

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

### National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

#### 1. Name of Property

historic name Charbonier Bluff  
other names/site number St. Stanislaus Farm, La Charbonniere

#### 2. Location

street & number Charbonier Road  not for publication  
city or town Hazelwood  vicinity  
state Missouri code MO county St. Louis code 189 zip code 63031

#### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

  
Signature of certifying official/Title Claire F. Blackwell Date 9 August 1995  
Deputy SHPO  
Missouri Department of Natural Resources  
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	Signature of the Keeper _____	Date of Action _____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): _____	_____	_____

Charbonier Bluff

Name of Property

St. Louis County, Missouri

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	4	buildings
5	8	sites
0	7	structures
0	0	objects
5	19	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

LANDSCAPE/natural feature

DOMESTIC/village site

FUNERARY/graves burials

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

LANDSCAPE/conservation area

AGRICULTURE/agricultural field

TRANSPORTATION/air-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls wood: weatherboard

asphalt

roof asphalt

other steel

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Charbonier Bluff  
Name of Property

St. Louis County, Missouri  
County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**  
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**  
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**  
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**  
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

- Previous documentation on file (NPS):**
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
  - previously listed in the National Register
  - previously determined eligible by the National Register
  - designated a National Historic Landmark
  - recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
  - recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHAEOLOGY  
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

**Period of Significance**  
(8,000 B.C. - 1,400 A.D.)

1720 - c. 1855

**Significant Dates**

1804 (Lewis & Clark)  
1819 (Long Expedition)

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)  
N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

Late Woodland - Emergent Mississippian

**Architect/Builder**

N/A

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

UM-St. Louis Archaeological Survey

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**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of Property c. 240 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	15	726810	4299810
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	15	727260	4299800

3	15	728000	4299280
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	15	727510	4298630

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Christy Love

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date March 1995

street & number 3170 Charbonier Road telephone (314) 837-3619

city or town Florissant state MO zip code 63031

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name 1. St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation

street & number 41 South Central Avenue telephone (314) 889-3357

city or town Clayton state MO zip code 63105

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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Charbonier Bluff  
name of property  
St. Louis County, Missouri  
county and State

Description

Charbonier Bluff is a promontory located on the Missouri River (See photos 20 and 21). It is one of the highest points in St. Louis County, Missouri and has been significant from prehistoric times to present day. Charbonier Bluff offers a vantage point for the observer which is unique in the region, with views of the entire surrounding area, including the bluffs of the Mississippi River to the north, the city of St. Charles, Missouri to the southwest, and the Gateway Arch in downtown St. Louis to the southeast. The Charbonier Bluff is typical of the steep hills which follow the Missouri River upriver from its confluence with the Mississippi near Alton. The bluff line ceases to follow the course of the Missouri at Charbonier Bluff, and the terrain adjacent to the river becomes low-elevation flood plain from here (photos 8, 9, 11). This dramatic change in topography, as well as the height of Charbonier Bluff, combined to make it a landmark from an early date. It was also distinguished historically by the exposed coal seam at its base. In prehistoric times, Indians chose to establish permanent camps at Charbonier Bluff, in contrast to the temporary special function camps at other locations along the bluffs. Charbonier Bluff may have also played a significant role in those times as a mortuary site. Charbonier Bluff was first surveyed in 1797 as Survey 276, a parcel of land of approximately 500 acres that encompassed the entire bluff. Although the area has passed through various owners since 1797, the integrity of the bluff and its landscape have survived. Since prehistoric times and the navigation/exploration period of the 18th and 19th centuries, there has been little change in the natural feature, except that the Missouri River has moved away from the base of Charbonier Bluff, where it has been replaced by the drainage of Aubuchon and Cowmire Creeks (photos 15 and 16). The bluff is currently owned by five individuals and corporations. The southern third, once part of St. Stanislaus Seminary, is now owned by the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation and administered by the Missouri Department of Conservation. Adjacent to this is the fourteen-acre property of Mrs. Robert Nelson, which includes a house and a barn. A parcel of a little over one acre is set within the park property and is owned by the Federal Aviation Administration. North of the park property are two tracts owned by the McDonnell Douglas Corporation, while the northern third of the area being nominated is owned by the Love Land and Cattle Company.

Charbonier Bluff is a high cliff of soft sandstone and loess soil rising 655 feet above the Missouri River (photo 14). Loess soil consists of a loosely formed soil and vertical sections of clay, sand, sandy loam and sometimes fine gravel. These deposits can be frequently seen clearly along the courses of the streams, where they often appear in a vertical cliff formation, such as that of Charbonier Bluff.<sup>1</sup> This bluff area would also be described in modern soil-survey terms as a menfro silt loam with slopes of five to forty-five percent depending on

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the area of the bluff property.

The trees in the wooded portions of the bluff are varieties of oak, hickory, ash, maple, sassafras, persimmon, and dogwood. Honeysuckle bushes are also common. The oldest and largest trees are the oaks, located primarily on the higher ground. They are in part virgin forest. By the river banks, cottonwoods and willows are common.

Charbonier Bluff is also part of the carboniferous system, which is largely developed in St. Louis County. The bluff represents the middle portion of this "Coal Series." B. F. Shumard described the section of the bluff in 1855, listing the types in descending order:

- |           |   |        |
|-----------|---|--------|
| No. 1. -- | Slope, covered by soil and trees, . . . . .   | 60 ft. |
| No. 2. -- | Rough, light gray compact limestone, in masses,<br>embedded in clay, . . . . .        | 6 ft.  |
| No. 3. -- | Light-colored, impure fire-clay?. . . . .   | 6 ft.  |
| No. 4. -- | Hard, compact, light bluish gray, hydraulic<br>limestone, in uneven masses, . . . . . | 2 ft.  |
| No. 5. -- | Yellow, argillaceous shale, with ochreous stains,                                     | 8 ft.  |
| No. 6. -- | Purple, sandy shale, with fine micaceous particles<br>disseminated, . . . . .         | 13 ft. |
| No. 7. -- | Bluish, argillaceous shale, . . . . .   | 46 ft. |
| No. 8. -- | Dark greenish and reddish fossiliferous shale, . .                                    | 6 ft.  |
| No. 9. -- | Dark sandy shale, . . . . .   | 8 ft.  |
| No.10. -- | Seam of coal, . . . . .   |        |

The compact limestones of the above sections (Nos. 2 and 4) abound in fossils, and they are usually well preserved. The most common species are Chonetes mesoloba, Productus costatus, P. punctatus, P. splendens, P. Wabashensis, Spirifer lineatus, Fusulina clyndrica, and remains of Crinoidea. The dark shale, at the base of the section (No. 8), is also filled with fossils, chiefly Chonetes, of the following species, recently described by Drs. Norwood and Pratten, of the Illinois Geological Survey: C. Verneuilliana, C. Smithi and C. mesoloba.<sup>2</sup>

The Missouri River changed its course in the 1850s, covering over the coal seam, but prior to that time, the coal seam was often noted by geologists, explorers, and inhabitants of the area.

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Shumard was informed that its thickness was about eighteen inches. The original name of the bluff, "La Charbonniere," presumably named by the early French explorers and inhabitants of this area, means "coal seam" in French.

Charbonier Bluff commands a dramatic view of the surrounding area. The bluff is located on a bend in the Missouri River from which direct views of the City of St. Charles, seven miles to the southwest, the bluffs of the Mississippi to the north, as the Mississippi joins the Missouri fourteen miles downstream from Charbonier Bluff, and a direct view of the Gateway Arch in downtown St. Louis, about twenty miles away. Seen from downriver, Charbonier Bluff is the only identifiable geographical feature along the Missouri River before reaching St. Charles, Missouri (photos 1 and 2).

Charbonier Road runs along the eastern and southern boundaries behind the bluff area. The Road makes an almost perfect boundary to this bluff feature. At the base of this bluff, the east branch of Cowmire Creek forms its western boundary until the creek empties into the Missouri River, which completes the natural boundary of the feature (photos 16 and 18).

Both contributing and noncontributing sites, buildings, and foundations, dating from prehistoric times to the twentieth century, lie within the boundaries of the Charbonier Bluff nomination. These sites and structures are briefly described here in their historic and current condition, and they are also identified on the accompanying map and photos.

### Prehistoric Resources

Several significant prehistoric sites are located on the Charbonier Bluff property. They are identified by numbers assigned by the Archaeological Survey of Missouri. The bluff escarpment adjacent to the Missouri River provided interment conditions for the Native Americans, who are thought to have regarded such sites as ideal for the "leap" or transition to the next world. DeSmet's Mound is a burial site which was first discovered by the Jesuit Seminary students in 1837 and is known to have been partially excavated in the nineteenth century (photo 10). After this preliminary investigation, the Jesuits built a chapel on the mound, ruins of which remain. This mound dates from the Mississippian Period (A.D. 800-1400). Within the same site area (23SL608)<sup>3</sup> numerous other burial mounds remain undisturbed. An unnumbered and unnamed platform mound has been identified 140 meters southwest of the village site (23SL609)<sup>4</sup>. This is believed to date to the Mississippian Period.

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Charbonier Bluff and its immediate environs attracted Native American settlement as well as provided typical sites for mortuary practices. The location was not only the highest point in the region, permitting a strategic view of the entire countryside, but also the rich, well-drained soil would have attracted the later agricultural-based populations. A village site (23SL609)<sup>5</sup> is situated on a terrace just east of the confluence of Charbonier Creek with the Missouri River (photo 18). It dates to the Emergent Mississippian or Early Mississippian period. Pottery and fire cracked chert suggest that fire hearths, cooking pits, and storage pits may exist at this site and that it may have been a village occupied on a seasonal basis; during the winter this the lower elevation next to the Missouri River (440-450 feet) would be a more protected area. A second village site (23SL634)<sup>6</sup> is situated higher up the bluff, at an elevation of 560-580 feet (photo 5). It has yielded pottery and artifacts of the type produced during either the Middle or Late Woodland Periods. This village site also indicates that it was probably occupied on a seasonal basis, during the summer. The site would have provided good drainage, fewer water-associated insects, and other benefits during those months.

Judging from preliminary field survey and testing, the following archaeological sites will undoubtedly yield information in the future that will demonstrate their significance, but for now they are cited and located on the accompanying map only for reference. A Late Woodland habitation camp (23SL369) is located at an elevation of 430 feet and is considered a seasonal habitation. Site 23SL610 is a Middle Archaic through Early Woodland site located on a shelf at 500 to 550 feet. Site 23SL611 is located at 620 to 640 feet and contains artifacts from the Dalton and Middle Archaic periods (Seen in Photograph 3). Site 23SL635 is located at an elevation of 610 to 630 feet. Site 23SL636, located at an elevation of 630 feet, yielded artifacts of a possibly temporary camp.<sup>6</sup> Within site 23SL608, previously mentioned for its burial mounds, evidence has been found of long-term habitations from the Middle to Late Archaic periods.

Historic Resources

St. Stanislaus Seminary, a Jesuit institution located from 1823 to 1972 on a tract just east of here, began its presence on Charbonier Hill in 1886, when Jeremiah W. Clemens leased a tract of 5 acres for 999 years (photo 22). Other acquisitions followed, and they were developed as a retreat and recreation area for the seminarians. A chapel was built in 1936 on top of the previously mentioned DeSmet's Mound. The foundation of the chapel still exists (photo 10); it measures 20'x30' and overlooks the Missouri Bottoms at the edge of Charbonier Bluff. The

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recreation area became known as the "Charbonniere Villa," and it included a dormitory, a dining room, and a swimming pool, which have all been removed. Two chapel sites, including the DeSmet Mound chapel, and a meditation trail leading to a religious grotto were also constructed. The foundation of one chapel, a stone footpath bridge, and the retaining wall of the grotto still exist (photos 11, 12, 13). The Chapel and Retreat were used until 1972, when the St. Stanislaus property was sold to Community Savings Service Corporation.

