STE. GENEVIEVE HISTORIC DISTRICT
STE. GENEVIEVE COUNTY, MISSOURI

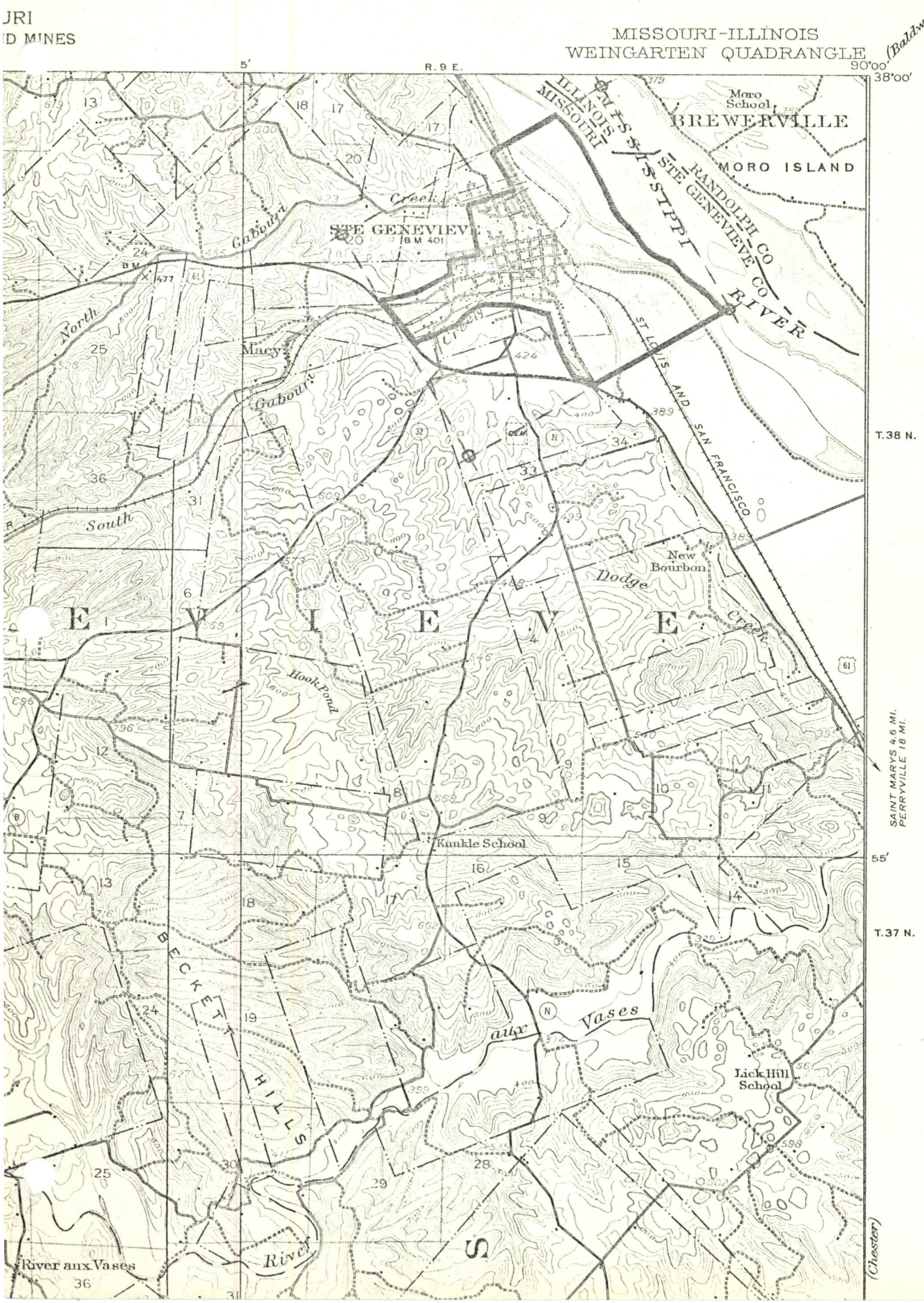
Boundaries of the Historic District:

The tract is delineated on a U. S. Geological Survey quadrangle map, "Weingarten, Missouri-Illinois," 15 minute series (topographic), 1907, scale 1:62,500, and can be described as follows: beginning at a point on the west bank of the Mississippi River; thence S 60° W to the extreme southeast corner of the property in the acute angle formed by the junction of St. Mary's Road and U. S. Highway 61 (Ste. Genevieve Drive), thence in a westerly direction along the south boundary of this property to its intersection with the back property line; thence in a north-westerly direction along the back lines of the properties fronting on St. Mary's Road and Seraphin Street as far as the east side of Fourth Street; thence due west to its intersection with the 420-foot elevation contour; thence in a west-southwesterly direction along the contour to the east side of the U. S. Highway 61 right-of-way; thence in a north-northwesterly direction along the edge of the right-of-way to the back line of the nearest property facing on the north side of Market Street; thence in an east-northeastly direction along the back lines of the properties facing on Market Street to the back line of the nearest property facing on the west side of Ninth Street; thence in a northerly direction along the back lines of the properties facing on Ninth Street to the back line (extended) of the nearest property facing on the north side of Jefferson Street;

thence in an easterly direction along the back lines of the properties facing on Jefferson Street to the back line of the nearest property facing on the west side of North Street; thence in a northerly direction along the back lines of the properties facing on North Street, and then along the extension of this line across North Gabouri Creek and the street paralleling the drainage to the back line (extended) of the nearest property facing on the south side of Wehner Street; thence in a east-northeasterly direction along the back lines of the properties facing on Wehner Street to the nearest property facing on the west side of Main Street; thence in a north-northwesterly direction along the back lines of the properties facing on Main Street to the south side of Riverview Drive; thence N 60° E to a point on the west bank of the Mississippi River; thence in a southeasterly direction to the point of beginning. The proposed boundaries, which encompass roughly 1400 acres, fall within a rectangle for which coordinates are given in latitude and longitude on the National Register Form 10-300 on file in the Branch of Historical Surveys, National Park Service, Washington, D. C.

JRI
D MINES

MISSOURI-ILLINOIS
WEINGARTEN QUADRANGLE



iting - Int. 4482

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

INFORMATION SERVICE

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

For Release OCTOBER 9, 1960

SECRETARY SEATON ANNOUNCES PLAN TO REGISTER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES

Historic landmarks of national significance and interest may be registered by the National Park Service under a plan announced today by the Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton.

The National Registry of Historic Landmarks is designed to recognize and endorse the preservation and protection of structures and sites now administered by the States, other public agencies, or historical societies and to encourage private owners of historic landmarks to maintain such properties.

"The establishment of this Registry," said Secretary Seaton, "serves a long-felt need for the Federal Government to give moral support and recognition to organizations now concerned with the preservation of archeological and historic properties. Because of the number of important historic landmarks in our great Nation, it is manifestly impossible for the Government to acquire or manage these sites or support them financially, although they are an integral part of the American heritage."

The Federal involvement, said the Secretary, will be limited to the issuance of certificates, periodic inspection and arrangements for the site owner to acquire a suitable marker. He emphasized that participation in the program is entirely voluntary.

In addition, said Secretary Seaton, the Registry will provide tourists and students a list of the more important of the large number of landmarks recognized by a variety of organizations throughout the country.

The Secretary said that the Registry of National Historic Landmarks is an outgrowth of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings program of the National Park Service. That program, authorized by the Historic Sites Act of 1935 directs "a survey of historic and archeological sites, buildings, and objects for the purpose of determining which possess exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States."

Studies of significant historic and archeological sites are submitted to the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments for review and evaluation. The Board then makes recommendations to the Secretary concerning which sites are eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status.

The National Survey is preparing a number of "theme studies" covering all the major periods of human history of our country. Although many sites are studied, only a few are designated as having "exceptional value." Administrators or owners of any site recommended shall be eligible to receive a certificate issued by the Secretary designating that site as a Registered National Historic Landmark upon application and agreement to certain standards of protection and management.

Five theme studies covering the English, French, and Spanish Exploration and Settlement; the Development of the English Colonies, 1700-1775; and The Advance of the Frontier, 1763-1830 have been completed. The five theme studies have been approved by Secretary Seaton and may later be published for public distribution.

In the English, French, and Spanish themes on Exploration and Settlement, 52 sites are listed as possessing exceptional value. Seventeen of them are represented and interpreted in the National Park System and related areas. The remaining 35 sites are eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status.

In the Development of the English Colonies, 1700-1775, 50 sites are recommended, of which five are in the National Park System and three have been designated as national historic sites in non-Federal ownership. The remaining 42 sites are eligible for registration status.

In the Advance of the Frontier, 1763-1830, 22 sites are recommended, of which seven are in the National Park System. The remaining 15 sites are eligible for registration status.

A list of sites eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status--developed as a result of the first five studies--is attached.

A list of themes presently under study by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings program is also attached. Completion of additional theme studies will be announced from time to time, with their accompanying lists of landmarks of exceptional value, said Secretary Seaton.

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Spanish Exploration and Settlement

In the Spanish study there are 26 sites listed as possessing exceptional value. Sixteen of these, not administered by the National Park Service, are eligible to receive certificates as Registered National Historic Landmarks. They are as follows:

1. San Luis de Apalache, Florida. Typifies the Spanish mission system in Florida. San Luis de Apalache became the administrative center of the Old Spanish province of Guale. Privately owned.

2. Fort San Carlos de Barrancas, Florida. Built during the last Spanish occupation of West Florida, it was an important defense bastion of Pensacola. Administered by the United States Navy.

3. La Fortaleza, Puerto Rico. The first true fortification of San Juan built between 1533 and 1540 as a defense against French and English freebooters. Administered by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

4. Columbus Landing Site, Virgin Islands. Earliest site now under United States dominion associated with Christopher Columbus. Columbus, on his second voyage in 1493, put in at this spot. Administered by the Territorial Government, Virgin Islands.

5. The Cabildo, New Orleans, Louisiana. The present building, erected in 1795, housed the Administrative and Legislative Council which ruled Spanish Louisiana. Owned by the city of New Orleans.

6. Fort San Lorenzo, Panama Canal Zone. A link in the Spanish lifeline across the Isthmus of Panama in its New World empire. Administered by the United States Army.

7. Hawikuh, New Mexico. This pueblo ruin, the largest of the fabled "Seven Cities of Cibola," was the first pueblo visited by Francisco Coronado in 1540. Owned by the Zuni Indian Tribe.

8. Palace of the Governors, Santa Fe, New Mexico. One of the most historic buildings in the United States, the Palace of the Governors served successively as the Spanish, Mexican, and American capitols of New Mexico. State owned.

9. Acoma, New Mexico. Believed to be the oldest continuously occupied settlement in the United States, it was intimately associated with 16th century Spanish expeditions, including those of Coronado, Rodriquez and Chamuscado, Espejo, and Onate. Owned by Acoma Indian Tribe.

10. Pecos, New Mexico. Was the point of departure of Coronado's expedition from New Mexico to Quivira in present day Kansas. State owned.

11. Taos, New Mexico. Exemplifies Indian resistance to Spanish rule during the 17th century. It was the headquarters of the 1680 Pueblo revolt. Owned by the Taos Indian Tribe.

12. San Xavier del Bac, Arizona. One of the finest surviving examples of Spanish mission architecture, it commemorates the missionary activities of the famous Padre Kino. Owned by the Catholic Church.

13. San Diego Presidio, California. Commemorates the founding of the first mission in California. It marks the first permanent European settlement on the Pacific Coast of the United States. Owned by the city of San Diego.

14. Royal Presidio Chapel, Monterey, California. For three-quarters of a century Monterey was the stronghold of Spanish-Mexican civilization on the Pacific coast. It was the capital of California from 1776 until shortly before the American occupation. Owned by the Catholic Church.

15. Santa Barbara Mission, California. Of the 21 California missions, Santa Barbara is outstanding for its unusual and continued vigor. It is also perhaps the best preserved. Owned by the Catholic Church.

16. Carmel Mission, Monterey, California. The most important of the California Spanish missions from an ecclesiastical standpoint. It was the headquarters of the two great Franciscan Fathers, Padres Serra and Lasuen. Owned by the Catholic Church.

In addition 10 sites are represented and interpreted in the National Park System, as follows:

1. De Soto National Memorial, Florida

2. Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Florida

3. Fort Matanzas National Monument, Florida

4. San Juan National Historic Site, Puerto Rico

5. San Jose Mission National Historic Site, Texas

6. Gran Quivira National Monument, New Mexico

7. El Morro National Monument, New Mexico

8. Tumacacori National Monument, Arizona

9. Coronado National Memorial, Arizona

10. Cabrillo National Monument, California.

French Exploration and Settlement

In the French Exploration and Settlement study, 14 sites have been recognized as possessing exceptional value. Nine of these, not administered by the National Park Service, are eligible to receive certificates as Registered National Historic Landmarks as follows:

1. Fort St. Frederic, Crown Point, New York. For almost a quarter of a century, from 1731, Fort St. Frederic was a keystone of France's defenses of Canada. State owned.

2. Old Fort Niagara, New York. Throughout the colonial period and the early years of the United States, control of this strategic site was the goal of military operations of France, England, the United States, as well as the League of the Iroquois Indian tribes. State owned, but administered by a private association.

3. Starved Rock, Illinois. As the base of the Sieur de la Salle's administration and development of the Mississippi Valley, Starved Rock was the first major center of French influence in the Illinois country. State owned.

