1. NAME

COMMON:

Jefferson Barracks Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

157 TcGp No. 1# Grant Road Jefferson Barracks

CITY OR TOWN:

St. Louis

STATE:

Missouri

3. CLASSIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Occupied</td>
<td>Yes: Restricted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Unoccupied</td>
<td>Unrestricted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>Being Considered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure</td>
<td></td>
<td>Preservation work in progress</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Agricultural
- Commercial
- Educational
- Entertainment
- Government
- Industrial
- Military
- Museum
- Private Residence
- Religious
- Scientific
- Park
- Transportation
- Other (Specify)

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:

Air National Guard

STREET AND NUMBER:

157 TcGp No. 1# Grant Road Jefferson Barracks

CITY OR TOWN:

St. Louis

STATE:

Missouri

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

Recorder of Deeds

STREET AND NUMBER:

Clayton

CITY OR TOWN:

Missouri

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

The Building Art in St. Louis

DATE OF SURVEY:

1967

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

St. Louis Chapter American Institute of Architects

STREET AND NUMBER:

107 North 7th Street

CITY OR TOWN:

St. Louis

STATE:

Missouri

* Congressional District No. 3. The Hon. Leonor K. Sullivan
4. #1 JEFFERSON BARRACKS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Army National Guard
27 Sherman
35th Brigade
Jefferson Barracks
St. Louis, Missouri 63125

United States Government
National Cemetery
101 Memorial Drive
Jefferson Barracks
St. Louis, Missouri 63125

United States Government
Veterans Hospital
Jefferson Barracks
St. Louis, Missouri 63125

St. Bernadette's Parish
Jefferson Barracks
St. Louis, Missouri 63125

Department of Air Force—United States Government
Aeronautical Chart and Information Center
2nd and Arsenal Streets
St. Louis, Missouri 63125

Missouri Pacific Railroad
Jefferson Barracks
St. Louis, Missouri 63125

J. D. Street Company
Jefferson Barracks
St. Louis, Missouri 63125

St. Louis Housing Authority
Clayton, Missouri 63125

School District #78
Jefferson Barracks
St. Louis, Missouri 63125

St. Louis County Parks and Recreation Dept.
Clayton, Missouri 63125
6. JEFFERSON BARRACKS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Missouri State Historical Survey (state)
Missouri State Park Board
P.O. Box 176, 1204 Jefferson Building
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101 Code: 29

Missouri Historic Sites (state)
State Historical Society of Missouri
Corner, Hitt and Lowry streets
Columbia, Missouri 65201 Code: 29
Jefferson Barracks Historic District

Included within the Jefferson Barracks Historic District are a variety of military buildings and related sites dating from the 1850's through the immediate post-World War II years. Troop quarters flank the south side of the parade field. These brick buildings, of late nineteenth-century origin include barracks buildings, a recreation hall, and a guard house. To the west of the quadrangle are a post exchange and the old hospital, used in more recent years as a club-house for the troops. On the north flank of the parade ground are a nurses' residence (1938) and two officers' duplexes (c. 1890). Other similar quarters east of the duplexes have been destroyed. West of the quadrangle, in the vicinity of Sherman Road and Buell Street, are the Fort Hospital (c. 1930), a medics' residence (c. 1935 - a WPA construction), a theater building (c. 1940), and a row of officer's residences (c. 1935). The Post Headquarters building (1910) and other housing facilities from the 1930's occur near the east edge of the parade field. A railroad station (1910) is situated at the foot of Smith Street.

In addition to the restored buildings in the ordnance depot, three brick powder magazines occur in sink holes on the southern portion of the grounds, between Grant Road and the railroad track. These enclosures are believed to date from the 1870's, and are being preserved by the St. Louis County Department of Parks. An iron gate, fashioned from the upright barrels of two large cannons, is located at the junction of Nebraska Street and Grant Road. This so-called "Cannon Gate", constructed in the 1880's, frames the entrance road to a small park commanding a view of the Mississippi River.
Jefferson Barracks served the United States as the first permanent military installation west of the Mississippi. Through its 150 years, Jefferson Barracks has provided military security, economic development, and political stability for the state of Missouri and the Trans-Mississippi West. Because of its strategic location, Jefferson Barracks has played a role in almost every aspect of American History occurring west of the Mississippi River from 1826 to 1865.

When in March of 1804 Lt. Stephen Morrell crossed the Mississippi River to take control of the Louisiana Purchase, a new chapter opened in the history of the United States. In the years between 1804 and 1848, the United States expanded from the Mississippi River west to the Pacific and southwest to the Rio Grande. The United States first established a military base on the Missouri side in 1806. This was done in order to meet the needs of American business interests. These interests were the river and overland routes of the Upper Missouri fur trade, and later the Santa Fe trade. The Barracks further provided protection for missionaries, settlers, and travelers from hostile forces.

Fort Bellfontaine built ca. 1810 was to serve as the military support base for smaller forts further up the Missouri and Mississippi. (Henry Webb, The Story of Jefferson Barracks, Chap. 5.) Because of the unhealthy environment of the area, it was deemed necessary to find a new location. General Henry Atkinson was directed to select a new position. This position became Fort Miller and then, in 1826, Jefferson Barracks in honor of the late President Thomas Jefferson.