A radar tower is located on a 1.139 acre parcel of property set within the former St. Stanislaus tract, the rest of which is now owned by the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation (photo 7). This parcel occupies the highest point of the bluff. On it, a fenced area protects a one-story building as well as the tower, which is more than two hundred feet high. An easement permits a private road from the tower location to Charbonier Road. Both the easement and the site itself were purchased by the Federal Aviation Administration in 1975. The radar tower and adjacent fence and building are non-contributing features of this district.

On the McDonnell Douglas property to the north of the former St. Stanislaus tract, a concrete foundation remains from the unfinished house of Walter Maschmidt, abandoned in the 1930s (photo 6). The foundation site measures 26'x51 feet. Two other foundations nearby are probably also from this unfinished construction project. One measures 40 feet four '4" and 13'7".

Other features in the area covered by the Charbonier Bluff nomination include the buildings on the Robert J. Nelson property at 3845 Charbonier Road: a two-story frame house, a wash house and a barn with red asphalt siding (photo 19). These buildings all date to the ownership of Michael Benoist, from 1878 to 1909. Michael Benoist built the house and barn probably circa 1885-1890. The house became known as the Laramie House after it was purchased by the Leon Laramie family in 1909.

Three roads on the Charbonier Bluff property are features to be mentioned, although they are not well-enough documented to confirm their significance to this nomination. The original route of Charbonier Road started at the northern border of the boundary of this nomination and went in a northwest direction to the bluff area of the property. The road then turned south and then southeasterly to join the present-day Charbonier Road near the Nelson property. The road continued to the present downhill stretch of Old Charbonier Road, at the southeast corner of the

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district being nominated. The road then meandered northwest along a route similar to the present road into the bottoms. The original Charbonier Road was lined with flowering plum trees, and some still exist along the old route. The original Charbonier Road was abandoned in favor of the existing Charbonier Road in this century after automobile traffic became a more important factor. The other road on this Charbonier Bluff property is an Army Corps of Engineers road (photo 4). It was built during the Second World War as a transport road to take supplies to the Missouri River to load onto barges. The path of the road still exists, but is merely a footpath now. A third roadbed, visible only as a depression in the ground, lies on the north border of the McDonnell-Douglas property. It extends from present-day Charbonier Road to Aubuchon Creek.

NOTES

1. H. H. Krusekopf and D. B. Pratapas, Soil Survey of St. Louis County, Missouri (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1923), p. 536.
2. B. F. Shumard, "Description of a Geological Section on the Mississippi River from St. Louis to Commerce," First & Second Annual Reports, Geological Survey of Missouri, Jefferson City, Missouri, 1855, pp. 175-176
3. Joe Harl, et al, Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey of Accessible Portions of the Missouri River Basin in St. Louis, St. Charles, Franklin, Warren, Gasconade and Montgomery Counties, Missouri (St. Louis: Division of Continuing Education -- Extension, University of Missouri, 1989), map following p. 54 and text p. 55.
4. Ibid, p. 55.
5. Ibid, map following page 110, and p. 111.
6. Ibid, map following page 110, and pp. 114-115.
7. Ibid, map following page 110, and pp. 111-112, 115

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Charbonier Bluff

name of property

Description

St. Louis County, Missouri  
county and State

Materials

foundation concrete

roof synthetics: vinyl

NUMBER OF RESOURCES

Buildings

Contributing none

Non Contributing 4

radar tower building

Nelson House

Nelson barn

Nelson wash house

Sites

Contributing 5

2 Indian village sites winter & summer

2 burial mounds

natural feature: Charbonier Bluff

Noncontributing 8

5 sites of Indian special function camps

Sites 369, 610, 611, 635, and 636

3 old roads

Corps of Engineers road

old Charbonier Road

unidentified road

Structures

Contributing 0

Noncontributing 7

3 Maschmidt foundations, concrete

Radar tower

chapel foundation

footbridge

grotto

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Description

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Materials

foundation      concrete

roof              synthetics: vinyl

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Charbonier Bluff

Statement of Significance, with notes

name of property  
St. Louis County, Missouri  
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Summary

The Charbonier Bluff is significant under Criterion A for Exploration/Settlement and Criterion D for Archaeology. Historically, "La Charbonniere," meaning "coal hill," was once one of the most familiar landmarks along the lower Missouri River and was described in many of the journals of early explorers and geologists exploring the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. Also, the once remarkable exposed coal seam located at the base of the Bluff served as a source of readily available fuel for early river traffic and settlers. The period of significance 1720 to c. 1855 is based on the earliest documented mention of the important coal feature of the Charbonier Bluff (1720) to c. 1855, when the period of river exploration began to wane and the Missouri River channel changed -- moving away from the bluff and covering the coal seam. Archaeologically, the bluff was an important camp/village site for Native American Indians including those of the Dalton, Archaic, Woodland, and Emergent Mississippian eras. Two village sites have been identified, one on the bank of the river and the other farther up the bluff. Indians of both the Middle-Late Woodland Period and the Emergent or Early Mississippian Periods occupied these sites. The period of significance, 8,000 B.C. to 1,400 A.D., spans the years of the aforementioned Native American Indian eras in this location. Additional buildings, sites and structures located on the bluff are listed at this time as non-conforming; they have not been fully documented and do fall outside of the areas of significance.

With the exploration of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, Charbonier Bluff was described in many of the journals of explorers and geologists ascending the Missouri River. It was described not only for the bluff feature rising above the surrounding landscape but also for the remarkable surface coal seam visible at the base of the bluff on the edge of the Missouri River. The French were the earliest explorers of the Mississippi and Missouri, so it is logical that they would name this bluff, calling it "La Charbonniere," meaning "coal hill" or "coal seam."<sup>1</sup> Although it is not familiar to many Missourians today, the hill called Charbonier was once one of the most familiar landmarks along the lower Missouri River. The exposed coal seam proclaimed the mineral wealth of the Louisiana Territory to explorers, pioneer settlers, and early geologists. Charbonier Bluff is thus historically significant under National Register Criterion A for its association with the exploration and settlement of Missouri.<sup>2</sup> The bluff is also significant in the area of archaeology.<sup>3</sup> Two village sites have been identified here, one on the bank of the river and one farther up the bluff, that are likely to yield important information about the area's prehistory. The bluff is thus significant under National Register Criterion D.

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### Charbonier Bluff in Pre-History

Archaeological studies show that Charbonier Bluff was an important camp/village site for Native Americans dating from the Dalton (8000-7000 B.C.), Archaic (7000-1000 B.C.), Woodland (1-900 A.D.), and Emergent Mississippian/Mississippian (800-1400 A.D.) eras. Several sites would be considered special function camps, but two sites indicate villages occupied on a seasonal basis between the higher ground and the lower terrace on the east side of Charbonier Creek, at the confluence of the creek with the Missouri River. The Indians of the Middle-Late Woodland Period and the Emergent or Early Mississippian Periods occupied these sites, alternating between the blufftop area in the summer and the areas beside the river in the winter.<sup>4</sup> Indian burial mounds have also been identified in the St. Stanislaus Park portion of Charbonier Bluff.<sup>5</sup> A "pyramidal" mound was identified at the base of the bluff; it was similar in shape to early Mississippian platform mounds.<sup>6</sup> A second mound was found on the blufftop above this location. The Jesuits built a small chapel on this mound, which has become known as "DeSmet's Mound," after Father Pierre DeSmet, one of the original founders of St. Stanislaus Seminary and a famous religious missionary to the American West.

### Early Explorers of the Missouri River

As early as 1720, Pierre F. X. Charlevoix mentioned the coal feature of Charbonier Bluff in his Letters to the Duchess of LesDiguieres.<sup>7</sup> Nicolas de Finiel also referred to the bluff and the coal in his Account of Upper Louisiana in 1797.<sup>8</sup>

In Lewis and Clark's expedition up the Missouri, they mention passing "a remarkable Coal Hill on the Larboard Side, called by the French Carbonere" in their journal on May 16, 1804.<sup>9</sup> Lewis and Clark were just the first of many explorers of the Missouri to note the bluff as a striking natural feature. Zebulon Pike located Charbonier Bluff on the map he made in 1806.<sup>10</sup> John Bradbury in 1809-1811, Stephen Long in 1819-1820, and Edmund Flagg in 1838 took note of both the bluff's height and its coal deposit.<sup>11</sup> Edmund Flagg described the bluff in his journal of 1838: "Upon the right shore of the Missouri, not far above Florissant, is situated La Charbonniere, a name given to a celebrated coal-bank in a bluff about 200 feet in altitude and about twice as long. The stratum of coal is about a dozen feet in thickness and lies directly upon the margin of the river: the quantity of the bank is said to be immense. . .<sup>12</sup>

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As steamboats fueled by coal joined the river travel, they often stopped at Charbonier Bluff to obtain fuel for their steamboats. Major Stephen Long piloted one of these, the Western Engineer, which was notable for its design in the shape of a serpent; the coal smoke spewed from the serpent's mouth, which terrified the Indians.<sup>13</sup>

Toward the 1850s, as the period of river exploration began to wane, the Missouri River also began to change its course, moving away from the bluff and covering over the coal seam, leaving the lower part of Cowmire Creek as a record of its previous channel.

### Early Settlement

In 1797, when other early grants of land were being made around St. Louis, Charbonier Bluff was granted to Joseph Griffin. The boundaries of this grant were surveyed in a shape much different than other tracts at that time. It was laid out to take in the entire bluff feature and some adjoining land rather than in the thin, narrow shape more typical of French land grants at the time, which were designed to correspond to their typical fields. The Griffin grant was later designated Survey 276 by U. S. land commissioners. John Mullanphy bought Survey 276 in 1814.<sup>14</sup> He was a prominent businessman of Missouri and was reputedly the state's first millionaire. Upon his death, the land was divided among his seven daughters and one son, and their families retained ownership of their various tracts through most of the nineteenth century. By 1900, the land had passed to other owners, both public and private, but these changes in ownership did not significantly affect the appearance of the natural features.

### Religious Orders in the Area

Religious orders came to the area around Charbonier Bluff in the early nineteenth century to establish schools for the increasing population and to do missionary work with the Indians. Father Joseph Marie Dunand, a Trappist monk, was the first to do work with the Indians in the area, from 1776 to 1781.<sup>15</sup> In 1809, John Mullanphy, a St. Louis philanthropist with large land holdings in the area, brought fourteen Trappist monks from Kentucky. In 1818 and 1819, Bishop DuBourg of St. Louis acquired a tract of land known as The Bishop's Farm, and offered 205 acres of it to the order of the Sacred Heart. On September 3, 1819, Mother Rose Philippine Duchesne and other sisters of the Society of the Sacred Heart from Belgium, disembarked at "La Charbonniere." They were met by Father de la Croix and taken to the residence at the

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Bishop's Farm. Mother Duchesne decided to settle her order in St. Charles.

In 1823 the Bishop's Farm was transferred to the newly arrived Jesuits, led by Father Charles Van Quickenborne and including Father Pierre de Smet, a novice at the time, but who was to lead many trips to the West to establish missions and schools for the Native Americans.

Although the Jesuits in 1823 did not own Charbonier Bluff, there are references to trips to the bluff area, and the Jesuits mined coal from Le Charbonniere until 1858 for use as heating fuel for their seminary.<sup>16</sup> In 1837, the novices excavated the Indian mound on Charbonier Hill and found human bones. The mound has become known as DeSmet's Mound as a result of this excavation. The Jesuits used the bluff area for recreational purposes through the nineteenth century, and in 1886, they leased five acres of the bluff from Jeremiah W. Clemens (for 999 years) to serve as a recreation area.<sup>17</sup> The Jesuits acquired more land after this date surrounding the Clemens lease. The Jesuits built a chapel on the site of the burial mound, as well as dormitories, a dining hall, and another chapel. Trails through the woods were used for meditation walks by the seminarians. A grotto remains at the end of one of the trails. The Jesuits used the Charbonier Bluff as a spiritual retreat from their normal training. The retreat continued to be operated until 1972, when the seminary ceased operation. This portion of the seminary property was sold to Community Savings Service Corporation. Although the St. Stanislaus property was bought to be developed, within a year, 795 acres were deemed unsuitable for development and were sold to the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation. The creation of this park, combined with the rural character of the adjacent tracts of land in this nomination have maintained the integrity of the bluff's landscape.