4. Sainte Genevieve, Missouri. Of all the numerous Creole missionary, fur trading, farming, mining, and military establishments in the Illinois country, only Sainte Genevieve has retained much of its early appearance. It constitutes an important survival of New France in the Mississippi Valley. Privately owned buildings.

5. Fort de Chartres, Illinois. Near Prairie du Rocher, this was the 18th century center of French civil and military government in the Illinois country and was one of France's most imposing fortifications in North America. State owned.

6. Arkansas Post State Park and historic environs. Situated near the mouth of the Arkansas, Arkansas Post was the first white settlement in the lower Mississippi Valley and the later Louisiana Purchase. It was established by the famed Henri de Tonty, lieutenant of the Sieur de la Salle. Partially state owned.

7. Fort de la Boulaye, Louisiana. Represents French defense of the mouth of the Mississippi River against English and Spanish encroachment in the early 18th century. Private ownership.

8. Ursuline Convent, New Orleans, Louisiana. This site represents the influence of French culture on Louisiana. It was established about 1727 by Ursuline nuns to "relieve the poor, sick, and provide at the same time for the education of young girls." Owned by the Catholic Church.

9. Fort Toulouse, Wetumpka, Alabama. From 1717 to the end of the French and Indian War, Fort Toulouse was the offensive-defensive eastern outpost of French Louisiana. It figured significantly in the French drive to wrest control of the Southeast from the Spanish and the English. Site partially State owned.

In addition, five sites are represented and interpreted in the National Park System, as follows:

1. Saint Croix National Monument, Maine, authorized by law
2. Grand Portage National Monument, Minnesota
3. Ackia Battleground National Monument, Mississippi
4. Fort Caroline National Memorial, Florida
5. Chicago Portage National Historic Site, Illinois, non-Federal ownership.

English Exploration and Settlement to 1700

The Advisory Board has recognized 12 sites as having exceptional value in this phase of American history. Ten of these, not administered by the National Park Service, are eligible to receive certificates as Registered National Historic Landmarks. These are as follows:

1. Stanley-Whitman House, Farmington, Connecticut. Built about 1664 and considered a classic example of New England architecture. Owned by the Farmington Village Green and Library Association.

2. Coles Hill, Plymouth, Massachusetts. Part of the settlement site of the Plymouth Colony of 1620, affording a sweeping view of the bay into which the Mayflower sailed and the shore on which its grateful passengers made their settlement. Owned by the Pilgrim Society.

3. Fairbanks House, Dedham, Massachusetts. Believed to date from at least the middle of the 17th century, and perhaps as early as 1636, it is one of the most picturesque and authentic survivors of the colonial homes of New England. Owned by the Fairbanks Family in America, Inc.

4. Old Ship Church, Hingham, Massachusetts. Built about 1681 and an example of the 17th century Puritan Church in New England. Owned by the Unitarian Church.

5. The Parson Capen House, Topsfield, Massachusetts. One of the most perfect of New England colonial houses, believed to have been built in 1683. Owned by the Topsfield Historical Society.

6. The Whipple House, Ipswich, Massachusetts. One of the earliest New England houses, built in 1640. This fine Puritan home and its later additions reflect growth and prosperity through several generations. Owned by the Ipswich Historical Society.

7. Wanton-Lyman-Hazard House, Newport, Rhode Island. Probably built in 1695, this house is an outstanding example of architecture of the late 17th century and is significant as a representation of architectural transition from 17th to 18th century. Owned by the Newport Historical Society.

8. Adam Thoroughgood House, Princess Anne County, Virginia. One of the oldest houses in the English speaking colonies, believed to have been built circa 1636-40. It is a fine example of the central-hall plan house of 17th century Virginia. Owned by the Adam Thoroughgood House Foundation.

9. Bacon's Castle, Surry County, Virginia. The earliest of the Virginia cross-plan houses and one of the most remarkable architectural monuments of the colonial period. It was built by Arthur Allen about 1655 and figured prominently in Bacon's Rebellion of 1676. Privately owned.

10. Saint Luke's Church, Isle of Wight County, Virginia. An authentic 17th century Virginia church in the Gothic style of medieval English parish churches. Owned by Historic Saint Luke's Restoration, Inc.

In addition, two sites recognized as having exceptional value are already included in the National Park System. They are as follows:

1. Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, North Carolina.

2. Jamestown National Historic Site, Virginia. Partly owned by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and partly owned by the United States.

Development of the English Colonies, 1700-1775

The 42 sites listed below have been recognized as having exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States:

1. Lady Pepperell House, Kittery Point, Maine. A house of great architectural distinction, built by the widow of Sir William Pepperell about 1760. Owned by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.

2. Hammond-Harwood House, Annapolis, Maryland. A distinguished Georgian dwelling, completed about 1774. Owned by the Hammond-Harwood House Association.

3. Whitehall, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. A colonial dwelling with temple-type portico, built by Governor Horatio Sharpe at the close of the French and Indian War and subsequently enlarged. Privately owned.

4. Christ Church, Cambridge, Massachusetts. A superb example of religious architecture; designed by Peter Harrison and constructed in 1759-61. Owned by the Episcopal Church.

5. Faneuil Hall, Boston, Massachusetts. The "cradle of liberty" in the years immediately prior to the American Revolution; designed by John Smibert. Owned by the city of Boston.

6. Isaac Royall House, Medford, Massachusetts. A 17th century structure which was extensively remodeled and enlarged in the 18th century by Isaac Royall, a wealthy merchant and his son. Owned by the Royall House Association.

7. Jeremiah Lee House, Marblehead, Massachusetts. One of the finest surviving examples of colonial architecture; built by Lee in 1768. Owned by the Marblehead Historical Society.

8. King's Chapel, Boston, Massachusetts. A fine example of religious architecture; designed by Peter Harrison and built in 1749-54. Owned by the Unitarian Church.

9. Massachusetts Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts. The oldest surviving building of Harvard University; built in 1718-20. Owned by Harvard University.

10. Old South Meeting House, Boston, Massachusetts. Scene of many of the notable colonial protest meetings prior to the Revolution, including that which led to the Boston Tea Party in 1773. Owned by the Old South Association.

11. Old State House (Second Town House), Boston, Massachusetts. One of the oldest American public buildings and of foremost historical significance; built in 1712-13 and rebuilt in 1748 after its destruction by fire. Property of the city of Boston.

12. Shirley-Eustis House, Roxbury, Massachusetts. An imposing 18th century house, built by Governor William Shirley about 1747. Owned by the Shirley-Eustis House Association and the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.

13. Warner-McPheadris House, Portsmouth, New Hampshire. An early Georgian residence, built by Captain Archibald McPheadris in 1718-23. Owned by the Warner House Association.

14. Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey. The first permanent building of Princeton University, built in 1754-56. Owned by the University.

15. Fort Ticonderoga, Ticonderoga, New York. Fort at the junction of Lake Champlain and Lake George, which played such an important role in the French and Indian War and the American Revolution. Owned by the Fort Ticonderoga Association.

16. Johnson Hall, Johnstown, New York. The home of Sir William Johnson, superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern colonies from 1763 to 1774. State owned and administered.

17. St. Paul's Chapel, New York, New York. A church of New York City's colonial era, designed by Thomas McBean and built in 1764-66. Owned by the Episcopal Church.

18. Bushy Run Battlefield, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Site of the battle of August 5-6, 1763, which crushed the Indian uprising known as "Pontiac's Rebellion." State owned.

19. Conrad Weiser House, Womelsdorf, Pennsylvania. Home of Conrad Weiser, an important Indian agent in Pennsylvania in the mid-18th century. State owned.

20. Fort Duquesne and Fort Pitt, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Sites of important forts of the French and Indian War period at the strategic confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers. State owned for the most part; but Allegheny Chapter, D.A.R. owns and administers the blockhouse.

21. Graeme Park, Horsham, Pennsylvania. A great Pennsylvania field stone house; one of the most distinguished architectural examples in a region rich in fine 18th century houses. State owned.

22. John Bartram House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Home of the great botanist; said to have been built by Bartram's own hands in 1731. Owned by the city of Philadelphia.

23. Mount Pleasant, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The most important of a number of distinguished houses in Fairmount Park, built by John McPherson in 1761-62. Owned by the city of Philadelphia.

24. The Brick Market, Newport, Rhode Island. An architecturally noteworthy public building, designed by Peter Harrison and built circa 1762-63. Owned by the city of Newport.

25. First Baptist Meetinghouse, Providence, Rhode Island. Both architecturally and historically one of New England's most notable public buildings constructed in 1774-75 from a design credited to Joseph Brown. Owned by the Baptist Church.

26. Old Colony House, Newport, Rhode Island. A superb public building of colonial America, possessing both architectural and historical distinction, designed by Richard Munday and built in 1739-41 to house the General Assembly of the Colony of Rhode Island. State owned.

27. Redwood Library, Newport, Rhode Island. One of the oldest library buildings in continuous use in the United States, completed about 1750 after a design by the architect, Peter Harrison. Owned by the Redwood Library and Athenaeum.

28. Drayton Hall, Charleston County, South Carolina. An early Georgia mansion, often considered the "outstanding surviving example of South Carolina's plantation houses." Privately owned.

29. Miles Brewton House, Charleston, South Carolina. A splendid example of the Charleston "double house," built 1765-69 for Miles Brewton from a design by Ezra White. Privately owned.

30. Robert Brewton House, Charleston, South Carolina. The earliest accurately dated example of the Charleston "single house," built by Miles Brewton for his son in 1730. Privately owned.

31. St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Charleston, South Carolina. One of the great Georgian churches of America, noted for its very early giant portico. Owned by the St. Michael's Church Corporation.

32. The Mulberry, Berkeley County, South Carolina. One of the most impressive of the 18th century river rice plantations, with a manor house built by Thomas Broughton about 1714. Privately owned.

33. Greenway Court, Clarke County, Virginia. Stone "land office" building used by Thomas Lord Fairfax for his Northern Neck Proprietary from 1762 to 1781. Privately owned.

34. Mount Airy, Richmond County, Virginia. One of the few stone houses built in Virginia in the 18th century; built by Colonel John Tayloe in 1758-62 from a design by John Ariss. Privately owned.

35. Stratford Hall, Westmoreland County, Virginia. Ancestral home of the prominent Lee family of Virginia; birthplace of many noted men, including two signers of the Declaration of Independence and Robert E. Lee, and an unusual example of early Georgian architecture. Owned by the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation.

36. Westover, Charles City County, Virginia. A noted example of early Georgian architecture, built by William Byrd II about 1730-34. Privately owned.

37. Wren Building, Williamsburg, Virginia. Restored original building of the College of William and Mary; ascribed to Sir Christopher Wren; originally built 1695-1702 and rebuilt after a fire in 1705. Part of William and Mary College.

In addition, five historic districts have been recognized as of exceptional value. These are:

1. Old Deerfield Village, Deerfield, Massachusetts. A community of early 18th century houses, mostly built soon after the disastrous Indian raid of 1704. Private homes and houses owned by the Deerfield Heritage Foundation and the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association.

2. Huguenot Street, New Paltz, New York. Group of five stone houses, built by Huguenot settlers during the 18th century. Owned in part by Huguenot Patriotic Historical and Monument Society, and by private individuals.

3. Elfreth's Alley, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. A row of 33 late 17th and 18th century houses, preserving the appearance of the Philadelphia of that period. Private ownership.

4. Charleston, South Carolina. A community of fine 18th and 19th century houses. City and private ownerships.

5. Williamsburg, Virginia. Eighteenth century capital of colonial Virginia restored since 1927 under the auspices of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., involving the restoration of some 100 buildings and the reconstruction of approximately 350 more. Mostly owned and administered by Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.; some private ownerships.

The National Park System now includes five areas representing the development of the English colonies during the period 1700-1775. These are as follows:

1. Hopewell Village National Historic Site, Pennsylvania
2. Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Massachusetts
3. Fort Frederica National Monument, Georgia
4. Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site, Pennsylvania
5. George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Virginia.

In addition, three National Historic Sites in this theme are in non-Federal ownership:

1. Gloria Dei Church National Historic Site, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

2. St. Paul's Church National Historic Site, New York, New York.

3. Touro Synagogue National Historic Site, Newport, Rhode Island.

Advance of the Frontier, 1763-1830

In the Advance of the Frontier, 1763-1830 study, 22 sites have been recognized as having exceptional value. Fifteen of these, not administered by the National Park Service, are eligible to receive certificates as Registered National Historic Landmarks as follows:

1. Erie Canal, New York. Completion of the Erie Canal by the State of New York in 1825 speeded settlement of the Old Northwest and gave Western agriculture direct access to Eastern markets. Ownership is divided between the State of New York and private individuals.

2. Fallen Timbers Battlefield, Ohio. General "Mad Anthony" Wayne's decisive victory over Ohio Indians and Canadian militia allies on August 20, 1794, successfully asserted United States sovereignty in the Northwest country and resulted in opening of the Ohio country to settlement. Four acres of the site are owned by the State of Ohio and administered by the Ohio Historical Society.

3. Forks of the Ohio, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. From the middle 18th Century through the early 19th Century, Forks of the Ohio represented the strategic key to the Ohio Valley and the vast territory drained by the Mississippi. Control of this key point was a major objective in French, English, and American struggles for North America. Now part of Point Park in the Golden Triangle, Pittsburgh. Owned by the city of Pittsburgh. Bouquet's blockhouse, an outlying fortification of Fort Pitt, is owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution, Allegheny Chapter.

