble-faced, garden mausoleum. The memorial section behind the mausoleum is an open lawn with rows of low, granite, slant markers and a few wooden crosses.

On the north side of the center roadway, large, important, granite markers include: tall obelisks, sarcophagi shaped monuments with architectural details, a large granite angel, marble angels on granite blocks, and Woodmen of the World tree stumps. Maple trees form

a colonnade along the northern roadway, and north of the roadway the granite gravemarkers stand back to back in straight rows, perpendicular to the roadway, with trees between them.

A small, square, brick office building with a green tile, hip roof and a square bell tower in the center of the roof stands just inside the entrance. The cemetery is surrounded by a chainlink fence with barbed wire on top. The square gateposts at the entrance are made of Missouri red granite.

History and Significance: established 1859.

Friedens Cemetery was founded by the German Evangelical Friedens Church, one of the many churches in this area belonging to the German Evangelical Synod of North America, the American branch of the Prussian State Church. The German Evangelical Friedens Church was organized in th Hyde Park Neighborhood of North St. Louis, in 1858. In 1861 the congregation dedicated their brick Gothic church on Newhouse Avenue. The congregation still uses that historic building, today.

In 1859 the church established a twelve acre cemetery on North Broadway, just beyond the city limits. The German Evangelical Friedens Cemetery was sometimes called "Koph Cemetery" for Reverend John M. Koph, the popular first pastor of the church. All of the former pastors of Friedens United Church of Christ are buried in Friedens Cemetery. When the Bremen Saxon Cemetery, east of Broadway between Thatcher and Calvary, was closed in 1925, a number of bodies were reinterred from there at Friedens Cemetery.

The Milne Construction Company built a garden mausoleum at Friedens Cemetery in 1959, and twenty years later they built a companion mausoleum next to it with a chapel between them.

A special feature of Friedens Cemetery is the Loyal Horse Plot, a triangular island at the intersection of several roads, where eight beloved work horses were buried in the 1920s.

Sources:

Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County, Vol. II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p. 1733.

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 11, 21, 73.

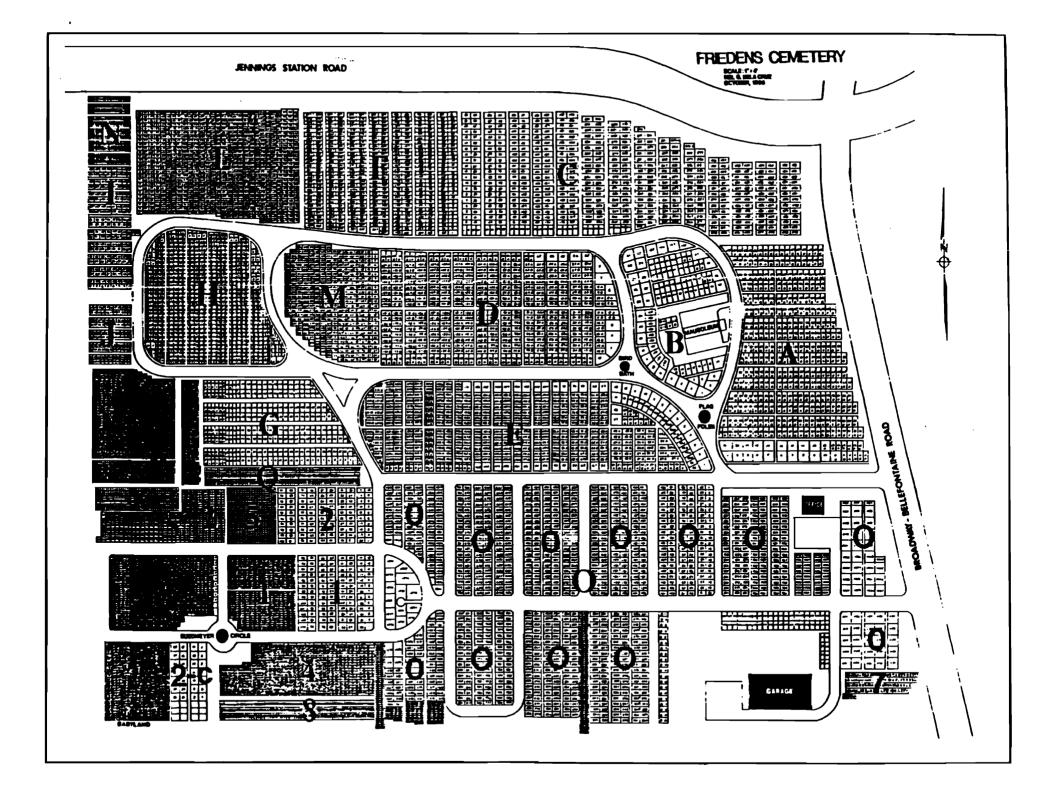
Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 99.

"Historical Sketch of Friedens Cemetery."

Old Cemeteries of St. Louis County, Mo. Vol. II; St. Louis: St. Louis Genealogical Society, 1983. p. 6-45.

Faatz, Mabel K., "Final Resting Place? Not Quite!" St. Louis Genealogical Society Bicentennial Edition, December, 1976. p. 86.

Missouri Historical Society Cemetery Files.

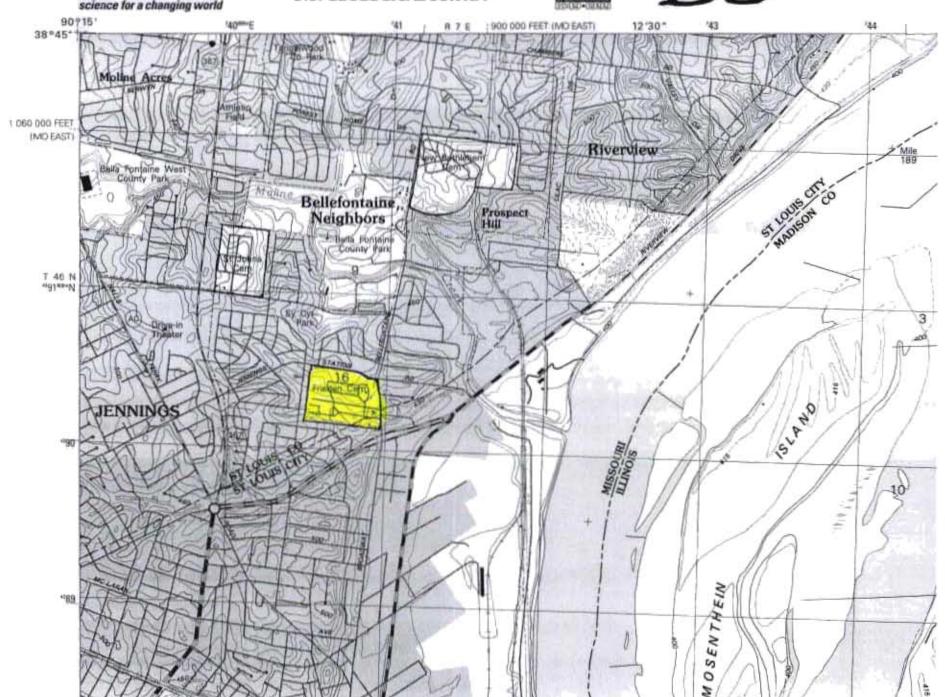




U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY













GREENWOOD CEMETERY

Location: 6571 St. Louis Ave. Hillsdale, Mo.

Owner:
Solomon Rooks Consultant Service
2552 Center Ave.
St. Louis, Mo. 63136

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 16H631287

Legal Description: Lots 10 and 11 of Darby Hill and Part of Survey 1913.

Description: 31.25 acres.

Greenwood Cemetery is a poignant testimony to a more noble past. Laid out during the Victorian era of the Rural cemetery, Greenwood is reverting to a primeval forest, due to lack of care. At the front of the property, a small one-and-a-half-story brick house with a gable roof and a frame addition on the back and a two-story frame barn with a flat roof are boarded up and falling down. Low granite gravemarkers dot the lawn between and around the house and the barn.

The entrance to Greenwood Cemetery is between two painted stone gateposts on the eastern corner. A broken, rutted asphalt drive leads back along the eastern edge of the cemetery. A short distance into the cemetery, just past the rear line of the old house, the grass is no longer mowed. Mountains of tall grass surround the gravestones. Trash is everywhere, including furniture, appliances, tires, bottles and old phonograph records. Tall trees pierce the sky: cottonwoods, sycamores, walnuts, oaks. Pines and cedars poke their heads above the tall grass, and here and there is evidence of past beauty: rose bushes, daylilies. The road becomes so rutted that it is impassible by car, as it descends the hill and makes a long loop around the back of the cemetery.

There are many gravemarkers hidden in the grass, mostly granite blocks and slants from the twentieth century. There are some standard, marble, military markers and some homemade concrete markers and a wooden cross. Some of the graves near the front of the cemetery have been cleared by family members, the grass around them is cut, and three graves are covered with clean, white gravel, an old African American tradition from the South.

History and Significance: established 1874.

Herman Krueger, a native of Germany and a member of St. Peter's German Evangelical Church, was the first superintendent of St. Peter's Cemetery on Lucas and Hunt Road. He resigned his position at St. Peter's Cemetery to establish Greenwood Cemetery on January 19, 1874. From the beginning, Greenwood Cemetery was intended to serve African Americans. One of the first burials at Greenwood, in 1874, was an attendant to President Abraham Lincoln.

In 1876 Adolph Foelsch, also a native of Germany and a member of St. Peter's German Evangelical Church, married Louisa Krueger, the daughter of Herman Krueger. Adolph and Louisa Foelsch had ten children. In 1890 Adolph Foelsch purchased his father-in-law's interest in Greenwood Cemetery, and he, and then his sons, operated the cemetery for almost one hundred years, until they sold it in 1981.

For many years Adolph, Jr. was the president, William was the secretary-treasurer, and Edward was the sexton of Greenwood Cemetery. The Krueger-Foelsch farmhouse still stands at the front of the cemetery property, and the tall, two-story barn stands behind and to the west of the house.

Margaret Archambault, who has lived behind the cemetery since the early 1920s, remembers the cemetery as a beautiful place when the Foelsches owned it. The Foelsches all lived in the immediate neighborhood of the cemetery. Adolph Foelsch had a huge bell in the cemetery which he rang to call his brothers when they needed to dig a grave. The horses who pulled the plow to dig the graves, lived in the barn, and it was a comforting sight to see them looking out the barn door. During Prohibition one of the Foelsches sold bootleg whiskey to his German neighbors in the back of the cemetery.

The cemetery was well maintained. It had a beautiful lawn and shade trees and flowers everywhere. A flower peddler sold geraniums at the entrance to Greenwood Cemetery on Memorial Day. Many families came to visit the graves on Memorial Day. They took the streetcar from the city to the Hodiamont Loop and then walked from the Suburban Gardens Amusement Park to the cemetery. Members of an African American Post of the American Legion held a Memorial Day ceremony to remember the soldiers who are buried at Greenwood. They fired a volly of shots into the air and laid a large wreath near the entrance to the cemetery.

Many former soldiers are buried at Greenwood Cemetery, and quite a few musicians are buried there. Jesse Johnson, the great entertainment promoter and restaurant owner, is buried at Greenwood. Johnson brought performers, such as Ella Fitzgerald, Cab Calloway, Duke Ellington, and Jimmy Lunceford, to St. Louis, and he helped many performers get recording contracts.

The Foelsch family sold the cemetery in the early 1980s. In recent years Solomon Rooks purchased Greenwood Cemetery in hopes of winning the lucrative contract to reinter the bodies being moved from Washington Park Cemetery to make way for Metrolink and the extension of the Airport. Rooks did not get the contract, and he is unable to afford the cost of maintaining the cemetery. It saddens him because his own parents are buried there.

A few families are maintaining small areas in the cemetery around their own family graves. One family continues the old African American tradition from the South of covering a grave with gravel to prevent weeds from growing on it.

Sources:

Thomas, William L.; *History of St. Louis County, Missouri, Vol. II*; St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 470-471.

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 63.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 79.

Greenwood Cemetery Records, Western Historical Manuscript Collection, University of Missouri-St. Louis.

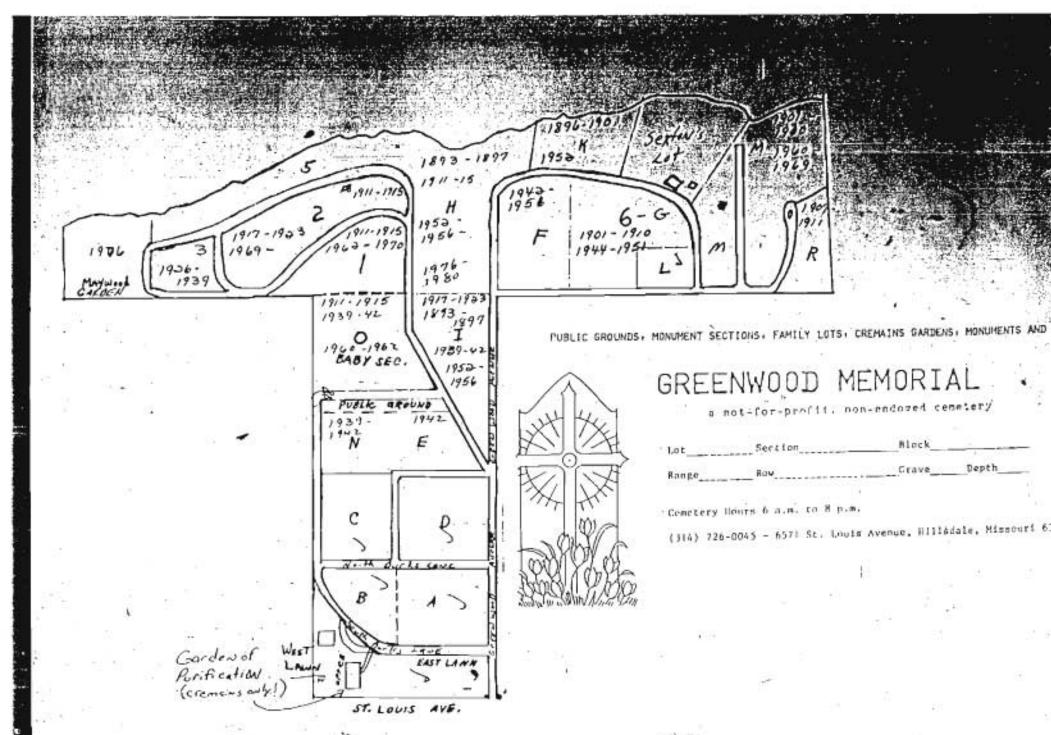
Conversation with Margaret Archambault.

Conversation with Solomon Rooks.

Missouri Historical Society Cemetery Files.

Wotawa, Shirley; "History of St. Peter's Cemetery;" 1996. p. 21.

Benz, Doris, and Barbara Ann Windt; History of Normandy; 1973. p. 53.



lax default puts city in cemetery busines

By Glen Sparks Staff writer

Forty million square feet and counting.

As more and more residents and businesses flee St. Louis, the city takes over more and

more of the property.

"Now, we're the proud owners of a cemetery," says Michele Duffe, director of real estate for the Land Reutilization Authority. "I believe this is a first."

The city takes over property after previous owners default on their taxes. St. Louis seized control of Gatewood Gardens Cemetery, 7133

Gravois Ave., in January.
St. Louis has title to 40 million square feet or one sixth of the city. It owns more than 10,000 land parcels. That compares to 6,000 about five years ago.

As director of real estate for the Land Reutilization Authority, it is Duffe's job to sell the properties. She says Gatewood Cemetery

should go pretty cheap.

"There won't be much of a price," she says. "What we're looking for is a reputable person who will run it and manage it."

Gatewood has a long history of problems. The city charged an owner in 1992 with 15

counts of illegally growing noxious weeds.

The city filed suit in September 1993 because taxes had not been paid on the parcel at 7133 Gravois Ave. since 1990. It later sued because taxes had not been paid on the section at 7212 Gravois across the street.

Ron Leggett, St. Louis collector of revenue, said in September 1994 that \$52,617 in back taxes, penalties and court costs was owed on

the 7133 Gravois parcel.

Through the years, toppled tombstones and tall weeds angered relatives of those buried

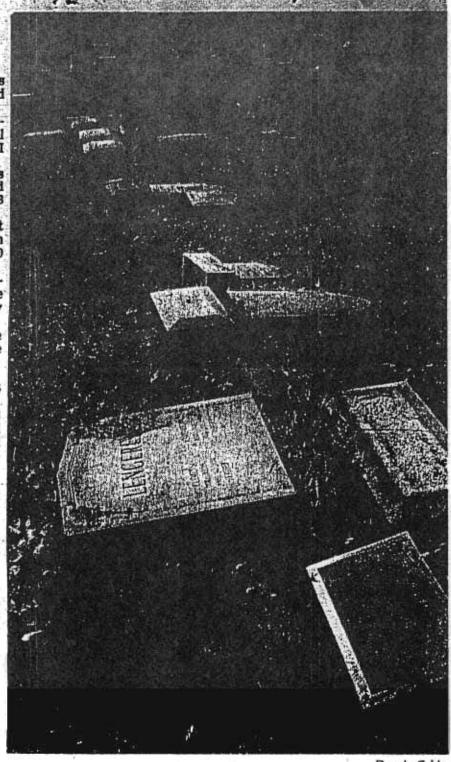
there. Some would bring their own lawn mow-ers to cut the grass on their loved one's plots. "This is not a positive thing at all," Alder-man Fred Heitert, D-12th Ward, says. "I've been an alderman for 17 years and this has been a problem for at least 15 of those

John Bellers and his family go out often to clean up the family plots. Bellers said his

wife's parents are buried at the cemetery.
"It's still a mess," John Bellers says. "It's been a mess for quite a few years. It was supposed to be perpetual care, but they don't have anything going on.

"I'd like to see someone own it who would

be reliable and take care of it."



Dennis Caldw

See CEMETERY, Page 7A Toppled tombstones make for a sad sight at Gatewood Gardens Cer

Cemeter

Continued from Page 1A

Duffe says LRA and the city can offer only so much clean-up help. She says LRA employs just have eight workers to maintain all its property.

sell the property. In the meantime, burials continue at Gate-wood. St. Marcus Cemetery, 7901 Gravois Road, handles the

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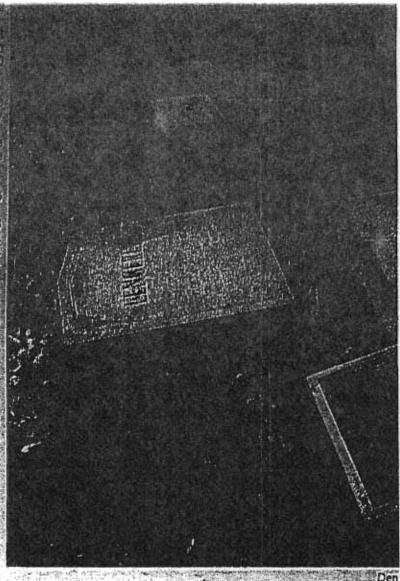
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See CEMETERY, Page 7A Toppled tombstones make for a sad sight at Gatewood Gard

Cemetery_

Continued from Page 1A

Duffe says LRA and the city can offer only so much clean-up help. She says LRA employs just have eight workers to maintain all its property.

'We're lucky it's the winter, and we don't have things grow-

ing out there," she says.
Whoever buys the cemetery will not only need to clean up the grounds but also the records.

"We're not sure of everyone who's buried there or who owns a plot," she says. "Maybe there's a famous person buried there, and it could be designated as a landmark.'

It could take about a year before the city is in position to

sell the property. In the meantime, burials continue at Gatewood. St. Marcus Cemetery, 7901 Gravois Road, handles the chores.

"If you purchased a plot, we still have to honor the commitment made by other people, Duffe says.

Heitert is anxious to finally end this problem as quickly as possible.

"I'd like to end it in 30 days, but I realize it's going to take some time," he says. "I hoped we've turned the corner. We at least have a little more control. We know we'll do better than the last 15 years."

SOUTH SOE JOURNAL WEDNESDAY FEBURARY 28, 1996

EXIBIT #7

10036 816

on this Seventh day of September City & Bt. Loui

before me appeared William Powell

to me personally known, who, being by me dbly sworn, did say that he is the Vice of The Regional Office of Congress of Racial Equality.

a Corporation of the State of Missouri

, and that the sent affixed to the foregoing instru-

ment is the corporate seal of said corporation, and that said instrument was signed and sealed in behalf of raid corporation, by authority of its Board of Directors; and said

acknowledged said instrument to be the free act and deed of said corporation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal inand State aforesaid, the day and year first above written.

Notary Public

1834 by P. Chouteau the J. Languesse by deed recorded in Book U Page 146 which stake in the center of a creek, thence running South 2 degrees West 3 chains and 64 links to a point in the Southern line of U.S. Survey 1913, thence along the Southern line of maid Survey 61 1/8 degrees East 39 chains and 33 1/2 links to a point, the Southeast corner of the Sanquinette Tract, thence North 14 1/2 degrees East 8 chains and 35 links along Sanquinette's Eastern boundary to a point in the center of a creek, thence Westerly following the center line of said creek as located and surveyed by Julius Pitzman, County Surveyor of St. Louis County on the 7th of September, 1880 to the place of beginning and containing 22 3/4 acres, and being same property acquired by Greenwood Cemetary by deed recorded in Book 13 Page 539 of the St. Louis County Records and together being the parcels of land acquired by the Greenwood Cemetary Association by deed recorded in Book 146 pages 616 and 617 of the St. Louis County Records and the land acquired by the Greenwood Cemetary Association boundary adjustment deeds as recorded in Book 1481 page 545, Book 1509 page 347, Book 1510 page 50 and Book 1517 page 30 and together comprising about 31.25 acres more or less and also known as being Greenwood Cemetary as recorded in PlatyBook 6 page 52 of the St. Louis County Records.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same, together with all buildings, fixtures, and appurtenances, now or hereafter to the same belonging, unto the said parties of the second part, and to their successor or successors.

The said Party of the First Part hereby covenanting that the heirs, executors, administrators and assigns of such party or parties, shall and will Warrant and Defend the title to the premises unto the said party or parties of the Second Part, and to the heirs and assigns of such party or parties forever, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever, excepting, however, the general taxes for the colundar year 1992 and thereafter, and special taxes becoming a lien after the date of this deed, thereby no other liens or debts oved on this property. Free and clear of any other encumberances.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals, this the day and year first above written.

of missouri no. 16647 Certificate of Incorporation Thereas, An association organized under the name of. The Greenwood Cemetery association has filed in the office of the Scretary of the State articles of Usuociation or agreencent in writing, as provided bylan, And has in all respecto complied with the requirements of a govering the formation of Presate Corporations for Many facturing and Business Compases; now Therefore I I Samuel B. Cook, Secretary of State of the State of missouri, in virtue and by withority of Law, do hereby certify that said association has on the date horely, become a body corporate thely organized under the name of the Greenword Conterey Ussociation, located it Prelision. and is crititled to go the rights and privileges Granted to, Manufacturing, and Business like borporation of under the laws of this State. for w torn of tifty years, and that the comount of the leapital Hock of said corporation is Ten Thomsand Dollary In restimon Thereof, I hereunto set of Missourie Done at the west Seal of the State this 26th day of Tobruary (1, 2) 1964

Sam Bebook Secretary of State COPY OF CHARTER.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal, the day and year last above mentioned, my comission expires September 29th 1907.

Stone wall J. Praction. Antany Public, bity of St. Lanis, 1100,

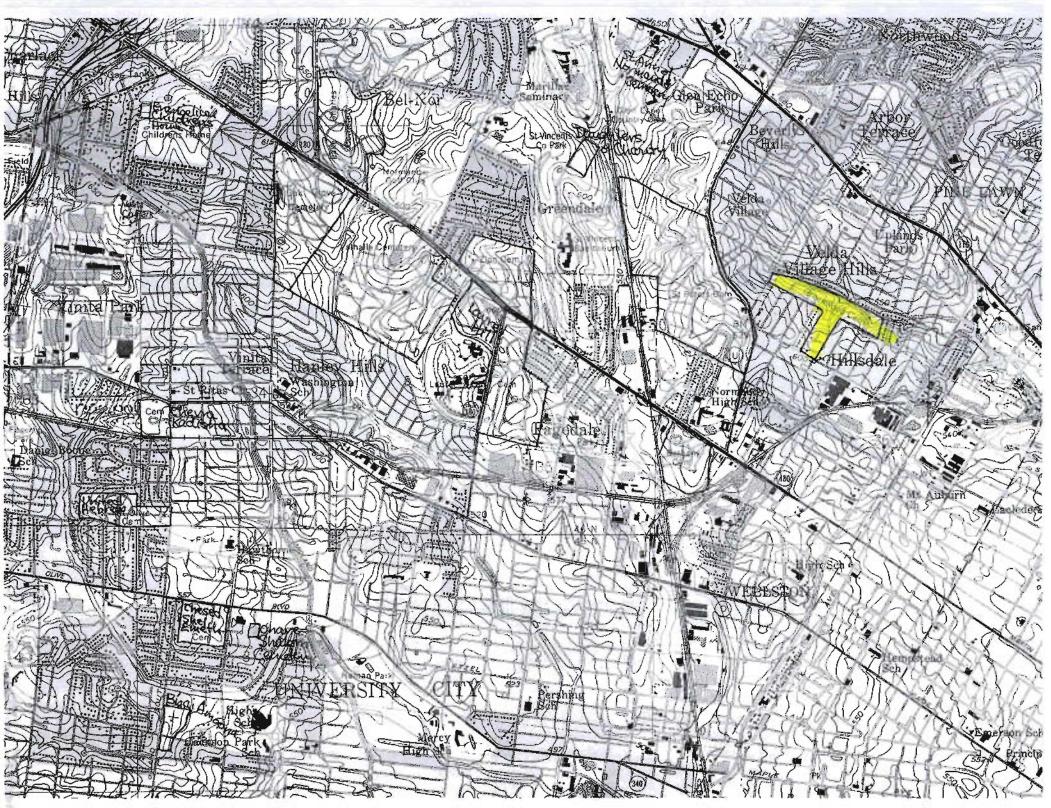
State of Missouri, SS:

I the indersigned Remorder of Leeds for said Cair, and States do hereby certify that the foregoing and an inexed instrument of writing in an filed for record in my roffice on the Ist day of February (1.8, 1904 at 300 to lock P.M., and is truly recorded in Book 149 Page 41.

Thitness my hand and official scales, the day and year aforesaid.

P. Thetze C. Meroraier

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GUMBO CEMETERY

Location: 245 Long Rd. Chesterfield, Mo. 63017 Owner: Gumbo Cemetery Association 245 Long Rd. Chesterfield, Mo. 63017

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 18U430037, 18U420094

Legal Description: 3 acres in Survey 1010, Twp 45. R 3.

2.75 acres, 110 feet S of CR&P Railroad. 0.25 acres, 400 feet S of CR&P Railroad.

Description: 3 acres.

Near the bend in the road, where Long Road dead ends into Wild Horse Creek Road, the Gumbo Cemetery lies in a grassy field alongside Long Road and rises up the steep hill to a woods at the top of the hill. The cemetery is a long, open rectangle with Long Road along the eastern edge, the woods along the western edge, and the hill rising to its highest point in the southwest corner. A white gravel drive arcs in from Long Road and runs parallel to the road and then arcs out to the road again. Some cedar trees and a hawthorne shade one end of the white gravel drive, but otherwise the cemetery is open and sunny except for the woods along the western border.

The grave markers face Long Road on the east, and lie in long, straight rows running north and south. The Victorian white marble tablets and columns and arches, from the nineteenth century, have beautifully carved flowers, swags, lambs, clasped hands, fingers pointing to Heaven, and anchors. Some of the carving has a detailed Della Robbia quality. Square columns have urns and drapes. There are some Woodmen of the World tree stumps. And there are granite blocks and slants from the twentieth century. The carving and inscriptions are in better condition than at other cemeteries.

History and Significance: established 1851.

The Gumbo Cemetery began as an isolated pioneer burial ground on the farm of Damian Kroenung. The large Kroenung family had emmigrated from Germany during the 1830s, and for generations they farmed in the Bonhomme Bottoms of St. Louis County. In 1849 Damian and Valentine Kroenung purchased 205 acres between the Missouri River and Wild Horse Creek from the heirs of William Lindsay Long. Damian took the east half, along what is now Long Road, and Valentine took the west half.

The earliest burial recorded on a gravestone in the southeast corner of Damian's property was that of Margareta Becker in 1851. The first Kroenung was buried in the burial plot in 1859. Other German families buried husbands and wives, sons and daughters, and at least three sets of infant twins in the Kroenung graveyard.

Damian Kroenung died in 1881, and his estate was settled in 1897. The plat which partitions his land among his heirs indicates the cemetery, but does not deed it to anyone in particular. The community of Gumbo continues to use the cemetery. Any one can be buried there for free.

Local farmers established the St. Thomas German Evangelical Church in 1907 and built a small frame church across the street from the cemetery. After World War II, members of St. Thomas began taking care of the cemetery, and in 1883 the Gumbo Cemetery Association was established to maintain the Gumbo Cemetery.

Sources:

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Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 35.

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Old Cemeteries of St. Louis County, Mo., Vol. I; St. Louis: St. Louis Genealogical Society, 1982. p. 215-216.

"Family Cemeteries Near Extinction," West County Journal, October 29, 1989.

Hamilton, Esley, Historic Inventory of Gumbo Cemetery, 1989.

Correspondence from Esley Hamilton, January 21, 1998.











HARUGARI CEMETERY

Location:
Old Meramec Station Road at
Grand Glaze Creek
Manchester, Mo. 63011

Owner:
Grand Lodge of the Order of Harugari c/o Manchester City Hall
14318 Manchester Road
Manchester, Mo. 63011

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: none.

Legal Description: 1.81 acres in the South Part of Lot 24 of Tripplett's Addition to the Town of Manchester.

Description: 1.81 acres.

The old Harugari Cemetery climbs the hill on the west side of Old Meramec Station Road and disappears into the woods. During the summer of 1997, the City of Manchester constructed a brick walk leading from the street to new, square, brick gate posts which support a wrought iron arch which says: HARUGARI CEMETERY. The City also installed a pair of old-fashioned cast iron lamp posts on either side of the walk, just outside the entrance.

The woods consists of oak trees and two tall white pines. The ground is covered with myrtle, and the tombstones are scattered among the trees. Gravemarkers from the nineteenth century include marble tablets carved with clasped hands, square marble columns, and some Woodmen of the World tree stumps. There are a few granite blocks and slants from the twentieth century. Some markers are broken and many are covered with vines.

History and Significance: established 1877.

The Order of Harugari was a secret society named for an ancient order of German knighthood. It began on the east coast in 1848, and the first St. Louis lodge was organized in 1864. By 1897 there were 25 Harugari lodges in Missouri, and 22 of them were in St. Louis. The Grand Lodge of Missouri owned the Harugari Hall at 10th and Carr Streets in St. Louis.

The purpose of the Harugari lodges was to preserve and promote the German language and culture, to help the German-speaking people improve their condition, and to provide benefits to members. The benefits included \$5 per week in case of sickness, \$500 to \$2000 upon the death of a member, and \$200 upon the death of a member's wife. These expenses were a major concern for the head of a household before labor unions made workmen's compensation and provisions for widows and orphans common.

The Harugari Cemetery in Manchester was created in 1877 when the Einigkeits Lodge No. 342 des Deutschen Ordens Harugari purchased 1.81 acres from Henry and Anna Seibel. Burial in the cemetery was most likely free to members and their families, and the cemetery was cared for by family members. For many, years until recently, Roy Shroeder cared for the cemetery, and now he rests among the other former members of the Harugari Lodge.

Sources:

Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County, Vol. II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p.1804-1805.

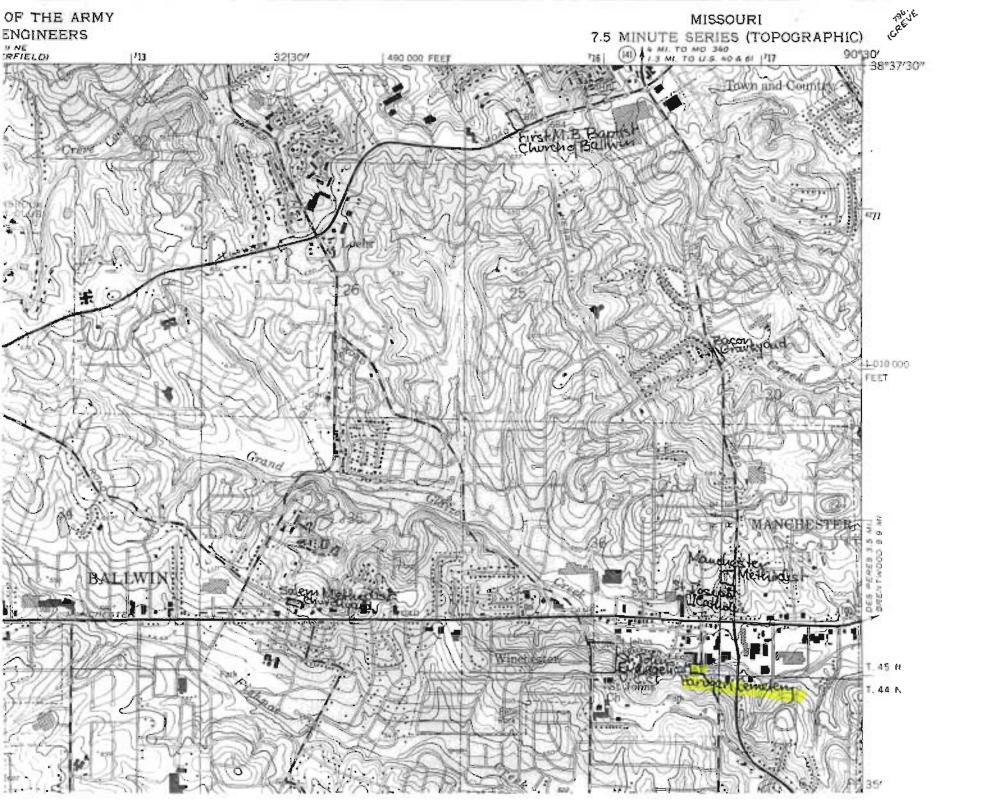
Hyde, William, and Howard Conard; *Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis*, *Vol. II*; St.Louis: The Southern History Company, 1899. p. 1001.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 8.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Book 8, p. 52.

Old Cemeteries of St. Louis County, Mo., Vol. I; St. Louis: St. Louis Genealogical Society, 1982. p.198.

Correspondence from Esley Hamilton, August 26, 1997.







HERZIG-PETERSON FAMILY CEMETERY

Location: 429 Big Bend Road St. Louis, Mo. 63021 Owner: Elaine D. Petry 10801 Kalinda Lane St. Louis, Mo. 63128

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 24S310596.

Legal Description: 0.25 acre in SE quarter of NE quarter of Section 10, Twp 44, R 4. Family burial ground located in the SE quarter of Oak Manor Commons, on the W side of Oak Commons Drive.

Description: 0.25 acres.

This small, rectangular family cemetery sits on the top of a steep, open, hillside right next to Oak Street (the extension of Big Bend Boulevard.) A rustic wooden rail fence encloses the beautifully maintained cemetery. A short concrete driveway leads to the wooden gate from Oak Commons Drive. The cemetery is surrounded on three sides by the common area of the new subdivision, and on the fourth side by Oak Street, the new extension of Big Bend Boulevard.

The open lawn of the cemetery flows down the hillside to the west with a few white pines along the fence on the east (Oak Commons Drive) side. A tall live oak and a red bud tree stand inside the fence near the gate at the top of the hill.

Seven simple old marble tabletstones bear the names of Herzig and Reinhard. The oldest one is for Julia Lily Reinhard who died in 1870 at age two. Some of the marble stones were moved when the subdivision was created. The other grave markers are gray granite block markers and low slanted pillow markers. The oldest grave markers face east. Two newer architectural monuments face north.

History and Significance: established 1870.

This quarter acre contains 31 graves. It is the family burial ground of the Herzig family, one of the many immigrant families who tamed the wilderness along Sulfur Springs Road, south of Manchester Road, before the Civil War. George Peter Herzig came from Switzerland and married Catherine Bozarc, a widow from France with two children. They had five children, but George lost most of his cattle and property by gambling. Catherine made him leave, and she kept 80 acres.

One of the Herzig daughters, Susan Catherine, married Peter Daniel Peterson from Stockholm, Sweden. Peter Peterson was over six feet, seven inches tall. He helped to build the one-room Sulphur Springs School on Sulphur Springs Road at Big Bend, where all of his eight children attended.

Another daughter, Julia, married William Reinhard; and a grand-daughter, Molly, married James Blackwell. Most of those buried in the Herzig Cemetery are named Herzig, Peterson, Reinhard, or Blackwell. They all attended the Sulphur Springs School, St. John's Evangelical Church on Sulphur Springs Road, and the Sulphur Springs Farmers Social Club. They lived in log houses covered with clapboards. They raised vegetables, canned, quilted,

played pinochle, and loved music.

When they died they were laid to rest in the little family burial ground overlooking the picturesque, peaceful homesteads. The first person to be buried in the Herzig Cemetery was Evangeline Davis, a neighbor, only nineteen years old. Her family had no place to bury her, and her grave is unmarked. Julia Lily Reinhard age two died in 1870 and was buried in the cemetery. George Reinhard, son of William and Julia, died when he was fourteen and was buried in the cemetery in 1871. Catherine Herzig, the widow, mother, and wife, who came from France, died in 1872 and is buried in the cemetery. Several others who are buried in the cemetery have only fieldstones to mark their graves.

The Peterson family has cared for the cemetery for five generations. August Frederick Peterson, a stone mason and farmer, cared for it. His son, Erwin William Peterson, cared for it. Then Erwin's daughter, Elaine, and her husband, Richard Petry, cared for it. Their son, Rick, and his son, Matt, care for the cemetery today. At first the family went once a month with hand scythes. They took a picnic and planted flowers. Now they use power mowers and weed whips. Taking care of the cemetery takes away the fear of death.

Sources:

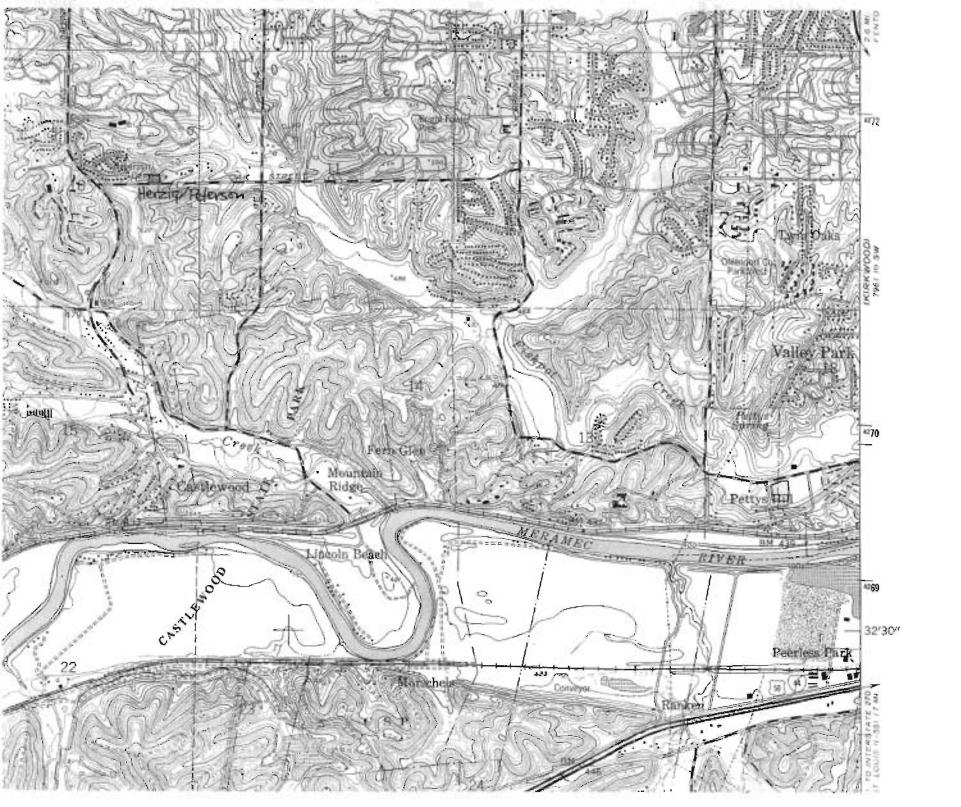
Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 37.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 18-19.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Book 45, p. 421.

Conversation with Elaine Petry.

Correspondence and photocopies from a scrapbook from Elaine Petry.





HIBLER-FITZGERALD CEMETERY

Location: Owner:

Bellerieve Country Club
Mason Road
Bellerieve Country Club
12925 Ladue Road

Town and Country, Mo. 63141 Town and Country, Mo. 63141

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 17P120011

Legal Description: 0.2 acres, part of Lot 3 of Subdivision of Wm. Hogg Estate.

Survey 730, Twp 45, R5.

Description: 0.2 acres.

This small, isolated, family graveyard has been beautifully cared for by the Bellerieve Country Club, which surrounds it. It is enclosed by a black chainlink fence. The little enclosed graveyard contains tall oak and hickory trees. Forsythia grows along the north edge of the cemetery and euonymous vines cover much of the ground.

The oldest gravemarkers, four limestone tablets with cathedral tops, mark the graves of members of the Hibler family. Ten white marble tablets mark other Hibler graves. They are carved with clasped hands, flowers, doves and an anchor. Two large granite block monuments and two square marble columns memorialize the Fitzgeralds.

History and Significance: established 1845.

This little family cemetery is located on a bend in Mason Road, near where Hibler's Creek crosses Mason Road, between Hibler Avenue and Hibler Road. It is in the center of Samuel Hibler's Spanish land grant, Survey 730. Samuel Hibler was a Pennsylvania Dutchman who came to this area by way of Kentucky in 1797.

Hibler had many grandchildren, two of whom married Washington and James Fitzgerald. The Hiblers were affiliated with the Presbyterian Church, and the Hiblers and Fitzgeralds helped to establish the Hibler Public School in 1846.

The first burial in this cemetery was William Hibler, aged 58, who died in 1845. The last burial was Lucy Fitzgerald, who died in 1921, at age 76.

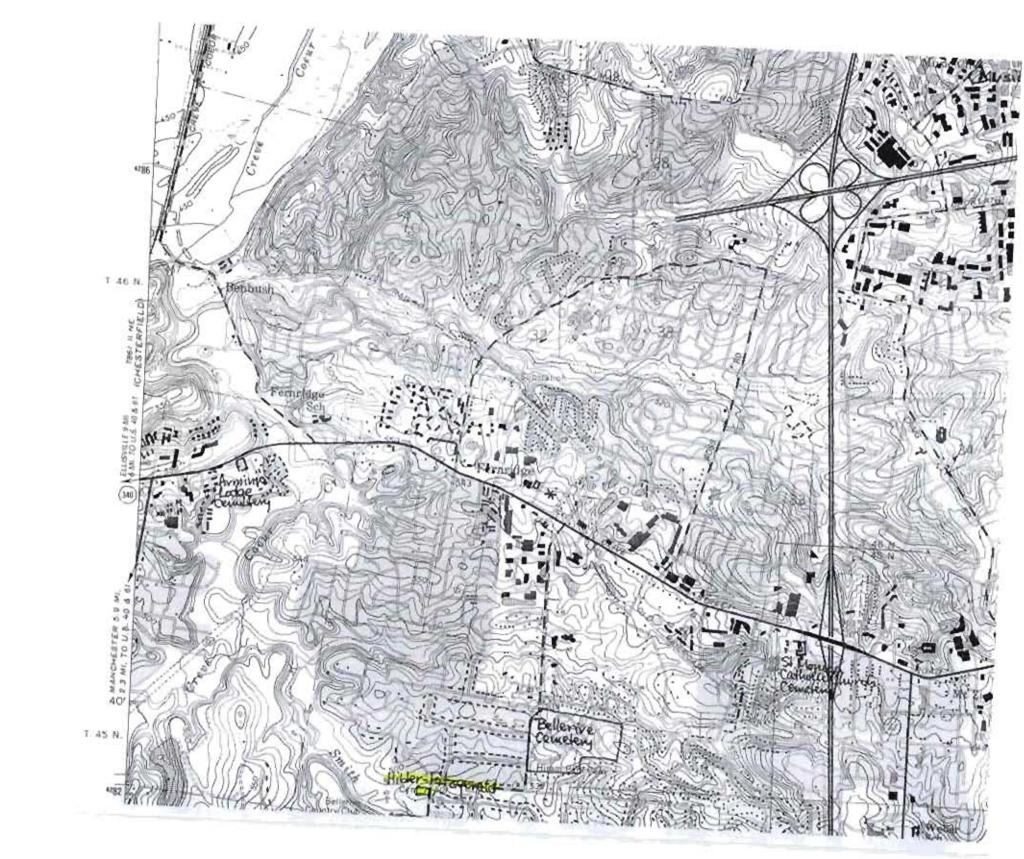
Sources:

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Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 47.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 38-39.

Old Cemeteries of St. Louis County, Mo., Vol. I; St. Louis: St. Louis Genealogical Society, 1982. p. 212.





HOLY CROSS CEMETERY

Location:

16200 Manchester Rd. Wildwood, Mo.

Owner:

Catholic Cemeteries of the Archdiocese of

St. Louis

4445 Lindell Blvd. St. Louis, Mo. 63108

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 23U240023, 23U240032.

Legal Description: 52.61 acres in Section 6, Twp 44, R 4.

Description: 52.61 acres.

On the western frontier of suburban sprall, Holy Cross Cemetery, the newest cemetery in St. Louis County, climbs a wide open hill on the south side of Manchester Road. A fifty-foot high stainless steel cross marks the entrance. Directly behind the entrance, near the top of the hill, stands a modern, rough black granite community mausoleum and chapel. Monumental, modern, steel sculptures of Mary, Jesus, and the cross hang on the front of the mausoleum and chapel.

The large, modern, granite block grave markers run in straight rows, north and south, across the hillside. The markers stand back-to-back, some facing east and some facing west. A row of granite markers flush to the ground runs between each double row of large block markers. Young maples, ashes, larches, oaks, and ornamental pear trees stand evenly between the large block grave markers to provide shade. A row of young white pines and larch trees serve as a buffer along Manchester Road.

A temporary wooden office building stands across the drive behind the mausoleum, and a metal equipment barn stands at the end of the drive at the bottom of the hill toward the back. Hillside crypts climb the hill east of the mausoleum.

It is surprising how many young people are buried in this cemetery. At the edge of the woods, on the top of the hill, on the south side of the cemetery, lie the graves of two teenagers. The graves are cluttered with loving memories: toys, angels, flower pots, rocks, pinwheels, bottles of Sprite, school records, glass beads, a backpack, and a wind chime. Other graves for young people contain enameled photographs on the grave stones, lanterns, a basket of bird seed, stuffed animals, and pumpkins for Halloween. The pain of untimely loss, of arrested youth, is palpable in this cemetery. It made me want to hold my children and thank God that they survived the 1980s and 1990s, decades that were devastating to youth. The unusual prevalence of death among young people in the 1980s and 1990s is not as noticable in older cemeteries, because the graves of young people are surrounded by the many graves of older people from years gone by.

History and Significance: established 1986.

In 1911 the little settlement of Grover, 26 miles west of St. Louis on the Manchester Road, had a general store, a blacksmith shop, a saloon, and a total population of forty. The rolling hills were dedicated to farming, and Eatherton Road led south to the lime kilns of the Glenco Lime and Cement Company on a spur of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Toward the

end of the twentieth century, developers replaced the farms with modern houses, condominiums, and strip malls. Roads were widened to accomodate commuters. Small country churches in these rural communities grew dramatically.

In 1983 the Catholic Cemeteries of the Archdiocese of St. Louis purchased 52.61 acres on Manchester Road in Grover for a new Catholic cemetery. The land had been part of the farm of William Eatherton, and then the farm of Robert Speer.

Until 1978, the Archdiocese of St. Louis owned all Catholic property within the region: churches and cemeteries, but each parish maintained its own cemetery. In addition to the small parish churchyards, the Archdiocese provided two large Archdiocesan cemeteries: Calvary Cemetery in north St. Louis and Sts. Peter and Paul Cemetery, now called Resurrection Cemetery, in south St. Louis County. Then in 1978 Cardinal Carberry established the Catholic Cemeteries of the Archdiocese of St. Louis to own, maintain, and operate all the cemeteries of the Archdiocese.

In 1986 the Catholic Cemeteries of the Archdiocese of St. Louis opened Holy Cross Cemetery on Manchester Road, to provide a third, large, Archdiocesan Cemetery to serve the growing population of west St. Louis County, where Catholic churches do not have their own cemeteries.

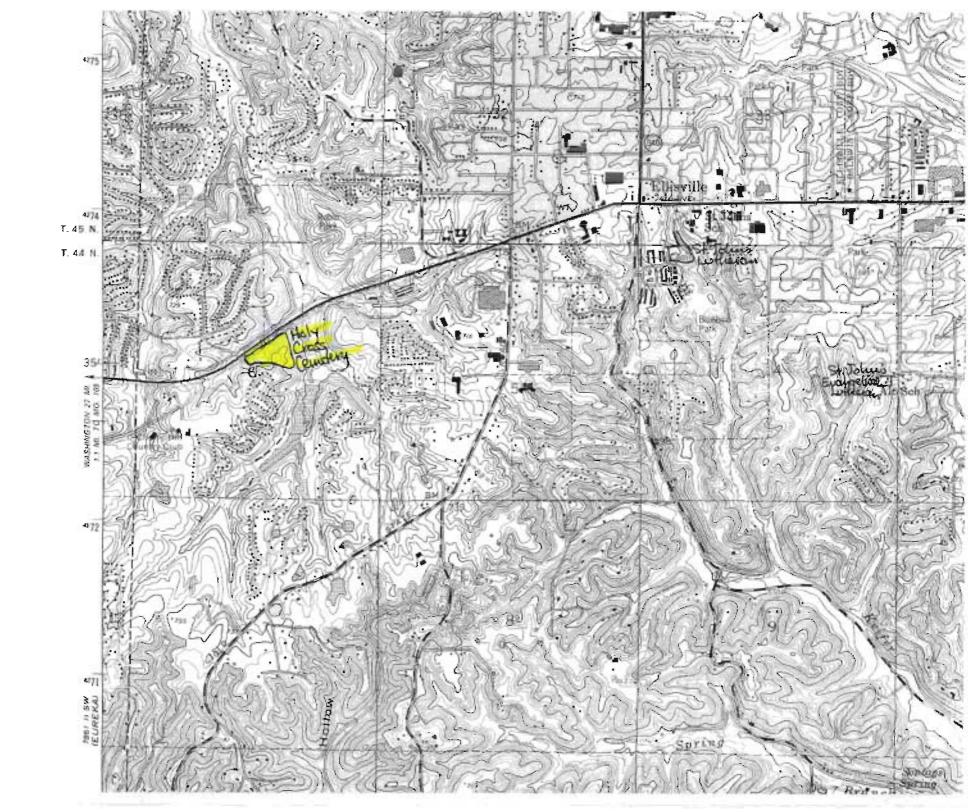
Sources:

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 10-11.

Thomas, William L.; History of St. Louis County, Missouri, Vol. I; St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 389.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Book 7567, p. 2214.

Catholic Cemeteries Brochure.







HOPE AND EBENEZER CEMETERIES

Location: 5909 Hornecker Rd. Pacific, Mo. 63069

Owner:
Hope Cemetery Association and Ebenezer Cemetery Association 5909 Hornecker Rd.
Pacific, Mo. 63069

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 30X320036, 30X320027.

Legal Description: 1 acre: Part of Lot 6 of Louis Robert Subdivision, located on W line of Hornecker Rd., at intersection of the S line of Lot 6.

1 acre: Part of Lot 6 of Louis Robert Subdivision, located on the W line of Hornecker Rd., 308 feet N of S line of Lot 6.

Description: 2 acres.

Where Wengler Road meets Hornecker Road, south of the village of Allenton, the valley opens out onto vast fields of farmland along Hornecker Road. Just north of where the roads meet, on Hornecker Road, stands a house and next to it stands a woods. The woods is all that is left of Hope and Ebenezer Cemeteries. The tall oaks and cedars shade the cemeteries and the ground is covered with periwinkle. Three granite tombstones hide among the underbrush, and other fieldstones may be marking graves.

History and Significance: established 1901.

Meramec Township, in the southwest corner of St. Louis County, was settled by pioneers from Virginia and Kentucky who took advantage of the rolling hills along the winding Meramec River to raise fruit and livestock. Southern sympathies were so strong during the Civil War that a stretch of the Meramec River just north and east of Allenton was known as "Rebel Bend." After the war, the cultivation of hemp and tobacco was discontinued with the end of slavery; and wheat, corn, potatoes, apples, peaches, thoroughbred race horses, and Holstein cattle became the economic staples. Local apples became popular: "Aunt Susan's Favorite" and the large yellow and russet apples grown on the Coleman farm. By the turn of the century the large orchards and dairy farms bore names like: "The Oaks," "Deep Spring Farm," "Cedar Groves," "Paradise Pastures," and "Pevely Dairy."

The village of Allenton lay 32 miles west of St. Louis on the Missouri Pacific and Frisco Railroads. It was situated in a strikingly beautiful valley. There Thomas Allen operated a grist-mill and a saw-mill; Frederick Wengler, from Dusseldorf on the Rhine, operated a general store and post office; George Renneberg operated the stockyards; and others operated a blacksmith shop, a meat shop, and a saloon. The City of St. Louis had built the Allenton Poor Farm on 300 acres on the north side of Allenton, but after the City separated from the County in 1876, the City finally sold the Poor Farm to Dr. C. W. Crowley, a veterinarian, who developed it into a horse hospital and stock farm, raising race horses.

Former slaves worked at the large livestock farms and orchards and in the rock quarries nearby. African Americans attended the old school just west of Allenton and worshipped at the African Methodist Episcopal Church near the railroad on the west end of

town.

By the turn of the century, former slaves were no longer being buried in the family graveyards of the families that had owned them, so it became necessary to establish an African American cemetery. Two small cemeteries were established on Hornecker Road, on land that St. Louis County had purchased from Thomas Allen for the Capital School Fund. On June 20, 1901, Robert Wengler, William Klinger, and George Renneberg, acting as trustees for the Hope Cemetery Association of Allenton, purchased one acre on Hornecker Road to be used as a burial ground, presumably for whites. That same day, E. Vallee, John L. Cooper, and Joseph Thomas, acting as trustees for the Ebenezer Cemetery Association of Allenton, purchased one acre on Hornecker Road, right next to Hope Cemetery, to be used as a burial ground, presumably for blacks. Joseph Thomas was an African American who lived in Allenton and E. Vallee was an African American living in Allenton whose son, Louis, was a Pullman Porter.

The whites probably never used Hope Cemetery, for they could be buried in the Allenton Cemetery on Fox Creek Lane. African Americans, on the other hand, continued to use Ebenezer Cemetery long after they had all moved from the area. Older residents of the area recall African American funeral processions bringing the caskets of those who had moved to St. Louis to find work, back to the beautiful Allenton valley to be buried. And they remember family members returning on Memorial Day to tend the graves in Ebenezer Cemetery.

Sources:

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 31, 33.

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Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County, Vol II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p. 1917-1923.

Thomas, William L.; *History of St. Louis County, Missouri, Vol. I;* St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 210, 393.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Book 127, p. 203.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Book 130, p. 424.

Mercer, Joyce; "Hope and Ebenezer Cemeteries;" unpublished notes, 1996.

Conversations with Margery Mahler, Sue Reed, Mayo Votaw, and Rose Wallach Bukowsky.

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IMMANUEL LUTHERAN CEMETERY

Location: 646 N. Warson Rd. Creve Coeur, Mo. 63141 Owner: Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church 9733 Olive Boulevard Olivette, Mo. 63132

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 17M330343

Legal Description: 1.4 acres in Section 6, Twp 45, R 6.

Description: 1.4 acres.

As Warson Road climbs the hill to Olive Street Road, the old Immanuel Lutheran Church Cemetery blankets the peak of the hill on the east side of the road. A new asphalt drive leads around the perimeter of the little churchyard, with chainlink and picket fences separating the backyards of suburban homes from the cemetery.

Tall, old marble and granite obelisks, draped obelisks, and square columns with urns on top cluster in family groups at the top of the hill. Faded marble tabletstones, inscribed in German, and gray granite blocks and pillow markers run north and south across the hill, facing east. The old marble tabletstones are carved with lovely images: lambs, doves, flowers, clasped hands, crowns, hands pointing to Heaven, shields, vines, crosses, and an angel carrying a child to Heaven. There is a large cast concrete cross with an enamel photograph.

The hillside is well cared for. Two tall cedars stand near the top of the hill near Warson Road, and a large linden tree shades the southeast corner of the cemetery near the bottom of the hill. The old church is gone. The new Immanuel Lutheran Church is up on Olive Street Road, making this little churchyard a surprising feature of the landscape.

History and Significance: established 1844.

The German Protestants who immigrated to Missouri in the late 1830s were Evangelicals, embracing both the Lutheran and Reformed doctrines. Those who settled on farms in Central Township, west of Clayton, established four closely related Evangelical and Lutheran churches, each with its own cemetery.

The earliest German Protestant organization was the German Evangelical Church of the Holy Ghost, established in St. Louis in 1834. A few years later twenty families from the Stratmann area at Olive Street Road and Warson in Central Township asked Reverend G. W. Wall of Holy Ghost Congregation to help them start a church. He rode out and held weekday services once a month in various homes.

On November 4, 1838, the German farmers established the German Evangelical Congregation of River Des Peres. Reverend Louis Edward Nollau, a former missionary to the Indians in St. Charles, became the pastor. In 1841 Reverend E. Arcularius became the pastor of the German Evangelical Congregation of the River Des Peres. Reverend Nollau was preaching at other German Evangelical churches, and in 1843 he and Reverend Wall formed the Evangelical Synod of the West. It later became the Evangelical Synod of North America and spawned many churches in St. Louis and St. Louis County.

Out in Central Township, in 1843, a disagreement arose over where to build a church.

The majority of the congregation wanted to build it in Des Peres and decided on a location on Ballas Road, a short distance south of Manchester Road. They continued to meet at the Des Peres Presbyterian Church until 1846, when they built a square log church at the site on Ballas Road and dedicated the churchyard as a cemetery.

In September of 1843 a minority of the original congregation organized a new church nearer their farms at Olive and Warson in the area called Stratmann. They built a square log church and named it the German United Lutheran Reformed St. Paul's Church in Central Township, and they dedicated their churchyard as a cemetery.

Then in June of 1844 some of the members separated from that church to form the Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel Church at the end of Old Bonhomme Road near Warson Road. In 1848 another split occurred between the contentious Germans, when the pastor and a majority of the members of the German Evangelical Congregation of River Des Peres left the little log church on Ballas Road south of Manchester and formed a new church on Ballas Road north of Clayton Road. They named the new church the German Evangelical Zion Church on Ballas Road. In 1849 the few remaining members of the original church on Ballas south of Manchester changed the name of their church to the Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Congregation in Des Peres, indicating that the disagreements had been over doctrine as well as location.

The group that formed the Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel Church at the end of Old Bonhomme Road in 1844 had for its first pastor Johann F. Buenger, who lived in St. Louis and came out to preach at Immanuel every other Sunday. He left to organize Immanuel Lutheran Church at 11th and Franklin in St. Louis in 1848. The congregation built a parsonage next to their square log church on Warson Road and dedicated the land around the church and parsonage as a cemetery. They covered their log church with wood siding and painted it white.

From the beginning, Immanuel operated a parochial school, at first in the parsonage, and then in the church. The congregation purchased one acre on Olive Street Road in 1881, where they built a new red brick Gothic Revival church in 1883. A new church was dedicated in 1955. The congregation continued to use the old church in the middle of the cemetery as the school until 1961, when the school moved to a new building next to the church on Olive Street Road. The old church and parsonage are gone from Warson Road now, but church members continue to use and care for the little cemetery there.

Sources:

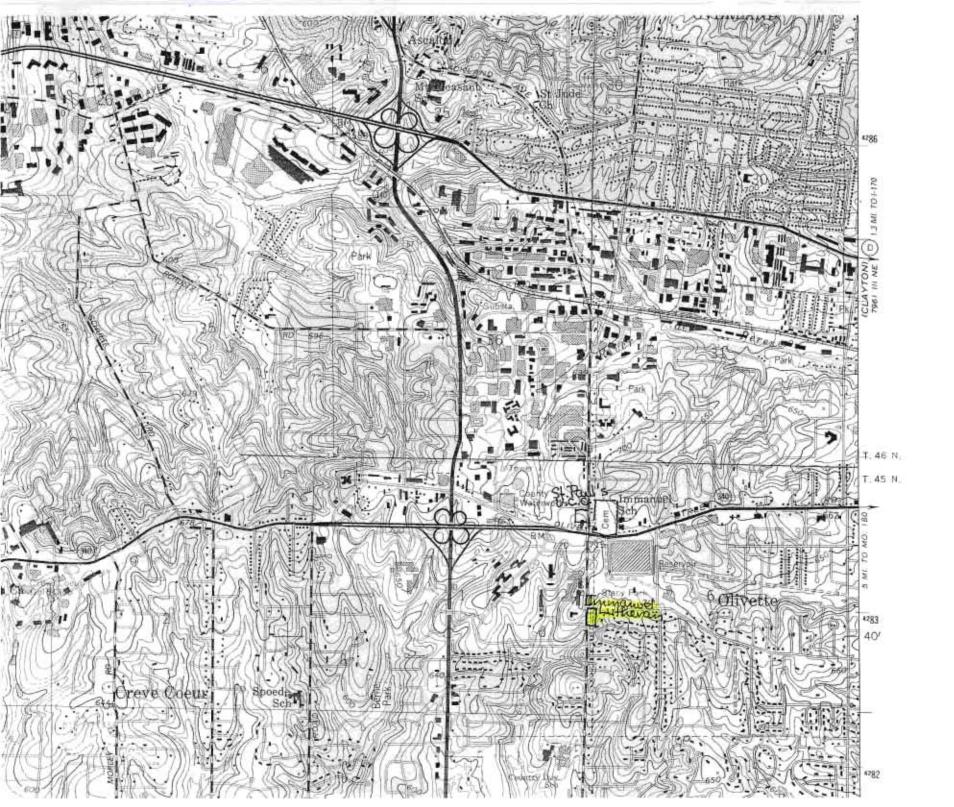
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One Hunderd Fifty Years; St. Louis: Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1994. p. 10, 13, 16-17, 24.







JEFFERSON BARRACKS NATIONAL CEMETERY

Location: 2900 Sheridan Road Jefferson Barracks, Mo. 63125 Owner:
Department of Veterans Affairs 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20420

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 29G110011, 30H640018.

Legal Description: 40. 36 acres in Jefferson Barracks Military Reservation.

253 acres in Survey 3340, Twp 43, R 7.

Description: 293.86 acres.

The national cemetery at Jefferson Barracks was originally part of the old U.S. Army military post on the bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River, south of the city of St. Louis. It has grown to form a huge L, with the top of the L pointing east.

The oldest part of the cemetery lies at the top of the L, in the eastern part of the cemetery. The Old Post Cemetery, right on the bluff above the Mississippi, and the Civil War and post-Civil War additions behind it to the west are laid out like an old municipal cemetery or churchyard, with straight roadways between rectangular sections in which the graves lie in straight rows running north and south and the tombstones face east. Tall, old oaks, pines, elms, ashes, cedars, hawthornes, and sweet gum trees shade the old part of the national cemetery. Marble tabletstones and marble and granite obelisks, square columns, sarcophagai, and large block monuments stand here and there among the rows of uniform military grave markers. All of the tombstones from the Civil War years onward are standard white marble military issue tabletstones with curved tops, except for the tombstones of Confederate soldiers which have pointed tops. The Confederate soldiers are buried together in Sections 19 through 22, and 66 and 67. A low stone wall descends to form a retaining wall around three sides of the Old Post Cemetery, and outside the retaining wall, a stone wall runs along the perimeter on the north, east, and south sides of the pre-World War II national cemetery.

The original entrance to the cemetery, a double wrought iron gate between square stone pylons, stands in a valley below the retaining wall in the northeast corner of the cemetery, adjacent to the old military post on the north and the River Road on the east. A long cow barn of brick covered with stucco stands just inside the gate. When the original entrance and the stone walls were constructed in the 1870s, North Drive, Middle Drive, and Circle Drive were laid out in the gently winding manner typical of roads in a Rural cemetery of the Victorian era. A tall flagpole rises from the center of the island created by Circle Drive. The American flag, here, and the flag inside the new main entrance fly at half-mast until after the last burial of the day.

The old part of the national cemetery, from before World War II, consists of 40 acres. Near the highest point in those 40 acres, slightly west of the center, stands the old brick lodge and administration building. It has an open portico across the front, and a long brick maintenance garage projects from the back. Their bricks are painted gray. Near the old administration building three large Civil War cannon barrels are planted vertically, pointing skyward, as monuments.

Seven major monuments, commissioned by groups wishing to honor the patriotic sacrifice of our soldiers, grace the older part of the national cemetery.

A rough granite monument with a polished face stands in Section 14. It reads:

In memory of the unknown dead

1861-1865

On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents to spread
While glory guards with solumn sound
The bivouac of the dead.
Dedicated by Annie Wittenmyer Tent No. 3
Daughters of Veterans USA, St. Louis, Mo.

A large boulder of Missouri red granite stands in Old Post Section 1. Its bronze plaque reads:

Memorial to the unknown soldiers who died in camp between 1806 and 1826 at Fort Bellefontaine which was on the Missouri River bluffs near St. Louis. In 1826 this cantonment was closed and the troops removed to Jefferson Barracks. The remains of the officers and soldiers were reinterred in the National Cemetery by the U.S. Government, April 15, 1904. Erected by the St. Louis Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, November 1904.

The Minnesota monument, a heroic bronze female figure holding a wreath, stands on a high granite pedestal on a small circular island in the center of the intersection of Longstreet and Monument Drives, near the old administration building. The inscription on its base reads:

Erected A.D. 1922 by the State of Minnesota In memory of her soldiers here buried who lost their lives in the service of the United States In the war for the preservation of the Union A.D. 1861-1865.

In the 1920s the state of Minnesota erected a monument in each of the national cemeteries where Minnesota soldiers of the Civil War are buried.

A marble obelisk stands in Section 57, west of the old administration building, honoring the memory of 175 soldiers of the 56th United States Colored Infantry who died of cholera contracted on the steamboat taking them to St. Louis to be mustered out of the service in 1866. The inscription carved on the obelisk reads:

To the memory of 175 non commissioned officers and privates of the 56 U.S.C. Infty.

Died of cholera in August 1866.

A bronze plaque at the bottom of the obelisk reads:

1863 1866

56th U.S. Colored Infantry Their memory will not perish Brigadier General N. B. Buford

July 27, 1864

This monument and remains were removed from Quarantine Station, Mo. by authority of War Department collaborating with Citizens Committee and dedicated May, 1939.

Joseph E. Mitchell, Chairman

A rough granite monument, 69 inches tall and 40 inches wide, stands in Section 66 where Confederate soldiers are buried. The inscription on its smooth face reads:

To the Confederate dead 1861-1865

Who knows but it may be given to us after this life,

To meet again in the old quarters, to play chess and draughts,

To get up soon to answer the morning roll call,

To fall in at the tap of the drum for drill and dress parade

And again to hastily don our war gear

While the monotonous patter of the long roll summons to battle?

Who knows but again the old flags, ragged and torn,

Snapping in the wind, may face each other and flutter,

Pursuing and pursued, while the cries of victory fill a summer day

And after the battle, then the slain and wounded will arise,

And all will get together under the two flags, all sound and well,

And there will be talking and laughter and cheers,

And all will say: Did it not seem real?

Was it not as in the old days?

After the Civil War, First Sergeant Berry Greenwood Benson of the 1st South Carolina Battalion of Sharpshooters wrote the words of the inscription. On the back of the monument appear these words:

Erected by the Jefferson Barracks Civil War Historical Association; the Missouri Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans; and the Missouri Society Military Order of the Stars and Bars.

In 1995 the Julia Dent Grant Tent #16 of the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War dedicated a much taller granite monument in Sections 12 and 13. Its inscription reads:

Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War In loving memory of our valiant ancestors Who fought to preserve the Union With loyalty to God, Country, and Flag For a just and lasting peace. 1861 1865 The following year the same ladies of the Julia Dent Grant Tent #16, Daughters of the Union Veterans of the Civil War, dedicated another, shorter, rough granite monument in Section 13 to honor the Union women of the Civil War. The words carved on its face read:

Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War To honor the Union women Who fought on the battlefields, Nursed the sick and dying, and sacrificed their own lives to preserve our nation. Lest we forget. 1861

The Jefferson Barracks Army Post was deactivated in 1946. The north part of the army post became a St. Louis County park, the center part of the post became the local headquarters for the Missouri Army National Guard, and in 1948, 155 acres on the south side of the old army post were added to the northwest side of the national cemetery. In 1954 the Veterans Administration deeded 115 acres from the V.A. Hospital to the national cemetery, the southwestern sections.

The cemetery personnel cut the oak forest that covered the rolling hills of the large additions to the national cemetery as sections were needed. They replaced the forest with vast, open, sunny lawns and winding roads, creating a lawn park cemetery. Specimen oaks, pines, ashes, larches, hawthornes sycamores, and linden trees shade parts of each section of the cemetery. Uniform white marble tombstones march in straight rows running north and south or east and west over the hills and valleys, creating a dazzeling diagonal pattern in the sun.

In 1973 the Office of Construction of the Veterans Administration constructed a modern main entrance on Sheridan Road in the center of the northern edge of the large addition to the national cemetery. The new entrance has double wrought iron gates opening on either side of a boulevard, and in the boulevard, between the gates, stands a large Bedford stone tablet on which a large polished black granite eagle spreads its wings. The boulevard leads to an island where a tall flagpole flies the American flag at half-mast until after the last funeral of the day. Also in 1973, the Office of Construction of the Veterans Administration built the modern administration building of vertical bricks with an open colonnaded portico on all four sides, on the west side of the boulevard. That same year the Veterans Administration also built three low brick buildings, forming a maintenance complex, on Gentry Road and Miravalle Drive, west of the new administration building.

In a wooded valley just west of the maintenance complex stands a striking, tall, narrow, modern, frame chapel with a beautiful stained glass skylight by Robert Frei. The Office of Construction of the Veterans Administration designed and built the chapel in 1978.

History and Significance: established 1826, became a national cemetery 1863.

Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1998, as a primary memorial to the military history of the United States, and because it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. It began as the post burial ground when Jefferson Barracks Military Post was established in 1826, six days after the death of Thomas Jefferson. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln named Jefferson Barracks one of the 14 original national cemeteries by Executive Order, and in 1866 the Executive Order was made official by an Act of Congress.

The Jefferson Barracks military post was established October 23, 1826, to replace Fort Bellefontaine on the Missouri River, because Fort Bellefontaine had become unhealthy and unsatisfactory. Jefferson Barracks was the first permanent military installation west of the Mississippi River. During the 1840s Jefferson Barracks was the largest military establishment in the United States. It served as a distribution center for troops and munitions destined for isolated posts scattered throughout the west.

On March 4, 1833, the first regiment of Dragoons of the United States Army was organized at Jefferson Barracks. Dragoons were redesignated calvary in 1861, and calvary companies became troops in 1883. Famous military leaders stationed at Jefferson Barracks before the Civil War included: Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States of America; Ulysses S. Grant, president of the United States; Nathan Boone, son of Daniel; Steven Watts Kearney, first governor of California; and Robert E. Lee, commanding general of the Confederate Army.

During the Civil War Jefferson Barracks was used as a military hospital under the command of the Surgeon General. After the Civil War it became the training school of the west. Soldiers trained there for the Indian wars, the Spanish American War, and World Wars I and II. World War II ended in 1945, and the military post at Jefferson Barracks was deactivated in 1946. Today Jefferson Barracks is used as the local headquarters of the Missouri National Guard, a St. Louis County park, and part of the national cemetery.

After the new military post was established at Jefferson Barracks, General Henry Atkinson, the first commanding officer of the post, selected the site for a burial ground several hundred yards south of the parade grounds across a small valley. Elizabeth Ann Lash, the infant daughter of a garrison officer, was the first to be buried in the post burial ground in 1827. The second burial was a young second lieutenant who died in January 1828.

A crude wooden fence enclosed the old post cemetery to keep out wild animals. Soldiers of the garrison maintained the little cemetery, cutting the woods, digging the graves, and erecting the grave markers, usually wooden headboards. Family members or friends trimmed the weeds and planted ground cover and flowers. But when family or friends were transferred or moved on, graves became abandoned.

During the Civil War there was a dramatic increase in burials of soldiers wounded in battle and transported to the military hospital at Jefferson Barracks. On March 19, 1863, the Headquarters of the Department of the Missouri, at St. Louis, ordered that officers and soldiers dying in the vicinity be interred at Jefferson Barracks. The order stipulated that ten acres, including the old graveyard, be laid out with streets and alleys for the purpose. Also in 1863, by Executive Order, President Abraham Lincoln designated Jefferson Barracks and 13 other battlegrounds, army post cemeteries, and military hospital cemeteries as national cemeteries. In 1866 an Act of Congress made the designation permanent.

After the war, officers of the Quartermasters Department were charged with concentrating the remains of Union soldiers from various battlefields and isolated graveyards into the national cemeteries. In 1869 Quartermasters reinterred the remains of 10,217 Union soldiers at Jefferson Barracks from Mason City, Patterson, Greenville, Bloomfield, Huntsville, Jefferson City, and from the Wesleyan and Christ Church Cemeteries in St. Louis. The soldiers from the Wesleyan and Christ Church Cemeteries had died in St. Louis hospitals.

Sylvanus A. Beeman, the first superintendent of Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery, employed the design elements described by William Saunders, his counterpart at the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. They used uniform, nine-inch-high marble headstones to evoke "simple grandeur." The uniform headstones led the eye "gradually from one object to another, in easy harmony, avoiding abrupt contrasts and unexpected features." They no longer allowed tall obelisks or unique grave markers, the kind that stand in the Old Post Cemetery and break the spell of simple grandeur. Saunders said he used a repetition of common place objects to evoke a solemn atmosphere complimenting the sublime scenery. He wanted to avoid intricacy and variety of parts. He wanted to refrain from any display of ornamentation in order to produce an impression "not like the tricklings of a brook, but rather like the collected waters of the ocean." Saunders wanted scenery that would mature into a quiet and harmonious beauty. He was against a proliferation of roads or of plantings, either of which would lead to clutter and confusion. And Sylvanus Beeman followed his example.

In 1870 Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs asked Frederick Law Olmsted, architect of Central Park in New York and head of the U.S. Sanitary Commission during the Civil War, for help with planting in the new national cemeteries. Olmsted recommended that the general design of the cemeteries be "studiously simple." He said that the "main object should be to establish permanent dignity and tranquility." The decision of the government to mark graves with simple, uniform markers in straight rows across rolling, grassy fields created a heightened sense of democracy.

At first the soldiers were buried in the national cemetery by state. Thus the national cemetery expanded west from the Old Post Cemetery in small sections, each section reserved for a particular state, for unknown soldiers from Quarantine Island, for Colored soldiers, and for Confederate soldiers. The roads between the small, rectangular, Civil War sections are straight and narrow.

Over the years land was subtracted from Jefferson Barracks Army Post and added to the national cemetery, several acres at a time. In 1937 the cemetery contained 29 acres, and nine more acres were added during World War II. After the military post closed, 155 acres were transferred from Jefferson Barracks to the national cemetery in 1948, and then the Veterans Administration transferred 115 acres from the V. A. Hospital to the national cemetery in 1954. The two post-war additions were laid out in large, open sections with winding roads that follow the contours of the land.