NOTES

1. John Francis McDermott, "A Glossary of Mississippi Valley French 1673-1850" (St. Louis: Washington University Studies - New Series, 1941), p. 47.
2. The assertion in the nomination that this natural feature is historically significant follows the precedent of work done on similar natural features by the State Historic Preservation Office of the Minnesota Historical Society, particularly the nomination of Barn Bluff in Red Wing, Goodhue County, to the National Register.

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3. Carol Diaz-Granados, Ph.D., letter to Steve Mitchell, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, February 28, 1995.
4. Joseph L. Harl, et al, Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey of Accessible Portions of the Missouri River Basin in St. Louis, St. Charles, Franklin, Warren, Gasconade, and Montgomery Counties, Missouri (St. Louis: Archaeological Survey, Division of Continuing Education - Extension, University of Missouri, August, 1989), p. 111-12; 114-15.
5. Ibid, p. 55.
6. Ibid, p. 55.
7. Pierre F. X. Charlevoix, Letters to the Duchess of Lesdiguieres; giving an account of a Voyage to Canada, and Travels through that vast country and Louisiana [ca. 1720] (London: Printed for R. Goadby and sold by R. Baldwin, Paternoster Row, 1763), p. 281.
8. Nicolas de Finiels, An Account of Upper Louisiana, Edited by Carl J. Ekberg and William E. Foley (Translated by Carl J. Ekberg. Columbia, Mo.: University of Missouri Press, 1989), pp. 71, 73.
9. Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition 1804-1806, edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites (New York: Dodd Mead & Co, 1904), Vol. 1, p. 18.
10. Zebulon Pike, "First Part of Capt. Pike's Chart of the Internal part of Louisiana," An Account of Expeditions to the Sources of the Mississippi (Philadelphia: C. & A. Conrads Publishing Co. [John Binns Printer], 1810).
11. John Bradbury, Travels in the Interior of America, in the Years 1809, 1810, and 1811, Second edition (London: Sherwood, Neely, and Jones, 1819), pp. 257, 258; reprinted in R. G. Thwaites, ed. Early Western Travels, vol. V, p.247-248; Edmund Flagg, The Far West, or A Tour Beyond the Mountains (New York: Harper & Bros, 1838), Vol 1, p. 249; Edwin James, Account of an Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains, performed in the years 1819, 1820. . . compiled from the notebooks of Major Long, Mr. T.

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Say, and other gentlemen of the party, (London: , 1823), vol. I, pp. 125-126 (reprinted in Ruben Gold Thwaites, ed., Early Western Travels, vols. XIV, XV, XVI, XVII).

12. Flagg, p. 249.
13. Lee Mercer, "Calico Jam," Florissant Valley Reporter, June 12, 1969, p. 5; Ibid, August 17, 1967.
14. Photostatic reproductions of original deed books, from Recorder of Deeds, City of St. Louis, in the possession of Christy Love.
15. Joseph M. Burkart and Deirdre K. Hirner, "Saint Stanislaus County Park Site Cultural and Historical Information," St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation, n.d. [c. 1978], pp. 1-3.
16. Mercer, August 17, 1967; Burkart & Hirner, p. 5.
17. Gilbert J. Garraghan, S.J., St. Ferdinand de Florissant. The Story of an Ancient Parish (Chicago: Loyola University Press, 1923), cited by Burkart and Hirner, p. 36; "Lands of St. Stanislaus Seminary in the St. Ferdinand Common Fields and U. S. Sur. No. 276" (map in files of St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation, no date).

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APPENDIX  
REFERENCES TO CHARBONIER IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SOURCES

1. Beck, Louis Caleb. A Gazeteer of the States of Illinois & Missouri. Albany: C. R. & G. Webster, 1823, pp. 194-195, 286.

p. 195: "Argillaceous slate, It is found overlaying shale on the Missouri, at La Charboniere, six miles above St. Charles."

p. 196: "Coal, In Missouri, at Florissant, 18 miles north of St. Louis, and on Osage river. (Schoolcraft) At La Charbonier, on the Missouri river. Judge Pettibone has also recently discovered this mineral in the town of St. Charles. In Illinois, near the junction of the Fox river with the Illinois, 40 miles southwest from Chicago. (Schoolcraft). Also, near Alton, on the Mississippi."

p. 286: "La Charboniere, the name given to a coal bank on the right shore of the Missouri, near Florissant, and about 12 miles above its confluence with the Mississippi. The river at this place runs north of east, and the hill or bluff approaches it from the south. It is about 4 or 500 yards in length, and from 150 to 200 feet in height. The summit appears like a clay bank. The stratum of coal is from 8 to 12 feet in thickness. It is overlaid by shale, slate, and secondary limestone. The coal is directly at the edge of the water, and can be thrown from its bed into the boats. It is of very good quality, but contains a considerable quantity of bitumen. The blacksmiths of St. Charles and the vicinity, make use of it; and as the quantity contained in the bank is immense, it will probably become a valuable article of export."

2. Bradbury, John. Travels in the Interior of America, in the Years 1809, 1810, and 1811. Second edition, London: Sherwood, Neely, and Jones, 1819, pp. 257, 258. Reprinted in Reuben Gold Thwaites, ed. Early Western Travels. Cleveland, Ohio: Arthur H. Clark Co., 1904, vol. V, p. 247-248.

"It is very probable that coal is here in great abundance. About four miles west of St. Louis, a vein, from twelve to eighteen inches in thickness, breaks out at the edge of a creek, and is used by the blacksmiths. In the year 1810, the grass of the prairie on the American Bottom, in the Illinois Territory, took fire, and kindled the dry stump of a tree, about five miles east of St. Louis: this stump set fire to a fine bed of coal on which it stood, and the coal continued to burn

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for several months, until the earth fell in and extinguished it. This bed breaks out at the bottom of the bluffs of the Mississippi, and is about five feet in thickness: I visited the place, and by examining the indications, found the same vein at the surface several miles distant. Near the village of St. Ferdinand, on the edge of the Missouri, the bank is one solid bed of fine coal, of unknown thickness, but certainly more than twenty feet: this bed is called by the French La Charbonniere."

3. Charlevoix, Pierre F. X. Letters to the Duchess of Lesdiguieres: giving an account of a Voyage to Canada, and Travels through that vast country and Louisiana [ca. 1720].  
London: Printed for R. Goadby and sold by R. Baldwin, Paternoster Row, 1763, p. 281.

p. 281-282: "The 27th of September we arrived la Forche (at the Fork;) this is the Name the Canadians give the Place where the Theakiki and the River of the Illinois join. The laft, after a Courfe of fixty Leagues, is ftill to fhallow, that I faw a Buffalo crofs it, and the Water did not come above the Middle of his Legs. On the contrary, the Theakiki, befidcs bringing it's Waters a hundred Leagues, is a fine River. Neverthelefs it lofes it's Name here, without doubt because the Illinois being fettled in many places of the other have given it their Name. Being enriched all at once by this Junction, it yields to none that we have in France; and I dare affure you, Madam, that it is not poffible to fee a better nor a finer Country than that it waters; at leaft up to this Place, from whence I write. But it is fifteen Leagues below the Fork before it aquires a Depth anfwerable to its Breadth, although in this Interval it receives many other Rivers.

The largeft is called Pifticous, and comes from the fine Country of the Mafcoutins. It has a Fall at its Mouth, which they call la Charoniere (the Coal Fall) becaufe they find many Coals in its Environs. In this Route we fee only vaft Meadows, with little Clufters of Trees here and there, which feem to have been planted by the Hand; the Grafs grows fo high in them, that one might lofe one's felf among it; but every where were we meet with Paths that are as beaten as they can be in the moft populous Countries; yet nothing paffes through them but Buffaloes, and from Time to Time fome Herds of Deer, and fome Roe-Bucks. A League below the Coal Fall we fee on the Right a Rock quite round, and very high, the Top of which is like a Terrafs; they call it the Fort of the Miamis, becaufe thefe Savages had formerly a Village here. A League farther on the left, we fee another juft like it, which they call only La Rocher (the Rock). It is the Point of a very high level Place, that runs for the Length of two hundred Paces, always following the Side of the River, which widens very much in this Place. It is perpendicular on every Side and at a

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Distance one would take it for a Fortrefs; Here are still some Remains of Palifadoes, because the Illinois formerly made an Intrenchment here, which they can easily repair in Case of any Irruption of their Enemies."

4. Dana, Charles A. United States Illustrated in Views of City and Country. New York: Herman J. Meyer, 1855[?], Vol. II, p. 60.

"The site of St. Charles is a bed of secondary limestone, and it is the last one found descending the Missouri. Between this point and the embouchure into the Mississippi, a distance of twenty-five miles, there is only alluvion on the western bank, while, on the eastern, the bluffs of La Charboniere and Bellefontaine prevent the mighty stream from cutting across the point and seeking its rival five miles above St. Louis instead of twenty. From St. Louis to St. Charles across this point is but twenty miles; while by the detour of the rivers it is more than twice that distance. Directly opposite St. Charles, between the river and the bluffs, extends a strip of bottom-land a mile or two broad, clothed with enormous trees and vines, the black alluvion deeply buried in the sands of repeated inundations. The inroads of the river during the past thirty years on this yielding soil have been alarming. Where once stood cottages, gardens, orchards, farms, whole forests of enormous sycamores, now roll the turbid waters of the giant flood."

5. Finiels, Nicolas de. An Account of Upper Louisiana (1797-1798). Edited by Carl J. Ekberg and William E. Foley. Translated by Carl J. Ekberg. Columbia, Mo.: University of Missouri Press, 1989, pp. 71, 73.

p. 71: "Continuing on to the southwest four or five leagues above Marais des Liards, you encounter Marais de Creve Cour [Creve Coeur Marsh] on the right bank of the Missouri a bit above St. Charles; and a league above this you come upon the Petite Riviere Bon Homme [Bon Homme Creek], which flows from the south and enters the Missouri in the middle of Anse a Philippe [Philip's Bend]. The little ridge, which continues from St. Louis up to the mouth of the Missouri, swings around this mouth and heads off to the northwest, leaving a small, low plain at the confluence of the two rivers; then it approaches the right bank of the Missouri a little above its mouth and rivers; then it approaches the right bank of the Missouri a little above its mouth and below the Rochers de l'Eau Froide [Cold Water Rocks]. There it runs atop the rocks all along the bank before leaving the riverbank at the far end of the second cove created by these rocks. At that point there is a rather extensive low point between the ridge and the river. The ridge returns to the riverbank at the next point, a little above the Isles aux Biches [Doe Islands],

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where it forms a hillock at the foot of the river. This hillock is called Charbonniere, and in fact it contains some fossil coal in its flanks. At this time it is hardly used, but it is a resource that will soon prove valuable. From there the ridge turns sharply away from the river and heads south-southwest, returning to the river at Anse a Philippe, a league and a half above St. Charles. Between Charbonniere and Anse a Philippe the riverbank swings about a league away from the ridge. This region is a low-lying plain nearly three leagues [62] long and at most a league wide; it is very fertile and heavily wooded, but the Missouri often covers it during flood stage." "At the far end of this plain, a little above Isles de St. Charles [St. Charles Islands], is Creve Coeur Marsh, or rather pond. It is a rather large pond and contains a considerable quantity of fish of all varieties. It is also a refuge for many ducks, swans, and other aquatic birds. The proximity of the farmsteads that have gone up on the banks during the past six years will surely frighten them off, but the fish, not having the birds' ability to escape man's voracity, will remain.<sup>116"</sup>

p. 73: "You can travel from St. Louis to St. Charles by water in two or two and a half days, and sometimes even in a day and a half. You can rather easily ascend the Mississippi, in which you find Isle a Cabaret and Grande Isle before arriving at the mouth of the Missouri. At that point, the work increases. More effort is required to overcome the force of the current; snags multiply; a dozen islands and vast sandbars compel you to make considerable detours in the short stretch of river that you must ascend. First you encounter a little bayou on the right bank about a league above the mouth, and immediately thereafter you come to the Cold Water Rocks, which flank the river for a distance of a league and a half. They are covered during high water but thrust up five or six feet at low water. The current has cut and molded them until they are shaped like steps; several even resemble the circular stairways found in front of grand buildings. St. Ferdinand Creek has worn its way through these woods-crowned rocks, forming criss-crossed little valleys. It empties into the Missouri a little above the two islands, the largest of which was named Gayoso, who, when he was only governor of Natchez, came to visit the Illinois Country. This visit demonstrated, by his neglect of the Illinois Country during his governorship, that it is insufficient to cast a quick eye on a region in order to evaluate it and determine what may be useful or not for its well-being. On the little river St. Ferdinand is a sawmill that has been a great resource in Illinois for six years. An American named Long built it on these heights. Above these rocks you can discern Portage des Sioux. This brings back painful memories, but they vanish with the assurance of security, whose price makes it all the more satisfying. Next come the Isles aux Biches and immediately after them the Charbonniere, remarkable for the hillock that covers it and precious for the coal it contains. From Charbonniere to St. Charles is only two

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leagues, and soon you arrive at the vast sandbar at the foot of this bluff."