4. Jackson Square, New Orleans, Louisiana. This is the site of the raising of the American flag over the newly purchased Louisiana Territory in 1803. Owned by the city of New Orleans.

5. Long Island of the Holston, Tennessee. Daniel Boone made long Island of the Holston the starting point of his Wilderness Road through Cumberland Gap. The Battle of Long Island Flats in 1776 crushed Indian fighting strength during the critical years of the American Revolution. Privately owned, partly by the Tennessee Eastman Company.

6. Plaza Ferdinand the VII, Pensacola, Florida. In this square, on July 17, 1821, was consummated the transfer of Florida from the rule of Spain to that of the United States. Owned by the city of Pensacola.

7. Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. Prairie du Chien portrays the roles played by the French, British, and Americans in settlement and development of the American Northwest. It marks the site of discovery of the Upper Mississippi River by Louis Joliet and Pere Marquette in 1673, and was later the Western terminus of the Fox-Wisconsin portage route. Variously owned by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Wisconsin State Medical Society, and private individuals.

8. Straits of Mackinac, Michigan. Key to control of the upper Great Lakes, within a period of 150 years. The Straits were claimed successfully by France, England, and the United States. They were the heart of John Jacob Astor's Northwestern fur trade empire. Owned variously by the State of Michigan, the town of St. Ignace, and the town of Mackinac Island.

9. Tippecanoe Battlefield, Indiana. The American victory at Tippecanoe on November 7, 1811 destroyed the Shawnee Chief Tecumseh's plans for a confederation of northern and southern tribes against westward expansion. It also sparked agitation for war against the British in 1812. Owned by the State of Indiana.

10. Holland Land Office, New York. The Holland Land Office typifies the role of foreign speculative enterprise on the early American frontier. The Holland Land Company probably was unsurpassed in its enlightened treatment of settlers. Owned by Genesee County, New York.

Subtheme - The Lewis and Clark Expedition

1. Three Forks of the Missouri, Montana. At this notable landmark, Lewis and Clark decided that the Missouri River ended and they gave to the three forks that joined here the names: the Gallatin, the Madison, and the Jefferson. Owned by the State of Montana, by railroads and other private owners.

2. Lemhi Pass, Montana - Idaho. This site marks the spot where the Lewis and Clark expedition crossed the Continental Divide, passing to the Pacific Slope of the Rocky Mountains. Owned by the Federal Government.

3. Travelers Rest, Montana. This was used as a campsite by Lewis and Clark, both on their trip to the Pacific Coast in 1805 and on their return in 1806. Private ownership.

4. The Lolo Trail, Idaho. Along this famous buffalo trail of the Nez Perce, the Lewis and Clark Expedition was guided across the Bitterroot Range. Owned by the Federal Government.

5. Sergeant Floyd Grave and Monument, Iowa. On August 20, 1804, Sergeant Charles Floyd, a kinsman of Captain William Clark, who was co-leader of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, died as the expedition proceeded up the Missouri River. He was the only member of the expedition to lose his life during the two and a half year journey to the Pacific and back, and he was the first United States soldier to lose his life west of the Mississippi River. His burial place on the high bluff overlooking the Missouri has important associations with the Nation's early history and the great Lewis and Clark Expedition.

The National Park Service presently includes five areas representing events and personages associated with the Advance of the Frontier, 1763-1830, and two that are authorized and in process of being established. The seven areas are as follows:

1. Meriwether Lewis National Monument, Tennessee
2. Jefferson National Expansion National Memorial, Missouri
3. Natchez Trace Parkway, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi
4. Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee
5. Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Alabama
6. Fort Clatsop National Memorial, Oregon (authorized and in process of establishment)
7. Grand Portage, Minnesota.

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

List of Themes, Subthemes, and Special Studies

I. Prehistoric Hunters and Gatherers
II. Early Indian Farmers
III. Indian Villages and Communities
IV. Spanish Exploration and Settlement
  Special Study: Spanish Colonial Sites in the Panama Canal Zone
V. French Exploration and Settlement
VI. English Exploration and Settlement to 1700
VII. Dutch and Swedish Exploration and Settlement
VIII. Contact with the Indians
IX. Development of the English Colonies, 1700-1775
X. The War for Independence
XI. The Advance of the Frontier, 1763-1830
  Subtheme: The Lewis and Clark Expedition
  Special Study: Lincoln State Park and Nancy Hanks Lincoln State Memorial
XII. Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1830
XIII. Political and Military Affairs, 1830-1860
XIV. The Civil War, 1861-1865
XV. Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific, 1830-1898
  Subthemes: The Santa Fe Trail
  The Mining Frontier
  The Cattlemen's Empire
  The Farming Frontier
  Military and Indian Affairs
    Special Study: Fort Bowie
    " " Fort Davis
  The Texas Revolution and the War with Mexico, 1820-1853
  The Fur Trade Era
    Special Study: The Bailly Homestead
  Overland Migrations of the Trans-Mississippi West
  Great Explorers of the West
  Transportation and Communication
    Special Study: Promontory Summit (Golden Spike)
  Special Study: The Hubbell Trading Post

XVI. Indigenous Peoples and Cultures
XVII. Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture
XVIII. Travel and Communication
XIX. Development and Conservation of Natural Resources
XX. The Arts and Sciences
Subthemes: Education
Architecture
Literature, Painting, and Sculpture
Inventions and Scientific Discoveries
XXI. Development of the United States to World Power
Special Study: Fort De Soto
" " Hawaii
" " Alaska

May 8, 1960

L58-IBH

Mayor of the City of Sainte Genevieve
Saint Genevieve, Missouri

Dear Sir:

It is a pleasure to inform you that the properties described on the enclosures have been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States.

They have been studied by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings; evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments; and approved by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935.

As explained in the enclosed folder, these sites are eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status. Certificates attesting to this status may be obtained upon the owner's application and his agreement to adhere to simple preservation practices. Copies of the application form are enclosed. These should be completed in triplicate by the owner of each site to be certified.

Since our files do not contain the names of owners of the sites in the city of Sainte Genevieve listed on the enclosure, we would appreciate it if you would notify these property owners, and provide them with the necessary information and application forms.

In recognizing the historical importance of these sites, the Federal Government encourages their preservation, but does not seek ownership of them.

Sincerely yours,

Wirth

Director

Enclosures

Copy of carbon

April 19, 1962

L58-CHA

St. Genevieve
x Indiana State

Rev. Joseph Henry Vanderburgh Somes
501 North Third Street
Vincennes, Indiana

Dear Father Somes:

Your letter of April 13 concerning St. Genevieve, Missouri; Vincennes, Indiana; the Chickasaw Unit of the Natchez Trace Parkway, Tupelo, Mississippi, has been received.

We note your comments on the fact that the correspondence received from us has been signed by a different person each time. We wish to apologize for any confusion which may have arisen due to this. Normally any requests for information on sites in the colonial period of American history are referred to me for reply. The first letter you received dated January 2 was prepared by Dr. Logan, Staff Archeologist for the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings. Since he had been designated to act for me in my absence, he signed the letter. Your second letter addressed to Dr. Logan was referred to me since by that time I had returned to the office. Because of this you received two different letters signed by different people but both with the same title.

The facts you have presented us are of considerable interest, and we are calling your statements to the attention of our Regional Offices in Richmond, Virginia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Omaha, Nebraska, all of which are concerned with these matters. Although we perhaps had not pointed it out in previous correspondence, you will be interested to know that "Grouseland" in Vincennes has been declared eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status and a certificate and bronze plaque have been presented to this historic site.

We realize that the Ackia marker is not on the site of the battle. Public Law 87-131 authorized the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw national monument status for this site and to designate it as a part of the Natchez Trace Parkway. Accordingly, on December 22, 1961, Ackia was redesignated as the "Chickasaw Unit" of the Natchez

Trace Parkway. The National Park Service desired Public Law 87-131 because it had found that the marker site is not the place where the important battle occurred, although originally this was thought to be the case. The site of the Battle of Ackia in consequence remains unknown. All we can say for sure about the Chickasaw village at the marker site is that it was apparently a typical small Chickasaw village.

We appreciate your letter and your keen interest in our historical program, which we want to be as accurate as possible.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ CHARLES W. PORTER III

Charles W. Porter III
Acting Chief Historian

Copy to: Regional Directors, Regions One (2 copies with inc.)
Two w/copy of inc.
Five w/copy of inc.

Mr. Littleton ✓

WDLogan:gb

L58 March 22, 1963

Hon. William J. Scherer
Mayor of Ste. Genevieve
Ste. Genevieve, Missouri

Dear Mayor Scherer:

Some time ago, the Director, National Park Service, informed you that Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, an important site in the French Exploration and Settlement of the United States, is eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status. You were at that time invited to participate in our proposal to mark this site with a suitable plaque, with the hope that the City of Ste. Genevieve will continue its excellent work in preserving buildings associated with this important epoch in American history.

In order to participate in this program, all that will be required of you is:

1. To agree to preserve, so far as practicable and to the best of your ability, the historical character of Ste. Genevieve, and use the buildings accordingly.

2. To agree to a biennial visit to the site by a representative of the Service.

3. To accept a certificate and bronze plaque (to be paid for by the National Park Service) identifying the Landmark, and to provide for the mounting of the plaque. (Local or state historical societies might be glad to assist in this.)

4. If either you or the National Park Service find it impracticable to continue the terms of the Landmark agreement, it may be voluntarily terminated by either party, upon written notice.

The Service again extends its invitation to you to cooperate with us in the program of preserving our Nation's heritage. In this connection, we are pleased to enclose a pamphlet further describing the purpose of this Registry. If, after reading this brochure, you

have questions about the program or wish to secure more information, we will be pleased to write further. If you would like to visit with one of our representatives personally, we will be happy to arrange such a visit with you.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) George F. Baggley

George F. Baggley
Acting Regional Director

Enclosure

Copy to: The Director

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial
11 North Fourth Street
St. Louis 2, Missouri

IN REPLY REFER TO: JUR 6 3 37 PM 63
L58

June 4, 1963

Walker
CAA JUN 7 1963
Wittbecker

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Superintendent, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial

Subject: Ste. Genevieve Landmark Certificate

Mr. Harold Uding of the Bank of Ste. Genevieve, has become interested in obtaining the bronze plaque and landmark certificate for this important historic site. A member of our staff visited with Mr. Uding and Hon. William S. Scherer, Mayor of Ste. Genevieve, last week and they wish to obtain landmark recognition as soon as possible. Will you forward, at your earliest convenience, an application for a certificate which they can fill out and submit to your office. Your assistance in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

R. Raymond Gregg

R. Raymond Gregg

In duplicate

cc:
Regional Director, Midwest Region

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial
11 North Fourth Street
St. Louis 2, Missouri

L58

June 4, 1963

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Superintendent, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial

Subject: Ste. Genevieve Landmark Certificate

Mr. Harold Uding of the Bank of Ste. Genevieve, has become interested in obtaining the bronze plaque and landmark certificate for this important historic site. A member of our staff visited with Mr. Uding and Hon. William S. Scherer, Mayor of Ste. Genevieve, last week and they wish to obtain landmark recognition as soon as possible. Will you forward, at your earliest convenience, an application for a certificate which they can fill out and submit to your office. Your assistance in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

(SGD) H. RAYMOND GREGG

H. Raymond Gregg

In duplicate

cc:
Regional Director, Midwest Region

June 7, 1963

L58-CHAH

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, JNEM

From: Acting Chief, Division of History and Archeology

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:
Ste. Genevieve Landmark Certificate and Plaque

Thank you for sending us the information on the above subject in your memorandum of June 4. We will be happy to take this matter up with the Regional Director of our Midwest Regional Office. We believe this would be the proper procedure since the landmarks program and all "follow -up" procedures are administered entirely through the Regional Offices except for the preparation of the certificate, which is performed by the Washington Office.

SIGNED

John M. Corbett

cc:
Regional Director, Midwest
Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:gb

June 17, 1963

L58-CHAH

St Genevieve, Sto
x St Genevieve

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Midwest Region

From: Acting Chief, Division of History and Archeology

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Landmark certificate and plaque for Ste. Genevieve, Missouri

By memorandum of June 4, Superintendent Gregg of Jefferson National Expansion Memorial notified this office that Mayor William S. Scherer of Ste. Genevieve is interested in having Ste. Genevieve included in the Registry of National Historic Landmarks.

At the April 20-22, 1959, meeting of the Advisory Board, Ste. Genevieve was considered in the study of Theme V, "French Exploration and Settlement" and was recommended and approved as a site for classification of exceptional value. Certain buildings as the Green Tree Tavern (1790), The Jean Baptiste Valle House (1785), and the Louis Balduc House (1785), were specifically mentioned. The Secretary announced the site's eligibility for landmark status on October 9, 1960. The Mayor of Ste. Genevieve was notified, December 8, 1960, and provided with application forms.

At that time the procedures for considering historic districts had not been fully determined and the matter was handled by asking the Mayor to notify the owners of the town's three outstanding structures and to provide them with application forms for certificates. No applications or other correspondence relating to landmark status for Ste. Genevieve have been received to date. It is, of course, now considered that one certificate and plaque for a historic district is all that should be provided except in unusual cases. We feel that Ste. Genevieve should be treated as a historic district and one completed application form by the Mayor or his representative should be sufficient.

Since this concerns the follow-up program of landmark sites conducted by the Regional Offices, we are enclosing application forms for your use in contacting Mayor Scherer. We will be happy to prepare a certificate as soon as we receive the completed application form.