In 1872 cemetery personnel constructed a stone wall around the perimeter of the Old Post Cemetery and its Civil War additions. They built a double-hung wrought iron entrance gate supported by square stone pylons in the northeast corner of the national cemetery where the valley opens onto the River Road, and they built a stone retaining wall to support the bluff from which the Old Post Cemetery overlooks the Mississippi River. Also in 1872 the cemetery personnel constructed a long brick tool house and garage near the center of the national cemetery. In 1895 they built a brick lodge with an open porch across the front adjacent to the long tool house and garage. Originally a residence, the lodge was used as the cemetery administration building from 1934 to 1974.

Following the two large additions of land to the national cemetery, the Office of Construction of the Veterans Administration designed and built a new, modern, main entrance

on Sheridan Road in 1973. As part of the same project the Office of Construction built a modern administration building just inside the new entrance, and they built a maintenance complex of three brick buildings west of the new administration building.

In 1978 a group of mothers and fathers who lost children in the Korean and Vietnam Wars led by Peter S. Miravalle, donated a modern, frame, non-sectarian chapel. It was designed by the Office of Construction of the Veterans Administration, in a wooded valley west of the maintenance complex on Miravalle Drive. The chapel contains a stained glass skylight created by Robert Frei.

Around 1870, the first monuments were erected in the national cemetery, eight cast iron seacoast artillary cannon barrels planted vertically on concrete bases throughout the cemetery. Only three of those original cannon barrel monuments remain. In addition, seven major monuments grace various sections of the old Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery. They were donated over many years to memorialize specific groups from our military history.

The rough granite Memorial to the Unknown Dead, standing in Section 14 on the south side of the old cemetery, was donated by the Annie Wittenmyer Tent No. 3, Daughters of Veterans USA, St. Louis, Mo. It honors the hundreds of unidentified soldiers from the Civil War buried in Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery, and was probably donated soon after the war.

The Fort Bellefontaine Monument, a red granite boulder, was donated by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1904, when the remains of the soldiers who had been buried at the old Fort Bellefontaine Post Cemetery on the Missouri River were reinterred at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery.

The lovely Minnesota Monument, a tall bronze woman standing on a high granite pedestal and holding a wreath of flowers, was erected by the state of Minnesota in 1922, to honor the memory of the soldiers from Minnesota who died during the Civil War and were buried at Jefferson Barracks. In the 1920s the state of Minnesota erected a monument in each of the national cemeteries where her sons who died in the Civil War lay buried.

The U.S. Colored Troops Monument, a marble obelisk standing in Section 57, was moved to the national cemetery from Quarantine Island in 1939 by a Citizens Committee headed by Joseph E. Mitchell, owner of the *St. Louis Argus*, a black weekly newspaper. The monument honors the 56th U.S. Colored Infantry Regiment which was organized at St. Louis on August 12, 1863, as the 3rd Arkansas Infantry Regiment, and served at Helena, arkansas, and at Little Rock. They fought with Brigadier General Napoleon Bonaparte Buford at Wallace's Ferry and at Big Creek, Arkansas. Buford said of the 56th Regiment: "Their memory will not perish." The 56th traveled aboard two steamboats from Helena, Arkansas, to St. Louis, to be mustered out of the service on September 15, 1866. During the trip several men died of an undiagnosed disease. When the steamer arrived at St. Louis the regimental commander, Colonel Charles Bentzoni, kept the soldiers on board overnight. The next morning it was clear that the regiment had cholera, and the steamer was ordered to Quarantine Island. The unit lost 178 enlisted men and one officer to cholera. If Bentzoni had allowed the men into the city on the night of their arrival, the results would have been devastating to St. Louis.

The Memorial to the Confederate Dead with its poignant prose poem, standing between the Confederate soldiers in Section 66, was donated by the Jefferson Barracks Civil War Historical Association, the Missouri Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and the Military Order of the Stars and Bars, in 1988.

The tall Memorial to the Union Dead, located in Sections 12 and 13, was erected by the Julia Dent Grant Tent #16, Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, in 1995.

The Memorial to Honor Women of the Civil War, in Section 13, was donated by the Julia Dent Grant Tent #16, Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War in 1996.

Some of the superintendents who have cared for Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery over the years include:

Sylvanus A. Beeman, the first superintendent.

Martin M. Burke, died in 1900.

Edward L. Past, 1906-1911, former superintendent of Andersonville Natl. Cemetery.

B. A. Brinkley, Super. 1929, former Super. of Mound City Natl. Cemetery, Cairo, Ill.

Charles H. Hunter, superintendent in 1939.

Clarence H. Otis, superintendent in 1945.

Louis Hellmeyer, superintendent in 1949.

Eugene Taylor, superintendent in 1954.

Joseph V. Darby, superintendent in 1958.

Martin Corley, superintendent in 1962.

James Griffin, superintendent in 1963.

Walter M. Mick, superintendent in 1966.

William Boyer, superintendent in 1970s.

Ronald Houska, superintendent in 1980s.

Dallas Atchison, superintendent from 1985 to 1990.

Ralph Church, superintendent from 1990 to present.

Ralph Church is also in charge of the Mound City National Cemetery, the Jefferson City National Cemetery, the Alton National Cemetery, and the Alton Confederate Cemetery. Mr. Church has won several national awards for the condition of Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery.

Sources:

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Thomas, William L.; *History of St. Louis County, Missouri, Vol. I;* St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 414-415.

Sammartino, Therese; National Register of Historic Places Registration, Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery, 1998.

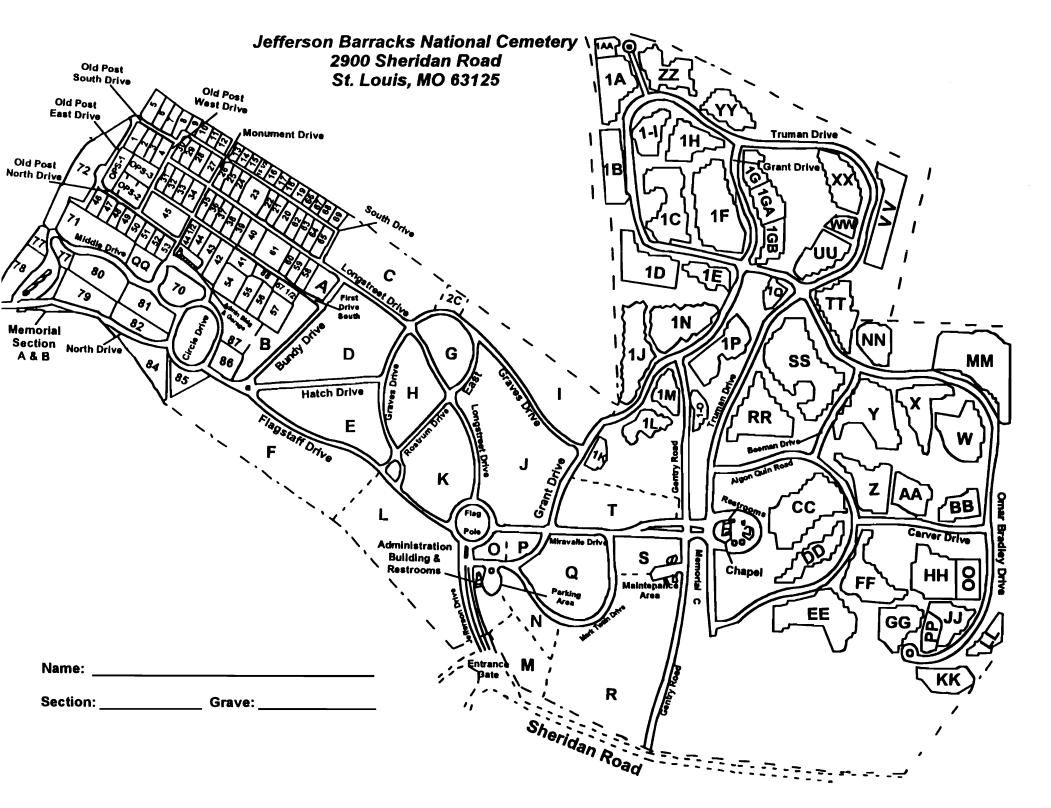
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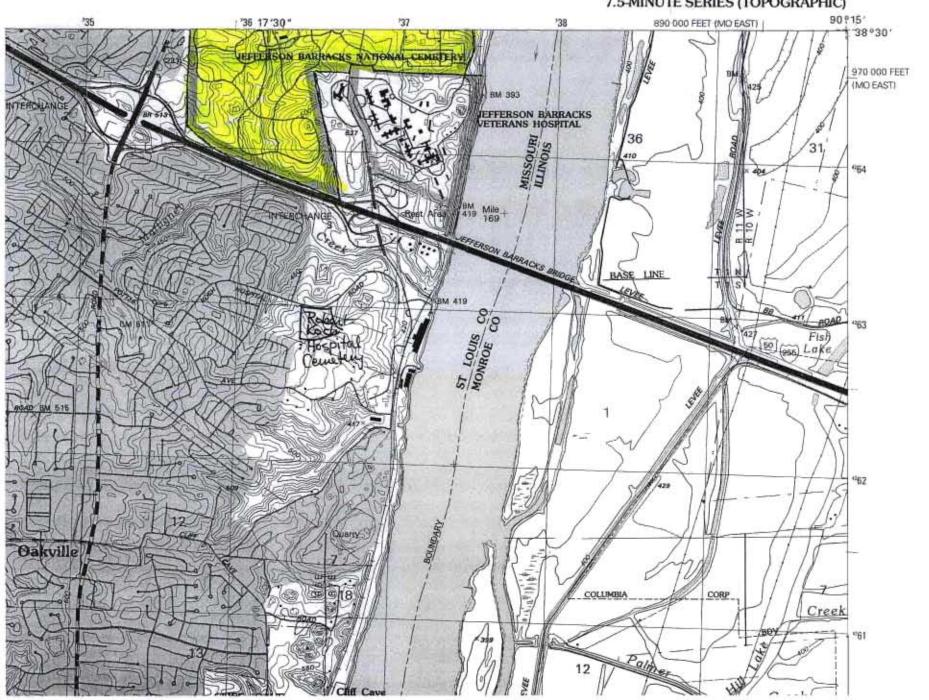
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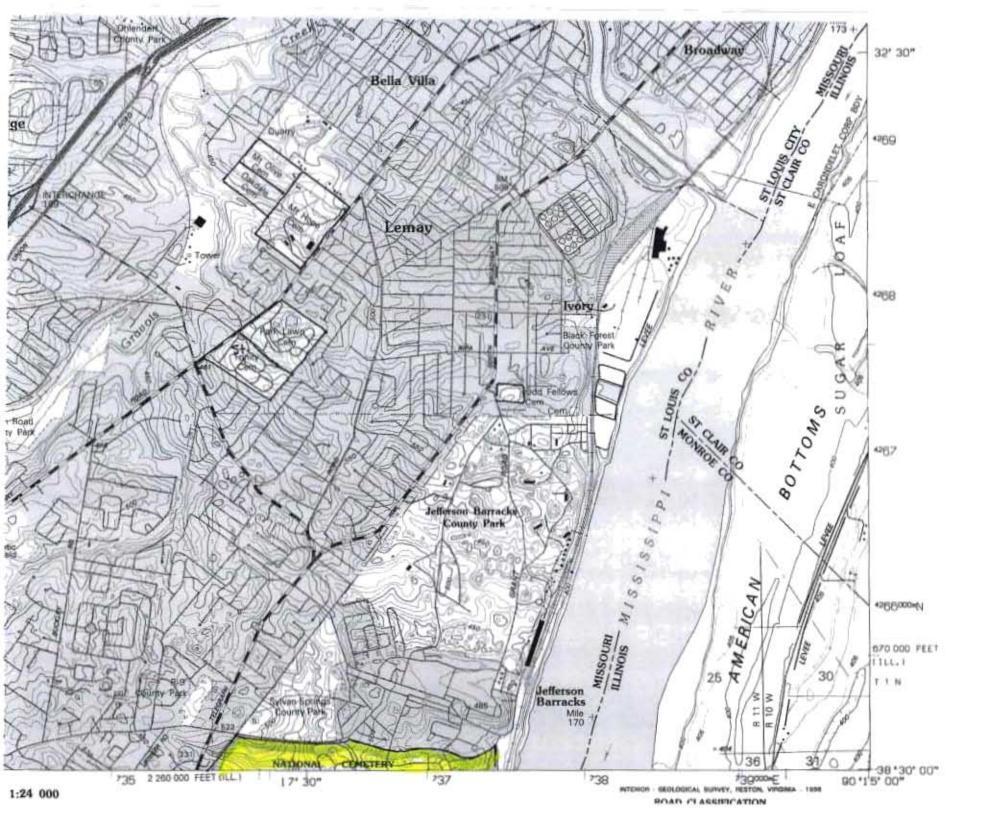
Conversation with Glenda Stockton, Jefferson Barracks Volunteer.

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OAKVILLE QUADRANGLE MISSOURI-ILLINOIS 7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)









ROBERT KOCH HOSPITAL CEMETERY

Location: 3950 Robert Koch Hospital Road St. Louis, Mo. 63129 Owner:
Bussen Quarries, Inc.
5000 Bussen Road
St. Louis, Mo. 63129

St. L. Co. Loc No.: 31H630052.

Legal Description: 37.2 acres in Survey 3119 and Survey 3317.

Description: 37.2 acres.

Turning off of Robert Koch Hospital Road into the property of the Oakville Elks Lodge #2726, a long asphalt drive leads to an old frame farmhouse, now the lodge of the Oakville Elks. The drive passes a beautiful green lawn and a grove of silver maples on the right (west.) A dense woods runs along the western edge of the undulating expanse of lawn. An ancient cottonwood tree towers over the woods and marks the location of a few tumbled marble and granite gravemarkers from 1905. They are all that remain to indicate the location of the huge municipal cemetery attached to the old Robert Koch Hospital, the city hospital for contageous diseases.

Infrared aerial photographs reveal thousands of caskets in uniform rows beneath the ground. On the other side of the long driveway, dense weeds, six feet high, obstruct the view of the Mississippi River far below. No Trespassing signs indicate that the bluffs along the east side of the driveway belong to Bussen Quarries.

History and Significance: established 1854.

In 1854 the City of St. Louis purchased 54 acres on the banks of the Mississippi River, one mile south of Jefferson Barracks, for a Quarantine Station. In those days most immigrants came to St. Louis from New Orleans by way of the river. Vessels coming up the river stopped at the Quarantine Station, and passengers were inspected for contageous diseases. Those suffering from pestilential diseases, such as cholera, yellow fever, typhus, and smallpox, were detained at the quarantine station and cared for there until they were well.

The long narrow property led west from the river bank, up over the cliffs, and west, halfway to Telegraph Road. The St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad ran along the river bank. Small frame buildings stood by the tracks on the river bank to house the sick. They were eventually replaced by larger structures on top of the hill to the west. An old stone inn or tavern on top of the hill served as the superintendent's residence. West of the frame wards and the superintendent's house lay a cemetery.

The Quarantine Station provided important isolation facilities during cholera epidemics and during outbreaks of Yellow Fever, especially the outbreak in 1878 which devastated Memphis. The Quarantine Hospital served the city well during smallpox epidemics, including the smallpox epidemic during the 1904 World's Fair. And the Quarantine Station housed an occasional leper.

In 1910 Dr. John C. Morfit, superintendent of the Quarantine Hospital, persuaded the City Hospital Board to allow him to treat tuberculosis patients at the Quarantine Hospital and

to change its name to the Robert Koch Hospital, in honor of the German doctor who discovered the tuberculosis bacillus.

Between 1907 and 1939 nineteen major buildings were constructed on the beautiful hospital campus on the bluffs overlooking the Mississippi, and Koch Hospital developed a fine reputation as a tuberculosis sanitarium. But after World War II new medicines made a sanitarium stay unnecessary for treating tuberculosis. From 1961 until 1983 the City of St. Louis used Koch Hospital as an assisted care facility for the indigent elderly.

Then in 1990, Bussen Quarries, Inc. purchased the property and had it rezoned for industrial use.

Over the years, those who died at the Quarantine Station and the Robert Koch Hospital were buried in the cemetery at the west end of the property. The cemetery also served as a Potter's Field. In 1856 the graves from the municipal cemetery at the present site of Benton Park were moved to the Quarantine Cemetery. During the cholera epidemic of 1866 hundreds of bodies were dumped indiscriminately into a large sink hole in the cemetery.

By 1900 there were 18,000 people buried at the Quarantine Cemetery. Most of the graves were marked with wooden headboards which have deteriorated and disappeared. The few granite grave markers which remain hidden in the woods date from after 1900. They give no indication of the number or location of the thousands of graves which lie hidden under the hill.

Sources:

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 55.

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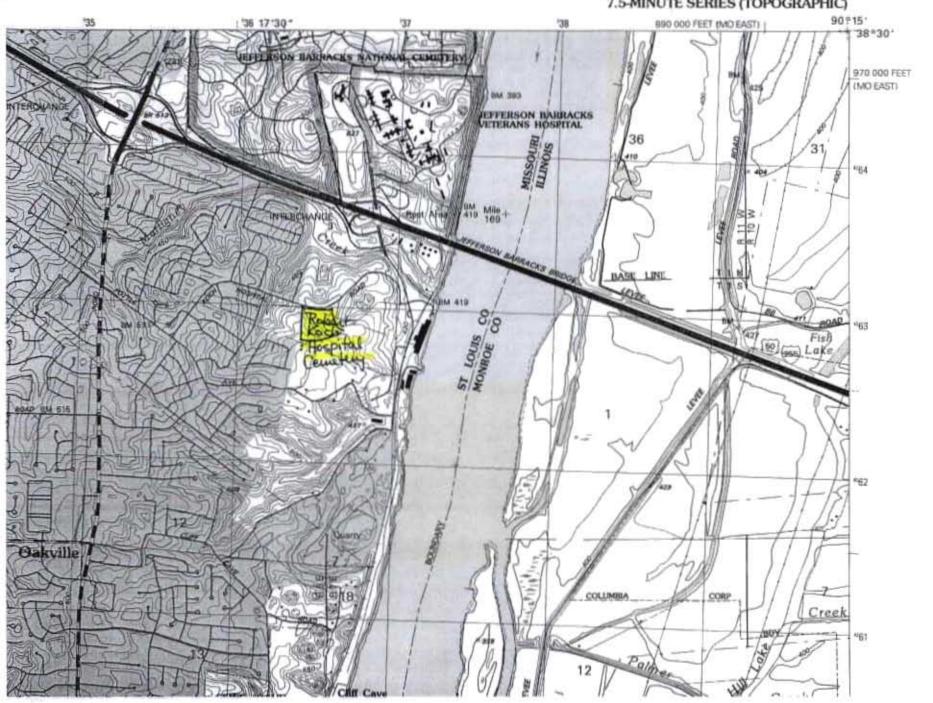
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Inman, Fay; "The History of Robert Koch Hospital;" The Koch Messenger, June 1939. "At Quarantine;" St. Louis Post Dispatch, May 6, 1894.

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Conversation with Patrick Murphy, KETC Channel 9.

OAKVILLE QUADRANGLE MISSOURI-ILLINOIS 7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)







KOEWING CEMETERY

Location:

St. Thomas U. C. C. Church 17850 Wild Horse Creek Road Chesterfield, Mo. 63005 Owner: Sophie K. and Jacob S. Calvert No known address

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 18V120155

Legal Description: 0.08 acres. Part of Survey 479, Twp 45, R3.

Description: 0.08 acres.

This rural part of St. Louis County, formerly called Bonhomme Bottoms, is being rapidly developed, in spite of the disasterous Flood of 1993. The high hill on which St. Thomas U. C. C. Church perches is surrounded on three sides by giant earth movers leveling other hills for new subdivisions.

A long drive leads from Wild Horse Creek Road to the St. Thomas U. C. C. Church on top of the hill. On a higher promontory, above the church parking lot, a grove of ancient cedars marks the little Koewing Cemetery. Thirty to forty marble tablets carved with clasped hands, flowers, doves, and lambs remember those long gone. There are three very old limestone tablets with cathedral tops. A beautiful three-foot marble monument with scrolls and fineals on top says, "Sacred to the Memory of Lewis Stevens."

Myrtle covers the ground, and sasafrass is sprouting everywhere.

History and Significance: established 1825.

This little cemetery, high on a hill, protected from the wind by a grove of cedar trees, began as a pioneer family burial plot. The oldest gravestone is that of William P. Bacon who died in 1825. The Koewing family owned this spot of land the longest. The property was part of a large farm acquired by Frederick Koewing in the 1860s. After Koewing's death, the farm was divided among his heirs. The little cemetery plot passed back and forth between Koewings, and in 1923 Eliza Koewing Weidner and Jacob C. Weidner sold the little cemetery, along with the rest of the hill, to Eliza's sister, Charlotte Koewing Fick, and her husband, Philip A. Fick.

Fick had purchased the general store at Orrville in 1883, and he operated the popular landmark for many years. When Fick died in 1940, his land was divided among his children. His daughter, Sophie K. Calvert, and her husband, Jacob S. Calvert, got the little cemetery. The Ficks were members of St. Thomas German Evangelical Church, but when the church purchased the hill for their new church in 1960, the Calverts retained ownership of the family graveyard.

Most of the burials in the cemetery were members of local land-owning and farming families and took place from the 1840s to the 1880s. Family names besides Koewing in the little cemetery include: Stevens, Tyler, McDowell, Schulz, Orr, Bacon, and Kroenung.

Burials no longer take place in the cemetery. When the St. Thomas U. C. C. Church built its new building in the 1960s, church members began caring for the cemetery. The church plans to sell an easement for a telephone tower on top of the hill.

Sources:

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Notes from Ellen Schnottmeier, widow of former pastor of St. Thomas U. C. C. Church.

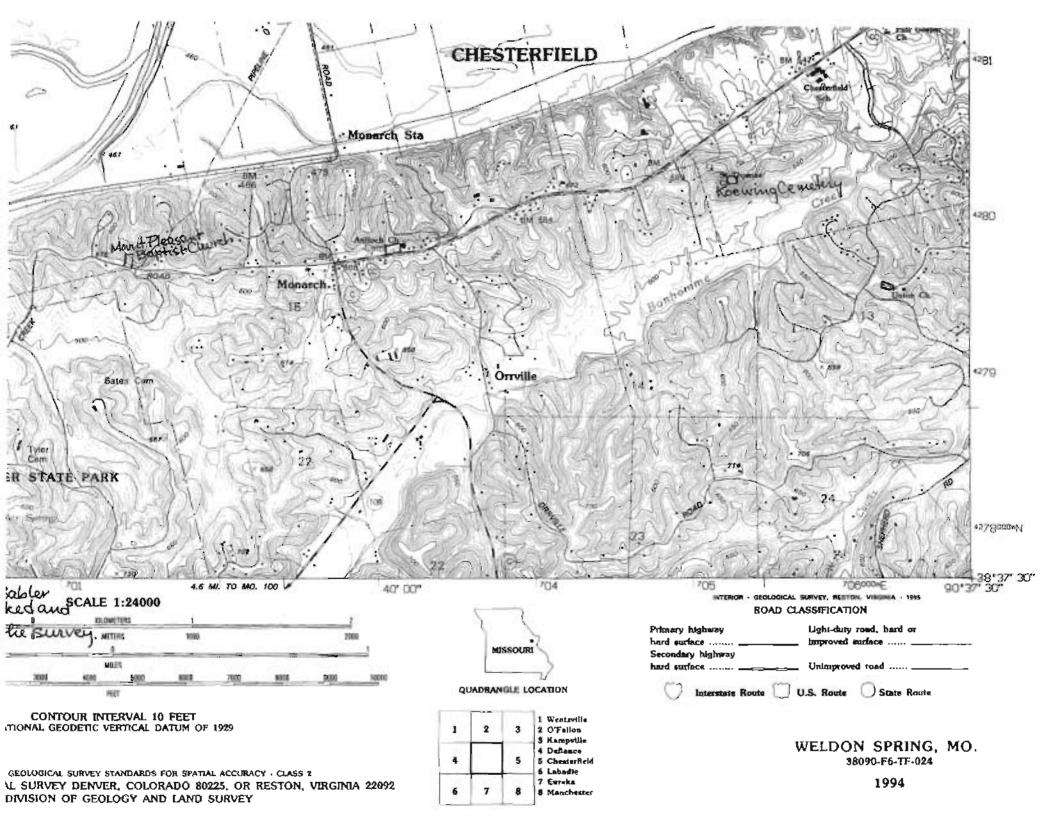
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St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Book 4387, p. 271.

The Past in Our Presence; St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation, 1996. p. 37.

Conversation with a man in the cemetery.







LACY CEMETERY

Location:
Sealed Power Division
Dana Ring Corporation
14161 Manchester Road
St. Louis, Mo. 63011

Owner: TRW Foundation 1900 Richmond Road Cleveland, Ohio 44124

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 22Q310107

Legal Description: Lot 2 in Subdivision of Part of Lot 1 of Benjamin Lacy Estate.

Description: 0.1 acres

A large, open lawn spreads up the hill in front of this modern manufacturing plant on the north side of Manchester Road. Near the center of the lawn, near the top of the hill, a grove of tall trees indicates the cemetery, and when you look closely, you can see the tombstones from Manchester Road.

The circle of tall trees includes: oaks, ashes, cedars, redbuds, and dogwood. Euonymous and myrtle cover the ground. And the tombstones are old marble obelisks and old limestone and marble tablets with scalloped tops from the nineteenth century. There are 22 gravemarkers.

The Dana Ring Corporation maintains the cemetery, and there is a picnic table nearby for employees.

History and Significance: established 1829.

This small, isolated, family graveyard is typical of a pioneer graveyard for a family from the South. The earliest marked grave is that of Benjamin Lacy who died March 1, 1829, at the age of 58.

The little graveyard is on Thomas Mason's Spanish land grant, Survey 128, which the Mason family lost to Judge James L. Sutton, because the Masons did not pay their debts. The Lacy family lived on Grand Glaze Creek, directly across Manchester Road from where the cemetery is. The people who are buried here are all members of the Lacy and Jones families, and they all died before the Civil War.

The Jones family owned 228 acres directly east of the Lacy property. Nathan Jones was born in Lenore County, North Carolina, and died November 23, 1851, at the age of 58. He served in the War of 1812.

There may be others buried here whose graves are unmarked.

Sources:

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LAKE CHARLES MEMORIAL PARK

Location: 7775 St. Charles Rock Rd. Bel Nor, Mo. 63114

Owner: Fred A. Work 7775 St. Charles Rock Rd. Bel Nor, Mo. 63114

Endowed.

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 15J510063, 15J510074, 15J530665

Legal Description: Sections 1 through 9 of Lake Charles Burial Park. Lot 5A and part of Lot 4A of Normandy Park. Part of Lot share 5 of Normandy Park.

Description: 51.27 acres

Lake Charles Memorial Park has a classic beauty that is unique among area cemeteries. A breath-taking, three-story, monumental Beaux Arts Classical gate house of Bedford stone, designed by Gabriel Ferrand, stands at the entrance. Triumphal arches on either side of the gate house admit automobiles to the cemetery, and massive curved colonnades with tall Doric columns supporting a cornice and frieze project beyond each triumphal arch. Monumental pillasters articulate the three-story office and residence in the center of the gate house, and a stone stepped hip roof covers the residence in the center.

Directly behind the monumental entrance lies a round lake surrounded by a white wrought iron fence, where Canada geese, mallard ducks, and white swans swim gracefully about. A statue of Jesus with outstretched arms stands across the lake from the entrance.

Behind the lake a fine green lawn spreads up the hill dotted with tall oaks, spruces, and cedars. Granite block grave markers and bronze and granite markers flush to the ground run north up the hill in straight rows, their inscriptions facing east. On the eastern edge of the cemetery a narrow woods screens the cemetery from the Normandie Golf Club next door. Half way into the cemetery a rectangular section extends to the east into the golf course. As the section rises up the hill, rows of low granite slant markers run north and south across the hill with young maple trees here and there. At the top of the hill on the eastern edge of the cemetery, beneath a tall pine tree, sits a beautifully carved granite pieta under a classic frieze supported by Doric columns, a monument to Egnazzio S. Salia and family. Several granite benches afford a peaceful vista back down the hill and up the next hill to the west.

Continuing around the eastern hill, the road passes the maintenance garage and then turns north, passing a hill, rising on the west, covered with low granite slant markers and tall oaks, maples, cedars, and sweet gum trees. The back of the cemetery on the north opens out onto flat fields on either side, where rows of flush markers and artificial flowers mark the graves newly reinterred from Washington Park Cemetery to make room for the airport expansion.

Around on the west side of the back of the cemetery a road across the top of a hill passes rows of pink and gray granite block markers and marble or granite benches shaded by tall oaks, maples, cottonwoods, and fir trees. At the peak of the hill in the center of the cemetery, the road circles around a lawn containing a tall granite statue of a shepherd holding a lost lamb in his arms. The statue faces south toward the lake and the entrance.

On the west side of the cemetery near the entrance, sit two pairs of polished granite rectangular boxes, Chinese sarcophagi. One of the pairs of sargophagi is surrounded by a lovely patio and rock garden containing miniature Chinese temples. Beyond these special graves the road follows the valley between the western hills. The hill through the center of the cemetery has rows of low granite slant markers and a few block markers running north and south and facing the road (west.) On the western edge of the cemetery a hill rises to Carson Road with rows of flat markers flush to the ground and a few granite blocks running north and south and facing the road (east.)

Toward the back of the cemetery on the west side, a flagstone walk leads through a small stone guardhouse to a tall white filigreed wrought iron cross at the top of a hill. This shrine is surrounded by a formal circular hedge of yews and is approached by three flagstone paths through guardhouse gates on three sides. Crabapple trees line the road around the circular section containing the tall white cross.

History and Significance: established 1922.

In 1911 the popular St. Charles Electric Car Line carried residents of North St. Louis to many important destinations along the St. Charles Rock Road: to Wellston; to the Glen Echo Car Line which ran up Lucas and Hunt Road past St. Peters Cemetery and Glen Echo Country Club; to Eden Theological Seminary; to Bethania Cemetery; to St. Vincent's Insane Asylum; to Zion Cemetery; to the Maxwelltown Race Track; to the Normandie Park Golf Club; and then past "Tranquilla, the splendid private residence built by Joe Lucas and now owned by the wealthy Ghio family."

Lucas was the grandson of John Baptiste Charles Lucas who emigrated from Normandy to Pittsburgh in 1784 and to St. Louis in 1805. J. B. C. Lucas purchased the farm fields that became the heart of St. Louis, from Market Street to St. Charles Avenue and from Fourth Street to Jefferson Avenue. He purchased the 240 acres known as Cote Brilliante, the 640 acres at the mouth of the Missouri River, the 400-arpent Courtois Tract near Eureka, the 20-acre Barrett property on Clayton Road, and the 800 acres which he called "Normandie" on the St. Charles Rock Road.

When Joe Lucas sold Tranquilla to James C. Ghio, it had a lovely lake near the entrance on St. Charles Rock Road and a long drive leading back to the beautiful country home. Ghio was a successful wholesale liquor dealer and importer until Prohibition.

In 1922 Ghio sold Tranquilla to the Carlton Securities Company, a real estate trust company incorporated by Carlton G. Haizlip, Horace G. Beedle, Richard Hassall, Frank Brown, and E. Melvin Folsom. Haizlip owned the Western Life Insurance Company. Beedle owned the H. G. Beedle Paint Company and was the secretary to the mayor of St. Louis. Hassall was a clerk for the St. Louis County Collector of Revenue. Frank Brown owned the Frank H. Brown Realty Company. Folsom was the secretary of the Frank H. Brown Realty Company and the secretary-treasurer of the State Savings and Loan Association.

The Carlton Securities Company hired the Joyce Surveying Company to design the roadways for a commercial cemetery on the 86 acres of rolling hills. The Joyce brothers advertised themselves as "Cemetery Engineers." They had already designed Parklawn Cemetery, Memorial Park Cemetery, Lakewood Park Cemetery, Washington Park Cemetery, and Laurel Hill Cemetery.

The owners named the new cemetery Lake Charles Burial Park, emphasizing the small lake at the entrance. They hired Gabriel Ferrand of Ferrand and Fitch to design the

monumental, neo-classical, Beaux Arts entrance gate. Ferrand, a Frenchman, was the head of the Washington University School of Architecture. Ferrand designed the Kiel Opera House, the Scruggs Memorial Methodist Church, the Harmony Masonic Temple, Flynn Park School and the High School in University City, the United Hebrew Temple on Skinker, and the Public Library in Brooklyn, New York.

By 1927 the officers of the Carlton Securities Company were at odds with each other. When they formed the Carlton Securities Company in 1922, it purchased the 86 acres for \$165,000 with a mortgage. In 1927 Carlton Securities still owed \$85,000. Three of the trustees, Carlton Haizlip, Horace Beedle, and Richard Hassall, formed a separate holding company, the Western Funeral Benefit Association, and secretely purchased the mortgage and initiated foreclosure proceedings against Carlton Securities. They intended to eliminate the two trustees who represented the majority stockholder of Carlton Securities, the Frank H. Brown Realty Company. The two groups of trustees waged battles in the courts for over ten years, and lot owners were shocked to learn they had buried their loved ones in a mortgaged cemetery. According to newspaper articles, every court decision was eventually overturned. The case seems to have been resolved by the deaths or withdrawl of each of the participants.

In 1959 Horace Beedle was again listed as a defendant in a lawsuit which charged that the cemetery owners were not reporting the sales of every lot or making the proper payments to the perpetual care endowment. The cemetery was placed in the hands of a receiver and was sold several times. At one time it was owned by a Christian organization in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

While the financial battles were being waged in the courts, the superintendent of the cemetery lived in the residence inside the monumental entrance and cared for the grounds. For many years he maintained a beautiful rose garden in Section 8, on the east, and cared for a trellis covered with wisteria which arched over the lake and its fountain.

Lake Charles Cemetery is now owned by the Work family, which owns and operates several beautiful commercial cemeteries from the 1920s. Fred Work began his cemetery career as a salesman for Lake Charles Cemetery in the late 1950s.

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Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 63.

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The Book of St. Louisans, Second Edition; St. Louis: The St. Louis Republic, 1912. p. 47-48, 227.

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Missouri Historical Society Necrology Scrapbook (Gabriel Ferrand)

Conversation with Susie Work.

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Lake Charles Memorial Park 7775 St. Charles Rock Rd. St. Louis, MO. 63114 (314) 725 - 7802	OFFICE		







LAKEWOOD PARK CEMETERY

Location: 7755 Harlan Ave. Gravois-Marlborough, Mo.

Owner:
Lakewood Park Cemetery, Inc.
76 Grasso Plaza
St. Louis, Mo. 63123

Endowed.

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 24J311169, 24J331134.

Legal Description: 6.13 acres in Lakewood Second Addition. Part of Block Park and vacated part of Second Avenue South. 45.41 acres of the Mackenzie Tract. Parts of Lots 30, 31, 34, 35, 42, and 43.

Description: 51.54 acres.

Lakewood Park Cemetery was originally a two-hundred-acre, rectangular, rural lawn park cemetery with rolling hills, a four-acre lake, and a view of the St. Louis skyline. Cemetery engineers John and G. D. Joyce platted roadways that followed the curves of the gently rolling hills, leaving broad expanses of open lawn that are now dotted with tall trees. The cemetery developer took advantage of the fine old limestone Italianate mansion of the Louis Benoist estate, using it as a chapel, and using other limestone outbuildings as the superintendent's residence and garages for the cemetery equipment.

Today Lakewood Park Cemetery is reduced to 51.54 acres in the shape of an L. The cemetery is entered through a metal gate at the southwest corner on Mackenzie Road. An old post and rail fence runs along Mackenzie Road, the western border of the cemetery. Chainlink fences and post war subdivision houses define the other boundaries of the cemetery, except on the south end where the lake and a low, wide, stone bridge lead the eye up the lovely greensward to the old Benoist mansion, now a house museum owned by the Affton Historical Society. The kidney shaped lake is smaller than it was, perhaps one acre. The ruins of the old limestone boathouse overlook the southwest end of the lake. The lake and the small woods on either side of it attract unusual birds, including snowy egrets, mallards, and hawks.

Lakewood Park Cemetery is well maintained, with a lovely, thick carpet of grass covering the hills. Tall specimin trees provide shade here and there: oaks, elms, pines, spruces, ashes, walnut trees, and many tall, bushy cedars, often in pairs above the graves.

Gray and pink granite blocks stand in straight rows running north and south. Flat granite markers lie flush to the ground. Most of the tombstones face east, and here and there a granite bench welcomes the weary.

History and Significance: established 1920.

Lakewood Park Cemetery preserves a glimpse of the open space and gently rolling hills of the grand old estate of Louis Benoist, which dominated the farm hamlets that have disappeared from south St. Louis County. South St. Louis County developed more slowly than other parts of the county because it had fewer railroads and streetcar lines and was less accessible to commuters. Small truck farms littered the landscape, and it was not until 1920 that a real estate developer devised a plan to take advantage of the commanding natural beauty of the old Benoist estate for a cemetery.

Louis A. Benoist purchased over 400 acres on the west side of the River Des Peres, north of Gravois Road, around 1850. Benoist was born in St. Louis in 1803, the son of a French fur trader from Montreal. He studied medicine and law and spent a year in France settling his grandfather's estate. Upon returning to St. Louis, Benoist went into the brokerage and real estate business and then into banking, becoming the leading financier of the Southwest and one of St. Louis's first millionaires. Benoist married three times and produced 17 children. Benoist hired George I. Barnett, architect to Henry Shaw, to build his stone Italianate villa and plan his estate "tout ensemble," including several barns, a smokehouse, servants' quarters, landscaped gardens, a four-acre lake, and a boathouse. Benoist died in 1867, and his son Theodore sold the estate to Robert Brookings in 1890.

Brookings, born in Maryland in 1850, came to St. Louis in 1867. He started as a clerk for Cupples and Marston and became the vice president and general manager of the Samuel Cupples Woodenware Company. Brookings established Cupples Station at the mouth of the Terminal Railroad Association's tunnel, at a junction with practically all of the railroads of the city. Cupples Station and its warehouses contributed more to the commercial interests of the city than any other institution.

Robert Brookings was also an executive of several important banks in St. Louis and he served as president of Washington University at the turn of the century. He moved the campus to its present site and created its endowment. Brookings sold the Benoist estate to the Development Corporation of St. Louis around 1905.

In 1905 developers Willard Winner and James Hughs of the St. Louis Development Corporation created Lakewood Subdivision in the eastern half of the Benoist estate along the River Des Peres. That same year John Francis McDermott, a prominent labor attorney and a descendant of Auguste Chouteau, created McDermott and Hayden's Hannover Heights Subdivision just south of the Lakewood Subdivision. McDermott and his brother, Philip A., created numerous subdivisions in south St. Louis and north St. Louis. Then in 1919 John McDermott created Memorial Park Cemetery on nearly 200 acres on Lucas and Hunt Road in north St. Louis County; and in 1920 Philip McDermott bought the remaining 200 acres of the Benoist estate on Gravois Road to creat Lakewood Park Cemetery. The McDermotts designed their cemeteries to reflect the patriotic fervor of the day, naming the roadways in each cemetery after famous battles and generals of World War I.

Philip McDermott hired the Joyce Brothers, "Cemetery Engineers," to design Lakewood Park Cemetery. J. E. and G. D. Joyce used the existing buildings of the Benoist estate and the four-acre lake to great advantage. They used the Benoist mansion with its tower and bay windows as a chapel. They used the servants' quarters as the superintendent's residence. They used the barns as garages for storing the grave digging and landscaping equipment. And they used the little boathouse as a place for quiet contemplation. McDermott established the Fairmont Securities Company, a real estate trust, later changed to Lakewood Securities Company, to own the land and to manage the perpetual care endowment fund.

McDermott died in 1925. Oreon E. Scott, a real estate developer who was investigated for rent profiteering, was the executor and trustee of McDermott's estate. He became president of the board of the Lakewood Securities Company. Lakewood Securities Company had purchased the cemetery with a deed of trust, and Scott paid off the debt and acquired the notes. In 1933 he tried to foreclose on the cemetery, intending to subdivide some of the land for new homes. Members of the Lakewood Park Cemetery Association, relatives of those buried in the cemetery, sued. The case went all the way to the Missouri Supreme Court. In

1946 and again in 1948, the Court ruled that a cemetery may be mortgaged and the mortgage may be foreclosed, so long as the property remains a cemetery. "A purchaser buys a cemetery with its restrictions subject to the rights of owners of burial lots, friends and relatives of the buried dead, and, to an extent, the public." Eventually Scott was able to convince the Court that only half of the original 200 acres had been developed and used as a cemetery, and he was allowed to sell the southwest half for residential subdivisions, leaving the cemetery in the shape of an L.

In the 1950s Fred Work, a salesman for Lake Charles Cemetery on St. Charles Rock Road, purchased Lakewood Park Cemetery. Work and his family lived in the Benoist mansion. His sons grew up with their own park and lake and boathouse. Work purchased and managed several other large St. Louis cemeteries, including Lake Charles Cemetery and Laurel Hill Cemetery. When his sons were grown, rather than sell the old Benoist mansion to a developer, Work helped to establish the Affton Historical Society, and in 1974 he sold the Benoist mansion and the grounds south of the lake to the Affton Historical Society to be used as a house museum. The mansion is listed in the Historical American Buildings Survey and on the National Register of Historic Places.

Sources:

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LA SALLE INSTITUTE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS CEMETERY

Location:

2101 Rue de La Salle Wildwood, Mo. 63038 Owner:

La Salle Retreat and Conference Center 2101 Rue de La Salle Wildwood, Mo. 63038

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 26V40033.

Legal Description: 146.90 acres in Survey 766, Section 13, Twp 44, R 3.

Description: 146.90 acres.

High on a ridge overlooking the foothills of the Ozark Mountains, sits the La Salle Retreat and Conference Center. Behind the main limestone and half-timbered conference building, lies a beautifully landscaped hillside. A straight, gravel path leads across the peak of the ridge to the cemetery. A colonnade of maple trees shades the path to the cemetery. In between the trees, benches and rustic cairns of porous limestone crowned with statues depicting the Stations of the Cross line the path to the cemetery. The sunny, open graveyard contains uniform, white marble tablets with curved tops standing in perfectly straight rows across the hill and down its eastern side. At the bottom of the hill stands a huge stone grotto, resembling a castle ruin or a stage set for the amphitheater of tombstones. On top of the grotto stand three figures mourning Christ on the Cross.

From the top of the cemetery one can see 360 degrees of far off woods and fields over foothills and valleys. Seven grottos of rustic porous limestone and fine sculptures dot the hills and valleys of the lovely, rural La Salle Institute grounds. The grottos provide unique examples of Missouri religious folk art.

The cemetery of the Christian Brothers La Salle Institute is by far the most breathtakingly beautiful Catholic cemetery in St. Louis County.

History and Significance: established 1874.

In 1874 St. Louis Catholics established the Catholic Protectorate, later known as La Salle Institute, in Glenco, Missouri, on 320 acres which had been the country property of James E. Yeatman. His concrete house became the office, reading room, dormitory, and dining room for the sixty to one hundred orphaned boys who were cared for and educated there. A lay board of directors in St. Louis managed the finances and gave direction to the operation of the institution, and the Christian Brothers ran the Protectorate, teaching the boys to work the farm as well as teaching them academic subjects.

The Protectorate had two hundred acres under cultivation. The boys cared for an orchard, a vinyard, and a fine garden where early vegetables were raised in quantity. A dairy made the Protectorate nearly self-sustaining. In 1886 La Salle Institute became the national novitiate headquarters for the Christian Brothers, and the Christian Brothers constructed a large brick and stone Italianate building. It has since been remodeled due to a serious fire. One can still admire the fancy stonework on the back of the building. James Yeatman's house, which sat at the peak of the ridge, is gone, except for some of the foundation.

The earliest burials in the cemetery took place before the Protectorate became the novitiate headquarters in 1886. All of the graves are for Christian Brothers or priests, not orphans.

The Christian Brothers created the grottos and the Stations of the Cross. They built the limestone grottos and cairns, and the McCarthy Monument Company provided the sculptures. John McCarthy, an Irish stonecutter whose family helped to build Blarney Castle, came to St. Louis in 1852. His monument company sat across from Calvary Cemetery on Florissant Road and produced many of the fine monuments in Calvary Cemetery and Bellefontaine Cemetery. McCarthy may have imported the marble statues for the grottos and the Stations of the Cross from Italy. The Grotto of Lourdes at the top of the hill, beyond the cemetery, is the earliest grotto, created in 1899. The large Shrine at the bottom of the cemetery was created in 1930. And the Stations of the Cross were constructed by the Class of 1933.

Sources:

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 33.

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Conversation with Brother Marvin, La Salle Retreat and Conference Center.





LAUREL HILL MEMORIAL GARDEN

Location: 2000 Pennsylvania Ave. Pagedale, Mo. 63133

Owner: Plymouth Securities Company 319 N. 4th St., Suite 820 St. Louis, Mo. 63102

Endowed.

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 16J620031, 16J630030, 16J630063, 16J640479, 16J640491

Legal Description: 74.43 acres in Survey 2775

49.4 acres: Part of Lot 2 of Chapman Estate Subdivision and Lots 12, 13, and part of Lot 11 of Lauderman Subdivision.

14.7 acres: Located in the SW corner of Pennsylvania Ave. and St. Charles Rock Rd. 8.73 acres: Located on W line of Pennsylvania Ave. 801ft S of S line of St. Charles Rock Rd. Block 1, Lot 19 of St. Charles Rock Rd. Terrace. Part of Lot 7 of Lauderman Subdivision, located on the SE corner of Pennsylvania Ave. and St.Charles Rock Rd.

Description: 74.43 acres.

Laurel Hill Memorial Garden is directly across St. Charles Rock Road from Zion Cemetery. Pennsylvania Avenue cuts through the center of the cemetery and dead ends into St. Charles Rock Road. The west half of Laurel Hill dips down from St. Charles Rock Road, with a few sycamores and cedars near the road. Then it rises over a broad, open, treeless, grassy hill, dotted with bronze markers, flush with the ground. A large white marble reredos, a bas-relief sculpture of the Nativity, sits on top of the crest of the hill, which used to support a huge grandstand for a racetrack.

The east half of Laurel Hill was developed as a cemetery first. Along St. Charles Rock Road an old hedge of cedar trees partly screens the cemetery. Large Classical Bedford Stone gateposts, with fancy capitals and massive wrought iron gates, open onto a curving asphalt drive at the east corner of the cemetery. Shorter gateposts with urns on top support a curved section of smooth Bedford stone wall on either side of the gate. An open, green lawn flows down the hill, dotted with rows of flush bronze memorial markers, to a picturesque lake at the bottom of the hill. Tall sweet gum, larch, and ginko trees line the north bank of the lake, and the east end of the lake is filled with cattails, attracting red-winged blackbirds and meadow larks. Down the center of this side of Laurel Hill Cemetery, a straight brick and concrete walk leads from a tall, marble bas-relief of Christ at the top of the hill on St. Charles Rock Road, down the lawn and over an arched concrete bridge with ornamental iron railings over the narrow center of the lake. The walk continues up the opposite, open hillside, climbing short stairways with ornamental iron railings and passing through short ornamental brick gateways with magnolia trees on either side.

Near the top, this main hillside is landscaped into a terraced, formal garden with low, ornamental, brick retaining walls lined with well trimmed hedges and roses. As the straight walk climbs through the center of these formal gardens, it widens, and narrow reflecting pools

extend down the center of the walk. The reflecting pools are now filled with dirt and used as flower beds. The uppermost formal garden has a wall fountain in the east wall and open sections in the brick walls containing ornamental iron grillwork.

Stretching across the top of the hill is the oldest section of the cemetery, laid out with curving roadways, tall trees, and granite blocks and slanting gravemarkers. There is a special section, partly enclosed with cedar trees, featuring a large, marble statue of Christ. This section has been consecrated for Catholic burials. A small, triangular section contains a tall granite obelisk, the gravemarker for Dr. Walter Harrall, the founder of Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Below the hill on the Pennsylvania Avenue side, there is a large, natural, stone grotto in the side of the hill. A large stone has been rolled away from the entrance and life-sized, white marble statues of Mary Magdalene and a soldier are marvelling at the empty tomb, and a white marble angel stands on the hill above the open tomb.

History and Significance: established 1923.

Laurel Hill Cemetery has an interesting history. At the turn of the century the property was the estate of Joseph A. Maxwell and was called Maxwellton Park. Maxwell owned one of the largest and oldest horse and mule trading companies in the country. He began by selling Mexican mules to the Union Army during the Civil War. In 1870, Joe and his brother, Tom, founded the Maxwell Brothers Horse and Mule Company, at 1407 North Broadway. They sometimes had as many as 1300 mules in their corrals, and they sold them all over the United States, Great Britain, Egypt, and South Africa.

In 1911, Joseph Maxwell sold Maxwellton Park to a group of civic boosters who incorporated themselves as the Universal Exposition Company of St. Louis. The Exposition Company planned to develop Maxwellton Park into a private club for horse racing, auto racing, aviation meets, a fall carnival of sports including mock battles, and livestock exhibitions. They converted Maxwell's Colonial Revival frame house into a clubhouse for members. The Universal Exposition Company, with Joseph A. Murphy as the general manager, built a huge concrete grandstand and a one-mile racetrack with a lake in the center. On Sept. 30, 1917, with much fanfare, Maxwellton Park held the first horse races in the St. Louis area since the Missouri Legislature outlawed bookmaking in 1905. For several years Maxwellton Park was the site of horse races, auto races, motorcycle races, and air shows. The Missouri National Guard and the Boy Scouts used the grounds for training and encampments. Then the park was rented to "Dinty" Colbeck and the Egan Gang, whose Prohibition Era shoot-outs against the Hogan Gang led to the closing of Maxwellton Park.

In 1923 Dr. Walter E. Harral, a physician, formed the Plymouth Securities Company to purchase Maxwellton Park for a cemetery with perpetual care. He lived at 5994 Plymouth Avenue, and the Plymouth Securities Company, named for his street, would manage the perpetual care funds. Doc Harral's brother, Albert, was an undertaker who became a partner in the Drehmann Harral Undertaking Company in the early 1930s.

Doc Harral hired the Joyce Engineering Company, specializing in cemeteries, to lay out the curving roads of a lawn-park cemetery. Joyce incorporated the racetrack with the large lake in its center into the landscape design. In 1925 Pennsylvania Avenue was constructed through Laurel Hill Cemetery, from University City to St. Charles Rock Road, bisecting the racetrack and causing the large lake to be filled in. Harral hired Harvey Imboden as the superintendent, to live on the cemetery grounds with his family. Imboden

and then his son, Harvey Jr., continued in that position, through various owners, until 1986.

During the Depression, Doc Harral hired R. H. Buchmueller, a landscape architect, to design a terraced, formal garden flowing down from the streetcar line on St. Charles Rock Road to the small lake at the bottom of the hill, crossing the lake over an arched footbridge, and climbing the opposite hill in a series of landscaped terraces with brick retaining walls, ornamental iron gates, and reflecting pools containing goldfish.

The first sections of the cemetery to be developed for burials were those at the top of the hill, above the formal garden. There the rows of gravemarkers contain the granite blocks, columns, and slants typical of the 1930s and '40s. A large statue of Christ kneeling in prayer and one of Christ standing with outstretched arms were carved in Carrara marble by Dominick Zappia and form focal points for separate sections throughout Laurel Hill.

Doc Harral and Plymouth Securities acquired Lake Charles Memorial Park, farther west on St. Charles Rock Road, when Lake Charles declared bankruptcy during the Depression. The two cemeteries have had several owners over the years, including a Christian PTL organization from Tulsa, Oklahoma, during the 1970s. The Imbodens, first Senior and then Junior, were superintendents of both cemeteries through all those years. Today the cemeteries are once again owned seperately.

Over the years undeveloped sections of Laurel Hill have been sold for commercial or residential development. In 1958, the old concrete grandstand for the Maxwellton racetrack was torn down to make way for a mausoleum, however, the mausoleum was never built. Laurel Hill conducts ten to twelve burials a week and has filled a total of 17,000 graves. Each year on the Sunday before Memorial Day, American Legion Post #143 holds a memorial ceremony with flags flying and a 21 gun salute, to honor the soldiers buried at Laurel Hill. As the participants in the American Legion Honor Guard grow older their numbers grow smaller.

Sources:

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St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Plat Book 18; p. 36-37.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Plat Book 21; p. 24.

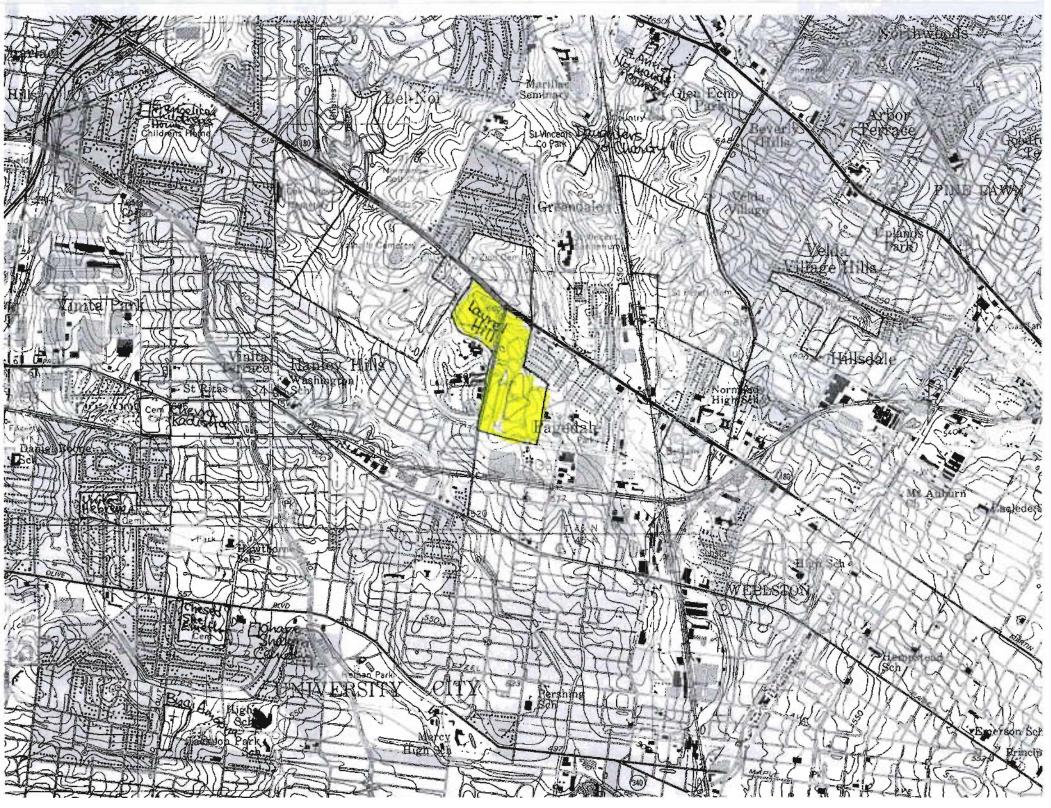
Gould's Directory of St. Louis; 1923.

Conversation with Bob Kohlbecker, Superintendent, Laurel Hill Memorial Park.

Prospectus of the Universal Exposition Company of St. Louis, 1911.

"Mausoleum Will Be Built on Old Egan Gang Hangout," St. Louis Globe Democrat; August 29, 1954.

"Gangsters' Shooting Gallery Coming Down," St. Louis Post Dispatch; Mar. 12, 1958.









MANCHESTER METHODIST CHURCHYARD

Location: 129 Woods Mill Road Manchester, Mo. 63011 Owner:
Manchester Methodist Church, Inc.
129 Woods Mill Road
Manchester, Mo. 63011

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 22Q120715.

Legal Description: Lots 1-6 and parts of Lots 7-12, Block 1, William Triplett's Addition to Manchester, and parts of Lots 20 and 21 of William Triplett's Estate.

Description: 6.70 acres

The old Manchester United Methodist Church is practically inaccessible, because of Highway 141 which has replaced Woods Mill Road. The old colonial red brick church stands quietly beneath tall oaks and sweet gum trees on a hill reached by the old Woods Mill Road, and the church complex spralls down the hill behind it to join the new gargantuan red brick temple which towers over the town of Manchester from the hill to the west.

The old churchyard lies on a steep rise just north of the old church, along old Woods Mill Road. A pair of square limestone pylons support an old, double, wrought iron gate on the south edge of the cemetery, facing the old church across the asphalt parking lot. It appears that the cemetery will soon be enclosed by a wrought iron fence supported by square red brick pylons. Several huge old cedars and oaks shade the west side of the churchyard.

The tombstones lie in rows running north and south and facing Woods Mill Road to the east. They include white marble tabletstones and obelisks, gray granite blocks and low flat or slanted granite markers. The oldest marker is that of William Nichols, born 1785 in Halifax County, Virginia, died December 27, 1857. The graves of John Ball, who died in 1859, and his family are here. The early tombstones of Silas and Elizabeth Duvall are here. Elizabeth died in 1852, and Silas died in 1863. A large marble monument like a tall, square, draped cairn covered with cala lilies and topped with a draped urn memorializes the family of Levi Defoe who started the Bridlespur Hunt Club. Several exquisitely ornate tabletstones are carved like Gothic churches filled with flowers. The tallest monument in the cemetery is for Kenneth Shotwell, a twenty-foot marble Gothic concoction by Marquardt of St. Louis. Tableaux carved in relief on each of the four sides depict scenes from the life of Kenneth Shotwell, and a woman stands on top of the monument holding a Bible in one hand and an inverted torch in the other. Many of the more simple tabletstones contain eloquent epitaphs.

History and Significance: established 1837.

Almost two hundred years ago, pioneers from Kentucky settled Manchester and Ballwin, small villages along Manchester Road, twenty miles west of St. Louis. Manchester was originally called Hoardstown for Jesse Hoard, but was rechristened by an Englishman from Manchester, around 1825. Ballwin was established by John Ball who came to the area to farm a Spanish land grant in 1804 and laid out the town in 1837. The towns contained general stores, blacksmith shops, a cabinet-maker, a wagon-maker, a tannery, a saddlery, shoemakers and bootmakers, taverns, a grist-mill, a flour-mill, and a carding-mill along

Manchester Road.

Methodist circuit riders came through the area to preach to the early settlers. Religious services were held in private homes or barns, and John Ball was an enthusiastic communicant. In 1826 Ball purchased James Neal's carding-mill in Manchester and outfitted it with seats for worshippers and a gallery for slaves. The carding-mill served as a Methodist Episcopal church until 1837 when John Ball laid out the town of Ballwin and set aside two acres for a Methodist church and cemetery on Manchester Road. That same year the Methodists in Manchester built a small frame church on the hill on the north side of Manchester Road, at what is now Woods Mill Road.

The split in the congregation was political, for in 1844 the Manchester Methodist Episcopal Church joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South; and in 1847 the Ballwin Methodists, who were predominantly German Abolitionists, organized a separate congregation and built a small log church on the Ballwin property. That church is now Salem United Methodist Church.

The first burial in the Manchester Methodist churchyard next to the little church on Woods Mill Road took place in 1852. In 1856 the congregation replaced the frame church with a red brick Greek Revival church, which is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In 1859 John Ball died and was buried in the Manchester Methodist Churchyard. Other early community leaders are buried there, including Levi and John Defoe and their families.

The Manchester Methodist Church has had many ministers during its long history, and at times the membership was so small it could barely afford to pay a minister's salary. But with the advent of suburban sprall during the 1950s, the fortune of the Manchester Methodist Church began to change. In 1959 the century old church was renovated. In 1965 a modern education building designed by architect Lester Black was constructed down behind the old church. In 1968 the cornerstone was laid for a contemporary colonial church designed by P. J. Hoener and Associates, also down behind the old church.

In 1999 Woods Mill Road was widened to become Highway 141, making the old church and the churchyard difficult to see or to get to. But the Methodists have extended their parking lot west, through to the next block, where they are building a huge church, on top of the next hill, which can be seen for miles on Manchester Road.

Sources:

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 39, 41.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 8, 23.

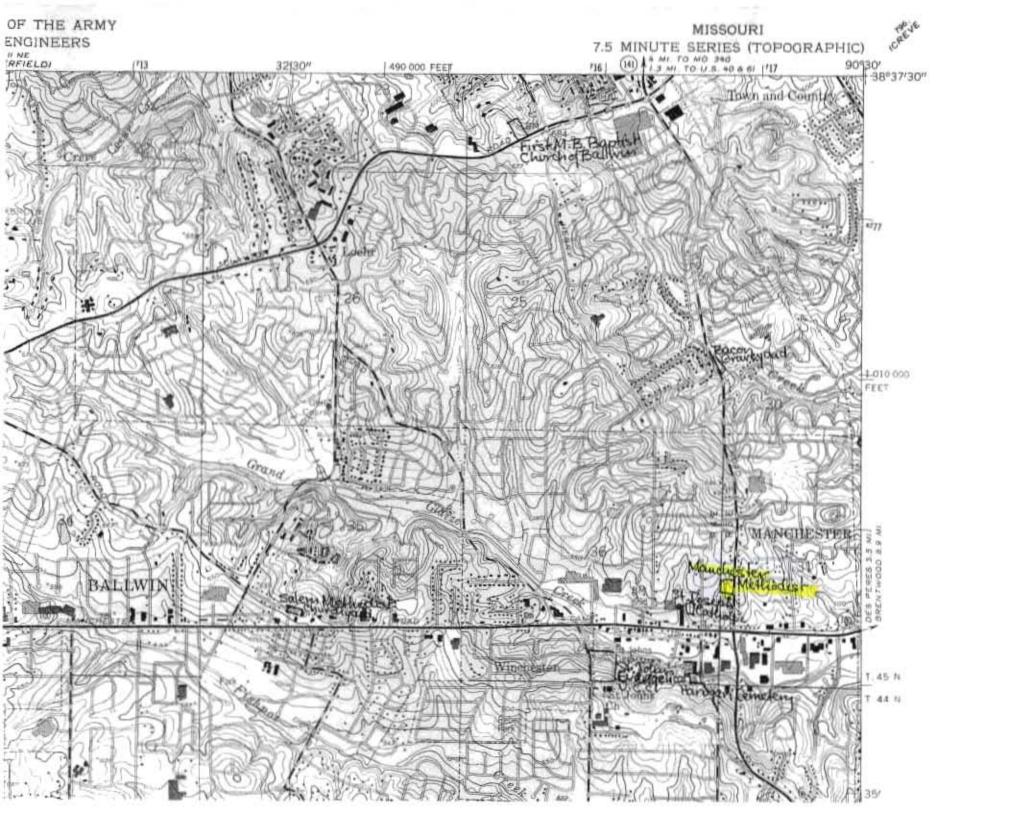
Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County, Vol. II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p. 1899-1902.

Thomas, William L.; History of St. Louis County, Missouri, Vol. I; St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 342-344, 347.

Old Cemeteries of St. Louis County, Mo., Vol I; St. Louis: St. Louis Genealogical Society, 1982. p. 199-200.

Carneal, Thomas W.; National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Manchester Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1982.

Church Histories from Manchester Methodist Church.







MEMORIAL PARK CEMETERY

Location: 5200 Lucas and Hunt Rd. Jennings, Mo. 63121

Owner: Memorial Park Cemetery 5200 Lucas and Hunt Rd. Jennings, Mo. 63121

Endowed.

St. L. Co. Loc No.: 14G410010, 14G420800, 14G430250, 14H620032.

Legal Description: 119.17 acres in Survey 1913, Twp 46, R 6. Parts of Lots 14 and 15 of James Jennings Estate. Part of Lot 15 of the Jennings Tract, located at the NE corner of Lucas and Hunt Rd. and Interstate 70.

Description: 119.17 acres.

Memorial Park Cemetery is a large, square, rural lawn-park cemetery. It lies at the intersection of Interstate 70 and Lucas and Hunt Road. The original entrance was on Lillian Avenue near the present entrance, but the construction of Interstate 70, in the 1950s, shaved thirteen acres off the south side of the cemetery, and the cemetery owners helped to widen Lucas and Hunt and built their new entrance on Lucas and Hunt at that time.

One enters the cemetery through a pair of formal limestone and wrought iron Gothic gates at the southwest corner of the cemetery. Directly inside the gates stands a small limestone Gothic office building with a slate gable roof. The office has a two-story residential addition with a crenelated roofline and leaded casement windows. The gates and the office building were designed by architect Alfred DeBenedetty in 1948, and the gates were dedicated in 1949 to those who gave their lives in World War II.

Behind the office building sits a two-story limestone Gothic chapel and mausoleum designed by architects Manske and Dickman in 1968. The chapel has a slate gable roof and stained glass windows. A two-story mausoleum addition projects from the east side of the chapel. The ground slopes down a hill to the east, and a garden mausoleum is built into the hillside behind the addition.

Memorial Way boulevard runs from the entrance back through the center of the cemetery, with a rose garden blooming down the center of the boulevard. At the highest point in the cemetery a bell tower, five stories high, sits in a circle in the center of the boulevard. Roses and peonies surround the bell tower, and a cannon from World War I guards its western side. The limestone bell tower is shaped like a four sided obelisk. It has a plaque on each side and three narrow, vertical openings, one above the other, above the plaques. The top has a stone Gothic arch on each side, and the arches are crowned by a hipped roof and a copper fineal. The tower contains a carillon which was played at funerals until the late 1980s.

The long hill sloping down to the south from the bell tower contains the graves of veterans. Graves nearest the bell tower are for veterans of World War I. Most of the grave markers are white marble military issue tablets. There are also markers for veterans of the Spanish American War. Farther south down the hill flat bronze or granite markers for veterans of World War II lie flush to the ground. Near the bottom of the hill lie markers for veterans of the Korean War. Small bronze plaques containing the names of the "1200 heroes"

from the St. Louis vicinity who died in service, 1917-1918," outline the center of the boulevard which leads south from the bell tower, down the hill.

The roadways follow the contours of the undulating hills. The thick green carpet of grass is well maintained. Tall trees provide shade: oaks, sycamores, ashes, lindens, maples, pines, spruces, and sweet gum trees. The eastern edge of the cemetery is bounded by a row of crabapple trees.

Toward the back (east) of the cemetery, the Memorial Way boulevard comes to a second circle containing a sundial surrounded by well trimmed yews. The base of the sundial is inscribed, "Lives of great men all remind us, we can make our lives sublime, and departing leave behind us, footprints on the sands of time."

At the eastern end of the cemetery the Garden of Faith contains bronze and granite markers lying flush to the ground. At the peak of the hill sits a square monument built of multi-colored granite blocks. The monument holds quotes from the Bible on each side.

To the north, in the Garden of Devotion, a straight concrete walk between low hedges of yews leads to a statue of Christ with outstretched arms, standing beneath a lintel supported by Doric columns.

The northern and eastern edges of the cemetery are undeveloped, a prairie and wooded backdrop to the well landscaped hills. The shaded hills are covered with gray and pink granite block markers. A long narrow lake lies at the bottom of a hill in the northwest corner of the cemetery.

History and Significance: established 1919.

John Francis McDermott, a labor lawyer, a real estate developer, and a descendant of Auguste Chouteau, established Memorial Park Cemetery in 1919. It was perhaps the most successful of his real estate ventures, and it has remained in his family for three generations.

McDermott was born in 1868. He graduated from St. Louis University and earned a law degree from Washington University in 1890. He became the attorney for leading local and national labor organizations, and he developed successful real estate subdivisions with his brother, Philip A. McDermott. Their subdivisions in St. Louis County included Hoffmeister Heights in 1895, Hancock Place in 1897, Barracks Heights in 1898, Edgewood Park at Natural Bridge and Jennings Station Roads in 1905, Hanover Heights in 1905, Kenawah Park in 1908, Jenwood Addition in 1924, and Meadowbrook in 1924.

In 1919 John McDermott established Memorial Park Cemetery on 200 acres at Lucas and Hunt Road and Lillian Avenue near the Edgewood Park Subdivision, and in 1920 his brother, Philip, established Lakewood Park Cemetery on 200 acres of the Benoist Estate near Gravois Road and the River Des Peres, near their Hanover Heights Subdivision. The brothers established real estate trusts to own the cemeteries and manage the investments of their perpetual care endowments: Arlington Securities Company for Memorial Park and Fairmont Securities Company for Lakewood Park.

They hired the Joyce Bros. Surveying Company, "Cemetery Engineers," to design the cemeteries. William J. Joyce designed Memorial Park Cemetery, and J. E. Joyce and G. D. Joyce designed Lakewood Park Cemetery. They acknowledged the patriotic fervor of the time by naming the roadways throughout both cemeteries for famous battles and generals of World War I; Memorial Park Cemetery carrys out the theme to a greater extent. Memorial Park Cemetery roadways are all named for the sites of fierce and bloody battles in France, sites that had been in the news for weeks on end: Verdun, Montsec, Montfaucon, Beaucort,

Varennes, Haraumont, St. Mihiel, Very, Vaquois, Soissons, Campagny, Flirey, Thiaucourt, Albery, Cleremont, and Argonne.

On August 7, 1920, the American Legion held a dedication ceremony at Memorial Park Cemetery, attracting a huge crowd of veterans of past wars and their families. Seven thousand trees were planted in memory of men lost in the Great War, and the Sunday edition of the *St. Louis Globe Democrat* featured large photographs of the throngs of men in straw hats and women in white dresses who attended the patriotic event. During the dedication celebration American Legion members laid th cornerstone for the seventy-foot limestone bell tower at the higest point in the cemetery. The bell tower contains a carillon, and its music was heard throughout the cemetery during funerals until the late 1980s. Large plaques were dedicated on three sides of the bell tower in 1939, one for the Veterans of Foreign Wars, one for the American Legion, and one for the National Auxiliary of the United Spanish War Veterans.

Philip McDermott died in 1925, only five years after establishing Lakewood Park Cemtery. John McDermott's son, Philip, (named for John's brother) graduated from Washington University Law School in 1929. He became president of the cemetery in 1952. While John was still active, the McDermotts hired architect Alfred DeBenedetty to design the limestone Gothic entrance gates on Lucas and Hunt in 1948, and the entrance was dedicated to veterans of World War II in 1949. DeBenedetty designed the limestone Gothic office building and residence in the early 1950s. Also in the 1950s, the Mark Twain Expressway, now called Interstate 70, sliced thirteen acres off the south side of the cemetery.

In 1952 nearly ten thousand graves were moved to Memorial Park Cemetery from the 100-year-old Wesleyan Cemetery at Olive and Hanley to make room for a National Supermarket.

In 1968 architects Manske and Dickman designed the limestone Gothic chapel and mausoleum. And in 1971 Philip McDermott retired, and his son, Philip A. McDermott, Jr., became president. Until the mid 1970s Memorial Park salesmen sold pre-need cemetery lots door to door. Memorial Park Cemetery currently has about six hundred burials a year.

Several notable St. Louisans are buried at Memorial Park Cemetery: architect Alfred DeBenedetty, Teamster Union President Harrold Gibbons, and Harry Sharp, the lightweight champion of Missouri who won the longest fight in history, lasting 77 rounds.

Sources:

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 51, 98.

Hamilton, Esley; Notes on McDermott Subdivisions.

St. Louis Recorder of Deeds Plat Book 11, p. 34-36.

Leonard, John W.; The Book of St. Louisans; St. Louis: The St. Louis Republic, 1906. p. 374. "American Legion's Dedication and Cornerstone Ceremonies in Memorial Park," St. Louis Globe Democrat, Sunday, August 9, 1920.

Missouri Historical Society Necrology Scrapbook, Vol. 31, p. 12.

Missouri Historical Society Cemetery Files

Benz, Doris, and Barbara Ann Windt; History of Normandy, 1973. p. 48.

Conversations with Philip A. McDermott, Jr. and Rudolph Bauman.

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NO INTEREST NO ASSESSMENTS PERPETUAL CARE NO TAXES

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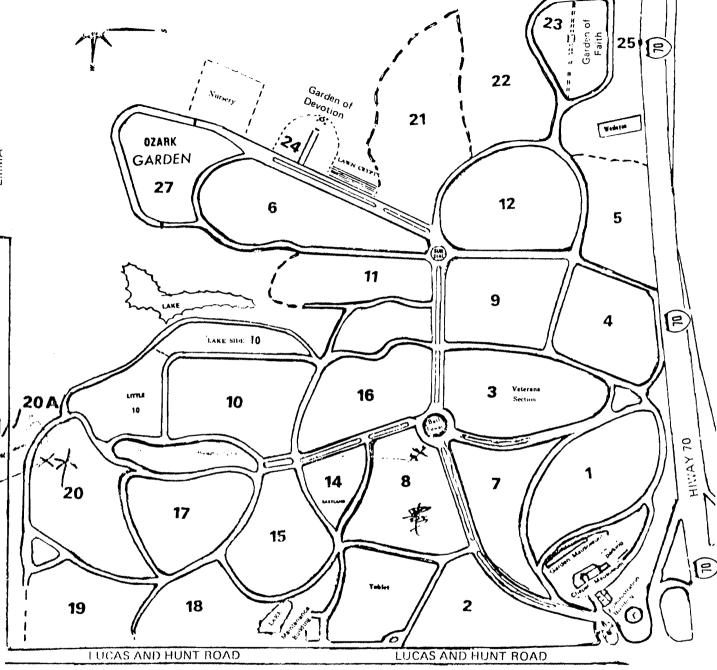
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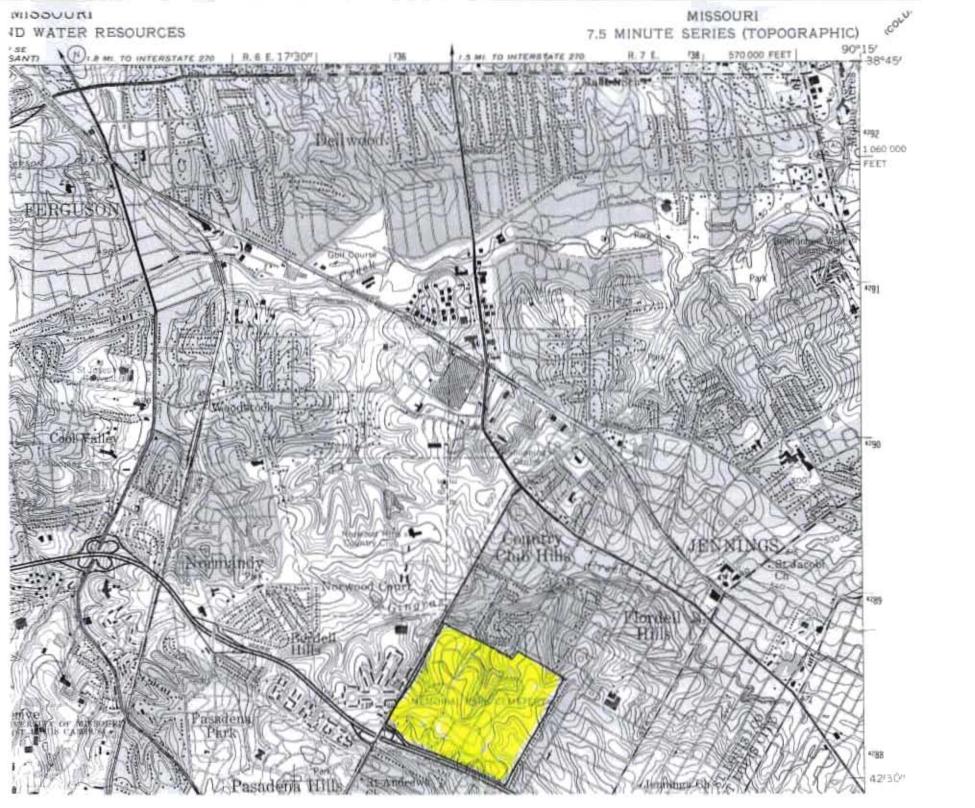
and not need, Than to need and not have.