Note 116. ". . . Lewis C. Beck remarked that 'La Charbonniere [is] the name given to a coal bank on the right shore of the Missouri, near Florissant, and about 12 miles above its confluence with the Mississippi' (A Gazetteer of the States of Illinois and Missouri, 286). Charbonier Road still runs along the bluffs overlooking the Missouri River immediately west of Florissant."

- 6. Flagg, Edmund. The Far West, or A Tour Beyond the Mountains. New York: Harper & Bros, 1838, Vol 1, p. 249. Reprinted in Reuben Gold Thwaites, ed., Early Western Travels. Cleveland, Ohio: Arthur H. Clark Co., 1906, Vol. XXVI, pp. 262-263.

"The direct route from St. Louis to Florissant is an excellent one, over a high rolling prairie, and commands a noble sweep of scenery. From several elevated points, the white cliffs beyond the American Bottom, more than twenty miles distant, may be seen, while farmhouses and villas are beheld in all directions gleaming through the groves. Scenery of the same general character presents itself upon the direct route to St. Charles, with the exception of steeper hills and broader plains. Upon this route my path entered nearly at right angles soon after leaving the French village. Upon the right shore of the Missouri, not far above Florissant, is situated La Charbonniere, a name given to a celebrated coal-bank in a bluff about two hundred feet in altitude, and about twice as long. The stratum of coal is about a dozen feet in thickness and lies directly upon the margin of the river: the quantity in the bank is said to be immense, and it contains an unusual proportion of bitumen. Iron ore has also been discovered at this spot."

- 7. Garraghan, Gilbert J., S.J. Jesuits of the Middle United States. New York, America Press, 1938, pp. 94 & 95.

"Adjoining St. Ferdinand on the west were the Common Fields, laid out, as was the custom in all the early French settlements of the Mississippi Valley, in long rectangular strips. According to the traditional explanation, scarcely, however, the correct one, this arrangement was made with a view to enable the settlers to keep together in groups and thus afford one another mutual protection against possible attacks from Indians. Here, then, in the Common Fields of St. Ferdinand, Bishop Du Bourg had aquired two strips of land, one on June 19, 1818, from Joseph James and Elizabeth, his wife, and the other on January 28, 1819, from the

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parish-priest of Florissant, Father Durand. The two strips formed together a parallelogram, four arpents wide and sixty long, or two hundred and forty square arpents, a tract of land equivalent approximately to two hundred and twelve acres. The parallelogram, the axis of which lay N. W. S. E., ran from Cold Water Creek to a line a few hundred feet beyond Big Branch or Seraphim Creek, the latter a diminutive stream running along the western edge of the Florissant Valley. In acquiring this property, which came to be known as the Bishop's Farm, Du Bourg had hoped that its cultivation would prove a source of some little revenue to the diocese, though he also seems to have intended it as a place of rest and recreation to which his priests might withdraw on occasion after the fatiguing labors of the ministry. But a use was soon to be found for the farm very different from any the Bishop had first contemplated.

In the summer of 1819, the Religious of the Society of the Sacred Heart, who under the direction of Mother Philippine Duchesne had opened their first American house the year before in St. Charles, Missouri, were invited by Du Bourg to establish themselves in Florissant. Here, under the superintendence of Father Dunand, pastor of the village church, a brick house, which was occupied by the Sisters of Loretto as late as 1915 and is still standing, was built to receive them. The crudely made log cabins on the Bishop's Farm were placed by him at the disposal of the nuns until such time as the new convent in the village should be completed. On September 3, 1819, Madame Aude went by steamboat with the baggage of the community from St. Charles to the Charbonniere, the site of an abandoned coalpit on the right bank of the Missouri about three miles from Florissant. The next day Mother Duchesne, on landing at the Charbonniere, met there Father Charles De La Croix, who had come on horseback to welcome her."

8. Garraghan, Gilbert J., S.J. St. Ferdinand de Florissant, The Story of an Ancient Parish. Chicago: Loyola University Press, 1923, pp. 108-109.

According to Hunt's 'Minutes,' 1:156; Elisha Herrington resided at the 'Charbonear' seemingly as early as 1801. The correct spelling is Charbonniere (i.e., coal bearing). Beck's Gazetteer has 'La Charbonniere' (the accent, however, is usually omitted). The French for coal-ship or collier is batiment charbonniere. Carbonniere means accordingly coal-pit or colliery. Among early travellers Bradbury (1810?) Long (1819) and Flagg (1836) have left notices of this Florissant coal-hill as a place of recognized local interest. (See Index, Thwaites, Western Travels). The early blacksmiths of St. Charles and Florissant used to obtain their coal from it, but for a long period of time the deposit has ceased to be worked. According to Beck's Gazetteer 'the coal is

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directly at the edge of the water and can be thrown from its bed into boats.' (As late as 1858 coal was being obtained from Charbonniere for St. Stanislaus Seminary. 'Got eight loads of coal from Charbonear in three days.' Brother Kenny's Diary, Dec., 1958, St. Stanislaus Seminary Archives). Dr. B. F. Shumard, Assistant State Geologist of Missouri, made a geological survey of Charbonniere in 1855, but was unable to investigate the coal-seam, which was then below the river-level. He reported it on hearsay to be about eighteen inches thick. St. Louis County was at this period one of the considerable coal-bearing districts of the state, the map which accompanied Dr. Shumard's Report showing the coal measures as extending through nearly all of St. Ferdinand Township. Swallow, First and Second Annual Reports of the Geological Survey of Missouri, 1855.

The prospect from Charbonniere Hill, almost one hundred feet above the Missouri, is one of panoramic sweep and majesty. To the north, on the Illinois side of the Mississippi are the Alton Bluffs, while to the west may be seen the church-spires and house-tops of St. Charles. Framed between these two corners of the picture is a great stretch of highly fertile alluvial land left in the wake of the receding waters of the Mississippi and Missouri as the two rivers pushed their point of junction forward to its present site. Lying in the midst of the bottoms are the shimmering waters of two marshes or swamps, Marais Croche and Marais Temps Clair, a paradise of duck-hunters. Numerous Spanish land-grants for this locality to be found listed in the 'American State Papers' indicate that the surpassing richness of the soil was not unappreciated by the early Creole settlers. A few hundred yards east of Charbonniere is a knoll sometimes designated as De Smet's Mound, on what ground does not appear unless it be the circumstance that in 1837 the future missionary with a party of Jesuit novices for assistants excavated the knoll, finding in it some human bones. Charbonniere Hill is at present used a villa or recreation place for the Jesuit students of St. Stanislaus Seminary, the property of five acres being leased (1886) from J.W. Clemens for a period of 999 years. The lessor was heir of John Mullanphy, to whom the property once belonged (U.S. Survey 276).

9. Houck, Louis. A History of Missouri. Chicago: Donnelley, 1908, Vol. II, p. 78.

"Other pioneers further up the river secured concessions and settled on the south side of the Missouri, and still others located themselves in various parts of this extensive district, far away from the village of St. Louis."

Footnote 163: "...Joseph Griffin (1797) had a coal mine on this river, his son Joseph, junior,

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lived on the Missouri in St. Charles district in 1800..."

10. James, Edwin. Account of an Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains, performed in the years 1819, 1820, . . . compiled from the notebooks of Major Long, Mr. T. Say, and other gentlemen of the party. 3 vols. London: Longman, Hurst, Ries, Orme & Brown, 1823, vol. I, pp. 125-126. Reprinted in Ruben Gold Thwaites, ed., Early Western Travels. Cleveland, Ohio: Arthur H. Clark, 1905, Vol. XIV, pp. 125-126.

p. 125-126: "In ascending from Bellefontain to Charboniere, where we came to an anchor, on the evening of the 24th, we were opposed by a very strong current, and much impeded by sand-bars. On the upper ends of these sand-bars are many large rafts of drift wood; these are also frequent along the right hand shore. In several places we observed portions of the bank in the act of falling or sliding into the river. By this operation, numerous trees, commonly cotton-woods and willows, are overturned into the water.

The forests, on the low grounds immediately in the vicinity of the Missouri, are remarkably dense; but in many instances, the young willows and poplars (which are the first and almost the only trees that spring up on the lands left naked by the river) have not attained half their ordinary dimensions, before, by another change in the direction of the current, they are undermined, and precipitated down, to be borne away by the river. The growth of the cotton-tree is very rapid, that of the salix angustata, the most common of the willows found here, is more tardy, as it never attains to great size. The seeds of both these trees are produced in great profusion, and ripened in early summer, and being furnished by nature with an apparatus to ensure their wide dissemination, they have extended themselves and taken root in the fertile lands along all the ramifications of the Mississippi, prevailing almost to the exclusion of other trees.

[64] Charboniere<sup>91</sup> is on the right bank of the Missouri. This name was given it by the boatmen and the earliest settlers, on account of several narrow beds of coal, which appear a few feet from the water's edge, at the base of a high cliff of soft sandstone. The smell of sulphur is very perceptible along the bank of the river, occasioned doubtless by the decomposition of pyrites, in the exposed parts of the coal beds. Some small masses of sulphate of lime also occur, and have probably derived their origin from the same source."

Note 91. The correct orthography is Charbonniere, which means "carrying coals." - Ed.

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county and State

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11. Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition 1804-1806, edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, L.I.D. New York: Dodd Mead & Co, 1904, Vol 1, p. 18.

May 16th Wednesday

A fair morning Set out a 5 oClk pass a remarkable Coal Hill on the Larboard Side, Called by the French Carbonere, this hill appear to Contain great quantity of Coal (& ore of a appearance) from this hill the Village of St. Charles may be Seen at 7 miles distance. we arrived at St. Charles at 12 oClock a number of Spectators french & Indians flocked to the bank to See the party. This Village is about one mile in length, Situated on the North Side of the Missourie at the foot of a hill from which it takes its name Peetiete Coete [petite cote] or the Little hill This Village Contns. about 100 (frame) houses, the most of them small and indifferant and about 450 inhabitents Chiefly French, those people appear Pore, polite & harmonious. I was invited to Dine with a Mr. Ducett [Duquet], this gentleman was once a merchant from Canadia, from misfortunes aded to the loss of a Cargo, Sold to the late Judge Turner he has become Somewhat reduced, he has a Charming wife an elegend Situation on the hill Serounded by orchards & a excellent gardain.

12. McDermott, John Francis. "A Glossary of Mississippi Valley French 1673-1850," Washington University Studies -- New Series. St. Louis: 1941.

p. 47: "charbonniere, n.f. A coal-hill.

'The charboniere is on the right bank of the Mississippi. This name was given to it by the boatmen and the earliest settlers, on account of several narrow beds of coal, which appear a few feet from the water's edge, at the base of a high cliff of soft sandstone'(E. James, Long's Expedition, I, 125-126). See also Charlevoix, Letters, 281; Bradbury, Travels, 194."