Please tell Superintendent Gregg that we appreciate his interest and help very much.

JOHN M. CORBETT

John M. Corbett

Enclosure

cc:
Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:gb

UNITED STATES
MEMORANDUM

U. S. Department of Commerce
Area Redevelopment Administratio

To: Henry P. Caulfield, Director
Resources Program Staff
Department of the Interior

Date: August 3, 1964
In Reply Refer to: PR-30
Project No. 903

From: Frank A. Cirillo, Chief
Technical Projects Division
Office of Planning and Research

Subject: Technical Assistance Proposal No. 903: A Plan for the Restoration of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri

The attached request for technical assistance under the Area Redevelopment Act and a project proposal made by the applicant's recommended contractor are referred to your office for appraisal. Your general evaluation of this proposal, together with specific comments on the following items, will be most helpful:

1. Besides the ARA study noted on page four of the applicant's request, have any other studies on this general area been undertaken, particularly by your agency? If so, please specify and comment on their scope and relationship to the objectives of the proposed study.

2. Reasonableness of this proposed project in terms of probable results and employment generating potentials.

3. Appropriateness of the project in terms of potential markets, labor force, regional location, and other area resources.

4. Could this proposed study be made by or financed through existing programs or operations of your agency?

Any other comments or suggestions you can made to help us in our evaluation of this request will be appreciated.

Attachment

C
O
P
Y

Program to have the definite support of all local historical groups as well as the History Department (and also possibly the Department of Architecture) of the State University. In this connection, we note that while some counties in Missouri have County Historical Societies, the County of Ste. Genevieve does not appear to have one. It would be desirable to organize a Ste. Genevieve County Historical Society or a Ste. Genevieve Historical Society, for the purpose of this project, bringing into it prominent citizens of the locality with strong historical interest and talent. As experience has shown an executive director for a project of this kind is a "must."

Plans should be made only after a careful study and analysis of the problem by a fully-trained historian and architectural historian, working together as a team.

A good model to follow in making a town plan can be found in the College Hill Demonstration Grant project prepared by the City of Providence, Rhode Island, under the terms of Section 314 (Demonstration Grants) of the Federal Housing Act of 1954. As in the case of the Providence project, it would be desirable for the project to be carried out in close cooperation with local historical preservation groups. Without the active support and participation of such groups, the carnival atmosphere warned against on page 6 may come to prevail. Adequate historical and archeological research should be provided at all stages of the project, in order that restoration and development work may be as historically accurate as possible. All of the historical and architectural research should precede rather than go hand-in-hand with planning and development. If it does not precede planning and development, unfortunate mistakes can easily occur.

A. CLARK S RA[illegible]

cc:
Regional Director, Midwest w/inc.
Mr. Swem w/inc.
Mr. Cabot w/inc.
Mr. Flickinger w/inc.
History w/inc.
Dr. Porter (det.)

CWPorter;jd 9-1-64

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
Washington, D.C. 20240

August 20, 1964

Memorandum

To: Assistant Director, National Park Service

From: Assistant Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

Subject: ARA Technical Assistance Proposal No. 903 - A Plan for the Restoration of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri

In accordance with the agreements reached during the August 12 meeting in the office of Mr. Howard Forsythe, Resources Program Staff, we are forwarding the enclosed proposal to you for review and comment.

The enclosed report, we feel, represents a case where an intensive study would not be necessary in order to provide ARA with appropriate information. Also, pending further agreements with ARA, we suggest that it will be unnecessary for Interior agencies to comment on item no. 3 of the enclosed memo of August 3 from Mr. Cirillo to Mr. Caulfield.

It would be desirable if the NPS comments on the enclosed proposal can be furnished to us by August 31. Please notify us if this deadline appears to be unreasonable.

/s/ William C. Dent
Acting Assistant Director

Enclosures 2

C
O
P
Y

H. Survey File
Ste. Genevieve
cwr
9/2
JF

SEP 1 - 1964

LSS-RH

Memorandum

To: Assistant Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

From: Acting Director, National Park Service

Subject: ARA Technical Assistance Proposal No. 903 - A Plan for the Restoration of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri

In the course of the theme study on "French Exploration and Settlement" of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, authorized by the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, has been found eligible to be a Registered National Historic Landmark and its eligibility was announced by the Secretary of the Interior on October 9, 1960. This means that the old section of Ste. Genevieve has been found to possess exceptional value for commemorating and illustrating this phase of the history of the United States. For architectural reasons, the Historic American Buildings Survey also authorized under the Historic Sites Act, has noted the distinctive building heritage in Ste. Genevieve. Any restoration work or development carried on there should consequently be of the highest order. This will necessitate advance planning of exceptionally high quality.

Technical Assistance Proposal No. 903, "A Plan for the Restoration of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri," in our opinion does not provide for adequate preliminary historical study and survey for such an important project. Nearly as we can judge, it is proposed that one man devote only a total of 10 days to research at a cost of $500 (page 23) and the only historical organization definitely tied into the project is that of the Missouri Society of Colonial Dames mentioned on page 5 of the "Technical Assistance Summary."

If the project is to be historically sound, it would be desirable, first of all, to make a careful survey and study of the architectural and historical significance of Ste. Genevieve and for the Restoration

THE STATE IS THE CAMPUS

University of Missouri Extension Center
Ste. Genevieve County
Courthouse

Ste. Genevieve, Missouri Telephone: 314 TUxedo 3-5444

AGRICULTURE
FARM MANAGEMEN
HOME ECONOMIC
YOUTH
COMMUNITY DEVELOP.
CORRESPONDENCE COU
RESIDENT INFORMATI

January 29, 1965

FEB 1 1965

H34

KEA
Ken Anderson

National Park Service
Department of Interior
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I have been informed that in 1930, 31, or 32, a survey of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri was conducted by the National Recovery Act with Mr. Peterson of the National Park Service heading the group.

I understand the survey concerned factual data on houses in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri (the oldest white settlement west of the Mississippi River).

Would it be possible to get a copy of this survey?

Thank you!

Sincerely,

James A. Harris
Extension Youth Agent

JAH:kw

Survey

H34-KH

February 4, 1965

Mr. James A. Harris
Extension Youth Agent
University of Missouri
Extension Center
Ste. Genevieve, Missouri 63670

Dear Mr. Harris:

Thank you for your letter of January 29 regarding the survey made sometime ago of historic and architecturally important houses and structures in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, by Charles E. Peterson.

We have no information regarding a survey made in 1930, 1931, or 1932. However, we have in our file one copy of a mimeographed report entitled "A Guide to Ste. Genevieve--With Notes on its Architecture," dated 1939 by Charles E. Peterson, who was then at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis, Missouri. We also have a second edition of this mimeographed guide, almost twice as thick as the first, which was issued in 100 copies in 1940. Only one office copy now remains.

Fortunately, the Missouri Historical Review for January, 1941 (Vol. 35, No. 2), pp. 207-232, published Mr. Peterson's article under the title "Early Ste. Genevieve and its Architecture" and this should be available to you at any large library in Missouri.

Twenty-four buildings in Ste. Genevieve are listed in the 1941 Catalog of the Measured Drawings and Photographs of the Historic American Buildings Survey, and further coverage of one of these is listed in the 1959 Catalog Supplement. As you may not be able to obtain a copy of these catalogs, we are sending you enclosed a typed sheet giving you the catalog entries relating to Ste. Genevieve. Also enclosed is a leaflet on the Historic American Buildings Survey and a mimeographed sheet explaining how copies of the HABS material in the Library of Congress may be obtained at a modest cost.

If you should wish to write to Mr. Peterson, his present title and address are: Architectural Historian, Restorationist and Planner, 332-34 Spruce Street, Society Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106.

We hope that this information may prove helpful to you and to those in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, who are interested in the preservation of the many fine old historic French structures that have survived to modern times in that locality.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ CHARLES W. PORTER III

Charles W. Porter III
Chief Historian

Enclosures 3

cc:
Mr. Charles E. Peterson, F.A.I.A.
Mr. Ken Anderson w/inc.
Branch of History w/inc.
Dr. Porter (det.)

CWPorter:jd 2-4-65

Historic American Buildings Survey--Catalog of the Measured Drawings and Photographs of the Survey in the Library of Congress, March 1, 1941, pp. 206-207.

SAINTE GENEVIEVE — Sainte Genevieve County (97)

Amoureaux House. Wood, one story, late 18th C. (Also outbuilding). 2 photos (1936).

Beauvais House, Main and Merchant Streets. Wood, one story, late 18th C., (altered). 1 photo (1936).

Bogy House. Wood, one story, late 18th C., (altered). 1 photo (1936).

Bolduc House, Wood, one story, mid 18th C., (moved 1785). 2 photos (1936).

Datchmendy House. Brick, two stories, early 19th C. 1 photo (1936).

Dr. Shaw House. Wood, one story, late 18th C. 1 photo (1936).

Dufour House. Wood, one story, late 18th C. 1 photo (1936).

Francois B. Valle House. Regular ashlar, two and a half stories, late 18th C., mansion type. 1 photo (1936).

Guibourd House, Fourth and Market Streets. Wood, one story, late 18th C. 1 photo (1936).

House at South Second and Gabourie Streets. Irregular ashlar, one story, late 18th C. 2 sheets (1934); 2 photos (1934).

Indian Trading Post. Irregular ashlar, one story, late 18th C. 2 sheets (1934); 4 photos (1934).

Indian Trading Post, next to Dr. Shaw House. Stone, one story, early 19th C. 1 photo (1936).

Jean Baptiste Valle House. Brick, one and a half stories, late 18th C. 4 photos (1934).

Le Compte House. Irregular ashlar, two stories, early 19th C., two-story veranda, (altered). 1 photo (1936).

Old Court House. Brick, two stories, early 19th C. 1 photo (1936).

Old Loretto Convent, Wood, two stories, mid 19th C., two-story veranda. 1 photo (1936).

Old Post Office. Wood, two stories, early 19th C. 1 photo (1936).

Old Sainte Genevieve Academy. Stone, two stories, early 19th C. 1 photo (1936).

Parochial School. Fieldstone, one story, early 19th C. 1 photo (1936).

Pratte-Valle House, Merchant and Second Streets. Stone, one and a half stories, early 19th C. 7 sheets (1934); 5 photos (1934; 1936).

Ribeau House. Log, one story, late 18th C. 1 photo (1936).

Rozier Bank. Regular ashlar, two stories, early 19th C. 1 photo (1936).

Sainte Genevieve Cemetery. Late 18th C. 1 photo (1936).

Senator Linn House. Wood, two stories, early 19th C. 1 photo (1936).

Ziegler House (Greentree Tavern), South Main Street. Wood, one story, early 19th C. 1 photo (1936).

Catalog Supplement, Historic American Buildings Survey, January 1959,

SAINTE GENEVIEVE — Sainte Genevieve County (97)

Amoureaux House (MO-1113), St. Mary's Rd. Clapboard, originally palisadoed, one story with front and rear galleries; late 18th C. Rare example of French Colonial, poteaux-en-terre construction. 10 sheets (1956), gift of James F. O'Gorman; 2 photos (1936), with view of Log Outbuilding; 1 data page (1937).

MAR 31 1965

Mr. Fullerton
Walker
DAW

~~L54~~-MWR(RS)
L58

March 26, 1965

RH

Hon. William J. Scherer
Mayor of Ste. Genevieve
Ste. Genevieve, Missouri

Dear Mayor Scherer:

Recently Historian Frank Sarles of Jefferson National Expansion Memorial visited Ste. Genevieve to get photographs; it is our understanding that he had opportunity to converse with you and others about procedures for fulfilling Registered National Historic Landmark status for Ste. Genevieve. We also have a letter on this subject of recent date from Mrs. W. F. Chardin.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Interior has already certified that Ste. Genevieve is eligible for Landmark status. All that is necessary now is that you, as the official representative of that community, complete and submit the forms applying for the certificate and plaque.

Our records show that on June 21, 1963, we sent to you the necessary application forms; however, we understand that, for some reason or other, the application forms have been lost track of. We are pleased to again forward to you at this time, enclosed herewith in triplicate, the application form. We suggest that you now fill out all three of these forms, sending the original and one copy to George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director, National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 20240. The third copy should be retained by you for your records. Transmittal of the signed application will officially establish Landmark status for Ste. Genevieve.

It is understood that the name of this Registered Landmark should be "Ste. Genevieve," and this is the wording that will appear on the certificate and the plaque. We believe the point has been clarified that there will be only this one plaque, to be placed at a strategic central location at the discretion of the community. There will be no separate plaques for individual buildings, nor will the official Landmark plaque provide a list of individual buildings.

As soon as the Director receives your signed application, arrangements will be made promptly for fabrication of the certificate and

the plaque. We can correspond with you later about any advice which you may desire concerning the placement and mounting of the plaque, and arrangements for a presentation ceremony. It is understood that the National Park Service will pay for the plaque and its delivery to you; the Ste. Genevieve community will defray the cost of installation.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) Merrill J. Mattes

Merrill J. Mattes
Acting Resource Studies Advisor

Enclosures (3)

Copy to: Mrs. W. F. Chardin, Civic Tour Service, Ste. Genevieve
The Director
Supt., JNEM

APR 7 1965

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

APR 7 8 19 AM '65

MIDWEST REGION
1709 Jackson Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68102

IN REPLY REFER TO:

~~L54~~ L58
MWR(RS)

APR 5 1965

~~R 11~~
~~Mr. Tillotson~~
~~Wackerl~~

Memorandum

To: The Director

From: Acting Regional Director, Midwest Region

Subject: Application for Landmark Status, Ste. Genevieve, Missouri

We are enclosing herewith application for Registered National Historic Landmark status for Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, signed by Mayor William J. Scherer. We have retained copy of the application for our files.