- Crematory and Columbarium
- Chapel Mausoleum
- Garden Mausoleums
- Turl Top Crypts

5200 Lucas-Hunt Road

"The Cemetery Everlasting"











MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY

Location: 1215 Lemay Ferry Rd. Lemay, Mo. 63125 Owner: Mount Hope Community Mausoleum Co. 1215 Lemay Ferry Rd. Lemay, Mo. 63125

Endowed.

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 27H240821, 27H240830, 27H240849, 27H240858

Legal Description: Parts of Blocks 78 and 79 of Carondelet Commons.

Description: 63.27 acres.

This large lawn-park cemetery is entered through monumental Beaux Arts Classical Revival gates that cut diagonally across the northeast corner of this rectangular property on Lemay Ferry Road. The simple asphalt roadways lead straight to their destinations, over the gently sloping hills, providing great vistas of greensward which calm the soul. Mature sycamores form colonnades along the roadways, providing shade in summer and stately order in winter. Mature pines, cedars, and oaks are scattered throughout the main part of the cemetery, and pollard catalpa trees provide a unique landscape feature, like six-foot high umbrellas stuck in rows across the side of the hill.

The main hill rolls down to a creek at the bottom, and the roadway crosses a culvert and climbs the broad, open lawn to the great Mount Hope Mausoleum at the top of the next hill. The gravemarkers on the mausoleum hill are all flush with the ground, giving the hill the open, sunny aspect of a memorial park cemetery. Tall oaks and sycamores line the roadway, and along the west edge of Mount Hope Cemetery a row of tall, old locust trees separates Mount Hope from Oak Dale Cemetery.

The monumental, stripped Classical Mount Hope Mausoleum, at the top of the southern hill, was designed by Sidney Lovell, of Chicago, in 1926 and dedicated in 1930. Inside, the two stories of white marble walls and floors, the ornate bronze gates and stair railings, and the watery stained glass windows, are made more comfortable by carpeted sections with inviting couches and chairs and soft music. A complimentary addition was made to the mausoleum by constructing a modern, rectangular building, parallel to the original, but lower on the hill. A large porte cochere roof across the driveway between them, connects the two buildings. In the main room of the newer building, opposite the entrance, a tremendous, brilliant stained glass window depicts Christ kneeling in prayer.

The most interesting feature of Mount Hope Cemetery is a large section in the back, north, corner which is owned by the Serbian Orthodox Church. A forest of gravemarkers stand close together, tall, square, marble or granite columns, with crosses on top or Eastern Orthodox crosses, and many mounted with small, oval, enamelled photographs of the deceased.

Other markers throughout the cemetery are gray granite blocks, tablets, or slants of the twentieth century.

History and Significance: established 1912.

Mount Hope Cemetery is one of the two nonsectarian, commercial cemeteries in the St. Louis area founded with the help of C. B. Sims and his American Necropolis Company. Sims pioneered the ideas that became hallmarks of the modern cemetery movement: pre-need sales; perpetual care endowment funds calculated like life insurance; large, elegant, community mausoleums; and an open lawn-park landscape design. Sims founded Valhalla Cemetery, in North St. Louis County, in 1911. And in 1913 Sims sent Hubert Eaton, one of his salesmen, to Los Angeles to revive the failing Forest Lawn Cemetery, which Eaton turned into a world famous tourist attraction. In addition to those three cemeteries, Sims founded seven others throughout the country.

On January 10, 1910, Jane Lindsay sold Block 79 of the Carondelet Commons to Francis A. Doyle. Four days later Doyle sold the 32.7 acres to the New Mount Olive Cemetery Company. Fred Hoffmeister, whose grandfather opened the first undertaking establishment in Carondelet in 1855, was the president of the New Mount Olive Cemetery Company. He and Doyle engaged the American Necropolis Company to help them start their new cemetery. The American Necropolis Company, "Experts in Cemetery Origination," furnished engineers, superintendents, and sales managers on commission. Their engineer, E. R. Kinsey, laid out Mount Hope Cemetery in 1912, but Hoffmeister did not record the plat until 1917. The first burial took place in 1912.

Mount Hope Cemetery was in a perfect location for a cemetery. It was on the St. Louis, Monte Sano, and Southern Electric Car Line, which came out from the city along Lemay Ferry Road, and turned west and ran along the south edge of the cemetery to the Alpha Portland Cement Company. The old Sigerson Farm Cemeteries: Mount Olive for Catholics and Oak Dale for Protestants, were directly behind the property on Mount Olive Road; and St. Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery was a little farther south on Lemay Ferry Road. However, Hoffmeister and Doyle struggled to make their cemetery a success, and in 1917 the cemetery ownership was reorganized under the Mount Hope Realty Company with Benjamin. G. Brinkman, an officer of First National Bank of St. Louis, as president.

In 1925 Mount Hope Realty Company purchased Blocks 53 and 78 of the Carondelet Commons from Alexander DeMenil, adding Lot 78 to the cemetery and doubling its size. In 1927 the monumental, Beaux Arts Classical Revival entrance gate, designed by George F. Hayden, was built diagonally across the southeast corner of the cemetery on Lemay Ferry Road and Mount Olive Road. The one-story cemetery office was built as part of the gate, behind the centerpiece of the gate.

Begun in 1926, around the same time as the entrance gate, the massive, stripped Classical Revival Mount Hope Mausoleum, designed by Lovell and Lovell of Chicago, was dedicated in 1930. Sidney Lovell designed all three of the architecturally significant community mausoleums in St. Louis County, those at: Valhalla, Oak Grove, and Mount Hope. Additions to the mausoleum in 1968, 1973, and 1987, by the Acme Marble and Granite Company of New Orleans, have brought the number crypt spaces in the mausoleum to 4500.

Financial difficulties during the Depression caused Mount Hope to be taken over by Metropolitan Properties Company (James W. Foristel, president) in the 1930s. After the war the cemetery was purchased by Mount Hope Cemetery and Mausoleum Company (George R. Smith III, president.) In 1955 John Milton Litzsinger acquired the Mount Hope Cemetery and Mausoleum Company, and his family still owns and operates the cemetery today.

One of the unique features of Mount Hope Cemetery is the special Russian and Serbian Orthodox section at the back of the cemetery, containing a forest of tall, slender markers topped with crosses and Eastern Orthodox crosses. The Serbian Orthodox Church bought the entire section of the cemetery in 1922. Each spring, members of the church hold a celebration at the cemetery, an annual blessing of the graves.

Mount Hope is also the traditional burial place for Spanish families of the St. Boniface Church and Saint Mary and Joseph Catholic Church. During the 1940s and 1950s gypsies held funerals at Mount Hope, with haunting gypsy music. Mount Hope has over 400 burials a year. Between 21,000 and 22,000 people have been buried at Mount Hope Cemetery since 1912.

Sources:

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 50-51.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Plat Book 11, p. 29. (surveyed 1912, recorded 1917)

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Book 246, p. 369.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Book 249, p. 107.

Conversation with Sandy Litzsinger.

Correspondence from C. B. Sims, pres. American Necropolis Co., Washelli Cemetery, Seattle, 1912.

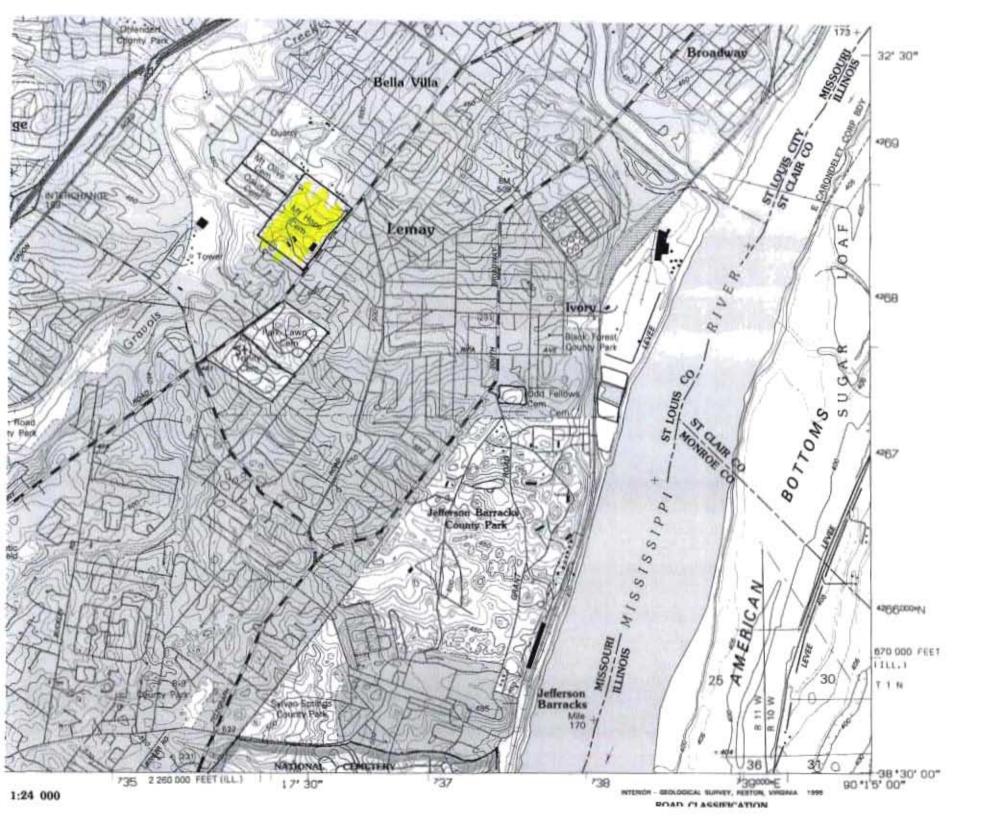
Gould's St. Louis Directory, 1914. p. 2441.

Valhalla News; Milwaukee, Wisc.: Valhalla Cemetery, 1925. p. 3-4.

Hancock, Ralph; The Forest Lawn Story; Los Angeles: Academy Publishers, 1955. p. 49-54.

Gill, McCune; The St. Louis Story; St. Louis:

Hamilton, Esley; "Historic Inventory: Mount Hope Cemetery," 1990.













MOUNT LEBANON CEMETERY

Location:

11185 St. Charles Rock Rd. Bridgeton, Mo. 63044

Endowed.

Owner:

A & S Mortuaries, Inc.

P.O. Box 16290

Houston, Texas 77222

Bloom and Desloge Enterprises, Inc.

10845 Olive Blvd., Suite 190

St. Louis, Mo. 63141

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 12M240041, 12M240050, 12M520022, 12M610190, 12M640263

Legal Description: 45.37 acres in Survey 406, Twp 46, R 5.

Parts of Lots 1, 2, and 3 of Erastus Post Estate Partition. Part of Lot 3 of Marie Post Estate. Parts of Lots 14, 15, and 16 of Cypress Gardens Subdivision, Plat 1, Resubdivision of Lots A through D.

Description: 45.37 acres.

In the northeast corner of the intersection of Lindbergh and St. Charles Rock Road, surrounded by strip malls, Mount Lebanon Cemetery provides a long narrow oasis of cool quiet green leading up a gentle hill to the north. Two entrances form a boulevard with a memorial garden and flagpole in the center. The two large red brick Colonial Revival chapels of the Alexander Funeral Home face each other across the memorial garden. Beyond them lies an asphalt parking lot, and then the beautifully manicured boulevard climbs straight over the low hill under a colonnade of giant sycamores and tulip trees. Low granite markers and artificial flowers dot the open hillside on either side of the boulevard, and granite block markers and tall trees run up the center of the boulevard.

At the crest of the hill a small circle, shaded by a tall tulip tree and several small dogwoods, contains the graves of children, marked by flush bronze hearts and a colorful assortment of flowers, flags and toys. A small marble angel stands over an inscription of a child's prayer.

Beyond the children's circle the long green lawns flow off to the distance, sprinkled with low granite markers, the long asphalt roads shaded by tall locust trees, elms and white pines. On either side, a chainlink fence encloses the cemetery, the long open lawns and low markers.

Toward the back, along the east side, sits a granite marker carved with an angel and labeled "Babyland." The main road turns west and leads under a colonnade of oaks and sweet gum trees to circle back along the other side of the wide central boulevard section. In the center of that section stands a tall sandstone monument with marble panels containing portraits of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, carved in relief.

On the other side of the road, the flush markers in the open lawn lead to the Garden of Our Savior which contains a lifesize statue of Jesus holding out his arms. It is surrounded by six perfect ornamental plum trees. Behind it the narrow screen of vegitation softens the sound of cars rushing past on Interstate 70.

If, instead, you turn east at the back of the cemetery, a long narrow boulevard leads past a tall modern limestone monument to Peace and then past a modern sandstone and limestone chapel with garden mausoleum wings. A stainless steel cross shines on the peak of the roof of the chapel.

The easternmost section of the cemetery along Interstate 70 is as yet undeveloped, an open meadow surrounded by a narrow screen of vegitation. Driving back along the west side of the wide central boulevard, the open vistas of luxurious sunny lawns and low markers inspire feelings of peace and serenity.

History and Significance: established 1925.

The establishment of commercial cemeteries as real estate ventures peaked in the 1920s. Four early commercial cemeteries were established between 1910 and 1919; eight large commercial cemeteries were established between 1920 and 1925; and no commercial cemeteries have been established in St. Louis County since. Commercial cemeteries were developed on large tracts of land along main thoroughfares, usually along streetcar lines, in unincorporated areas. That took the land off the tax rolls, for cemeteries were not subject to real estate taxes until the new state constitution was adopted in 1945.

In 1925 Otis L. Clonts, a lawyer; William S. Sanford, a printer; and William G. Schofield, a lawyer, formed the United Development Company, a real estate trust. The United Development Company purchased a long, narrow, L-shaped tract of land adjacent to the streetcar line on St. Charles Rock Road from Henry Kinker and William H. Walker. The land lay near the new Lambert-St. Louis Flying Field, dedicated in 1923, and Denny Road which would later be named for aviator Charles A. Linbergh. In those days it was at the end of the earth.

Clonts, Sanford, and Schofield hired Charles C. Keck, the civil engineer who designed Oak Grove Cemetery, to lay out Mount Lebanon Cemetery as an exclusive lawn-park cemetery for Masons. The sales office for Mount Lebanon Cemetery was in the Roosevelt Hotel on Delmar. That same year another group of private investors established Hiram Cemetery on Mason Road, also a cemetery for Masons. Eventually both cemeteries dropped their exclusions and opened their grounds to non-Masons. But both cemeteries remained lawn-park cemeteries, with grave markers flush to the ground.

In 1950 Mount Lebanon Cemetery sold seven acres along its north edge to the City of St. Louis, so that the City could move the bodies from the Potter's Field at 59th Street and Fyler, to make room for the new Hampton Gardens Apartments. The developer of the Hampton Gardens Apartments bore the expense of moving the bodies and built a five million dollar apartment complex on the site of the former municipal cemetery.

In 1955 St. Louisans passed a bond issue that included funds for the three interstate highways running west from the city. In 1959 construction of the Mark Twain Expressway, now called Interstate 70, cut the seven-acre city burial plot off from the north edge of Mount Lebanon Cemetery. In order to lay the roadbed, construction workers moved fifty or sixty bodies north to the field that is part of Lambert Airport along Cypress Avenue. (The City of St. Louis no longer maintains a Potter's Field. During the 1980s the City buried indigents at Washington Park Cemetery in St. Louis County and at St. Matthew's Cemetery in the city. In the late 1990s the City of St. Louis is burying indigents at Friedens Cemetery, and St. Louis County cremates its indigents.)

In the 1960s George Reeves owned Mount Lebanon Cemetery, and he built the Guardian Mortuary, a funeral home, on the cemetery property. Then in 1973, Alexander and Sons, Mortuaries purchased Mount Lebanon Cemetery and its funeral home.

Alexander and Sons Mortuary began in 1892 when Moses Harvey Alexander, Sr. came to St. Louis from Marshall, Missouri, where he had operated a livery stable and undertaking establishment. Alexander served on the first State Board of Embalming and was designated "St. Louis City Undertaker" during the 1904 World's Fair. Alexander's first location was a storefront on Olive, and his second location was a stone mansion at 2835 Olive Street. His sons, William Guthrie and M. Harvey, Jr., joined him in the business, and in 1922 they built a funeral home at 6175 Delmar. In 1946 M. Harvey, Jr.'s sons, James Harvey and William G., returned from World War II and became the third generation to operate the business. In 1962 they converted a Colonial style motel on Watson Road into Crestwood Chapel Funeral Home.

In 1973 Alexander and Sons, Mortuaries, purchased Mount Lebanon Cemetery and Guardian Mortuary. They operated three funeral homes, including the one at the cemetery, for ten years. They sold Mount Lebanon Cemetery to United Funeral Services, Inc. in 1983, and they sold the other two funeral homes in 1986.

Sources:

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Plat Book 21, p. 22-23.

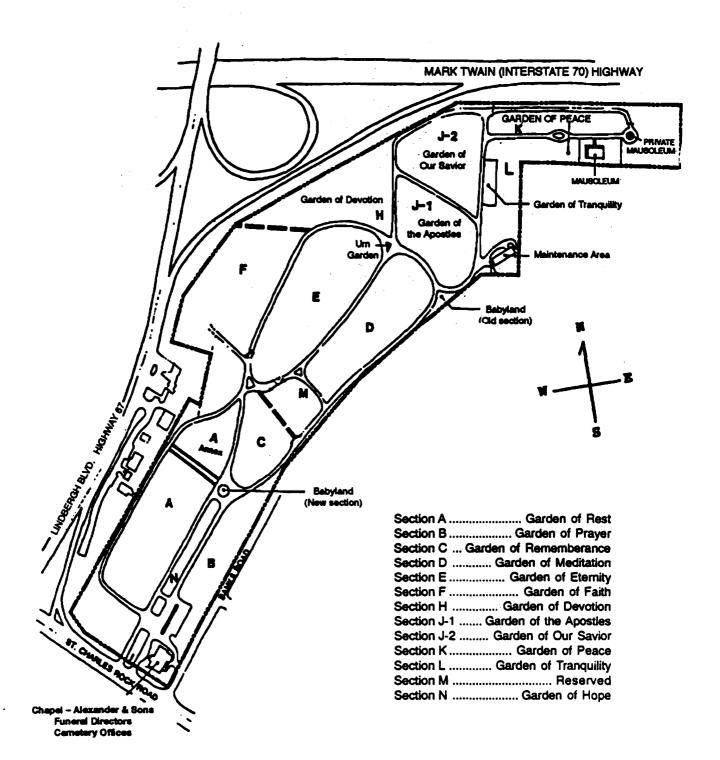
St. Louis City Directories, 1925, 1926.

Conversations with Jim Alexander and Ward Fickie.

St. Louis Globe Democrat, July 4, 1950.

St. Louis Globe Democrat, May 5, 1984.

Primm, James Neal; Lion of the Valley; Boulder, Colorado: 1981. p. 495-496.







MOUNT OLIVE CEMETERY OF LEMAY

Location: 3906 Mt. Olive Rd. Lemay, Mo. 63125 Owner:
Catholic Cemeteries of the Archdiocese of
St. Louis
4445 Lindell Blvd.
St. Louis, Mo. 63108

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 27H520101

Legal Description: 13.99 acres: NE party of Block 52 of Carondelet Commons.

Description: 13.9 acres.

The northern half of the old Sigerson Cemetery, deeded to the City of Carondelet in 1849, is reserved for Catholics. This is at once apparent from the profusion of crosses, as Protestants rarely use crosses to mark their graves. One, straight, asphalt roadway runs through the middle of the length of the long cemetery, across the top of the hill. Tall trees: oaks, sycamores, maples, firs, and cedars shade the top of the hill. Many of the cedars are neatly trimmed. A chainlink fence surrounds all sides of the cemetery, with a gate at either end of the roadway.

Mount Olive Cemetery shows its age by its variety of white marble gravemarkers. There are many draped columns, columns with urns, columns with crosses, marble obelisks and granite obelisks, tablets, and Woodmen of the World tree stump markers. At the crest of the hill, the Schafer family monument is surrounded by an ornate wrought fence. A weathered conch shell lies at the base of the Schafer monument. Several unusual vitreous clay crosses, like cut off tree trunks, appear among the more traditional gravemarkers.

Near the west entrance to Mount Olive Cemetery, close to the roadway, surrounded by old, white, marble tablets containing French names, sits the plain, granite mausoleum of Joseph Marconnot. He lies inside in his tuxedo, but the new stainless steel door, which replaced the glass door, prohibits the viewing that Mr. Marconnot intended.

An old, limestone marker with a cathedral shaped top, on the other side of the road, is inscribed:

Here lie the remains of DICK
Coloured Servant of John Withnell.
He died of Cholera.

In the southwest corner of the cemetery many tombstones bear Spanish names. Homemade markers of cast concrete are also in this section, and there are various wrought iron crosses. Today, many of the parishoners of St. Mary and Joseph Catholic Church are Spanish speaking.

Mount Olive Cemetery is peaceful, surrounded by other cemeteries and an old abandoned quarry on the north side.

History and Significance: established 1849.

Mount Olive Cemetery was the name given to the Catholic burial ground belonging to St. Mary and Joseph Catholic Church in the French community of Carondelet. The burial ground opened in 1823, and the church was established in 1824. By 1839 the "Old Burial Ground" was full and had to be closed.

During the Cholera Epidemic of 1849, John Sigerson gave a part of his farm, just west of Carondelet, in the Carondelet Commons, to the City of Carondelet to use as a cemetery. The property was divided, and the eastern portion was dedicated for burials in sanctified ground by Catholics, and the western portion was dedicated for Protestants. The two parts together were referred to as the "Sigerson Cemetery."

On December 20, 1854, the City of Carondelet paid John Sigerson \$6,428.75 for all of Lot 52 of Carondelet Commons. Archbishop Peter Kenrick named the Catholic section Mount Olive Cemetery to perpetuate the name of the old burial ground in Carondelet.

Mount Olive has been a popular cemetery, especially among French Catholics. In 1895 the entire Bompart family was reinterred at Mount Olive from their family graveyard north of Marshall Avenue in Webster Groves. The most famous burial in Mount Olive Cemetery was that of Joseph Marconnot, a bachelor truck farmer from an old French family of Carondelet. Marconnot died on December 27, 1924, and, following the instructions of his will, he was embalmed like King Tut, dressed in a tuxedo, and laid to rest in a granite mausoleum with a plate glass door, so that all the world could come and view him dressed in his finest. He was a popular attraction, especially for boys, until vandals broke the window and Marconnot's heirs replaced the plate glass window with a stainless steel door.

Louis Jordan, the great rhythm and blues musician, is also buried at Mount Olive Cemetery. He died in 1975.

Sources:

Hyde, William, and Howard Conard; *Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis, Vol. I;* St. Louis: The Southern History Company, 1899. p. 339.

Thomas, William L.; *History of St. Louis County, Missouri, Vol. I;* St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 85.

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 57.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 50-51.

St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds Book 160, p. 224.

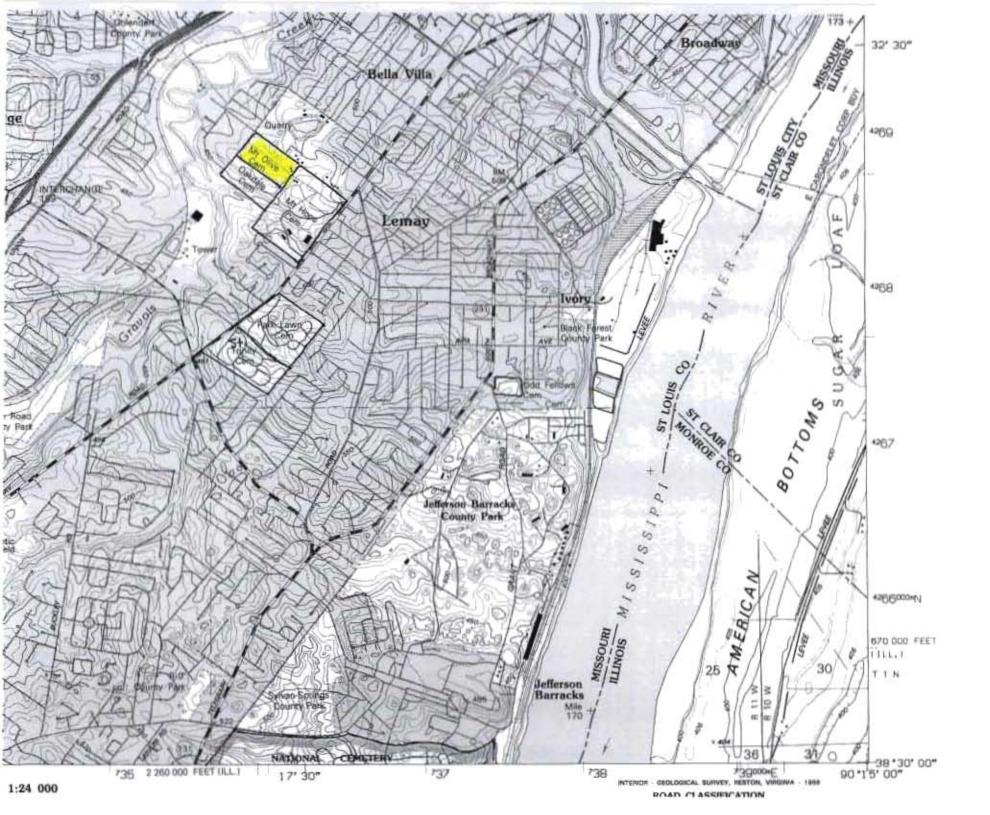
Unpublished manuscript by Msgr. Robert McCarthy.

Missouri Historical Society Cemetery Files.

Old Cemeteries of St. Louis County, Mo., Vol. I; St. Louis: St. Louis Genealogical Society, 1982. p. 177-189.

Neighborhood Link News; September 9, 1987.

Hamilton, Esley; Historic Inventory of Carondelet Catholic Cemetery, 1990.













MOUNT PLEASANT BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY

Location:

18711 Wild Horse Creek Road Wildwood, Mo. 63040

Owner:

Derrill S. Loberg % Shirley L. Pierce Brookhill Point Belleville, Ill. 62223

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 19X520026.

Legal Description: 1 acre in Survey 1956, Twp 45, R 3.

SE part of Lot 7 of Henry Tyler's Estate.

Description: 1 acre.

The Mount Pleasant Baptist Church Cemetery lies down a wooded hill on Wild Horse Creek Road, west of Highway 109. As you round a curve and climb a hill, a concrete step and the concrete foundation of the old Mount Pleasant Baptist Church are just visible in the underbrush near the road on the north side of Wild Horse Creek Road. The hill drops away behind the old church foundation, and in the tangled woods ten or twelve tombstones peak through the underbrush. They are granite or marble tablets, two government issue military markers, and a few fieldstones. The tombstones all face east. Between the tall thin trees, the hillside is covered with periwinkle.

History and Significance: established 1872.

The Mount Pleasant Baptist Church was originally built as the Antioch Baptist Church in 1841. The Coleman and Tyler families built the humble little log cabin, with no windows, as a church for thirty pioneer settlers from Spotsylvania, Virginia, and their slaves. The white and black pioneer families worshipped together when Baptist circuit riders, such as John Mason Peck of St. Louis, preached at the little church.

In 1860 the Orr family donated two acres east of the church, on Wild Horse Creek Road, for a new church and churchyard, and the new Antioch Baptist Church was dedicated on Christmas Day, 1860. Scharf's *History of St. Louis City and County* says that the little old church building, the cabin without windows, "was given up for the use of the colored members."

The minutes of the Antioch Baptist Church suggest that blacks and whites continued to worship together until "The process of separating the church into two churches, one white and one black, begun on April 18, 1868, was completed on June 9, 1872." On October 7, 1872, Henry Tyler, Jr. deeded the old church and one acre around it to Tinsey Robins, Jacob Bailey, and Richard Hughs, Trustees of Mount Pleasant Colored Baptist Church.

Blacks who were brought to the area as slaves, as early as 1797, remained in the area and farmed or worked at the Centaur Lime Company. They worshipped at Mount Pleasant Baptist Church and used the little cabin as a school during the week. Baptisms were held at the big pond at the bottom of Bates Hill. The Centaur Lime Company closed its lime kilns some time in the early part of the twentieth century, (the lime kilns appear in the 1909 *Plat Book of St. Louis County*) and some of the black families moved away.

Active members of Mount Pleasant Baptist Church included Harrison Green, Louis

Rollins, John Anderson, Charles Jefferson, George Brown, and their families. As families moved away and as active members grew older, the church meetings were held infrequently and finally died out some time in the 1930s.

The Mount Pleasant Baptist Church Cemetery which lies on the hillside sloping down behind the old church foundation contains the headstones for three men who served in the Civil War: Louis Rollins, Elijah Madison, and Henry Hicks. Their headstones are inscribed with "Co. F 68 USCI" which stands for Company F of the 68th United States Colored Infantry.

Some of the graves in this cemetery used to be marked with quart Mason Jars that contained pieces of bark, painted and inscribed with the names of the deceased. Those special grave markers were an old African American tradition. Over the years the jars have disappeared.

Sources:

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 35.

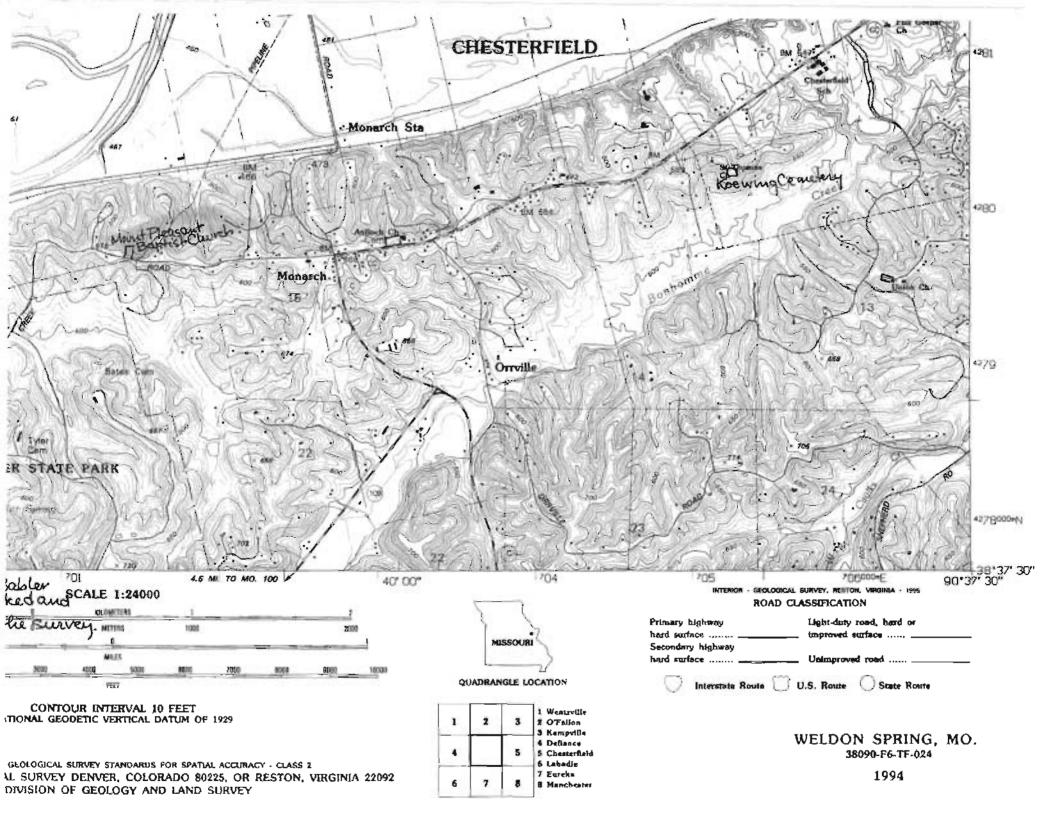
Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 14-15.

Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County, Vol. II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p. 1930.

St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds Book 486, p. 37.

Sutton, Cynthia, and Doris Frazier; From Whence We've Come; St. Louis: Doris Frazier, 1998. p. 25-31.

Conversations with Reverend Ralph Green, Antioch Baptist Church, and Clifford Frazier.





MUSICK BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY

Location: 790 Fee Fee Road Maryland Heights, Mo. 63043 Owner:
Musick Baptist Church
c/o L.H. Alonzo W. Edward
P. O. Box 1121
Maryland Heights, Mo. 63043

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 14O320415.

Legal Description: 2.22 acres in Survey 1312, Twp. 46, R 5.

And 0.16 acres in Section 27, Twp. 46, R 5.

Description: 2.38 acres.

In an area surrounded by new industrial development, just north of Westport Plaza, at the top of an embankment on the south side of Fee Fee Road, sits a small white frame African American church. As you drive up the asphalt drive which hugs the south side of the church, a well maintained, open, sunny cemetery appears stretching out across the top of the hill. A narrow line of trees outlines the southern edge of the cemetery. A huge honey locust tree stands in the eastern part of the cemetery, and large, old oak trees shade the western edge of the cemetery along the driveway. A short flight of broad wooden stairs leads from the driveway, beside the front entrance of the church, up to the cemetery.

Here and there, across the top of the hill, grave markers lie in clusters, facing east. The markers are predominately homemade cast concrete markers. There are also some granite blocks and small flat markers, and there are some military issue marble markers for veterans of World War I and World War II. The oldest marker is from 1921.

History and Significance: established 1874.

The Musick family of Kentucky was prominent in the early history of north St. Louis County. Edy and Ely Musick were given large Spanish land grants, Surveys 1312 and 1313, between Fee Fee Creek and Olive Street Road. Rubin Musick operated Musick's Ferry across the Missouri River to Walnut Landing in St. Charles County. And Reverend Thomas Musick, "a loud and stormy preacher," came to Missouri to visit his relatives and organized the Fee Fee Baptist Church in 1807. Its members included Abraham Musick and Terrell Musick. The Musick's grandfather was from Wales and was given the name Musick, as an orphan, because he enjoyed singing.

The Musick Baptist Church is said to have begun in 1811, the year of a great revival in this area. However, written records do not exist from that time. Edy Musick let his slaves establish a church sometime before the Civil War, and he enjoyed going down to his barn to listen to his slaves sing at their prayer meetings.

On December 23, 1874, Stephen Smith, Marshall Halburt, and Hampton Ellis, as trustees for the African Baptist Church Congregation, purchased 2.4 acres in the northeast corner of Edy Musick's land grant, from Frederick and Katrina Kleimann, to use as a church and cemetery.

Teno Lucas, a preacher in the vicinity, cut logs for the building, and Berry Mitchell was the first pastor. The first log building was also used as a school. The log building was replaced by a frame chapel around 1924.

Sources:

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 45

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 43.

Fee Fee Baptist Church; Rules, Regulations and Charter of Fee Fee Cemetery; St. Louis: Press of Charles F. Kelly, 1898.

A History of the Bridgeton Area; p. 32-33.

Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County, Vol. II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p. 1670-1671, 1682.

Thomas, William L.; History of St. Louis County, Missouri, Vol. I; St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 72-73, 313, 315.

St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds Book 513, p. 171.



BETHLEHEM CEMETERY

Location:

9650 Bellefontaine Rd.

Bellefontaine Neighbors, Mo. 63137

Exempt.

Owner:

Bethlehem Congregation Cemetery

9650 Bellefontaine Rd.

Bellefontaine Neighbors, Mo. 63137

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 12E440132

Legal Description: 44.09 acres in Survey 1957, Twp 46, R7.

E of Bellefontaine Rd. and W of CB&Q Railroad.

Description: 44.09 acres.

Bethlehem Cemetery is a beautiful, old, rural cemetery created by a German Evangelical Lutheran congragation after their original church cemetery filled up. The congragation located their new cemetery in the country north of the city, between Bellefontain Road and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. Two pairs of tall limestone Pylons with caps stand at the entrance to the cemetery, in its southwest corner, on Bellefontaine Road. A tall chainlink fence runs along Bellefontaine Road. Bethlehem Cemetery contains the typical features of a rural cemetery: winding roadways leading around and over the gently rolling hills; beautiful landscaping; a lovely variety of family monuments; and tall old trees, elegant specimens including tulip, oak, maple, sweet gum, ginko, ash, sycamore, hickory, elm, spruce, cedar, holly, weeping willow, dogwood, walnut, hackberry, and white pine, shading each section, forming colonnades along the roadways, and providing dappled golden light in the fall.

The grave markers lie in rows which follow the contours of the roadways over the hills, always facing the nearest roadway. The markers include a wide range of styles: white marble tabletstones and obelisks; square marble columns with drapes and urns and wreaths; small white marble crucifixes; marble entrance steps and cornerposts; gray granite blocks, sarcophagi, obelisks, square columns, crosses; and low slanted granite markers and low flat markers. There are military issue markers for veterans of the Civil War. There are lovely figures carved in marble and in granite: an angel standing in front of a cross, an angel holding a horn, an angel with one arm raised and the other holding a quill, a woman holding a wreath of flowers. There is a Gothic chapel filled with flowers. There are elaborately draped urns atop square columns with Gothic details. Beside the main road near the center of the cemetery stands a large cast zinc monument from a mail order catalog with an angel kneeling on top of a domed roof supported by Doric columns.

A neoclassical Bedford stone mausoleum for the W. Pustmueller and August W. Reinert families stands near the top of the hill at the center of the cemetery. It has ornate bronze double doors set between square pillasters supporting a broken pediment. A draped urn crowns the peak of the stepped hip roof, and a lovely painted window at the back can be seen through the front doors.

A tall flagpole stands at the top of the hill in the center of the cemetery. Just south of the flagpole sits the low brick office building and equipment barn. Across the road in front of the office stands a huge old cast iron bell tower containing an enormous bell which used to be rung for funerals. It is sheltered by a square hipped wooden shingle roof with a metal spike rising from the center.

Behind the office, the southeast quadrant of the cemetery is an undeveloped open lawn. The back northeast quadrant contains the newest graves, mostly polished granite blocks.

History and Significance: established 1885.

In 1839 a group of Lutherans fled Saxony where they were being persecuted by the government for adhering to the Augsburg Confession of Faith. They emigrated to this country, some settling in St. Louis and some in Allenberg, Missouri. The St. Louis immigrants arrived in the cold, early spring of 1839 amd began worshipping in the basement of Christ Church Cathedral. The St. Louis Saxons established the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of the Augsburg Confession, and it grew in membership and in wealth.

The first Lutheran church in St. Louis, Trinity Lutheran Church, dates its beginning from those early days in the basement of Christ Church Cathedral. In 1842 Trinity Lutheran Church removed to a building of its own under the leadership of Reverend Herman Walther. Reverend J. F. Buenger built the second Lutheran church, Immanuel Lutheran Church, at 11th and Franklin, in 1848.

In 1849 the family of Dr. Bernard G. Farrar put an ad in a St. Louis newspaper offering land in the town of Bremen, two miles north of St. Louis, to Protestants who would build a church within six months. Farrar, an early St. Louis physician, owned a large estate in the town of Bremen, and he died of cholera while administering to the sick during the epidemic of 1849. Reverends Walther and Buenger encouraged the Lutherans who lived in Bremen to organize a church and take advantage of the Farrar offer. Bethlehem Lutheran Church was organized on April 26, 1849, and its first building, a one-story Greek Revival church at 19th and Salisbury was dedicated on May 5, 1850. Its parochial school began in 1853.

Beginning in 1845 the St. Louis Railway, horse-drawn public transportation along Broadway, connected downtown St. Louis to Bremen which bustled with lumber yards along the riverfront, the Union Stockyards, the Krey Packing Company, and the Mallinckrodt Chemical Company. The Germans and Irish of Bremen incorporated their town in 1850, and it was annexed by the City of St. Louis in 1856.

In 1851 Bethlehem Lutheran Church purchased five acres at Switzer Avenue and Bittner Street, four miles north of the church, for a cemetery. The cemetery gradually filled up with veterans of the Civil War, and in 1885 Bethlehem Lutheran Church purchased 44.7 acres from A. L. Gibson for a new cemetery. The new cemetery lay six miles north of Bremen on Bellefontaine Road, a nice ride on the Chicago Birlington and Quincy Railroad.

The New Bethlehem Lutheran Cemetery was laid out as a rural cemetery with winding roadways, picturesque vistas, and family plots. A tall metal bell tower stood on top of the highest hill in the center of the cemetery, and its huge bell tolled for each funeral procession wending its way into the cemetery.

The Bethlehem congregation built a larger church at Salisbury and Florissant in 1893, but it burned to the ground on January 24, 1894. It was rebuilt and dedicated in April, 1895. The terrible tornado of 1927 tore the two steeples off Bethlehem Lutheran Church and destroyed the school, but both were rebuilt.

In 1961 the *St. Louis Globe Democrat* ran a story about the forgotten old Bethlehem Cemetery at Bittner and Switzer, filled with graves of Civil War veterans and overgrown with weeds. The families which used to care for the graves on Memorial Day were all gone. In 1968 the church moved the graves to the New Bethlehem Cemetery where they now have perpetual care.

Sources:

Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County, Vol. II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p. 1735-1736.

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 11, 21, 73.

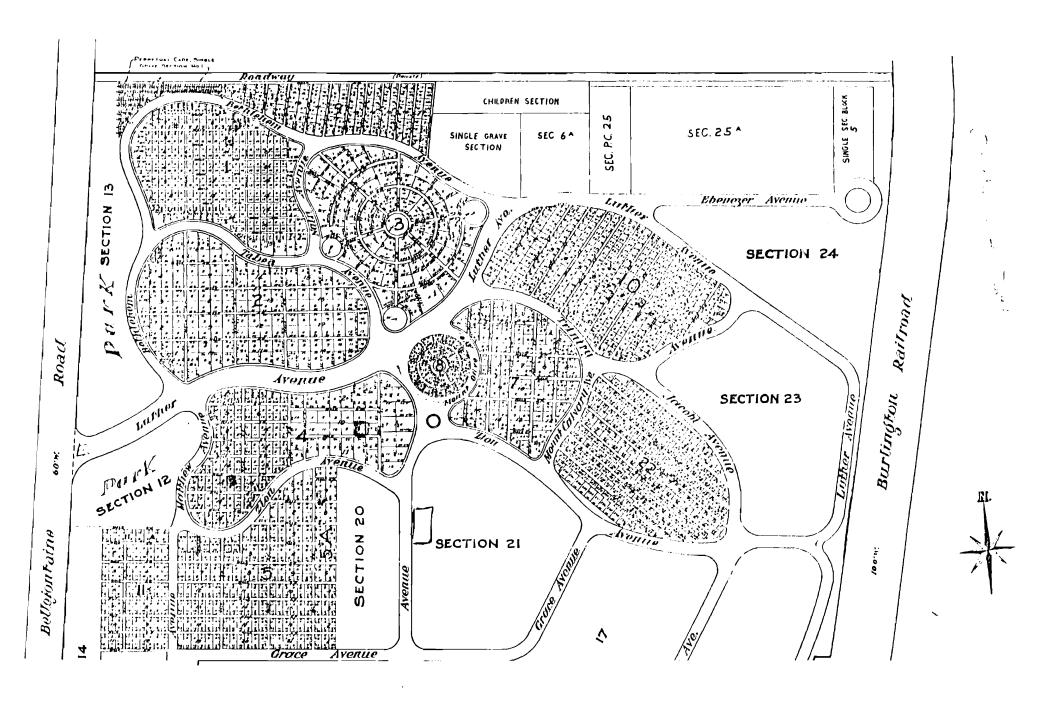
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Missouri Historical Society newspaper clipping files: Cemeteries.

McCue, George; Osmund Overby; Norbury Wayman; "Streetfront Heritage: the Bremen/ Hyde Park Area of St. Louis." *The Bulletin*, July, 1976. Missouri Historical Society.

Wayman, Norbury; History of St. Louis Neighborhoods: Hyde Park and Bissel-College Hill; St. Louis Community Development Agency, 1978. p. 4, 12, 14, 18, 19, 21.

Jackson, Robert; "Weeds Hide Forgotten Civil War Cemetery;" St. Louis Globe Democrat, May 25, 1961.



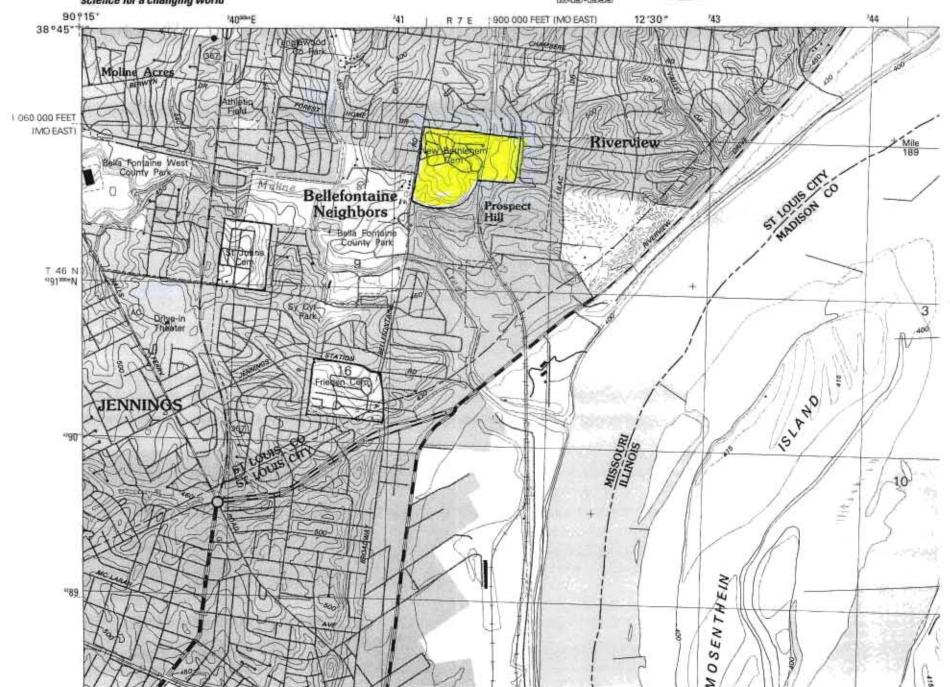
Courtesy of POHL & KING MONUMENT CO. 8868 N. Broadway Phone 867–5100



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY













NEW COLDWATER BURYING GROUND

Location: 13701 Old Halls Ferry Rd. Black Jack, Mo. 63033 Owner: City of Black Jack 4655 Parker Road Florissant, Mo. 63033

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 07G410050

Legal Description: 0.5 acres in Section 19, Twp 47, R7.

460 feet NW of N line of Paddock Estate, Plat 2, on S line of Old Halls Ferry Rd.

Description: 0.5 acres.

The New Coldwater Burying Ground is a small triangular cemetery on the side of a hill, with Old Halls Ferry Road on one side, the Old Fleurissant Golf Club on one side, and a new concrete parking lot across the bottom. It was beautifully restored in 1995 by the City of Black Jack, Missouri. It has a tall, wrought iron fence along two sides, with an ornamental iron gate opening off of the parking lot, and a chainlink fence and a wire fence enclosing the back side, along the golf course and some homes. The cemetery is shaded by very tall oak trees, and a well maintained lawn covers the ground.

There are not many gravemarkers, perhaps thirty or forty. They are simple, marble tablets or cornerstones, a few homemade cast concrete markers, and small white wooden crosses marking natural limestone rocks. Some of the graves have dafodils planted on them.

History and Significance: established 1886.

The 1878 Pitzman Atlas and the 1909 Atlas of St. Louis County both show an African church and school on Old Halls Ferry Road, on the hill above where this little cemetery lies. The one room frame church and school had no name and was started in 1868 by former slaves of the French families in the Bridgeton and Black Jack area.

On September 27, 1886, Henry Vincent, Louis Gassaway, William Cooper, Mike Francis, and William Brooks, as trustees, purchased one half acre from the Tyler, Benton, Harris, and Hume families, to use as a burial ground. Henry Vincent had raised fifty dollars in small amounts from tenant farmers and sharecroppers in the area, to purchase the land. The deed says that the graveyard shall be called the New Colwater Burying Ground, that the trustees shall determine who can be buried in the cemetery, and that burials shall be free.

As a result of an article about the little cemetery in a local newspaper in 1959, several people shared their memories of the African church and school and of the New Coldwater Burying Ground, from the turn of the century. One woman recalled that after a funeral, family members or church members would decorate the grave with treasured possessions belonging to the deceased. She remembered a little girl's grave being laid with the child's tea set. This is similar to burial traditions of African Americans in the South, especially those of

the Gullah people of the Sea Islands of South Carolina and Georgia. The African church and school burned to the ground in the late 1920s.

The cemetery was active until 1949, and the last burial was that of Frasier Vincent, son of Henry Vincent, an original trustee, on Christmas Day, 1963.

In 1993 the City of Bridgeton took over the New Coldwater Burial Ground, by legal condemnation, and rehabilitated it as a memorial park. At the dedication ceremony on June 24, 1995, the visiting dignitaries who spoke included: Governor Mel Carnahan, State Senator Jet Banks, and U. S. Congressman Bill Clay.

Sources:

Pitzman, Julius: Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 71.

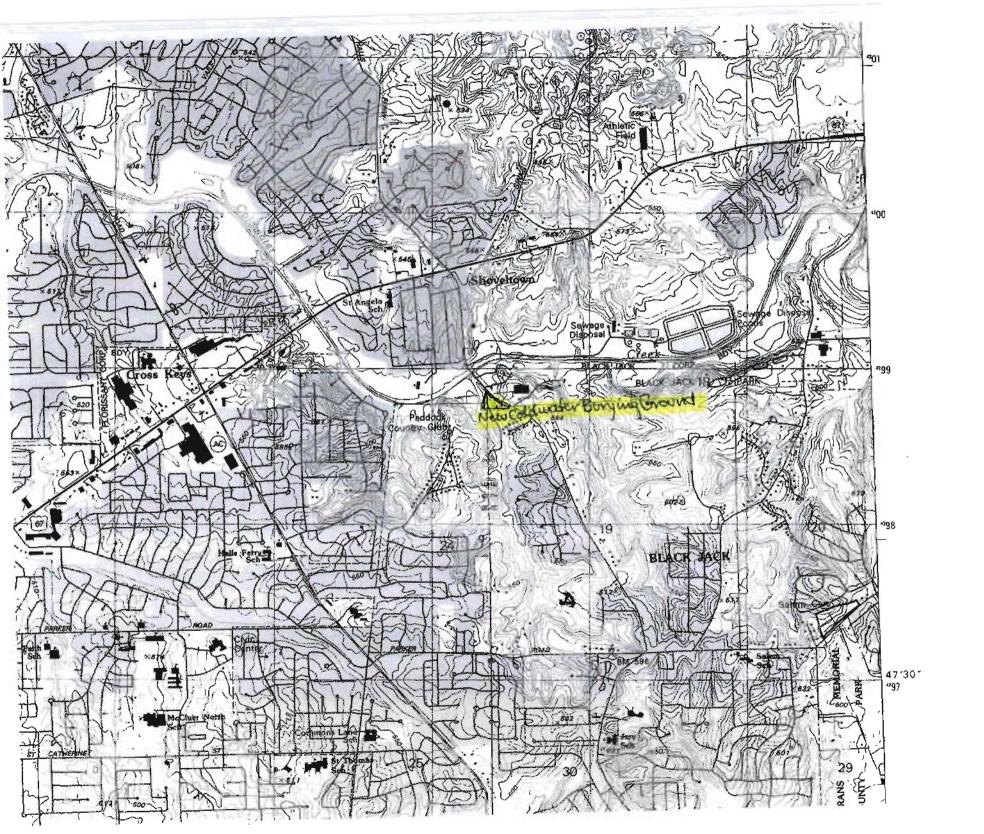
Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 102.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Book 32, p. 170.

Florissant Valley Reporter, Jan. 8, 1959; Jan. 15, 1959; Feb. 26, 1959.

McCoy, Kathy; "Afro-American Cemeteries in St. Louis County," *Gateway Heritage*; Winter, 1985-1986. p. 32.

New Coldwater Burying Ground Memorial Park Rededication Program, June 24, 1995.







NEW MOUNT SINAI CEMETERY

Location: 8430 Gravois Rd. Gravois, Mo. 63123 Owner: New Mount Sinai Cemetery Association 8430 Gravois Rd. St. Louis Mo. 63123

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 25H110702

Legal Description: 34.02 acres in the Mackenzie Tract. Parts of Lots 68 and 71 of

Mackenzie Tract.

Description: 34.02 acres.

New Mount Sinai Cemetery is the apotheosis of all the arts that come together in a cemetery: engineering, landscaping, architecture, sculpture, stained glass, symbolic imagery, and history.

One enters New Mount Sinai through the monumental Art Deco granite gates. A frieze around the crown of each stepped level of the pylons and pillasters of the gates is carved with bands of Stars of David, Hebrew inscriptions, and menorahs. Beautiful wrought iron gates with stylized menorahs and Stars of David swing open between the gates onto a boulevard, landscaped with dafodils, yews, cherry trees, birches, yuccas, and artistic boulders. Tall sweet gum trees and oaks form a colonnade along the boulevard.

Straight ahead is a circular lawn, surrounded by a low limestone wall, inside of which three large magnolias spread their branches. Behind the circle is another circular island, landscaped as a formal Japanese garden, with tall pines, paper birches, weeping cherry trees, and a small wooden footbridge arching over a gravel path. Limestone boulders, azaleas, rhododendrons, yuccas and dafodils accent the Japanese landscape.

Behind the Japanese garden sits the modern, gray, granite community mausoleum, with a tall chapel forming its center section. Three large, two-story, arched windows on the front of the chapel allow you to see through to the brilliant, modern, floor-to-ceiling stained glass window in the back of the chapel.

All through the cemetery, the winding asphalt roads follow the natural contours of the land and are articulated with concrete curbs or gutters. There seems to be every variety of trees: oak, maple, tulip, holly, walnut, sweet gum, pine, fir, cedar, ash, linden, hawthorne, catalpa, magnolia, and one giant, dramatic sycamore. Many of the trees are huge.

As you enter the cemetery, to the right of the modern mausoleum sits a beautifully landscaped island containing the office, the former rest house, in the center. The office is a one-and-a-half-story, ashlar limestone, Queen Anne building with a round tower on the northwest corner and a green tile roof with fineals.

The oldest section of the cemetery is directly on the right, as you enter, across from the office. It contains nineteenth century marble tablets and obelisks and square columns with urns and draped urns and architectural details. Some inscriptions are in Hebrew, most

are not. The quality and variety of the carved images are truly noteworthy. There are carved flowers, vines, doves, clasped hands, shields, a sleeping child, wreaths, a butterfly, and tree stumps covered with vines and shields. There do not seem to be any Stars of David on tombstones. Many of the stones indicate the person's place of birth: Bohemia, Wertemberg, Bavaria, Poland, and Bouzonville, France. One monument says: "Our Mother fell asleep June 10, 1854." Another says: "In memory of the remains of 43 adults and 53 children exhumed from the cemetery on Pratt Avenue and Cooper Street. Consecrated in 1818. Re-interred by the Mount Sinai Cemetery Association November 1, 1872."

A small, Bedford stone, Greek Revival chapel with a red tile roof sits in this section, at the top of the hill, next to the original wrought iron gated entrance. The chapel was designed by Will Levy in 1905, but it is boarded up and no longer used. Also scattered throughout this section are granite obelisks, square columns, blocks, slants and a tall architectural monument with a woman sitting on top, mourning her loss.

As you drive up the hill and around toward the back of the cemetery, you pass the first three family mausoleums, Greek Revival, with lovely stained glass windows at the backs. As the road curves up along the west side of the cemetery, the gravemarkers on the right (west) are still nineteenth century marble tablets and columns with beautiful carving. On the left, more marble monuments wash down the hill in rows which follow the curve of the lower drive: tablets, columns, tree stumps, and in between, simple granite blocks and fancy architectural granite monuments.

At the top of the hill, near the back, west, corner of the cemetery sits an open Greek Temple, sheltering a large granite sarcophagus. Near it is a monument with a figure of a woman sitting against a column. In the back of the cemetery the monuments are predominantly granite blocks, slants, columns, benches, and seated figures from the second half of the twentieth century. Many of the columns are polished and topped with urns.

And then, at the back, you come upon the wonderful collection of family mausoleums, lining the roadways, a silent city of the dead. The mausoleums are like miniature Greek Temples or Greek Revival, Egyptian Revival, or Art Deco toy banks. They have lovely bronze and glass doors on the front and beautiful stained glass windows on the back. And all around them are tall trees, beautiful lawns, and granite monuments that look as if a great collector had arranged them on a glass display shelf.

Several modern sculptures grace the newer sections of the cemetery, notably the stylized bronze flame or vessel for Rabbi Ferdinand M. Isserman standing on a granite pedestal which is inscribed: "He walked with the Prophets of Isreal for Peace, Justice, Compassion, Brotherhood, and the Fatherhood of God." The Glassman-Green monument contains a bronze flame inside a red granite triumphal arch. And the Goodman monument is a tall, amorphous, lump of pink granite, designed by Isamu Noguchi.

The eastern section of the cemetery is as yet undeveloped, a rolling greensward. It contains the two-story, red brick caretaker's house and greenhouses, built in 1938.

History and Significance: established 1850.

New Mount Sinai Cemetery is the oldest Jewish cemetery in the St. Louis area. It was established by Reform Jewish congregations beginning in 1850, when the B'nai Brith Society purchased one acre for a cemetery on Gravois Road. At that time Reform Jews were being buried in the Camp Spring Cemetery on Pratt Avenue (now Jefferson Avenue) and

Cooper Street, established by Emanu El Congregation in 1848, or in the United Hebrew Burial Ground at 23rd Street and Scott Avenue, established by the United Hebrew Congregation in 1840. Both of those early cemeteries are now part of the railroad yards in Mill Creek Valley. In 1852 the two South St. Louis Reform Jewish congregations, B'nai Brith and Emanu El, merged to form the B'nai El Congregation. Their Camp Spring Cemetery filled up quickly, and in 1859 the first burial took place in the new cemetery on Gravois Road.

Shaare Emeth, another German Reform Jewish congregation, was organized in 1869 and worshipped at 17th and Pine. The new congregation requested permission to bury its dead in the Gravois Road cemetery, and together the Reform Jewish congregations organized the Mount Sinai Cemetery Association. The group purchased five additional acres next to the cemetery on Gravois Road, and they drew up a constitution and bylaws specifying that "only persons who are, at the time of their death, known to be Isrealites" can be buried in Mount Sinai Cemetery.

In 1872 the Mount Sinai Cemetery Association reinterred the remains of 43 adults and 53 children from the Camp Spring Cemetery in Mill Creek Valley into part of Block 18, near the entrance to Mount Sinai Cemetery, and the Association erected a marble monument in memory of those remains.

In 1886 Temple Isreal was organized, and in 1888 its members were admitted to the Mount Sinai Cemetery Association. That same year, the Cemetery Association reincorporated and recieved a perpetual charter under the name of the New Mount Sinai Cemetery Association.

A chapel, designed by C. B. Clarke, had been built at Mount Sinai Cemetery in 1873; and the red granite and wrought iron entrance gate was built next to the chapel in 1893. Then, in 1905, the chapel was torn down, and a new chapel, designed by Will Levy, was built on the same site.

More than thirty acres were added to the cemetery over the years, and in 1907 the Board hired the Pitzman Surveying and Engineering Company to lay out roadways, walkways, and family lots. Julius Pitzman was an excellent choice for designing a picturesque Rural cemetery. He had become a civil engineer while working for his brother-in-law, Charles E. Solomon, the Surveyor of St. Louis County, in the 1850s. During the Civil War Pitzman served as a topographical engineer for the Union Army, mapping the Battle of Shiloh, Sherman's supply base at Memphis, and the Confederate position during the Seige of Vicksburg. After the war, he created the Pitzman Atlas of St. Louis County, showing every road, farm, and property line in the county, which enhanced his reputation with its thoroughness. Pitzman learned landscape engineering and visited Europe in 1874 to study the great parks. He advocated the acquisition of a large park for St. Louis, and when a charter was granted for Forest Park, Pitzman became the Chief Engineer. Pitzman also designed St. Peter's Cemetery on Lucas and Hunt Road, the small, charming Odd Fellows Cemetery on South Broadway, and the exclusive private places around Forest Park. Pitzman's design of curving roadways at New Mount Sinai Cemetery complimented the contours of the hills and provided many excellent sites for family mausoleums, reminiscent of the curves and hills and close-together mausoleums of Pere Lachaise Cemetery in Paris.

The limestone, Queen Anne House of Comfort, which now serves as the office, was built in 1916 as a rest house and luncheon spot, to accommodate the horsedrawn funerals from the city which often took all day.

The monumental Art Deco entrance gates on Gravois were designed by Benjamin Shapiro in 1932. A house for the cemetery caretaker, a garage, and two large greenhouses were built in 1938.

Acme Marble and Granite Company of New Orleans completed the large, community mausoleum, just inside the entrance gates, in 1969. The large stained glass window, 17 feet high and 20 feet wide, in the center chapel section of the mausoleum, was designed by Sol Nodel, the brother of Rabbi Julius Nodel of Shaare Emeth Congregation. The handmade, mouth-blown glass was made by the Rudy Glass Company of York, Pennsylvania. The window contains the Hebrew word *Emeth*, which means *Truth*, and is called the Window of Truth. An image of the earth as seen from the moon commerates the historic walk on the moon by austronauts Armstrong and Aldrin which took place while the window was being built.

Caretakers for the New Mount Sinai Cemetery have been: Anton Pohman, from 1901 to 1915; Henry A. Eirich, from 1916 to 1950; Henry C. Eirich from 1950 to 1980; and Scott Eirich, from 1980 to the present. The job of caretaker has passed from father to son through three generations. In 1991 the Board of Directors had the mounds of ivy removed from all the single graves and family lots. Ivy mounds are a distinctive tradition in Jewish cemeteries in this area, but they are time consuming and expensive to maintain. In 1992 a formal Japanese "Walking Garden" was designed and planted in front of the Mausoleum.

Rabbis who are buried at New Mount Sinai Cemetery include:

S. H. Sonneschein, Temple Isreal Leon Harrison, Temple Isreal Ferdinand M. Isserman, Temple Isreal Samuel Sale, Shaare Emeth Julius Gordon, Shaare Emeth Julius Nodel, Shaare Emeth Moritz Spitz, B'nai El Julian Miller, B'nai El Bertram Klausner, B'nai El

Sources:

Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County, Vol. II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p. 1738-1739.

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 57.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 50-51.

Hyde, William, and Howard Conard; *Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis*, Vol. III; St. Louis: The Southern History Company, 1899. p. 1739-1742.

Ehrlich, Walter; *Zion in the Valley;* Columbia, Mo.: University of Missouri Press, 1997. p. 184-185, 297-298.

Unpublished histories of New Mount Sinai Cemetery by Mary Pool, 1996 and 1997.

Maps and blueprints at New Mount Sinai Cemetery.

Hamilton, Esley, Historic Inventory of New Mount Sinai Cemetery, 1994.

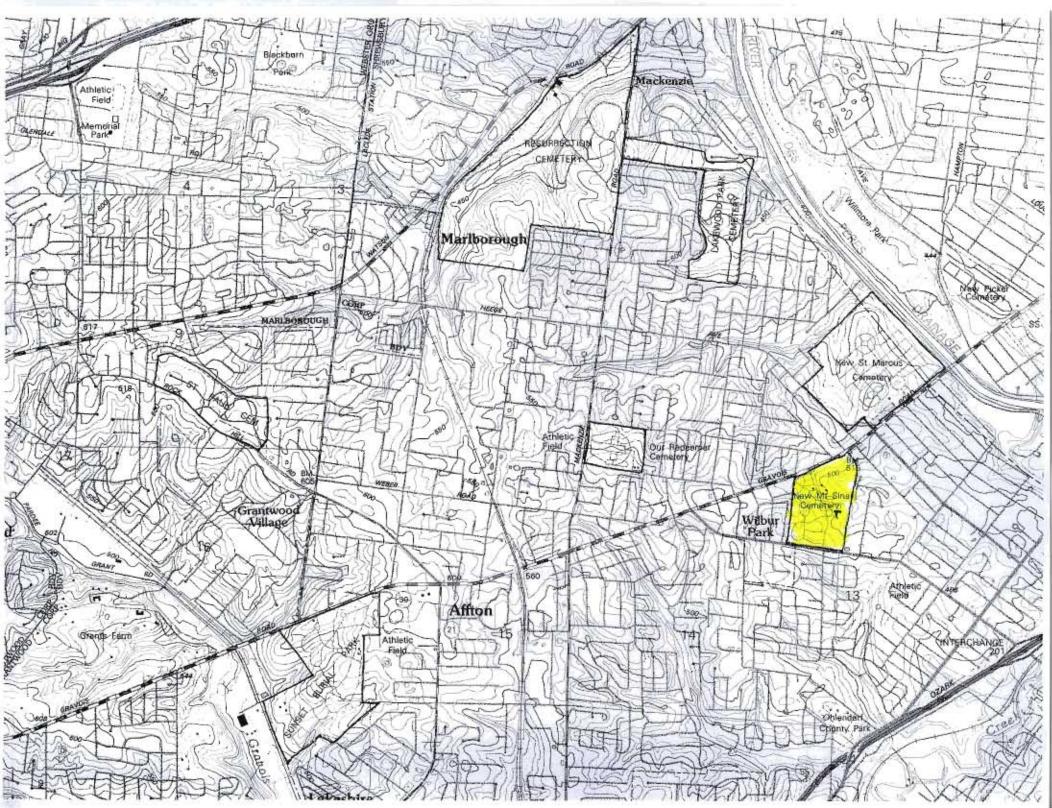
NEW MOUNT SINAI FAMILY MAUSOLEUMS

FAMILY	STYLE	ARCHITECT	DATE
1. Wallace Renard	Greek Temple, arched door		
2. Eisenstadt-Altheimer	Greek Temple		
3. Julius Lesser	Greek Temple	Will Levy	1904
4. Adolph Drey	Egyptian		
5. Rice-Michael	double Greek Temple		
6. Wolfsfeld	Greek Temple, sta. gls.		
7. Greenfield	Greek Temple	J. M. Hershstein	1916
8. Emil Guckenheim	Greek Revival, keystone	Rosebrough Mnt. Co.	•
9. Emanuel Meyers	Greek Temple	Will Levy	1921
10. Jacob Lasky	Art Deco, classical windows		
11. Sigmund Goodfriend	Greek Revival, Art Deco		
12. Max Manne	Art Deco	Rosenbloom Mnt. Co	. 1959
13. Sidney Rothschild	Art Deco, Modern	Chioldi Granite Co.	1933
14. Joseph Desberger	Art Nouveau	Rosenbloom Mnt. Co	.
15. Sallie Summerfield	Art Deco		
16. Aaron Waldheim	Classical, Art Deco	Rosenbloon Mnt. Co.	1938
17. Alice Ehrlich	Art Deco, sta. gls.	Chioldi Granite Co.	1932
18. Samuel B. Butler	Art Deco, sta. gls.	Will Levy	1939
19. Julius Glaser	Art Deco, Modern	Rosenbloom Mnt. Co	. 1941
20. Fligman-Frank	Greek Revival		

21. T. Lewin	Modern	Raymond E. Maritz 1954	
22. Morton J. May	Classical, Greek Revival	Chioldi Granite Co.	
23. Samuel Haas	Greek Temple	J. M. Hirshstein 1916	
24. Moses Shoenberg	Classical Revival	Chioldi Granite Co. 1924	
25. Leopold L. Abraham	Greek Temple	J. M. Hirshstein 1923	
26. Rabbi Leon Harrison	Art Deco	Will Levy 1929	
27. Ackerman-Sternberg	Greek Revival, keystone	J. M. Hirshstein 1924	
28. Sigmund Baer	Greek Revival, Art Deco, sta. gls.	Charles Blake, Chicago	
29. Aaron Fuller	Stripped Classical, Art Deco	Charles Blake, Chicago	
30. Louis Levy	Egyptian Revival, sta. gls.	Geo. Dodds Granite C. 1930	
31. Kalman N. Horwitz	Art Deco	Rosenbloom Mnt. Co. 1933	
32. D. Rosenstein	Greek Revival		
33. Sherman-Lux	Classical Revival	Rock of Ages, Barre, 1970	
34. Sandfelder	Greek Revival, Art Deco	Rosebrough Mnt. Co.	
35. Theodore Samuels	Classical Revival, dome, sta. gls.	Tom P. Barnett 1919	
36. Minnie Wolff	Egyptian, Classical, sta. gls.	Charles Blake, Chicago	
37. Bloom-Snowberger-Einstein Greek Temple, sta. gls.			
38. Adler-Baer-Schram	Greek Temple	Benjamin Shapiro	
39. Koplar	Modern	Rosenbloom Mnt. Co. 1963	

Jet Sign















NEW ST. FERDINAND CEMETERY

Location: 205 Manion Park Rd. Hazelwood, Mo. Owner:
Catholic Cemeteries of the Archdiocese of St. Louis
4445 Lindell Blvd.
St. Louis, Mo. 63108

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 08K220150, 09K630428, 09K630484, 09K630495

Legal Description: St. Ferdinand Cemetery Subdivision.

Part of Lot 75 of St. Ferdinand Commons.

Description: 28.6 acres.

New St. Ferdinand Cemetery, the French Catholic cemetery, is just north on Graham Road, and across the street, from Sacred Heart Cemetery, the German Catholic cemetery. But New St. Ferdinand's Cemetery is so far back behind Manion Park that you cannot see it from Graham Road.

The cemetery is open across the front and north side, bounded by the park and an open field. On the back and the south side a woods obscures the neighboring houses. One enters the cemetery between pairs of brick gateposts and continues up the center asphalt roadway to the large crucifix shrine at the top of the hill near the back of the cemetery. The simple, open, rectangular design; the tall cedars along the center roadway; and the huge pines, firs, oaks, maples, and shagbark hickories throughout, emphasize the peaceful remoteness of this old cemetery.

The gravemarkers are in rows perpendicular to the center roadway. Red and gray granite blocks and slants of the twentieth century are intersperced with white marble tablets and columns and crosses of the Victorian era. A large white marble cross with an angel in front of it stands next to the roadway near the top of the hill.

History and Significance: established 1874.

Jesuits established a mission in Florissant around 1763. Sometime before 1792 missionary priests built the original log Catholic church in the old burial ground, not far from the present St. Ferdinand's Catholic Church. The burial ground came first because Catholics believed it was necessary to be buried in sanctified ground. Missionary priests, including Benedictines and Trappists, served the parish, and they named the church St. Ferdinand's in honor of the King of Spain who expelled the Moors from that country.

In 1820, because of a dispute with the parish trustees, Father Joseph Dunard, the Trappist priest, returned to France, and Bishop DuBourg sent Father Charles De la Croix to Florissant. Instead of contending with the rebellious trustees, Father De la Croix built a new church, the present brick St. Ferdinand's Church, completed in 1821. Additional property was added to the cemetery until it encompassed an entire block. Father De la Croix required all

those seeking interrment rights in the cemetery to build and maintain twenty feet of the split rail fence surrounding the cemetery.

In 1823 Bishop DuBourg invited Jesuit fathers to re-establish the Indian mission at Florissant and take charge of the parish. Father Charles Van Quickenborne, head of the Jesuit missionary, became the parish priest. The majority of the original Jesuit novices were from Belgium, and several, who preached at St. Ferdinand's Church, rose to great distinction, notably father Judocus Van Assche, "Le Bon Pere Van Assche," who served as pastor of the Parish of St. Ferdinand for fifty years beginning in 1832, and Fathers Pierre DeSmet and F. L. Verreydt, the great Indian missionaries.

By 1874 the St. Ferdinand's Cemetery was full, so the Parish Council acquired 35 acres on Coldwater Creek, a mile south of the village, where they laid out the New St. Ferdinand's Cemetery. In 1876 the old cemetery was closed to burials and removals to the new cemetery began. Removals proceeded slowly and caused some embarrassment when caskets were uncovered during street widening projects.

For many years there was no public road to the new cemetery. Funerals came down Graham Road to the Harris farm where they turned in and crossed to the cemetery. In 1900 the Harrises deeded a 33-foot strip across their property to the Archdiocese. The access road was named Christian Brothers Lane, and later Father Manion Street.

Today there are 25 to 30 burials a year in New St. Ferdinand's Cemetery.

Sources:

Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County, Vol. II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p. 1889-1890.

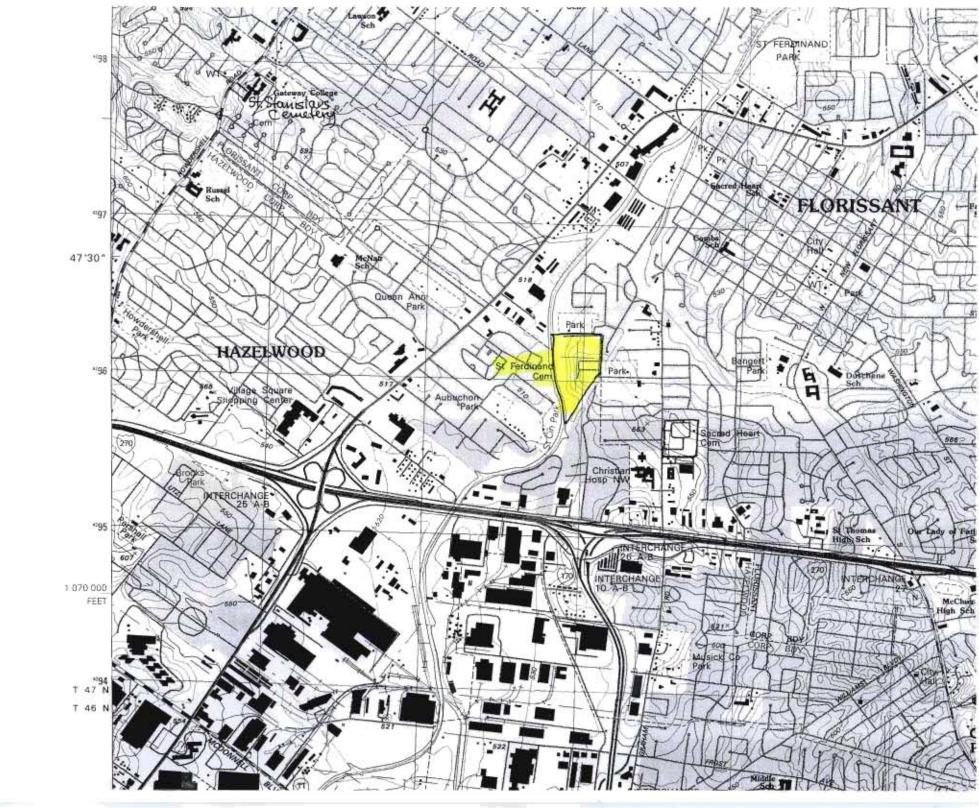
Thomas, William L.; *History of St. Louis County, Missouri, Vol. I;* St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 299-302.

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 67.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 82-83.

Unpublished manuscript of Msgr. Robert McCarthy.

The Past in our Presence; St. Louis: St. Louis County Department of Parks, 1996. p. 12-13. Missouri Historical Society Cemetery Files.









NEW ST. JOHN'S CEMETERY

Location: 4320 Lemay Ferry Rd. Mehlville, (unincorp.)

Owner:
St. John's Evangelical Congregation
4320 Lemay Ferry Rd.
St. Louis, Mo. 63129

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 29J130147

Legal Description: 6.44 acres: SE part of Block 23 of Carondelet Commons.

Description: 6.44 acres.