13. Nathan H. Parker. The Missouri Handbook. St. Louis: P. M. Pinckard, 1865, p. 75.

Listings of Distance from St. Louis to Sioux City on Railroad:  
"Charbonier.....10 [Stations] 35 [Miles]."

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Charbonier Bluff  
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14. St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "Historic Old Steamer is Buried in Missouri River," December 12, 1913. (bound in coverleaf of Missouri Historical Society copy of H. M. Chulenden, Early Steamboat Navigation on the Missouri River. New York: Francis P. Harper, 1903, Vol. I)

"Famous as the boat which carried the wounded from the Custer battlefield to Fort Lincoln, the old steamer 'Far West,' the only craft which figured in Indian warfare in the early days, is covered by the sands of the lower Missouri Rivers at Holmes Island Chute, just above Charbonier Bluff, and across from the head of Mullanphy's Island according to word received at the State Historical Library, Capt. George W. Vaughn of Glasgow, Mo. has written Montana friends of the making of the steamer. After its historic trip on the Terry expedition in 1876 when wounded from the Custer battlefield were carried to Fort Lincoln, the boat was used on the upper Missouri River and the Yellowstone."

"Later it became a trade boat of the lower Missouri between Rocheport. In that Capt. Vaughan was on the United States shag boat Missouri, working in the vicinity of Holmes Island Chute and plainly seen under the water,. He says that practically the entire outline of the hull was visible as well as portions of her main long stanchions. In 1902, however, the sands of the river had drifted over it."

15. Scharf, Thomas J. History of St. Louis City and County. Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1883, pp. 1646, 1893, 1894.

p. 1646: "Florissant, or St. Ferdinand township, seventeen miles northwest of St. Louis, had been settled shortly after the founding of St. Louis, and the adjacent country was beautiful and fertile. In extending the invitation to the Jesuits of Maryland, Bishop Dubourg had proposed not only to give them his farm at Florissant, but also his own church and residence in St. Louis. The latter offer, however, had been declined. The houses on the farm were merely log cabins, small, and of the rudest construction, and the first efforts of the missionaries were directed to the enlargement of their quarters. For this purpose they hewed the timber, going for it to an island in the Missouri River, which on the night after they had hauled the last load needed, was totally washed away, not a vestige of it being left."

Footnote 1: "The island stood a short distance above the Charbonniere, a bluff on the Missouri River some three hundred feet high, and so called from a layer of coal that underlies it, but

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which, being nearly on a level with the surface of the water and of inferior quality, has been little worked. Above the bluff there is visible, in low water, a bed of reddish stone, which extends far out into the river, and may have been the seat of the island. Possibly the concussions and disturbances caused by felling the trees precipitated the washing away of the land."

Page 1893: "A portion only of the farm was then under cultivation, though in front of the house there was a bearing orchard. They at once commenced the work of enlarging and adding to their house, performing the labor with their own hands. The timber for these additions and enlargements was cut on an island in the Mississippi River, a short distance above the Charbonniere."

Page 1894: "The farm on which the novitiate is situated was given to Father Van Quickenborne and companions in 1823, and it contained two hundred and thirty acres. Adjoining lands were subsequently purchased, so that it now contains six hundred and fifty-five acres, and besides the institution owns another farm of one hundred and twenty eight acres two miles distant from it. The land extends from Cold Water Creek to the Missouri River, just above the Charbonniere, a distance of more than two miles. More than half of this land is under cultivation; it is naturally fertile, is well cared for, and is, perhaps, the best farm in the Florissant valley."

16. B. F. Shumard, "Description of a Geological Section on the Mississippi River from St. Louis to Commerce," First & Second Annual Reports, Geological Survey of Missouri, Jefferson City, Missouri, 1855, pp. 175-176.

**Coal Measures** -- This formation, so important in an economical point of view, occupies an area of about one hundred and sixty square miles, and lies chiefly in the north-east portion of the county. In the accompanying geological map, I have laid down its boundaries, from which you will obtain a better idea of its range and extent, than from a written description.

Although its limits are quite extensive, I think I may safely assert that only the middle and inferior portions, observed by yourself, on the Missouri river, occur in the district under notice. And the former, I have been able to identify only in a single locality: viz.,

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at Charbonniere, on the Missouri river. The section here, in the descending order, is --

- No. 1. -- Slope, covered by soil and trees, . . . . . 60 ft.
- No. 2. -- Rough, light gray compact limestone, in masses  
embedded in clay, . . . . . 6 ft.
- No. 3. -- Light-colored, impure fire-clay?. . . . . 6 ft.
- No. 4. -- Hard, compact, light bluish gray, hydraulic  
limestone, in uneven masses, . . . . . 2 ft.
- No. 5. -- Yellow, argillaceous shale, with orchreous stains, 8 ft.
- No. 6. -- Purple, sandy shale, with fine micaceous particles  
disseminated, . . . . . 13 ft.
- No. 7. -- Bluish, argillaceous shale, . . . . . 46 ft.
- No. 8. -- Dark greenish and reddish fossiliferous shale, . . . . . 6 ft.
- No. 9. -- Dark sandy shale, . . . . . 8 ft.
- No.10. -- Seam of coal, . . . . .

The compact limestones of the above sections (Nos. 2 and 4) abound in fossils, and they are usually well preserved. The most common species are Chonetes mesoloba, Productus costatus, P. punctatus, P. splendens, P. Wabashensis, Spirifer lineatus, Fusulina clyndrica, and remains of Crinoidea. The dark shale, at the base of the section (No. 8), is also filled with fossils, chiefly Chonetes, of the following species, recently described by Drs. Norwood and Pratten, of the Illinois Geological Survey: C. Verneuiliana, C. Smithi and C. mesoloba.

At the time of my visit to this locality, the coal seam was beneath the surface of the Missouri, and could not be seen. I was informed, however, that its thickness is about eighteen inches.

17. Stoddard, Major Amos. Sketches, Historical and Descriptive of Louisiana. Philadelphia: Matthew Carey, 1812, pp. 219-221, 391, 392.

p. 219-220: "About fourteen miles to the north west of St. Louis, is the small village of St. Ferdinand. It contains about sixty houses; most of them are situated on a rising ground, at the foot of which is a considerable stream of of pure water, and on the opposite side is one of the most fertile and valuable prairies in the country. The inhabitants of this village are also Creoles and Canadians. The inhabitants of all the compact villages are of this description: But the

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extensive settlements about the country have been made by English Americans; these form about three fifths of the population, and perhaps more.

The lands in this district are more fertile, and much less broken, than those in the district of St. Genevieve. Between the Merimak and St. Louis, the banks of the river are mostly high and rocky. Just above St. Louis a bottom commences, and continues to the mouth of the Missouri. On this river, the bottoms are extensive, generally from one to one and a half miles in width, mostly covered with a thick growth of large timber. Settlements are formed as high up as the Du Bois, about sixty miles from the Mississippi. Back of St. Louis is an extensive elevated prairie, the soil of which is good, but which from the want of timber to fence it, will probably remain uncultivated. The people of St. Louis, however, derive from it a plentiful supply of hay and pasturage. The prairie in the vicinity of St. Ferdinand is about twelve miles long, and two miles broad, and is so situated as to be of great utility to the inhabitants. It extends nearly parallel to the Missouri, and from one to two miles from it. The plantations on each side of this prairie are so laid out as to embrace suitable portions of it, as also the necessary woodlands. Considerable settlements are formed along the borders of it. Those extensive ones on the long point, formed by the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri, are near the lower end of it, and those at Maries des Liards, are at the opposite extremity. These settlements are wealthy; the people industrious; and the lands cultivated by them of the first quality. On the right bank of the Missouri, and not many miles above its mouth, is a bluff or mountain of pit-coal; but this article is so much intermixed with sulphur, that it is too apt to consume iron, and therefore the ...."

p. 391-392: "Stone or pit-coal is an article of some importance. It already begins to form in the Delta. A large-body of it exists near the mouth of the Missouri, and it is found in various places on the east side of the Mississippi, particularly between Cahokia and Kaskaskia. It frequently makes its appearance on the Washita, the Sabine, the Red river, particularly on the borders of a lake in the neighborhood of Nachitoches. This article is of use to smiths even at this time, and its importance will increase as the country becomes more populous, and the villages enlarged; and the more so as various tracts, of great extent, are thinly covered with wood. To forges and furnaces it will be indispensable, and the inhabitants in some of the villages must eventually resort to it. Some of this coal, however, especially that on the Missouri, is said to contain such a quantity of sulphur as to render it less worthy of notice."

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shows "Charbonnier"

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shows "Charbonniere"

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Charbonier Bluff  
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county and State

Geographical Data

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UTM References

E. 15/726290/4299330

F. 15/726770/4299820

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point on the west line of Charbonier Road where the road is intersected by the north line of Lot 3 of the Subdivision of Survey 276 (as recorded in book 358, page 55 of the St. Louis City [former County] records); thence along said northeast line of Lot 3 and its prolongation northwest 4,782 feet to the bank of the Missouri River; thence upstream following the bank of the Missouri River to the mouth of Cowmire Creek, thence following the bank of Cowmire Creek to the mouth of Aubuchon Creek; thence following the bank of Aubuchon Creek to a point 200 feet north of Charbonier Road; thence west at right angles to the creek bed 200 feet; thence south at right angles 200 feet to Charbonier Road (to encompass archaeological site 23SL369, 40,000 square feet); thence following the north and west line of Charbonier Road (sometimes called New Charbonier Road) northeast to a point marking the boundary between property now or formerly owned by the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation and Pierre A. Nessing; thence northeast following that property line 818 feet to a point on the southwest line of Survey 276 (northeast line of Survey 156; thence southeast following this survey line to a point 273.72 feet northwest of its intersection with the west line of Charbonier Road; thence northeast at right angles across a private road (formerly Old Charbonier Road), 20 feet wide and 150 feet farther to a point; thence at right angles southeast 301.46 feet to the northwestern line of Charbonier Road; thence following the northwest line of Charbonier Road to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The properties nominated include all the area of Charbonier Bluff that maintains its integrity in relation to the historical and prehistorical themes associated with the property. Properties located north of Charbonier Road, which is one of the general physical boundaries of the Bluff, but which are excluded from the area nominated, have lost their historical integrity due to regrading and construction of modern residential buildings.