You will note that the site name originally given by Mr. Scherer was "Ste. Genevieve Museum"; also, that the Mayor neglected to indicate whether the city wished to obtain both the certificate and plaque. In a followup call by Mr. Mattes to the Mayor on April 2, it was established that the correct name for use on the certificate and plaque is "Ste. Genevieve," and we have altered the application accordingly. Mr. Scherer also indicated that the city wished to obtain both the certificate and plaque; and this office will, therefore, order the plaque at an early date.

Plans for presentation ceremonies will be made later.

George F. Bagley
Acting Regional Director

Enclosure E

Copy to: Supt., JNEM

June 9, 1965

H34-RH

Hon. William J. Scherer
Mayor of Ste. Genevieve
Ste. Genevieve, Missouri

Dear Mayor Scherer:

We were pleased to receive, through our Midwest Regional Office in Omaha, your application for the certificate and bronze plaque designating Ste. Genevieve a Registered National Historic Landmark.

The Registered National Historic Landmarks program is administered largely by the Regional Offices of the National Park Service. Since Missouri is among the states included in our Midwest Region, any inquiries you may wish to make concerning the Registry may be addressed to Regional Director Lemuel A. Garrison, Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, 1709 Jackson Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68102.

When the certificate and plaque have been prepared, they will be presented to you by Mr. Garrison or by a representative of his office. Should you wish the Service's help in arranging ceremonies for the presentation, Mr. Garrison will be glad to assist you.

We are happy to have Ste. Genevieve included in the Registry of National Historic Landmarks.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED

Robert M. Utley
Chief, Division of
History Studies

cc:
Regional Director, Midwest
Mr. Littleton

JWWalker:gb

July 9, 1965

H34-RH

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Midwest Region

From: Chief, Division of History Studies

Subject: Registered National Historic Landmark Certificates for Sites in the Midwest Region

We are enclosing the Registered National Historic Landmark Certificates for sites in your Region:

Ste. Genevieve, Missouri

South Pass, Wyoming

Please notify us well in advance of presentation of the certificates to the respective owners, whether formally or informally.

Signed

Robert M. Utley

Enclosures 2

cc:
Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:mg

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : John O. Littleton, WASO DATE: December 7, 1965

FROM : Chief Park Historian, JNEM

SUBJECT: St. Genevieve Press Release

We have had a (legitimate) request for the press release announcing eligibility of St. Genevieve for the Registry. I believe it was dated October 9, 1960. We do not have a copy. If you can spare one, we would appreciate it. (A machine copy would do if you can't spare an original, but we would need copy of the entire news release.)

Regards,

Frank

Frank B. Sarles, Jr.

Frank Sarles December 10, 1965

Jack Walker

Press Release Announcing Bligibility of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, for Landmark Status

John is on annual leave, so I'm sending along the October 9, 1960 press release -- it is the one announcing Ste. Genevieve's eligibility.

John W. Walker

February 9, 1966

Memorandum for Files

Re: Ste. Genevieve, Missouri

Historian Merrill J. Mattes (Midwest Region), in the Regional monthly report for January, 1966, reported that upon inquiry the Mayor of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, indicated no Landmark ceremony was desired at the present time. The plaque has been mounted on the Museum of Ste. Genevieve, and in accordance with his request, the certificate was mailed to him.

John O. Littleton

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Horace Sheeley

DATE: November 15, 1967

FROM : Bill Dean

SUBJECT: Ste. Genevieve photographs

In our phone conversation the other day I mentioned pictures of some of the buildings in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. They are unstudied shots and I'm sending them along just to give you an idea of what you can expect when you have an opportunity to visit the town. However, if you want to make some other use of them, please feel free to do so. I have the negatives on file here.

Bill Dean



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial
11 North Fourth Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63102

H34

January 31, 1968

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Midwest Region

From: Superintendent, JNEM

Subject: Liaison with Natural and Historic Landmarks - Ste. Genevieve, Missouri

In response to your memorandum of February 28, 1967, I asked Chief Historian Donald F. Dosch to visit Ste. Genevieve on January 24, 1968. Mr. Dosch's appointment was with the mayor but Mrs. John Basler of the of the Ste. Genevieve Restoration Foundation acted as his hostess during the visit. His report is enclosed.

Mr. Dosch enjoyed the opportunity to make this visit for the Service and found it to be a worthwhile experience. We shall be delighted to make such visits in the future.

(Sgd) HARRY W. PFANZ

Harry W. Pfanz

In duplicate

Enclosure 1

MISSOURI STATE PARK BOARD

P. O. BOX 176 • 1204 JEFFERSON BLDG.
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65101
AREA CODE 314 TELEPHONE 635-9156

April 30, 1969

WARREN E. HEARNES
GOVERNOR

JOSEPH JAEGER, JR.
DIRECTOR

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•

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Mr. Horace J. Sheely, Jr.
Chief, Branch of Historical Surveys
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
801 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. Sheely:

This letter is to inform you that the Missouri State Historical Survey and Planning Office, a division of the Missouri State Park Board, has completed the National Register Inventory Nomination forms for the Louis Bolduc house and the Jacques Dubreuil Guibourd house, Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. These forms and all related data have been sent to the office of Dr. William J. Murtagh for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Advisory Council to the Missouri State Park Board on Historic Sites and Buildings has recommended that these sites be considered for National Landmark designation.

These houses and several others in Ste. Genevieve, for which we are preparing National Register Inventory Nomination forms, present a special case in regard to the possibility of registration as National Landmarks. I would appreciate having note of your opinion.

Both houses are included within the boundaries of the town of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, which as a district, significant in the history of the French Colonial Era in the Mississippi Valley, is a registered National Historic Landmark. Therefore, both houses are already encompassed within a National Landmark district. What provisions should be made for listing of separate sites as landmarks within a landmark district? Is a separate listing necessary at all?

Please inform me if additional information on the sites is required or if I have not initiated the recommendation in the appropriate manner. I take note of the item entitled "Historic Site Surveys in National Parks", National Register Newsletter, April, 1969, vol. I, issue 10, p. 2.

Sincerely,

MISSOURI STATE PARK BOARD

Joseph Jaeger, Jr., Director
and Missouri State P.L. 89-665
Liaison Officer

MPH:rmc

cc: Dr. William J. Murtagh

H J Sheely 5/28/69
5/27/69
Appleman

H34-HH

May 27, 1969

Mr. Joseph Jaeger, Jr.
Director
Missouri State Park Board
P. O. Box 176
1204 Jefferson Building
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

Dear Mr. Jaeger:

We have received your letter suggesting that the Louis Bolduc House and the Jacques Dubreuil Guibourd House in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, be considered for possible designation as National Historic Landmarks even though they are within the Ste. Genevieve Historic District that have already been given Landmark recognition. Structures that are within a historic district are fully covered by the protective provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (PL. 89-665). If, however, an individual structure within a district is judged to possess national historic significance because of values specifically associated with it, it is entirely appropriate that it be given recognition as a National Historic Landmark.

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings is currently making a study of structures associated with the historical development of American architecture. We expect to present a portion of this study dealing with French, Spanish, and Russian Colonial architecture to our Consulting Committee the first week of June. The Louis Bolduc House was studied and is being presented for individual consideration as an example of a French Colonial house. The Ste. Genevieve Historic District is being presented in terms of its architectural importance rather than for its significance in French Colonial history. The Guibourd House on the northwest corner of Fourth and Merchant Streets is described as one of the important houses within the district. This offers us the opportunity to seek the recommendation of the Committee regarding individual recognition for this house also.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) ROY E. APPLEMAN

Roy E. Appleman
Acting Chief Historian

BASIC FILE REMAINED IN HH H

cc:
Regional Director, Midwest
HJSheely:lml 5/27/69

HP-Missouri-Ste. Genevieve
T - Mr. Butterfield HHS

Foundation for
Restoration of Ste. Genevieve, Inc
STE. GENEVIEVE, MISSOURI 63670

June 25, 1970

Mr. Horace J. Sheely, Chief
Branch of Historical Surveys
801---19th Street N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Sheely:

We have been advised by the Missouri State Park Board that boundaries for the Ste. Genevieve Historic District are not yet established.

We are enclosing copies of our Registered Historic Landmarks which have been so designated by the Ste. Genevieve Landmarks Commission and are protected by the Landmarks Ordinance which was passed, January 1969 by the Board of Aldermen of Ste. Genevieve, Mo.

We are also enclosing a map of the town on which we have marked the various Landmarks and have also enclosed with red the areas in which these Landmarks are situated.

Ste. Genevieve was originally strung out along the river for over a mile and it seems that when the people moved to the new location they continued their habits and spread out from what was called the "Lower Point" up to "Pointe a Picket" and out on both sides of the Gabouri Creeks. There are many very old houses in each area.

At present we are working to restore the "Memorial Cemetery" and are hoping that we will be able to procure matching funds to finish the job.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely
Lucille Basler
(Mrs.) Lucille Basler Secretary
Foundation for Restoration
34 South Third Str.
Ste. Genevieve, Missouri 63670

C.C. Miss Martha L. Kusiak
Research Historian
Missouri State Park Board

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HAROLD UDING
WARREN HARGUS
E. P. HUCK

July 13, 1970

H34-HH

Mrs. Lucille Basler
Secretary
Foundation for ~~Restoration~~
34 South Third Street
Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, 63670

Dear Mrs. Basler:

Thank you for your letter of June 25, 1970 enclosing the site descriptions of buildings protected by the Ste. Genevieve Landmarks Ordinance of 1969. By a copy of this letter we are forwarding this material to our Midwest Regional Office to assist them in delineating boundaries for the Ste. Genevieve Historic District. Having the individual studies of sites which have been selected for local protection will prove most useful in this endeavor.

We appreciate your interest in the National Historic Landmark program.

Sincerely yours,

[illegible]

for Roy E. Appleman
Acting Chief Historian

cc:
Director, Midwest Region, w/enclosures (site studies)
T-Mr. Butterfield,w/c/inc
HHS-Mr. Sheely,w/c/inc

WBMorton:dfj:7/10/70

NHP-2nd — Ste. Genevieve Hist List

MISSOURI STATE PARK BOARD

P. O. BOX 176 • 1204 JEFFERSON BLDG.
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65101
AREA CODE 314 TELEPHONE 635-9156

July 14, 1970

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JOSEPH JAEGER, JR.
DIRECTOR

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KANSAS CITY

Mr. Horace J. Sheely, Jr.
Chief, Branch of Historical Surveys
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
801 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. Sheely:

At the June 18 regional meeting of the National Park Service in Omaha, the question arose concerning the boundaries of National Historic Landmarks historic districts which have not been designated.

The question was asked in regard to the Sainte Genevieve Historic District. The Missouri State Historical Survey and Planning Office has initiated plans to make application for a federal matching grant, as provided for under P.L. 89-665, to aid in the restoration of the Memorial Cemetery in Sainte Genevieve. However, this historic district is without designated boundaries, and it is not clear if the cemetery lies within the historic district.

At your suggestion in a recent telephone conversation, a member of my staff explained this situation to Dr. William J. Murtagh, Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places. Dr. Murtagh suggested that I write to you requesting designation of boundaries for the Ste. Genevieve Historic District.

Ste. Genevieve, studied under the theme of exploration and settlement, was one of the earliest historic districts of the National Park Service, National Historic Landmark Program. The Memorial Cemetery has come to our attention as a site threatened with vandalism and improper care and thus in need of protection and preservation. The site has intrinsic worth in depicting and relating Ste. Genevieve's heritage. The cemetery, in the original plat of the town, was a Spanish land grant to the Ste. Genevieve citizens. Only one-half block from the major concentration of historic remains, the cemetery makes a direct physical contribution to the environment of this French Colonial settlement.

As previously mentioned, the State Historical Survey and Planning Office would like to make an application to aid in the preservation of this cemetery. Therefore, the need for boundaries to be designated for the Ste. Genevieve Historic District is urgent; the deadline for these applications has been set for October 15.

Your prompt attention to this concern would be greatly appreciated. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Jaeger, Jr., Director
and Missouri State P.L. 89-665
Liaison Officer

JJJ:PAE:rmc

cc: Dr. William Murtagh
Mr. Orval L. Henderson, Jr.

H. J. Sheely 8/3/70

H34-HH

August 3, 1970

Mr. Joseph Jaeger, Jr.
Director, Missouri State Park Board
P. O. Box 176, 1204 Jefferson Building
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

Dear Mr. Jaeger:

We have received your recent letter requesting that boundaries be delineated for the Sainte Genevieve Historic District. We understand that this definition is important because of your desire to make an application for a grant under P. L. 89-665 to aid in the restoration of the Memorial Cemetery in Sainte Genevieve.

Dr. Ernest Connally, as you may know, has directed restoration work in Sainte Genevieve and is quite familiar with the historic section of the town. He feels that he can define the appropriate boundaries. We will then present them to the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments for review at its fall meeting and subsequently to Secretary of the Interior Hickel for his approval.

Dr. Connally has asked me to tell you that he believes that the Memorial Cemetery should be included within the historic district. For the purposes of your grant application, you may proceed on that assumption.