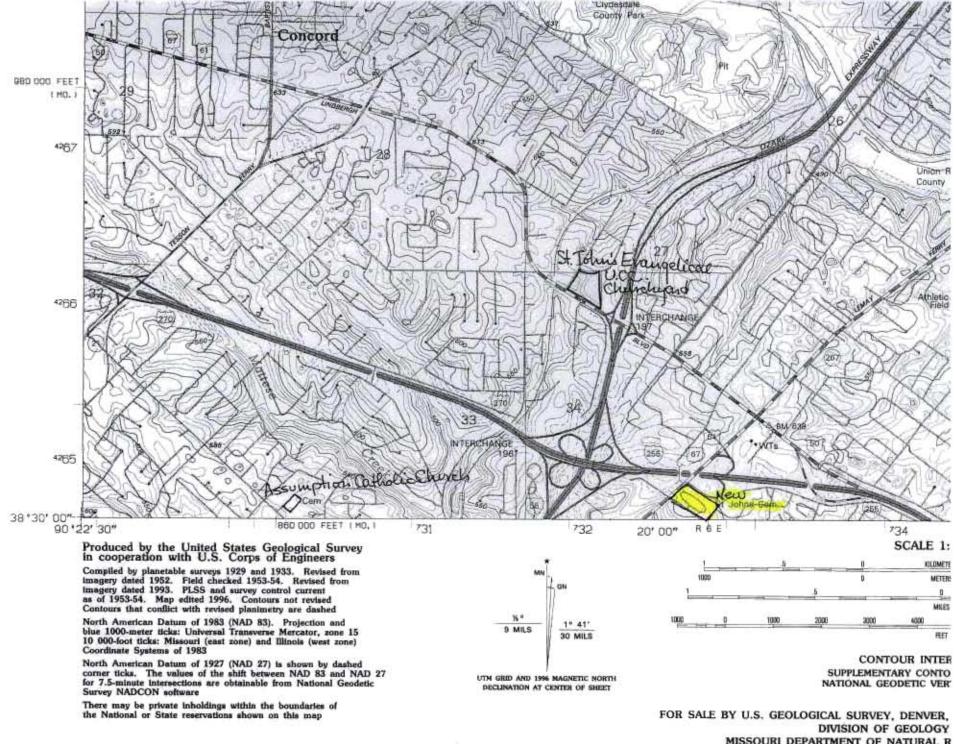
New St. John's Cemetery is a well maintained, but rather barren hillside, surrounded on three sides by busy highways. An oval asphalt roadway follows the perimeter of the cemetery. Tall oaks and sweet gum trees parallel the roadway, in straight lines, fifteen to twenty feet in from the roadway, on either side. The gravemarkers are all standard granite blocks and slants from the twentieth century. The markers are set in straight rows perpendicular to the long side of the perimeter.

History: established 1914.

This cemetery was established and is owned by St. John's Evangelical U. C. C. Church on St. John's Church Road. The German Evangelical church and its churchyard cemetery were established in 1838. By 1914 the churchyard cemetery was full, and the congregation purchased these 6.4 acres at Lemay Ferry Road and Forder Road, and Richard Elbring, a surveyor, laid out the New St. John's Cemetery.

Sources:

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Plat Book 11, p. 23.



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NEW ST. MARCUS CEMETERY

Location: 7901 Gravois Rd. Gravois, Mo. 63123 Owner: St. Marcus German Congregation Church 7901 Gravois Rd. Gravois, Mo. 63123

Endowed.

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 25H440032, 25H440050

Legal Description: 46.34 acres in the Brannon Tract. Parts of Lots 10 and 11. (Assessor's Book 1, page key D, also includes Lots 8, 9, 10, and 11of Ludwig's Subdivision. 25.24 acres in Survey 1953, Twp 44, R 6.

In the Brannon Tract Subdivision, bounded on the E by City limits, S by Gravois Rd., W by Ludwig's Subdivision.

Description: 71.58 acres.

The R. E. McMath Surveying Company laid out the New St. Marcus Cemetery in 1895, and its formal, geometric, functional design combines elements of a church-owned cemetery with a rural or lawn-park design. The eastern section along Gravois Road and the western sections at the top of the hill, were developed first. They have a Victorian emphasis on tall trees, especially for shading the roadways. The eastern sections, flowing down the broad, open hill to the River Des Peres, are starkly bare of trees and seem to lack design, a sea of gravemarkers washing down the hill in straight lines.

The main entrance is on Gravois Road, between two pairs of square, lumpy, limestone pillars, at the end of the wrought iron fence that runs along Gravois Road from the River Des Peres. Inside the entrance, a large Memorial Circle lies straight ahead, its tall pines affecting a picturesque, Rural Cemetery aspect. Beyond the Memorial Circle to the west, at the peak of the hill, there is a large oval divided into four sections named for Presidents Washington, Lincoln, Grant, and Garfield. Two thirty-foot high obelisks from the 1904 World's Fair rise from the Washington Section, one for the Koenig family and one for the Ziegenhein family. Looking east from the bases of those monuments you can see across the River Des Peres Valley to the skyline of St. Louis.

Except for the Memorial Circle and the Presidents oval, the asphalt roadway, with neat curbs articulating the well-maintained lawns, make a rather simple pattern of square and rectangular blocks. Tall pines, cedars, oaks, sycamores, and maples, often close to the curb at the edge of the lawn, sometimes in colonnaded pairs, suggest an extensive effort went into landscaping and possibly there were more trees at one time.

The monuments in the older sections at the top of the hill, around the obelisks include excellent examples of Victorian funerary art: marble angels, draped urns, classical figures of women in mourning, and many Woodmen of the World tree trunks and logs. There are a number of gravemarkers with enameled photograph ovals on them. There are many fine granite markers with architectural details: columns, cornices, roofs, dentils, freizes, fineals.

Unique tombstones for Paul J. Heuduck (1882-1972) and his wife and mother face north next to the roadway down near the River Des Peres. Heuduck and his son designed and installed the fabulous mosaics in the St. Louis Cathedral on Lindell Boulevard. His tombstone and those of his wife and mother are faced with brilliant blue and gold and red mosaics, portraying stars in the night sky.

In 1977 when the Old St. Marcus Cemetery was turned into a St. Luis City Park, bodies were reinterred in the long, flat, narrow section along River Des Peres.

Just east of the Memorial Circle there are six, small, simple, granite Greek Revival and Romanesque Revival family mausoleums, from the turn of the century. West of the Memorial Circle, just inside the entrance, a modern, yellow brick, community mausoleum, chapel, and cemetery office was built in 1994. It was designed by Edward Dieckmann, an architect with the Manske Corporation.

History and Significance: established 1895.

This cemetery was founded by one of the oldest of the many German Evangelical churches in this area. In 1843 dissident members of the German Evangelical Church of the Holy Ghost formed the German Evangelical Congregation of St. Louis. They erected two churches in 1845, St. Peter's German Evangelical Church in North St. Louis and St. Marcus German Evangelical Church in South St. Louis. These two churches formed the nucleus of the Evangelical Synod of the West, which organized Eden Theological Seminary around 1850 and the German Protestant Orphans Home in 1858. The Evangelical Synod of the West became the German Evangelical Synod of North America, the American branch of the Prussian State Church. Similar to the Lutheran and Calvinist Reformed denominations, the German Evangelicals believed that salvation came from an individual's faith in Jesus Christ, not from priests. German Evangelical churches conducted their services in German until World War I.

In 1847 the two German Evangelical congregations bought ground for a cemetery on Lemp Avenue. Westerman Cemetery was managed by the councils of St Peter's and St. Marcus German Evangelical Churches. In 1856 Westerman Cemetery was full, the last burial made. In 1857 the City of St. Louis condemned the cemetery, and in 1899 the bodies were moved to St. Marcus Cemetery on Gravois Road.

In 1856 the St. Marcus congregation had purchased 37 acres on Gravois Road for a cemetery. The cemetery was seven miles from the Court House, within the city limits. It was open to members of any denomination, and it filled rapidly.

In 1895 the St. Marcus congregation purchased almost one hundred acres in the Brannon Tract, about two miles west of the Old St. Marcus Cemetery, where Gravois Road crosses the River Des Peres. The R. E. McMath Surveying Company laid out the cemetery in a formal, geometric design, typical for church-owned cemeteries, and the lots at New St. Marcus were sold with perpetual care agreements.

The St. Marcus German Evangelical Church operated both cemeteries for many years. In 1923 the last lots were sold in the Old St. Marcus Cemetery, but burials continued there, in lots that were already sold, until 1962. Few of the lots in Old St. Marcus Cemetery were sold with perpetual care agreements. Family members were responsible for the maintenance of burial plots. By the early 1950s Old St. Marcus became overgrown and seedy, as families neglected their family plots.

In 1955 the St. Marcus congregation sought permission from the city to move all the bodies to the New St. Marcus Cemetery and abandon the Old St. Marcus Cemetery. In 1963 the Circuit Court approved the move and the sale of the old cemetery for the construction of houses, apartments, and a small shopping center. This would have added the property to the City's tax rolls; non-profit cemeteries are tax exempt. But owners of lots in Old St. Marcus Cemetery sued to preserve the old cemetery, even though the court had determined that St. Marcus was not responsible for maintenance when there was no perpetual care agreement.

In 1972 the St. Louis City Forestry Department cut down all the trees in Old St. Marcus Cemetery, exposing the broken and vandalized monuments and tombstones, making the cemetery look like a war zone. In 1977, using federal funds, the City of St. Louis purchased the Old St. Marcus Cemetery for a memorial park and moved the remains of the nearly 2000 persons buried with perpetual care agreements to the New St. Marcus Cemetery. The remains of more than 19,000 people were not moved. The City used some of the old tombstones to construct a small stone patio in the center of the old cemetery. The tombstones are part of a low, memorial wall around the patio. All but a few of the remaining tombstones and monuments were removed, and the Memorial Park is now a field of tough prairie grass.

The first burials at New St. Marcus Cemetery were made in 1897, along Gravois Road east of the entrance. The six small family mausoleums were constructed in this southeast section at the turn of the century, including one for the Aff family, for whom the town of Affton is named. Up the hill, to the west, one of the large granite obelisks from the 1904 World's Fair is for Henry Zigenhein, Mayor of St. Louis from 1897 to 1901. Zigenhein was a German Republican. He is best remembered for his answer when citizens asked him when they were going to get the street lighting they voted for in a bond issue election. He answered, "We got a moon yet, ain't we?"

The Memorial Circle inside the entrance to the cemetery is dedicated to the memory of Reverend Telfair L. Boesch, the pastor of St. Marcus Church from 1949 to 1980.

Sources:

Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County, Vol. II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p. 1731-1732.

Thomas, William L.; *History of St. Louis County, Missouri, Vol. I;* St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 142.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Mo.; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 50-51.

Kirschten, Ernest; *Catfish and Crystal*; New York: Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1965. p. 312. Wotawa, Shirley; "History of St. Peter's Cemetery;" 1996. p. 4-5.

Conversation with Crawford King, Executive Director, New St. Marcus Cemetery.

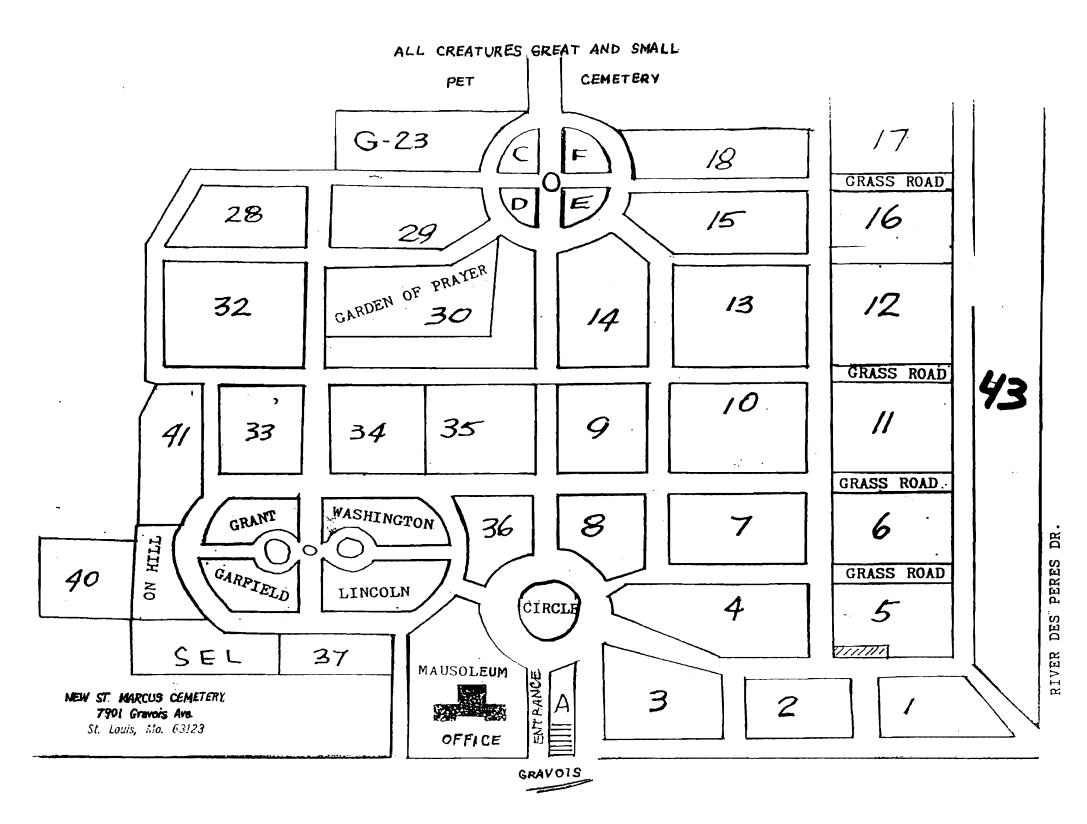
"Court Authorizes Sale of Cemetery," St. Louis Post Dispatch; April 9, 1963.

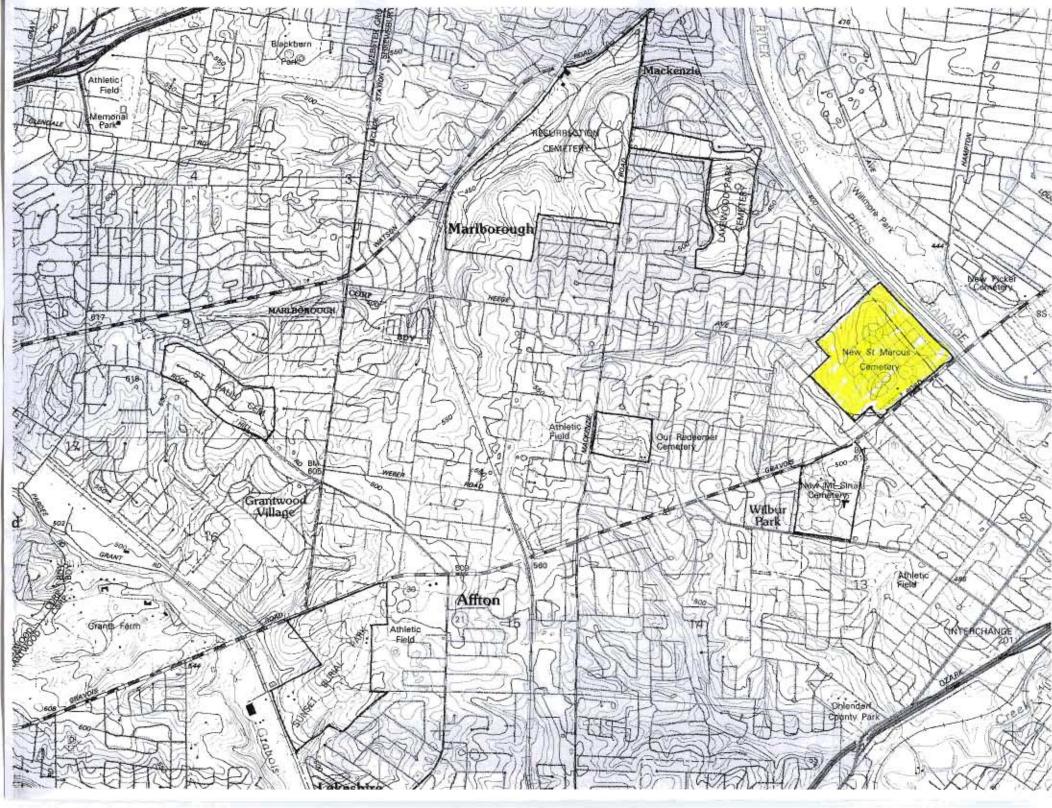
"Lot Owners Ready to Fight to Save Old Cemetery," St. Louis Post Dispatch; Sept. 3, 1965.

"New Look in an Old Cemetery," St. Louis Post Dispatch, January 21, 1972.

"New Life is Coming to Old Cemetery," St. Louis Globe Demeocrat, July 10, 1977.

Hamilton, Esley, "Historic Inventory of New St. Marcus Cemetery," 1994.













OAK DALE CEMETERY

Location: 1280 Avenue H Lemay, Mo. 63125 Owner:
Oakdale Cemetery Association
Wickstrom Terrace
St. Louis, Mo. 63123

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 27H510188, 27H520066

Legal Description: The Protestant Cemetery is 12.76 acres: SW part of Block 52 of Carondelet Commons. Oakdale Cemetery Association is 2.69 acres: Part of Block 52 of Carondelet Commons, located S of creek, close to SE corner of Block. Includes what is called the Protestant Cemetery.

Description: 15.5 acres.

Oak Dale Cemetery is an old, nonsectarian, Protestant cemetery stretching up the side of a large, open hillside, behind Mount Hope Cemetery. It has a board fence at the entrance and a frame caretaker's house just inside the entrance. The asphalt and gravel roadways meander around the circumference of the cemetery, and one road cuts across the middle of the cemetery near the top of the hill.

Most of the cemetery is a well-maintained, open lawn, with simple granite slant markers, from the second half of the twentieth century, lying in rows across the hill, all facing the road at the bottom of the hill. Oak Dale Cemetery is used predominantly by African Americans. Along the western edge of the cemetery, at the bottom of the hill, a dense woods provides a natural backdrop.

This is part of the old Sigerson Farm Cemetery, given to the City of Carondelet in 1849. This half was for Protestants, and the east half was for Catholics. An old chainlink fence divides the two. In several places the fence has honeysuckle vines growing on it.

At the top of the hill, toward the back of the cemetery, stately old trees: sycamores, oaks, maples, spruce, and the ever-present cedars, stand watch over the oldest part of the cemetery. The beautiful, old white marble monuments of the Forder, Burnet, and Mason families wait among the cedars. Families still remember with wistful little overgrown gardens, marked by the long enduring yucca plants.

History and Significance: established 1849.

During the Cholera Epidemic of 1849, John Sigerson gave part of his farm in the Carondelet Commons to the City of Carondelet, to use as a cemetery. The property was divided; the eastern portion was dedicated for burials in sanctified ground by Catholics, and the western portion was dedicated for Protestants. The two parts together were referred to as the "Sigerson Cemetery."

On December 20, 1854, the City of Carondelet paid John Sigerson \$6,428.75 for all of Lot 52 of Carondelet Commons. A Board of Trustees of the Protestant Cemetery was established, and in 1863 the City of Carondelet deeded the west part of the Sigerson Cemetery to Henry T. Blow, A. Herbel, and N. F. Constant, acting as Trustees for the Protestant Portion of the Cemetery of the City of Carondelet. The Protestant portion was named Oak Dale Cemetery sometime before the turn of the century, and it is now used primarily by African Americans.

On May 29, 1861, the Carondelet Presbyterian Church bought three and a half acres of the Sigerson Nursery Tract, east of Oak Dale and Mount Olive Cemeteries, to use as a Presbyterian cemetery. It was already the private burying ground of the Sigerson family, and members of the family were buried there, including James Sigerson, born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1802, who died in September, 1852. The Presbyterian Church did not make use of the cemetery, and eventually it was forgotten. In 1910 some gravestones were discovered, and it was feared that blasting in the Henry Zeiss Quarry would damage the tombstones. The bodies and the tombstones were moved to St. Trinity Lutheran Cemetery on Lemay Ferry Road, and the property was sold to the quarry, April 21, 1910.

Sources:

Hyde, William, and Howard Conard; *Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis*, *Vol. I*; St. Louis: The Southern History Company, 1899. p. 339.

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 57.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 50-51.

St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds Book 160, p. 224.

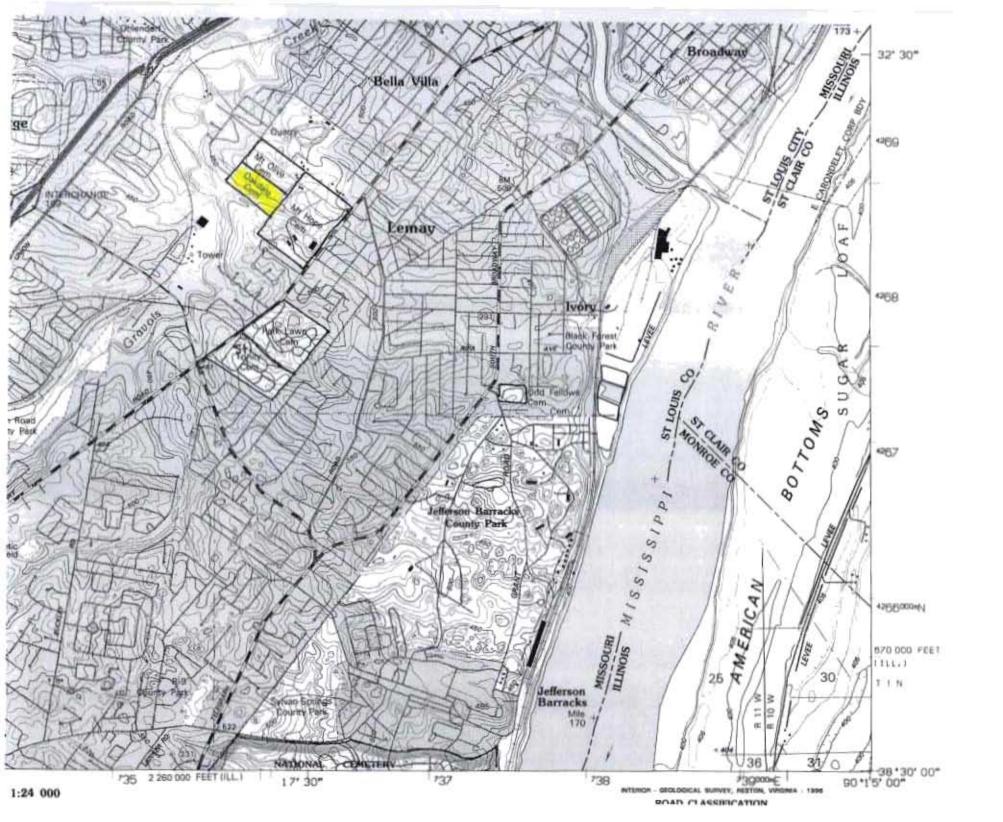
St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds Book 274, p. 286.

Heutich, Henry; "History of Old Roads and Pioneer Settlers;" 194?

Missouri Historical Society Cemetery File.

Unpublished manuscript by Msgr. Robert McCarthy.

Hamilton, Esley; Historic Inventory of Carondelet Protestant Cemetery, 1990.







OAK GROVE CEMETERY

Location: 7800 St. Charles Rock Rd.

St. Louis, Mo. 63114

Endowed.

Owner:

E. G. Stanza, et al, Trust 7800 St. Charles Rock Rd.

St. Louis, Mo. 63114

Oak Grove Mausoleum Co. same address

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 15J120167, 15J120211, 15J140202, 15J140211

Legal Description: 68. 80 acres in Section 27, Twp 46, R 6.

Sections 14 through 16 of Oak Grove Cemetery Subdivision, bounded N by Parkview and Hiram Sections, S by UE right-of-way, E by Valhalla Cemetery, W by Crematory. Part of Section 13 of Oak Grove Cemetery Subdivision (Chapel and Crematory.) Part of Section 11 of Oak Grove Cemetery Subdivision (Mausoleum.) Section 10, 12, and part of Section 11 of Oak Grove Cemetery Subdivision (Westmoor Section, Hillcrest Estate Section, Hiram Section, Southmoor Section, Glendale Section, and Parkview Section.)

Description: 68.80 acres.

This large lawn-park cemetery is beautifully landscaped and maintained. One enters at the center of the frontage along St. Charles Rock Road, between wrought iron gates on either side of a formal circular island of grass with a forty-foot high Doric column, with gargoyles around its base, sitting in a large circular fountain in the center of the island. The wrought iron gates are supported by fat, square, Bedford stone columns with large jardineres on top filled with plants. Directly west of the Doric monument a one and a half story Mediterranean style house serves as an office building, siting sideways to St. Charles Rock Road, facing the monument. The office is white stucco with a broad, hipped, red tile roof supported by deep brackets. The Italian Renaissance entrance in the center of the office is recessed behind three Roman arches supported by tall, delicate, narrow columns and is similar to the entrance on the house in University City which architect Tom Barnett designed for Earl Stanza, founder of Oak Grove Cemetery.

Beyond the formal entrance the gently winding concrete roadways compliment the topography, forming a double elliptical pattern over the first hill and then opening out to flow where the hills and valleys suggest. The low-lying lawns are open and sunny, and the hills rising from the roadways are dotted with tall trees: sycamores, oaks, tulip trees, maples, pines firs and cedars. Up the larger hill on the east, the grassy, shady hillside has large granite block markers crossing the hillside in rows from north to south, with a row of bronze or granite markers flush to the ground, between the rows of four foot granite block markers. There is a tasteful, restful sameness to the markers. The large blocks contain only family names. The flush markers contain names and birth and death dates. Epitaphs, angels, and clutter are passee.

The western hillside has a curving drive climbing up around an open lawn to the great Oak Grove Mausoleum which lies atop the hill on the west edge of the cemetery. The long Byzantine style Mausoleum, of Bedford stone, was designed by Tom Barnett of St. Louis and Sidney Lovell of Chicago, in 1926. A massive gold dome rises over the center section, and a grand staircase leads up to the main entrance in the second story of a three story gable projection off the center. The huge bronze doors of the main entrance are recessed into a thirty foot arch which is faced with gold leaf mosaics. Standing and sitting on the massive cornice above the doors under the arch are five heroic bronze figures by P. Piriano of Rome. Two story gable wings projet on either side to the north and south, containing six bays of tall narrow stained glass windows. A taller cross gable section projects on either side, each containing a huge arched stained glass window. Those projections are extended, on the north and south, by long two-story gabled six-bay projections, followed by cross gable projections with huge arched stained glass windows. The additions put on in 1932, 1938, 1947, 1957, and 1969 have made the Oak Grove Mausoleum stretch for over an eighth of a mile along Hanley Road on the western boundary of the cemetery. A pair of huge granite recumbent lions, designed by Leon Hermant, guard the grand center staircase. A driveway under the grand staircase provides a porte-cochere entrance on the lower level.

Inside the main entrance, the rotunda dome is copied from the Pantheon in Paris. The well in the center of the rotunda, looking down onto the lower level and surrounded by a wrought iron and gold railing, was inspired by Napoleon's tomb. The Mausoleum has marble walls and marble floors. It has large stained glass windows with Biblical and literary images by the Franz Mayer Company of Munich. A large Tiffany window of the Ascension of Christ, at the south end of the Mausoleum was purchased from the Ascension Episcopal Church at Cates and Goodfellow Avenues in St. Louis. Golden grillwork hides the pipes of a Moeller organ. A mural by Dhimitri Zonia in the dome above the south end depicts the Four Phases of Love. There are tortieres with alabaster shades from the Medici estate, and there are large crystal chandeliers. There are statues of marble, including three dancing girls from the Italian exhibit at the 1904 World's Fair, bought by Mrs. Eberhard Anheuser and sold when she moved to Florida, and statues of bronze, including the "Gloria Victus" by Amercie for the City Hall of Paris, brought to St. Louis by Hugh Campbell, art collector and son of Robert Campbell, the fur trader.

Beyond the Mausoleum hill lies the Hiram Section for Masons, an open lawn with flush markers in the lawn, mature sycamores next to the roadway, and a tall white memorial obelisk in the center of the open lawn. The obelisk has Masonic symbols on its east and west sides, made of gold mosaics which reflect the sun.

A formal drive climbs the hill at the back of the cemetery and circles the open lawn in front of a large Gothic Revival chapel, crematorium, and columbarium designed by Sidney Lovell of Chicago in 1940. The chapel has a slate gable roof articulated with copper. Through the bronze and glass double doors one sees the large jewel-like kalidoscope of stained glass, by the Franz Mayer Company of Munich, behind the pulpit at the back of the chapel.

A woods surrounds the cemetery along the east and south borders. A chainlink fence runs along the west boundry along Hanley Road. The cemetery is open along St. Charles Rock Road. Yews are carefully trimmed throughout the cemetery and flower beds and rose gardens and large jardineres are filled with flowers in the summer.

History and Significance: established 1922.

Brothers Earl G. and Dale S. Stanza began the creation of an elegant lawn-park cemetery on the streetcar line on St. Charles Rock Road in 1922. They purchased seventy acres along Hanley Road from the National Securities Company of St. Louis, owner of Valhalla Cemetery, nextdoor. The Stanzas hired Charles C. Keck, a lanscape engineer who helped design the 1904 World's Fair, to layout the roadways, and they established the Glendale Investment Syndicate to manage the perpetual care endowment funds.

In 1922 the Stanzas dedicated the forty-foot Doric monument, designed by Tom Barnett, at the entrance to Oak Grove Cemetery to the soldiers who died in World War I.

In 1926 architects Tom Barnett of St. Louis and Sidney Lovell of Chicago designed the massive Byzantine style Oak Grove Mausoleum that sits on the hill on the western border of the cemetery. Additions were made to the north and south ends of the mausoleum in 1932, 1938, 1947, 1957, and 1969, until the mausoleum now stretches one eighth of a mile along the western edge of the cemetery.

Sidney Lovell, of the architectural firm of Lovell and Lovell in Chicago, designed the Gothic Revival chapel, crematorium, and columbarium at the back of the cemetery in 1940. Sidney Lovell had designed all three of the major mausoleums in St. Louis County: the one at Valhalla in 1916, the one at Mount Hope in 1926, and, with Tom Barnett, the one at Oak Grove in 1926.

Oak Grove Cemetery is a significant repository of art, architecture, and decorative arts. Earl Stanza was the inspiration for, and the collector of, all the art. Stanza was a real estate mogul with offices in the Syndicate Trust Building at 915 Olive Street, downtown. He was the president of Glen Echo Country Club and president of Rotary International. He spoke three languages fluently and read and wrote Greek. Stanza loved art, and he took his sons to Europe when he was researching or commissioning works for Oak Grove Cemetery.

Many prominent St. Louis industrialists and business leaders of the twentieth century are buried at Oak Grove Cemetery, including: Henry Kiel, former mayor of St. Louis; Missouri Supreme Court Justice Robert P. Railey; Missouri Attorney General Samuel B. Jeffries; architect William B. Ittner; Ben Reese, managing editor of the St. Louis Post Dispatch; Clark Hungerford, Chairman of the Board of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad; James Howe, president of Lewis-Howe Company (makers of Tums;) Casper Delore, president of the National Lead Company; Preston Estep, Chairman of the Board of the Bank of St. Louis; Ted Kelce, president of Peabody Coal Company; John Mavrakos, president of Mavrakos Candy Company; John Mitchell, president of First National Bank of St. Louis; Franklin Olin, Chairman of the Board of Olin Industries; William Moulton, Horton Watkins and Oliver Peters, president and vice presidents of International Shoe Company; Erwin P. Stupp, president of Stupp Brothers Bridge and Iron Company; Edward Taylor, Chairman of the Board of Seven-Up Bottling Company; Theodore Wetterau, Chairman of the Board of Wetterau Foods, Inc.; Arthur Schneithorst, president of Schneithorst's Restaurants; George Kassabaum, president of Helmuth, Obata and Kassabaum; and Edwin Schnuck, founder of the Schnucks grocery stores.

Sources:

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Conversation with Annette Yoakam and Marilyn Stanza.

St. Louis Daily Record; July 21, 1926.

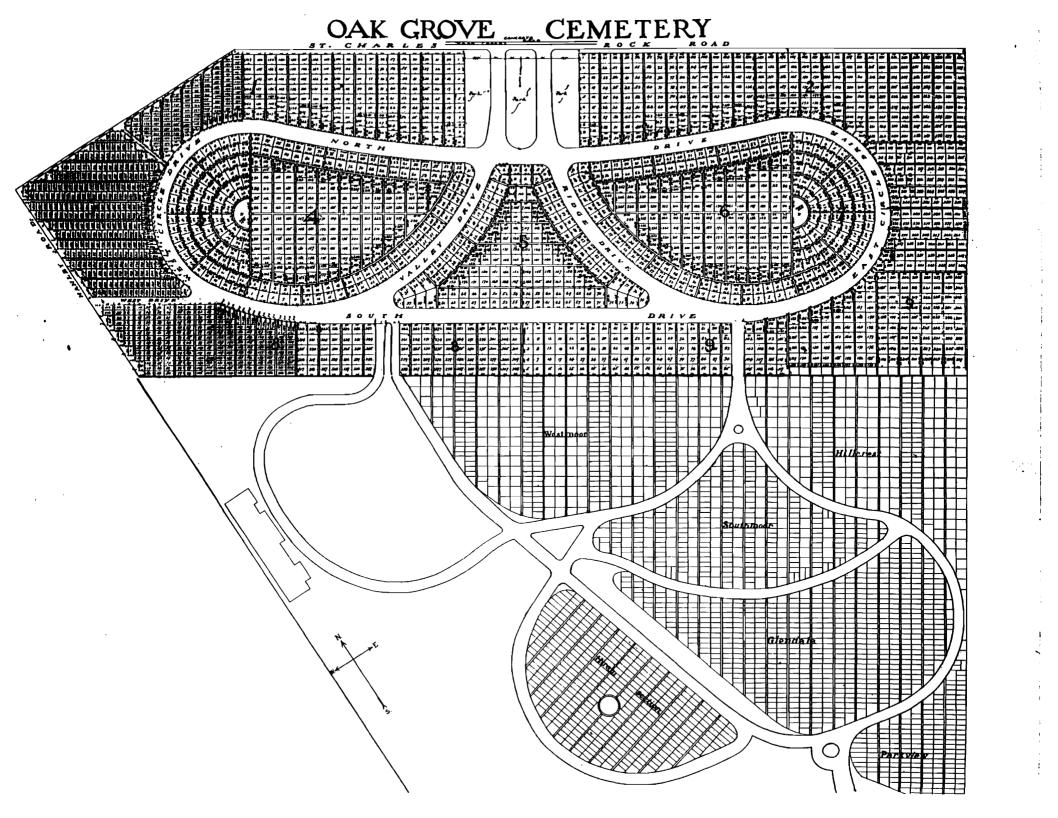
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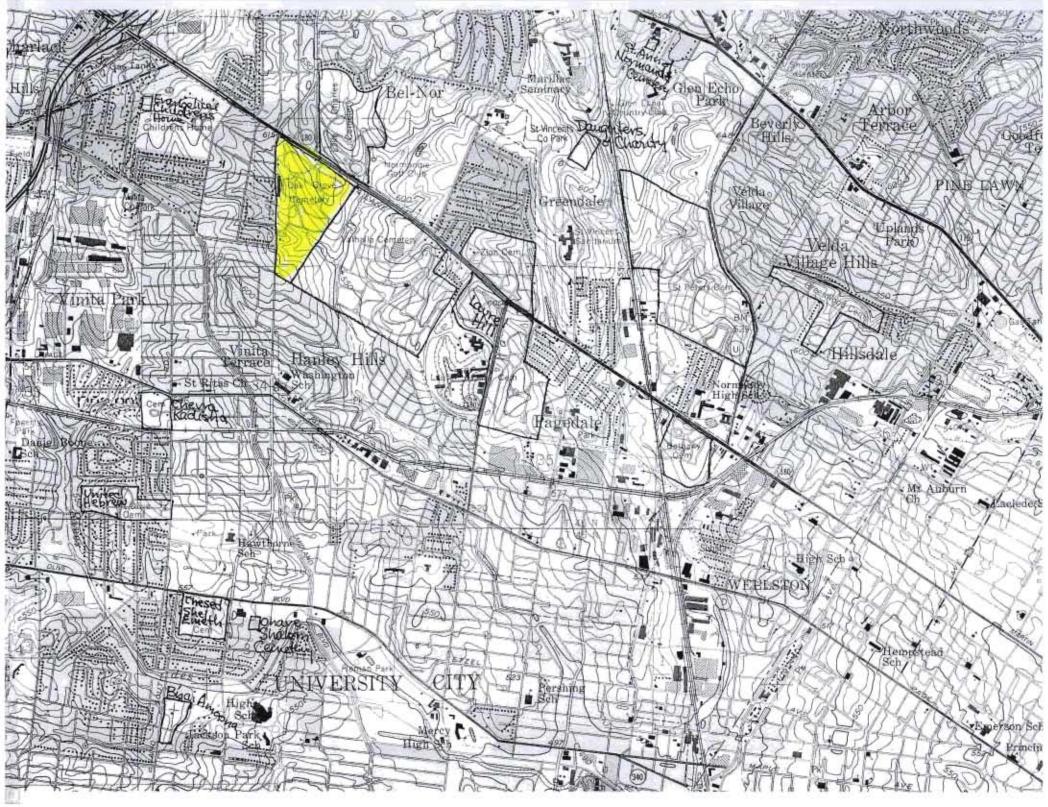
Brochure for Oak Grove Cemetery; no date.

"The Saving of an Art Treasure," Reprint from The St. Louisan Magazine; no date.

"In a New Home," St. Louis Post Dispatch; August 6, 1972.

"Figures of Life Adorn Ceiling of a House of Death," St. Louis Post Dispatch; April 1, 1973.













OAK HILL CEMETERY

Location: 10305 Big Bend Blvd. Kirkwood, Mo. 63122 Owner:
Oak Hill Cemetery Association
10305 Big Bend Blvd.
Kirkwood, Mo. 63122

Endowed.

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 24M330152.

Legal Description: 55.06 acres in Section 7, Twp 44, R 5.

Oakhill Cemetery Subdivision. Section 12, R 6, bounded N by St. Louis, San Francisco Railroad, S by Big Bend Blvd., E by Leffingwell, W by Elliot Ave.

Description: 55.06 acres.

Oak Hill Cemetery is an old rural cemetery shaped like a large trapezoid. Big Bend Boulevard forms the base on the south side; Interstate 44 borders the east side; the Frisco Railroad tracks and Leffingwell Avenue form a gable across the north side; and on the west side a woods buffers the cemetery from a residential area. A high ridge runs through the center of the cemetery to the back. Stone pillars mark the entrance, and the asphalt roadways meander over the hillsides through the tall old trees. A small, white, stucco, cemetery office building, with a gable roof and a plantation portico across the front, sits just inside the entrance to the cemetery, with its gabled end facing Big Bend.

Known for its profusion of white dogwoods in the spring, the cemetery serves as a local arboretum in the minds of many. Some of the oldest trees have died and are being cut down. Many grand old oak trees remain, along with tall pines, firs, and holly trees. Ash, hickory and a variety of maples provide breathtaking color in the fall. Smaller dogwoods still abound, providing a colorful understory.

Driving back across the high ridge through the center of the cemetery, one passes the graves and monuments of many old familiar families of Kirkwood and Webster Groves: Sappington, Leffingwell, Edwards, Bopp, Trembly, Joy; their large granite block monuments carved in unique styles. The Joy monument is a ten-foot tall block of Missouri red granite. On the west side of the center roadway, stand two family mausoleums, the only two in the cemetery. They are simple, rectangular, sandstone block houses, with gable roofs and bronze doors. They are for the George Goodloe Williams family and the Marshall W. Warren family. Through the window in the door of the Warren mausoleum, one can see a stained glass window of lilies in the back. The Warren family was prominent in Webster Groves for many years. Marshall W. Warren (1844-1927) owned the M. W. Warren Coke Company. Also buried in the family mausoleum are his wife Martha (1852-1928); his daughter Augusta W. Kendrick (1873-1957); his son Walter M. (1882-1968); Walter's wife Carolyn Chase Warren (1883-1964); and Marshall's son Lyman E. (1886-1974.) Lyman Warren owned Oak Hill Cemetery from the 1930s until 1972.

Beyond the mausoleums lie older Victorian monuments: a marble angel atop a granite pedestal for the Helfenstein family; a tall, carved granite monument for the Pozzoni family with a bronze bust of the decorated military hero set into an oval; the family plot of Alfred Fleming, outlined with marble coping; Joseph Hafner's tall draped column carved with a dove

and a crown, and with an urn on top, and marble footstones.

The grave markers include many tall marble or granite obelisks. They include draped urns and urns atop columns. There are scrolls laid over pedestals, there are Victorian tabletstones carved with clasped hands, Bibles, doves, wreaths, flowers, wheat, lambs, vines, and Masonic symbols. There are elaborately carved Victorian gabled and framed tablets. An old marble tabletstone with a tympanum and shoulders and beautiful script, in Granville Eads's family plot dates from 1851, before the cemetery was established.

An old section in the back of the cemetery contains a marble monument for George Autenrieth, a tall granite obelisk for the Sutton family, graves for the James Marshall family, and a granite obelisk for George B. Parsell's family and H. Sam Priest's family. Dr. John Pitman's Art Deco granite monument sits next to Catherine Pitman's elaborate Victorian gabled monument, carved with ferns and lilies of the valley. The roadway circles around a small, open lawn with tall trees around its perimeter. In the center stands the Joseph Franklin monument: a lovely woman with long flowing hair and gown, on top of a polished granite pedestal. Down the hill to the northwest, the beautiful William Jamieson angel kneels on a tall granite pedestal. Jamieson moved the angel and his first wife's grave to Oak Hill from his greenhouse behind his home on North Forest Avenue in Webster Groves. The Mermods, the Houghs, and the Bodleys, early Kirkwood families, have simple granite markers. Nathaniel Claiborne and Robert McCormick Adams, early Webster Groves residents, have large granite monuments. South of the Franklin circle, stands a strange Egyptian Revival sandstone tomb for Henry Singleton, a Kirkwood pioneer, who died in 1863, and his wife, Mary Ann, of Portsmouth, Vermont, who died in 1836, "in the 39th year of her age."

"She was an affectionate wife, a faithful and tender mother, a warm friend, and a devoted Christian.

I would not break thy sacred sleep, Nor bring thy spirit from above, Longer in this dark world to weep, Much as thy beauteous soul I love. We meet again."

A granite obelisk for the Sneed family marks the graves of Reverend Samuel K. Sneed, a Presbyterian minister who died in 1876, and his daughter Anna Sneed Cairns who established the Kirkwood Seminary for women and Forest Park College for women and died in 1930 at the age of 89.

Down the hill, along the southeast perimeter of the cemetery, stands a tall white granite obelisk erected by the State of Missouri to honor Benjamin Gratz Brown (died 1885) who served as the Governor of Missouri from 1870 to 1872. The State of Missouri maintains the graves of all of the former governors of Missouri.

Throughout the cemetery the grave markers face so that they can be read from the nearest roadway. The most common markers are grainte blocks and low slanted pillows. The cemetery contains at least two cast zinc monuments from mail order catalogs.

A woods surrounds the cemetery on three sides, making a picturesque backdrop, however the sound from Interstate 44 is apparent at the back. Along Big Bend Boulevard, east of the entrance, lies a memorial lawn-park section containing flat markers flush to the ground. In the center of this section, a low limestone wall encloses a columbarium.

History and Significance: established 1868.

Oak Hill Cemetery is significant as one of the earliest rural cemeteries in the St. Louis area, the first in St. Louis County. During the nineteenth century, businessmen in major American cities, concerned about the possible health hazards and the unattractiveness of overcrowded churchyards and family graveyards, established large rural cemeteries as elaborate works of landscape design, beyond the city limits. The rural cemetery movement began in the United States with Mount Auburn Cemetery, established in 1831 in Cambridge, Massachusetts, just outside of Boston. The main elements of a rural cemetery include: a location outside the city, rolling hills, picturesque vistas, winding roadways, planned landscape, and many family monuments.

St. Louis business leaders established Bellefontaine Cemetery, the area's first rural cemetery, in 1849, the year of the great cholera epidemic. The Archdiocese of St. Louis dedicated Calvary Cemetery, the large, rural, Catholic cemetery next to Bellefontaine Cemetery in 1867. Then in the spring of 1868, business leaders from Kirkwood and Webster Groves established Oak Ridge Cemetery on 53 acres lying between the Woodlawn Station of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and Big Bend Road in East Kirkwood.

Oak Ridge Cemetery covered land settled by Anderson Bowles, a pioneer from Virginia. Bowles brought forty families with him when he came to Missouri in 1811, but he died in 1814. His widow farmed the land from Sappington Road to Geyer Road, along the north side of Big Bend Road, in the area called the Gravois Settlement. She was known for taking in Methodist circuit riders. In 1837 Augustin Bowles sold the land to James Gordon, and in 1852 Gordon sold the land to the Kirkwood Association for an addition to the Town of Kirkwood. The Kirkwood Association subdivided the nearly three hundred acres into eighty lots and called it East Kirkwood.

The ridge on the north side of Big Bend Road, where the Bowles and Gordon house stood, contained a small pioneer family graveyard. On the wooded hilltop lay the graves of neighbors from the Gravois Settlement who died before the rural cemetery was established: Mary Elizabeth Gordon and Ellen Hubbard, both little girls, died in the spring of 1849; Mary Ellen Eads (died 1851) daughter of Granville Eads; Amos, Henry, and Mary Clement, children who died in 1852, 1856, and 1859; James, George and Augustus Parsell, children who died soon after birth in 1859, 1862, and 1866; George and Lucy Ann Connor who died in October 1861, and two of their grandchildren who died in 1863 and 1865; Charles Moody (died 1863) 16 year old son of Augustus Moody, owner of the general store and post office in Webster Groves; and Mary Ellen Lovejoy, Joe Edward Sale, and little Gracie Pipkin.

So the wooded hilltop was already a sacred burial ground as families moved to the blossoming commuter suburbs of Kirkwood and Webster Groves after the Civil War. Like residents of the city, suburban homeowners did not want the landscape littered with family graveyards. Business leaders purchased Lots 57 through 65 of East Kirkwood, including the pioneer graveyard, in order to create a romantic rural cemetery.

The original investors and trustees of the Oak Ridge Cemetery Association included: Hudson E. Bridge of Glendale, president of Bridge, Beach and Co., manufacturers of stoves and dealers in tinners' tools and stock; E. William Fox of Oakland, president of the St. Louis Railway Supplies Manufacturing Co.; Thomas J. Albright of Kirkwood, owner of T. J. Albright & Son, selling firearms, ammunition, fishing tackle, and cuttlery; A. S. Mermod of Kirkwood, partner in D. C. Jaccard and Company, importers of fine watches, clocks, and jewelry; John W. Sutherland of Kirkwood, president of J. W. Sutherland & Co., real estate

agents; William E. Burr of Kirkwood, president of the St. Louis National Bank; George H. Gill of Kirkwood, partner in Gill and Murphy, wholesalers of fancy goods and notions; Nathan D. Allen of Webster Groves, real estate agent; Alfred Plant of Webster Groves, partner in Plant Bros., Pratt, & Co. manufacturers of steel plows and sellers of agricultural impliments and seed; Horace Holton of Webster Groves, wholesaler of military clothing, tents, and wagon covers; Luther Armstrong of Kirkwood, a farmer; and William D. Butler of Webster Groves, principal of Jefferson School in St. Louis.

When the cemetery opened in 1868, many families moved their loved one from family graveyards or other cemeteries to Oak Ridge Cemetery. They moved graves fromBellefontaine Cemetery, from the Des Peres Presbyterian Churchyard, from the Rock Hill Presbyterian Churchyard, from the Wesleyan Cemetery, from the Sutton family graveyard in Maplewood, from the Reavis homestead, from the Gay family burial ground, from the Pickles homestead, from the Warner family graveyard, fron the Armstrong place, and William Jamieson removed his wife, Margaret, from beneath the greenhouse at his home in Tuxedo Park.

The founders of Oak Ridge Cemetery financed its purchase with a deed of trust. In 1879 they defaulted on the loan and declared bankruptcy. A new group of businessmen purchased the cemetery and reorganized the corporation as the Oak Hill Cemetery Association. The new board of trustees included: A. S. Mermod; Nathan D. Allen; Augustus Pullis of Rock Hill, partner in Pullis Bros., proprietors of the Mississippi Iron Works; Charles E. Pearce of St. Louis, a lawyer; and Edward Jackson of Webster Groves, a grain merchant.

The board of trustees hired W. D. Green to be the superintendent of Oak Hill Cemetery. Green lived on the cemetery grounds and took care of the cemetery, laying out the lots and roadways, keeping a map of the grounds and a record of internments, selling lots, hiring gravediggers, and enforcing the rules and regulations for lot owners and visitors. He made the cemetery so beautiful with its profusion of dogwoods, that it became a popular spot for a carriage ride, and visitors were required to have tickets for admission. School groups came for tours, and picnicing and smoking were prohibited. W. D. Green died in 1886, and Philip O'Toole succeeded him as superintendent.

Prominent families of Webster Groves and Kirkwood erected granite obelisks and Victorian markers and monuments throughout the cemetery. The State of Missouri dedicated a tall white granite obelisk to Benjamin Gratz Brown after his death in 1885. Brown had served as a U.S. Senator from Missouri from 1863 to 1866 and as Governor of Missouri from 1870 to 1872. In 1872 he ran for Vice President on the Liberal Republican and Democratic ticket with Horace Greeley. They were defeated, and Brown went back to his law practice in St. Louis until his death. The State of Missouri maintains the graves of all of its former governors.

For almost sixty years after the end of the Civil War, families and friends decorated the graves of Union soldiers, and the Ransom Post of the Grand Army of the Republic held a commeration service at Oak Hill Cemetery each Memorial Day. In the 1920s gypsies camped next to a brook on Leffingwell Avenue at the back of the cemetery. They came in covered wagons in the early spring. They wore colorful costumes and bracelets, and they sang and danced around a campfire in the evening. After a day or two they were gone.

The Oak Hill Cemetery Association maintained a sales office downtown, first on South Broadway, then at Fourth and Market, and in 1920 it was in the Arcade Building. N. D. Allen's son, Roderick, took over the administration of the cemetery in the 1890s after his bakery and music hall in Webster Grove burned to the ground. Lyman Warren purchased Oak

Hill Cemetery during the Depression. Warren was the son of Marshall W. Warren, president of the M. W. Warren Coke Co. Father and son lived on North Elm in Webster Groves, owned a commercial building on North Gore, and were active in Republican politics. The Warren family built one of only two family mausoleums in Oak Hill Cemetery.

During the 1940s and 1950s Warren employed Earl H. Bernien as superintendent of the cemetery. After World War II Roy Baker came to work at Oak Hill Cemetery, and in 1972 Baker purchased the cemetery from Warren. Warren died in 1974. The Baker family owned and operated Oak Hill Cemetery until 1998 when they sold it to a conglomerate which operates cemeteries all over the United States.

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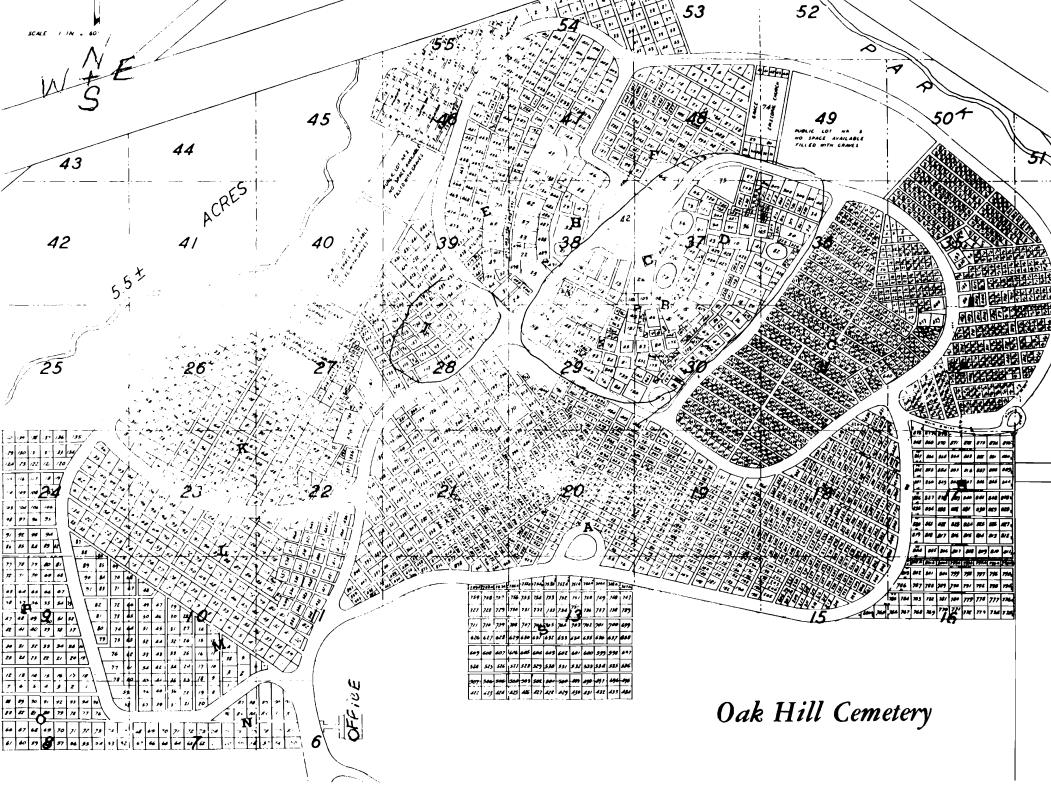
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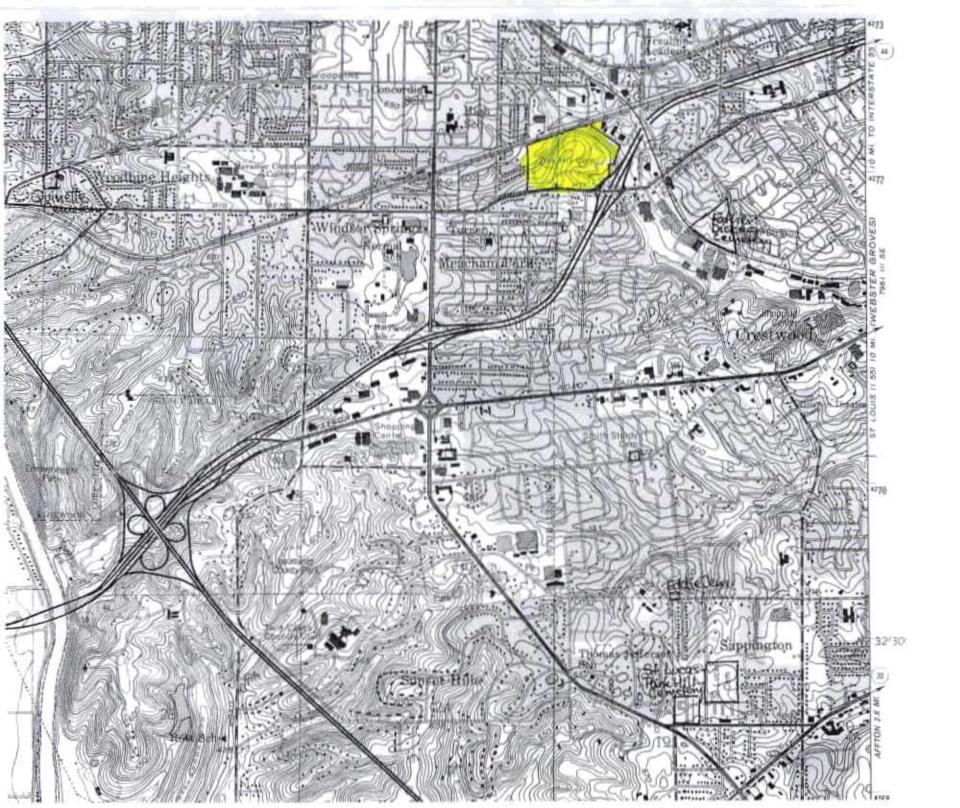
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Esley Hamilton's notes from Virginia Binzel, Kirkwood.

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Conversation with Ed Johnson, Executive Director, Oak Hill Cemetery.









ODD FELLOWS CEMETERY

Location: 126 Ellen Ave. Ivory (unincorp.) Owner:
Odd Fellow Cemetery Association
126 Ellen Ave.
St. Louis, Mo. 63125

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 28G441242

Legal Description: 4.9 acres in Survey 904.

Located on SE corner of Broadway and Ellen McKnight's Farm, Lots 3 and 6.

Description: 4.97 acres.

Odd Fellows Cemetery is small and has a formal garden design. A rail fence faces the street along North Broadway, and a chainlink fence separates the cemetery from the sheep farm along the north side of the cemetery. The backs of modest homes line the south and east sides of the cemetery. Just inside the entrance stand a lean-to chapel with a shed roof and colored glass panels on three sides, two small out buildings for maintenance equipment, and a fenced area which houses a living creche at Christmas time.

Once past that jumble at the entrance, one can see the remains of Julius Pitzman's formal design from 1880. A white gravel drive forms an elongated ellipse around the cemetery, and a straight concrete walk leads east through the center of the cemetery, encircling an oval garden in the center which contains a tall flagpole with a star on top and small white lights cascading down from the star to form a Christmas tree. Young maple trees form a colonnade along the center walk. Tall catalpas and sycamores shade the elliptical gravel roadway.

White marble columns, obelisks, tablets, and Woodmen of the World tree stumps from the nineteenth century and granite blocks and slants from the twentieth century follow a long forgotten elliptical pathway inside the elliptical gravel roadway. Young maple trees articulate that inner pathway. The gravemarkers are not of special note, except that there are footstones and coping along the gravel roadway and many graves have yucca plants beside them. The markers face toward the roadway, the inner pathway, or the center walk.

History and Significance: established 1881.

In 1834 the first St. Louis lodge of the International Order of Odd Fellows was organized. The Odd Fellows, a secret fraternal benefit society, began in England in the eighteenth century, giving help to the aged, the poor, and to widows and orphans, and providing its members with financial aid in cases of sickness or death. Members of the International Order of Odd Fellows came from every walk of life. Rosters contained the names of leading citizens: businessmen, shopkeepers, lawyers, clergymen, legislators, and educators, as well as men from the humbler professions.

Memberships and the number of lodges in the St. Louis area increased rapidly. In 1846 the Odd Fellows built a hall at 4th and Locust Streets, where individual lodges met and aid was dispersed. In 1856 the Odd Fellows purchased a lot in Bellefontaine Cemetery for the burial of members from out of town who died while visiting St. Louis. The cemetery lot was administered by a committee of members from each lodge.

During the Civil War many lodges were broken up, the members dispersed, their lodge rooms destroyed by troops of contending sides, and their records lost or burned. At the close of the war, Isaac Veitch of St. Louis, the national leader of the International Order of Odd Fellows, issued an invitation to all former members and lodges from the South to come back into the fold and have their outstanding dues forgiven. It was one of the first successful attempts at reconciliation in the nation.

In 1880 the lodges of South St. Louis created the Odd Fellows Cemetery Association and purchased two lots in the McKnight Farm Subdivision near Jefferson Barracks, for a cemetery. Julius Pitzman, the civil engineer who designed St. Peter's Cemetery on Lucas and Hunt Road and New Mount Sinai Cemetery on Gravois Road and the private places in the Central West End, laid out the formal garden design of the Odd Fellows Cemetery.

The Odd Fellows Cemetery was dedicated on May 30, 1881. The dedication was written up in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated* of June 18, 1881. Leslie reported: "Deputy Grand Master Wilkinson then, in accordance with the prescribed ritual of the Order, dedicated the cemetery to the burial of all good Odd Fellows, their families and friends, and to no other purpose while the world stands."

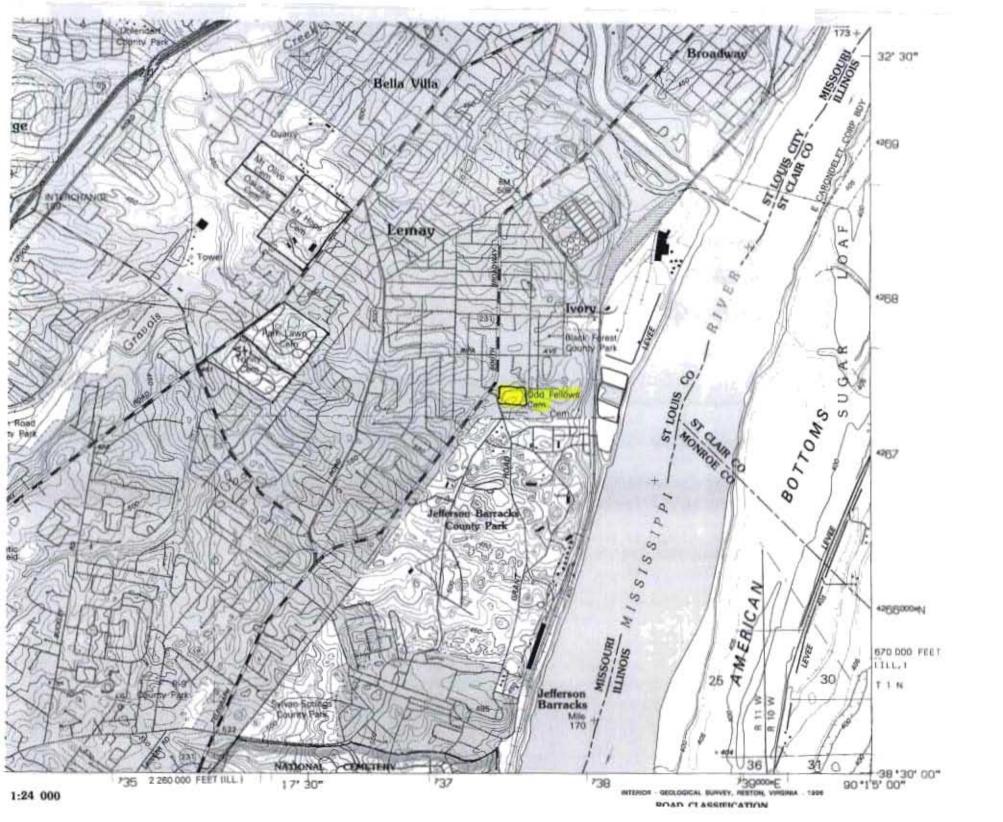
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OHAVE SHALOM CEMETERY

Location:
7410 Olive Boulevard

University City, Mo. 63130

Owner:

Chevra Kadisha Ohave Shalom Chevra Kadisha Cemetery 1601 North and South Road University City, Mo. 63130

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 17J410316.

Legal Description: Part of Lot 21 of Central Suburbs.

Description: 0.18 acre.

Ohave Shalom Cemetery is the smallest active cemetery in Missouri. Purchased as a section of the old Wesleyan Cemetery, formerly on this corner, the little cemetery lies quietly surrounded by a modern school on the east and south, a parking lot on the north, and the parking lot of the old National Grocery Store on the west.

The small cemetery is almost square, 88 feet by 91 feet. A tall hedge of holly trees, fifteen feet tall, surrounds the cemetery on three sides, and a ten-foot high concrete retaining wall encloses the fourth side on the west. Fat, square, limestone pylons mark the entrance in the northwest corner of the cemetery and support a flat Bedford stone sign on the east side, carved with the name of the cemetery in Hebrew and in English.

Inside, gray, pink, red, and black polished granite block grave markers stand in straight rows running north and south through the green lawn and facing east. Each grave is covered with a blanket of trimmed ivy.

At the center of the eastern edge of the cemetery, up against the holly hedge, stands a large polished red granite monument with polished red granite urns on either side. It is carved with a menorah and an inscription in English and in Hebrew which reads: "To commemorate the supreme sacrifice through martyrdom of our dear ones who gave up their lives as victims of Nazi barbarism 1933-1945. Dedicated to the Chevra Kadisha Ohave Shalom, October 1949." In front of the monument lies a bed of low fitzers with three curved concrete benches among the fitzers.

History and Significance: established 1949.

For many years the 25 acres at the southeast corner of Hanley and Olive, west of the River Des Peres, held the quiet, wooded Wesleyan Cemetery. Centenary Methodist Church in St. Louis established the original Wesleyan Cemetery at Grand and Laclede in 1847. But by 1878 the original cemetery was full, and the city was encroaching. Centenary Methodist Church purchased the 25 acres at Hanley and Olive and moved the 8,000 to 10,000 graves; some to Bellefontaine Cemetery, most to the new Wesleyan Cemetery in 1878.

The large site of the new cemetery extended along Olive, almost to Midland, and along Hanley, almost to Ahern, sloping down the tree-lined River Des Peres, which miandered along its eastern border. A plan of the old cemetery at Centenary Methodist Church shows that the cemetery was fenced with the main entrance on Olive. Plots were laid out in rectangles of different sizes, creating a patchwork of large blocks, with five roads

parallel to Olive, and three roads parallel to Hanley.

Fraternal organizations such as the Masons purchased lots in the cemetery for the burial of their members. The Chinese Merchants and Laborers Association purchased several lots in the southwest corner of the cemetery for use by the Chinese community of St. Louis. In 1894 Theodore Dreiser wrote an article for *The St. Louis Republic* about the unusual burial practices of the Chinese at Wesleyan Cemetery. He told how the funeral procession sprinkled little bits of white paper along the roadway, and the mourners consecrated the grave by praying as they sprinkled a liquor on the ground from a small china cup. The mourners shared crackers with one another and tossed rice and the heads of chickens into the grave on top of the casket. They brought similar offerings of food to the grave twice a year. When the family or friends of the deceased could afford it, they exhumed the bones and shipped them back to the homeland to be buried with their ancestors. Most Chinese were repatriated within ten years of their deaths.

After the turn of the century the use of Wesleyan Cemetery declined. In 1926 the cemetery association sold the eastern eleven acres to Grover and Josephine Sibley. In 1937 The Wesleyan Cemetery Association sold two and three quarter acres in the northeast corner of the cemetery to Brith Sholom Congregation, but members of the conservative Jewish congregation did not use the grave site.

In 1949 a group of Jewish refugees from Nazi Germany formed Chevra Kadisha Ohave Shalom. They helped new arrivals, including surviviors of the Holocaust; they held cultural evenings; they performed the ritual prepartions of the dead for burial; and they purchased a plot of ground, 88 feet by 91 feet, from Brith Sholom to use as an Orthodox Jewish cemetery.

In 1951 the Wesleyan Cemetery Association determined that it could no longer maintain Wesleyan Cemetery. The Wesleyan Cemetery Association sold the property to the Able Development Company, and in 1952 Able Development Co. moved about 10,000 bodies to a section of Memorial Park Cemetery on Lucas and Hunt Road. Able Development Co. sold the southern seven acres to Jacob Keim in 1954, and Keim laid out the subdivisions around Anrose Drive and Saleen Court.

In 1958 Brith Sholom sold their remaining land to the Jewish Community Centers Association, and the Association built a large modern community center designed by Benjamin Shapiro and Robert Tisdale in the southeast corner of the former Wesleyan Cemetery. The building was later used as the St. Louis Rabbinical College.

An A & P grocery store went up on the corner of Hanley and Olive around 1960. The store served as a National Grocery Store for many years until it closed in the mid 1990s.

The one thing that has remained constant since 1949 is Ohave Sholom Cemetery. It is the smallest active cemetery in the state of Missouri, and its grounds are maintained by the staff of Chevra Kadisha Cemetery on North and South Road.

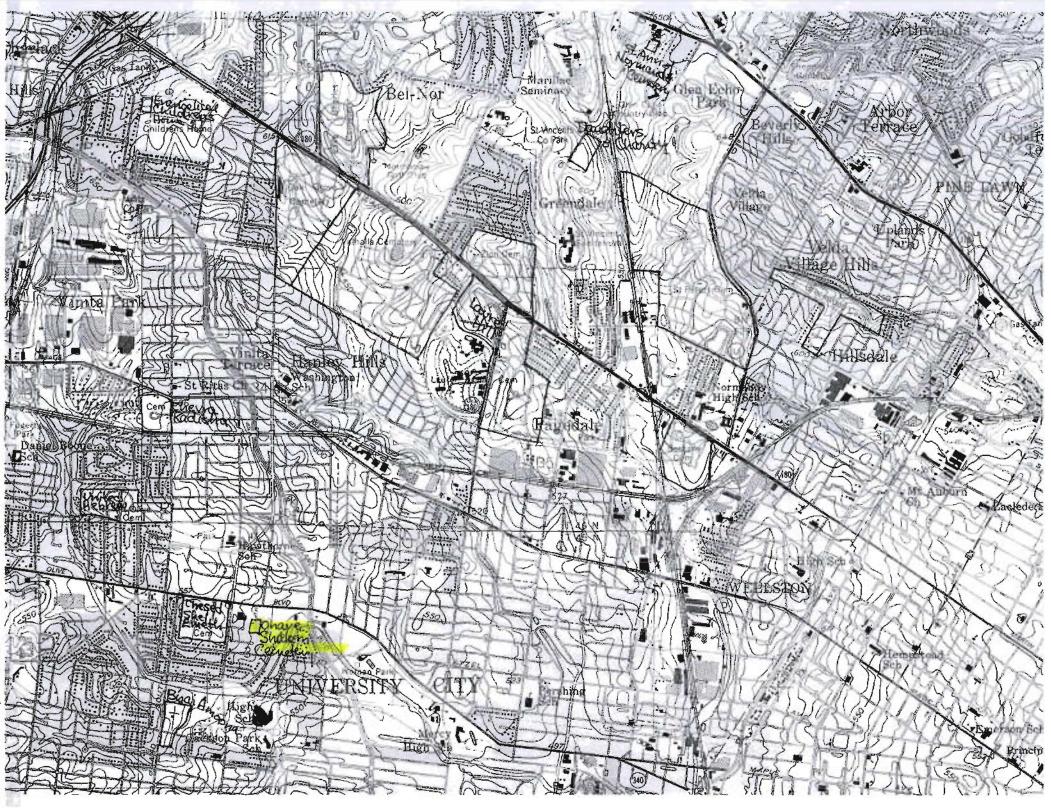
Sources:

Hamilton, Esley; *The Cemeteries of University City*; University City: Historical Society of University City, 1998. p. 19-26.

Missouri Historical Society Cemetery Files.

Hamilton, Esley; Historic Inventory, Ohave Shalom Cemetery, 1993.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 66-67.





KATES ELACOPYANA

KÄTELS JACOBWA JULY 6, 1885 SEPT, 21, 1965

OLD BONHOMME PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHYARD

Location: 14483 Conway Rd. Chesterfield, Mo. 63017 Owner:
Old Bonhomme Presbyterian Church
14820 Conway Rd.
Chesterfield, Mo. 63017

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 18R310011

Legal Description: 1 acre in Survey 36. Twp 45, R 4.

Description: 1 acre.

The Old Bonhomme Presbyterian Churchyard sits on a corner on an old country road that is being drastically suburbanized. The churchyard is entirely surrounded by a ten-foot chainlink fence, topped with barbed wire and heavily padlocked. Old wisteria vines drape the fence. Inside the fence, the lawn is open and sunny, except where tall walnut trees and oaks filter the sunlight, around and behind the old church. The two-story, limestone church, with a gabled roof, has been restored and is sometimes used for weddings.

The tombstones are behind the church, with tall cedars shading them. The gravemarkers are mostly marble tablets from the nineteenth century, some with scalloped tops. There are several square marble columns with architectural tops. There are some granite blocks and slants from the twentieth century. All the gravemarkers face east.

History and Significance: established 1841.

The Bonhomme Presbyterian church was organized in 1816 by Reverend Salmon P. Giddings, the first Presbyterian missionary to preach in Missouri. But the little Bonhomme congregation had trouble finding a permanent preacher. The church disbanded in 1827, reorganized in 1828, and then met irregularly with various itinerant preachers including Elijah Parish Lovejoy, the Abolitionist.

Then in 1841 Joseph Conway donated the land for a church and cemetery. Church members built the tall, simple, stone building, with a schoolroom in the basement. For over one hundred years the small congregation of twenty to forty members struggled, unable to afford a permanent minister, because local farmers were more often German Evangelicals or Lutherans.

Finally, after World War II, as highways and subdivisions brought more families to the area, a missionary effort to revitalize the Bonhomme Presbyterian Church and a generous bequest from a long-time member allowed the Presbytery to build a new church to the west on Conway Road. And the little church and its cemetery froze in time.

In 1967 the Historic American Building Survey catalogued the old stone church. Then in 1969 serious vandalism to the inside of the church led a group of church members to enclose the entire churchyard with a tall chainlink fence and restore the old building.

In 1973 the body of Reverend Salmon P. Giddings, the first preacher at Bonhomme Presbyterian Church and the first Presbyterian minister in the St. Louis area, was reinterred in the churchyard, from his crypt in the floor of the Giddings-Boyle Presbyterian Church in St. Louis, which was being torn down.

The oldest gravestone in the churchyard is for Nancy Sappington Baxter, who died in 1844, and the most recent burial was in 1962.

Sources:

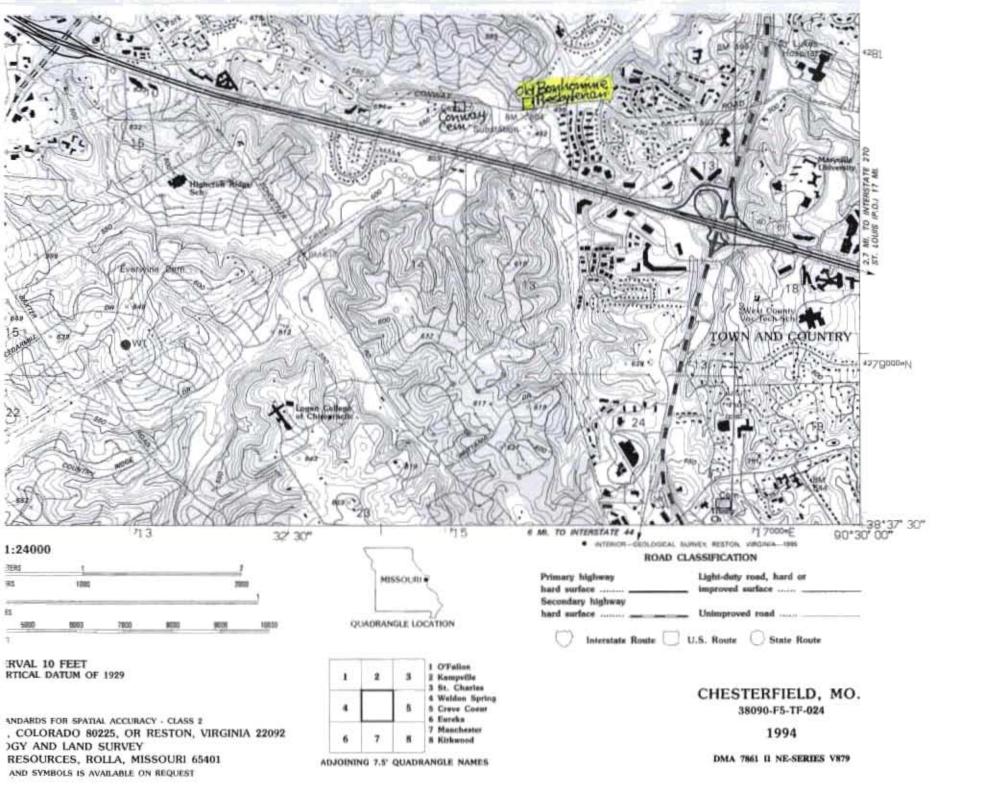
Thomas, William L.; *History of St. Louis County, Missouri, Vol. I;* St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 74.

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 39.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 22-23.

Stadler, Frances Hurd; *Church of the Pioneers;* St. Louis: Eden Publishing House, 1976. p. 14, 18, 27-29, 40-43, 49-51, 54-56.

Old Cemeteries of St. Louis County, Mo., Vol. I; St. Louis: St. Louis Genealogical Society, 1982. p. 211.