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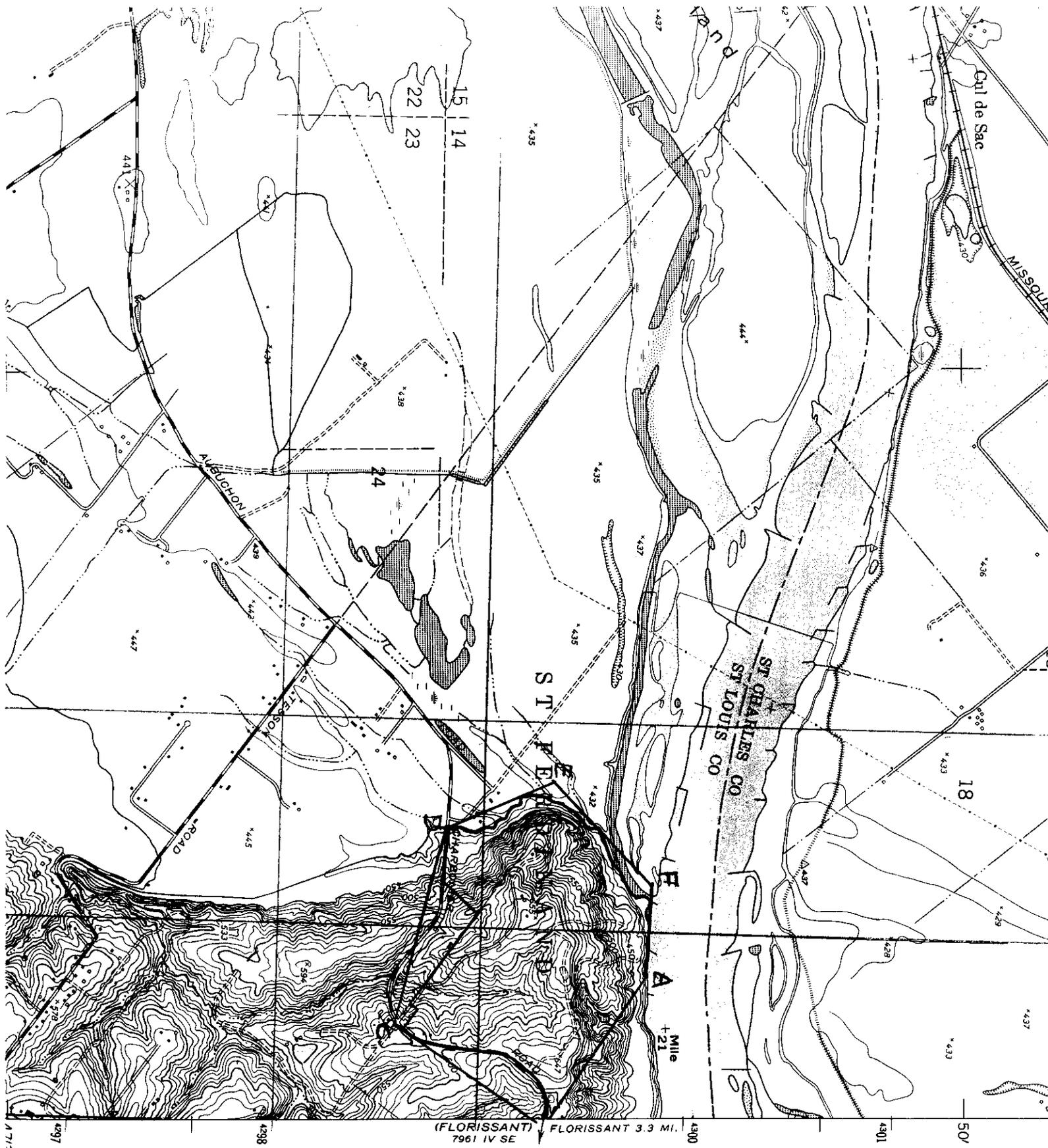
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Charbonier Bluff  
name of property  
Additional Documentation  
county and State

Additional Documentation

Property Owners

2. Christy Love 314-837-3619  
3170 Charbonier Road  
Florissant, MO 63031
3. McDonnell-Douglas Corporation 314-232-3914  
c/o Jerry Olsen  
P. O. Box 516  
St. Louis, MO 63166
4. Mrs. Robert Nelson 314-838-8165  
3845 Charbonier Road  
Florissant, MO 63031
5. United States of America 314-536-1321  
Federal Aviation Administration  
15610 Charbonier Road  
Florissant, MO 63031



(FLORISSANT) 7961 IV SE FLORISSANT 3.3 MI. 4300 4301 50'

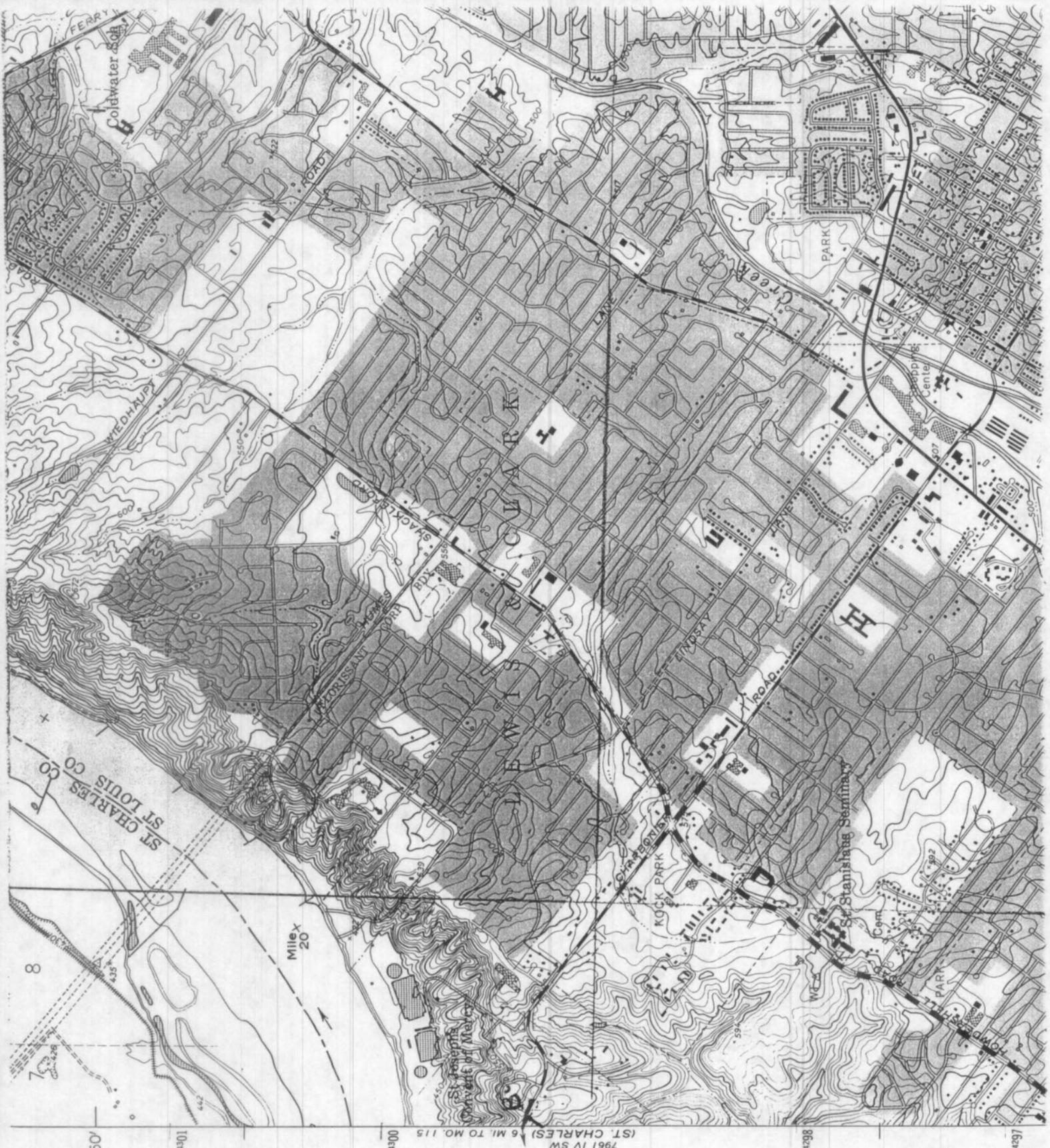
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Charbonier Bluff, St. Louis County, MO

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 D: 15/726520/4298820

E: 15/726290/4299330  
 F: 15/726770/4299820





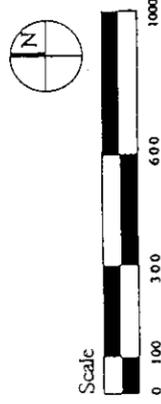
2 of 2

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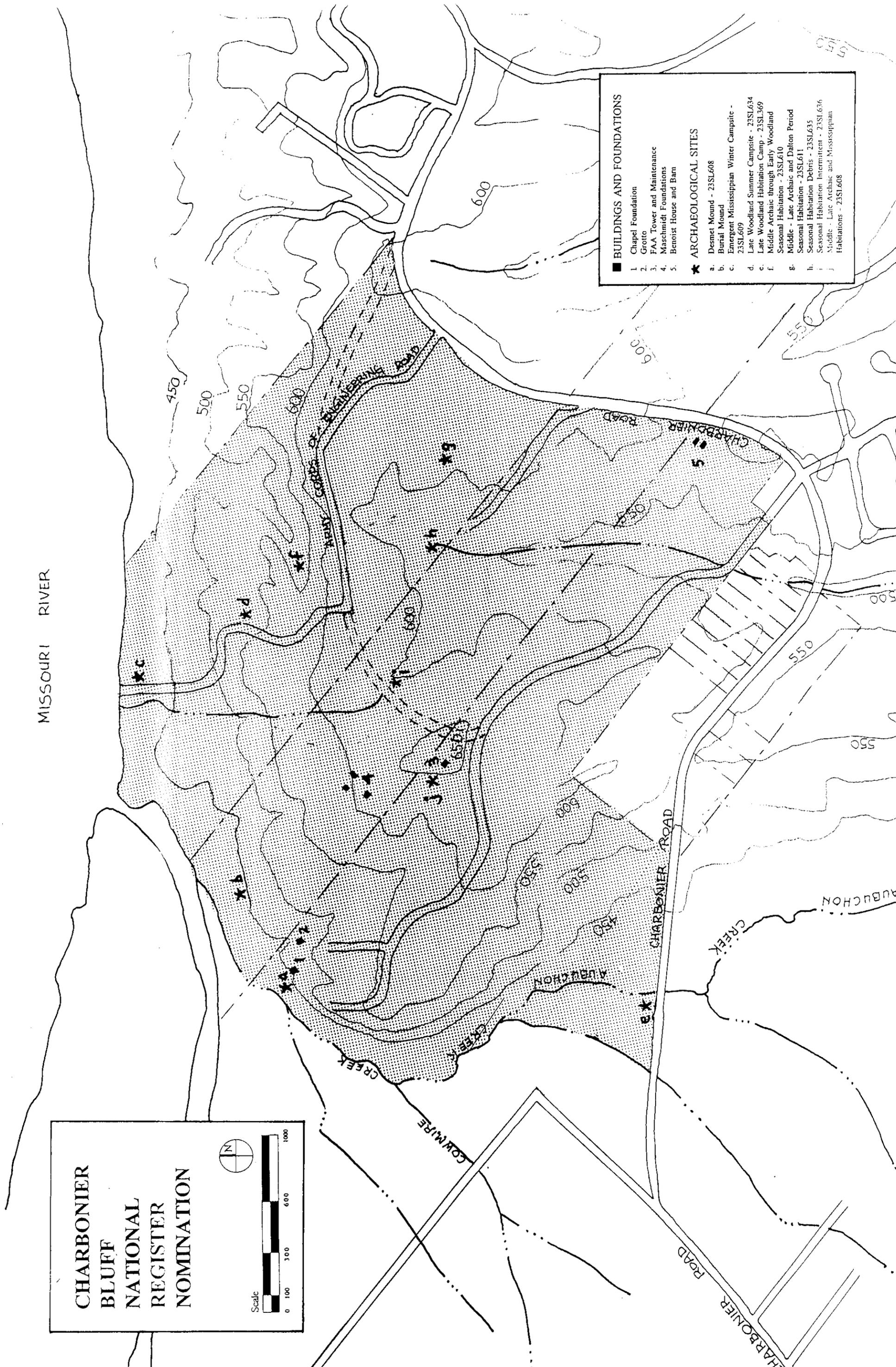


MISSOURI RIVER

# CHARBONIER BLUFF NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION



- BUILDINGS AND FOUNDATIONS**
1. Chapel Foundation
  2. Grotto
  3. FAA Tower and Maintenance
  4. Maschmidt Foundations
  5. Benoist House and Barn
- ★ ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**
- a. Desmet Mound - 23SL608
  - b. Burial Mound
  - c. Emergent Mississippian Winter Campsite - 23SL609
  - d. Late Woodland Summer Campsite - 23SL634
  - e. Late Woodland Habitation Camp - 23SL369
  - f. Middle Archaic through Early Woodland Seasonal Habitation - 23SL610
  - g. Middle - Late Archaic and Dalton Period Seasonal Habitation - 23SL611
  - h. Seasonal Habitation Debris - 23SL635
  - i. Seasonal Habitation Intermittent - 23SL636
  - j. Middle - Late Archaic and Mississippian Habitations - 23SL608