If we can be of further assistance in this matter, please call on us.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ ROBERT M. UTLEY

Robert M. Utley
Chief Historian

cc:
Director, Midwest Region w/c/inc
T-Mr. Butterfield
HR-Dr. Murtagh
HHS-Mr. Sheely

HJSheely:rnc 8-3-70

HP-Mo-Sainte Genevieve H.D.

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HH

H34-HH August 5, 1970

Miss Vera Okenfuss
Mississippi Lime Company
Drawer 31
Sainte Genevieve, Missouri 63670

Dear Miss Okenfuss:

Thank you very much for sending me the street map and description of Sainte Genevieve's historic area. These will be of great help to us in recommending boundaries for the historic district.

Sincerely yours,

Horace J. Sheely, Jr.

Horace J. Sheely, Jr.
Chief, Branch of Historical Surveys

cc:

Director, Midwest
T-Mr. Butterfield
HHS-Mr. Sheely

HJSheely:kp 8/5/70

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HH

HP - Missouri - Sainte Genevieve

BILL D. BURLISON
10TH DISTRICT, MISSOURI

ROBERT S. GUNTER
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
JAMES W. HEROD
FIELD SECRETARY

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1313 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

COMMITTEES:
AGRICULTURE
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

MICHAL SUE PROSSER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

DISTRICT OFFICE:
SUITE 246
NEW FEDERAL BUILDING
CAPE GIRARDEAU, MISSOURI 63701

August 11, 1970

Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr.
Director, National Park Service
Department of Interior
C Street, between 18th and 19th N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20240

FW

Dear Mr. Hartzog:

Enclosed is copy of letter which I have received from the Foundation for Restoration of Ste. Genevieve, Inc., located in my Congressional District. I am sure you will find it self-explanatory.

It appears to me to be a very worthwhile project, and I would appreciate it's receiving every consideration consistent with your policy.

Any information you can furnish me regarding the status of this application and the possibility of its approval, will also be appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

Bill D. Burlison

BILL D. BURLISON, M. C.

md
enc.

CL - 7942

Foundation for
Restoration of Ste. Genevieve, In
STE. GENEVIEVE, MISSOURI 63670

August 5, 1970

Mr. Bill D. Burlison
2306 Jane Drive
Cape Girardeau, Missouri 63701

Dear Mr. Burlison:

We have recently made application, through the Missouri State Park Board, for a grant of $3000.00 from the National Park Service, Department of Interior, under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

This grant would be for restoration of the Memorial Cemetery here at Ste. Genevieve. Conditions in the Cemetery were deplorable, due to neglect and vandalism. Since the Cemetery is part of the Ste. Genevieve Historic District and appears in the National Register, we had reported these conditions to the State Park Board. The Cemetery is tax supported, but the tax money is not enough to make the necessary repairs. Some work has already been done, but lack of funds have made it impossible to complete the work. The tax money which will be available in December will be used as our portion of the cost with the grant as matching funds. We are also having a fund raising campaign to swell our portion so we can do the job right.

Any help you could give us to assure the Federal Grant would be greatly appreciated. This is our first major restoration project and seeing it succeed would give our entire restoration project a big boost.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Lucille Basler, Secretary
34 South Third Str.
Ste. Genevieve, Mo. 63670

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RICHARD B. ROYCE, CHIEF CLERK AND STAFF DIRECTOR
J. B. HUYETT, JR., ASSISTANT CHIEF CLERK
M. BARRY MEYER, COUNSEL

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

August 13, 1970

Mr. George Hartzog, Jr.
Director
National Park Service
Interior Building
Washington, D. C. 20240

FW

Dear George:

The Foundation for Restoration of Ste. Genevieve, Inc. has applied through the Missouri State Park Board for a grant of $3,000.00 from the National Park Service for the restoration of the Memorial Cemetery in Ste. Genevieve. As you know, Ste. Genevieve is one of the most beautiful communities in the state of Missouri, in addition to having some of the most historically significant structures in the area. Many local citizens are involved in restoring and maintaining the historic characteristics of the community. Apparently some local funds are available to restore the cemetery but they are not sufficient to do an adequate job.

I would appreciate a report on the current status of this application and I hope that it can be given favorable consideration by the National Park Service.

Warmest regards,

Tom Eagleton

Thomas F. Eagleton
United States Senator

TFE/eb

CL-9403

AUG 18 1970

Hon. Bill D. Burlison
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Burlison:

We are pleased to acknowledge your inquiry in behalf of Mrs. John Basler, Secretary of the Foundation for the Restoration of Ste. Genevieve, Inc., concerning the restoration of the memorial cemetery at Ste. Genevieve, Missouri.

We appreciate your interest in this matter and will provide you a reply at our earliest opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) GEORGE B. HARTZOG, JR.

Director

FNP:TGWood:gcm 8/18/70

CL 7942

AUG 24 1970

Hon. Thomas F. Eagleton
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Eagleton:

We are pleased to acknowledge your inquiry in behalf of the Foundation for the Restoration of Ste. Genevieve, Inc., concerning the restoration of the memorial cemetery at St. Genevieve, Missouri.

We appreciate your interest in this matter and will provide you a reply at our earliest opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) GEORGE B. HARTZOG, JR.

Director

FNP:TGWood:mal:8/24/70

CL-8403

H.J. Sheely 5/20/71
A.R. Mortensen 5/20/71

H34-HH

MAY 21 1971

Hon. William J. Scherer
Mayor of Ste. Genevieve
Ste. Genevieve, Missouri 63670

Dear Mayor Scherer:

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings at the request of the Foundation for Restoration and the Director of the Missouri State Park Board has completed a study of boundaries for that portion of Ste. Genevieve that has been recognized as a National Historic Landmark. The Secretary of the Interior has approved the recommendation made by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments following its review of this study.

We are pleased, therefore, to inform you that boundaries as described in the enclosures have been established for the Ste. Genevieve Historic District. These are the boundaries recognized by the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Robert M. Utley

Robert M. Utley
Chief Historian

Enclosures

cc:
Mrs. Lucille Basler
Secretary
Foundation for Restoration
34 South Third Street
Ste. Genevieve, Missouri 63670
Director, Midwest Region
TI
HHS-Mr. Sheely
HR
FNP-HJSheely:cv 5/20/71

HP-Missouri-Ste. Genevieve
BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HH

B. Levy 8/31
W. Mortagh 8/31
E. Connally 9/1
T. Wood 9/16
Mulu 9-16
Freeman 9/18
Holt 9/18

H34
H30

St. Genevieve Co.

SEP 18 1970

Hon. Bill D. Burlison
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Burlison:

Thank you for your inquiry on behalf of Mrs. John Basler, Secretary of the Foundation for the Restoration of Ste. Genevieve, Inc., concerning the restoration of the memorial cemetery at St. Genevieve, Missouri.

Project grants of the type described by the foundation are required by law to accord with an approved State historic preservation plan, the development of which is under the direction of the State Liaison Officer. In Missouri this officer is Mr. Joseph Jaeger, Jr., Director, Missouri State Park Board, Post Office Box 176, 1204 Jefferson Building, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101. Perhaps Mrs. Basler has already contacted him.

The State of Missouri has submitted a plan which does not indicate a rehabilitation project for the Ste. Genevieve Cemetery for the 1971 fiscal year. Of course, the statewide plan can be amended; project applications may be submitted until October 15.

We suggest that Mrs. Basler contact Mr. Jaeger and reaffirm her program to him. We are enclosing copies of our folder which explains the program of the National Register of Historic Places. We trust it will be of interest and use to Mrs. Basler. We appreciate your interest in historic preservation.

A similar reply has been sent to the Honorable Thomas F. Eagleton, United States Senate, in response to his inquiry concerning the memorial cemetery.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) Thomas F. Flynn

DEPUTY Director

MWR 9-16

9/18

FWP:BLevy:prp 9/14/70

CL - Mr. Holley)w/c inc.
Director, Midwest Region)
LL - Mr. Melvin)
T)
Mr. Levy)

cc:
Mr. Joseph Jaeger, Jr.
Director, Missouri State Park Board
Post Office Box 176
1204 Jefferson Building
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101)w/c of inc.

Similar reply sent to:
Hon. Thomas F. Eagleton
United States Senate CL-8403
Washington, D.C. CL-7942

MISSOURI STATE PARK BOARD

P. O. BOX 176 • 1204 JEFFERSON BLDG.
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65101
AREA CODE 314 TELEPHONE 635-9156

February 22, 1971

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KANSAS CITY

JOSEPH JAEGER, JR.
DIRECTOR

Mrs. Lucille Basler
Chairman Cemetery Committee
City of Ste. Genevieve
34 South Third Street
Ste. Genevieve, Missouri 63670

Dear Mrs. Basler:

In your letters dated February 9 and February 18 you requested information concerning the status of federal funds for Ste. Genevieve's Memorial Cemetery. You also questioned the manner in which this matter has been handled by the State Historical Survey and Planning Office.

An application for a possible Grants-in-Aid project during Fiscal Year 1971 for the Ste. Genevieve Memorial Cemetery, in the amount of $3,000, was presented to the Advisory Council on Historic Sites and Buildings at their September 12 meeting in the Tiger Hotel, Columbia, Missouri. The Advisory Council recommended the application not be approved for several reasons. Foremost among these reasons was the fact that the Federal Grants-in-Aid Manual (edition of January 1969) excludes, with but few exceptions, cemeteries from nomination to the Register. (Chapter 2, paragraph 2.3, Criteria Consideration, page 7/68): "Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria...." Normal reasoning would indicate that if a site is not eligible for nomination to the register, then neither does it qualify for a grant. The Council also believes the cemetery does not contain graves sufficiently old to warrant the cemetery's consideration. The earliest burial date recorded appears to have been in the early 19th Century. Also, the cemetery contains the remains of no persons significant, on a state-wide basis, in Missouri history. The Advisory Council

was reluctant to enter upon a cemetery program in Ste. Genevieve for surely other communities will desire such a program in preference to preserving historic sites and buildings which currently are in more need of assistance.

Even with these recommendations, the State Historical Survey and Planning Office did not rule out the possibility of federal assistance for the Ste. Genevieve Memorial Cemetery. At first, the idea was entertained that it might be possible to consider Memorial Cemetery as a part of the Ste. Genevieve Historic District as designated by the Registered National Historic Landmarks (bronze plaque) of the National Park Service. This proved to be rather difficult. To follow this plan of action the Ste. Genevieve Historical District must first be accurately delineated on a city map indicating whether the cemetery is or is not within the area designated as a Registered National Historic Landmark. Although this delineation has not been accurately determined several individuals have indicated they would establish the boundaries. Such a delineation of the designated area must be approved at the National Park Service level and, of course, by the State Historic Survey and Planning Office. Because of the burden of work and other matters that require continual attention, this designation has not been encouraged.

Missouri requested, on October 15, 1970, approximately $400,000 federal Grants-in-Aid for planning, development and acquisition. Less than $65,000 has been given tentative approval, and of this amount, approximately one-half is earmarked for a specific National Register entry facing a threat of being completely destroyed if funds are not made available. The other 50% of the less than $65,000 is earmarked for projects requiring continued survey and planning or preservation of structures threatened by vandals.

For the above reasons it was decided the Ste. Genevieve Memorial Cemetery should not be considered during Fiscal Year 1971. This decision has been reached only after exhausting all known possibilities. The project is not closed. If the several problems can be resolved, there remains a possibility of consideration at a future date.

I hope this letter answers your inquiry.

Sincerely,

MISSOURI STATE PARK BOARD

Joseph Jaeger, Jr.
Director of Parks

JJJ:OLH:mvs

cc: Mr. H. D. "Matt" Matheney
Mr. Orval L. Henderson, Jr.
Mr. Robert G. Haake
Mr. Hadley Irwin
Mr. Kenneth Otke
Survey Office

Foundation for

Restoration of Ste. Genevieve, Inc.

STE. GENEVIEVE, MISSOURI 63670

February 23, 1971

Mr. Joseph Jaeger Jr.
Director of Parks
Missouri State Park Board
1204 Jefferson Bldg
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

Dear Mr. Jaeger:

Thank you for your prompt answer to my letter concerning the matching grant for the Ste. Genevieve Memorial Cemetery. Since the advisory Council recommended the application be not approved on September 12th, I fail to see why we had to wait until February to be notified and then only after repeated inquiries.

I have read the Criteria Considerations you mention and they also mention that exceptions are made where there is a grave of a historical figure or where the Cemetery is important from its age or association with historic events.'

You state that the earliest burial date recorded appears to have been in the early 19th Century. The Catholic Church records show that the earliest burial was in 1787 and that there were more than 200 people buried there before 1800, including one of the Spanish Commandants, The chief of the Peoria Indians and many more important people.

You state that the cemetery contains the remains of no person significant, on a state-wide basis, in Missouri history. John Scott who is buried here was the Delegate to Congress from Missouri and presented the petition for Statehood and remained in Congress from Missouri until 1828. Senator Lewis F. Linn the model Senator from Missouri is buried here and the State legislature erected the stone in his memory. There are many more who contributed to the State of Missouri who lie in the Memorial Cemetery.

It is quite evident that Ste. Genevieve County is to be forgotten where the State Park Board is concerned, except when they are on the receiving end as when they were given the land for the Hawn Recreation area and the Valle-Rozier house.

Ste. Genevieve may be small, but it is the oldest town in the State and that alone should qualify it for some consideration.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:
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2ND VICE PRESIDENT:
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RAYMOND B. DONZE
GERALD FALLERT
JACK BASLER JR.

Foundation for

Restoration of Ste. Genevieve, Inc.