OUR REDEEMER CEMETERY

Location: 8551 Brinker Avenue Affton, Mo. 63123 Owner:
Our Redeemer Cemetery, Inc.
8551 Brinker Avenue
Affton, Mo. 63123

Endowed.

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 25J240891.

Legal Description: 23.12 acres, Our Redeemer Subdivision.

Description: 23.12 acres.

As one enters Our Redeemer Cemetery through the wrought iron gate, hung from modern, white granite, bookend shaped walls, one is unaware of the unique design of this large, rural, lawn-park cemetery. The tall chainlink fence, crowned with barbed wire, around the perimeter of the rectangular property and the asphalt roadways leading straight back between the straight expanses of verdant open lawn, containing straight rows of conventional granite monuments, suggest a lack of imagination. But two thirds of the way into the cemetery, near the top of the hill, the two roadways make sharp right angle turns away from each other, then they each turn toward the top of the hill again, then they make right angle turns back toward the center of the cemetery, and then before they meet, they make right angle turns toward the top of the hill, where they finally turn again and come together. A birds-eye view would show that the roads form a large cross, lying on the side of the hill, with its top at the top of the hill, from where one can look eastward over a valley to the skyline of St. Louis.

An outer road forms a large horseshoe around the perimeter of the cemetery. Tall trees shade the roadways and perfect specimens shade the open lawns: maples, cedars, oaks, sweet gums, ornamental plums, linden trees, and catalpas; each standing alone to achieve a more perfect shape. The trees along the roadways have grown to hide the shape of the cross, lying on the hillside, which may have been more evident from Mackenzie Road when the cemetery was young. The granite block grave markers and the low slanting pillow markers face the nearest roadway.

At the top of the cross, at the top of the hill, a long straight fieldstone path leads to the Walter A. Maier Memorial Garden: a large, white granite statue of Christ in a circular patio, with low granite walls forming benches on each side. A gabled tympanum rises behind Christ and on either side of the tympanum an open book is carved into the wall. The book of the left contains a quotation from the Book of John, and the book on the right contains an illustration of a radio tower broadcasting over the world, symbolizing Maier's broadcasts of "The Lutheran Hour."

The superintendent's residence, a frame house with a gambrel roof, sits in the back (southeast) corner of the cemetery.

Our Redeemer Cemetery has recently become non-sectarian, independent from the church. A section in the southwest corner, along Mackenzie Road, was sold to a Moslem organization. The east side of the cemetery, beyond the top of the hill, is undeveloped.

History and Significance: established 1915.

In 1915 the English Evangelical Lutheran Church of Our Redeemer purchased 32 acres to be used as a cemetery. It was seven miles west of the church, on one of the highest points in St. Louis County.

The English Evangelical Lutheran Church of Our Redeemer was founded in 1894 by a group of south St. Louisans who wanted to start an English mission to teach the Lutheran doctrine to a non-German speaking laity. Many Lutherans came to St. Louis during the Saxon migration from Germany in the late 1830s and the 1840s. Lutheran services were held in German, the language of Martin Luther, and Lutherans feared that some of his doctrine might be lost if it were translated into another language. An English mission was organized at Bethlehem Lutheran Church in north St. Louis in 1892. When the English Evangelical Lutheran Church of Our Redeemer was organized in 1894, the Board of English Missions of the Missouri Synod paid the rent for a hall at Park and Jefferson. After the hall burned in 1896 the congregation met at several locations and then built its present red brick church, at California and Utah, dedicated in 1909. Henry Kiel was a member of the building committee and later served as mayor of St. Louis from 1913 to 1925.

The English Evangelical Church of Our Redeemer sat in the midst of and area that saw a great housing boom between 1890 and 1910. The neighborhood of two- and four-family flats intersperced with single family houses was a melting pot for Protestant and Catholic immigrants, many of them German. Churches, shops, and work, all lay within walking distance. The area was imbued with Lutheran theology, as it contained Concordia Seminary at Jefferson and Winnebago, Concordia Publishing House at Indiana and Miami, the Lutheran Hospital at Potomac and Ohio, and the great Trinity and Holy Cross Lutheran Churches.

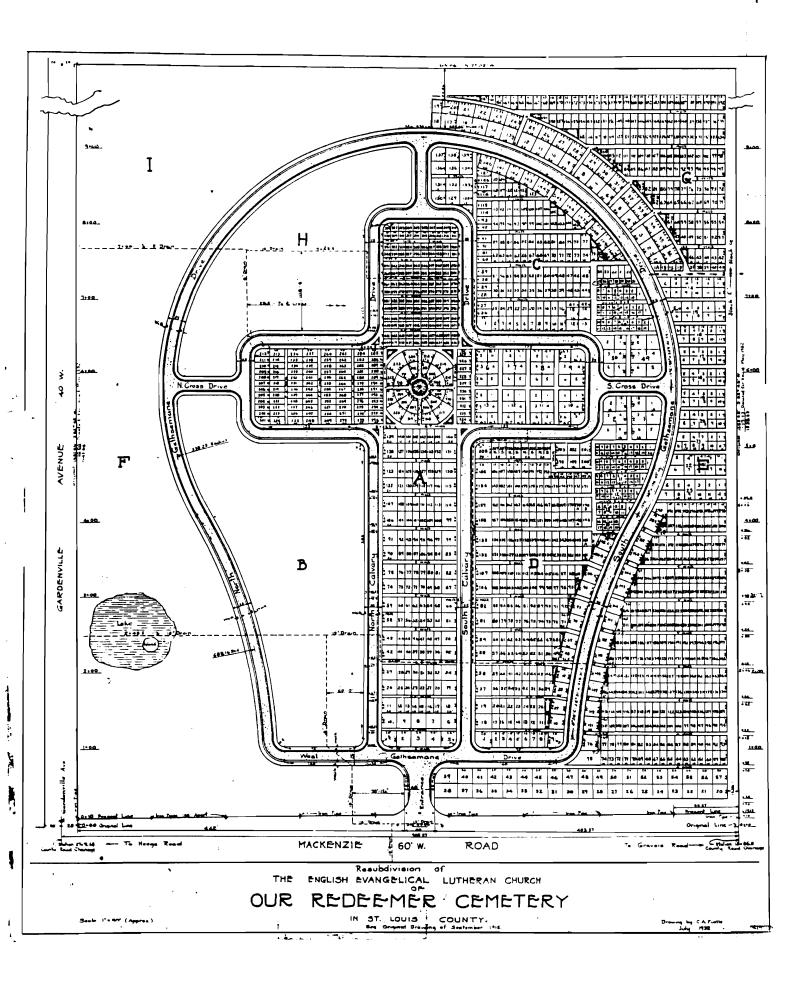
Although the location chosen for the cemetery seemed far from the city, it was accessible by public transportation: the Gravois Road Streetcar and the Frisco Railroad. Alfred C. Fuelle, a member of Our Redeemer, designed the cemetery with the roads in the shape of a cross surrounded by a horseshoe. Fuelle and George Buettner, also a member of the church, surveyed the cemetery and laid out the roads, battling tall weeds and hungry mosquitos. A cemetery board, made up of church members, handled all matters pertaining to the cemetery, including hiring the superintendent, until the cemetery became a separate corporation in 1991. In 1935 The State of Missouri issued a perpetual care charter to Our Redeemer Cemetery.

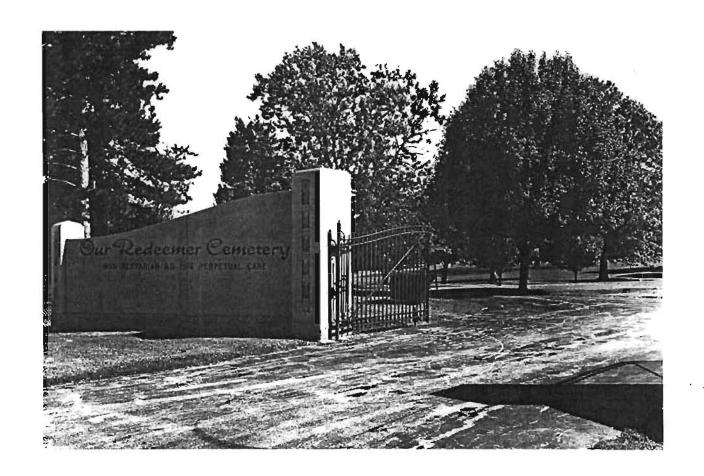
In 1951 the Cemetery Board voted to create the Walter A. Maier Memorial Garden at the highest point, at the top of the hill, near the east end of the cemetery. Walter Maier had created "The Lutheran Hour" on radio station KFUO and was the best known Lutheran in the Missouri Synod. He died in 1950, was buried in Concordia Cemetery in St. Louis, and was moved to Our Redeemer Cemetery when the Memorial Garden was completed. The statue of Jesus and the backdrop and benches were created by the Pohl & King Monument Company.

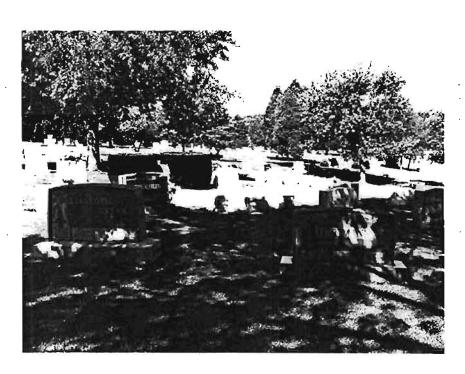
The modern entrance gates, dedicated in 1989, are the third set of gates since the cemetery opened in 1915.

Sources:

The Lutheran Church of Our Redeemer 100th Anniversary, 1894-1994; St.Louis: Our Redeemer Lutheran Church, 1994. p. 2-20, 44-46. St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Plat Book 13, p. 43. Conversation with Christian Truemper, Cemetery Superintendent.







Inery # 74







PARK LAWN CEMETERY

Location: 1800 Lemay Ferry Rd. (unincorp.) 63125 Owner:
Southern Securities Company
1800 Lemay Ferry Rd.
St. Louis, Mo. 63125

Endowed.

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 27H210075, 27H210846.

Legal Description: Parts of Blocks 77 and 100 of Carondelet Commons.

Description: 35.25 acres

This large, almost square, cemetery is one of the earliest lawn-park cemeteries in the St. Louis area. Its gently rolling lawns lie on the south side of Lemay Ferry Road, next to the older St. Trinity Cemetery on the south border of Park Lawn Cemetery.

At the entrance, two small yellow brick buildings with front-facing gables and Gotheic doors and windows sit at a slight angle to each other. A wrought iron gate opens between the buildings with a wrought iron arch above them. It reads: PARK LAWN PERPETUAL CARE CEMETERY. The small brick building on the north has a square bell tower on its north side and was originally a chapel. Both buildings are now used as offices, and a brick garage behind the former chapel holds maintenance equipment.

From the parking lot in front of the garage, a memorial lawn flows down the hill. Flat markers flush to the ground cover the hill. A statue of Christ stands in the middle of the hill, and a lake lies at the bottom. Ducks and Canada geese gather on the banks of the lake. A small, square, Craftsman-style pump house, with a red tile roof, stands next to the south shore of the lake. It has massive white timber brackets supporting its deep overhanging eaves. Its walls are stucco.

Across the asphalt roadway from the little pump house, lies a circular park shaded by tall trees: a grove of white pines, a tall tulip tree, broad magnolias, and tall oaks. In the section next to this park, a thirty-foot polished granite monument to the St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8 rises into the sky, looking for all the world like a giant pencil. It is surrounded by the "Printers' Plot," straight rows of flat markers flush to the ground.

The roads winding south toward St. Trinity Cemetery run past open greenswards. A tall colonnade of oaks, maples, walnuts, and tulip trees shade the roads, and granite blocks march in straight rows up the hill. The large granite monument for the Linck family displays extraordinary craftsmanship, with flowers and scrolls and a sycle and a winged hour glass carved out of an eight-foot high rough granite block. Along the south edge of Park Lawn Cemetery, nothing marks the boundary with St. Trinity Cemetery.

Driving up the center of the cemetery past the Typographical Union monument, the road passes a beautiful young angel praying, carved in marble over the Graf monument. Next to her stands a seven-foot granite monument for the Herdt family with a low relief carving of a young woman with her hand on the knob of a door. On the hill above, stand some Woodmen of the World tree stump monuments between many granite block monuments. And at the top of the hill, the road curves past a lovely circle shaded by tall trees and containing a

large granite monument carved with a scroll, a shield, a laurel wreath, and a bouquet of phlox and the words: *In Memoriam Woodmen Circle*. A large marble angel stands beside it. A little further on, a large marker with an extraordinary cross and bouquet of flowers carved from rough granite memorializes the Esse family. The road circles around to the east where two more lovely marble angels stand on either side of the road. And finally the road descends the hill toward the lake and returns to the entrance. Descending the hill on the south side of the lake, the pattern of the grave markers is very evident. The markers lie in straight rows running north and south and face the road.

The north side of the cemetery, north of the lake, is undeveloped, open lawn.

History and Significance: established 1912.

Lemay Ferry Road runs past five cemeteries in the south county village of Lemay, two of which date from the Cholera Epidemic of 1849, one dates from the Civil War, and two are among the oldest commercial lawn-park cemeteries in the area, both dating from 1912. During the terrible Cholera Epidemic of 1849 John Sigerson gave 33 acres of his farm on the west side of Lemay Ferry Road to the City of Carondelet, half for a Catholic cemetery and half for a Protestant cemetery. In 1863 the German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of the Augsburg Confession founded St. Trinity Lutheran Cemetery on the east side of Lemay Ferry Road, at the corner where Reavis Barracks Road crosses it. In 1912, C. B. Sims and his American Necropolis Company helped Fred Hoffmeister establish Mount Hope Cemetery, a modern commercial cemetery, on the west side of Lemay Ferry Road, where the Grandview Streetcar Line turned north. That same year Park Lawn Cemetery was established on the east side of Lemay Ferry Road, adjacent to St. Trinity Lutheran Cemetery, adding another to the pattern of large cemeteries in walking distance of the Grandview Car Line, beyond the city limits on Lemay Ferry Road.

Park Lawn Cemetery was established by the Southern Securities Company, a real estate trust. Charles Schroeder, a real estate developer; Otto Spinner, a butcher; Frank Anishaensel, a butcher; William J. Mueller, of the Independent Meat Packing Company; and Charles Hertenstein, President of the St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, were the major investors in the cemetery. The Southern Securities Company built the small office building and chapel which form the entrance to the cemetery and hired the Joyce Surveying Company to design the cemetery. The Joyce brothers who specialized in cemetery design, laid out Sections 1 and 2 in 1912; Sections 8, 14, and 15 (which included the Printers' Plot) in 1913; Section 5 in 1914; Sections 7, 10, and 12, in 1915; Sections 17 and 20 in 1917; and Section 9 in 1918. As each section was laid out, the Park Lawn Cemetery Association took over its care.

When the cemetery was two years old, in 1914, the St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8 purchased Section 3 (now part of Section 15) of Park Lawn Cemetery for burials of union members. The union erected a 30-foot granite monument from the 1904 World's Fair in the center of the Printers' Plot. The monument, a 20-foot cylindrical shaft on top of a 10-foot granite base, is crowned by a cone and looks like a huge pencil. The polished granite monument, from Minnesota, had stood in front of the Mines and Metallurgy building at the World's Fair. After considering other locations for it for ten years, David R. Francis, president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, presented the shaft to the Typographical Union on behalf of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

The monument was hauled to the cemetery by horse-drawn drays, and it was erected

using gin poles and wire cables. On Sunday, May 14, 1914, The Typographical Union dedicated the monument with an impressive ceremony, including music by Seymour's Band and the Tremont Quartet and speeches by former Governor David R. Francis, former Lieutenant Governor Charles P. Johnson, and Charles Hertenstein, president of the Typographical Union No. 8. All three men commented on the importance of the Typographical Union, as printers provide the books and newspapers that lead our moral development and light our path to modern civilization.

In the 1920s William J. Mueller, one of the original investors, became the full-time superintendent of the cemetery. He platted Sections 19 and 21 in 1932. He planted a hedge of rose bushes along Lemay Ferry Road and a stand of willow trees on an island in the middle of the large lake in the cemetery. His son-in-law, Edwin G. Meuser became the superintendent in 1944. And in the 1970s Meuser's son, Edward became the third generation to own and care for Park Lawn Cemetery.

Sources:

- St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Plat Book 10, p. 58, 73, 84, 91, 93.
- St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Plat Book 11, p. 26.
- St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Plat Book 12, p. 22, 40, 56.
- St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Plat Book 13, p. 24, 60, 90.
- St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Plat Book 29, p. 45.
- St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Plat Book 71, p. 45.
- St. Louis City Directories for 1912 and 1914.

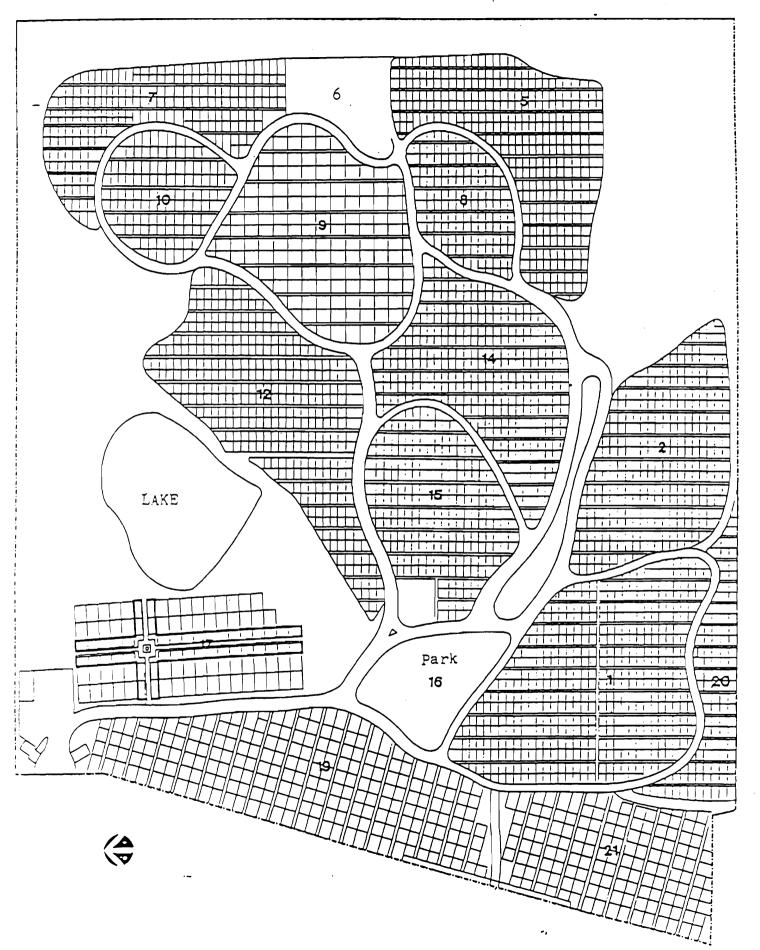
Shertel, Vernon G.; *Historic Lemay, 1700-1945;* St. Louis: Nabor News Print, Inc., 1995. p. 31-33.

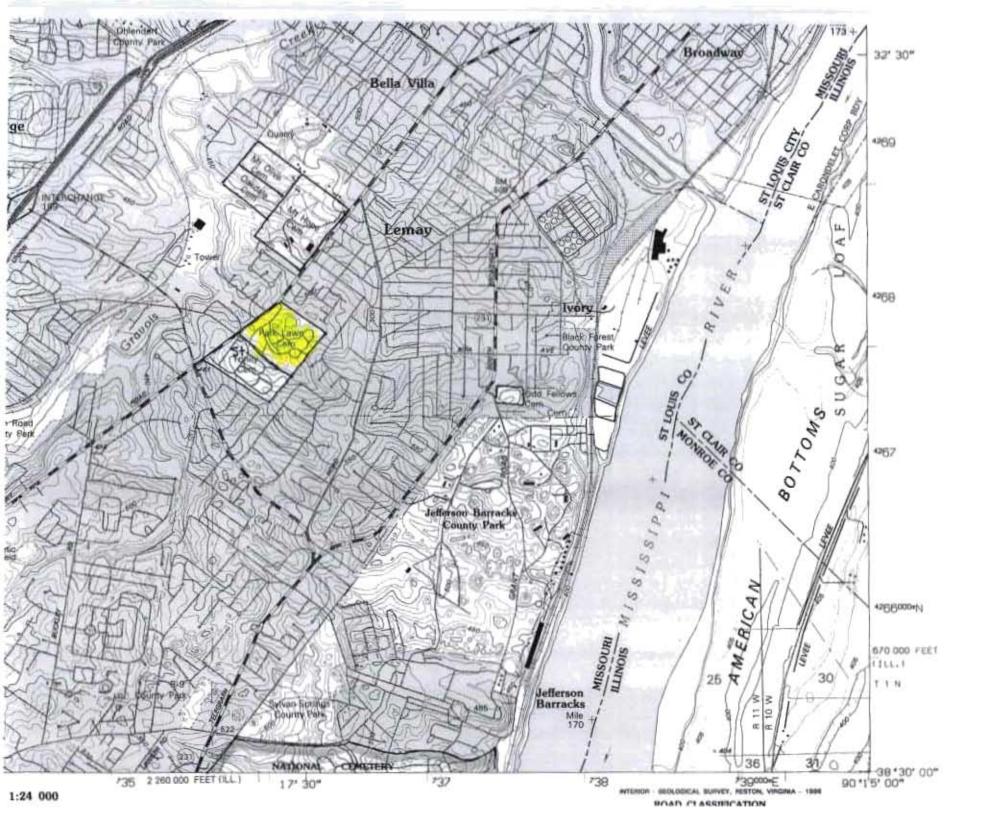
Hamilton, Esley; Historic Inventory, Park Lawn Cemetery, 1990.

St. Louis Republic, May 10, 1914, and May 18, 1914.

Conversations with Edward Meuser, former owner of Park Lawn Cemetery; Larry Pieper, superintendent of Park Lawn Cemetery; and John Eberling, president of St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8.

PARK LAWN CEMETERY







PARK LAWN PARKETERY CEMETERY



PARKWAY U. C. C. CHURCHYARD

Location: 2840 N. Ballas Road Town and Country, Mo. 63131 Owner: Parkway United Church of Christ 2840 N. Ballas Road Town and Country, Mo. 63131

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 200640033

Legal Description: part of Section 22. Twp. 45, R5.

Description: 2.5 acres

The broad, open lawn of the Parkway U. C. C. Cemetery spreads in a long, flat rectangle behind the old, red brick Romanesque Revival German Evangelical Zion Church, built in 1871. The cemetery has one large oak tree at the north end and a large oak and a large maple at the south end. A chainlink fence runs along the back edge of the cemetery, and a semicircular garden of daylilies hugs the center of the back fence.

The gravemarkers all face east, in straight rows, running north and south. There are many white, marble, Victorian tablets, obelisks, round columns, and square columns topped with drapes, fineals, urns, and draped urns. The tablets are carved with clasped hands, flowers, doves, lambs, wheat, fingers pointing to Heaven, and a little bed with flowers on it. The columns are quite elaborate, with beautiful details to the drapes.

There are granite blocks, slants, and square columns, from the twentieth century, interspersed on the north and south ends of the cemetery. The cemetery board is now burying cremated remains in the cemetery, marked with flush granite markers. This will allow the cemetery, which is almost full, to bury more members.

History and Significance: established 1859.

This church traces its history from the German Evangelical Congregation of River Des Peres, which was organized in 1838. The congregation, made up of immigrants from Alsace Lorraine, met at members' homes, at the Des Peres Presbyterian Church, and in a log building on farmland between Clayton and Manchester Roads, where some of the early parishoners are buried. That location is now covered by Highway 270. In 1846 a majority of the members broke away and erected a church on Manchester Road and named their church the Evangelical Manchester Road Church. The small group which did not go to the Manchester Road Church formed the German Evangelical Zion Congregation in 1850. Both congregations were members of the German Evangelical Synod of the West, which became the German Evangelical Synod of North America, the American branch of the Prussian State Church.

The German Evangelical Zion Congregation acquired four acres at Clayton and Ballas Roads for a church and school in 1859. At first the congregation worshipped in a log church. Then in 1871 the congregation dedicated the present Romanesque Revival brick church at the corner of Ballas and Clayton Roads. The congregation built a parsonage on the corner of Ballas and Clayton, which has since been sold and torn down, and a parochial school on the other side of the church, to the north. All services were in German until 1925.

The churchyard was used as a cemetery beginning in 1859, when the property was first acquired. Church records indicate that some early members were buried on farms and at the Des Peres Presbyterian Church and at the original church between Clayton and Manchester Roads.

This church became Zion Evangelical and Reformed Church in 1940 and the Parkway United Church of Christ in 1957. Members of the church call the cemetery the Elm Lawn Evangelical Cemetery.

Sources:

Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County, Vol. II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. 1913.

Thomas, William L.; *History of St. Louis County, Missouri, Vol. I;* St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 142.

Pitzman, Julius; *Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri;* Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 47.

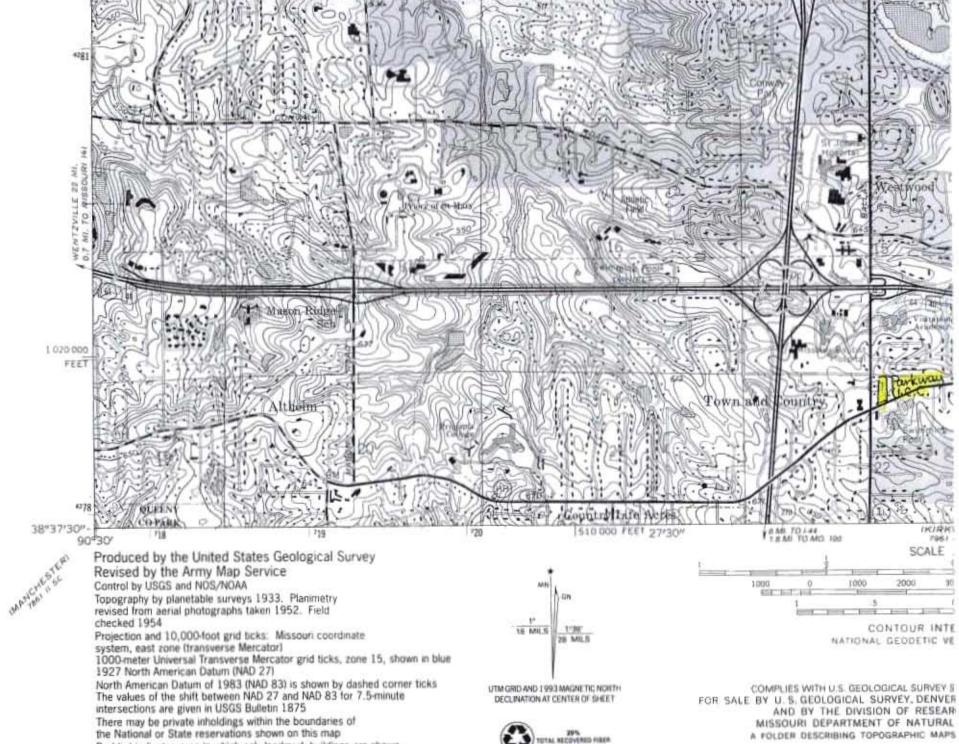
Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 39.

Old Cemeteries of St. Louis County, Mo., Vol I; St. Louis: St. Louis Genealogical Society, 1982. p. 77-81.

Missouri Historical Society Cemetery Files.

Hamilton, Esley, Historic Inventory of Parkway United Church of Christ, 1992.

Conversation with a man from the Cemetery Board in the Cemetery.



Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown

A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS







QUINETTE CEMETERY

Location: 12188 Old Big Bend Rd. Kirkwood, Mo. 63122 Owner: Edward and Barbara Weinhardt 11601 Manchester Rd. St. Louis, Mo. 63131

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 24N120242

Legal Description: 1.5 acres in Section 10, Twp 44, R 5.

Part of Lot 1 of William Bach Estate Subdivision.

Description: 1.5 acres.

Quinette Cemetery is a deep, narrow, forest sanctuary. The front part of the cemetery is a trimmed and open grassy clearing, guarded by a dozen ancient cedars. Nestled in the grass are perhaps a dozen old white marble tombstones, broken and worn and leaning against each other. Several homemade concrete markers are almost swallowed up by a cluster of cedar trees.

Beyond the grassy opening is the sanctuary of tall oaks and hickory trees. The forest undergrowth is not all the wild stuff of nature, for the ground is covered with periwinkle and euonymous and daylilies and dafodils and yuccas, planted by loving friends and family of the deceased, which spread as far as the memories of those long gone.

An asphalt road, along the west edge of the cemetery, was removed and replaced with grass and small white pines. A new road has been cut through the center of the forest and opens at the back of the property onto an area that has been bulldozed and filled and planted with grass, all the way to Big Bend Road on the backside of the cemetery.

Quinette Cemetery is identified in the front, on Old Big Bend Road, by two modern, square, brick gateposts, with a wooden sign supported by pipes above the gateposts. The sign says: "QUINETTE CEMETERY, founded 1873." On one of the brick gateposts there is a bronze plaque which tells the history of the cemetery.

Another sign on the front corner of the cemetery says:

Available summer 1997 1250 to 5000 square foot OFFICE Vatterott Properties, Inc. 427-4000

History and Significance: established 1866.

Quinette Cemetery is the oldest cemetery for African Americans in St. Louis County. Before the Civil War blacks were buried with the families they worked for, if they were slaves, and in Catholic or large Protestant cemeteries, if they were free. However, the graves of blacks were seldom marked. Small churchyards were reserved for church members only, and after the Civil War some cemeteries began burying blacks in special sections, but it was not until after the turn of the century that new commercial cemeteries actually prohibited the burial of those of African descent.

In 1866 Luke Brockway and his wife, Lucinda, sold two acres on the Quinette Road (now named Old Big Bend Road) to William Martin, Henry Nash, and George Sleet for \$175.00. Martin, Nash, and Sleet were acting as trustees for the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Kirkwood and the African Baptist Church of Kirkwood, for the creation of an African cemetery. The deed, dated June 28, 1866, stipulated that the cemetery was to be a free place of burial for all persons of African descent who lived within five miles of the cemetery at the time of their death, and any others whom the trustees determined elegible. An unrecorded deed in 1873 transferred ownership of the cemetery to Olive Chapel AME Church. Olive Chapel had been established in 1853, but the Rose Hill Baptist Church was not established until sometime around 1870.

Through the years, over one hundred people were buried in Quinette Cemetery. Many of the burials were conducted by John Hemphill, a black undertaker on Fillmore and Carter in Kirkwood. Hemphill died in the 1950s. Families tended the graves, planted the cedars for shade and the periwinkle and lilies and dafodils and irises and yuccas that cover the ground, and they surrounded the cemetery with an ornamental wrought iron fence.

Napoleon Morris was buried in Quinette. Born May 10, 1832, Morris owned a dram shop in Kirkwood. He died August 23, 1887, and Gus Bopp remembered his Masonic funeral; a large cortege accompanied by the Masonic band marched from the center of Kirkwood to Quinette Cemetery. Reverend W. M. Martin (born 1836) and his wife, Alcy (1832-1912,) shared a tombstone. Mary Bowles, wife of Matthew Bowles, died June 13, 1885, aged 71 years. Arthur Mason, Private First Class, Missouri 442 Reserves, died February 26, 1938. Gideon Boyd, born August 19, 1889, died January 27, 1901, and was buried at Quinette. Julia, wife of Isaac Baker, died July 12, 1883, aged 28 years. Birdy and Lillie Bell, ages one year, and seven months, respectively, both died in 1874 and were remembered on one small, homemade tombstone. Mary Carter, who died in 1900 at age 100, is buried at Quinette. And so are six of the 21 children of Sam and Sophie Boyer: Sallie, Linnie, Cloe, Laura, Charlie, and John.

As families died or moved away, the cemetery became overgrown and the fence disappeared. After World War II, George S. Davis, Sr. began caring for the cemetery. He collected small donations from Kirkwood families and saw to it that the weeds were cut. George Davis, Jr. took over the responsibility in the 1950s.

In 1961 during the construction of the small commercial building on the east side of the cemetery, bulldozers knocked over gravemarkers, cut down large trees inside the cemetery, and dumped them inside the cemetery. George Davis organized a committee representing the churches of Kirkwood and hired a surveyor and a lawyer. When they met with Robert Quivreaux, the builder, he expressed regret.

As the cemetery deteriorated and the builder continued to encroach on cemetery property, George Davis found it more and more difficult to arouse community interest in

preserving Quinette Cemetery. In 1973 the last burial took place in the cemetery, and in 1976 Keith Rawlings and his Boy Scout Troop cleaned up the cemetery for a Bicentennial project. But in between times the weeds grew, trash collected, and the City of Kirkwood sent letters to Olive Chapel AME Church citing the church for allowing the cemetery to become a health hazard.

Finally in 1978 George Davis recommended to Olive Chapel AME Church that the church try to sell the property before it deteriorated further or was condemned and taken. On August 3, 1978, the Kirkwood City Council passed an ordinance approving the termination of the cemetery and the removal of the bodies. Lawyers for Olive Chapel got quit claim deeds from Rose Hill Baptist Church and Unity Baptist Church, and they got an estimate for the cost of moving the remains from Quinette Cemetery. The cost of moving the remains was astronomical. In 1987 Olive Chapel finally sold the cemetery to Edward Weinhardt, a neighboring businessman, without removing the bodies.

Sources:

Kirkwood Historical Review; September, 1965.

St. Louis Recorder of Deeds Book 320, p. 315.

Legal documents and correspondence belonging to Olive Chapel AME Church.

Conversations with: Michael Whitson, Emmett Benson, Marion Brooks, George Davis III, and Keith Rawlings.

Kirkwood City Ordinance #6303.

Notes on Quinette Cemetery by Al O'Bright

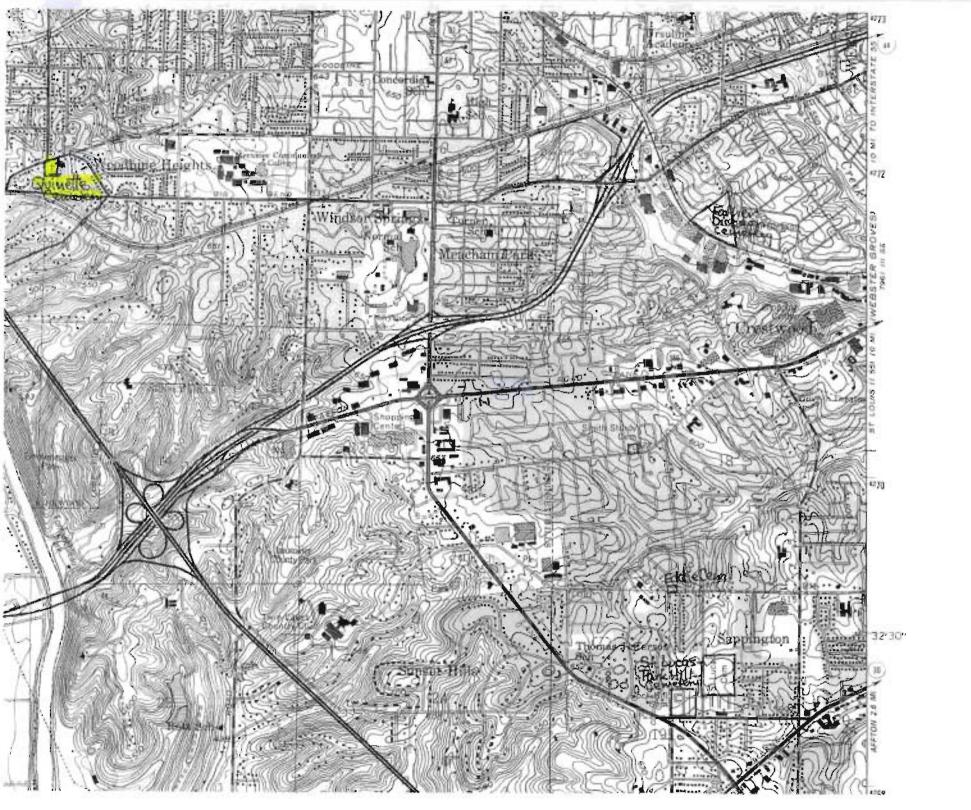
St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Book 8074, p. 223.

Bronze Plaque at entrance to Quinette Cemetery.

Dahl, June; A History of Kirkwood, Missouri, 1851-1965; Kirkwood, Mo: the Kirkwood Historical Society, 1965. p. 29, 107.

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 51.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Company, 1909. p. 26-27.









RESURRECTION CEMETERY

Location:
7301 Watson Rd.
Mackenzie-Marlborough

Owner:
Catholic Cemeteries of the Archdiocese of St. Louis
4445 Lindell Blvd.
St. Louis, Mo. 63108

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 24J510072.

Legal Description: 192.85 acres in Mackenzie Subdivision, Lots 29, 36, and 40. Parts of Lots 15, 20, 24, 25, 28, and 37. Located E of St. Louis, Memphis and Southeast Railroad.

Description: 192.85 acres.

A straight wooden rail fence lines the long borders of the rural Resurection Cemetery, along Watson and Mackenzie Roads. The fences and the roads come together to form a 45 degree angle at the north end of the cemetery, and the distant base of this giant triangle disappears into a dense woods on the south. The main entrance to the cemetery lies near the apex of the triangle, on Mackenzie Road, near its intersection with Watson Road. Square brick pylons support sections of ornamental iron fence on either side of the entrance. The cemetery is open until 5pm, when black and white striped railroad crossing arms go down across the entrance.

Inside the gate, in the apex of the triangle, sits a large, two-story, red brick office building with a hip roof, and a hip-roofed porte cochere projects from its center. An ancient oak stands in front of the office building, and below the tree, water splashes over the giant bronze plates of a fountain named "The Hand of God," created by Saunders Schultz in 1989.

Driving into the cemetery, one passes the open lawn of the Priests' Lot, and in the center of that lot, a bronze crucifix on a granite cross towers over the lawn. Up toward Watson Road on the north, one passes a hillside of lawn crypts, and then, near the old underpass (which was filled in when the undeveloped sections on the other side of Watson Road were sold for a shopping mall) tall granite monuments dot the hillside, many with fine granite or marble sculptures. A proliferation of Italian names on the monuments suggest the source of the exquisite craftsmanship of the carving.

From here the road meanders west, with straight rows of granite block grave markers and crosses climbing the long narrow hillside on the north, and a flat, open lawn running along the south side of the road, back to a dense woods along a creek on the south. The road crosses a branch of the rocky creek and immediately divides, one fork following the flat open lawn along the creek and woods on the south, and the other fork climbing the hillside and running west, between the granite markers and tall specimin trees: oak, spruce, cedar, pine, ash, holly, maple, elm, and magnolia.

At the top of the hill, among granite block markers of various colors, stand many granite crosses of all descriptions. A white marble angel in front of a cross draped with flowers memorializes Gretchen Ann Fuldner, 1951-1955. A tall granite pedestal for the Nelson and Armknecht families has a tall granite angel standing on top. Toward the western

end of the cemetery, the hillside on the north is covered with flat granite markers flush to the ground, while the long center section continues to feature granite block markers and crosses and statues of Christ and of angels.

At the southwestern end of the cemetery stands a dense woods, and driving back along the lower road, one passes the flat narrow lawn which runs in front of the woods and creek on the south. White marble statues standing on pedestals gleam in the glow of the setting sun against the dark green backdrop of the woods: a statue of Mary, with angels like those by della Robbia around her feet, dedicated to the Franciscan Sisters of Mary; the Shrine of the Sacred Heart against a screen of cedars and yews; the Shrine of Our Lady of Fatima, standing between tall cedars and yews with three children kneeling around her, by Walter Angel; and, at the end of a straight concrete walk, Our Lady of Lourdes standing on a flagstone patio with Bernadette kneeling beside her. A large gray coyote lives in the woods behind the statues and comes out to wander through the pools of late afternoon sun.

A road to the south leads over a stone bridge across the creek and then up and around the woods on the hillside above the creek. Immediately across the creek stands a large bronze pieta, a memorial to the Pellegrini and Marlo families by E. Asuagli of Milano, Italy. Across the road from it, the huge, rambling, rough stone Garden of Gethsemane Mausoleum rises out of the hillside on the left. Next to it the monumental, open, timbered gable of the Holy Family Abbey Mausoleum reveals a garden courtyard where a monumental statue of the Madonna by Vincenzo D. Figlio stands between the trees. The courtyards resemble courtyards in the Cemeterie on the island of San Michele across the lagoon from Venice, Italy.

Continuing up the hill, a large, oval lawn at the top contains many granite block monuments, crosses, and flat granite markers flush to the ground. The markers face the road. Wildflowers, weeds and woods grow along the outside of the roadway.

Returning to the mausoleum hill, the Resurrection Mausoleum, a garden mausoleum with flat panels of light pink and dark pink polished granite, open to the sky, with a tall granite Chi Rho standing inside, sits on the hill above the huge rambling rough stone mausoleums that are set into the hillside below.

On the hill above the mausoleums lies a large section filled with granite blocks, marble statues, and flat flush markers shaded by tall oaks, cedars, and firs. Beyond it lies a lawn-park section containing the Shrine of the Resurrection surrounded by flush markers and hawthorne trees. Walter Angel designed the landscaped limestone shrine which contains three tall redwood crosses in 1960. R. Moz created its statue of the risen Christ in 1963.

These last two sections lead around to Mackenzie Road, and facing north across the top of the hill, one arrives at the small, round, stone chapel of St. Louis the King of France. At the far end of a wide open vista to the north, stands the small, round, stone chapel of St. Vincent De Paul. And in the distance, on the horizon, rises the domed tower of Cardinal Glennon College. The Emil Frei Company completed the brilliant stained glass windows in the St. Louis the King Chapel in 1973, and the beautiful windows in the St. Vincent De Paul Chapel came from an old church.

Along either side of the broad vista that leads between the two chapels, stand straight rows of magnificent modern monuments. Some are large granite blocks with low relief carving or etching. One is a tall polished black granite monument with a large piece of clear glass, etched with a flying eagle. The Voorhees monument is a long, flat slab of polished black granite, and on top of it lies a long slab of white marble carved with large vines, flowers, and a cross.

Ten tall, flat, granite monuments containing mosaic illustrations from the Bible on two sides stand among the other large monuments along the vista between the two chapels. Paul Heuduck of the Ravena Mosaic Company completed these incredible mosaic monuments in 1974. Heuduck and his father also executed the mosaics inside the St. Louis Cathedral, one of the most outstanding works of art in the Midwest.

Continuing around and back down the hill, the road passes a tall, round, limestone, Norman tower rising out of the woods on the edge of the hill above the mausoleums. Again, one crosses the bridge over the creek and parallels the long, narrow lawn beside the creek, back to the main entrance gate, where the railroad crossing arms go down at 5pm.

History and Significance: established 1928.

The Catholic Archdiocese of St. Louis established Resurrection Cemetery in 1928, as New Sts. Peter and Paul Cemetery. The original Sts. Peter and Paul Cemetery on Gravois Road in St. Louis was full, and Archbishop John Glennon intended for the new cemetery to serve the many parishes without churchyards in south St. Louis, as Calvary Cemetery served those in north St. Louis.

Archbishop Peter Kenrick had established the Sts. Peter and Paul parish for German immigrants in 1849. Its beautiful black and white stone church, dominating the skyline at Eighth and Allen, was the nineth Catholic church in St. Louis and the third Catholic church to provide services in German. Its parishoners were buried in St. Vincent's Cemetery at Eighth and Park, until that cemetery filled up and was closed in 1864. Archbishop Kenrick wanted a new cemetery, large enough to serve all the parishes on the south side of the city for years to come. The parish of Sts. Peter and Paul purchased land on either side of Gravois Road for a cemetery and the Archdiocese added to it from time to time until the cemetery reached from Gravois to Morganford, and from Loughborough to the River Des Peres. From the time of its first burial in 1864 to the present, close to 100,000 Catholics were buried in the straight rows between the straight roads running back to the Rocky Branch of the River Des Peres.

In 1922 the City of St. Louis began proceedings to acquire land from the cemetery for the River Des Peres Parkway and drainage project. Then in 1926 the City rezoned the undeveloped area of the cemetery between Rocky Branch Creek and Morganford as residential, thereby cutting the area of the cemetery in half, creating, once again, the need for a new cemetery to serve south St. Louis and south St. Louis County.

In October 1927, Archbishop Glennon purchased a large tract of land on Watson Road in St. Louis County, adjacent to land purchased for the St. Louis Roman Catholic Theological Seminary in 1912. On this combined acreage west of the River Des Peres, the Archdiocese built Kenrick Theological Seminary and Cardinal Glennon College on the highest hills on the north side of Watson Road, and John Noyes laid out New Sts. Peter and Paul Cemetery through the wooded hills and valleys below the colleges on both sides of Watson Road.

John Noyes, one of the leading landscape architects of the region, was born in Boston in 1887. He graduated from the University of Massachusetts in 1909 and came to work for George Kessler who had designed the grounds for the 1904 World's Fair. Noyes later joined the staff of the Missouri Botanical Garden as a landscape architect and teacher. He remained on the staff of the Botanical Garden even after he opened his own practice in 1920. Noyes designed the grounds of Westwood Country Club, Mary Institute, Wydown Terrace Subdivision, Pasadena Park Subdivision, and the Arboretum of the Missouri Botanical Garden at Gray Summit, Missouri.

Noyes created a rural cemetery, with winding roads, and he used the wooded bluffs and creek, which run the length of the cemetery, as a picturesque backdrop. The New Sts. Peter and Paul Cemetery was dedicated in October 1928, and the first burial took place on November 15, 1929.

At first the office for both the new and old Sts. Peter and Paul Cemeteries was located at the old cemetery. In 1928 the office moved to a farmhouse that sat on the south side of Watson Road, just west of Mackenzie Road. In 1932 St. Louis County straightened Watson Road and built an underpass under Watson Road to provide access to Sections 4 through 10 which lay on the north side of Watson Road. In 1952 a new office was built near the underpass on the north side of Watson Road. Then in the 1980s the Catholic Archdiocese sold much of the land on the north side of Watson Road, including Kenrick Seminary and Sections 4 through 10 of the cemetery, for residential and commercial development, and the new two-story brick cemetery office was built near the entrance to the cemetery on Mackenzie Road near its intersection with Watson Road. The office staff maintains computerized burial records for most of the Catholic cemeteries in south St. Louis and south St. Louis County.

In the 1930s cemetery employees discovered sub-strata rock, some soft and some as hard as granite, in several sections of the cemetery. In some places cemetery employees had to use dynamite to open graves to the desired depth. In 1959 state and local officials prohibited further blasting, and cemetery employees began using air hammers to dig graves in the rocky areas.

In 1947 Archbishop John Glennon changed the name of the cemetery to Resurrection Cemetery. The following year the first shrine, the Shrine of the Sacred Heart, was created on the narrow lawn along the creek. In 1952 Walter Angel, landscape architect for the cemetery, created the Shrine of Our Lady of Fatima, near by, and in 1958 he created the Shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes. The white marble statues of the three shrines contrast with the dark backdrop of the woods and seem to stand in spotlights as the sun goes down between the trees. In 1962 Angel designed the Shrine of the Resurrection on the hill above the creek. Along with three tall redwood crosses, it features a statue of the risen Christ by R. Moz.

Two small chapels were constructed on the highest hill in the cemetery in 1974. The Chapel of St. Louis the King of France with stained glass windows by Emil Frei and the Chapel of St. Vincent De Paul with stained glass windows from an old church provide beautiful settings for funeral services, and in summertime their large doors let the outside in. Also in 1974 Paul Heuduck of the Ravena Mosaic Company constructed a series of ten monuments containing mosaic illustrations from Bible. These monuments run across the hill between the two chapels. Paul Heuduck and his father installed the mosaics in the St. Louis Cathedral on Lindell, one of the most outstanding examples of art and architecture in the Midwest.

In 1978 Cardinal Carberry transferred title to the cemetery from the Archbishop of St. Louis to the Catholic Cemeteries of the Archdiocese of St. Louis. He changed the ownership of all parish cemeteries and other Catholic cemeteries at that time. The new unified ownership provided opportunities to economize on maintenance equipment and employees.

Architect George Quick designed the Garden of Gethsemane Mausoleum, and Klaric Masonry and Porta Construction Company built it into the side of the hill above the creek in 1980. Quick designed the Holy Family Abbey Mausoleum to look like a courtyard mausoleum at the Cemeterie on the island of San Michele across the lagoon from Venice, Italy, and Klaric Masonry and Porta Construction Company built it into the hill next to the

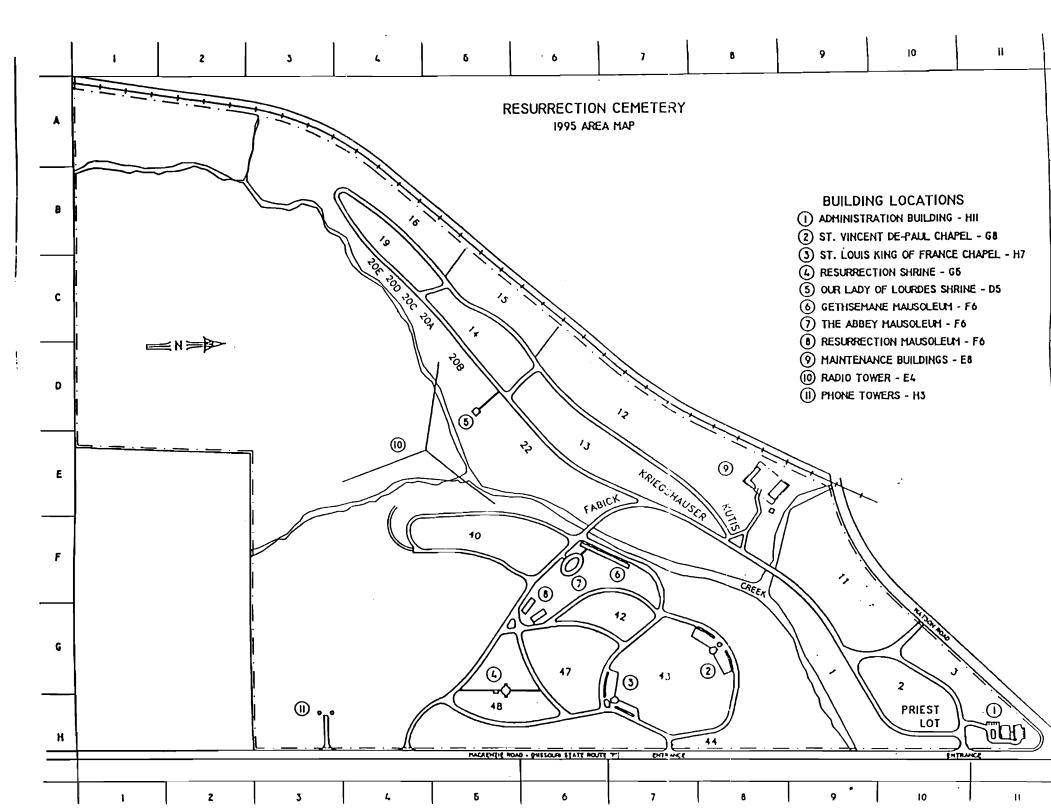
Garden of Gethsemane Mausoleum in 1982. The same company built the Resurrection Mausoleum in 1990 and a large statue of Chi Rho by the Bevel Granite Company stands in its center.

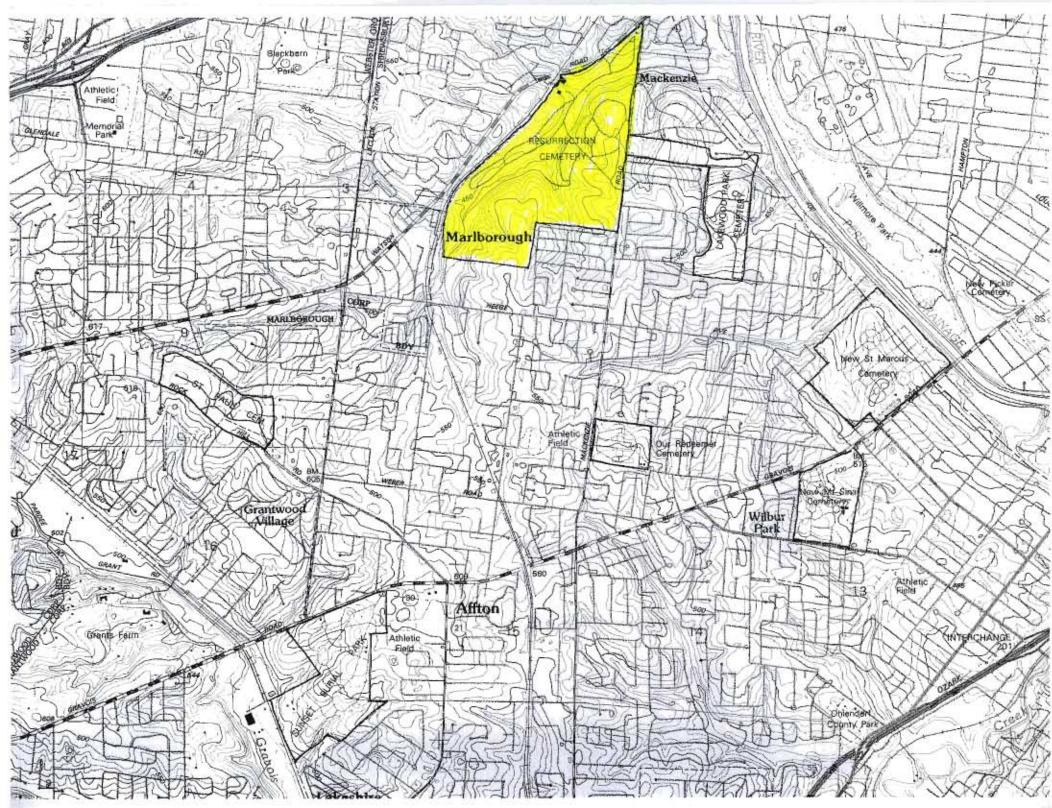
Many Italians from the Hill neighborhood in St. Louis are buried at Resurrection Cemetery. Resurrection Cemetery reflects this unique Italian cultural heritage through its exquisite sculptures. Fine details executed in marble and granite enhance religious themes. Bronze adds drama to family monuments such as the pieta for the Pellegrini family and to public monuments such as the "Hand of God" fountain created by Saunders Schultz in 1989.

Sources:

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 50-51.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Plat Book 27, p. 18. Notes and correspondence from Msgr. Robert McCarthy. Hamilton, Esley; Historic Inventory, Resurrection Cemetery, 1994. Conversation with Crawford King.













SACRED HEART CEMETERY

Location: 980 Graham Rd. Florissant, Mo. 63121 Owner:
Catholic Cemeteries of the Archdiocese of
St. Louis
4445 Lindell Blvd.
St. Louis, Mo. 63108

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 09K620430

Legal Description: SW part of Lot 95 of St. Ferdinand Commons and NW part of Lot 101 of St. Ferdinand Commons.

Description: 12.48 acres.

The open lawn of Sacred Heart Cemetery rolls along the east side of Graham Road, looking on the south end like a Victorian Rural cemetery, and on the north end like a lawn-park or memorial park cemetery. In the center of the Graham Road frontage, one enters onto the center drive, next to a large wooden sign. There is an open memorial lawn with flush markers on the right, and on the left a sunny, open lawn contains rows of granite tablets in several shapes and colors with short, trimmed bushes between them.

Straight ahead lies a large, open circle of lawn containing flush markers and a huge, white marble statue of Christ with outstretched arms standing on a tall, polished, red granite pedistal. A variety of modern granite tablets in various colors and shapes face the roadway behind the statue of Christ.

In the back section of Sacred Heart Cemetery, behind the tall statue of Christ, a tall wrought iron fence surrounds a small modern chapel with a modern, marble-faced garden mausoleum behind it.

On the south side of the cemetery a hill rises from the main circular drive. Five rows of hillside crypts, like long rows of granite-faced file drawers, are set into the hillside. A roadway leads up the hill, beside the hillside crypts, to the old Victorian part of the cemetery on the top of the hill. The old 19th century markers sit in straight rows, facing away from the newer part of the cemetery. The old gravemarkers include white marble tablets carved with crosses, angels, and lambs and square, marble columns topped with roofs or finials or crosses. In between, red and gray granite blocks and slants carved with crosses add color among the marble and the trees.

There are more trees in the older section on top of the hill in Sacred Heart Cemetery, but large specimen trees dot the lawn throughout: oaks, maples, pines, spruce, tulip, holly, and crabapple. There is no woods or fence to screen the houses at the back or the sides of the cemetery.

The drive along the south edge of the cemetery circles around a tall, granite crucifix with cedar trees behind it to screen it from Graham Road.

History and Significance: established 1874.

Around 1846 Germans began moving into the Florissant Valley. In 1866, thirty-five German Catholic families in the St. Ferdinand Parish received permission from Archbishop Patrick Kenrick to build a second parish church and a parochial school where the German language would be used.

The first pastor, Father Ignatius Panken, established a German parochial school first, and the church was completed in 1867. The church was named in honor of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and the Sisters of the Precious Blood taught the students.

The early Germans buried their dead in the Old St. Ferdinand Cemetery. When the St. Ferdinand Parish Council requested a new cemetery in 1874, the Germans of Sacred Heart asked for a separate plot of land for their own cemetery. The site on Graham Road, a short distance from the New St. Ferdinand Cemetery, was selected. It was called the "German Catholic Cemetery" for many years.

Originally, only a small portion of the property, at its highest point at the south end, was developed as a cemetery. A road led from Graham Road to the large stone crucifix. Later developers sold part of the undeveloped land for a subdivision.

Archbishop Joseph Ritter took over the management of the two Florissant cemeteries in the 1960s, and the Catholic Cemeteries redeveloped them. At Sacred Heart Cemetery the large granite crufix was moved closer to Graham Road and the old entrance was closed. An epic size statue of the Sacred Heart was erected on a column of Missouri red granite, forming a second shrine within the cemetery.

There are over one hundred burials at Sacred Heart Cemetery each year.

Sources:

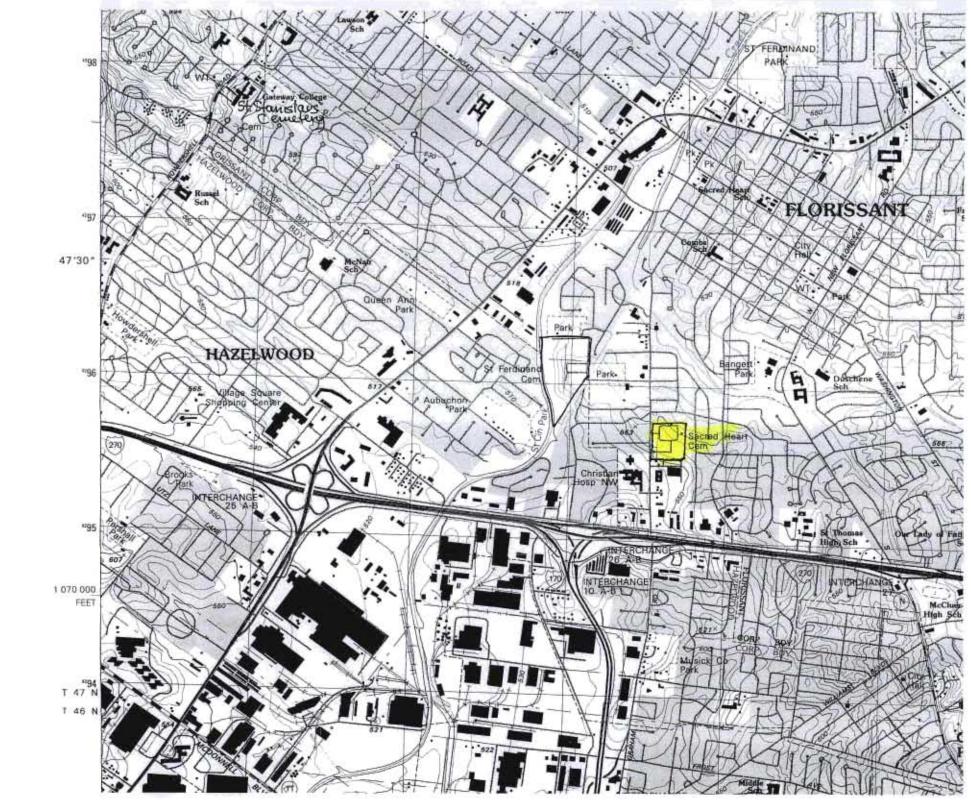
Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County, Vol. II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p. 1890.

Thomas, William L.; *History of St. Louis County, Missouri;* St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 302-303.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 83.

Unpublished manuscript of Msgr. Robert McCarthy.

Missouri Historical Society Cemetery Files.









SLAS022-072

SACRED HEART CEMETERY

Location: 122 Main St. Valley Park, Mo. Owner:
Catholic Cemeteries of the Archdiocese of
St. Louis
4445 Lindell Blvd.
St. Louis, Mo. 3108

St. L. Co. Loc. No: 25Q310104.

Legal Description: 4 acres in Survey 2004. Part of Lot 16 of Meramec Subdivision.

Description: 4 acres.

Back from Highways 44 and 141, over the winding roads of the wooded country hills, lies this turn of the century Catholic cemetery, in a quiet valley, surrounded by woods on three sides. One enters under a wrought iron arch spelling the name "Sacred Heart Cemetery" and flanked by low, square, limestone gate posts. A low chainlink fence runs along the front side of the cemetery.

An asphalt driveway leads straight to the back of the cemetery and then circles around to the right, as if to form the letter "P." The circular part is shaded by many tall catalpa trees, and in the center of the circle stands a tall crucifix, a shrine. The tall base and the cross are Bedford stone, and the figures of Christ and two women are white marble.

The rest of the cemetery is open lawn containing granite block markers, low slanted markers, and flat markers flush to the ground. Most of the markers lie in rows running north and south and face east. The front section in the center of the cemetery seems to be the oldest. It contains several marble columns topped with crosses and a homemade cast concrete cross-shaped marker. Concrete coping articulates family plots in the front center section and the central shrine section.

Across the back of the cemetery lies the Valley Park Municipal Cemetery, indicated by a row of concrete fence posts. This part of the cemetery contains old homemade cast concrete grave markers with names and dates formed by pebbles or brass letters embedded in the concrete. The municipal cemetery is not as well cared for as the Catholic cemetery, and there the woods is encroaching.

History and Significance: established 1906.

Until the turn of the century Valley Park was known as Meramec, and the main road through the area is called Meramec Station Road. The Missouri Pacific Railroad and the Frisco Railroad ran parallel to each other west from St. Louis to the Meramec Station, where they divided. The Frisco crossed the Meramec River and headed south. A grist mill, a blacksmith shop, and several general stores served the local farmers.

Then in 1902 Thomas Morrison, L. G. H. Brackmeyer, and brothers W. J. and W. T. Vance established the St. Louis Plate Glass Company: twenty acres of glass melting furnaces, rolling mills, annealing halls, and polishing departments between two railroad spurs, along the flat banks of the Meramec River. The four men also established the Valley Park Land Company, over 750 acres on which they built modest brick and frame houses for the

employees of the glass company. In addition, the Valley Park Land Company built a large hotel, a bank, an office building, a water works, an electric light plant, a sewage system, and paved streets and sidewalks.

The St. Louis Plate Glass Company brought such an increase in population to the area that the modest Catholic Mission changed to a full parish led by Father Henry Kister. In 1904 the Valley Park Land Company donated land on Ann Avenue for Sacred Heart Catholic Church and school.

In 1906 G. H. Timmerman conveyed four acres, on the other side of the hill, on Main Street, to the Catholic church for a cemetery. A section across the back of the cemetery was set aside for non-Catholics, and fence posts mark the boundary of the part of the cemetery that is consecrated as a sacred place for the burial of Catholics, and that which is beyond the pale. The men's club of Sacred Heart Catholic Church takes care of the Catholic portion of the cemetery.

In 1907 the imposing red brick Sacred Heart Catholic Church with a large stained glass rose window was built on Ann Avenue next to the original church and school building.

In 1915 a devastating flood destroyed the St. Louis Plate Glass Company, turning the molten silica into a huge blob of glass. Valley Park reverted from a booming industrial town to a sleepy country resort on the river.

Sources:

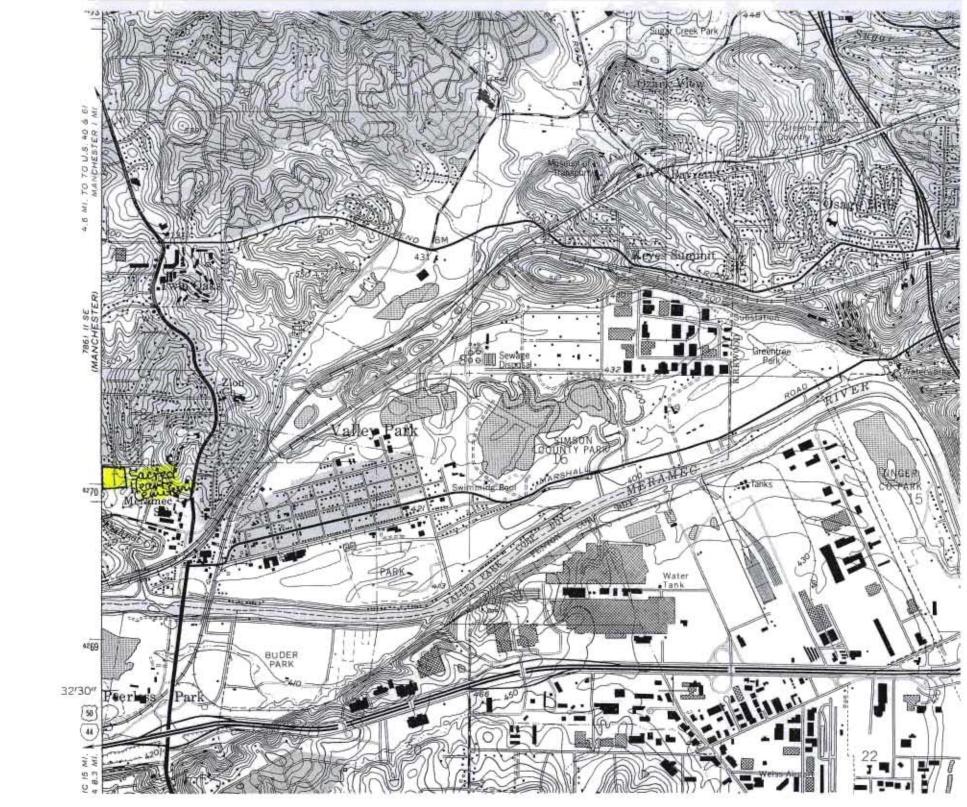
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Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 13, 26-27.

Thomas, William L.; *History of St. Louis County, Missouri, Vol. I;* St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 379-387.

Sherril, Eileen, ed.; Valley Park... Flood of 1915; St. Louis: Valley Park Board of Education and Meramec Historical Society, 1991.

1906 Plat Map on wall at Valley Park City Hall.







ST. ANN OF NORMANDY CEMETERY

Location:

St. Ann of Normandy Catholic Church 7530 Natural Bridge Road Normandy, Mo. 63121 Owner:

St. Ann of Normandy Catholic Church 7350 Natural Bridge Road Normandy, Mo. 63121

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 14H120042

Legal Description: 10 acres in Survey 2506, Twp 46, R6.

Bounded N by Natural Bridge Rd., S and W by survey line, and E by Oehler Place.

Description: 2.5 acres.

Back behind the modern, red brick St. Ann of Normandy Catholic Church and the parochial school building, behind the parking lot, a small, hillside cemetery rises beyond a little creek that winds through the rolling hills and open fields of the several Catholic institutions created by gifts from Ann Lucas Hunt. An asphalt, then grassy, drive winds back from the parking lot, around and between tall sycamore trees, over the culvert of the creek, up the side of the hill, and around the perimeter of the cemetery. The hillside is shaded by tall sycamore trees, a few tall cedars, and one tall pine.

The old, white marble monuments and gray granite monuments face the driveway along the west side of the cemetery, the lower part of the hill. White marble tablets from the nineteenth century are carved with fancy Victorian architectural decorations and flowers and vines and crosses. Some have French names. There are white marble obelisks and square columns with crosses on top for families from Ireland and Germany. And there are beautiful granite monuments with crosses on top, from the twentieth century. There are marble footstones and cornerstones, and some of the graves, below the drive, near the bottom of the hill, are outlined with concrete coping, with well trimmed ivy beds inside the coping, covering the graves like a blanket.

History and Significance: established 1854.

Jean Baptiste Charles Lucas, a lawyer, emmigrated from Normandie, France, in 1784. In 1805 he became a superior judge and land commissioner for the Louisiana Territory, and moved with his family to St. Louis. He acquired 640 acres in North St. Louis County at the mouth of the Missouri River, and he named the area Normandie, after his homeland. His daughter, Ann, married Wilson Price Hunt, commander of the Astoria expedition for John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company.

Ann Lucas Hunt was a generous philanthropist, giving land to nine Catholic institutions in Normandy, Missouri. In 1854 Madame Ann Lucas Hunt donated land and funds to the Jesuit Fathers at St. Stanislaus Seminary for the establishment of a church and school in Normandy. A little, frame, Catholic church was built at this location and named St. Ann's Church. In 1856 Father Pierre DeSmet, the famous Indian missionary, was put in

charge of St. Ann's Church, and he erected the second St. Ann's Church of stone. In 1857 the school opened. It was the first school in the area, and its teachers taught all of the children who came, regardless of their religion.

As with all rural Catholic churches, St. Ann's had a cemetery from the beginning. The oldest tombstone is from 1860. Many of the families buried in St. Ann's Cemetery are from Ireland, and their tombstones indicate the county from which they came. There are also French and German parishoners and slaves buried here. The cemetery is still active, receiving one or two burials a year.

Sources:

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 63.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 78-79.

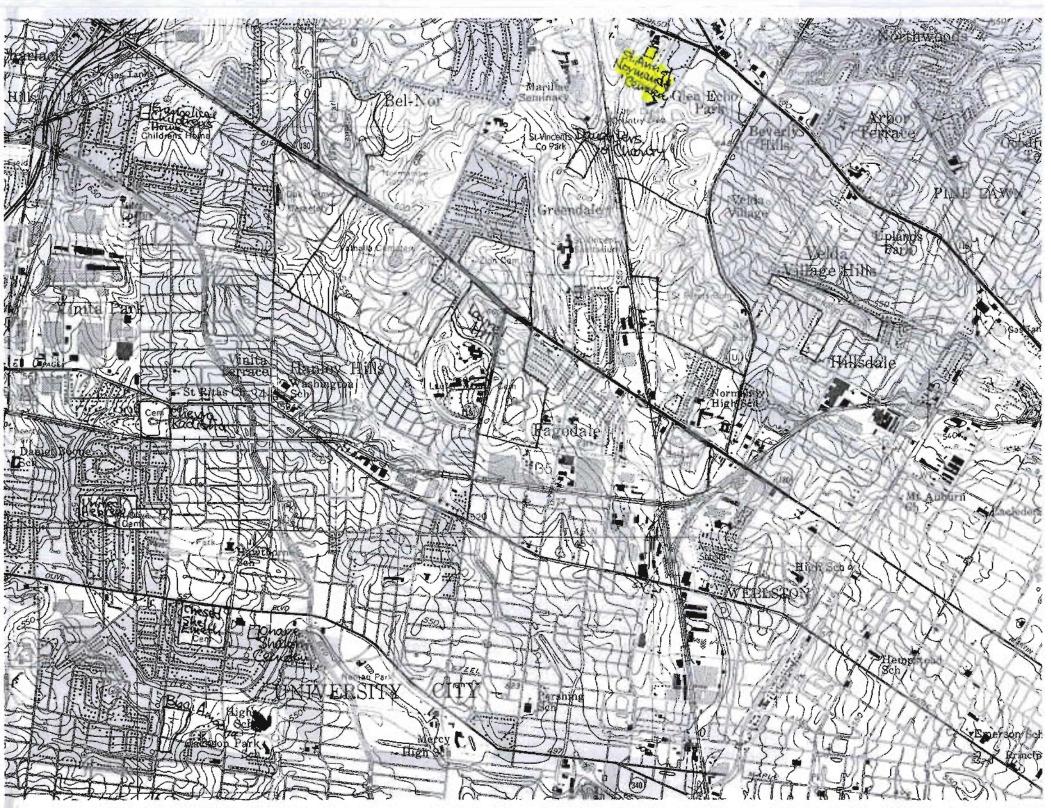
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Old Cemeteries of St. Louis County, Mo., Vol. I; St. Louis: St. Louis Genealogical Society, 1982. p. 141.

Primm, James Neal; *Lion of the Valley;* Boulder, Colorado: Pruitt Publishing Co., 1981. p. 82-83.

Unpublished manuscript by Msgr. Robert McCarthy.

Conversation with Rector of St. Ann of Normandy Catholic Church.





ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL U. C. C. CHURCHYARD

Location:

St. John's Evangelical U. C. C. Church 11333 St. John's Church Rd. Mehlville, Mo. 63123

Owner:

St. John's Evangelical U. C. C. Church 11333 St. John's Church Rd. Mehlville, Mo. 63123

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 28K320072

Legal Description: 6 acres in Section 34, Twp 44, R 6.

840 feet E of SE intersection of Sappington Barracks Rd. and Lindbergh Blvd.

Description: 6 acres.

St. John's Churchyard is old and full, gravemarkers stretching in perfectly straight rows, from right next to the west side of the church, west over the hill, behind the modern brick manse, to Lindbergh Boulevard. Tall, perfect oak trees stand in a straight line along the road, on the south side of the cemetery, in front of the church and the manse. There is a large pine tree in the L of the church, next to the cemetery, but otherwise there are no trees to shade the straight rows of gravemarkers. A narrow concrete walk leads in a straight line to the back of the manse, and, north of the walk, an asphalt driveway runs in a straight line, parallel to the walk, from the back of the church to Lindbergh Boulevard. There are exactly eight rows of graves on either side of the walk.

North of the driveway stand the old Victorian markers from the nineteenth century. White marble tablets carved with weeping willows, clasped hands, flowers, doves, lambs, sleeping babies, fingers pointing to Heaven, and open Bibles, march down the hill, almost to Lindbergh Boulevard. There are also marble obelisks, square columns with urns, and marble tablets with architectural features. Four very old limestone tablets with cathedral shaped tops are weathering so that they are difficult to read, besides being in German.

South of the driveway the newer monuments are mostly granite blocks, columns with urns, and architectural monuments, and there are several white marble angels.

History and Significance: established 1838.

This cemetery is the old churchyard of St. John's German Evangelical Church, one of the many churches in this area that belonged to the German Evangelical Synod of North America, the Prussian State Church.

St. John's German Evangelical Church at the Gravois Settlement actually began in 1838, before dissident members of the German Evangelical Church of the Holy Ghost in St. Louis broke away to form the German Evangelical Synod of the West, in 1843, which became the German Evangelical Synod of North America. The early churches of the German Evangelical Synod embraced both the Lutheran and the Reformed doctrines.

Louis E. Nollau, the first pastor of St. John's German Evangelical Church at the Gravois Settlement, led his congregation to associate with the new German Evangelical Synod in North America. Pastor Nollau helped to organize St. Paul's German Evangelical Church on Baumgartner Road, he became pastor of St. Peter's German Evangelical Church in North St. Louis in 1852, he founded the Good Samaritan Hospital in St. Louis in 1857, and he founded the German Protestant Orphans Asylum in 1858.

When St. John's Church organized in 1838, the Mueller family donated about six acres on the Sappington Barracks Road, for a church and cemetery. The congregation built a log church and later a one-story parsonage. Besides preaching and teaching, Reverend John Will, the pastor from 1864 until 1889, was also a physician. The congregation built a log schoolhouse in 1865, and a brick church in 1868. The congregation dedicated the present church building in 1922. Services were held in German until after World War I.