L2

MISSOURI RIVER

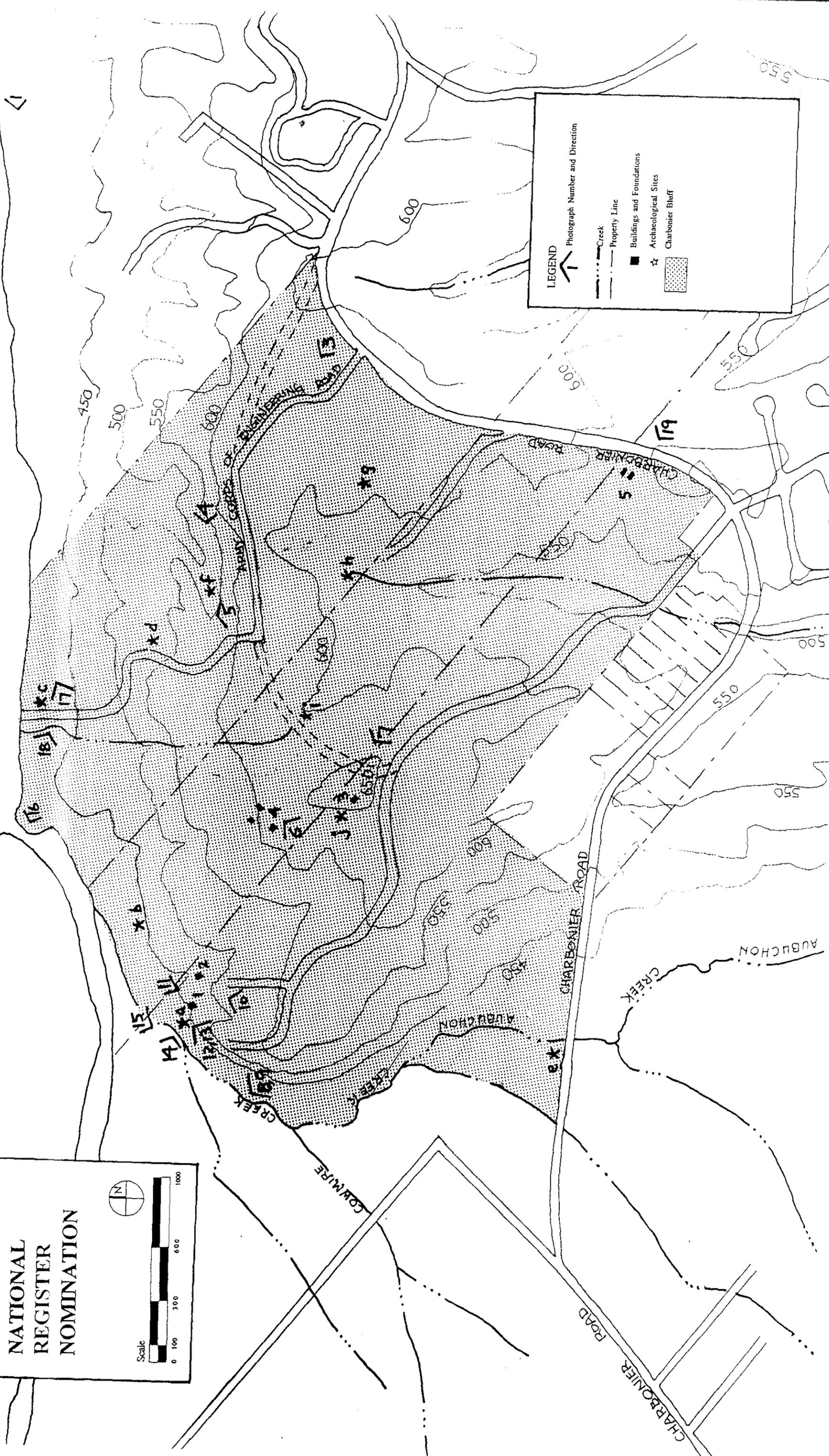
# CHARBONIER BLUFF NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION

Scale



## LEGEND

- Photograph Number and Direction
- Creek
- Property Line
- Buildings and Foundations
- Archaeological Sites
- Charbonier Bluff



1. CHARBONIER BLUFF
2. ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
3. CHRISTY LOVE
4. FEBRUARY, 1993
5. ST. LOUIS COUNTY PARKS  
41 S. CENTRAL, CLAYTON, MO 63105
6. CHARBONIER BLUFF AND MISSOURI RIVER  
LOOKING SOUTH
7. 1 OF 22



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1. CHARBONIER BLUFF
  2. ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
  3. CHRISTY LOVE
  4. FEBRUARY, 1993
  5. ST. LOUIS COUNTY PARKS  
41 S. CENTRAL, CLAYTON, MO 63105
  6. CHARBONIER BLUFF AND MISSOURI BOTTOMS  
LOOKING NORTH
  7. 2 OF 22



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1. CHARBONNIER BLUFF
- 2 ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
3. CHRISTY LOVE
4. FEBRUARY, 1993
5. ST. LOUIS COUNTY PARKS  
41 S. CENTRAL, CLAYTON, MO 63105
6. CHARBONNIER BLUFF FROM FIELD  
LOOKING WEST
7. 3 OF 22



1. CHARBONIER BLUFF
2. ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
3. CHRISTY LOVE
4. FEBRUARY, 1993
5. ST. LOUIS COUNTY PARKS  
41 S. CENTRAL, CLAYTON, MO 63105
6. OLD ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEER ROAD (WW I)  
LOOKING WEST
7. 4 OF 22



1. CHARBONER BLUFF
2. ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
3. CHRISTY HOME
4. FEBRUARY, 1993
5. ST. LOUIS COUNTY PARKS  
41 S. CENTRAL, CLAYTON, MO 63105
6. SITE OF PERMANENT SUMMER, MIDDLE TO LATE,  
WOODLAND CAMP, LOOKING NORTH.
7. 5 OF 22



1. CHARBONIER BLUFF
2. ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
3. CHRISTY LOVE
4. FEBRUARY, 1993
5. ST. LOUIS COUNTY PARKS  
41 S. CENTRAL, CLAYTON, MO 63105
6. FOUNDATION OF MASCHMIDT HOUSE - SITE
7. 6 OF 22



1. CHARBONIER BLUFF
2. ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
3. CHRISTY LOVE
4. FEBRUARY, 1993
5. ST. LOUIS COUNTY PARKS  
41 S. CENTRAL, CLAYTON, MO 63105
6. FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION  
MAINTAINANCE BUILDING AND TOWER  
LOOKING SOUTH
7. 7 OF 22



6

1. CHARBONIER BLUFF
2. ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
3. CHRISTY LOVE
4. FEBRUARY, 1993
5. ST. LOUIS COUNTY PARKS  
41 S CENTRAL, CLAYTON, MO 63105
6. VIEW FROM EDGE OF CHARBONIER BLUFF  
LOOKING SOUTH OVER MISSOURI RIVER BOTTOM FIELDS  
TOWARDS ST. CHARLES, MISSOURI
7. 8 OF 22



1. CHARBONIER BLUFF
2. ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
3. CHRISTY LOUE
4. APRIL, 1993
5. ST. LOUIS COUNTY PARKS  
41 S. CENTRAL, CLAYTON, MO 63105
6. VIEW FROM EDGE OF CHARBONIER BLUFF  
LOOKING SOUTH OVER MISSOURI RIVER BOTTOM FIELDS  
TOWARDS ST. CHARLES, MISSOURI
7. 9 OF 22



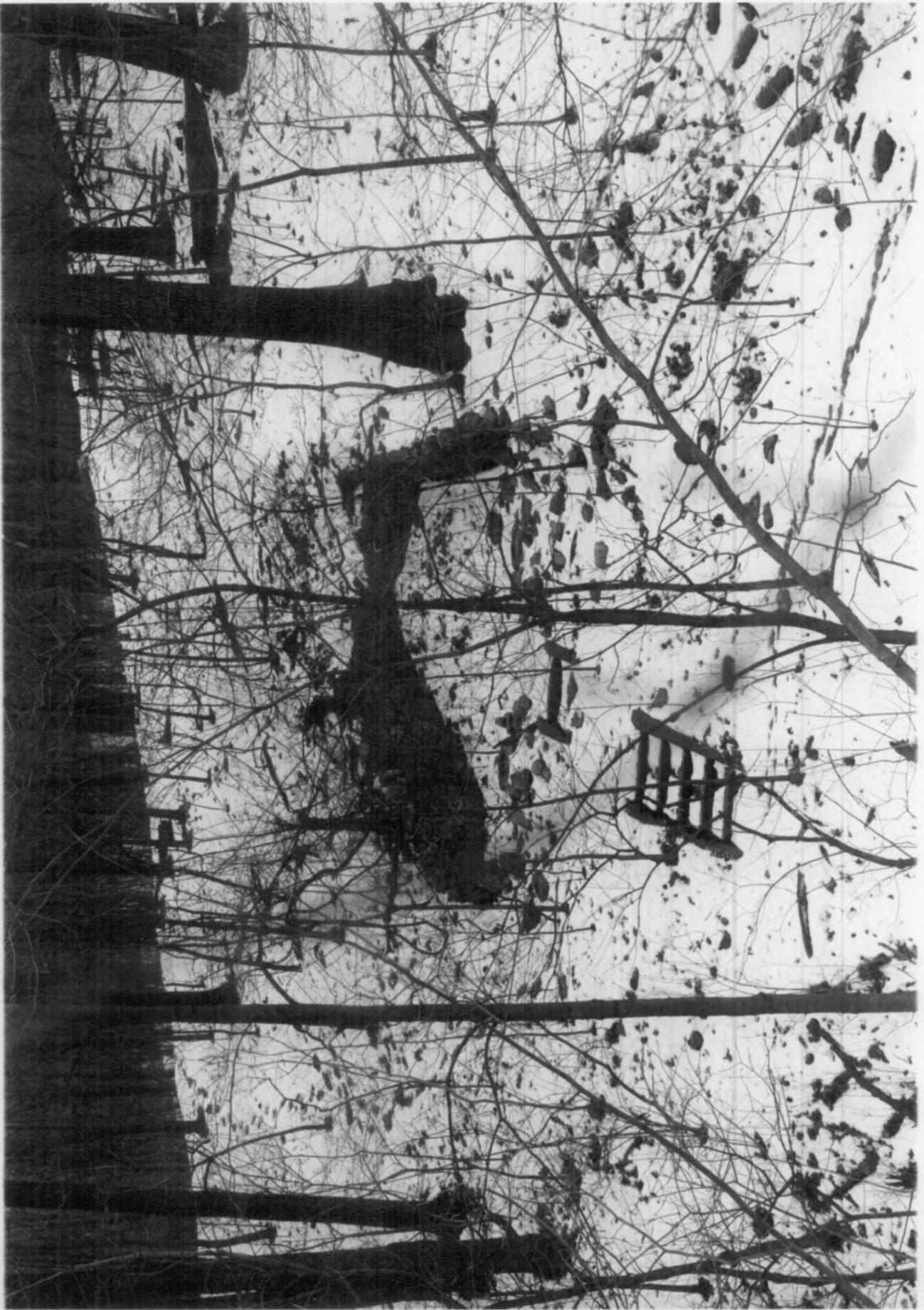
1. CHARBONIER BLUFF
2. ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
3. CHRISTY LOVE
4. FEBRUARY, 1993
5. ST. LOUIS COUNTY PARKS  
41 S. CENTRAL / CLAYTON, MO 63105
6. SITE OF JESUIT SEMINARY CHAPEL  
LOCATED ATOP "DESMET MOUND"  
LOOKING NORTH
7. 10 OF 22