STE. GENEVIEVE, MISSOURI 63670

February 23, 1971

We can understand the lack of funds, we cannot understand how an Advisory Council of Historic Sites and Buildings can be so poorly informed on the historic value and historic facts of the area.

Ste. Genevieve was designated an Historic District by the National Park Service in 1965 and the 1969 issue of the National Register mentions the Ste. Genevieve Historic District. Here again I fail to see why it has taken from 1965 until ????? to outline the Ste. Genevieve District. The Foundation has sent a copy of its Landmarks Register, together with a map with the authenticated buildings and sites marked to the National Park Service to help them in completing this job. This was done about six months ago.

While we wait for assistance, vandals tear up the stones. We repair and they tear down. Lights cannot be installed because of lack of funds. What do we do while we wait and watch our efforts be destroyed. When and if the money comes there will be nothing left to save.

Sincerely,

Lucille Basler Chairman
CEMETERY COMMITTEE
City of Ste. Genevieve
34 South Third Str.
Ste. Genevieve, Missouri 63670

cc: Mr. Orval L. Henderson Jr.
Mr. Horace J. Sheely,

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:
JOHN C. HANNEGAN

PRESIDENT:
DR. G. O. LANNING

1ST VICE PRESIDENT:
MRS. NORBERT DONZE

2ND VICE PRESIDENT:
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MRS. JOHN BASLER

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MRS. H. BALLINGER
MRS. G. O. LANNING
MRS. PHIL EYDMANN
RAYMOND B. DONZE
GERALD FALLERT
JACK BASLER JR.

AUG 12 1971

DIVISION OF HISTORY
NAME DATE

Foundation for Restoration of Ste. Genevieve, Inc.

STE. GENEVIEVE, MISSOURI 63670

August 9, 1971

Mr. Robert M. Utley
Chief Historian
National Park Service
Washington, D. C. 20240

H34-HH

Dear Mr. Utley:

We apologize for our delay in acknowledging the Boundaries of the Ste. Genevieve historic district .

The Foundation is very pleased with these boundaries, as they include all of the"known"historic buildings.

I say "Known" buildings as hardly a month passes, that we do not find another Vertical log building, which can be traced to the late 1700's or very early 1800's. Mostly covered with siding which hides their identity.

Restoration is a long process because of the financial needs, but in the meantime we are trying to preserve these buildings for future restoration.

We are grateful to the National Park Service for designating such a large area as the Historic District. It makes our work much easier when we can say "this is in the Historic District as set out in the National Register".

Last year we applied, through the State Park Board, for matching funds for restoration of the Memorial Cemetery, but were turned down. If you have any suggestions as to how we could get some Federal monies for this restoration project we would appreciate hearing from you. The houses have stood for 200 years and one year more or less won't matter, but the Cemetery deteriorates every year that we neglect it. We have done over $2000.00 work on it to date through private donations and City tax money, but much needs to be done. Desperately we need lighting to deter vandalism, but it would cost between $1400 and $1800., which we do not have. Do you have any suggestions?

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Lucille Basler

Secretary, Foundation for Restoration

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:
JOHN C. HANNEGAN

PRESIDENT:
DR. G. O. LANNING

1ST VICE PRESIDENT:
MRS. NORBERT DONZE

2ND VICE PRESIDENT:
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MRS. PHIL EYDMANN
RAYMOND B. DONZE
GERALD FALLERT
JACK BASLER JR.

Bradford
St. Genevieve Co
Missouri 8/25/71

H34-HR

AUG 2 5 1971

Mrs. Lucille Basler
Secretary
Foundation for Restoration
Ste. Genevieve, Inc.
Ste. Genevieve, Missouri 63670

Dear Mrs. Basler:

Mr. Utley requested us to answer your letter to him of August 9 concerning possible financial assistance for Ste. Genevieve.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 915), as amended, authorizes matching grants-in-aid to the States and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Grants assist the States and National Trust in historic preservation planning and the acquisition and development of historic properties. The enclosed "Fact Sheet" describes the grant programs policies and procedures and should assist you in efforts in behalf of Ste. Genevieve.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED

William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National
Register

Enclosure

cc:
Mr. Joseph Jaeger, Jr., Director, Missouri State Park Board, Post Office Box 176, 1204 Jefferson Building, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101 w/cy inc.

Director, Midwest Region w/cy inc.

I-Mr. Winge
HR-w/cy inc.

S.Bradford:dyw 8/20/71 BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HR

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial
11 North Fourth Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63102

IN REPLY REFER TO: H3417

November 24, 1971

Memorandum

To: Director, Midwest Region

From: Superintendent, JEFF

Subject: Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, National Landmark District

In starting to St. Louis from Kansas City, I had an opportunity to visit Ste. Genevieve National Landmark District in accordance with our biennial inspection objectives.

Ste. Genevieve is a living historical community, not an artificially created "tourist attraction".

Except for a few buildings restored as tour homes and museums, most of the 18th and 19th century structures are still occupied as homes and businesses. These are, for the most part, maintained with pride by their owners as living entities. Their original charm and appearance can be enjoyed from the outside by visitors even when such buildings are not open for tours.

The daily life of the town is similar to its historic buildings, in reflecting the varied background of 200 years of existence.

The great Indian mounds of the early inhabitants are still visible in the "big field" just south of town. The museum and some of the tour homes display artifacts of the prehistoric Indians who dwelt here before the coming of the white man.

Ste. Genevieve was founded in 1735 and was the first apparent white settlement in "upper Louisiana". It is called the "Mother City of the West" and is actually older than the United States. Ste. Genevieve was under the French flag from 1735 to 1769 and under the Spanish flag from 1769 to 1804, at the time of the Louisiana Purchase.

While visiting Ste. Genevieve, I had the opportunity of talking with Mrs. Lucille Basler, who is the Secretary of the Foundation for the Restoration of Ste. Genevieve. The landmark's district is made up of 77 buildings, etc., which are all listed on the Landmark's Register of Ste. Genevieve and included in the National Landmark District.

The buildings date from 1770 to 1865. Most of the buildings are in surprisingly good condition and are well maintained, with the exception of the Joseph Thomure house, which dates back to 1810. This home is in serious condition and if something is not done within the next year or so, a very fine historic structure could be lost.

The Foundation is doing some excellent work, in accordance with the Master Plan, for restoration of Ste. Genevieve. The plan was paid for by the Economic Development Administration, Technical Assistance Project, U.S. Department of Commerce. The Master Plan was done by Hellmuth-Obata-Kassabaum and R. W. Booker & Associates of St. Louis. In addition, the Foundation has worked hard and has had a city ordinance passed. The ordinance includes the Local Landmarks and Design Commission, Advisors to the Commission, duties and responsibilities of the Commission, procedures for landmark designation, restrictions on building permits, plans of certain buildings to be improved, guidelines for fountains, bridges, etc., and exterior designs of buildings to be submitted to the Commission. This ordinance was passed in January, 1969, and Mrs. Basler indicates that the ordinance has been of some help in the maintenance and restoration of the buildings.

A request for Grant-In-Aid money to help in the restoration of the Ste. Genevieve Cemetery located in the district was denied by the State for the Fiscal Year 1971.

Ste. Genevieve was designated a historic district by the National Park Service in 1965. Mrs. Basler is vitally concerned about State and Federal assistance in order to maintain the historic buildings according to acceptable standards. She indicated that there have been cases of vandalism, and cases where lights cannot be installed because of lack of funds.

My personal impression of the town of Ste. Genevieve is that it possesses all the qualities that could make a famous Midwest historic town. I believe with help the town could become another colonial Williamsburg, except Ste. Genevieve would be more authentic.

Interstate 55, which just opened, and passes within a few miles of Ste. Genevieve, presents an unlimited opportunity for visitation from large metropolitan areas like St. Louis and Kansas City. Ste. Genevieve can be reached from St. Louis in a matter of approximately 45 minutes.

I am attaching a copy of the Ste. Genevieve City Ordinance and a copy of the Ste. Genevieve Landmarks Register of homes located within the National Landmarks District. I plan on making a return visit to Ste. Genevieve in several weeks, after I make some inquiries regarding the solicitation of funds to save the Joseph Thomure house.

Ivan D. Parker

Enclosure

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial
11 North Fourth Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63102

IN REPLY REFER TO:

March 16, 1973

Memorandum

To: Director, Midwest Region

From: Missouri State Director

Subject: Inspection of National Historic and Natural Landmarks, State of Missouri

Anheuser-Busch Brewery, 721 Pestalozzi Street, St. Louis. Owner: Anheuser-Busch

An inspection of the Anheuser-Busch Brewery during January, 1973, revealed that the owners are continuing to do an outstanding job in maintaining those buildings in the brewery which are on the Registry. I talked with the Archivist for Anheuser-Busch who is doing a great job working on a beer industry museum. Their plans are to convert one of their existing buildings into a museum. They will be working very closely with the staff here at JEFF in this development.

Eads Bridge, owner: Terminal Railroad Association, (inspected February, 1973)

Eads Bridge spans the Mississippi River from St. Louis to East St. Louis and is considered one of the St. Louis area's foremost landmarks. The Eads Bridge is held very close to the hearts of our civic leaders and the various history-minded groups. Terminal Railroad Association is having problems with finances. They also own the Union Station here in St. Louis which was a fabulous building in its heyday. However, Union Station is now almost totally unoccupied with the exception of the Terminal Railroad Association offices, and a small staff is handling the administration of the few existing trains coming through. Mr. W. F. Thompson, the President of Terminal Railroad Association, was not available for contact on this visit. In the past he has assured me of their interest and concern in making sure that the Eads Bridge is maintained in the best possible way. There had been no significant changes in the structure since the last review.

Goldenrod Showboat, owner: Frank C. Pierson (inspected February, 1973)

The Goldenrod Showboat, located at 400 North Wharf Street, just north of the North Leg of the Gateway Arch, continues to be a very popular riverfront attraction. This last year has seen significant problems because of Mr. Pierson's battle with the railroad over obstruction of traffic on Wharf Street which he feels has had an adverse impact on his business. A suit against the railroad is pending. The Showboat structure is sound and there has been no significant changes in its appearance. Mr. Pierson and I have had several meetings. He is now considering moving the Goldenrod Showboat to Earth City near St. Charles, Missouri. While the movement of the vessel would not adversely affect its historic registration, my concern is it would be adverse to the riverfront to move a historic site from the area. However, I am not in a position to deter Mr. Pierson in this action.

Graham Cave, owner: Missouri State Park Board

Graham Cave was visited in January, 1973. Graham Cave is located in Montgomery County, one-half mile north of Mineola. There has been no change in its appearance since my last visit.

Ste. Genevieve Historic District

During February, 1973, Ste. Genevieve Historic District was visited. Approximately seventy houses in this area are considered to be in the Historic District. The homes are owned by various private owners in Ste. Genevieve County. In addition to this visit, I visited this area previously about eight months ago and talked with several owners and officials connected with the Ste. Genevieve Historic Society. At that time, they were still quite upset with the State Park Board for not assisting them with funds to restore buildings which have been on the list for restoration for quite some time. Those buildings which have been restored are in excellent condition and well maintained by the local owners. The local History Society conducts its own periodic evaluations to insure that standards are maintained at a very high level. The new Interstate Highway 55 has almost doubled the visitation to Ste. Genevieve and should have a positive effect on continued restoration.

Sanborn Field and Soil Erosion Plots, owners: University of Missouri (visited January, 1973)

The Sanborn Field and Soil Erosion Plots are located in Boone County on the campus of the University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri. This area is a highly revered site due to its big significant role in the history of medicine. The plots are continually in use on a rotating basis with records being maintained on the different type of plant growth and the varying effects of chemicals on the soil and plants. There has been no change in the condition of the plots since my visit last year.

Union Station, owner: Terminal Railroad Association

Union Station was visited in February of 1973. It is located at 1820 Market Street, St. Louis, Missouri. Union Station is a very significant landmark in St. Louis, having been completed in the 1880's and is known for its unique architecture. Terminal Railroad Association President Thompson assured me of their continued interest in maintaining the building. I saw no significant alterations in the building since my last visit.

U. S. Custom House and Post Office, St. Louis, Missouri; owned by General Services Administration

U. S. Custom House and Post Office Building in St. Louis, located at 8th and Olive Streets was visited during February, 1973. GSA maintains the building and continues to do an excellent job. As you know, proposals have been underway to have shops and an air terminal located inside of the building as approved by recent legislation. However, no action has been taken yet. No significant changes in the condition of this building since my last visit.

Wainwright Building

The Wainwright Building was visited during February, 1973. It is located at 709 Chestnut Street here in St. Louis, just up from the Old Courthouse. The owner does not care if he sees anybody or not. Members of the American Institute of Architecture are responsible for the building being on the Registry. It is still in the same condition as last year.

Ivan D. Parker

M I S S O U R I
CHRISTOPHER S. BOND
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF
Natural Resources
JAMES L. WILSON
DIRECTOR

P.O. Box 176 Jefferson City, Missouri 65101 314-751-3332

January 30, 1975

Mr. Horace J. Sheely
National Historic Landmarks
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Sheely:

A preservation crisis is developing in regard to Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. Due to the cost of flood control devices, primarily in the form of river levies constructed above Ste. Genevieve, the old town is experiencing higher flood levels which in turn present a threat to historic structures never before in danger.

Your attention is called to this matter because of the significance of Ste. Genevieve as a Registered National Historic Landmark. At the present time the St. Louis District of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers is seeking guidance on establishing cash value for the historic structures. I believe an investigation is required in this situation and welcome advice from your office as to how monetary values may be established.