The churchyard continued as a cemetery for the congregation, and in 1914 it was full. The congregation purchased 6.4 acres at Lemay Ferry Road and Forder Road, and Richard Elbring laid it out as the New St. John's Cemetery.

Sources:

Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County, Vol. II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p. 1565, 1731-1732.

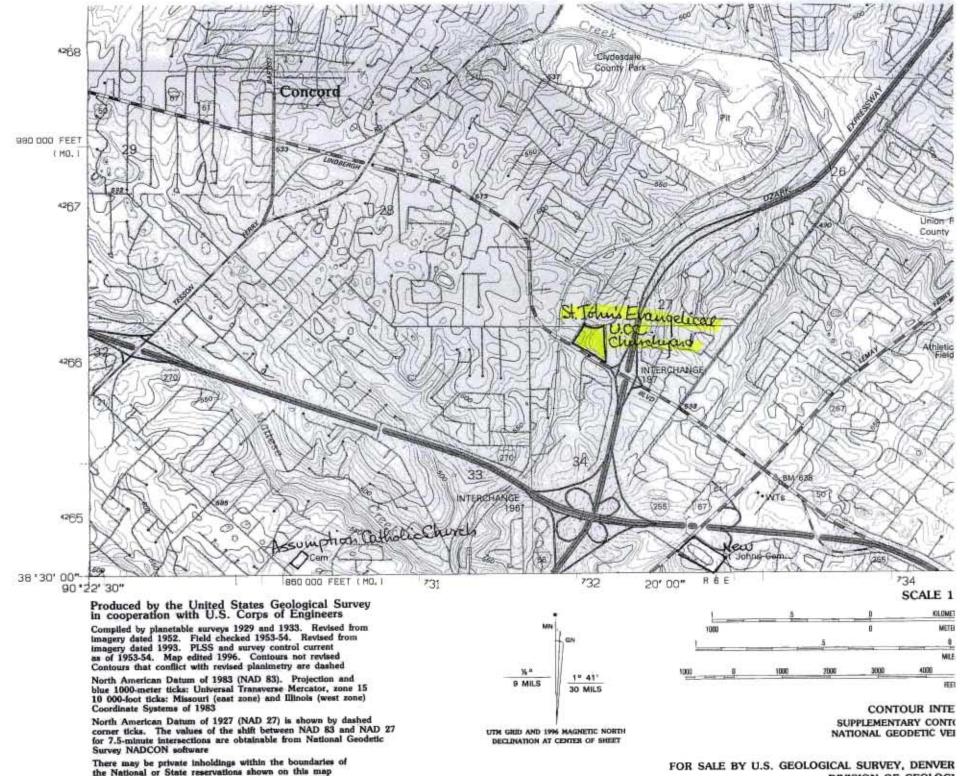
Thomas, William L.; *History of St. Louis County, Missouri, Vol. I;* St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 142, 280.

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 57.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 50.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Plat Book 11, p. 23.

Eberle, Jean F.; A Starting Point; Oakville, Mehlville, and Concord Village Chamber Of Commerce, 1993. p. 26-28.



DIVISION OF GEOLOGY







ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL CHURCH CEMETERY

Location: 258 Sulphur Springs Rd. Manchester, Mo. 63021 Owner: St. John's U. C. C. Church of Manchester 258 Sulphur Springs Rd. Manchester, Mo. 63021

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 23R641436

Legal Description: 9.45 acres in Bartolds Western Addition to Manchester. Lots 15 through 17 in Block 10, Lots 1 through 3 and 9 through 17 in Block 11, Lots 1 through 18 in Block 9, and Louis St., First St., Second St., Sulphur Springs Rd., and vacated parts of Alleys.

Description: 9.45 acres.

St. John's Church sits on top of a high hill, just off of Sulphur Springs Road, facing north, overlooking the entire Manchester Valley. Across the little road in front of the church, a huge, broad, open, grassy greensward flows down the hill to a woods at the bottom of the hill, running behind the businesses along Manchester Road.

The open lawn, from the church down the hill, is a memorial park, with bronze and granite markers flush to the ground. A long staircase leads halfway down the hill, with low, round yews every so often on either side of the stairs.

The bottom of the staircase meets the center of a circular asphalt drive that enters the cemetery at the bottom of the hill, off Sulphur Springs Road. Where the drive enters the cemetery there is a large wrought iron gate, under a wrought iron arch which says: ST. JOHN CEMETERY in the arch, and which is supported by square brick columns. A chainlink fence runs along the west side of the cemetery, along Sulphur Springs Road.

The older, Victorian, marble gravemarkers are just inside the wrought iron gate, at the bottom of the hill. Short, square columns and obelisks and marble tablets are interspersed with granite blocks and slants from the twentieth century. A large sycamore tree shades this section.

A small, modern, prefabricated garage sits beside the asphalt drive behind the old section. And behind the garage, near the woods at the bottom of the hill, a broad flat section of open lawn contains granite blocks and slant markers from the twentieth century.

At the top of the hill, in front of the church, over to the east side, a wooden pergola shades a wooden bench in front of a retaining wall, on which one can sit and look out over the vast, open memorial park.

History and Significance: established 1860.

The United Evangelical Church of Manchester, Missouri, was established in 1860, under the leadership of Reverend Johannes Friedrich Koewing, pastor of the German Evangelical Church on Ballas Road near Clayton Road. The United Evangelical Church of Manchester met in a small, brick building on School Street (now Sulphur Springs Road.) The congregation had purchased the building before they actually founded the church. It had one bench for men and one bench for women. The congregation established a German and English school which operated until the public schools began.

After the Civil War, in 1866, the congregation changed its name to Saint Johannes Evangelical Church. They built a larger, brick church in 1868, and they joined the Evangelical Synod of the West in 1873. The Evangelical Synod of the West became the Evangelical Synod of North America, the American branch of the Prussian State Church. The first English sermon was preached at St. John's in 1910.

In 1927 the congregation purchased two acres on top of the hill, on Old Sulphur Springs Road, for a new church site. A new parsonage was built on top of the hill in 1928, and in 1952 the congregation dedicated the new brick church which looks out over the Manchester Valley.

At the bottom of the hill, the old churchyard, around the original church on School Street (now Sulphur Springs Road) has served as a cemetery since the founding of the church in 1860. The oldest tombstone is from 1862. When the old church came down in 1952, the cemetery was able to expand. The newer part of the cemetery, climbing up the hill toward the new church, is laid out as a memorial park, with gravemarkers flush to the ground.

Sources:

Scharf, J. Thomas; *History St. Louis City and County, Vol. II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p. 1901.

Thomas, William L.; *History of St. Louis County, Missouri, Vol. I;* St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 142.

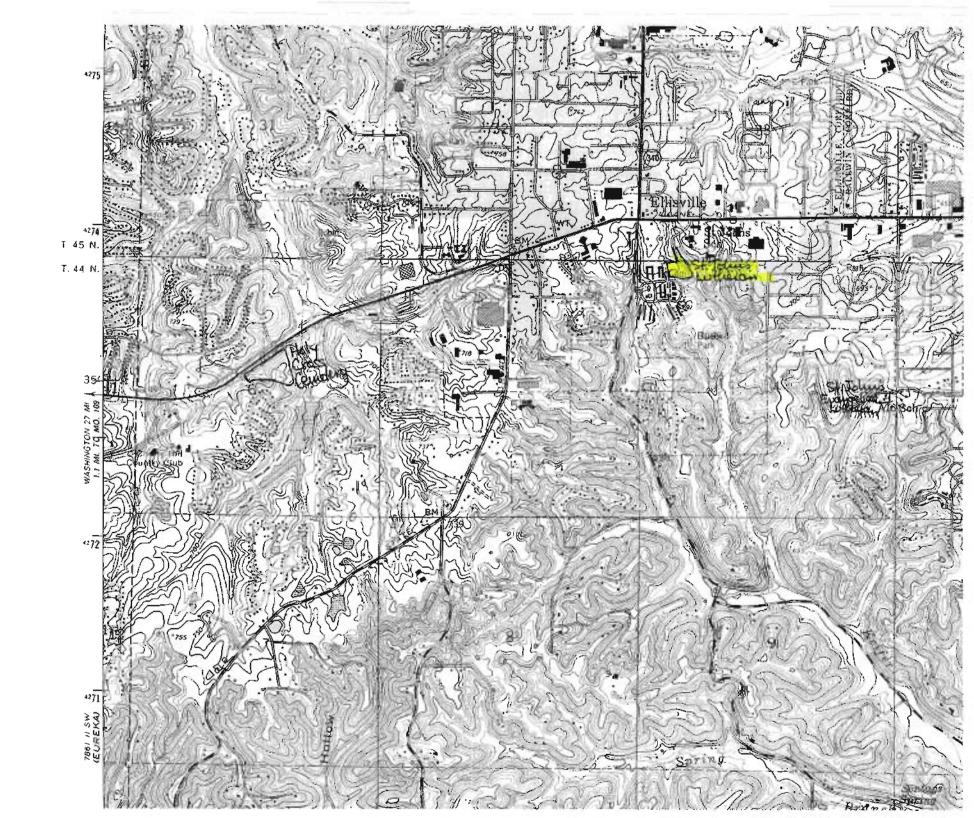
Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 41.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 8.

Old Cemeteries of St. Louis County, Mo., Vol. I; St. Louis: St. Louis Genealogical Society, 1982. p. 201-202.

"The History of St. John," St. John's U. C. C. Church, no date.

"A Few Important Dates in the Early Life of St. John United Church of Christ," St. John's U. C. C. Church, no date.









ST. JOHN'S CEMETERY

Location:

1293 St. Cyr Rd.

Bellefountaine Neighbors, Mo. 63137

Endowed.

Owner:

St. John's Evangelical Church Cemetery

Association

1293 St. Cyr Rd.

Bellefountaine Neighbors, Mo. 63137

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 12F240355

Legal Description: E part of Lots 4 and 5 of Jennings Estate, Solomon and Schultz.

Description: 30.7 acres.

This large, beautiful German Evangelical cemetery lies on top of a hill, in an area of North St. Louis County that is still dotted with open fields. The cemetery is surrounded by a chainlink fence with barbed wire on top to prevent vandalism. The caretaker lives in a white frame farmhouse next to the cemetery.

The entrance to the cemetery is in the center of the frontage on St. Cyr Road. Two pairs of square, lumpy, limestone gateposts open their wrought iron gates onto the broad, center drive. The asphalt drive runs straight through the center of the cemetery to the back, with two roadways crossing at right angles, and a third drive across the back of the cemetery. The cross drives connect to outer drives on either side of the cemetery. These roadways divide the cemetery into six large blocks, three on each side of the center drive. A long, wide section runs around the perimeter of the cemetery.

Beautiful, tall trees are well placed throughout the cemetery. Sycamores, oaks, and maples form a colonnade along the center drive. Tall tulip trees and pines, firs, and cedars pierce the sky. Hawthornes, dogwoods, magnolias, ornamental plums, and birch trees enrich the landscape, and here and there groves of forsythia brighten the spring with their yellow blossoms.

In the center of the cemetery, at the top of the hill, sits a square, cast concrete shelter with a hip roof, broad eaves and Craftsman proportions. The hip roof has two copper fineals on top. Large windows with many small panes and colored glass in the top rows, fill the wall surfaces. Inside, a wooden bench provides seating around the perimeter of the room. A frieze around the top of the wall, just below the ceiling, contains an inscription from the Bible painted in beautiful German script or *fraktur*.

The gravemarkers at St. John's Cemetery are quite elaborate: marble columns and obelisks with drapes and urns and fineals and figures and even a carved portrait. There are statues of a little girl seated and two of babies sleeping under bowers of flowers. There are fancy architectural monuments and horseshoe-shaped monuments and footstones and cornerstones and tablets with weeping willows, lambs, flowers, crowns, doves, Bibles, crosses, clasped hands, wreaths, and shields. The newer granite markers are much more elaborate than those at other cemeteries in the County. They include etched and polished obelisks,

massive, square columns with urns or crosses on top. There are many marble Woodmen of the World tree stump markers.

In a circular island on the east side of the cemetery stand two large marble tablets for Louis Eduard Nollau (1810-1869) and his wife, Anna, surrounded by magnolia trees. Nollau helped to found the German Evangelical Synod in North America. He founded St. John's German Evangelical Church at the Gravois Settlement and St. Paul's German Evangelical Church on Baumgartner Road. He became pastor of St. Peter's German Evangelical Church in North St. Louis in 1852; and he was pastor of St. John's German Evangelical Church in the Hyde Park neighborhood of North St. Louis. He founded the Good Samaritan Hospital in St. Louis in 1857; and he founded the German Protestant Orphans Asylum in 1858.

History and Significance: established 1859.

This cemetery was founded by St. John's German Evangelical Church, one of the many churches in the Hyde Park neighborhood of North St. Louis which belonged to the German Evangelical Synod of North America, the American branch of the Prussian State Church. St. John's German Evangelical Church was organized in 1855. The congregation built a brick, Gothic church with a tall spire, at Madison and 14th Streets. The church operated a parochial school in German, and in 1883 four teachers were teaching 450 pupils.

In 1859 St. John's German Evangelical Church purchased twenty acres on St. Cyr Road, a mile north of the city limits, for a cemetery. Some time around the turn of the century, the congregation added twelve acres to the cemetery, and the church moved to 4138 North Grand Avenue, its present location.

St. John's Cemetery is the final resting place for four of St. John's former pastors: Reverend Jacob Riess, Reverend Louis Nollau, Reverend Theodore Haefele, and Reverend Louis Haeberle. The graves of forty infants from the Western Foundling Home are located in Section B and marked with a plain, white marble cross. Also buried in the cemetery are 155 Union soldiers from the Civil War, twelve veterans of the Spanish American War, and over two hundred veterans of the two World Wars.

In 1927 St. John's Cemetery incorporated as a non-profit, nonsectarian cemetery with perpetual care. A caretaker lives on the grounds.

Sources:

Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County, Vol. II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p. 1733.

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 73.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 98-99.

Missouri Historical Society Cemetery Files.

Conversation with Caretaker of St. John's Cemetery.

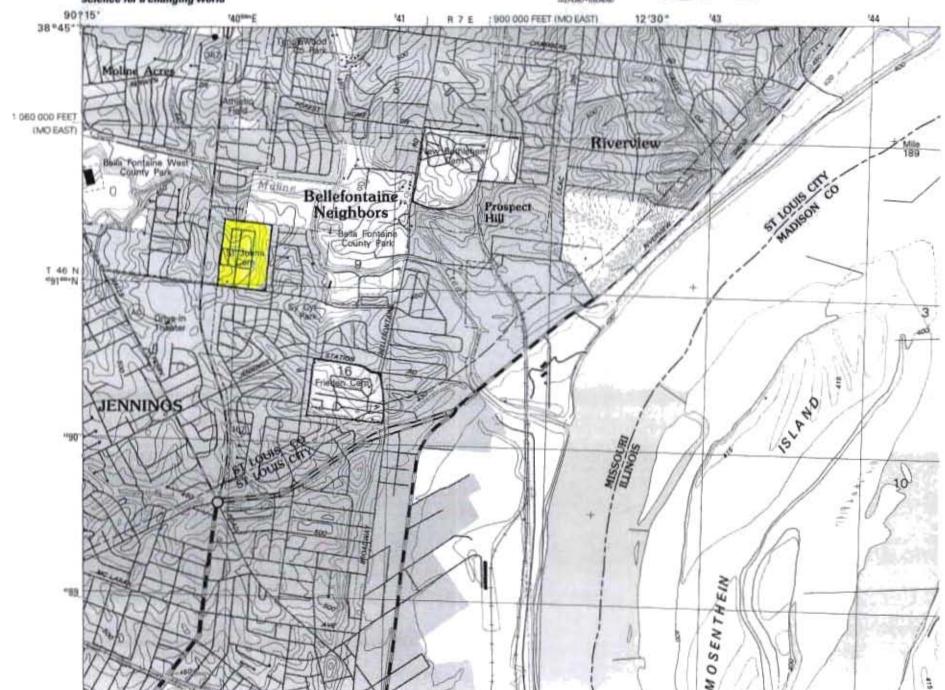
St. John's Cemetery Brochure, no date, p. 10.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY













ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCHYARD

Location: 255 Reinke Rd. Ballwin, Mo. (unincorp.)

Owner:
St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church
1220 Manchester Rd.
Ballwin, Mo. 63011

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 23S110472.

Legal Description: Cemetery. 1.51 acres.

Quit Claim Deed. Date: 1975/02/27. Daily #194.

Description: 1.51 acres.

Where Reinke Road turns, a private gravel road leads back to an open grassy hillside. A small, white, frame, one-room church with a tin gable roof stands on the top of the hill by the road. The church is shuttered and boarded up. The lush, green lawn is beautifully maintained. Three old marble grave markers from the 1850s lie flat in the grass under a spreading walnut tree. One white obelisk stands alone in a little grove of honey locusts. And beyond this sacred hilltop march the modern homes of suburbia.

History and Significance: established 1859.

Ellisville lies among rolling hills, 22 miles west of St. Louis on the Manchester Road. The little hamlet was settled by slave owners from Kentucky and Virginia in the 1830s. They planted large orchards and raised fine race horses.

When Germans moved to the area in 1851, they organized the Evangelical Lutheran Concordia Congregation of the Unaltered Augsburg Confession. They held Sunday services in private homes in Ballwin. In 1859 they purchased two and a half acres at the bend in Reinke Road in Ellisville for "a place of worship also a cemetery and school for said congregation." The congregation built a small log church on the land, and they used it as a school. The congregation built a log parsonage on the property in 1867.

By 1870 the Concordia Evangelical Lutheran Congregation needed a larger church. They sold the north half acre of th Reinke Road property to Public School District No. 5, and they sold the southern acre including the parsonage and barn to Franz Stoehner. They kept the acre in the center, because it was their cemetery. In 1871 they constructed a red brick Gothic Revival church on Manchester Road, on one acre donated by William Hutchinson. Hutchinson's brother, Captain Benjamin Hutchinson, donated a bell from one of his steamboats for the church steeple. The congregation built a brick parsonage next to the church.

In 1874 the church purchased another 24 acres from William Hutchinson and laid out a new cemetery on several acres covering the hill behind the new church. In 1878 the congregation built a new parochial school next to the church on Manchester Road, and changed the name of the church to St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

St. John's replaced its Manchester Road church with a new church in 1956, and again in 1992. The present large modern building was designed by Gale Hill Associates, Architects.

The old church on Reinke Road was used as the one-room Alt School for many years. In 1951 St. John's Lutheran Church bought back the old church property from the school district. St. John's Lutheran Church maintains both the old and the new cemeteries. The old cemetery is seldom seen, a quiet hillside containing few grave stones at the end of a private road.

Sources:

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 37.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 19.

Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County, Vol. II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p. 1899.

Thomas, William L.; *History of St. Louis County, Missouri, Vol. I;* St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 388.

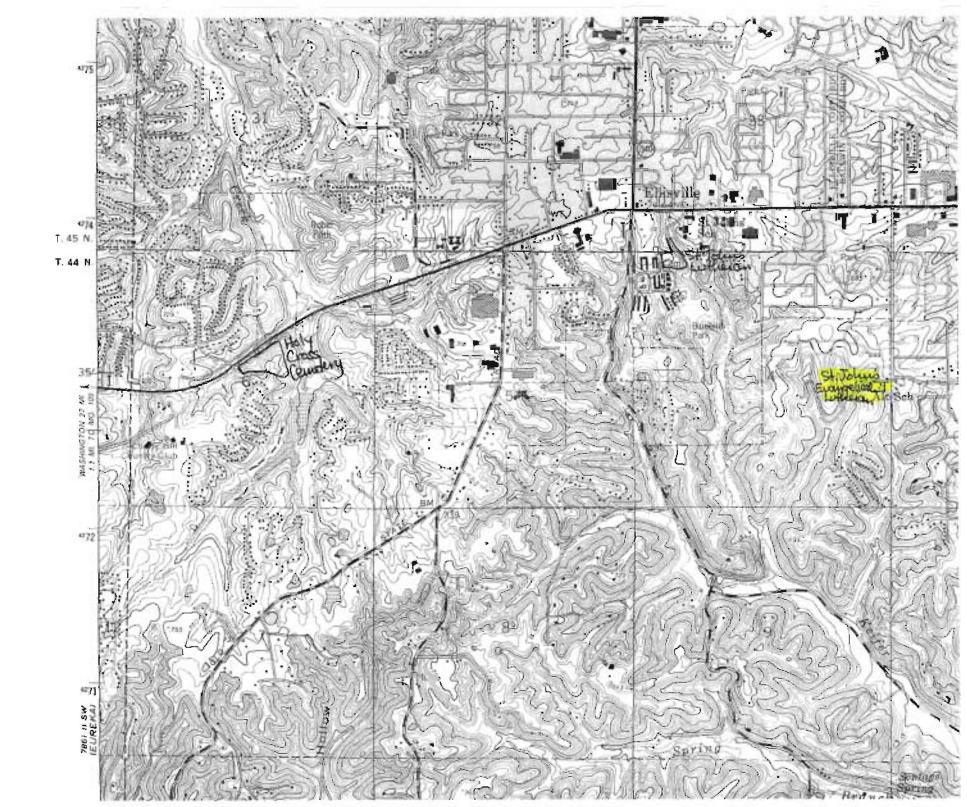
Daub, Chylene, and Victor Reinke; Golden Anniversary of Ellisville, Missouri; published by the City of Ellisville, Missouri, 1983. p. 174-176.

A History of St. John's; published by St. John's Lutheran Church. p. 4.

Hamilton, Esley; Historic Inventory, Alt School, 1991.

Old Cemeteries of St. Louis County, Mo., Vol. I; St. Louis: St. Louis Genealogical Society, 1982. p. 205-206.

Missouri Historical Society Cemetery Files.







ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH CEMETERY

Location: 500 Carmel Woods Dr. Ellisville, Mo. Owner:
St. John's Lutheran Cemetery Association
Tax Department
Ballwin, Mo. 63011

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 23T510057.

Legal Description: 1.51 acres in Section 4, Twp 44, R 4.

Part of Lot 25 of Hutchinson Farm Subdivision.

Description: 1.51 acres.

On the west side of the huge, modern, red brick St. John's Lutheran Church and parochial school compound, lies a seemingly endless asphalt parking lot. Behind the parking lot, at the southwest corner, lies the entrance to the St. John's Lutheran Church Cemetery, surrounded by a six-foot chainlink fence entwined with honeysuckle, wild grapes, and other woodsy vegitation. At the entrance to the cemetery the asphalt drive forks to either side of a thirty-foot high stainless steel cross. One fork climbs the hill to the west. The other forks again, and one drive follows the eastern edge of the cemetery, along the bottom of the hill, while another climbs across the center of the hill.

Huge oaks, ashes, and sassafras trees shade the entrance, turning yellow and gold in the fall. A row of tall, ancient cedars mark the old northern edge of the cemetery, and beyond them tombstones lie in straight rows running north and south, facing east across the top of the hill. The grave markers include a few old white marble tabletstones and square columns clustered in the center at the crest of the hill, and many granite blocks, square columns, and low slanted pillow markers spread over the hill from there. A tall cedar and a Chinese elm shade the top of the hill.

Apartments flank the west and south sides of the cemetery, and a dense woods fills the ravine at the southeast corner of the cemetery.

History and Significance: established 1874.

Ellisville lies among rolling hills, 22 miles west of St. Louis on the Manchester Road. The little hamlet was settled by slave owners from Kentucky and Virginia in the 1830s. They planted large orchards and raised fine race horses.

When Germans moved to the area in 1851, they organized the Evangelical Lutheran Concordia Congregation of the Unaltered Augsburg Confession. They held Sunday services in private homes in Ballwin. In 1859 they purchased two and a half acres at the bend in Reinke Road in Ellisville for "a place of worship also a cemetery and school for said congregation." The congregation built a small log church on the land, and they used it as a school. The congregation built a log parsonage on the property in 1867.

By 1870 the Concordia Evangelical Lutheran Congregation needed a larger church. They sold the north half acre of th Reinke Road property to Public School District No. 5, and they sold the southern acre including the parsonage and barn to Franz Stoehner. They kept the acre in the center, because it was their cemetery. In 1871 they constructed a red brick Gothic

Revival church on Manchester Road, on one acre donated by William Hutchinson. Hutchinson's brother, Captain Benjamin Hutchinson, donated a bell from one of his steamboats for the church steeple. The congregation built a brick parsonage next to the church.

In 1874 the church purchased another 24 acres from William Hutchinson and laid out a new cemetery on several acres covering the hill behind the new church. In 1878 the congregation built a new parochial school next to the church on Manchester Road, and changed the name of the church to St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

St. John's replaced its Manchester Road church with a new church in 1956, and again in 1992. The present large modern building was designed by Gale Hill Associates, Architects.

The old church on Reinke Road was used as the one-room Alt School for many years. In 1951 St. John's Lutheran Church bought back the old church property from the school district. St. John's Lutheran Church maintains both the old and the new cemeteries. The old cemetery is seldom seen, a quiet hillside containing few grave stones at the end of a private road.

Sources:

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 37.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 19.

Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County, Vol. II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p. 1899.

Thomas, William L.; *History of St. Louis County, Missouri, Vol. I;* St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 388.

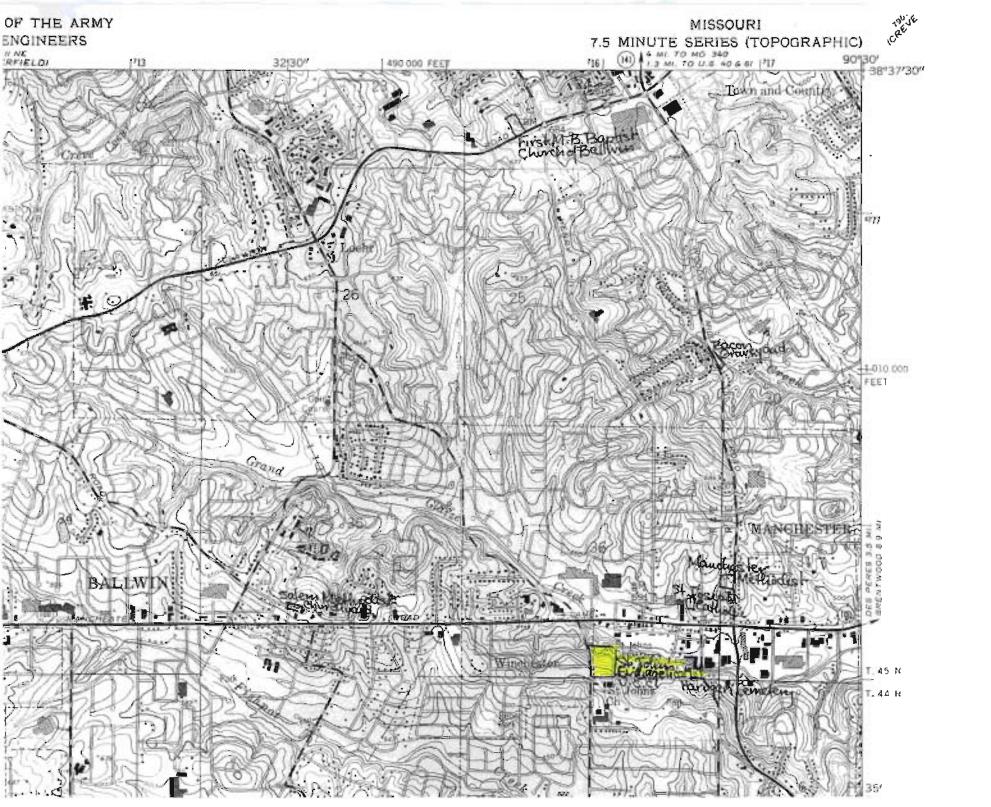
Daub, Chylene, and Victor Reinke; Golden Anniversary of Ellisville, Missouri; published by the City of Ellisville, Missouri, 1983. p. 174-176.

A History of St. John's; published by St. John's Lutheran Church. p. 4.

Hamilton, Esley; Historic Inventory, Alt School, 1991.

Old Cemeteries of St. Louis County, Mo., Vol. I; St. Louis: St. Louis Genealogical Society, 1982. p. 205-206.

Missouri Historical Society Cemetery Files.







ST. JOHN'S UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST CEMETERY

Location:

15362 and 15370 Olive Street Road Chesterfield, Mo. 63017

Owner:

St. John's United Church of Christ 15362 Olive Street Road Chesterfield, Mo. 63017

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 18S620427.

Legal Description: 7.67 acres in Survey 415, Twp 45, R 4, located northwest of Dolan Place.

Description: 7.67 acres.

The spralling red brick St. John's United Church of Christ church, completed in 1991, has a New England steeple, a large porte cochere, and lovely landscaping around the parking lot on the east side. Behind the parking lot lies the cemetery, an open expanse of lawn rolling up and over the hill. An asphalt drive runs straight through the middle of the cemetery and turns east along the back of the cemetery and joins a gravel drive that runs along the eastern edge of the cemetery.

The grave markers, gray granite blocks, low slanted markers, and square columns topped with draped urns, run in straight rows north and south over the top of the hill and face east. There are a few white marble scrolls and tabletstones carved with lambs, cala lilies, flowers, and open Bibles. A lovely granite monument with a life-sized angel holding a wreath of flowers sits at the top of the hill.

A tall hedge of cedars screens the west side of the cemetery. A row of crabapple trees articulates the east side of the cemetery. And a row of maples runs along the edge of the parking lot on the north.

History and Significance: established 1892.

In 1891, Reverend Theodore Uhdau, pastor of St. Paul's German Evangelical Church at Olive Street Road and Warson Road, helped the German farmers who lived farther west, between the communities of Lake and Bellefontaine, start a church of their own. Reverend Uhdau preached to the new group on Sunday afternoons at Schaeper's Hall, and the next year he held services at Henry Saum's Hall. On August 7, 1892, they organized the German Evangelical St. John's Congregation of Bellefontaine, Missouri.

The location of the church was finally settled on when Gottlieb Albrecht offered to sell three acres of his farm on Olive Street Road for \$500.00 and at the same time offered to donate \$200.00 toward the building of the church. The congregation purchased the property on December 10, 1892, and dedicated their new white frame church on October 15, 1893.

The congregation laid out the cemetery in straight rows behind the church where there were already a few pioneer graves. In 1912 the congregation purchased two additional acres from Albrecht to enlarge the cemetery.

St. John's joined the German Evangelical Synod of North America in 1898. The congregation enlarged their frame church in 1915, built an educational building in 1959, and dedicated a modern red brick church in 1962. Over the years, as the population of the Chesterfield area grew, the church property and the church building have also grown.

Sources:

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 22-23.

Thomas, William L.; *History of St. Louis County, Missouri, Vol. I;* St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 263.

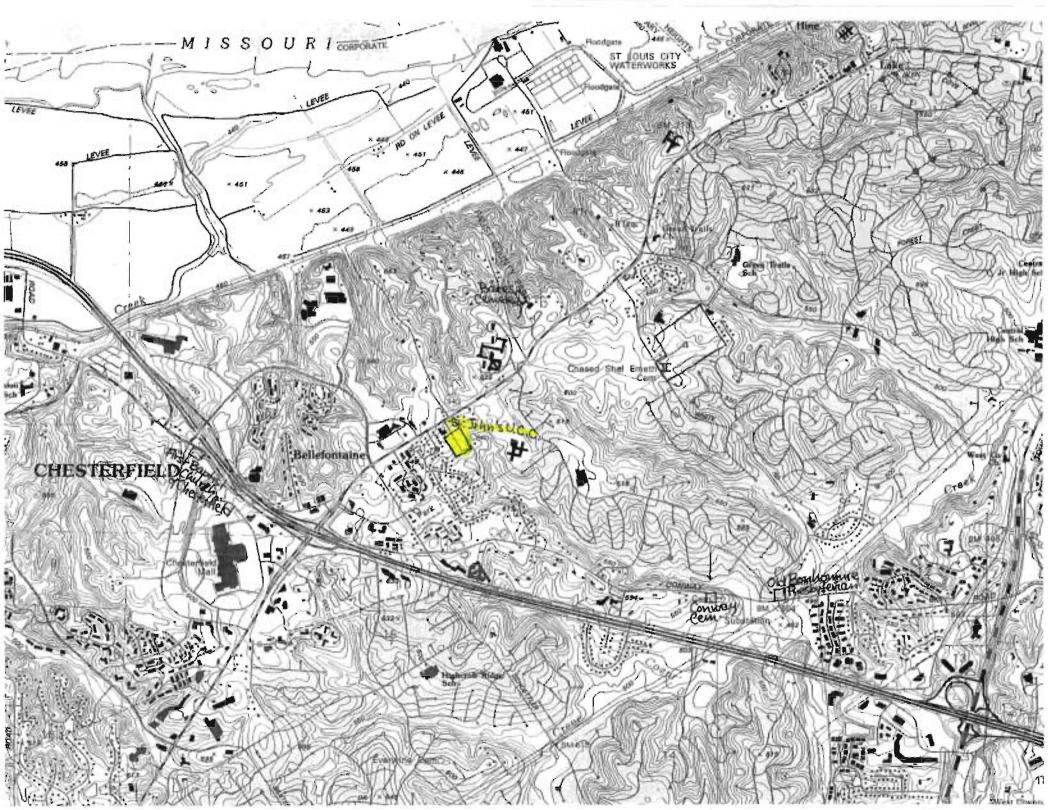
Dalton, Gloria; *Heritage of the Creve Coeur Area*; St. Louis: Creve Coeur-Chesterfield Historical Society, 1976. p. 105.

Old Cemeteries of St. Louis County, Mo., Vol. I; St. Louis: St. Louis Genealogical Society, 1982. p. 209.

St. John's 100 Years, 1892-1992; St. Louis: St. John's United Church of Christ, 1992.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Book 66, p. 554.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Book 288, p. 562.









ST. JOSEPH'S CEMETERY

Location: 125 Creve Coeur Avenue Manchester, Mo. 63021 Owner:
Catholic Cemeteries of the Archdiocese of St. Louis
4445 Lindell Blvd.
St. Louis, Mo. 63108

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 22Q120678, 22Q120669

Legal Description: East 18 feet of Lot 7, all of Lots 8 through 12, of Block 2 of Tripplett's Addition to the Town of Manchester.

Lots 3, 4, 5, and the east 26 feet of Lot 6, of Block 2 of Tripplett's Addition to the Town of Manchester.

Description: 1.57 acres.

This is the area of St. Louis County that is most subject to development. One block away, across a barren hill, Woods Mill Road is being transformed into Highway 141. Bulldozers are leveling everything in their path: trees, houses, even hills. Across the street the gigantic modern Methodist Temple is rising from a vast parking lot. Just down the hill the traffic of Manchester Road speeds by, unabated.

But here, where the old St. Joseph's Catholic Church used to stand, a cemetery crowns the hill. The small, open, sunny rectangle is enclosed with a black chainlink fence on three sides, and a new, decorative, wrought iron fence with an arched gate in the middle runs across the front. The front fence is supported by six or eight square brick columns. Attractive landscaping enhances the streetfront, between the fence and the sidewalk.

Just inside the front gate stands a statue of St. Joseph holding a child. Directly behind St. Joseph, recent granite blocks and slants and flush gravemarkers face east in rows running north and south, and fill the area where the old church must have stood.

Old Victorian gravemarkers from the nineteenth century lie to the back of the cemetery. White marble tablets carved with crosses and square marble columns topped with crosses predominate. There are three cast iron crosses, three crosses made from sections of thin cast iron pipe, and three small cast iron bas-relief kneeling angels. There are also some cast concrete crosses, one of which is embedded with seashells.

The most remarkable monument is that of the Wapelhorst family: four marble angels and two small children leaning against a cross. The inscription below the children reads:

"Our Mother is slumbering in her grave. She wont come to us no more. She has left us all alone in this wide world, to wander in fear and in tears. O! Mother, dear, O! pray for us, that soon we may lie at thy side and be with thee in Heaven, never more to part again, amen."

Florence Wapelhorst was born in 1905, and Ernest Wapelhorst was born in 1907. Their mother, Wilhelmina, died on October 1, 1908.

History and Significance: established 1870.

Beginning in 1839 a small group of Irish Catholic immigrants held Catholic services in a barn in Manchester, Missouri. They founded St. Malachy's Catholic Mission, served by visiting priests from the St. Louis Cathedral on Market Street and from St. Peter's Catholic Church in Kirkwood. In 1851 St. Malachy's became a full-fledged church with the erection of a stone church and parochial school on Creve Coeur Avenue in Manchester. St. Malachy's purchased the adjacent lot for a cemetery in 1870.

St. Malachy's Church was torn down in 1893, and a larger church of brick was built in its place. The name of the church was changed to St. Joseph's Catholic Church at that time.

As the suburban parish grew, a new school, convent, and rectory were constructed on a fifteen-acre site on Sulphur Springs Road in 1959. A modern church was dedicated on Sulphur Springs Road in 1975.

The old St. Joseph's Cemetery remains at the original location on Creve Coeur Avenue. The Statue of St. Joseph and the Christ Child which stands at the entrance to the cemetery was originally part of a shrine which was a replica of the Shrine of St. Joseph and the Madonna Grotto at Lourdes, France. The replica of the shrine was created by Joe Mather, a local gardner, who had grown up in Lourdes. It was across the street from the cemetery.

Sources:

Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County, Vol. II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p. 1901.

Thomas, William L.; *History of St. Louis County, Missouri, Vol. I;* St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 344.

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 41.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 8.

Old Cemeteries of St. Louis County, Mo., Vol I; St. Louis: St. Louis Genealogical Society, 1982. p. 197-198.

Andre, R. Miriam; The Moving Forces in the History of Old Bonhomme, 1982, p. 249-250.









ST. LUCAS CEMETERY

Location: 11735 Denny Rd. and 11825 Denny Rd. Sunset Hills, Mo. 63126 Owner: St. Lucas United Church of Christ 11735 Denny Rd. Sunset Hills, Mo. 63126

Endowed.

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 27L430915, 27M640223

Legal Description: 20.16 acres in NE 1/4 of Section 19, Twp 44, R6. 7.27 acres in Section 19, Twp 44, R6. St. Lucas Cemetery Subdivision.

Description: 27.43 acres.

Behind the beautiful, old, limestone Richardson Romanesque St. Lucas Evangelical United Church of Christ, built in 1905, a flat, open, churchyard cemetery stretches in a rectangle, to the open fields beyond. An E-shaped asphalt driveway provides automobile access to the back of the cemetery. Tall oak trees form a colonnade of shade along the roadways.

The marble and granite gravemarkers lie in straight rows out from the back of the church, with older markers nearest the church. The white marble tablets, square architectural columns with urns, and horseshoe shaped monuments have a variety of flowers, wheat, ferns, doves, lambs, children, and clasped hands carved on them. The words, mostly in German, are fading from the weathered marble monuments. There are several Woodmen of the World tree stump monuments. A granite tablet with a falling airplane etched on it, marks the grave of two young men who died together in an airplane crash in 1934.

The church parking lot on the west side of the building, the parsonage, and a house for the cemetery caretaker, separate St. Lucas Cemetery from Park Hill Cemetery, farther west, now owned and cared for by St. Lucas Church. Park Hill Cemetery, on the corner of Denny and Geyer Roads, is also flat and open, with a field behind it. However, the field behind has been sold to a developer, and new houses are under construction along the back edge of the cemetery.

A straight asphalt driveway leads into the center of Park Hill Cemetery from Denny Road and circles around a formal flower garden in the center of the cemetery, with driveways leading out from the garden in four directions. Tall oaks and maples line the driveways sporadically. The granite and white marble gravemarkers are not noteworthy, except for a white marble angel and several square columns with architectural features. All markers, here and at St. Lucas, face east, in rows running north and south.

History and Significance: established 1880, and 1890.

The St. Lukas German Evangelical Church at Sappington was organized in 1880, under the direction of Reverend Joseph A. Steinhardt. The young congregation bought five acres on Denny Road from John Parke, built a frame church, and laid out the St. Lukas Cemetery. Reverend Steinhardt also established a German parochial school in a rented hall.

The second pastor, Reverend Samuel Kruse, was a graduate of Eden Seminary, the theological seminary of the German Evangelical Synod of North America. In 1883 a parsonage was built; in 1890 a school house was added; and in 1905 an imposing limestone Romanesque Revival church replaced the little frame church.

Five acres were added to the cemetery in 1888, and ten more acres were added in 1908. The church property then totaled twenty acres, most of it, the churchyard cemetery.

In 1890, members of the Concordia German Evangelical Lutheran Church in Kirkwood purchased 7.6 acres, next to St. Lukas Cemetery, from John Parke, to establish their own cemetery. Concordia Lutheran Church had been established, in 1873, by German families of Kirkwood, among them the large Bopp family. The Lutherans named their cemetery Park Hill Cemetery, and in 1891 they formed the Park Hill Cemetery Association and sold the cemetery to the Association. In 1922 the Park Hill Cemetery Association sold Park Hill Cemetery to St. Lucas Church. The cemeteries operated under separate names until 1973, when they officially merged and became St. Lucas Cemetery.

Originally the pastor of St.Lucas Church cared for the cemeteries. But in 1964 the church established a cemetery board, of six members, to manage the cemetery. The board hires a cemetery caretaker, titled Sexton, and provides him with a house on the grounds of the cemetery.

Sources:

Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County, Vol. II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p. 1883.

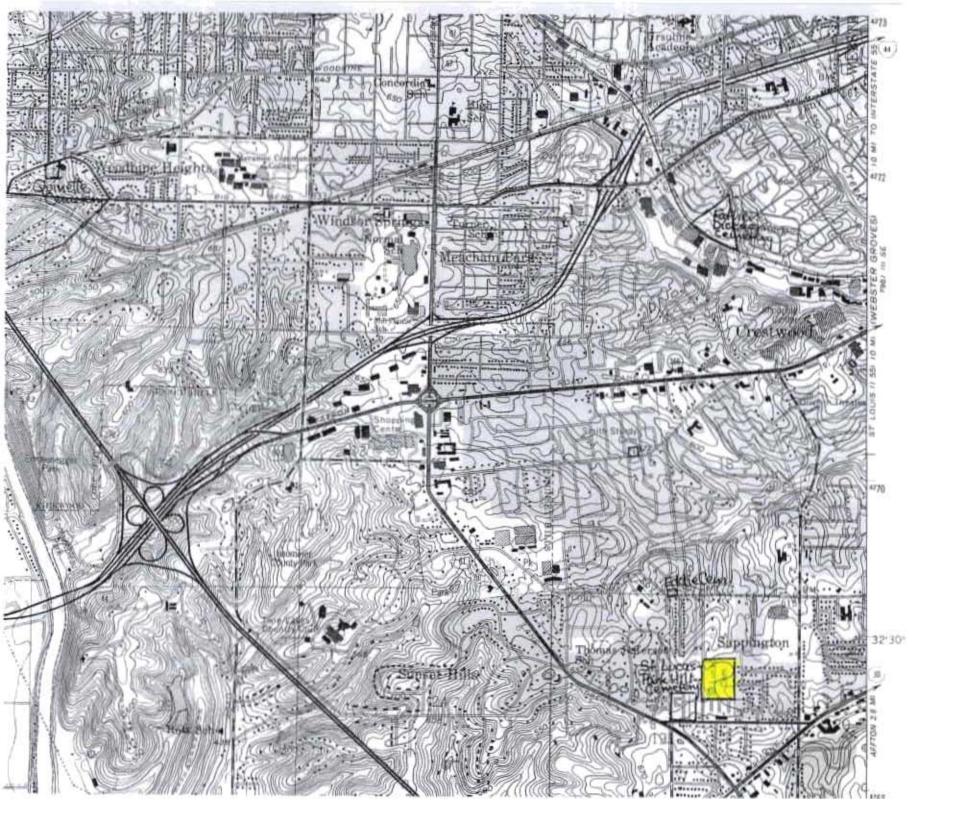
Thomas, William L.; *History of St. Louis County, Missouri, Vol. I;* St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 372, 403-404.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 50.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Book 3, p. 514.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Book 37, p. 613.

Hamilton, Esley; Historic Inventory of St. Lucas Cemetery, 1994.









ST. MARY'S CEMETERY

Location: 5200 Fee Fee Rd. Hazlewood, Mo.

Owner:
Catholic Cemeteries of the Archdiocese of
St. Louis
4445 Lindell Blvd.
St. Louis, Mo. 63108

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 10L110251

Legal Description: 4.76 acres (Lot 30) of Waverly Subdivision.

Description: 4.76 acres.

St. Mary's Cemetery is remote. It lies in the far north corner of the County, where rolling countryside is being consumed by Lambert Municipal Airport and by industry.

St. Mary's Cemetery is a regular rectangle, an open, sunny lawn that flows down a hillside from Fee Fee Road to a woods at the bottom of the hill. The cemetery is enclosed by a four-foot high chainlink fence which is covered with honeysuckle vines on the two sides.

In the center of the Fee Fee Road frontage, the entrance has a high wrought iron arch with "ST. MARY'S CEMETERY" woven through it, supported by tall, thin concrete columns on either side. Under the arch, wide chainlink gates swing open onto the wide asphalt drive that leads straight down the center of the cemetery to the woods at the bottom of the hill. Near the bottom the asphalt drive divides and forms a long oval boulevard. At the closer end of the boulevard, a tall crucifix shrine faces up the hill to the entrance. A white marble Christ hangs on the tall concrete cross, with tall cedars behind the crucifix.

Tall cedars, maples, and oaks provide shade near the road at the top of the hill and shade the entrance.

The gravemarkers are mostly recent granite blocks and slants. There are a few white marble tablets and square white marble columns with crosses on top, from the turn of the century.

History and Significance: established 1852.

In 1852 Father John Gleizel, S.J., of St. Stanislaus Jesuit Seminary in Florissant, established a mission in Bridgeton, a little town with a French heritage in Northwest St. Louis County. Father Gleizel erected a brick St. Mary's Church and a priest's house and a parochial school in the block that had been set aside for a church at St. James Street and Natural Bridge Road. A block away was the town graveyard. But the Catholics needed their own cemetery, consecrated and sanctified by the church. So several acres just north of the Town of Bridgeton were purchased for St. Mary's Cemetery. The first burials did not take place until 1878, when two Davis children and Mary Brannon were buried. Bodies of parishoners who had been buried in the town cemetery were moved to the new St. Mary's Cemetery.

A new church and school were built on Long Road in 1952, but the old St. Mary's Cemetery remained in the same location. In recent years Father Thomas Graham and the men of St. Mary's Parish have rehabilitated the old burial ground into a lovely oasis. The new church is in danger of being condemned for airport expansion, but the cemetery is not in danger.

Sources:

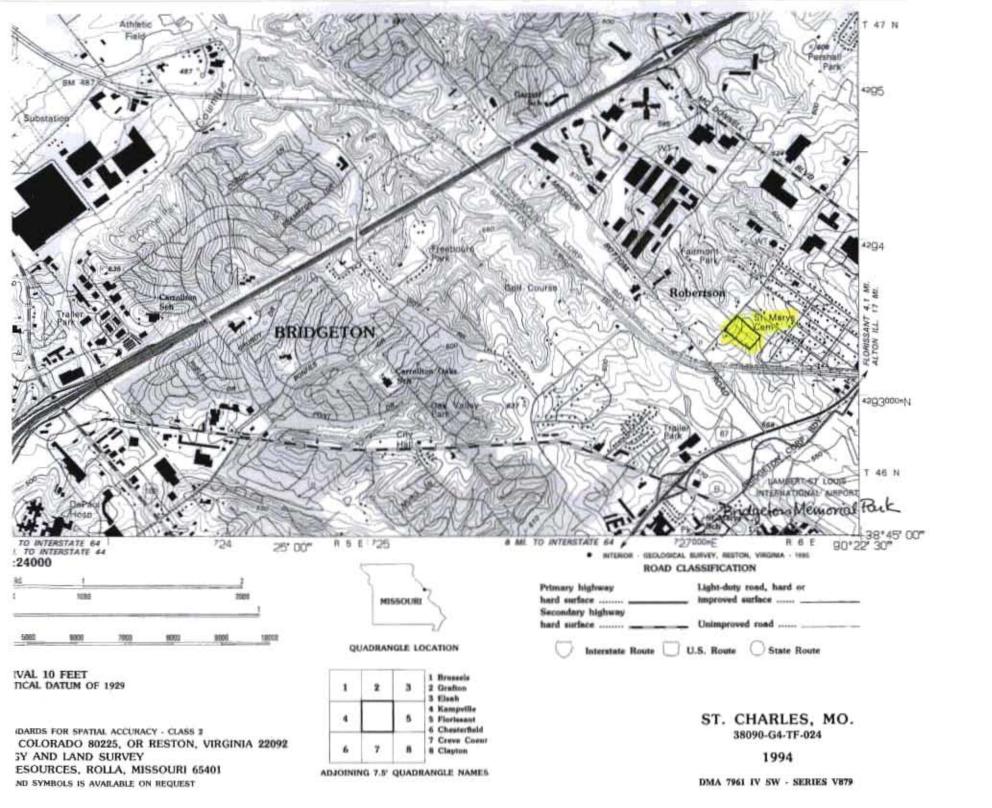
Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County, Vol. II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p. 1896.

Thomas, William L.; *History of St. Louis County, Missouri; Vol. I;* St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 287-288.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 84.

Baruzzini, Doris, and Lorraine Branneky, and Carl Boenker; *Bridgeton Since 1794*; p. 32-33. Unpublished manuscript of Msgr. Robert McCarthy.

Conversation with the Rector of St. Mary's Church.









ST. MONICA'S CEMETERY

Location:

St. Monica's Catholic Church 12136 Olive Blvd. Creve Coeur, Mo. 63141

Endowed.

Owner:

Catholic Cemeteries of the Archdiocese of

St. Louis

4445 Lindell Blvd.

St. Louis, Mo. 63108

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 17O520168

Legal Description: Part of Lot 12 of Lake House Farm Subdivision.

(SW corner Hwy. 270 and Olive interchange)

Description: 0.2 acres.

Behind the attractive limestone Romanesque Revival St. Monica's Catholic Church lies a parking lot and the long L-shaped cemetery. A one-foot high, stone, retaining wall steps up to the cemetery lawn from the parking lot. A tall hedge screens the narrow, north end of the cemetery, next to the back of the church. An entrance through the middle of the hedge opens onto the long, straight, gravel drive that runs down the center of the long, narrow graveyard and turns west, through the bottom of the L-shaped cemetery. Two houses belonging to the church sit inside the angle of the L, and a soccer field lies across the back of the cemetery, down an embankment.

On the east side of the long, straight, gravel drive, between the drive and the parking lot, lies a smooth lawn dotted with rows of flush memorial markers. A grove of cedar trees and yews, at the edge of the parking lot, shelters a wooden shrine which has colorful mosaics of Christ on both sides, one facing the cemetery, and one facing the parking lot.

Older, Victorian gravemarkers stand on the west side of the long, gravel drive. They include marble tablets carved with crosses, flowers, doves, clasped hands, and crowns. There are many tall, square columns with crosses on top. There is an unusual marble cross, carved to look like a tree trunk, with a tall tablet under each cross piece. Gray and red granite block and slant markers from the twentieth century stand between the white marble monuments of the nineteenth century. A large, gray, granite block monument with a cross on top, and surrounded by granite coping, and square granite columns with crosses on top also fill this side of the cemetery.

There are several beautiful clumps of large white birch trees throughout the cemetery, and tall pines, cedars, tulip trees, maples, and dogwood trees shade the churchyard cemetery.

The back of St. Monica's Cemetery, the bottom of the L, contains newer granite blocks and slant markers.

History and Significance: established 1872.

In 1872 Reverend H. Muhlsiepen, vicar-general, established St. Monica's Church as a mission church to serve a group of sixty German farming families in the Creve Coeur area. The parishioners built a brick church on land donated by the George Emerson family, and the first Mass was celebrated in the new church on Christmas of 1872. In 1873 the Franciscan Fathers took charge of the parish and erected a brick parochial school building. Sermons and classes were in German and English.

As with all Catholic parishes, St. Monica's had a consecrated burial ground connected to the church, from the beginning. The small cemetery behind the church is still active on a limited basis.

With the rapid growth of suburbia after World War II, St. Monica's Parish has given birth to five new parishes, and in 1961 a new St. Monica's Church replaced the old one.

Sources:

Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County, Vol. II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p. 1899.

Dalton, Gloria, and Marie Schneider; *Heritage of the Creve Coeur Area*; City of Creve Coeur, 1976. p. 106-108.

Old Cemeteries of St. Louis County, Mo., Vol. II; St. Louis: St. Louis Genealogical Society, 1983. p.46-47.

Unpublished manuscript by Msgr. Robert McCarthy.

Missouri Historical Society Cemetery Files.







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ST. PAUL'S CEMETERY

Location: 3351 Old Baumgartner Rd. Oakville, Mo. 63129

Owner:
St. Paul Evangelical Cemetery Co.
3351 Old Baumgartner Rd.
St. Louis, Mo. 63129

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 31J120013

Legal Description: 2.05 acres in Section 15, Twp 43, R 6.

Description: 2.1 acres.

The old St. Paul's Evangelical and Reformed Church moved to Telegraph Road from this location in 1919. All that remains, today, is the rectangular churchyard cemetery, surrounded by a four-foot high chainlink fence. The open, grassy cemetery flows down the hill to the west, to a narrow strip of woods across the back of the cemetery, and from there new houses climb the hills beyond, to the horizon. An asphalt driveway runs down the hill, through the center of the cemetery.

The older marble tablets and columns are all on the the north side of the center driveway, and the modern granite blocks and slants are on the south side of the drive, where the church used to be. The marble tablets have intricate carving, including: clasped hands, pointing fingers, willow trees, anchors, doves, lambs, children, flowers, and figures sitting beneath willow trees. There are square, draped columns and round columns with urns on top.

Near the top of the hill, along Baumgartner Road, five ancient cedars shade the old north side of the cemetery.

History and Significance: established 1844.

This cemetery was founded by the German Evangelical Congregation of St. Paul, one of the many churches in this area that belonged to the German Evangelical Synod of North America, the American branch of the Prussian State Church. The cemetery is actually the old churchyard.

The church began around 1840, with informal meetings in people's homes. Those meetings were led by Reverend Louis E. Nollau, pastor of St. John's German Evangelical Church near the Gravois Settlement. Pastor Nollau was one of the founders of the German Evangelical Synod of North America. He also founded the Good Samaritan Hospital at 17th and Carr and the German Protestant Orphans Home on St. Charles Rock Road.

In 1844 the followers of Reverend Nollau procured 2.85 acres on Baumgartner Road, built a log church, and organized the German Evangelical Congregation of St. Paul. In a few years the congregation built a stone parsonage, next door, which doubled as a schoolhouse. The churchyard behind the church was used as a cemetery.

In 1905 St. Paul's built a parsonage and schoolhouse on Telegraph Road, and completed its new church on Telegraph Road in 1919. The old church on Baumgartner Road was torn down, making more room for the cemetery. The stone parsonage next to the cemetery was used as a home for the cemetery caretaker.

Sources:

Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County, Vol. II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p.1731.

Thomas, William L.; *History of St. Louis County, Missouri, Vol. I;* St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 142, 280.

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p 55.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 47.

Eberle, Jean; A Starting Point; Oakville, Mehlville, and Concord Village Chamber of Commerce, 1993. p. 29-30.

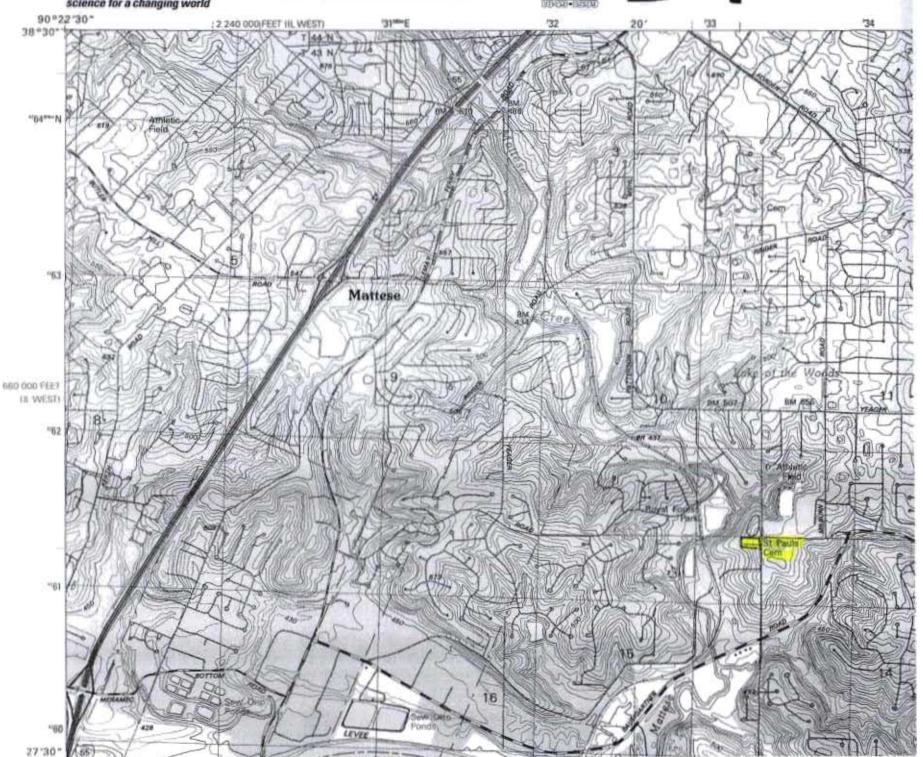
Hamilton, Esley; Historic Inventory of St. Paul's Old Parsonage, 1988.

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ST. PAUL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH CEMETERY

Location: 741 Gravois Rd. Fenton, Mo. 63026 Owner: St. Paul's Catholic Church 741 Gravois Rd. Fenton, Mo. 63026

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 290540101.

Legal Description: 1.1 acres in Survey 373, Twp 44, R 5.

SW part of Rudder Tract, located 48 feet from SW corner of Survey line.

Description: 1.1 acres.

The small, rectangular St. Paul's Catholic Church Cemetery lies between Jay's Hardware Heaven and Auto Zone on the north side of Gravois Road in Fenton. A four-foot high wrought iron fence runs across the front along Gravois Road, with a double wrought iron gate in the center that swings open into the cemetery. Tire tracks in the grass lead straight back to a tall wrought iron cross with a sign that says "St. Paul's."

The grave markers lie in straight rows running north and south, and they all face east. Tall marble monuments with crosses on top and tall granite monuments with crosses on top stand between granite block markers and low granite slant markers. A small homemade concrete cross for J. J. Pickett who died October 1, 1935, may be for an African American, as African Americans often use cast concrete grave markers. Interesting names in the cemetery include Mraz, Chott, Buffa, Bufke, and Haag.

History and Significance: established 1890.

The town of Fenton sits on a curve on the south side of the Meramec River, sixteen miles southwest of St. Louis. William Long laid out the town early in the nineteenth century, but for many years the town consisted of only six families. Beginning in 1833 a ferry carried wagons and people across the Meramec River at Fenton, and a few stores, a blacksmith shop, and a sawmill clustered near the ferry crossing at Gravois Road. In 1854 a wooden truss toll bridge replaced the ferry, and in 1874 St. Louis County purchased the bridge and made it a free bridge.

About 1830 some local residents organized the Fenton Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1844 the majority of the congregation affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1860 the congregation built a frame church with a cemetery behind it on the corner of Main Street and Ware Street.

The pastor of St. Peter's Catholic Church in Kirkwood preached among the residents of Fenton, especially the Germans, and in 1879 they established St. Paul's Catholic Church and erected a frame church on Samuel Vandover's property on Gravois and Main Street. In 1890 the parish purchased one acre for a cemetery, almost a mile west of the church on Gravois Road. The first burial was that of ten month old Maggie Dora Spitz who died in September of 1891.

A new church was built at the old location at 509 Main Street in 1918. Another new church was built at 465 N. Highway 141 in 1959. The present modern brick sanctuary at 15

Forest Knoll Drive and Highway 141 was built in 1984.

Sources:

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 31, 51.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 17, 26-27.

Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County, Vol. II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p.1902-1903.

Thomas, William L.; *History of St. Louis County, Missouri, Vol. I;* St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 407-408.

Hamilton, Esley; Historic Inventory, St. Paul's Catholic Church Cemetery, 1993. *Old Cemeteries of St. Louis County, Mo., Vol I;* St. Louis: St. Louis Genealogical Society, 1982. p. 196.



UTM GRID AND 1993 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Topography by planetable surveys 1933. Planimetric detail revised from aerial photographs taken 1952. Field checked 1954

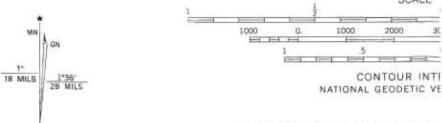
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Missouri coordinate system, east zone (transverse Mercator)

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue 1927 North American Datum (NAD 27)

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875.

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



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ST. PAUL CHURCHYARD

Location: 7600 S. Rock Hill Rd. Grantwood, Mo. 63123 Owner: St. Paul Evangelical Church of St. Louis 7600 S. Rock Hill Rd. Grantwood, Mo. 63123

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 25K240441, 25K510038, 25K510126.

Legal Description: 1.25 acres in Section 16, Twp 44, R 6, W of Skyline Court Subdivision. 50 acres in Section 9, Twp 44, R 6.

Description: 51.25 acres.

This long, narrow, rural cemetery lies along the inverted S curve on the north side of South Rock Hill Road. The lawn is almost flat, and the asphalt roads curve around large specimen trees: oaks, ashes, maples, sweet gums, firs, pines, sycamores, cottonwoods, cedars, and hollys.

At the main entrance in the center of the cemetery stands a small Norman cottage of limestone with a round tower on one corner and a simulated slate roof. The cottage serves as a chapel, and on the other side of the driveway stands a matching small round Norman tower of limestone with a simulated slate roof. Another small round Norman tower stands at the other entrance, on the eastern end of the cemetery.

The broad, open lawn that runs west from the main entrance and comprises Section 1, is undeveloped, except for a bronze marker dedicated by the Daughters of the American Revolution, to mark the original site of the log cabin built by Ulysses S. Grant.

Section 2, a long, narrow lawn stretching along Rock Hill Road, from the main entrance to the eastern entrance, contains monuments of all sizes and all descriptions. The monuments include: granite blocks and square columns, marble tablets, square draped columns, Woodmen of the World tree trunks, statues of angels, and a statue of a girl with a large urn. The old grave markers from the old churchyard in the city are distributed all throughout Section 2, and flat granite markers flush to the ground lie between them.

Straight behind the main entrance a circular island contains a round granite columbarium sheltered by three tall holly trees. Behind the island stand two family mausolea, a gray granite Art Deco one for the Neun family, and a gray granite stripped classical one for the Wetterau family of Wetterau Foods, Inc.

The road to the west passes broad, open, undeveloped lawns on either side and then passes large granite monuments: sarcophagi, obelisks, and two angels on the north side of the roadway. One of the monuments contains intricate carving portraying a ladder ascending to Heaven.

The large sections east of the main entrance on the north side of the main road are filled with large trees, granite block markers, flat granite markers flush to the ground, and tall, draped square marble columns. The markers lie in straight rows running north and south and face the nearest road.

The cemetery is well maintained by the superintendent who lives in a ranch house on a large, deep lot, across South Rock Hill Road from the east part of the cemetery.

History and Significance: established 1925.

The earliest German Protestant organization in St. Louis, the German Evangelical Church of the Holy Ghost, began in 1834 and embraced both Lutheran and Reformed theology. In 1842 dissentions arose, and in 1843 those who adhered to Reformed doctrines withdrew and organized the German Evangelical Congregation of St. Louis. They worshipped in the Benton School on Sixth Street at Locust until 1845 when they erected St. Peter's Church in north St. Louis and St. Marcus Church in south St. Louis. These churches formed the nucleus of the Evangelical Synod of the West which became the German Evangelical Synod of North America, the American branch of the Prussian State Church, funded by churches in Prussia. St. Paul German Evangelical Church was the fourth church of this rapidly growing denomination.

St. Paul German Evangelical Church was organized in 1848. It had three buildings at its first location at Ninth and Lafayette, because its second church was destroyed by a cyclone. In 1896, because the neighborhood was changing, St. Paul German Evangelical Church built a temporary chapel at Giles and Potomac in south St. Louis, and in 1923 St. Paul Evangelical Church sold the old building to a Slovakian Catholic congregation and erected the present red brick Gothic church at Giles and Potomac. The church has beautiful stained glass windows and an elegant, intricately carved wooden reredos.

In 1856 St. Paul German Evangelical Church consecrated its cemetery four miles west of the old church, on Gravois Road at Wilmington Road. As the cemetery filled, a second lot between Gravois and Kingshighway was added in 1893. Then in 1925 the City of St. Louis rezoned much of the new cemetery residential, forcing it to close. The City of St. Louis also forced Sts. Peter and Paul Catholic Cemetery to close by rezoning its undeveloped half as residential.

In the spring of 1925 St. Paul German Evangelical Church purchased 128 acres on South Rock Hill Road from the Weber Nursery Company for a new cemetery. The new cemetery occupied the north side of the large White Haven property, once owned by Ulysses S. Grant. Its woods and fields extended north to Watson Road. The church hired the Joyce Engineering Company to develop the 51 acres along South Rock Hill Road as the St. Paul Churchyard. Section 1, at the west corner along Rock Hill Road was set aside as a memorial to General Grant because his log cabin had once stood there, on top of the hill. Church member Willard Kruse, owner of Kruse Floral Shop at Nebraska and Arsenal near Gravois, helped lay out the roads and planted the trees and shrubbery.

Because the original cemetery on Gravois had no provisions for perpetual care, the cemetery board wanted to move all the graves from the old cemetery to the new one and then sell the original cemetery grounds. At first some families objected, but eventually all of the over six thousand graves were transferred, and the old headstones are distributed throughout the new St. Paul Churchyard.

The small stone office and the small stone Norman towers at the entrances were built after the churchyard was established, probably in the late 1930s or early 1940s. They were photographed looking brand new in 1943, for *The Guide Book*, a church publication.

In 1947 St. Paul Evangelical Church sold the undeveloped seventy acres, the north part of the cemetery on Watson Road, to Ellsworth Breihan of the Kratz-Fischer Realty Company to be developed as the Grantwood Subdivision of post-war ranch houses. Most of the income from the sale, \$92,000, was put into the perpetual care endowment to finance the upkeep of the cemetery. A five acre tract across the road from 7600 South Rock Hill Road

was purchased and the house on the property was improved to serve as the superintendent's office and residence.

Also in 1947, the Webster Groves Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution dedicated a bronze plaque in Section 1, to mark the original site of "Hardscrabble," the log cabin built by Ulysses S. Grant in 1854.

Sources:

Atlas of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 50.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Plat Book 21, p. 18.

150 Years of Faith, 1848-1998; St. Louis: St. Paul United Church of Christ, 1998. p.3-4, 18, 20.

The Guide Book; St. Paul Evangelical Church, Jan., 1939. p. 8.

The Guide Book; St. Paul Evangelical Church, Jan., 1940. p. 8.

The Guide Book; St. Paul Evangelical Church, Feb., 1943. p. 8-9.

The Guide Book; St. Paul Evangelical Church, May, 1943. p. 8.

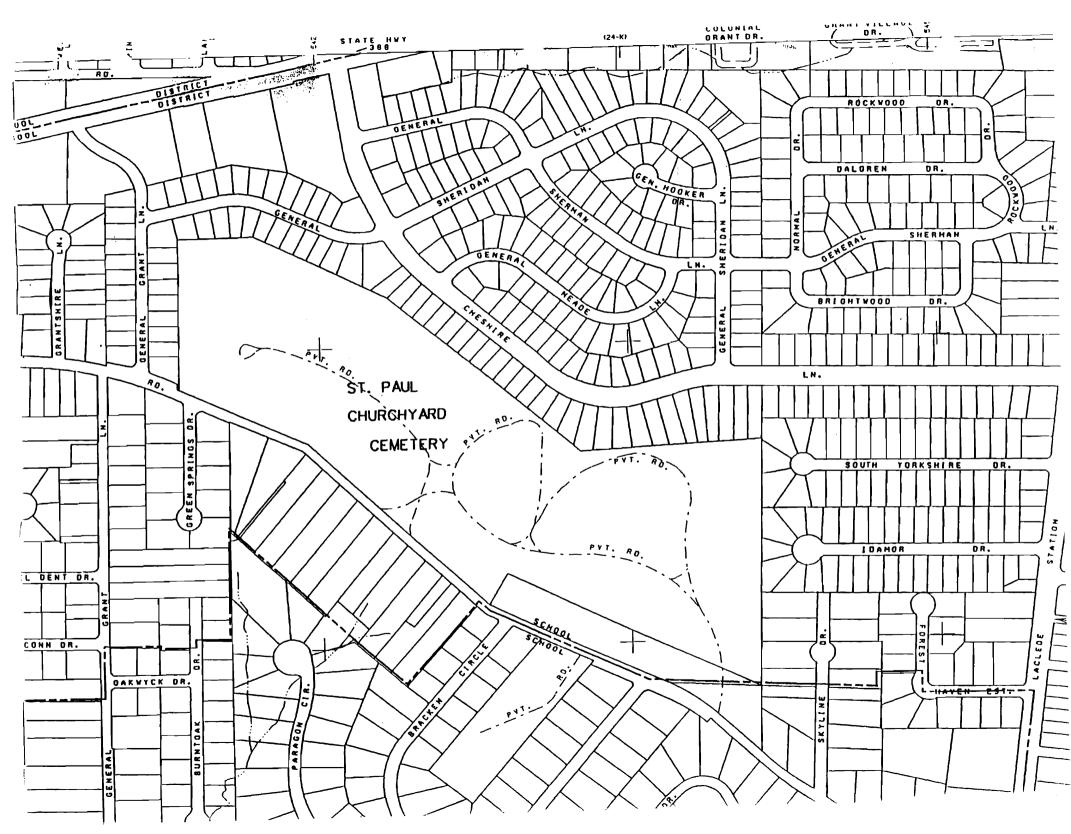
The Guide Book; St. Paul Evangelical Church, May, 1944. p. 9.

The Guide Book; St. Paul Evangelical Church, Dec., 1947. p. 7.

Hamilton, Esley; Historic Inventory, St. Paul Churchyard, 1994.

Conversation and correspondence with Wallace Dittrich, church member.

Conversation with Tim Hagar, Superintendent, St. Paul Churchyard.











SLASO32-087

ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CEMETERY

Location: 921 N. Ballas Rd. Des Peres, Mo. 63131 Owner: St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery Association 12345 Manchester Rd. Des Peres, Mo. 63131

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 22O330192

Legal Description: 5.38 acres in Section 34, Twp 45, R 5. Parts of Lots 4 through 31 in Hathaway City Subdivision, located S of May Department Stores.

Description: 5.38 acres.

A constant progression of monotonous subdivisions creep over the rolling hills of Des Peres and the Sugar Creek Valley. At the top of a steep hill surrounded on two sides by the giant West County Mall stands the old St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery, a wide open, sundrenched lawn filled with monuments to the German families who farmed these rolling hillsides long ago.

No trees shade the quiet hill, except for the white pines, oaks, ashes and wild things screening the perimeter. Asphalt drives climb the hill from Ballas Road on the north and south sides of the cemetery and curve around to meet across the back of the cemetery. The grave markers lie in rows running north and south across the hill and face east toward Ballas Road. The oldest markers stand in the north and center sections at the top of the hill, and the southern section at the bottom of the hill is undeveloped, open lawn.

Grave markers include white marble tabletstones, draped white marble obelisks, square and round marble columns topped with urns and fineals, gray granite blocks, square granite columns topped with roofs or urns, and low granite slant and flat markers. The white marble tabletstones are carved with images of clasped hands, hands pointing to Heaven, lambs, doves, shields, drapes, vines, flowers, laurel wreaths, and inverted torches. At the back of the cemetery stand military markers for veterans of the Civil War and the Spanish American War. The oldest marker, a limestone tabletstone with tympanum and shoulders, stands at the highest spot in the cemetery. It is for Maria Eva Orth, born 1839, died 1851.

Toward the back of the cemetery, at the bottom of the hill, stands a twenty-foot tall white cross made of steel I beams. Behind the cross lies a memorial section with markers flush to the ground.

History and Significance: established 1846.

The German Protestants who immigrated to Missouri in the late 1830s were Evangelicals, embracing both Lutheran and Reformed doctrines. Those who settled on farms in Central Township, west of Clayton, established four closely related Evangelical and Lutheran churches, each with its own cemetery.

The earliest German Protestant organization was the German Evangelical Church of the Holy Ghost, established in St. Louis in 1834. A few years later twenty families in Central Township asked Reverend G. W. Wall of Holy Ghost Congregation to help them start a church. On November 4, 1838, the German farmers established the German Evangelical

Congregation of River Des Peres. Reverend Louis Edward Nollau, a former missionary to the Indians in St. Charles County, became their pastor.

In 1841 Reverend E. Arcularius became the pastor of the German Evangelical Congregation of River Des Peres. Reverend Nollau was preaching at other German Evangelical churches, and in 1843 he and Reverend Wall formed the Evangelical Synod of the West. It later became the German Evangelical Synod of North America and spawned many churches in St. Louis and St. Louis County. That same year, out in Central Township, a disagreement arose over where to build a church. The majority of the congregation wanted to build it in Des Peres, and they decided on a location on Ballas Road just south of Manchester Road. They built a square log church there in 1846 and dedicated the churchyard as a cemetery.

But in September of 1843, the minority of the original congregation had organized a new church nearer their farms at Olive and Warson in the area called Stratmann. They built a square log church and named it the German United Lutheran Reformed St. Paul's Church in Central Township, and they dedicated their churchyard as a cemetery.

In June of 1844 some of the original members of that church separated and formed the Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel Church at the end of Bonhomme Road. They built a square log church at Bonhomme and Warson Roads and dedicated the land around the church as a cemetery.

Then in 1848 another split occurred between the contentious Germans when the pastor and the majority of the members of the original German Evangelical Congregation of River Des Peres left the little log church on Ballas Road south of Manchester Road and formed a new church on Ballas Road north of Clayton Road. They named their new church the German Evangelical Zion Church on the Ballas Road. They acquired land for their church and school in 1859, and they dedicated the churchyard as a cemetery.

In 1849 the few remaining members of the original church on Ballas near Manchester changed the name of their congregation to the Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Congregation in Des Peres, indicating that the disagreements had been over doctrine as well as location. In 1862 that congregation joined the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and Other States, now known as the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod.

In 1867 the Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Congregation dedicated a new brick church at the northeast corner of Manchester and Ballas, and in 1868 they helped to build the Lutherans Orphan's Home adjacent to their new church on Ballas.

The original log church was used as the school until 1883 when a brick schoolhouse was built behind the new church. The old log church stood in the cemetery on Ballas Road until 1949 when it was purchased by John Hagemann and moved to his farm on Manchester Road. The congregation replaced their new brick church with a stone one in 1938 and dedicated an even newer church at Ballas and Manchester in 1985.

The original two-acre church property from 1846 has grown to include five and a half acres. The land directly north of the cemetery became the Manchester Drive In Theater, and in 1941 St. Paul's Lutheran Church held the first Easter Sunrise Service in the St. Louis area at the drive-in. The drive-in was replaced by West County Shopping Center in the 1970s, and the cemetery remains tucked into the southeast corner of the mall.