From 1826 through 1848, Jefferson Barracks was the most important military installation west of the Mississippi. During the 1840's it was the largest post in the nation. (Jefferson Barracks Through Five Wars," Missouri Historical Review, Vol. 36, No. 3, 1942.) It was during this period that Jefferson Barracks practically became synonymous with the westward expansion of the United States.
9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Dewey, John. Missouri History; St. Louis and Vicinity, 1898. No publisher listed.


Jefferson Barracks Historical Park, St. Louis County, Missouri. A printed fact pamphlet on the history of Jefferson Barracks.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CORNER</th>
<th>LATITUDE</th>
<th>LONGITUDE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>NE</td>
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<td>SE</td>
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<tr>
<td>SW</td>
<td>38° 29' 22.1&quot; N</td>
<td>90° 18' 08.1&quot; W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 300

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Harold O. Berry, Research Historian

Missouri State Park Board

Historical Survey and Planning Office, P.O. Box 176, 1204 Jefferson Building

Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

12. STATE LIASION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

Local

NAME AND TITLE: Harold O. Berry, Research Historian

ORGANIZATION: Missouri State Park Board

STREET AND NUMBER: Historical Survey and Planning Office, P.O. Box 176, 1204 Jefferson Building

CITY OR TOWN: Jefferson City

STATE: Missouri

CODE: 29

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

NAME: Harold O. Berry

TITLE: Research Historian

DATE: FEB 1 1972

CHIEF, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE: JAN 28 1972

ATTEST: [Signature]
8. #1 JEFFERSON BARRACKS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Centrally located, Jefferson Barracks became the outfitting and training center for the military effort of the entire western half of the United States. Its vital role in the development of the west made it a significant factor in the economic, political, and diplomatic success of the government. Economically, the Barracks purchased goods throughout the Mississippi Valley. This gave farmers and St. Louis merchants a prime target for business contracts. Besides the purchase of the produce of the Mississippi Valley, the Jefferson Barracks tried to protect the business interests of the various fur companies and individual trappers in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri. One can read the works of H. M. Chittenden and Bernard DeVoto to recognize the military importance of Jefferson Barracks during the development of the fur frontier. Diplomatically, the struggle between the numerous American fur interest and the British Hudson Bay Company was a significant factor in the settlement of the Columbia River Basin. Jefferson Barracks provided the military assistance for these trappers thus allowing them and later settlers the opportunity to get safely through the Louisiana Territory. (A great deal of these sentiments are found in Bernard DeVoto's work Across the Wide Missouri.)

Ruth Layton in The Story of Jefferson Barracks states that the "history of Jefferson Barracks is the story of all the United States west of the Mississippi." (Ruth Layton, The Story of Jefferson Barracks, 1961. Chap. 1.) Her justification for this broad statement can be found in the ledger of names of men stationed at Jefferson Barracks. Only West Point produced a better copy of great American military men. Such names appear as: Davis, Grant, Lee, Johnston, Sherman, Freemont, Kearney, Longstreet, Sheridan, Leavenworth, Hallack, Taylor, Eisenhower, Pershing, Dodge, Short, and Lincoln. These are only half of the list of major American figures who were either stationed or trained at the Barracks. Some came for reserve training as in the case of Abraham Lincoln who trained at the Jefferson Barracks during the Black Hawk crisis. (Webb, Henry, The Story of Jefferson Barracks., 19__, p. 55.)
Jefferson Barrack's importance declined somewhat after the War of 1848. The frontier had become safer. There was no diplomatic threat from Britain, Spain, or Mexico. Yet, the Barracks would once again play an important role in keeping Missouri within the United States during the Civil War. By commanding the Barracks, the United States had strategic control of both sides of the Mississippi. From this point, Grant and Sherman would start their famous marches into the South. During the war, Jefferson Barracks served as the largest hospital unit in the western theatre of the war. (Layton, 1961, There were overall, 434 patients which were received at the base hospital.)

With the end of the Civil War, Jefferson Barracks continued to play an active role in the training and replacing of military units and soldiers throughout the last half of the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth centuries. Gradually, the activities and importance of Jefferson Barracks dwindled, and in 1946 the post was deactivated.
9. JEFFERSON BARRACKS HISTORIC DISTRICT


Mitchell, Harry C. History of Jefferson Barracks, 1921. Published by the author.


Jefferson Barracks Historic District

U.S.G.S. 7 1/2' Series
Webster Groves and Oakville quadrangles
1954

Latitude
NW 38°31'31"
NE 38°31'17"
SE 38°29'03"
SW 38°29'22"

Longitude
NW 90°17'19"
NE 90°15'52"
SE 90°16'42"
SW 90°18'08"

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Jefferson Barracks Property Boundary
(prior to de-activation of base - 1946)
Photo Log:

Name of Property: Jefferson Barracks Historic District
City or Vicinity: 
County: St. Louis County State: MO
Photographer: Harold O. Berry
Date Photographed: Mar. 1971

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 3. Looking N from National Cemetery over into MO National Guard installations operated under Army National Guard and Air National Guard.
2 of 3. Looking S across original parade grounds onto the Air National Guard structures dating 1890.
3 of 3. A photo looking N toward Laborers’ House. This structure is part of the Jefferson Barracks Historical Park.