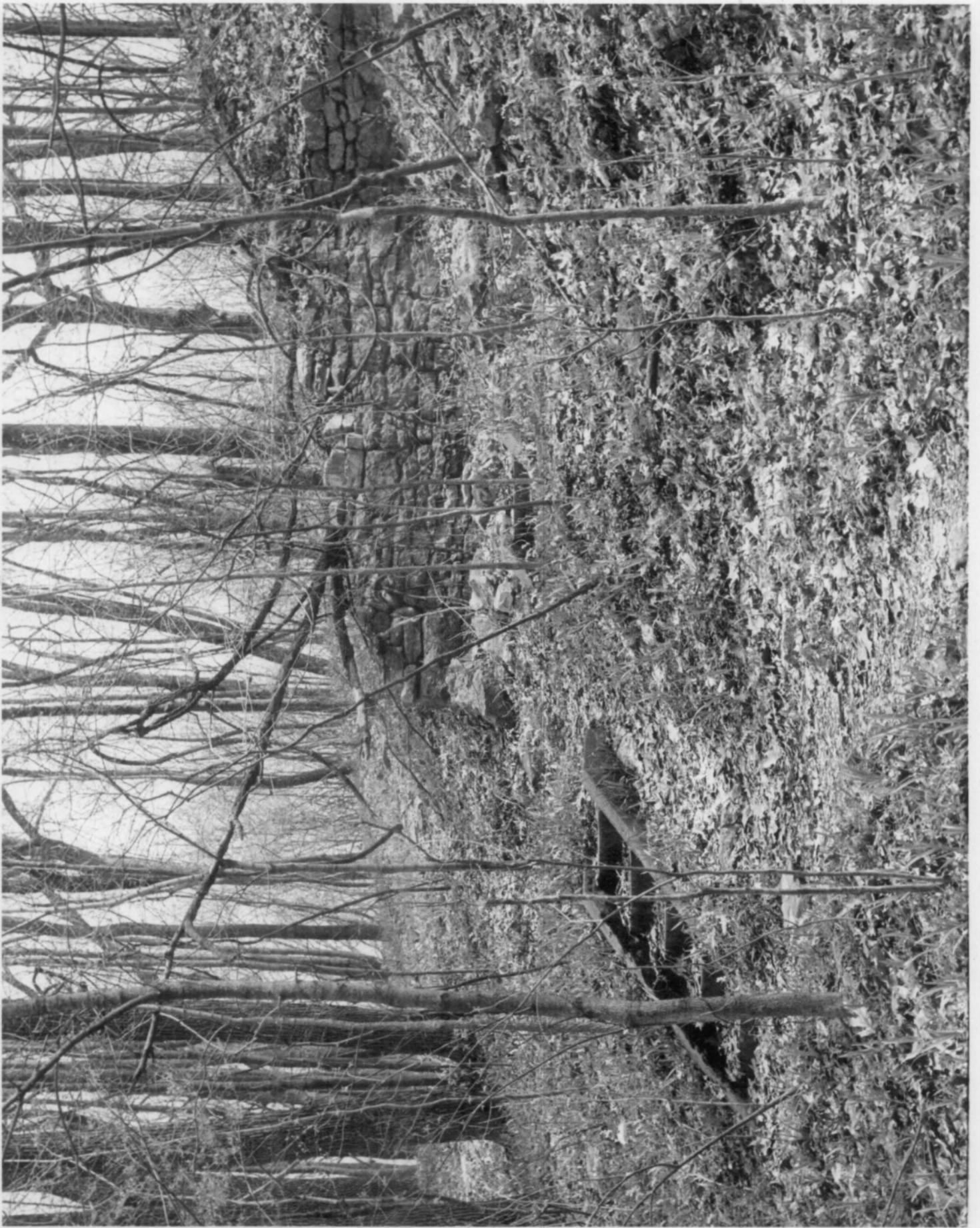
1. CHARBONIER BLUFF
2. ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
3. CHRISTY LOVE
4. FEBRUARY, 1993
5. ST. LOUIS COUNTY PARKS  
41 S. CENTRAL, CLAYTON, MO 63105
6. FOOTBRIDGE FOR PATH FROM FORMER  
CHAPEL TO GROTTO SITE, LOOKING SOUTH
7. 11 OF 22



- 7.
1. CARBONIER BLUFF
2. ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
3. CHRISTY LOVE
4. FEBRUARY, 1993
5. ST. LOUIS COUNTY PARKS  
41 SOUTH CENTRAL, CLAYTON, MO 63105
6. STEPS AND RETAINING WALL FOR  
FORMER GROTTO, LOOKING NORTH
7. 12 of 22



1. CHARBONNIER BLUFF
2. ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
3. CHRISTY LOVE
4. APRIL, 1993
5. ST. LOUIS COUNTY PARKS  
A1 S. CENTRAL, CLAYTON, MO 63105
6. STEPS AND RETAINING WALL FOR  
FORMER GROTTO, LOOKING NORTHWEST
7. 13 OF 22



1. CHARBONIER BLUFF
2. ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
3. CHRISTY LOVE
4. FEBRUARY, 1993
5. ST. LOUIS COUNTY PARKS  
411 S. CENTRAL, CLAYTON, MO 63105
6. OUTLINE OF CHARBONNIERE BLUFF  
FROM COWMIRE CREEK, LOOKING NORTHEAST
7. 14 OF 22



1. CHARBONIER BLUFF
2. ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
3. CHRISTY LOVE
4. FEBRUARY, 1993
5. ST. LOUIS COUNTY PARKS  
41 S. CENTRAL, CLAYTON, MO 63105
6. COWMIRE CREEK AT FOOT OF CHARBONNAIRE  
BLUFF, LOOKING SOUTHWEST
7. 15 OF 22



1. CHARBONIER BLUFF
2. ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
3. CHRISTY LOVE
4. FEBRUARY, 1993
5. ST. LOUIS COUNTY PARKS  
41 S. CENTRAL, CLAYTON, MO 63105
6. MOUTH OF COWMIRE CREEK AND MISSOURI  
RIVER, LOOKING SOUTHWEST TOWARDS RIVER  
MARKER AT NORTH END OF ACCRETION ISLAND.
7. 16 OF 22



1. CHARBONIER BLUFF
2. ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
3. CHRISTY LOVE
4. FEBRUARY, 1993
5. ST. LOUIS COUNTY PARKS  
41 S. CENTRAL, CLAYTON, MO 63105
6. BANK OF MISSOURI RIVER AT BASE OF  
EMERGENT MISSISSIPPIAN CAMP SITE (WINTER)  
LOOKING NORTHEAST

T. 17 OF 22

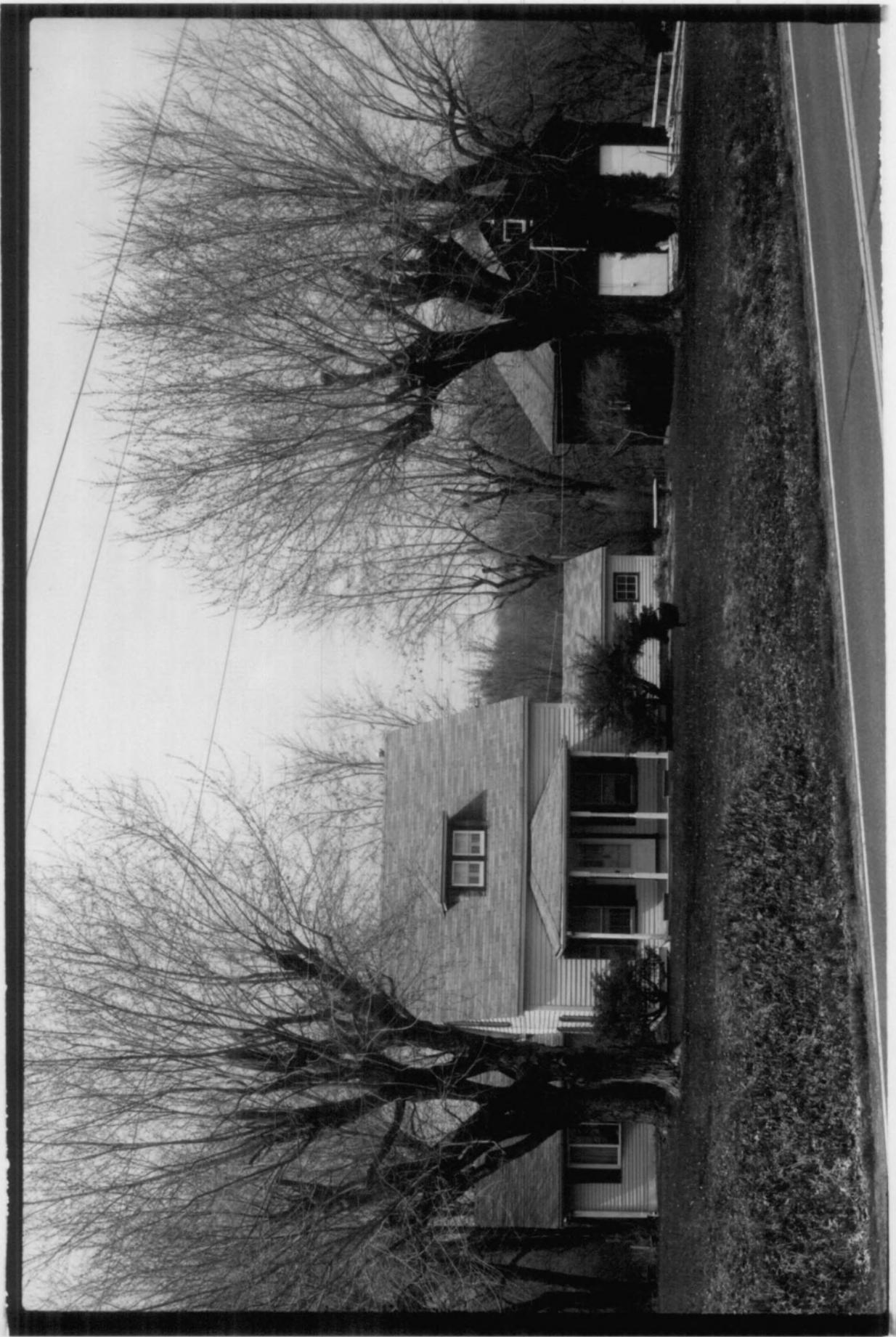


1. CHARBONNIER BLUFF
2. ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
3. CHRISTY LOVE
4. FEBRUARY, 1993
5. ST. LOUIS COUNTY PARKS  
41 S. CENTRAL, CLAYTON, MO 63105
6. SITE OF PERMANENT EMERGENT MISSISSIPPIAN  
WINTER CAMP SITE, LOOKING EAST.
7. 18 OF 22



1. CHARBONNIER BLUFF
2. ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
3. CHRISTY LOVE
4. FEBRUARY, 1993
5. ST. LOUIS COUNTY PARKS  
41 S. CENTRAL, CLAYTON, MO 63105
6. MICHAEL BENORST HOUSE AND BARN,  
3845 CHARBONNIER ROAD, LOOKING WEST

T. 19 OF 22



1. CHARBONIER BLUFF
2. ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
3. U.S.G.S. PHOTO GS-VFJK 3-79
4. APRIL 16, 1985
5. MID-CONTINENT MAPPING CENTER  
NATIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION CENTER  
1400 INDEPENDENCE ROAD  
ROLLA, MISSOURI 65401
6. AERIAL VIEW, NORTH TO RIGHT
7. 20 OF 22



1. CHARBONIER BLUFF
2. ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
3. U.S.G.S. PHOTO 45-VFJK 3-79
4. APRIL 16, 1985
5. MID-CONTINENT MAPPING CENTER  
NATIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION CENTER  
1400 INDEPENDENCE ROAD  
ROLLA, MISSOURI 65401
6. AERIAL VIEW, NORTH TO RIGHT (CLOSE UP)
7. 21 OF 22



From: JMPA - St. Photographic Locations - Florissant, Charbonner

1. CHARBONNER BLUFF
2. ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
3. UNKNOWN, JMPA-X1, ST. STANISLAUS SEMINARY COLLECTION
4. C. 1890
5. JESUIT MISSOURI PROVINCE ARCHIVES  
4517 WEST PINE  
ST. LOUIS, MO 63108
6. VIEW OF THE MISSOURI RIVER FROM CHARBONNER BLUFF
7. 22 OF 22