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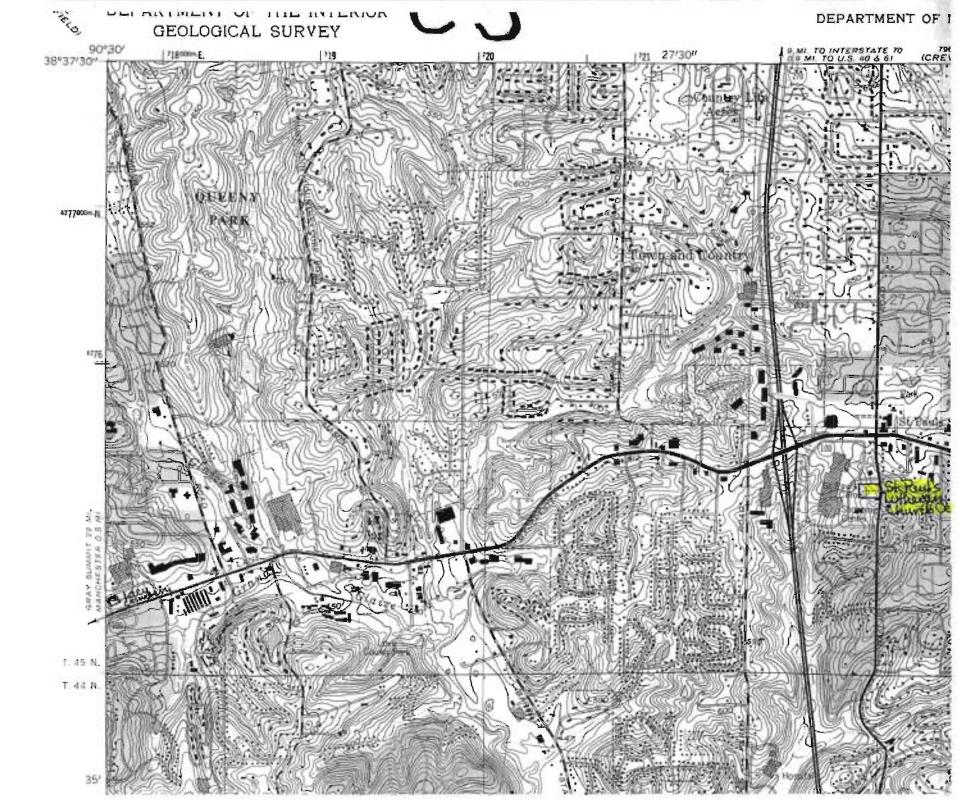
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ST. PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST CEMETERY

Location: 940 N. Warson Rd. Olivette, Mo. 63141

Owner: St. Paul's United Church of Christ 9801 Olive Street Rd. Olivette, Mo. 63141

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 17M630049.

Legal Description: 8.26 acres in Section 6, Twp 45, R6. On the N line of Olive Street Rd., 144 feet E of Warson Rd.

Description: 8.26 acres (Churchyard not included in legal description.)

The large, red brick, Gothic St. Paul's Evangelical Church stands on the northwest corner of Olive Street Road and Warson Road. Its old churchyard cemetery nestles beside the north side of the church, and its newer cemetery lies on the east side of Warson Road, behind a parking lot, across the street from the church.

In the old section of the cemetery, next to the church, stand white marble tabletstones and square marble columns, in rows running north and south, facing east. Their carving is exquisite: lambs, doves, flowers, weeping willows, clasped hands, hands pointing to Heaven, trillium, lilies of the valley, Bibles, a man comforting two children, crowns, drapes, and an angel. Much of the decoration is like Pennsylvania Dutch *Fraktur*.

The newer cemetery contains rows of granite blocks and low slanted pillow markers and square columns and obelisks, all standing in straight rows running north and south and facing east. A low yew hedge and a row of young white pines line the edge of the parking lot on the west side of the cemetery on Warson Road, and a trimmed hedge of yews borders the cemetery along Olive Street Road with low, square, brick gate posts interrupting the hedge at the entrance to the driveway. A colonnade of maples shades the asphalt drive which leads straight to the center of the cemetery where a tall flagpole stands in an island of flowers. Asphalt drives lead off to the four ordinal points of the compass, dividing the new cemetery into flat, rectangular sections. The cemetery contains lovely monuments: a small cherubic angel in marble; a beautiful, seated, pensive woman carved in granite, holding a wreath of flowers; a seated angel holding a palm frond and a wreath of flowers in granite; and a large white marble angel holding a cross and flowers, standing next to a broken granite column entwined with ivy.

Maples, oaks, sweet gum trees, and white pines form colonnades along the driveways. Immanuel Lutheran Church and school lie along the eastern edge of the cemetery, and a woods lies along the undeveloped open lawn on the north.

History and Significance: established 1843.

The German Protestants who immigrated to Missouri in the late 1830s were Evangelicals, embracing both the Lutheran and Reformed doctrines. Those who settled on farms in Central Township, west of Clayton, established four closely related Evangelical and Lutheran churches, each with its own cemetery.

The earliest German Protestant organization was the German Evangelical Church of

the Holy Ghost established in St. Louis in 1834. A few years later twenty families from the Stratmann area at Olive Street Road and Warson Road in Central Township asked Reverend G. W. Wall of Holy Ghost Congregation to help them start a church. He rode out and held week day services once a month in various homes.

On November 4, 1838, the German farmers established the German Evangelical Congregation of River Des Peres. Reverend Louis Edward Nollau, a former missionary to the Indians in St. Charles, became the pastor. In 1841 Reverend E. Arcularius became the pastor of the German Evangelical Congregation of River Des Peres. Reverend Nollau was preaching at other German Evangelical churches, and in 1843 he and Reverend Wall formed the German Evangelical Synod of the West. It later became the German Evangelical Synod of North America and spawned many churches in St. Louis and St. Louis County.

Out in Central Township in 1843, a disagreement arose over where to build a church. The majority of the congregation wanted to build it in Des Peres and decided on a location on Ballas Road a short distance south of Manchester Road. They continued to meet at the Des Peres Presbyterian Church until 1846, when they built a square log church on Ballas and dedicated the churchyard as a cemetery.

In September of 1843 the minority of the congregation organized a new church nearer their farms at Olive and Warson in the area called Stratmann. They built a square log church and named it the German United Lutheran Reformed St. Paul's Church in Central Township, and they dedicated their churchyard as a cemetery.

In June of 1844 some of the members of that church separated to form the Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel Church at the end of Old Bonhomme Road where it met Warson Road. They built a square log church and a parsonage on Warson Road, and they dedicated a cemetery around the church and parsonage.

Then in 1848 another split occurred between the contentious Germans when the pastor and a majority of the members of the German Evangelical Congregation of River Des Peres left the little log church on Ballas Road south of Manchester and formed a new church on Ballas Road north of Clayton Road. They named the new church the German Evangelical Zion Church on the Ballas Road. They acquired land for their church and school in 1859, and they dedicated the churchyard as a cemetery.

In 1849 the few remaining members of the original church on Ballas at Manchester changed the name of their congregation to the Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Congregation in Des Peres, indicating that the disagreements had been over doctrine as well as location.

In 1851 a group of businessmen formed the Central Plank Road Corporation and covered the dusty, muddy, rutted Olive Street Road with oak planks to make it more passable. They established toll stations to collect fees from those using the road. The toll road ended at Warson Road where Carl Caesar, a member of the German United Lutheran Reformed St. Paul's Church in Central Township, was the toll keeper.

The members of St. Paul's Church in Central Township built a parsonage next to their church in 1858 and they established a parochial school. They constructed a fence for the pastor's horse by having each member bring two wooden slats to church every Sunday until the fence was completed.

St. Paul's Church in Central Township built a red brick Gothic Revival church with a tall steeple in 1892. The congregation sold the old log church to George Fink, who used the forty-foot logs to build his house and barn near the intersection of Price Road and Old Bonhomme. In 1901 the church purchased ten acres on the east side of Warson Road to use

as an addition to the cemetery.

St. Paul's built a new parsonage in 1923 and a Sunday school hall in 1937. The congregation built an education building in 1955. And then in 1961 they built a large modern church with Gothic features, and they tore down the old church and parsonage.

The cemeteries remain, the old cemetery on the west side of Warson Road, north of the church complex; and the new cemetery on the east side of Warson Road. Burials in the old cemetery were made in chronological order in specific sections laid out by the pastor. Sections were restricted according to age, so that the graves could be a uniform size to conserve space. When the new cemetery was purchased in 1901 it was platted into six sections, with one road leading straight down the center from Olive and two roads leading straight east from Warson, dividing the cemetery into thirds along Warson Road.

For many years until his death, Walter Graeler took care of the cemetery, and after him, Raymond Russell took care of the cemetery. In 1927 a perpetual care endowment was established for the cemetery, administered by the Cemetery Board, and the board hired a cemetery superintendent.

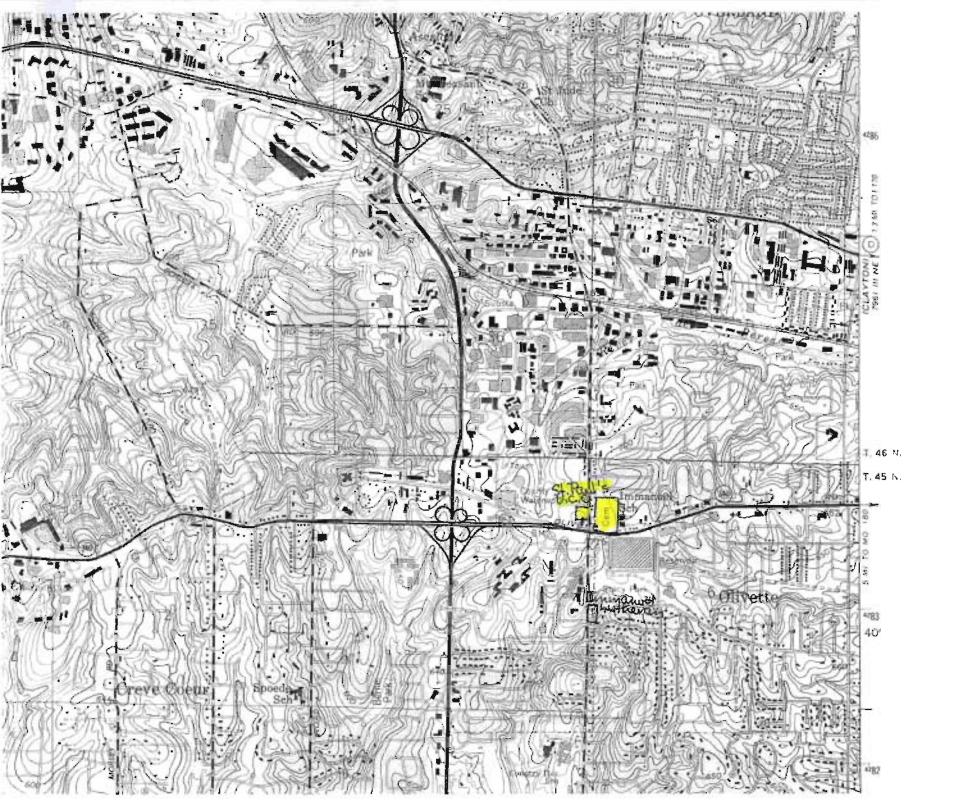
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ST. PETER'S CEMETERY

Location: 2101 Lucas and Hunt Rd. Normandy, Mo. 63121

Endowed.

Location:
St. Peter's German Evangelical Church
2101 Lucas and Hunt Rd.
Normandy, Mo. 63121

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 15H210012

Legal Description: 117.1 acres in Survey 2684, Twp 46, R 6.

Description: 117.1 acres.

This large, old German Evangelical cemetery was founded in the era of the great rural cemeteries, but it is not so cluttered as a rural cemetery. It is open, with beautiful vistas of rolling hills, like one of the great urban parks. It has broad, deliberate asphalt roads lined with tall sycamores, oaks, maples, pines, and locust trees. There are even artistically placed specimens of weeping birch and Southern magnolia. The roadways wind around and over the hills. At one point a concrete overpass is reminiscent of the bridges in Central Park in New York City. And at the back of the cemetery, the road curves along the crest of a hill, forming a beautiful promontory from which you can look out over the valley of tree-shaded gravestones to the woods and the towers of St. Vincent's Insane Asylum. The retaining wall for the promontory overlook was constructed from the cornerstones of old family plots. Pines and cedars and yews and pfitzers shade the graves in the older, north side of the cemetery.

The north side of the cemetery was developed during the second half of the nineteenth century. There are many white, marble Victorian monuments: draped obelisks, and columns with draped urns, fineals, and figures on top. Marble tablets and square columns are carved with wreaths, shields, clasped hands, doves, flowers, and warriors pointing toward Heaven. Tall angels and mourning women standing or sitting on pedestals rise above the other gravemarkers. There are gray granite sarcophagi and square granite monuments with architectural details including free-standing columns. A family plot at the back, north, side of the cemetery is enclosed by a beautiful wrought iron fence with two ornamental iron gates with angels on them. Inside this low fence daylilies and a cherry tree shade the gravestones. Throughout most of the north side of the cemetery, between the sculpture and tablets and footstones of the nineteenth century lie rows of granite slants and blocks of the twentieth century.

The South side of St. Peter's Cemetery seems newer, with more granite blocks and slants, but here and there, in between, are marble Woodmen of the World tree trunks and footstones. An open hillside at the back contains restfully uniform rows of low granite slant markers. Large pines, spruce, and cedars and some well trimmed yews punctuate this newer, sunny section. The southwest corner is an open memorial section with granite markers flush to the ground.

In the center of the cemetery, two, small, simple, Greek Revival family mausoleums sit atop a hill, facing an angel across the road. Beyond the mausoleums a memorial garden is articulated with low, well-trimmed boxwood hedges.

The entrance to St. Peter's Cemetery is where St. Louis Avenue deadends into Lucas and Hunt Road. The heavy wrought iron gates across the road hang on two slender Bedford stone Gothic towers with crennelated domes on top. Buttresses from the towers arch across sidewalks on either side of the roadway, to smaller, slender Gothic towers. The entrance gates are attributed to George Barnett, Jr. An island flower garden forms a boulevard just outside the entrance.

Just inside the entrance there is a two-story, buff-colored brick office building with a hip roof and Craftsman proportions. Classical limestone details, articulating the center double door and the windows, suggest the Renaissance Revival style. A striking feature of this cemetery is the low, undulating, limestone wall, constructed by the WPA and running the entire length of the frontage along Lucas and Hunt Road.

St. Peter's Cemetery is very busy, holding several funerals a day.

History and Significance: established 1855.

This cemetery was founded by one of the oldest of the many German Evangelical churches in this area. In 1843 dissident members of the German Evangelical Church of the Holy Ghost formed the German Evangelical Congregation of St. Louis. The Congregation erected two churches in 1845, St. Peter's German Evangelical Church in North St. Louis and St. Marcus German Evangelical Church in South St. Louis. This formed the nucleus of the Evangelical Synod of the West, which, around 1850, founded the seminary that became Eden Theological Seminary, and in 1858 founded the German Protestant Orphans Home. The Evangelical Synod of the West became the German Evangelical Synod of North America, the American branch of the Prussian State Church. The Evangelical churches continued to conduct services in German until World War I.

In 1847 the German Evangelical Congregation bought ground at Lemp and Utah for a cemetery. Westerman Cemetery was managed by the two church councils of St. Peter's and St. Marcus. By 1856 Westerman Cemetery was full. In 1857 the City of St. Louis condemned the cemetery, and in 1899 the bodies were moved to St. Marcus Cemetery on Gravois Road.

In 1855 St. Peter's German Evangelical Congregation had purchased their own cemetery, approximately fifty acres of the Lindell Estate, seven miles west of the city limits. In 1856 the first burials took place.

In 1863, Herman Krueger, the sexton of St. Peter's Cemetery, and some of his neighbors asked for permission to build a church on the cemetery grounds. In 1864 a brick building for a church and school was built on Lucas and Hunt Road at the north end of the property. It was called Concordia Congregation and also St. Peter's of Normandy. In 1874 Krueger resigned as sexton of St. Peter's Cemetery to establish Greenwood Cemetery, a private nonsectarian cemetery for African Americans, down the street on St. Louis Avenue in Wellston.

In the spring of 1897, another fifty acres was purchased from the Lindell Estate, extending St. Peter's Cemetery south to North Market Street. Julius Pitzman, the great civil engineer who designed the private places around Forest Park, Compton Heights around

Shaw's Garden, and New Mount Sinai Cemetery on Gravois Road, laid out a new design for the cemetery. The farmland was graded; a sewer system drained all water into two artificial lakes; winding roads traversed the hills; and shade trees, evergreens, and shrubs were planted; making St. Peter's part of the Rural Cemetery Movement. Two triumphal arches, with a wrought iron gate for carriages between them, were built at the corner of North Market Street and Lucas and Hunt Road.

St. Peter's purchased the Gommersbach Farm (18.5 acres) on February 4, 1907, and added the Raterman Farm (sixteen acres) on April 21, 1911. In 1912 St. Peter's established perpetual care agreements and took over the maintenance of all burial plots.

In 1926 a new main entrance and administration building were constructed opposite St. Louis Avenue. They are attributed to George Barnett, Jr. of Barnett, Haynes and Barnett. The beautiful, undulating, limestone wall along Lucas and Hunt Raod was built as a series of WPA projects starting in 1932, and the triumphal arches at the southeast corner of the cemetery came down.

In 1939 St. Peter's of Normandy built a new church across from the main entrance on St. Louis Avenue. The old church was torn down, and the parsonage was moved across the street to a vacant lot so that the cemetery could expand.

In 1958 St. Peter's Cemetery began the development of special thematic burial gardens, similar to those at the famous Forest Lawn Cemetery in California. The Garden of St. Peter opened in 1958, featuring a six-foot white marble statue of St. Peter, carved at the Pompeiian Studios in Carrara, Italy. A columbarium for cremated remains was constructed in 1979. And the Garden of the Bible was opened in 1986.

The old St. Peter's Evangelical and Reformed Church on St. Louis Avenue in the city sold their building to the Lively Stone Apostolic Church, in 1974, and built a large, modern church on Stein Avenue in Ferguson, near the cemetery. In 1980 St. Peter's of Normandy sold their church building across from the cemetery, and some members began worshipping again with their mother church.

St. Peter's Cemetery has always accepted African Americans for burial. Some of the well known African Americans who are buried at St. Peter's include: Homer G. Phillips, attorney and civil rights leader for whom the municipal hospital was named; Wendell Pruitt, World War II flying ace; Tom Turpin, ragtime composer and owner of the Rose Bud Bar in Mill Creek Valley; James "Cool Papa" Bell, the fastest man in baseball; Bishop Phillip L. Scott, leader of the Lively Stone Prayer Band and the Lively Stone Church of God; and Jordan Chambers, the great Democratic political leader and owner of the Club Riviera. Father Moses Dickson, the early civil rights leader and founder of the Knights of Liberty, was buried in St. Peter's Cemetery when he died in 1901. In 1903 members of the Twelve Knights and Daughters of Tabor, a group organized by Dickson, established the Father Dickson Cemetery, a private, nonsectarian cemetery for blacks, on Sappington Road near Big Bend Road in the south part of St. Louis County, and they moved Dickson's remains there.

Since 1855 St. Peter's Cemetery has buried over 70,000 people. St. Peter's currently handles over 1300 burials a year.

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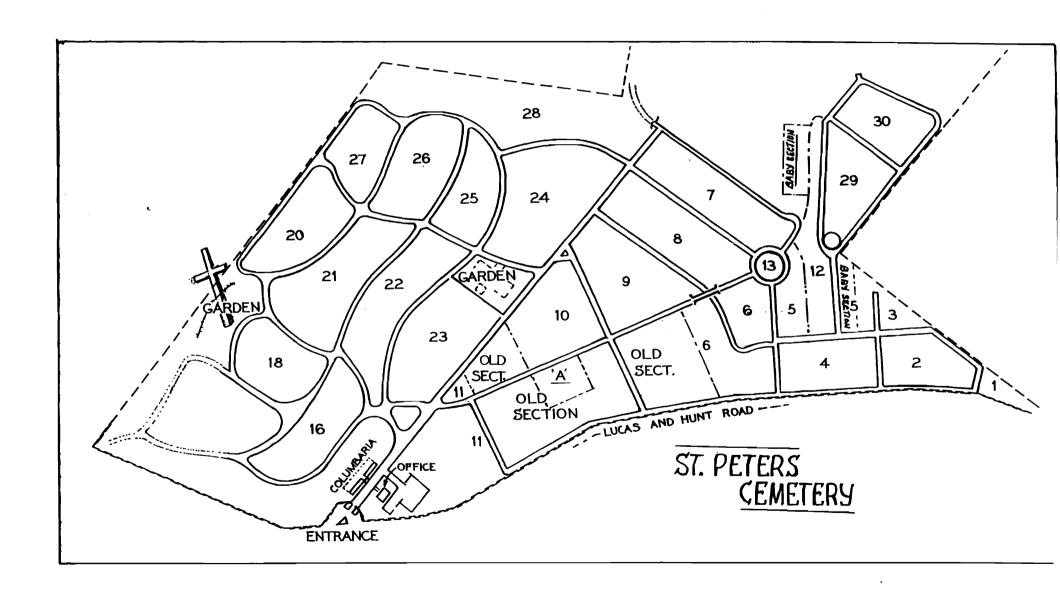
Conversations with Shirley Wotawa at St. Peter's Cemetery.

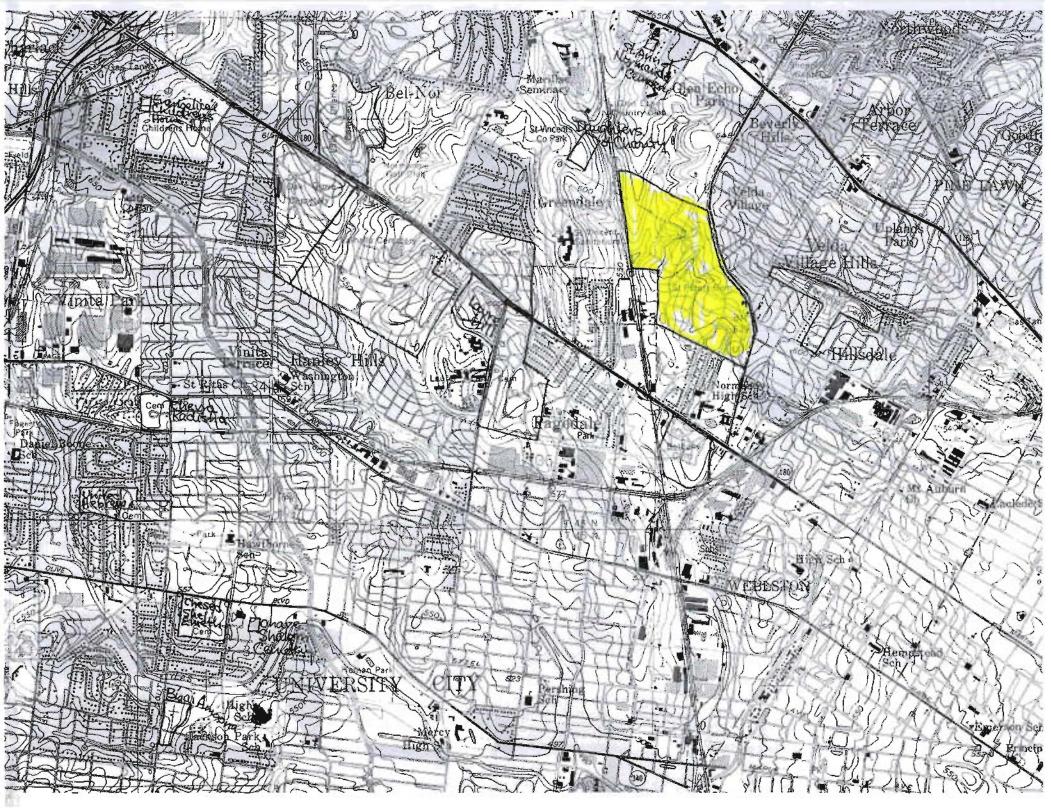
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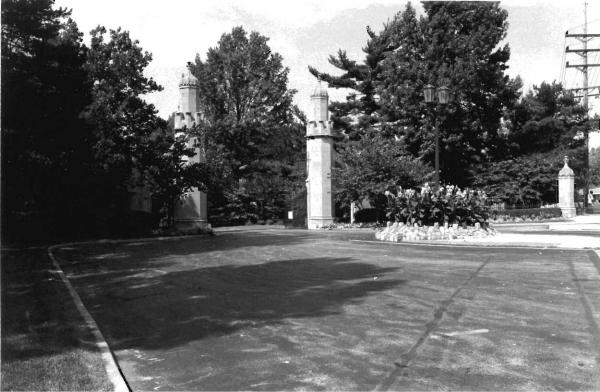
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ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC CEMETERY

Location: 520 W. Monroe Ave. Kirkwood, Mo. 63122 Owner:
Catholic Cemeteries of the Archdiocese of
St. Louis
4445 Lindell Blvd.
St. Louis, Mo. 63108

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 24N641011

Legal Description: 6.23 acres at the SW corner of Geyer Road and Monroe Avenue.

Description: 6.23 acres

St. Peter's Cemetery began as a churchyard. However, the parishoners built a new church closer to Kirkwood Road in 1867, and the old stone church on Geyer Road burned to the ground in 1875. Now the cemetery is an open field, with a chainlink fence along Geyer Road and Monroe Avenue, a narrow woods and the Missouri Pacific Railroad tracks along the southern border, and the side yard of a house along the western border.

One enters the cemetery between two square limestone gateposts on Monroe Avenue near the corner of Geyer Road. An old asphalt roadway meanders to the back of the cemetery along the crest of a hill along the Monroe Avenue side. The roadway makes a circle at the back of the cemetery around a large island of grass reserved for the graves of the priests of St. Peter's Catholic Church and the nuns of Ursuline Academy.

The lawn rolls down the hill from this high point for servants of God, to the open field near the railroad tracks. There is a variety of tall trees near the roadway along the top of the hill: sycamore, oak, elm, maple, walnut, hickory, ginko, holly, pine, and cedar.

The oldest gravemarkers are close to the front of the cemetery along Geyer Road. They include white marble tablets with crosses and flowers and lambs carved on them, and square white marble columns topped with crosses or urns or draped urns. A few of the older graves have marble coping. There are granite blocks and slants throughout, and there are two unusual vitreous clay crosses half way down the hill. The markers face east and lie in rows that run from north to south.

History and Significance: established 1833.

St. Peter's Cemetery in Kirkwood is the oldest Catholic cemetery in St. Louis County. In 1832 Father Charles Van Quickenborne, the head of the Jesuit St. Stanislaus Novitiate in Florissant, began missionary work in the area southwest of St. Louis. The area became known as Gravois Parish. In 1833 the Catholic families of Gravois Parish, including the Holmes, Collins, and Sappington families purchased eighty acres on Geyer Road for a church and cemetery, and they built a church and rectory of American-style, horizontal logs. They deeded St. Peter's Church to Bishop Rosati, who assigned a full-time priest there.

In 1834 a stone church was built. The first recorded burial in the cemetery was that of Unity Breen, wife of Peter Breen, who died January 28, 1835, at the age of 28. In 1851 Archbishop Peter Kenrick sold five acres along the south of St. Peter's churchyard to the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and in 1853 trains began running between St. Louis and the subdivision of Kirkwood. In 1865 the Town of Kirkwood incorporated, and in 1867 a new, brick St. Peter's church was built in the center of town at Main Street and Clay Avenue. The old stone church on Geyer Road was destroyed by fire in 1875, and the parish property there remains a cemetery.

Traditionally, Catholic churches in rural areas have cemeteries as part of the parish facilities. Catholics believe it is necessary to be buried in sanctified ground in order to return to life on Judgement Day. Once a priest has consecrated a cemetery, its ground is as sacred as the church building, itself. In an urban area like the city of St. Louis it is not practical for each parish to have a cemetery of its own, and so the Catholic Cemeteries of the Archdiocese of St. Louis provides several large cemeteries in the city and the county to serve the community. In St. Louis County parish cemeteries that were on the same parcel of land as the church have survived, those that were not were abandoned with the passage of time. A Catholic cemetery that has disappeared is the Centerton Cemetery, next to St. Martin's Church on Old Bonhomme Road at the intersection with Price Road. The Centerton Cemetery had served St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Clayton, but it was sold to the City of Olivette for a school and park and the bodies were reinterred at Calvary Cemetery.

In spite of the relocation of St. Peter's Church, St. Peter's Cemetery remains an important asset to the City of Kirkwood as the final resting place of many residents, including Msgr. Eugene Coyle, Father Bernard Stemker, Reverend Francis Blase, Police Chief Patrick O'Donnell, and many Ursuline nuns.

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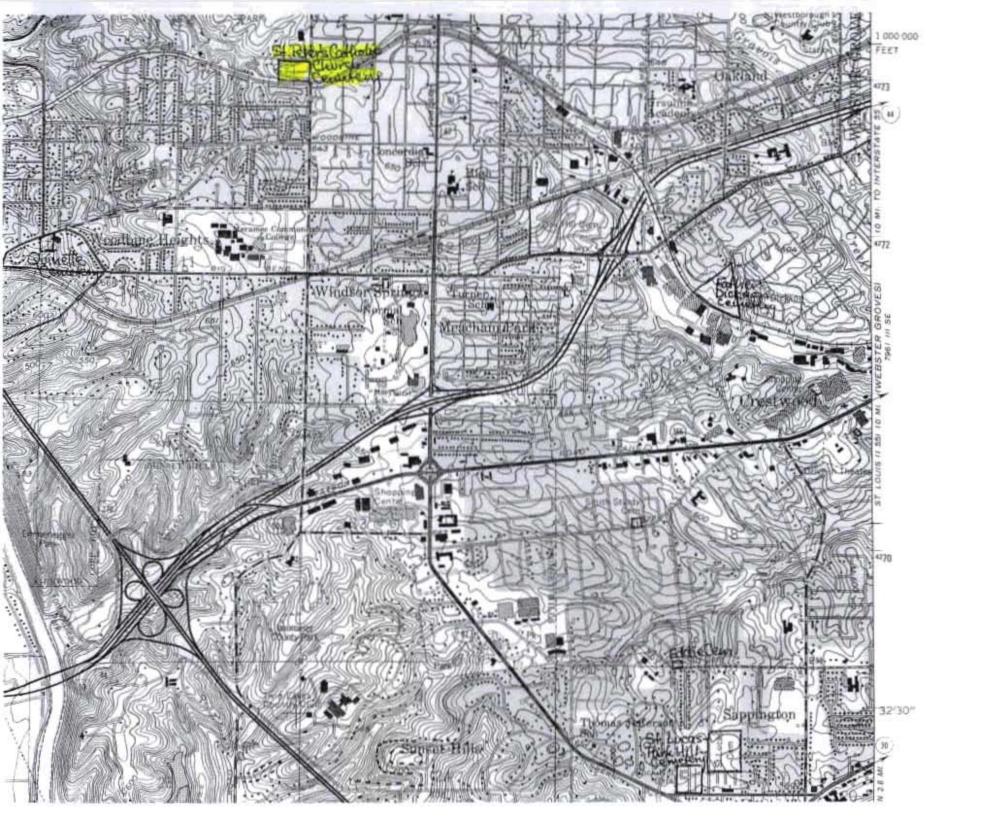
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ST. STANISLAUS SEMINARY CEMETERY

Location: 700 Howderschell Road Florissant, Mo. 63031

Owner:
Jesuits of the Missouri Province
4511West Pine
St. Louis, Mo. 63108

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 07L320511

Legal Description: 0.1 acres in Surveys No. 158 and 159 of the St. Ferdinand Common Fields, Twp 47, R6.

Description: 0.1 acre.

Behind the beautiful, old St. Stanislaus Jesuit Novitiate complex, nestled in the angle between the five-story, brick chapel and the long, four-story, brick dormitory, which extends perpendicular to the chapel, slumber the ancient graves of the Jesuits. A square lawn, ninety to one hundred feet on each side, is defined by an asphalt walk. The little graveyard rises to a high mound in the center, with a tall, simple, granite cross in the center.

The gravemarkers are all very similar: gray limestone tablets with cathedral tops and a few newer, white marble tablets with cathedral tops, in between. The tombstones march in straight rows from north to south across the little hill, four rows on the east side of the cross and four rows on the west side of the cross, with seventeen markers in each row. The Latin inscriptions of the markers on the east side of the cross face east, and the Latin inscriptions of the markers on the west side of the cross face west.

Tall maples, oaks, and ash trees shade the little graveyard, and a tall pine stands guard on the south side the mound. An open, ugly parking lot flows awayfrom the cemetery to the east, and a quiet, shady park surrounds the cemetery to the north and west.

History and Significance: established 1839.

The Jesuits established a temporary mission in Florissant during the eighteenth century. In 1823 Reverend Charles Van Quickenbourne and eight other Jesuits, six of whom were Belgians, came from Maryland to establish a Jesuit college and Indian mission. They established the St. Stanislaus Novitiate, two miles west of the business center of Florissant. The locals called it the Priests' Farm. It included 650 acres of beautiful, fertile, farm land, extending from Coldwater Creek to the Missouri River.

The Indian seminary founded by Father Van Quickenbourne closed in 1830, the year after St. Louis University opened in St. Louis. The Indians did not want to learn. But the novitiate continued. The original cabins were replaced by a large stone building in 1849, and a large brick building was added in 1869. In 1870 the novitiate incorporated as the St. Stanislaus Seminary. It served as the mother-house to the seven colleges of higher education operated in the Missouri Province, which included: Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Milwaukee, and the states of Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska.

Reverend Walter H. Hill S. J., who was an early novice at the institution remembered:

"The present little mound at the novitiate where the dead are buried, was originally covered with forest trees. It was cleared and perfected in shape for its present purpose in 1839, when the remains of the few who had previously died were transferred to that spot. There are now 88 graves - 37 priests, 32 lay brothers, and 19 scholastics. Among the dead there buried are Father Van Quickenbourne, founder of the mission; his companions, Father DeSmet, Verhaegen, and VanAssche; also Father Meurin, who died at Prairie du Rocher in February, 1777; and Bishop Van de Velde, who died in Natchez, November 13, 1855."

Father Judocus Van Assche, "Le Bon Pere Van Assche," was the pastor of the parish of St. Ferdinand for fifty years, and Father Pierre DeSmet and Father F. L. Verreydt were famous Indian missionaries.

Sources:

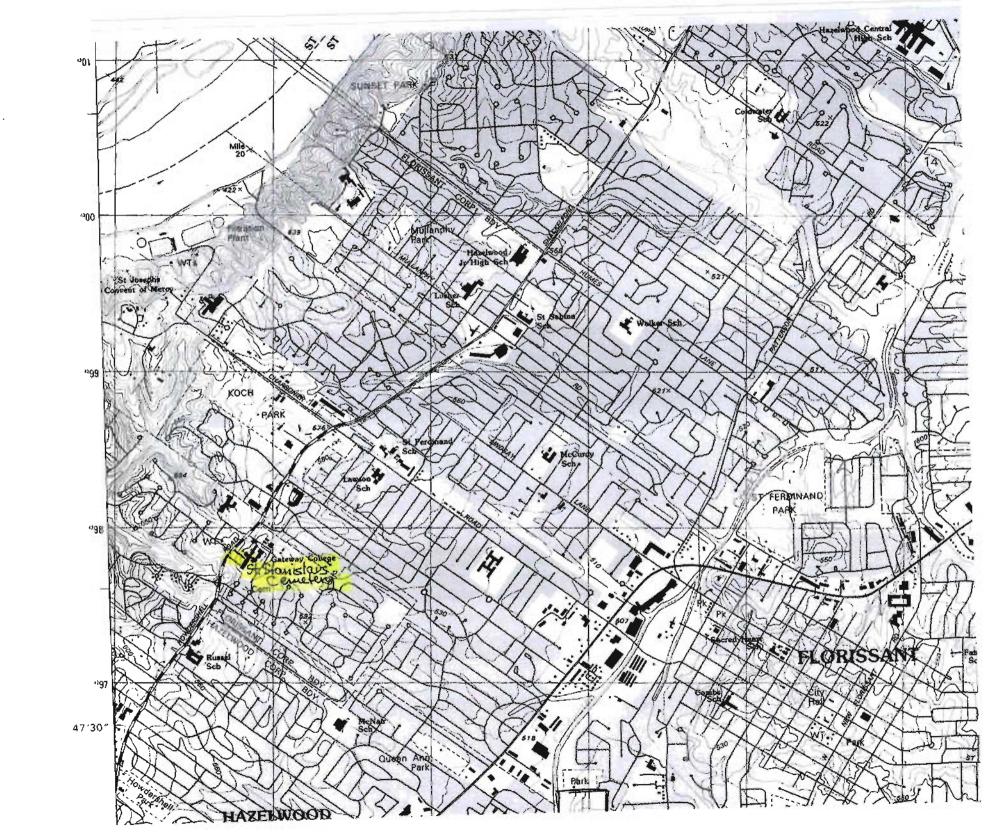
Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County, Vol. II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p. 1892-1895.

Thomas, William L.; *History of St. Louis County, Missouri, Vol. I;* St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 301, 303.

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri, Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 67.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 82-83.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Book 6564, p. 2214.







ST. TRINITY CEMETERY

Location: 2160 Lemay Ferry Rd. (unincorp.) 63125

Owner:
St. Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church
2160 Lemay Ferry Rd.
St. Louis, Mo. 63125

Endowed.

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 27H210020, 28H540043.

Legal Description: SE part of Block 77 of Carondelet Commons.

2 acres: Parts of Blocks 77 and 100 of Carondelet Commons.

21.15 acres: Part of Block 101 of Carondelet Commons, bounded on the N by Road,

E by Block 100, S by Block 12, W by Kasini Road.

Description: 23.15 acres.

This old rural cemetery forms a large rectangle reaching east across a hilltop on the east side of Lemay Ferry Road. The old limestone gateposts at the northwest corner of the cemetery on Lemay Ferry Road open onto a boulevard shaded by a colonnade of tall pines and fir trees. The more modern yellow sandstone entrance at the southwest corner of the cemetery on Lemay Ferry opens directly onto the red brick office building and its small asphalt parking lot, shaded by tall oaks and sycamore trees.

Directly behind the office, a narrow road runs north and south, parallel to Lemay Ferry Road, across the top of the hill. A magnificent colonnade of huge, old sycamore trees shades this narrow road through the center of the oldest part of the cemetery. White marble tabletstones and marble monuments with architectural features display the lovely carving introduced to this area by German immigrants: weeping willows, flowers, vines, lilies, clasped hands, baskets of flowers, lambs, and doves. Many marble obelisks and square columns and round columns topped with urns, draped urns, architectural features, and fineals rise among the tall sycamores. The marble is eroding because of the pollution in the air, and many delicate features, especially the epitaphs are barely distinguishable. Several tall, elaborate Woodmen of the World tree trunks and a lovely young angel stand out, and granite blocks and slant markers lie between the marble markers. The oldest tombstones face east; the newer ones face the nearest road. There are many government issue markers for veterans of the Civil War, more than usual for a German cemetery.

Behind the old section along Lemay Ferry Road, the cemetery divides into two long, oval sections running back to the east. A small triangular island in the center of the cemetery contains a fifteen-foot high granite monument to the Mueller family. It is a lovely figure of a young person kneeling before a cross of LOVE.

The oval sections behind the Mueller monument contain granite block markers and slant markers and some markers that are flush to the ground. They lie in straight rows running north and south, but they face the nearest road. The oval section on the south side of the road (actually down the center of the cemetery) contains a lawn-park garden outlined by a low hedge of yew bushes which enclose flat markers flush to the ground. A large crabapple tree stands at each end of the oval, and large magnolias stand on either side.

Along the south edge of the cemetery lies another lawn-park section with flat markers

flush to the grass. The cemetery is undeveloped across the back. Park Lawn Cemetery lies along the north boundary of New St. Trinity Cemetery, with no wall or fence between them.

History and Significance: established 1863.

In 1838 a group of Lutherans fled Saxony where they had been persecuted by the government for adhering to the Augsburg Confession of Faith. They emigrated to this country, some settling in St. Louis and some settling in Altenburg, Missouri. The St. Louis immigrants arrived in the cold, early spring of 1839 and began worshipping in the basement of Christ Church Cathedral. The St. Louis Saxons established the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of the Augsburg Confession, and it grew in membership and in wealth. By 1869 the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of the Augsburg Confession had established four congregations and two large churches. and it had over six hundred communicants. By the 1880s it had established Concordia College and Theological Seminary and Concordia Publishing Company.

In 1860 the Saxon immigrants who had established small farms in the French village of Carondelet organized the German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of the Augsburg Confession of the City of Carondelet, including a parochial school, on the east side of Sixth Street, between Robert and Koeln Streets. It was the first Lutheran church and the first German church in Carondelet, and the members soon changed its name to St. Trinity Church, United Augsburg Confession. In 1873 the congregation built the red brick Gothic church which still serves St. Trinity congregation at Vermont and Koeln.

In 1863 six trustees of the German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of the Augsburg Confession of the City of Carondelet purchased 11.12 arpents from Frederick and Louise Stunkel for \$778.40, to be used as a church cemetery. The New cemetery lay three miles south of the Kirkwood and Carondelet Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which followed the Gravois Creek.

The cemetery was immediately laid out in lots, and Lot No. 1 was reserved for pastors and teachers of St. Trinity. The first burial was a seven year old child, and it took place on April 22, 1863.

After the establishment of Park Lawn Cemetery and Mount Hope Cemetery, two commercial cemeteries with perpetual care, both established on Lemay Ferry Road in 1912, the congregation of St. Trinity Church voted in 1917 to establish a perpetual care endowment to provide for the future maintenance of the cemetery. In 1924 the church purchased an additional 24 acres from Albert and Anna Frederick for \$15,000. In 1925 William Elbring of the Elbring Surveying Company laid out the New St. Trinity Lutheran Cemetery, and William B. Meyer, the superintendent of the cemetery completed the extensive landscaping, including the planting of colonnades of trees along the roadways. Until 1953 the superintendent of the cemetery lived in a frame house which also served as the office. The superintendent's house was on the grounds of the cemetery, toward the back. The early superintendents included John Brinkmeyer, from 1863 ot 1890; Frank Breihan, from 1890 to 1891; Carl Meyer, from 1891 to 1914; and William Meyer, his son, who served for over fifty years.

In 1927 the stone entrance and boulevard at the north side of the cemetery were constructed, and in 1929 the Emmaus Lutheran Church of South Jefferson Avenue in the city arranged to use part of the New St. Trinity Cemetery as the Pilgrim's Rest Cemetery for members of Emmaus Lutheran Church.

In 1953 the old superintendent's house was torn down, and a brick office and

equipment building was constructed near the south entrance to the cemetery. Also that year, a formal garden section was laid out at the highest point in the cemetery across the crest of the hill. The south entrance gate was built in 1957.

Today, New St. Trinity Cemetery is non-sectarian. It has had over 12,000 burials.

Sources:

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 57.

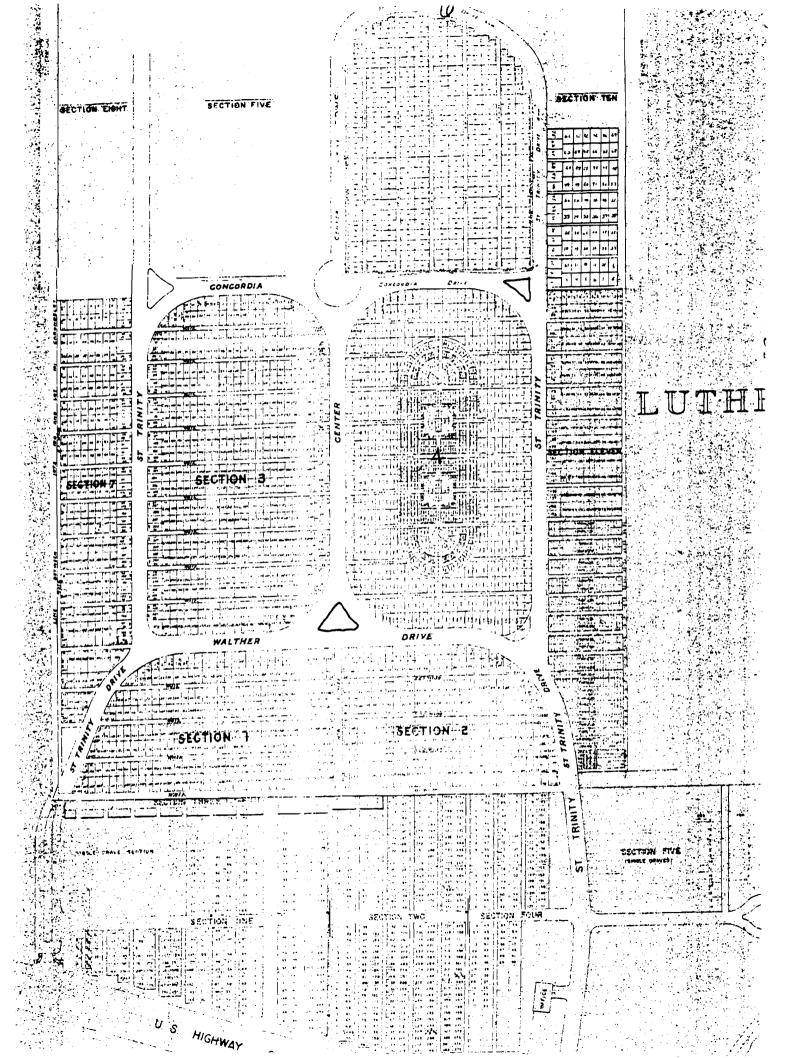
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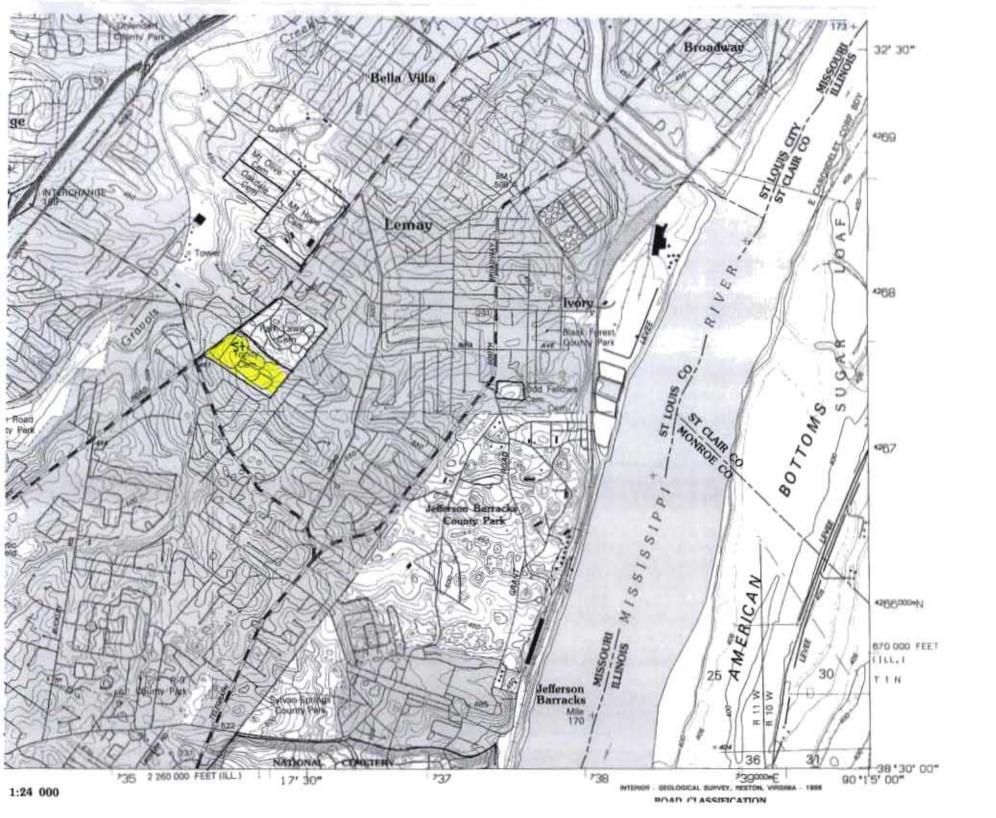
Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County, Vol. II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p. 1735, 1737.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Plat Book 23, p. 28.

Hamilton, Esley; Historic Inventory, German Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery of Carondelet, 1991.

A Century of Blessings; St. Louis: St. Trinity Lutheran Church, 1959. p. 4, 22. Notes on St. Trinity Cemetery from Marilyn Balsman.











SALEM EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CEMETERY

Location: 5825 Parker Road Black Jack, Mo. 63033 Owner: Salem Lutheran Church 5180 Parker Road Florissant, Mo. 63033

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 08F410050

Legal Description: 6.1 acres in Section 29, Twp 47, R 7.

Lot 14 of Page Estate Subdivision, on N side of Parker Rd., 251 feet W of the road.

Description: 6.1 acres.

The Salem Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery lies several blocks east of the old Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church on Parker Road. It is laid out like a churchyard in a simple rectangle enclosed by a four-foot chainlink fence. Three asphalt drives enter through double chainlink gates at either end and in the center of the fence along Parker Road. They lead straight to the back where they turn and run straight across the back of the cemetery, in the shape of the letter E.

Grave markers lie in rows running north and south and facing east. Huge linden trees, elms, oaks, hawthornes, dogwoods, and brilliant orange maple trees shade the churchyard. A narrow woods provides a screen across the back.

The cemetery contains an interesting variety of grave markers. The oldest ones stand at the west end of the cemetery; many are arranged in family groups with entrance steps and cornerstones. Just inside the west entrance stands a thirty-foot tall granite monument, topped with an urn, in memory of the Obergonner family. It is surrounded by white marble coping walls with three-foot high, round, domed towers at each corner and beside the stairs at the front and back. The marble monuments inside this family plot are elaborately carved with lambs, flowers, shields, sheaves of wheat, and a beautiful bouquet of flowers. Across the drive stands a limestone mausoleum with an arched doorway, a slate roof, copper gutters, and stone fineals at either end of the gable roof. Other marble monuments include elaborately carved square columns and draped columns topped with urns, a column topped with a tall pensive woman holding a wreath of flowers, low Gothic tablets, and cairns draped with scrolls and vines and flowers.

The older section at the west end of the cemetery contains an elaborate white cast zinc monument, from a mail order catalog, in the shape of an obelisk. Also there are cast vitreous clay monuments glazed to look like pink granite, one a tall square column topped with a fancy urn.

The central section of the cemetery contains large granite blocks, obelisks, square columns, sarcophagi, and low slanting markers and flat markers. Just inside the gate at the east end of the cemetery a life-size statue of a puppy sits and watches over the grave of Kent Tomazi, who died in 1984 at the age of 21.

History and Significance: established 1851.

Early in the nineteenth century Black Jack got its name from three giant black jack oaks that clustered near the crossroads at Parker Road and Old Halls Ferry Road, a landmark and favorite camping ground for farmers traveling from the north county to St. Louis. But most of the families who lived in the area called it New Bielefeld because most of them had immigrated from Bielefeld, Germany, between 1839 and 1849.

These German Lutheran farmers worshipped together, and in 1849 they organized the Salem Evangelical Church of New Bielefeld. Soon after, the congregation joined the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and Other States which had organized in Chicago in 1847 with the help of Lutheran leaders from St. Louis.

Heinrich Klausmeyer donated ten acres on Parker Road for a church and cemetery, and in 1851 members of the congregation built a one room log church. Church records indicate that there were two burials in the cemetery in 1850, nine burials in 1851, ten burials in 1852, six burials in 1855, eight burials in 1857, seven burials in 1858, seven burials in 1859...

In 1861 the log church was replaced by a larger brick church. Many immigrants continued to come to the area from Bielefeld, Germany; and in 1876 one of them brought with him a large bronze bell cast in Bielefeld for the church in New Bielefeld. Since there was no steeple on the brick church, members of the congregation built a tall wooden bell tower behind the church in the cemetery. The bell rang to announce church events, as it does today, from the bell tower of the church.

Some time before 1876, the congregation acquired six acres on the other side of Parker Road, half a mile to the east, to be used as a new cemetery. In 1895 the congregation built a one room brick schoolhouse directly across Parker Road from the church. Salem Evengelical Lutheran Church of New Bielefeld had established a parochial school soon after organizing the church. The one room brick school was used as a classroom until 1950. Today it is painted white and called the Old White House. It is used for youth groups and Bible classes. The present red brick Gothic Revival church was built in 1899.

During and after World War II, as the Black Jack area changed from farm land to commuter suburbs, the church and school enrollment grew. The graves of the old cemetery were moved to the new cemetery, and in 1950 a new school was dedicated next to the church. The old cemetery is now a parking lot.

The congregation built additions on to the school in 1956 and in 1968. They built a new parsonage. In 1993 a large addition to the church dramatically changed the outward appearance of the church, although the Gothic steeple, the bell tower, and the steep gable roof still serve as landmarks from a distance.

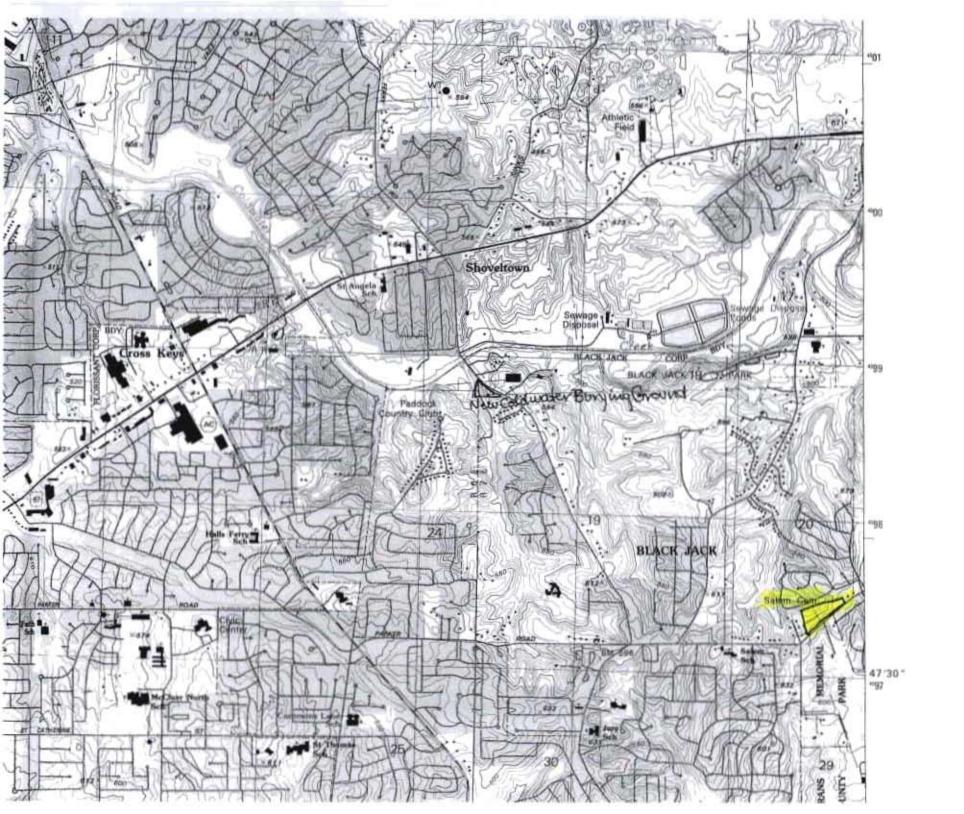
Sources:

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Salem Lutheran Church Guide Book and Directory; Salem Lutheran Church, 1998. p. 17-19. Various histories at Salem Lutheran Church.







SALEM METHODIST CHURCHYARD

Location: 14825 Manchester Road Ballwin, Mo, 63011 Owner:
Salem United Methodist Church of Ballwin
14825 Manchester Road
Ballwin, Mo. 63011

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 22R110247.

Legal Description: Lot 62 and part of Lot 59, E 22 feet of Lots 60 and 61, in Block 14, and Lots 63 and 64 and part of Lots 57 and 58, Block 15, in the Town of Ballwin, and a tract in Survey 1908, Twp 45, R 4, adjacent to Block 14.

Description: 3.78 acres.

The old, red brick, Romanesque Revival Salem United Methodist Church in Ballwin stands on a hill close to Manchester Road, a strong reminder of the past. Behind the large asphalt parking lot on the west side of the church, not visible from Manchester Road, lies an L shaped churchyard, enclosed on three sides by a four-foot high chainlink fence. A white gravel drive runs along the front and the west side of the cemetery, outside the fence, making the back of the cemetery accessible for burials.

The churchyard is open and sunny, and the gravestones stand in rows running north and south and facing east. The markers include old white marble tabletstones, an elaborate arch representing marriage, and quite a few square columns at the back (west) side of the cemetery. Large granite blocks, low granite slanted pillow markers, and flat markers flush to the ground fill the front (east side) of the cemetery. The marble markers are carved with simple funerary images: clasped hands, a weeping willow, lambs, doves, and flowers. The most unusual images are of angels calling young people to Heaven on the tabletstones of Sebastian Bopp and Maria Bopp, who died in the 1890s. The oldest stones have been repaired. They are for the children of John and Mary Ball: George S. who died in 1832 at age 13, and Pamelia who died in 1840 at age 23.

The long north side of the cemetery is an undeveloped open lawn stretching behind the caretaker's small brick ranch house and the old church with its new addition.

History and Significance: established 1837.

Almost two hundred years ago, Kentucky pioneers and their slaves settled the small villages of Manchester and Ballwin along Manchester Road, twenty miles west of St. Louis. Ballwin was established by John Ball who came to the area to farm a Spanish land grant in 1804 and laid out the town in 1837.

The towns contained general stores, blacksmith shops, a cabinet-maker, a wagon-maker, a tannery, a saddlery, shoemakers, bootmakers, taverns, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a carding-mill along Manchester Road. Methodist circuit riders came through to preach to the early settlers. Religious services were held in private homes or barns several times a year, and John Ball was an enthusiastic communicant.

In 1826 Ball purchased James Neal's carding-mill in Manchester and outfitted it with seats for white worshippers and a gallery for slaves. The carding-mill served as a Methodist

Episcopal church until 1837 when Ball laid out the town of Ballwin and set aside two acres in the town for a Methodist church and cemetery. That same year the Methodists in Manchester built a small, frame church on the hill on the north side of Manchester Road, on what is now Woods Mill Road.

The split in the congregation was political, for in 1844 the Manchester Methodist Church joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and in 1847 the Ballwin Methodists, who were predominantly German Abolitionists, organized a separate congregation and built a small, log church on the Ballwin property.

The Ballwin Methodists replaced the log church with a white frame church in 1855. The church served as the only school in Ballwin until 1869. The congregation built the present red brick Romanesque Revival church in 1870. The education wing was added in 1951.

The church cemetery was laid out in 1855 when the white frame church was built. John Ball had already buried two of his children on the Ballwin church property: George S. Ball who died in 1832 at age 13, and Pamelia Ball who died in 1840 at age 23. John Ball and his wife Mary are buried at the Manchester Methodist Churchyard on Woods Mill Road.

The Pitzman Atlas of St. Louis City and County from 1878 indicates that a small wedge of property directly across Manchester Road from Salem Methodist Church was also used as the church cemetery.

Sources:

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of St. Louis City and County, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 39, 43.

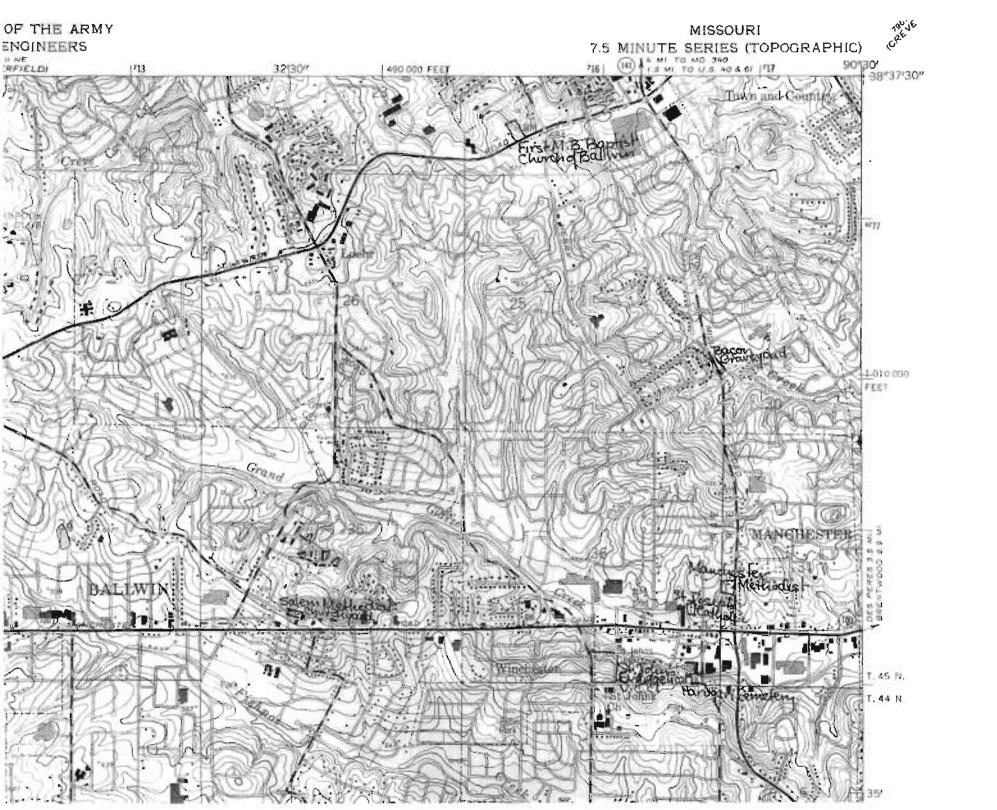
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Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County, Vol. II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p. 1902.

Thomas, William L.; *History of St. Louis County, Missouri, Vol. I;* St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 342-344, 347.

Hamilton, Esley; Historic Inventory, Salem United Methodist Church of Ballwin, 1992. Salem in Ballwin, 1999 Guide Book & Directory; Ballwin, Mo.: Guide Book Publishing, 1999. p. 7.

Carneal, Thomas W.; National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Manchester Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1982.





SAPPINGTON CEMETERY

Location: 9111 Watson Road Crestwood, Mo. 63126 Owner:
City of Crestwood
1 Detjen Drive
Crestwood, Mo. 63126

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 25L520267

Legal Description: 0.60 acres in Survey 1936, 183 feet on Watson Road. Twp 44, R6.

Description: 0.60 acres.

The Sappington Cemetery is a little rise of undisturbed land on the north side of busy Watson Road. It is surrounded by commercial property, yet remains true to its original intent, thanks to the Daughters of the American Revolution and the City of Crestwood.

The City of Crestwood maintains the cemetery and has erected a white wooden Colonial-style sign, next to the road, which reads:

City of Crestwood Sappington Cemetery Est. 1811

Tall oaks and two cedars and a hickory nut tree shade the cemetery, and a narrow scruff of woods runs along the back, north, side. Otherwise, the cemetery is open, and the lawn is well maintained.

The DAR restored the cemetery in 1975, and they erected a tall flagpole in the center of the cemetery, with a bronze plaque mounted on a marble marker in front of the flagpole, which lists the soldiers who are buried in this graveyard. There are three soldiers from the American Revolution, five soldiers from the War of 1812, two from the Mexican War, three from the Civil War (all Confederates) and one from World War I.

The markers include limestone tablets with scalloped tops and marble tablets from the nineteenth century. Most of the tablets are carved with names and dates and epitaphs, no decoration, but two of the marble tablets are carved with flowers, one is carved with a finger pointing to Heaven, and one is carved with a Masonic emblem. There are five marble obelisks. There are also some granite blocks and slants and a granite monument topped with a cross from the twentieth century.

The markers originally faced east, but when the DAR restored the cemetery in 1975 some of the tombstones were reset backwards, facing west. The gravemarkers for soldiers have small bronze emblems which indicate in which war the soldier fought, in front of the gravestones. Also, small American flags are stuck in the ground next to gravemarkers for soldiers.

History and Significance: established 1811.

The Sappington Cemetery was also called the Long Cemetery at the turn of the century, because, according to Thomas's *History of St. Louis County*, it was purchased and laid out by Judge John Long. In the 1909 *Plat Book of St. Louis County* it is shown as part of the 200 acres owned by Mary N. Long on Watson Road and Gravois Creek. Captain John Long was from Virginia and had fought in the American Revolution. His son, William Lindsay Long, married Elizabeth Sappington, one of the seventeen children of John Sappington.

John Sappington and his wife, Jemima Fowler, were both born in Maryland. Sappington served with General George Washington at Valley Forge and later settled near Lexington, Kentucky, with Daniel Boone. When Kentucky became too crowded, he purchased a Spanish land grant in Missouri from P. Didier in 1806. On his 1,920 acres he raised seventeen children, many of whom are buried here with him. The first burial in the cemetery was John Sappington's seventeen year old daughter, Sarah, who died less than four months after marrying Hugh Glenn. She died in 1811.

There is a section in the cemetery for slaves, but it is unmarked. In *Common Landscape of America*, John Stilgoe pointed out that it was almost always Southerners who buried their dead in isolated pioneer graveyards. That is certainly true for this graveyard.

The Sappington heirs conveyed the cemetery to the City of Crestwood on January 13, 1966, and the city began maintaining the Sappington Cemetery.

Sources:

Thomas, William L.; *History of St. Louis County, Missouri;* St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 28-31, 86.

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 57.

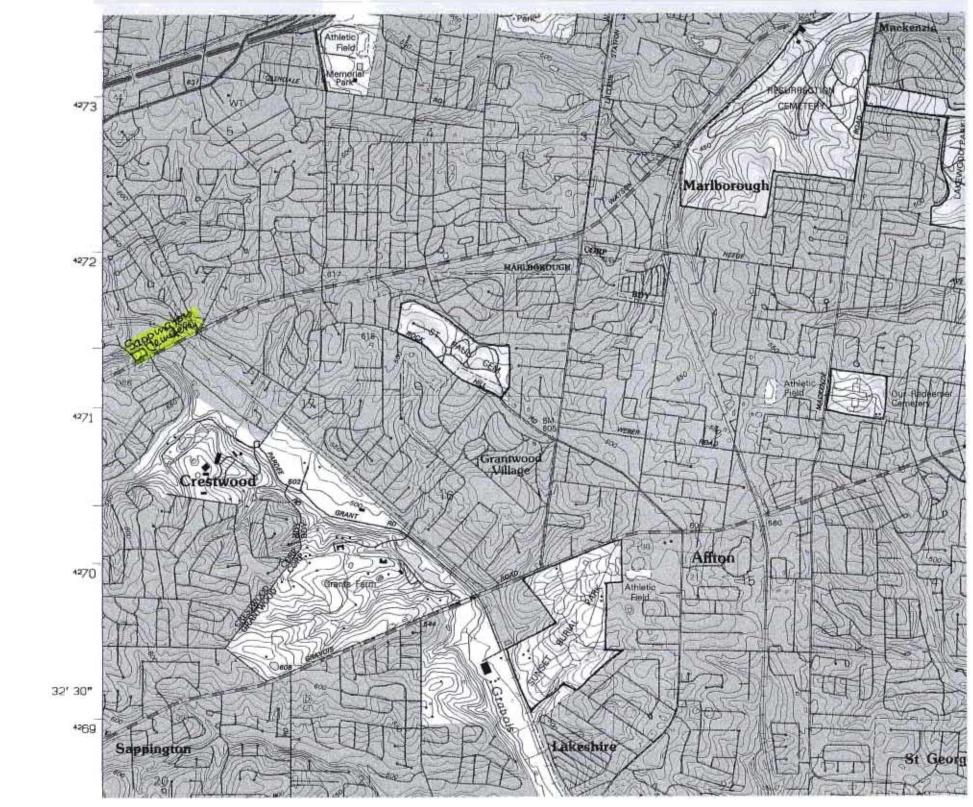
Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 50-51.

Old Cemeteries of St. Louis County, Mo., Vol. I; St. Louis: St. Louis Genealogical Society, 1982. p. 195.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Book 5948, p. 602.

Giulvezan, Isabel Stebbins; Sappington Cemetery, 1811-1970; Affton, Mo.: John Sappington Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, 1982. viii-x.

Stilgoe, John R.; Common Landscape of America, 1580 to 1845; New Haven: Yale University Press, 1982. p. 229.









STUART GRAVEYARD

Location: 2234 Ridgely Woods Dr.

Clarkson, Mo. 63005

Owner: Valley Graveyard Trustees 2234 Ridgely Woods Dr.

Clarkson, Mo. 63005

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 20U330042

Legal Description: 1 acre in Section 20, Twp 45, R 4.

Located 186 feet E of W line of Section 20.

Description: 1 acre.

Ridgely Woods Drive is a new subdivision that climbs the hill on the east side of Valley Road. The road winds up the hill in a switch-back fashion, and near the top of the hill, the inside of one of the sharpest turns is a long narrow peninsula of woods: the Stuart Graveyard. It is simply cared for, allowed to grow a little wild. A post and rail fence encloses the cemetery along the road, so that one must enter the cemetery at the sharp bend in the road, where steps made of railroad ties lead through the opening in the fence, and yucca plants and daylilies grow beside the steps. A wood-chip trail winds through the tall, thin oaks, sasafrass and cedar trees, and myrtle covers the ground.

Most of the gravemarkers are marble tablets and square columns from the nineteenth century. They are carved with names and dates, rather than symbolic images. There is a square granite monument with a lovely figure standing on top, but the figure has lost her head, alas. There are a few granite blocks and slants from the twentieth century.

History and Significance: established 1839.

This isolated burial ground is typical of a graveyard of a pioneer family from the South. Only one of the tombstones indicates a place of birth, it was Kentucky.

Samuel Stuart built a log cabin on Valley Road in 1832, and he received a land grant in 1835. The Pitzman Atlas published in 1878 and the *Plat Book of St. Louis County* published in 1909 both show Stuart owning 78 acres. The oldest gravestone in the cemetery is for Stuart's son, Charles, who died in 1839. Most of the tombstones are for members of the Stuart family.

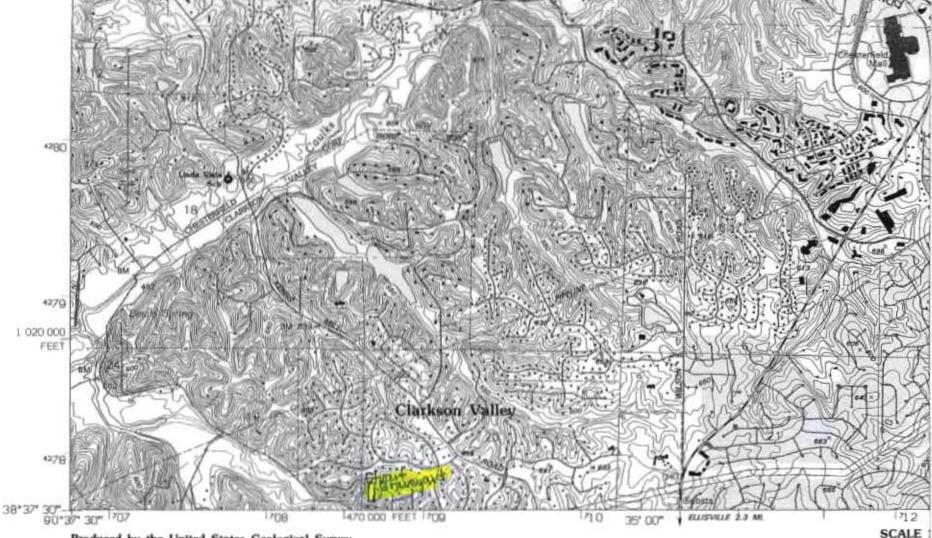
Sources:

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 39.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 23.

Old Cemeteries of St. Louis County, Mo., Vol. I; St. Louis: St. Louis Genealogical Society, 1982. p. 226.

The Past in Our Presence; St. Louis County Dept. of Parks and Recreation, 1996. p. 16-17.



DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Produced by the United States Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

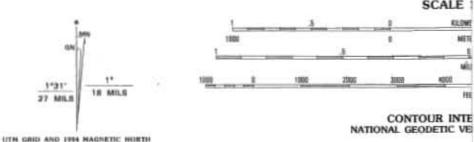
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1952. Field checked 1954. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1990. Field checked 1993. Map edited 1994

Universal Transverse Mercator projection 10,000-foot grid ticks; Missouri coordinate system, east zone 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue 1927 North American Datum (NAD 27)

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875.

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

Gray tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown





STURDY CEMETERY

Location: 9963 E. Watson Rd. Crestwood, Mo. 63126 Owner: (no owner) 9963 E. Watson Rd. Crestwood, Mo. 63126

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 26M631136.

Legal Description: 0.24 acre in Survey 2453.

Between Crestwood Hills and Addition adjoining Lot 39 of Crestwood Hills.

Description: 0.24 acre.

The Sturdy Cemetery is a small, square family graveyard on the north side of East Watson Road, completely enclosed by a four-foot high chainlink fence. A tall elm towers over the northeast corner of the cemetery, three old cedars shade the west edge of the cemetery, and linden trees are growing up from the middle of several clumps of yucca plants, making this well-maintained, sunny cemetery seem like a garden.

Twenty-two grave markers lie in rows running north and south and facing east. There are three old, worn marble tabletstones, including that of John Sturdy, who died in 1863, and that of Oswald Sturdy, who died in 1865. The rest of the markers are polished granite blocks and slanted pillow markers and a square granite column.

A brown wooden sign that says, "Sturdy Cemetery," hangs on the chainlink fence next to the wide gate, at the entrance.

History and Description: established 1863.

Oswald Sturdy, a Scotsman, came to St. Louis from Harpers Ferry, Virginia. He made a fortune selling slaves. In 1837 he purchased over 300 acres, the northern half of Conrad Wheat's Spanish land grant, Survey 2453. He built a large, two-story white frame house, and there he raised fourteen children.

One of Sturdy's sons, John Oswald Sturdy, was a police captain in St. Louis and was killed while on duty in 1863. John's son, John O. Sturdy, was a judge and justice of the peace in Valley Park.

The oldest grave marker in the cemetery is that of Police Captain John O. Sturdy, who died in 1863. A descendant of Oswald Sturdy was buried in the cemetery in 1998, much to the surprise of the neighbors. The City of Crestwood had been caring for the cemetery, and now the City has turned the responsibility of caring for the cemetery over to the owner.

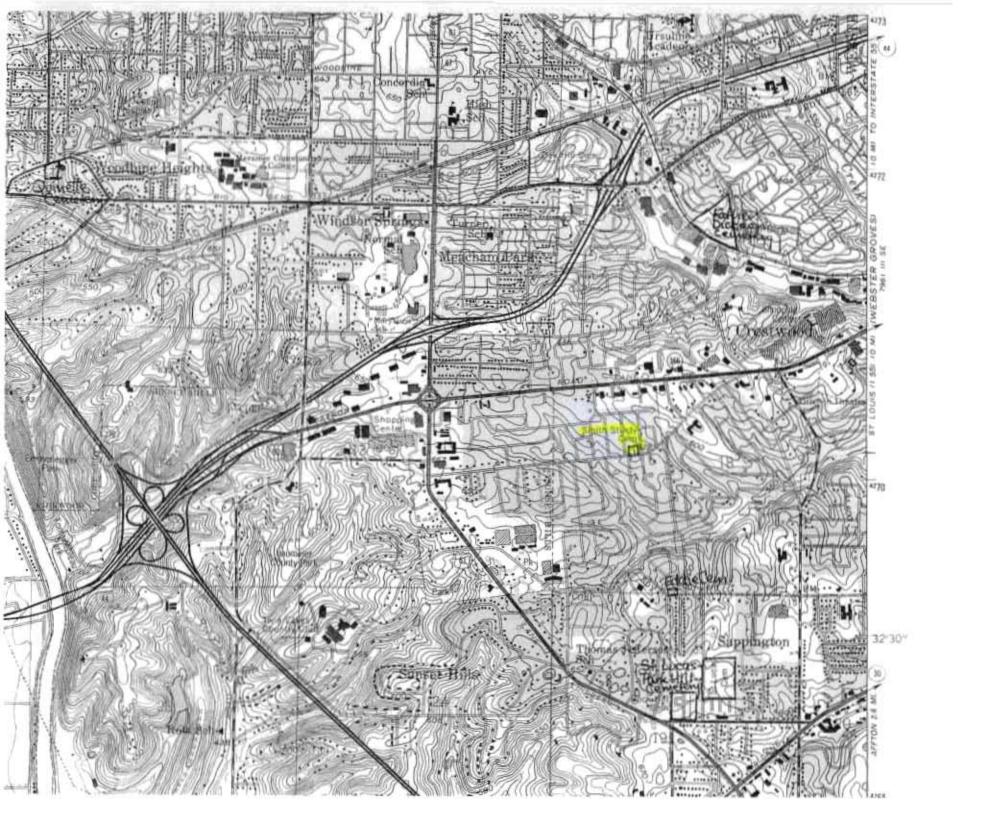
Sources:

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 51, 57.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 50.

"Historic Houses of Missouri, Vol. VII," News clippings collected by the Missouri Historical Society, p. 56. (*Post Dispatch* and *Globe Democrat*, August 9, 1956.)

The Crestwood Story, 50th Anniversary Commemorative Edition, 1997. p. 31. Old Cemeteries of St. Louis County, Mo., Vol. I; St. Louis: St. Louis Genealogical Society, 1982. p. 176.





SUNSET MEMORIAL PARK

Location: 10200 Gravois Rd. St. Louis, Mo. 63123 Owner: Sunset Memorial Park, Inc. 10180 Gravois Rd. St. Louis, Mo. 63123

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 26K330079, 26K610030.

Legal Description: 69.88 acres in Survey 3066, Section 16, Twp 44, R 6, and Survey 2994, Twp 44, R 6, and Sections 15, 21, and 22, Twp 44, R 6. 36.76 acres in Section 15, Twp 44, R 6. Located 2123 feet NE from intersection of Gravois Rd. and W line of Missouri Pacific Railroad.

Description: 106.64 acres.

Sunset Memorial Park is a large, modern, beautifully landscaped, lawn-park cemetery with a French flavor. The large, limestone, main entrance gate on Gravois Road resembles a Norman castle gatehouse. It has two round towers with slate conical roofs, one topped with a copper weathervane, the other topped with a copper fineal. Between two double wrought iron entrance gates, stands the former holding house where caskets were kept while they awaited burial. The fine blond gravel over the asphalt roadway reminds one of a driveway into a French estate.

Just inside the entrance, along the northern boundary of the cemetery along Gravois Road, lies an expansive, open, memorial lawn with flat markers flush to the ground. In the center of that lawn stands a tall, battered, limestone Norman clocktower and carillon, built as a mausoleum in 1988.

The road winds around and over the hills, circling an island of tall red canna flowers with a tall fountain in the center. Two family mausoleums stand beside the road, one a classic Greek temple of Bedford stone, the other an Art Deco cube of polished pink granite. Most of the grave markers are polished granite blocks, in every color, and they all stand in straight rows running across the hills and facing the nearest road.

The trees are tall and beautiful: oaks, elms, catalpas, sycamores, sweet gums, pines, spruces, ashes, cedars, magnolias, maples, hollies, red buds, and larches. At a low place in the center of the cemetery lies a lovely oval lake with a weeping willow hanging over the far end. Over the hill and farther back in the cemetery, the road circles an island containing a small, rustic, octagonal pagoda with composite crystal stone walls and a flaired wood shingle roof supported by carved brackets and Gothic arches. Nearby, another island contains a tall polished granite memorial to the Danube Swabians, expelled from Yugoslavia by the Communists after World War II.

The cemetery is large and beautifully maintianed. The roads seem to wind over the hills forever. Around a bend to the west, the road passes a large, sunny, rose garden, and beyond it lies a square, modern, sandstone chapel with a tall, sharply pointed, copper roof. Long, low, modern, sandstone garden mausoleums flank the chapel on three sides.

Along the back, southeast, side of the cemetery stands a dense woods. A small cottage for the superintendent and the long, low building for the groundskeeping equipment sit at the

edge of the woods. Pollard catalpas line the roads along the back of the cemetery.

At the front of the cemetery, at the top of the highest hill above the lake, close to Gravois Road, stands a two-story, red brick house with a green tile gable roof. The house is used as the main office. In front of it stands a bronze statue of a soldier from World War I holding an American flag. The memorial was dedicated by the 314th Engineers Post of the American Legion. Just east of the house, across the west entrance driveway is a lovely patio with stone tables and benches and a pineapple fountain, shaded by four gigantic spreading catalpa trees.

On the opposite, west, side of the brick house, in a glen of pines and holly trees, shaded by giant oaks, stands a life-sized bronze statue of a boy feeding a deer. It is the monument for the August Busch family. The graves of all the Busch family lie in a semi-circle protected by a low semi-circular hedge of yews. It is said that when the cemetery was new, August Adolphus Busch chose this spot because from it he could see his estate, Grant's Farm, across the hills.

History and Significance: established 1921.

During the first quarter of the twentieth century, real estate developers established modern commercial lawn-park cemeteries on large tracts of open land ajacent to streetcar or railroad lines in unincorporated parts of St. Louis County. In those days cemetery land was not taxed. The real estate developer hired a civil engineer to lay out the grounds of his cemetery like a large urban park, hoping to attract sight-seers and potential lot owners with the natural beauty of the place and to promote pre-need sales of lots with perpetual care.

Valhalla Cemetery on St. Charles Rock Road was laid out in 1910. Mount Hope Cemetery and Park Lawn Cemetery on Lemay Ferry Road were both laid out in 1912. Memorial Park Cemetery on Lucas and Hunt Road was laid out in 1919. Lakewood Park Cemetery on Mackenzie Road and Washington Park Cemetery on Natural Bridge Road were laid out in 1920.

Then in 1921 John Chrisman established Sunset Burial Park on Gravois Road near Grant Station on the Carondelet Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Chrisman was president of the Chrisman Real Estate and Development Company. He purchased the twenty acre farms of Herman Grumbach, Philip Crecelius, and Charles Brinkmann, on the Gravois Road, and hired E. R. Kinsey, the civil engineer who designed Valhalla Cemetery and Mount Hope Cemetery, to design the roadways and scenic vistas for his cemetery.

In 1922 architect Hugo K. Graff designed the beautiful limestone Norman towers and cottage at the main entrance and a limestone arch over the western entrance. The western arch came down in the 1980s after a truck hit it.

Originally the sales office for Sunset Burial Park was in the Farmers and Merchant Trust Building on Grand Avenue near Gravois. Then in 1938 the sales office moved to the cemetery, to the two-story red brick house near the west entrance of the cemetery. John Chrisman's sister-in-law lived in the house, and there she raised her son, Merrill "Sox" Chrisman.

When the cemetery was new, August Adolphus Busch, son of Adolphus Busch, a founder of the Anheuser-Busch Brewery, purchased a large section of the cemetery, on top of a hill near the west entrance of the cemetery, because from there he could look out over the rolling hills and see his estate, Grant's Farm.

John Chrisman, the cemetery founder, was a well-known prize fighter in the early

1900s, before going into real estate. He died in 1949 and is buried in the cemetery. Charles "Kid Regan" Crouse, another well-known boxer, is buried in the cemetery, and so is Tommy Brammel, former trainer of the St. Louis Browns.

Chrisman's home was across from the cemetery on Gravois Road, in Affton. When Chrisman died, he left Sunset Burial Park to his nephew, Sox Chrisman, who ran the cemetery until he sold it to Barney Savage of Chicago in 1981. Sox Chrisman built the modern chapel and garden mausoleums in 1975. Savage built the monumental clocktower mausoleum in 1988.

Sources:

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 50-51.

Sappington-Concord, A History; St. Louis: Sappington-Concord Historical Society, 1999. p. 90.

Missouri Historical Society Cemetery Clipping Files.

St. Louis Mercantile Library, St. Louis Globe Democrat Morgue.

Hamilton, Esley; Historic Inventory, Sunset Memorial Park, 1994.

Conversations with Ward Fickie, Jack Hanabaum, and Crawford King.









TRIBUNE BAPTIST CEMETERY

Location: 1753 Smizer Mill Road St. Louis County, Mo. Owner: First M. B. Church of Valley Park 800 Marshall Road Valley Park, Mo. 63088

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 28Q640044.

Legal Description: 1 acre at the SE corner of the NE quarter of Section 30, Twp 44, R 5.

Description: 1 acre.

Oak trees and tall grass flow down a steep hill between well maintained modern ranch houses to a woods at the bottom of the hill. Periwinkle covers the ground under the grass. A wild white rose bush blooms in the sun in the middle of the open lawn. There are no grave markers visible to indicate that this is a cemetery, but a faded white wooden sign with black letters reads: "First Baptist Cemetery, Valley Park, Mo., formerly Tribune Baptist, 1889."

History and Significance: established 1889.

In 1889 Charles A. and Mary L. Dunnevant, a pioneer family owning land on both sides of the Fenton and Smizer Mill Road, sold one acre next to the road to trustees of the "colored Tribune Baptist Church near Meramec Station." The trustees included: Louis Buckner, William Buckner, Frank Dorsey, and Andrew Nicken. They paid \$55.00 for the land.

Four or five families who lived in Valley Park and Fenton started the Tribune Baptist Church, meeting in Andrew Nicken's home in Valley Park. They built a small frame church on the property on the Fenton and Smizer Mill Road and used it as a school during the week. The churchyard was used as a burying ground.

With such a small congregation, the fortunes of the Tribune Baptist Church waxed and waned. In 1906 church members built a new church on Marshall Road in Valley Park and the Tribune Baptist Church and the "Colored School" moved to the new location.

Burials continued at the old churchyard on the Fenton and Smizer Mill Road. Mr. Sargent, a white undertaker who owned the livery company on Benton Street in Valley Park, buried the bodies at the old Tribune Baptist Church Cemetery, and Louis Bopp an undertaker from Kirkwood, also buried people there. There is only one tombstone in the cemetery. It is from the last known burial, in 1976.

Members of the church changed its name to the First Missionary Baptist Church of Valley Park. They all live out of town now, but they come back to their home church to worship, as families do in the South.

Church members would like to sell the Tribune Baptist Church Cemetery for use as a memorial park. During the summer it is difficult to keep up with the grass, neighbors throw trash in the woods, and the church receives citations from the St. Louis County Department of Health for failure to maintain the property.

Sources:

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878. p. 51.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 26.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Book 41, p. 143.

Conversations with Reverend Cedrick Jones, First Missionary Baptist Church of Valley Park, and Leroy Nickens.



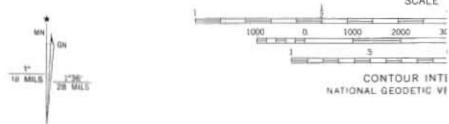
UTM GRIO AND 1993 MAGNETIC NOBTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Missouri coordinate system, east zone (transverse Mercator) 1000 meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue 1927 North American Datum (NAD 27)

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



COMPLIES WITH U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY S. FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVE AND THE DIVISION OF GE MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURA A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS



TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH CEMETERY

Location: 14088 Clayton Road Town and Country, Mo. 63017 Owner:
Trinity Lutheran Church
14088 Clayton Road
Town and Country, Mo. 63017

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 20Q140351

Legal Description: 11.14 acres, part of Lot 6 of John Buford's Estate, Survey 936, extending 235 feet on Clayton Road. And 3.65 acres, a tract in SE quarter of fractional Section 24, Twp 45, R 4. Part of Lot 6 of John Buford's Estate, beginning at NE corner of Lot 6.

Description: 14.79 acres.

Trinity Lutheran Church, a modern, triangular, salmon-colored brick building, stands in the southeast corner of the intersection of Clayton Road and Highway 141. Behind the church, school, playground, and expansive parking lot, lies the open, sunny lawn of Trinity Cemetery. It has a four-foot wrought iron fence across its north (parking lot) side. Square brick pillars topped with limestone caps and balls stand on either side of the entrance. A gravel drive leads from the entrance straight east to the back of the cemetery.

On the north side of the gravel drive, tombstones stand in straight rows running north and south and facing east. Tall, square, marble and granite monuments, each with a distinctive cap, stand between granite blocks and slanted granite markers. Older tombstones have decorative carving: a Bible, a crown, open gates, and vines, swags, or flowers around their borders, but the traditional Victorian images are absent, because the cemetery is too young.

The open lawn on the south side of the gravel drive contains flat markers flush to the ground. One large maple tree stands in the middle of the south lawn. Three tall maples stand near the wrought iron fence on the north side of the entrance. A narrow woods screens the north and east side edges of the cemetery, and the south side is open all the way to the highway.

History and Significance: established 1899.

In 1899 eighteen German farmers who lived along Clayton Road near Stringtown, north of Ballwin, organized the Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Congregation. Some of them had been members of the Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church at Des Peres, and others had been members of the Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Church in Ellisville. They may have taken their corn and wheat to Isaac Wood's Mill on Woods Mill Road north of Conway Road.

In 1899 The trustees of the Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Congregation purchased 14.79 acres for a church and cemetery on the southeast corner of Clayton Road and Woods Mill Road. The congregation dedicated their small frame church on April 22, 1900.

From the beginning the church provided a parochial school. The pastors who served the congregation taught the pupils, until 1940 when St. Louis seminary students took over teaching the school. In 1946 the school closed because the number of students was down to nine.

Reverend Gustav Schupmann served Trinity longer than any other pastor, beginning his 35-year pastorate in 1917. In the early 1950s when the Missouri Synod adopted the common confession of doctrine of the American Lutheran Church, Pastor Schupmann decided to leave the Synod. Much conflict arose within the congregation over whether to follow Pastor Schupmann or remain in the Missouri Synod. Families were split over the issue, and church members erected large signs along Clayton Road publicizing the dispute. *Life Magazine* photographed the signs for an article in the May 25, 1953, issue called "Religious War." Sightseers caused a traffic jam on Clayton Road. Half of the congregation held Sunday worship services on the lawn. Finally a court decided that the church property belonged to Trinity Lutheran Congregation of the Missouri Synod. Pastor Schupmann and his followers joined the Orthodox Lutheran Conference and then the Wisconsin Synod, and they established Trinity Lutheran Congregation of the Wisconsin Synod on Kehrs Mill Road.

Trinity Lutheran Congregation of the Missouri Synod grew, as some of the farms in the area turned into subdivisions. In 1956 the parochial school reopened. A new church building was begun in 1956 and completed in 1963. The congregation, which had been a small group of farmers in the late 1950s, grew to over 800 members, as the intersection of Clayton Road and Woods Mill Road became the exact center of St. Louis County population in 1980.

The quiet little cemetery behind the church had its first burial in 1901, Sophie Hoffmann, aged 23. Burials started at the highest point in the cemetery, next to the entrance on the west side of the cemetery, nearest the church. For many years, a wrought iron cross marked a grave near the bottom, eastern, edge of the undeveloped south side of the cemetery. That grave, outside the consecrated area of the cemetery, was for a sixteen year old girl who became pregnant and was made to confess her sin before the congregation. She committed suicide and was buried beyond the pale.

Sources:

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 22-23.

Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County, Vol. II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p. 1897-1899.

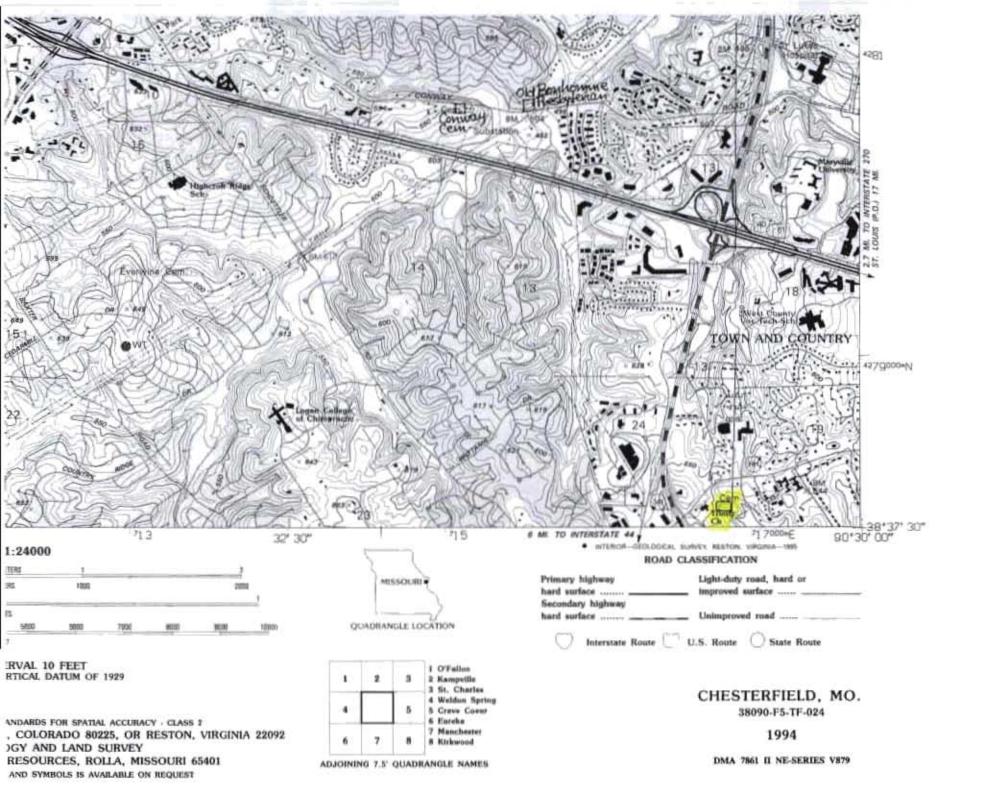
Thomas. William L.; *History of St. Louis County, Missouri, Vol. I;* St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 207-209, 259.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Book 114, p. 137.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Book 140, p. 90.

Unpublished history at Trinity Lutheran Church.

Conversation with Betty Myles, Trinity Lutheran Church.







UNION BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY

Location: 17233 Church Rd. Chesterfield, Mo. 63017 Owner: Union Baptist Church of Chesterfield 17033 Church Rd. Chesterfield, Mo. 63017

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 19V520028, 19V610097.

Legal Description: 1 acre in Section 13, Twp 45, R 3.

Located along EW centerline, 208.77 feet W of centerline of Section 13.

1 acre 104 feet W of centerline of Church Road.

Description: 2 acres.

At the end of Church Road, on the top of a steep and wooded hill, sits the modern, brown frame Union Baptist Church, overlooking the valley which is crawling with huge new mansions in amorphous subdivisions.

At the west end of the large asphalt parking lot that lies in front of the church, a broad concrete staircase leads up to the open cemetery on the crest of the hill. A row of pointed cedar trees and some yews screen the cemetery from the parking lot. The cemetery is well maintained. Some graves are marked with yuccal plants or rose bushes.

The tombstones face east and are clustered in family groups along the ridge of the hill. An ancient oak stands at the peak of the hill, in the center of the cemetery. The grave markers are granite blocks and slanted pillows and heart shaped monuments. In between these granite monuments stand white marble military issue tabletstones for U.S. veterans. Older graves are marked with worn marble tabletstones, homemade concrete markers, and fieldstones. At the back of the cemetery stands an old white wooden cross inscribed: "Mother A. Booth."

History and Significance: established 1868.

The Union Baptist Church Cemetery began as the Colored African Baptist Graveyard, long before the church began. On February 15, 1868, James and Polly Ellis and Philip and Clara Winston sold one square acre to the Colored African Baptist Church of St. Louis County, Missouri, for \$30.00, for use as a cemetery.

The Ellises and the Winstons were among the slaves brought to the Wildhorse Creek area by pioneer settlers from Virginia. After the Civil War, black families became sharecroppers or tenant farmers, living on land owned by their former slaveowners. Black families such as the Ellises, the Winstons, the Wests, the Washes, and the Browns purchased their own farmland as soon as they were able.

The African Baptist Church Graveyard appears in Julius Pitzman's Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri, published in 1878. But the graveyard was left out of the Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri, published in 1909, possibly because the graves were not well marked and because local land owners neglected to mention it. By then James Ellis owned 46 acres on Bonhomme Creek, and he had sold the 42.41 acres surrounding the graveyard to Alice Young. The Plat Book shows J. W. West owning 22.26 acres abutting the

graveyard on the east.

William West had given the 22.26 acres to his son, John, and the Wests allowed a little one room log cabin next to the cemetery to be used as a church and school. Because the building was used for a school, in 1949 when many small local school districts were consolidated into the Rockwood School District, the new district claimed the land as school property.

Over the many years since 1868, the fortunes of the Colored African Baptist Church waxed and waned. By 1910 it was no longer meeting. Instead people attended the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church on Wildhorse Creek Road. Then in the 1920s church meetings were held in a brush arbor built from poles and tree limbs, covered with leaves, leaning against Polly Ellis's house. Church services were held in people's houses and in various vacant log cabins in the area.

In 1922 the little group including Wests, Fraziers, Ellises, and Davises purchased half an acre next to the cemetery from Henry Jefferson, and in 1925 they built a little stone church and named it Union Baptist Church. The first pastor, Reverend R. Fletcher, commuted out from St. Louis on the train to preach twice a month. Someone from the church met him at the station with a horse and buggy and took him to the church. After the service he had dinner at a church member's house, and he was taken to the station to catch the evening train. Reverend Fletcher preached at Mount Pleasant Baptist Church on alternate Sundays when he was not preaching at Union Baptist Church.

During the 1930s, Union Baptist Church grew and Mount Pleasant Baptist church declined, until finally the members of Mount Pleasant Baptist Church joined Union Baptist Church. The Union Baptist Church congregation built a larger church in 1942. Reverend M. L. Cole, the beloved pastor of Union Baptist Church from 1948 to 1970, played the trumpet and his daughter played the piano, and together they started the choir. The next permanent pastor, Reverend Clarence J. Lovejoy, did much to renovate and expand the church.

Then in 1977 the church was destroyed by fire. The small congregation staggered under the blow, but began holding church services in the Rockwood School District's Head Start Building at the foot of Church Road. The Fiddmont Singers, a talented gospel group made up of Doris Frazier and family and church members, gave gospel concerts. Members of the congregation took in contributions of money and material. They struggled over the ownership of the land. And finally, in 1984, the congregation held its first services in the new modern frame church, on land that was donated, an acre from Reverend Cole, and an acre by the Monsanto Fund, next to the old cemetery.

The people who are buried in the little cemetery at the crest of the long hill lived their whole lives on that beautiful Missouri hill, looking out, over the tall grass, the tall oak trees, and Aunt Polly's Creek, to the valleys and hills beyond.

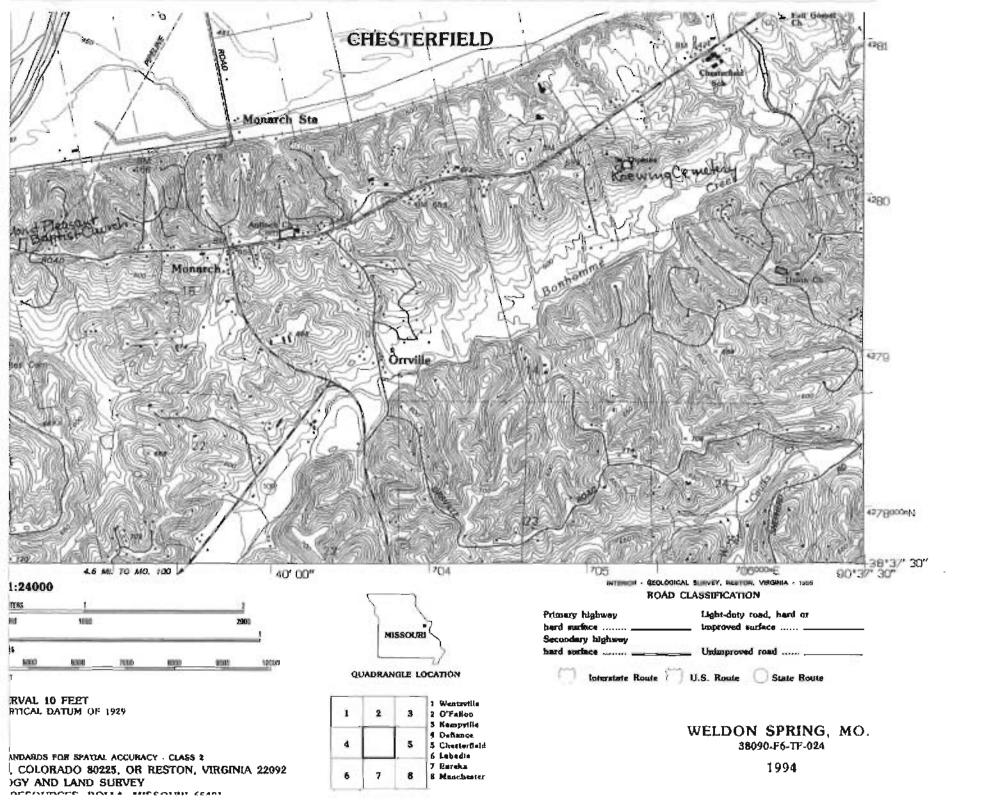
Sources:

Pitzman, Julius; Atlas of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri; Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1787. p. 35.

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 14-15.

Sutton, Cynthia and Doris Frazier; "From Whence We've Come...;" Unpublished manuscript, 1993. p. 36-72, 110.

Conversations with Clifford and Doris Frazier.







UNITED HEBREW CEMETERY

Location: 7701 Canton Ave. University City, Mo. 63130

Owner:
United Hebrew Congregation of St. Louis
7701 Canton Ave.
University City, Mo. 63130

Endowed.

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 16K310852

Legal Description: 26.38 acres in Section 33, Twp 46, R 6.

Lot 21 of Bellemont Place Subdivision, Canton Avenue. Mount Olive Cemetery.

Description: 26.38 acres.

A low wrought iron fence surrounds this large rectangular cemetery on the corner of North and South Boulevard and Canton Avenue. Tall sweet gum trees and maples stand just inside the fence, right next to the sidewalk, and their red and yellow leaves collect along the fence in the fall. It reminds one of a New England town square.

One enters the cemetery at the back, on Canton Avenue, through a massive, modern, Art Deco stone entrance wall with wrought iron gates on either side of a tall, streamlined pylon. In the center of each wrought iron gate is a large Star of David. Just inside the entrance sits the low modern yellow brick caretaker's house and equipment garage. The asphalt drive leads straight to a grassy island containing a tall flagpole and continues off from the island toward the four directions of the compass. The back part of the cemetery, west of the flagpole, contains newer granite markers, gray, black, red, and pink, all in straight rows running north and south. Among the granite blocks stand a few modern granite arches, symbolizing marriage. From this back (west) part of the cemetery one can see that the cemetery is actually L-shaped, and the undeveloped west and north sides are fenced with chainlink.

If one turns and travels east through the center of the cemetery, under the colonnade of tall oaks, elms, and maple trees, one passes straight rows of tombstones running north and south on the north side of the main drive and an open lawn with scattered tombstones on the south side of the main drive. Beautiful tall trees shade the lawns on both sides of the main drive: oaks, maples, pines, firs, chestnuts, elms, ashes, cedars, magnolias and sweet gum trees. Driveways lead off perpendicular to the main drive, dividing the cemetery into square sections.

The oldest part of the cemetery is at the east end of the main drive, near the original entrance. The original entrance is a simple, wide, double gate in the wrought iron fence along North and South Boulevard. A sidewalk inside the old entrance gate curves to the north and to the south from the gate. The monuments on the south side of the main drive are newer, because that is where the original two story chapel stood. The second story of the chapel served as a residence for the superintendent of the cemetery, but John Castulik, the superintendent for many years beginning in 1914, had nine children, so he moved his family into a frame house close to the chapel. Both buildings were torn down when the new caretaker's house was built in 1960.

The oldest grave markers stand in the northeast corner of the cemetery, beginning from North and South Boulevard back almost to the flagpole. Those grave markers include white marble tabletstones, draped marble columns, marble obelisks, broken columns entwined with fruit or vines, square marble columns with architectural features topped with fineals or draped urns, and gray granite blocks, granite columns topped with urns, granite sarcophagi, and low slanted markers. The carving on the marble and the granite stone is uniquely sophistocated, with extra decoration and detail. The urns, the flowers, the drapes, the Hebrew inscriptions are lush and beautiful.

Behind the first perpendicular drive on the north side of the cemetery, an open area contains nothing but a tall, marble, draped column topped with an urn and four old marble tabletstones and three newer ones, all in a straight row. The old stones are from the original United Hebrew Cemetery on Jefferson Avenue. The remains from that cemetery are buried in the open area around the row of markers. The tall monument reads: "This monument erected by the United Hebrew Congregation is dedicated to the memory of those whose remains were transferred from the Burial Ground on Jefferson Avenue to this Mount Olive Cemetery on Sunday, June 6, 1880. 5640." (The year according to the Hebrew calendar.)

History and Significance: established 1855.

The first Jews to immigrate to St. Louis came from Bohemia in the Austrian Empire and from Prussia, Bavaria, Wertemberg, and Baden in the German Confederation. By the late 1830s there were enough who felt strongly about their religion to hold religious services at different homes, stores, or in rented rooms, especially on holy days. As in the Catholic religion, a sacred burial place was so important that a Jewish congregation usually established a cemetery before building a synagogue.

In the spring of 1839 a group of men organized the United Hebrew Congregation at the home of H. Marx on Locust Street, and they elected A. Weigel president. That same year a German Jew died in St. Louis and his body had to be taken to Cincinnati to be buried in a Jewish cemetery. So on May 30, 1840, 33 men pledged \$207 to purchase a burial ground, and on July 24, 1840, Nathan Abeles and Casper Weinberg purchased a small lot at Jefferson and Chouteau for the cemetery. On November 4, 1843, Abeles and Weinberg transferred ownership of the cemetery the United Hebrew Congregation, and it became known as the United Hebrew Cemetery.

In 1854, because of personality clashes, some United Hebrew members broke away and organized a separate congregation named Adas Jeshurem. Members of the new congregation purchased six acres for their own cemetery on Spring Avenue, way out in the country, just north of the Mount Olive House, on Olive Street Road. In August of 1855 the two congregations reunited, Adas Jeshurem went out of existence, and on August 13, 1855, the cemetery at Mount Olive was deeded to the United Hebrew Congregation.

As with all the small early cemeteries in St. Louis, the United Hebrew Cemetery at Jefferson and Chouteau, in the city, filled up quickly, especially during the cholera epidemic of 1849. So in 1856 members of the United Hebrew Congregation began using the Mount Olive Cemetery, though gradually at first, because it was so far west, and because the roads were so bad that horses had a terrible time pulling a hearse up the hill at Spring Avenue when it was a sea of mud.

Aaron Gershon, the secretary of the United Hebrew Congregation, served as the first superintendent of Mount Olive Cemetery, continuing in that position for over fifty years. He

laid out the cemetery with gravel walks, flower beds, and borders of shrubbery, surrounded by a wrought iron fence. Just inside the main gate on Spring Avenue (now North and South Boulevard) stood a two-story chapel. Inside the chapel bodies were prepared for burial according to Orthodox Jewish tradition, and Gershon lived upstairs.

In 1867 the City of St. Louis prohibited new burials in the United Hebrew Cemetery at Jefferson and Chouteau, and finally in 1880 all the old graves were removed from the old cemetery and reinterred in a special section of the Mount Olive Cemetery. A dedication ceremony took place on June 6, 1880. It began with a parade of carriages from the Hebrew Free School at 623 Locust Street out to the cemetery. Special fares on the Olive Street streetcars allowed over five hundred people to enjoy the beautiful day in the country.

In 1914 John Castulik became the caretaker of the cemetery. At first he and his family lived upstairs over the chapel, but he had nine children, so a large frame caretaker's residence was built near the chapel. Castulik's daughter, Rita, cares for the cemetery today.

In 1929 the United Hebrew Congregation purchased twenty acres west of the original cemetery tract from Barbara Streicher. The Joyce Surveying Company, landscape engineers for many of the commercial cemeteries, laid out the roadways through the new part of the cemetery. Architect Benjamin Shapiro designed the new Art Deco entrance wall and gates on Canton Avenue in 1939. He had designed the classical entrance at Chesed Shel Emeth in 1927, the Art Deco entrances at Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol in 1931, and the Art Deco entrance at New Mount Sinai in 1932. The new entrance at Mount Olive Cemetery was donated by I. E. Millstone.

In 1960 the cemetery board changed the cemetery's name to United Hebrew Cemetery, to end confusion with Mount Olive Cemetery, the old Catholic cemetery off of Lemay Ferry Road in south St. Louis County.

In 1962, David Millstone of Millstone Construction Company, the son of the man who donated the new entrance in 1939, donated and constructed the modern yellow brick ranch style caretaker's house and equipment garage near the main entrance on Canton Avenue at the back of the cemetery. That same year the old chapel and frame caretaker's residence near the front of the cemetery on North and South Boulevard were torn down to make room for more graves.

In the 1870s the United Hebrew Congregation had become a Reform congregation. Thus the two oldest Jewish cemeteries, New Mount Sinai, on Gravois Road in south St. Louis County, and United Hebrew Cemetery on North and South Boulevard in north St. Louis County, are both Reform Jewish cemeteries. United Hebrew Cemetery is open to anyone of the Jewish faith and to his or her spouse. A rabbi must be present at all burial services.

Sources:

Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County, Vol. II*; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p. 1738-1739.

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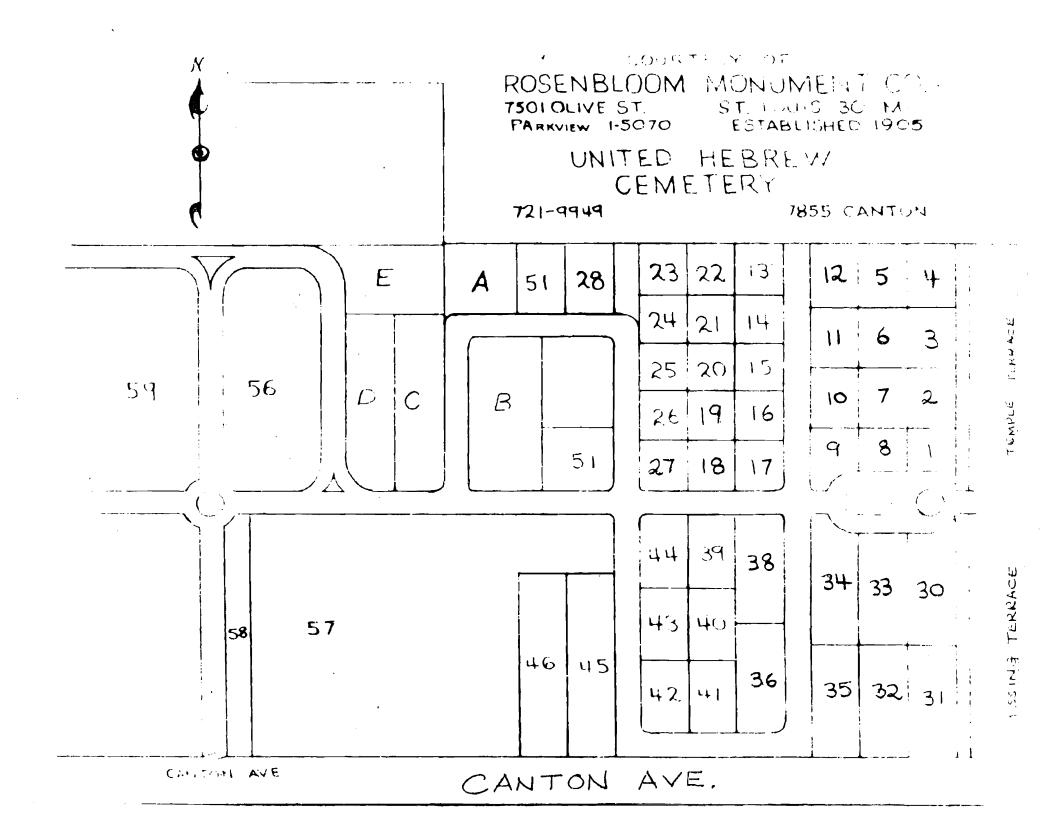
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1982. p. 67-76.

Hamilton, Esley; Historic Inventory: United Hebrew Cemetery, Mount Olive Cemetery, 1993. Hamilton, Esley; *The Cemeteries of University City;* The Historical Society of University City, 1998. p. 10-12.

The Temple Light; United Hebrew newsletter, May 19, 1939. Conversation with Janet Alpert Pearlstein, United Hebrew Temple.







VALHALLA CEMETERY

Location:

7676 St. Charles Rock Rd. St. Louis, Mo. 63133

Endowed.

Owner:

National Securities Company of St. Louis

7600 St. Charles Rock Rd.

St. Louis, Mo. 63133

St. Louis Crematory & Mausoleum Co.

same address

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 15J210037, 15J240111, 16J540038

Legal Description: 136.26 acres in Survey 2570, Section 27, Twp 46, R 6.

Valhalla Cemetery Subdivision, including Sections 30 through 39.

1.45 acres in Survey 2570, Twp 46, R 6. (St. Louis Crematory and Mausoleum.)

Beginning at the S line of St. Charles Rock Rd. and the E line of a 3 foot road.

Description: 137.71 acres.

This large lawn-park cemetery is laid out with open lawns and park-like vistas through the center and an especially open, expansive greensward leading up the center hill to the Valhalla Mausoleum and the Chapel of Memories. Beyond the Valhalla Mausoleum, to the south, and rising up the larger hill, to the east, are rustic winding roadways; tall, stately trees; and a variety of granite markers, beneath the trees, in patterns of rows which follow the contours of the land.

As you drive down into Valhalla from St. Charles Rock Road, a long landscaped boulevard with a tall flagpole stretches before you. This is the Field of Honor, where U. S. servicemen who died serving their country are buried without cost. To the right is a low, modern, brick office building with a flat roof. In the center of the first open, park-like section there is a large, paisley-shaped pool with a waterfall cascading over limestone rocks at one end. In the center of the pool is an island on which stands a tall spruce tree and a tall, white marble Christ with outstretched arms. On the hill directly above the pool sits a stripped Classical, Bedford stone receiving vault with a flat roof and bronze and glass doors. The receiving vault is surrounded by handsome granite block markers of Chinese families.

On the next hill, at the center of Valhalla Cemetery, a long straight walk leads up the center of the wide, open memorial lawn, emphasizing the starkness of the massive, stripped Classical Bedford stone Mausoleum at the top of the hill, designed by Sidney Lovell of Chicago in 1916. From the front the Mausoleum is symetrical, with long, plain wings with six bays of narrow, vertical, stained glass windows stretching out on either side, with a stone cornice along the edge of the flat roof. A taller, massive section projects from the center, with four massive Doric columns supporting the deep cornice and flat roof of the portico. There are huge bronze double doors in the center and a large stained glass window on either side of the doors. The Art Deco Chapel of Memories was added to the west side of the Mausoleum in 1921. It projects at an angle so as not to break the spell of the Classical front of the Mausoleum. In front of the Chapel of Memories is a circular drive, which has a center

lawn containing a rectagonal reflecting pool with a life-size statue of Christ at one end.

Inside the Valhalla Mausoleum and the Chapel of Memories are patterned marble floors, ornate skylights, stained glass windows, marble walls, large colored marble columns, classical bronze statues, and lighted bronze and glass columbarium niches. Projecting at an angle from the back, a large semi-circular addition, made in 1969 and 1975, has hallways radiating like the spokes of a wheel, with floor to ceiling picture windows at the ends, each looking out onto nature and life-sized statues.

Woods surround much of the perimeter of Valhalla Cemetery. At the back of the cemetery lies a large flat meadow. Tall metal towers carrying power lines intrude across the southern edge of the meadow and the cemetery. In one corner of the meadow, beside a creek, a straight, narrow concrete path leads through a section belonging to the Chinese Merchants Association. Along bothe sides of the path are small granite markers, flush to the ground, with names and dates carved in Chinese.

Other unusual monuments at Valhalla include the Gandy monument, a six-foot tall tree stump carved in gray granite, with smooth patches carved as if the bark had been removed from the tree, and names and dates of members of the Gandy family are carved in those smooth patches. Nearby the Schafer monument stands, a large granite angel standing in front of an eight-foot high granite cross. The most memorable monument is the ten-foot high red granite cross in memory of Amanda G. Caulfield. On one side is carved:

Our mother worked for years as a maid during the 1930s Great Depression Seven days a week, five dollars a week, to raise two boys.

Life was simple then, no welfare programs.

The whole family worked or they didn't eat.

She never gave up - never complained.

No load too heavy - no burden too great -

To raise her two young boys.

This monument stands to express our most sincere appreciation and gratitude for what our mother sacrificed for us at all times during her life. Later in life her sons were in a position to purchase her a home, make her financially secure, visit her often.

Ka'ua l'ke ka'ua ha'lahi aka oko'a pehea nui.

We knew we'd miss you, but we didn't know how much.

Thank you, Mom. Fondest Aloha.

On the other side of the huge red granite cross is carved:

This monument is dedicated to the memory of our mother and millions of mothers across the U.S.A. from the 1930s Great Depression, who endured, during this difficult period of America's history.

How do you thank these mothers?

You have to feel it inside, every day, for the rest of your life.

Monument erected by Thomas L. Caulfield

Thomas Caulfield was a successful insurance executive who lived in Hawaii.

History and Significance: established 1911.

Valhalla is the birthplace of the modern cemetery movement. It represents a transition away from the Victorian rural cemetery design. Valhalla Cemetery was established in 1911 by the men who promoted the lawn-park and the memorial park landscape design and who went on to found Forest Lawn Cemetery in Los Angeles. At Valhalla, C. B. Sims tried out his ideas of pre-need sales; perpetual care endowment funds established using life insurance formulas; large, elegant community mausoleums; and cemeteries which are beautifully maintained parks with classical sculpture and references to happy and eternal life rather than sorrow or death.

Charles Blackburn Sims, originally a lawyer from Chicago, became involved in cemeteries while working in the bond department of a large bank in Mobile, Alabama. He established Pine Crest Cemetery there in 1905. He came to St. Louis, where, in 1911, he incorporated the National Securities Company of St. Louis with Charles S. Marsh, vice president of the Bankers Trust Company of St. Louis. The National Securities Company of St. Louis purchased almost 200 acres on the streetcar line on St. Charles Rock Road from the Hanley Road Real Estate Company, in 1912, and hired E. R. Kinsey, a landscape engineer, to lay out Valhalla Cemetery with gently winding roads and open lawns blanketing the hills.

In January of 1912 the National Securities Company of St. Louis deeded Valhalla Cemetery to the Valhalla Cemetery Association. The two groups shared a business office in the National Bank of Commerce, downtown, for several years, one group managing the endowment funds, and the other group managing the cemetery.

C. B. Sims created the American Necropolis Company, Experts in Cemetery Origination. American Necropolis furnished engineers, superintendents, and sales managers on commission, for new or financially troubled cemeteries. In addition to Pine Crest and Valhalla, Sims founded Greenwood Cemetery and Lincoln Cemetery in Montgomery, Alabama; Peach Tree Hills in Atlanta: Mount Hope Cemetery in St. Louis; Fair Lawn Cemetery in Decatur, Illinois, and Valhalla Cemetery in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In 1913 his American Necropolis Company purchased Oak Lawn Cemetery in Seattle and reorganized it as Washelli Cemetery, and he took over the nearly bankrupt Forest Lawn Cemetery outside of Los Angeles.

Also in 1913 Hubert L. Eaton, a college friend of Charlie Marsh, came to work for the American Necropolis Company, selling cemetery lots, door to door in St. Louis. Recognizing Eaton's persuasive sales ability, Sims and Marsh sent him to California as sales manager for Forest Lawn. Applying Sims' philosophy of pre-need sales, uniform perpetual care funds, and memorial park landscape design; Eaton was able to turn around the fortunes of Forest Lawn. Beginning in 1916, Eaton gradually bought out the interests of Sims and the American Necropolis Company. Eaton went on to make Forest Lawn the fantastic tourist attraction that it is today.

In 1916 Sidney Lovell, an architect from Chicago, designed the great Valhalla Mausoleum on the hill at the center of the cemetery. Inside one sees evidence of C. B. Sims' philosophy that an ideal cemetery overcomes sorrow with beauty and uplifting references to virtues such as Love, Courage, Truth, and Knowledge. Lovell designed other large mausoleums in the St. Louis area, the Oak Grove Mausoleum, with St. Louis architect Tom Barnett, and the Mount Hope Mausoleum.

In 1921 a crematorium and the Chapel of Memories were added to the Valhalla Mausoleum. The mausoleum contains over 5,000 crypts and the columbarium contains over

14,000 niches. In 1923 the owners of Valhalla sold the western 42 acres, along Hanley Road, to Earl and Dale Stanza who established Oak Grove Cemetery.

Also in the 1920s the Chinese Merchants Association purchased part of Section 18 at the back of Valhalla Cemetery. The Chinese Merchants Association assigns the graves and performs the burials for those interred in their section. Confucian Chinese believe it is important to be buried with ones ancestors, so, at a later date, family, friends, or members of the Chinese Merchants Association returned and exhumed the bones of their loved one and returned them to China.

During the late 1930s Clifford Zell, Sr. acquired part ownership of Valhalla Cemetery. Over the years his family increased their interest and involvement in Valhalla, and today the cemetery is owned and operated by Zell's grandsons.

Sources:

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Company, 1909. p. 78-79.

Benz, Doris, and Barbara Ann Windt; History of Normandy; 1973. p. 52-53.

Conversation with Clifford Zell III, owner of Valhalla Cemetery.

Correspondence from Dave Daly, owner of Evergreen Washelli Cemetery, Seattle, 1997.

Correspondence from C. B. Sims, pres., American Necropolis Co. Washelli Cemetery, 1912. *Gould's St. Louis Directory*, 1914. p. 2440-2441.

Seattle City Directory, 1915. p. 321.

Hancock, Ralph; *The Forest Lawn Story;* Los Angeles: Academy Publishers, 1955. p. 49-54. *Valhalla News;* Milwaukee, Wisc., 1925. p. 3-4.

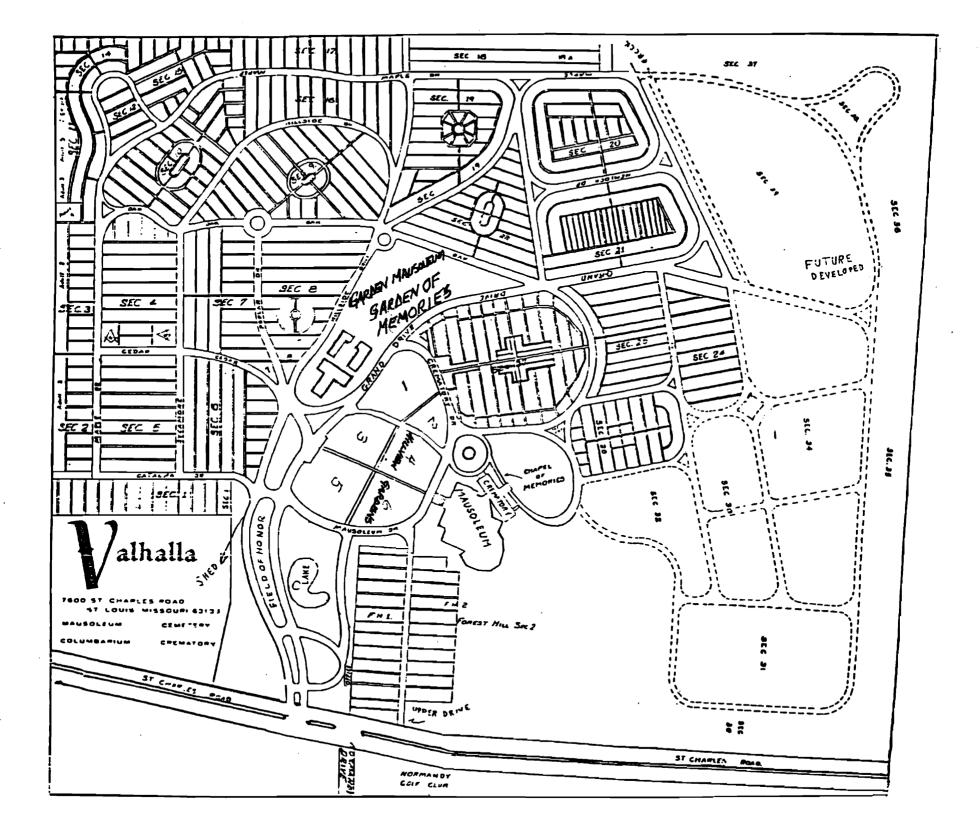
St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Book 289; p. 461.

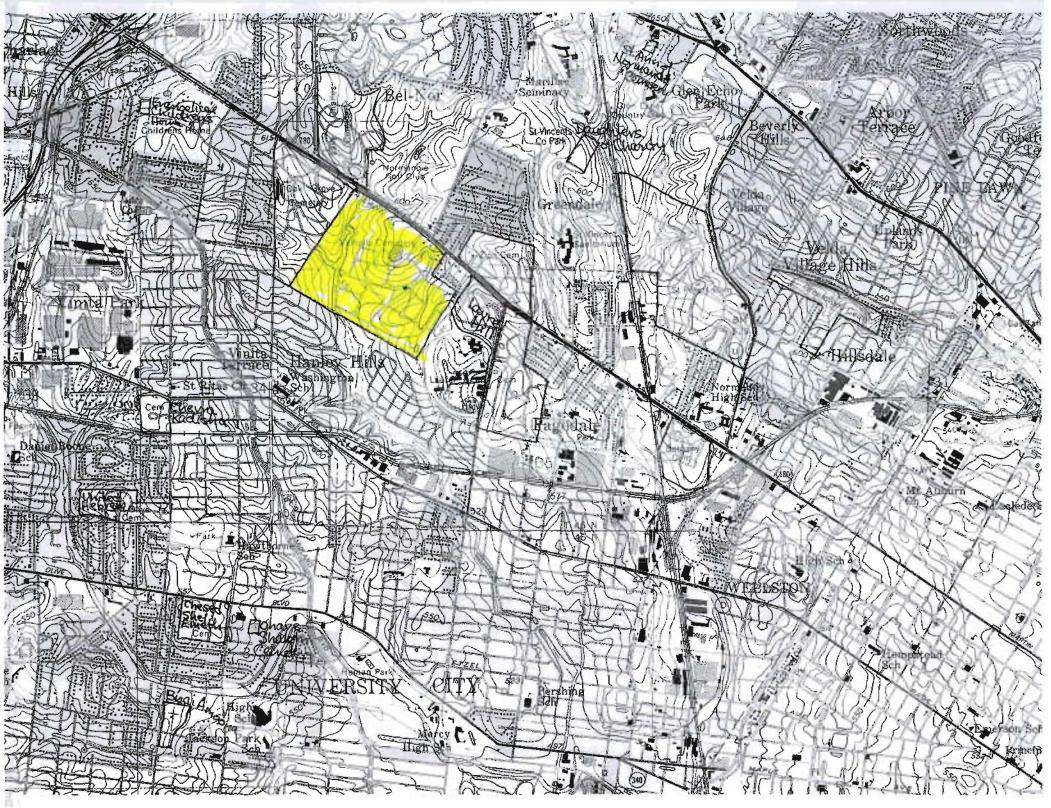
St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Plat Book 6; p. 73.

Articles of Incorporation, National Securities Company of St. Louis, June 17, 1912.

Valhalla Cemetery Association Meeting Minutes and Bylaws, June 19, 1912.

"Bones of Chinese to Be Sent Home;" St. Louis Post Dispatch; November 17, 1928.













WASHINGTON PARK CEMETERY

Location: 5500 James S. McDonnell Blvd. Berkley, Mo.

Owner:
Parks Inc.
200 S. Bemiston Ave.
Clayton, Mo. 63105

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 13K630014, 13K630146

Legal Description: 38.85 acres in Survey 656, Twp 46, R 6.

Part of Lot 5 of Llewellyn Brown Estate Partition.

Description: 38.85 acres.

Washington Park Cemetery is a large, rural, lawn-park cemetery. Its old winding asphalt and gravel roadways meander around and over the hillsides, under the constant roar of arriving and departing airplanes to the north. A white board fence runs along the perimeter, along Natural Bridge Road on the south and James S. McDonnell Boulevard on the west. A tall wrought iron gate marks the entrance near the south end of James S. McDonnell Boulevard. Inside the gate stands a two-story shingle Craftsman style house with a gable roof. The house is painted salmon pink. It was used as an office, but it is now boarded up. A small sign on the house reads "Museum and Chapel."

The deep, western and southern sections of the cemetery, along Natural Bridge Road and James S. McDonnell Boulevard, are well maintained; the grass is mowed and the gray and pink granite block markers lie in rows running north and south and facing east. Huge, lovely trees provide shade here and there, over the open, sunny hills. The trees include a colonnade of tulip trees and ginkos, locust trees that must be two hundred years old, oaks, maples, cottonwoods, linden trees, ashes, pines, catalpas, and cedar trees.

As the roads lead through the cemetery to the north and east, to the back, the cemetery becomes overgrown. A dense woods has grown up around the tombstones, some places are thick with poison ivy and tall thistle plants. Here and there families have cleared paths to their loved ones' graves to decorate them with artificial flowers and American flags.

Besides the granite block markers, Washington Park Cemetery contains white marble military issue markers for U. S. veterans, a tall square granite monument with a star on top, a tall Celtic cross, a large block monument with the bust of William Herbert Fields on top, some homemade cast concrete markers, wooden crosses, and several graves that are scraped and covered with clean white gravel. One lot is surrounded by a low white wire fence and contains a granite bench as well as several tombstones. Some graves have irises or yucca plants or rose bushes planted at their heads.

From the top of the hill near the entrance, across the interstate highway to the north, a barren hillside is visible where graves are being removed from the old north half of Washington Park Cemetery, for the expansion of the Lambert-St. Louis Airport runways.

St. Louis directories show no entries for Washington Park Cemetery from 1953 to 1965. It went through a reorganization during that time. Harlin Brown purchased Washington Park Cemetery in 1955. Interstate 70 cut through the cemetery in 1955; Sections 1 through 12 lie south of the highway; Sections 13 through 17 lie north of the highway. Joseph Hauer died in 1956, at the age of 83; and Andrew Watson died in 1958, at the age of 90.

Starting in the 1970s Washington Park Cemetery received much negative press coverage. In 1972 the *St. Louis Post Dispatch* reported that the City of St. Louis paid owners Harlin Brown and Manuel Lasky \$1,009,000 for 8.74 acres on the north side of Interstate 70 for airport expansion, in spite of an appraisal that valued the land at \$657,000. In 1980 the *St. Louis Globe Democrat* reported that the medical examiners for St. Louis and St. Louis County had ordered undertakers to bury indigents in wooden coffins instead of plastic bags or cardboard boxes, after the skeletal remains of an indigent man (with his identification in his wallet in the pocket of his trousers) were found at Washington Park Cemetery. The article claimed that Washington Park buried most of the City's indigents and was paid \$95 for each burial.

In 1986 Harlin Brown transferred ownership of the cemetery to his secretary, Virginia Younger. By 1990 Younger was having difficulty managing the cemetery. In August the *St. Louis Post Dispatch* reported that cemetery employees were unable to help families find the graves of their loved ones in the unkempt, weed-filled cemetery. The *Post* reported that the cemetery was being investigated for dumping bodies in unmarked graves and reselling the caskets. State Attorney General William Webster joined the investigation, and the *Post* reported that people were paying for tombstones that were never delivered to the cemetery. In September people began protesting at Washington Park, and Virginia Younger admitted that "something has gone haywire" at the cemetery. In January 1991 Attorney General Webster sued Younger for fraud, because she had buried bodies in the wrong place and failed to provide headstones that relatives had paid for. Younger committed suicide, shooting herself at her home in Normandy.

St Louis County sold Washington Park Cemetery (the 39 acres south of Interstate 70) to Ron Kuper and Charles Clardy for \$3500, the unpaid taxes. Kuper publishes the *Watchman Advocate* a daily publication of real estate and legal notices, and Clardy is an attorney. Kuper told the *Post Dispatch* that the cemetery contains 55,000 graves.

In 1992 the City of St. Louis condemned the north half of Washington Park Cemetery for the Metrolink light rail route and for airport expansion. Since 1993 the City has paid to remove 14,000 bodies from the north half of Washington Park. The lucrative contracts, for several thousand bodies each, used federal funds to reinter bodies at cemeteries which have perpetual care: Memorial Park Cemetery, Lake Charles Cemetery, Oak Grove Cemetery, and St. Peters Cemetery. Washington Park Cemetery has been designated as a significant cultural site, and an archaeologist supervised all exhumations.

History and Significance: established 1920.

In the spring of 1920 Andrew H. Watson, a lawyer and court reporter, and Joseph J. Hauer, a member of the St. Louis Real Estate Board, established Washington Park Cemetery, a large, commercial, rural, lawn-park cemetery with a perpetual care endowment. During the era when many of the great commercial lawn-park cemeteries began, Watson and Hauer established Washington Park to serve African Americans. Commercial cemeteries were segregated until the civil rights laws integrated them in the 1960s. From 1920 until the 1960s Washington Park was a prestigious cemetery for blacks.

The cemetery comprises Lot 5 of the partition of Llewellyn Brown's Estate, part of John Brown's Spanish land grant. On April 29, 1920, Hattie M. and Bert H. Lang sold the 75 acres to Sylvester J. Voss, and Voss sold the land to the Washington Securities Co. the same day. Andrew Watson and Joseph Hauer incorporated Washington Securities Co. as a real estate trust, to own the cemetery land and to manage the endowment funds that would provide for the perpetual care of the cemetery. Watson and Hauer hired G. D. Joyce to design Washington Park Cemetery and lay out the winding roadways, one named Washington Drive and one named Lincoln Way. The Joyce Surveying Company, made up of brothers William, John, and G. D. Joyce, called themselves "Cemetery Engineers," and they designed many commercial cemeteries including Memorial Park Cemetery, Lakewood Park Cemetery, Lake Charles Cemetery and Laurel Hills Cemetery.

Watson and Hauer placed large advertisements for Washington Park Cemetery in the *St. Louis Argus*, the black weekly newspaper, all summer long that first year. The ads featured a photograph of the superintendent's lodge, and the ads invited people to "Visit this Beautiful Park --- Grounds Open Daily for Inspection. Drive out Natural Bridge Road to Brown Road, or Take the Kirkwood-Ferguson Car to Carson Road --- Automobiles to Grounds Meet All Cars Every Sunday Afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock." The ads describe Washington Park Cemetery as a "Garden Cemetery...with Perpetual Care and Maintenance." The ads stress the importance of pre-need purchase of a cemetery lot. Finally, the September 10th advertisement invites the public to the Elks Outing at Washington Park Cemetery, on Sunday, September 12th, where there would be refreshments, music, baseball, and speeches.

The advertisements must have been successful, because during the 1920s, '30s, and '40s the south half of Washington Park, Sections 1 through 12, filled with the burials of prominent African American St. Louisans: Luther McBride, a surgical Jacket maker in 1925; William Herbert Fields, the founder and National Grand Master of the Ancient United Knights and Daughters of Africa in 1929; John Feugh, a curator at the Missouri Botanical Garden in 1939; Dr. James Breedlove, a physician in 1940; Lillian Vanderburg, a beloved teacher in 1941; Charles H. Brown, a school principal in 1941; and Dr. Thomas Curtis, a dentist and civil rights leader in 1943.

Watson and Hauer hired George W. Mitchell as the superintendent of Washington Park Cemetery. Mitchell lived in the superintendent's lodge near the Brown Road entrance, and he supervised the maintenance of the cemetery and the digging of the graves.

In 1950 the City of St. Louis closed its last municipal cemetery at 59th and Fyler to make room for the Hampton Gardens Apartments. The City contracted with Washington Park Cemetery to reinter black indigents there. The white indigents were reinterred at Mount Lebanon Cemetery. In 1952 the old Wesleyan Cemetery at Hanley and Olive was moved to make room for a National Supermarket. The black bodies were reinterred at Washington Park Cemetery, and the white bodies were reinterred at Memorial Park Cemetery.

Sources:

Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1909. p. 78-79.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Plat Book 16, p. 21-22.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Book 483, p. 75; Book 493, p. 414; Book 472, p. 622; Book 491, p. 514; Book 8010, p. 989; Book 10301, p. 66 and 69.

St. Louis City Directories at the Missouri Historical Society (1920-1968.)

St. Louis Argus, June 18, 1920 through September 10, 1920.

St. Louis Post Dispatch, Obituaries, April 5, 1958; Oct. 6, 1956; Oct. 7, 1956.

Missouri Historical Society Bulletin, Vol. XIII, No. 2; Jan. 1957. p. 203.

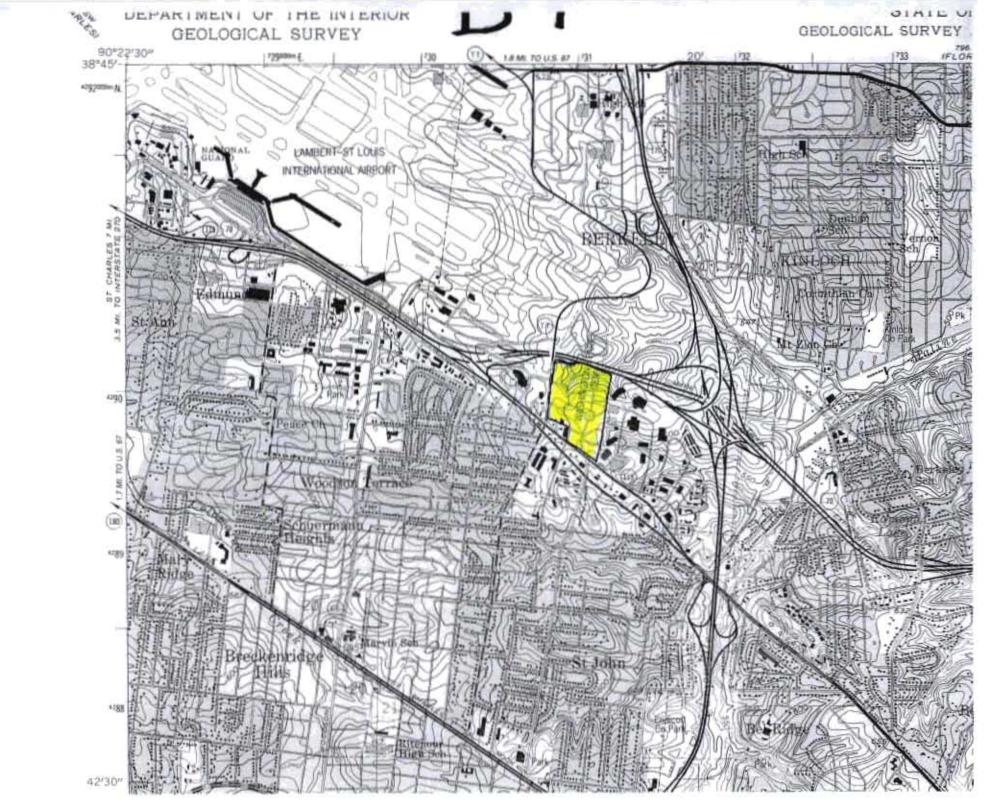
"Washington Park Cemetery," a manuscript from the Lambert-St. Louis International Airport Planning and Development Office.

McKoy, Kathy; "Afro-American Cemeteries in St. Louis;" *Gateway Heritage*; Missouri Historical Society, 1983. p. 30-37.

Primm, James Neal; Lion of the Valley: St. Louis, Missouri; Boulder, Colorado: Pruett Publishing Co., 1981. p. 495-496.

Missouri Historical Society Newspaper Clipping Files: Cemeteries, Washington Park Cemetery.

Globe Democrat Morgue, St. Louis Mercantile Library: Washington Park Cemetery.







ZION CEMETERY

Location: 7401 St. Charles Rock Rd. Pagedale, Mo. 63133

Endowed.

Owner:
German Evangelical Zion Congregation
Cemetery
7401 St. Charles Rock Rd.

Pagedale, Mo. 63133

Legal Description: 41.33 acres in Survey 2759, Twp 46, R 6.

Located S and E of Wellston Hills Subdivision.

St. Lo. Co. Loc. No.: 15J310489, 16J640523

(page key I, also in Survey 2775.)

And the NW part of Lot 1 of Hoke Estate Subdivision.

Description: 47.63 acres.

Zion Cemetery was established by a German Evangelical Church. It is a rural cemetery, not a churchyard. Its winding asphalt roadways, complimenting the contours of the land; the variety of Victorian monuments, including footstones and coping; the tall trees throughout, including sycamores, oaks, elms, maples, locusts, pines, firs, spruces, the ubiquitous cedars, and flowering magnolias; and the woodland backdrop around the perimeter; all suggest a Rural cemetery landscape design.

One enters the cemetery in the center of the frontage on St. Charles Rock Road, opposite the northern terminus of Pennsylvania Avenue. At the entrance stand three staggered pairs of square, polished, red granite gateposts with decorative pink caps. On either side, the shorter, outside pairs of columns support curved sections of ornamental wrought iron fence. East of the entrance, a tall, limestone wall stretches along St. Charles Rock Road, and a chainlink fence stretches west from the entrance.

Just inside the entrance, on either side of the center roadway, large, grassy, oval, hilltop sections contain the older and fancier monuments. Right there, on the corner of the right-hand hilltop section sits a twenty foot high monument to the Woodmen of the World. It is a large, polished, gray granite block with dentals and eggs and darts under a deep cornice around the top, and two giant tree stumps on top of that. It was erected in 1912 and has shields and ribbons and olive branches articulating names and Latin inscriptions. There are many individual Woodmen of the World tree stump markers throughout the cemetery. There are fancy granite columns with architectural details and polished surfaces, there are marble angels and mourning women, and columns crowned with urns and columns crowned with draped urns.

A small family mausoleum of large lumpy granite blocks with a gabled granite roof sits under a sweet gum tree on the west side of the older, western, hilltop section. It has polished granite Corinthian pillasters on either side of its ornate bronze door, with a milk glass window in the door and one on the back of the mausoleum. It was erected in 1902 for John Cordes and August Jasper. A little boy is the only one interred within.

Remains from the Holy Ghost Cemetery in the city were reinterred in the southeast corner of the cemetery, near St. Charles Rock Road. There is a public potters field in this section also. Among the old marble tablets in this section sits a homemade conglomerate crystal rock cross.

In the back, east, corner of the cemetery, near the woods, a small, brick, Jacobethan cottage with limestone articulating the door and windows serves as the office.

History and Significance: established 1883.

This cemetery was founded by the Zion German Evangelical Church, one of the many churches in this area belonging to the German Evangelical Synod of North America, the American branch of the Prussian State Church.

The Zion German Evangelical Church was organized in 1869 in the hall of a market house at Montgomery and 18th Street. In 1872 the church moved to Benton and 20th Street. From there it was just a few blocks to the street railway that went out St. Charles Rock Road.

One of the earliest street railways in St. Louis County was the horse-car line on St. Charles Rock Road, from the city limits to Lucas and Hunt Road. In the 1890s it was electrified and extended all the way to the Missouri River, and in 1904 the Highway Bridge carried it over the river to St. Charles. The St. Charles cars stopped at Wellston, Glen Echo Junction, Eden Seminary, Bethany Cemetery, St. Vincent's Insane Asylum, Zion Evangelical Cemetery, the Normandy Golf Club, the splendid private residence built by Joe Lucas, the German Protestant Orphans Home, the branch to Bridgeton, a stop near the Fee Fee Cemetery, and the Baptist Orphans Home. What a road to non-profit institutions!

The Zion Evangelical Cemetery, sometimes called Gott's Aker, was purchased and its winding roadways laid out before the streetcar line extended past Lucas and Hunt. The first burial was in 1883.

In 1912 the Woodmen of the World dedicated the large monument near the entrance to Zion Cemetery. The Woodmen of the World, a fraternal organization, guaranteed its members a prepaid burial, including a distinctive gravemarker in the shape of a sawed-off tree trunk or a stack of logs. The Woodmen of the World began in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1890. It was a popular way to provide for burial, especially through the Depression, and the distinctive gravemarkers are found in most local cemeteries. The Woodmen of the World is still an active life insurance society. It also provides hospital benefits, disaster relief, orphan care, and services for immigrants and youth.

In 1916 remains from the Holy Ghost Cemetery on Arsenal Street, between Compton and Louisiana, were reinterred at Zion Cemetery and at St. Peter's Cemetery. Holy Ghost Cemetery was the oldest German Evangelical cemetery in St. Louis. It dated from 1845, and it was sometimes called Reverend Picott's Cemetery, or "Old Pickers." Today, Roosevelt High School stands on the original site of Holy Ghost Cemetery.

The Zion Evangelical Church moved into a new church at 5710 North Lindbergh in Florissant in 1970, and the old church burned to the ground sometime after that.

Zion Cemetery contains over 10,000 burials and over 4,000 markers. It is maintained by a superintendent employed by the congregation.

Sources:

Scharf, J. Thomas; *History of St. Louis City and County*, Vol. II; Philadelphia: Louis Everts & Co., 1883. p. 1734.

Thomas, William L.; *History of St. Louis County, Missouri*, Vol. I; St. Louis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911. p. 229, 285, 286.

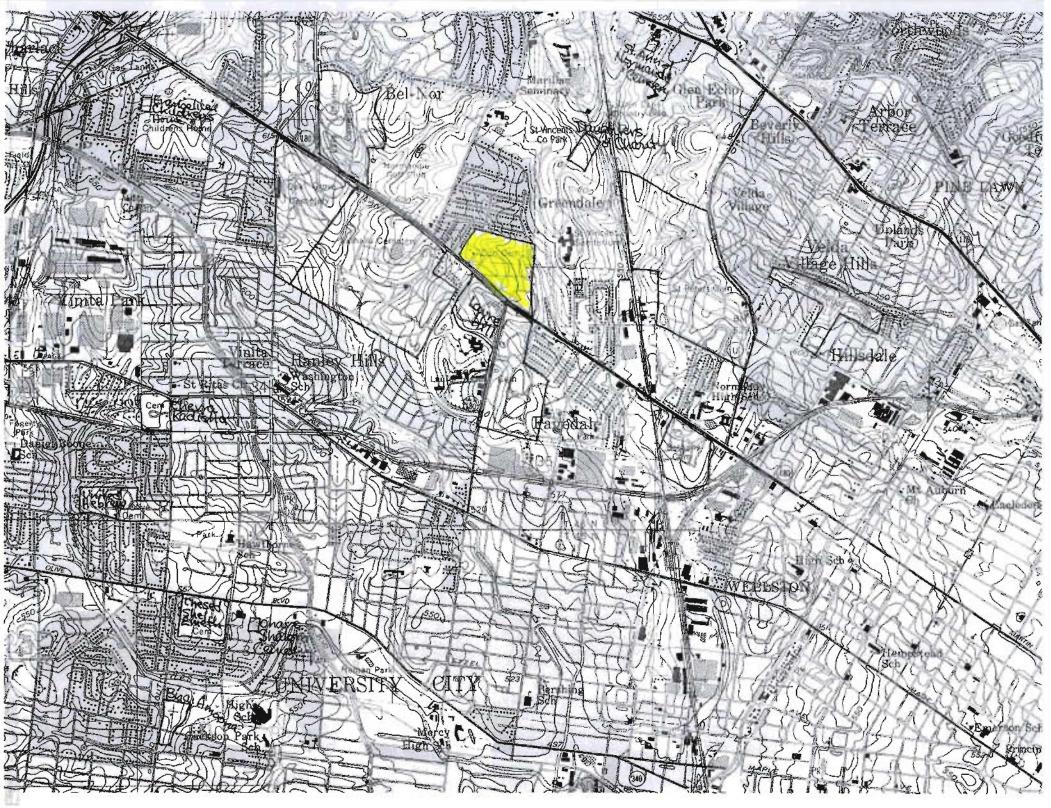
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Plat Book of St. Louis County, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Company, 1909. p. 42-43, 78-79.

Benz, Doris, and Barbara AnnWindt; History of Normandy; 1973. p. 53.

Conversation with Dennis Wisniewski, Superintendent.

Fraternalism and Woodmen of the World: A Brief History; Woodmen of the World/ Omaha Woodmen Life Insurance Society; 1988.









ZION LUTHERAN CHURCHYARD

Location:

12075 Dorsett Road

Maryland Heights, Mo. 63043

Owner:

Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church of

Maryland Heights

12075 Dorsett Road

Maryland Heights, Mo. 63043

St. L. Co. Loc. No.: 14O640322.

Legal Description: 3.03 acres in Section 22, Twp 46, R 5.

Description: 3.03 acres.

The modern, red brick Zion Lutheran Church stands close to the road on the north side of Dorsett Road, just west of Metro Boulevard. Behind the church lies a lovely, old, square churchyard, with marble tabletstones, square columns topped with urns, and granite block markers and low slanted pillow markers lying in straight rows running north and south and facing east. The oldest gravemarkers, in the southwest corner at the top of the hill, have German inscriptions and are carved with clasped hands, flowers, doves, lambs, Bibles, cala lilies, an urn draped with a garland of flowers, a small figure holding a scroll, and a cairn draped with flowers.

Trees border the north and east edges of the cemetery, and the parking lot borders the south and west edges of the cemetery. Tall oaks, Chinese elms and bushy cedar trees shade the south and west sides of the cemetery.

Across the parking lot from the west side of the cemetery stands the small, brick, one-room, parochial schoolhouse built in 1889 and moved back from the road when Dorsett Road was widened.

History and Significance: established 1883.

On October 13, 1869, a number of German Lutherans, members of Immanuel Lutheran Church on Warson Road near Olive Street Road, met to organize a Christian parochial school for their children. They thought that Immanuel's school was too far from their farms which lay along Dorsett Road and Fee Fee Road, west of Immanuel Lutheran Church.

They recorded this rationale for a new school:

The Necessity of This School

- 1. Children gather in their school years the treasures for life and old age. Spiritual treasures are needed because we are destined not only for temporal, but also for eternal life. Such spiritual treasures cannot be obtained in "Free" public schools.
- 2. It becomes our duty, since our parents provided this treasure for us, to provide it also for our children.
- 3. Love for our children demands Christian training. That love will be the right kind of love only when we and they "love God above all things, and our neighbors as ourselves." Our children are our neighbors more so than any other human beings.

They purchased school books and hired a teacher. The school opened in a slave cabin on the Kinker place on New Dorsett Road, one mile west of the present church, on November 17, 1869. In 1872 the fathers built a log cabin school on McKelvey Road near Dorsett Road and named it the Evangelical Lutheran School U.A.C. (Unaltered Augsburg Confession.)

The various teachers were installed by the pastor of Immanuel Lutheran Church, and classes were discontinued during the summer due to increased farm work. In 1875 The teacher began teaching English two or three time a week.

Then on January 1, 1883, the families whose children attended the Evangelical Lutheran School U.A.C. separated from Immanuel Lutheran Church to form Zion Lutheran Church. They purchased three acres on Dorsett Road for \$150.00, for a church and cemetery.

The first burial in the cemetery was that of Friedrich Klemann on July 30, 1884, before the church was built. The first section of the cemetery was laid out in straight rows across the top of the hill. Cemetery lots in Row 1 cost \$12.00 for members, and \$18.00 for non-members. In Rows 2 and 3 they cost \$10.00 and \$15.00 respectively. The cost for opening a grave was \$4.00 for an adult and \$2.00 for a child.

The congregation dedicated its white frame church in front of the cemetery on Dorsett Road on May 12, 1885. The members built a parsonage next to the church in 1888; and they built a one-room, red brick schoolhouse next to the parsonage in 1889.

Zion Lutheran Church completed a basement church in 1949 and tore down the white frame church in 1951. The congregation dedicated its present modern, red brick church on February 21, 1960. The old brick schoolhouse from 1889 was moved back from the road, closer to the cemetery, when Dorsett Road was widened in 1981.

Sources:

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