Your timely assistance in this matter is sincerely appreciated.

Sincerely,

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

James L. Wilson
Director, and
Missouri State Historic
Preservation Officer

JLW:mpm

cc: Ms. Ann Webster Smith
Mrs. Lucille Basler
Mr. Andrew Maser, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

WASO-11
(Rev. 11/73)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WASHINGTON OFFICE
ROUTING SLIP

(Indicate routing order by number - strike out office when cleared)

_____	D	DIRECTOR
_____	DE	Executive Assistant to the Director
_____	DD	DEPUTY DIRECTOR
_____	DA	Secretary's Advisory Board
_____	DB	Asst. to the Director for Bicentennial
_____	DI	Asst. to the Director for Public Affairs
_____	DG	Executive Secretary, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
_____	DN	National Park Foundation
_____	DP	Chief, Planning & Program Policy
_____	DS	Chief Scientist
_____	M	ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, PARK SYSTEM MANAGEMENT
_____	MD	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, DEVELOPMENT
_____	MA	Manager, Denver Service Center
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_____	MM	Chief, Maintenance
_____	ML	Chief, Land Acquisition
_____	MY	Chief, Youth Conservation
_____	ME	Chief, Environmental Sanitation Program
_____	MV	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, VISITOR SERVICES
_____	MO	Chief, Visitor Services
_____	MS	Chief, Safety
_____	MP	Chief, Protection
_____	MI	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, INTERPRETATION
_____	MX	Chief, Interpretation
_____	MH	Manager, Harpers Ferry Center
_____	MC	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, CONCESSIONS
_____	MZ	Chief, Concessions
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_____	AE	CHIEF, EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
_____	AD	DEPUTY ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATION
_____	AP	Chief, Personnel
_____	AS	Chief, Systems Design
_____	AB	Chief, Programming and Budget
_____	AC	Chief, Programs Control
_____	AF	Chief, Finance
_____	AO	Chief, Organization and Methods
_____	AM	Chief, Contracting and Property Management
_____	P	ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
_____	PH	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
_____	PR	Keeper of the National Register
_____	PG	Chief, Grants
_____	PS	Chief, Historic and Architectural Surveys
_____	PI	Chief, Interagency Services
_____	PP	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, PARK HISTORIC PRESERVATION
_____	PD	Chief Historian
_____	PA	Chief Archeologist
_____	PC	Chief Architect (Historical)
_____	PB	Chief, Professional Publications
_____	L	ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, LEGISLATION
_____	LL	Chief, Legislation
_____	LS	Chief, Legislative Services
_____	LI	Chief, International Park Affairs
_____	LF	Chief, Federal, State and Private Liaison
_____		MAIL UNIT
_____		RECORDS UNIT
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REMARKS:

Jerry,
We, of course, have no capacity to set cash values on historic structures. Isn't there a policy against such action? Can you advise me or direct this to whomever should answer if it is someone like the Solicitors Office?

SIGNATURE	DATE
Horace	2/5/75

INT: 1995-73

H. J. Sheely 2/25/75
Heine "

H3417-PS February 25, 1975

Mr. James L. Wilson
Director, and Missouri State
Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Natural Resources
P. O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

Dear Mr. Wilson:

We regret very much to learn from your letter that Ste. Genevieve is experiencing a severe preservation crisis. We would like to be of assistance in any way that is possible. We are not permitted by Federal regulations to make property appraisals such as you need.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation may be able to be of assistance to you. It is quite possible that through their liaison service, they may be able to suggest ways and means by which the historic properties could be appraised, as well as individuals who might be able to do this work. We suggest that you write to their Field Services Division, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 740 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D.C. 20004.

As you progress toward a solution of the problem, if there is any way in which you feel that we may be of other assistance, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely yours,

Signed

Cornelius W. Heine
Chief, Historical and
Architectural Surveys Division

FNP:HJ Sheely:mdw 2/25/75 Rewritten:CW Heine:mdw 2/25/75
bcc: Regional Director, Midwest Region) w/c inc.
Director's Reading File
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PS-Heine)
PS(HSS)-Sheely) HP - Missouri - Ste. Genevieve
BASIC FILE RETAINED IN PS(HSS)

File: NHL

H.S.S. attention Mr Levy

MAY 1 1975

H34 MWR CL

RECEIVED
MAY 5 9 21 AM '75
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MWR REGIONAL OFFICE

Mr. Thomas C. Hill
Department of the Army
Mississippi River Commission and
Lower Mississippi Valley Division
Corps of Engineers
1400 Walnut Street
Vicksburg, Mississippi 39180

Dear Mr. Hill:

Pursuant to your phone call, we are pleased to enclose a map showing tentative boundaries for Ste. Genevieve Historic District, a verbal description of the boundaries, and a list of historic structures prepared by the Foundation for Restoration of Ste. Genevieve.

As already mentioned, we expect the final boundaries to be slightly reduced from those enclosed to eliminate some demolished structures. We will ask our Washington Office to provide you with an up-dated map.

There are at least three ways in which cost valuation of historic buildings might be determined. First, what is their present market value if they were simply sold; second, what would it cost to reproduce the buildings exactly as they had been built originally; and third, what are the sites' "highest and best use" valuations? There would be a great deal of variance between the present situation and the future situation after the properties were protected from floods.

We suggest you contact the National Trust for Historic Preservation, 740 Jackson Place NW, Washington, D. C. 20006, for help in establishing a reasonable basis for the second method of valuation suggested above. Also, again may we suggest that you write the State Historic Preservation Officer for Missouri, Mr. James L. Wilson, Director, Missouri State Park Board, Post Office Box 176, 1204 Jefferson Building, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101. We feel certain the problem would be of interest to him.

If we can help you further, please let us know.

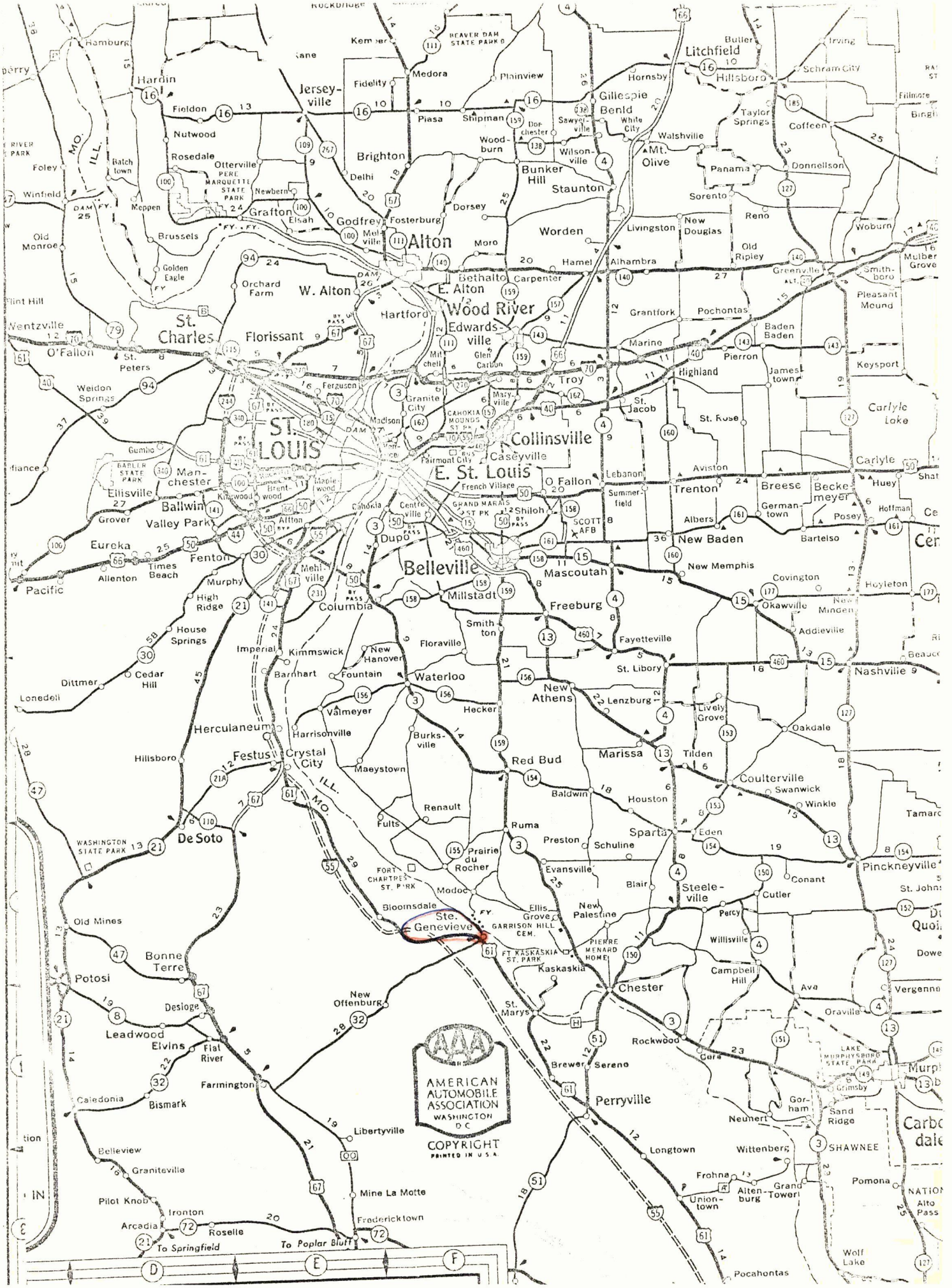
Sincerely yours,

(SGD) MERRILL D. BEAL

Merrill D. Beal
Regional Director

Enclosures

cc:
WASO-PH Assistant Director Mortensen
State Coordinator, Missouri


Alton
Wood River
Edwardsville
Godfrey
Bethalto
E. Alton
W. Alton
Hartford
Granite City
Madison
ST. LOUIS
Collinsville
Caseyville
E. St. Louis
Belleville
Fairmont City
Cahokia
Centreville
Dupo
Columbia
Millstadt
Freeburg
Mascoutah
New Baden
Trenton
O'Fallon
Lebanon
Summerfield
Aviston
Carlyle
Carlyle Lake
Highland
Pierron
Troy
Marine
Grantfork
Pochontas
Staunton
Bunker Hill
Worden
Livingston
New Douglas
Alhambra
Hamel
Old Ripley
Mt. Olive
Litchfield
Hillsboro
Gillespie
Benld
Walshville
Panama
Sorento
Reno
Donnellson
Coffeen
Taylor Springs
Irving
Schram City
Butler
Hornsby
Sawyerville
White City
Wilsonville
Woodburn
Dorchester
Shipman
Piasa
Medora
Plainview
Fidelity
Jerseyville
Brighton
Delhi
Dorsey
Fosterburg
Melville
Hardin
Fieldon
Nutwood
Rosedale
Otterville
Batchtown
Foley
Winfield
Meppen
Brussels
Old Monroe
Golden Eagle
Orchard Farm
Grafton
Elsah
Newbern
Pere Marquette State Park
Dam 25
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Florissant
St. Charles
O'Fallon
St. Peters
Weldon Springs
Wentzville
Flint Hill
Ferguson
Maryville
Troy
Granite City
Madison
Cahokia Mounds State Park
St. Jacob
St. Rose
Keysport
Pleasant Mound
Smithboro
Greenville
Old Ripley
Woburn
Mulberry Grove
Baden Baden
Pierron
Jamestown
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Summerfield
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Cutler
Steeleville
Eden
Sparta
Houston
Baldwin
Red Bud
New Athens
Waterloo
Floraville
Smithton
Millstadt
Columbia
Mehlville
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High Ridge
House Springs
Imperial
Kimmswick
New Hanover
Fountain
Barnhart
Cedar Hill
Dittmer
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Fenton
Times Beach
Allenton
Pacific
Manchester
Ballwin
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Ellisville
Grover
Kirkwood
Brentwood
Maplewood
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Gumbo
Bagnell State Park
Herculaneum
Harrisonville
Valmeyer
Hecker
Burksville
Maeystown
Hillsboro
Festus
Crystal City
Renault
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Preston
Schuline
Evansville
Prairie du Rocher
Fort Chartres State Park
Modoc
Bloomsdale
Ste. Genevieve
Garrison Hill Cem.
Ellis Grove
New Palestine
Blair
Willisville
Percy
Kaskaskia
Ft. Kaskaskia State Park
Pierre Menard Home
Campbell Hill
Chester
Ava
Oraville
Vergennes
Rockwood
Cora
Brewer
Sereno
Perryville
Gorham
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Shawnee
Longtown
Wittenberg
Frohna
Alten-burg
Grand Tower
Union-town
Pomona
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St. Marys
New Offenburg
Desloge
Leadwood
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Flat River
Farmington
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Bismark
Libertyville
Belleview
Graniteville
Pilot Knob
Ironton
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Frederick-town
Mine La Motte
To Springfield
To Poplar Bluff
Potosi
Bonne Terre
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United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MIDWEST REGION
1709 JACKSON STREET
OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68102

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H34 MWR CL

MAY 1 1975

RECEIVED
MAY 5 9 21 AM '75

Memorandum

To: Associate Director, Professional Services, WASO
To attention of: Assistant Director, Archeology and Historic Preservation

From: Regional Director, Midwest Region

Subject: Request by Corps of Engineers for Ste. Genevieve Historic District Boundaries

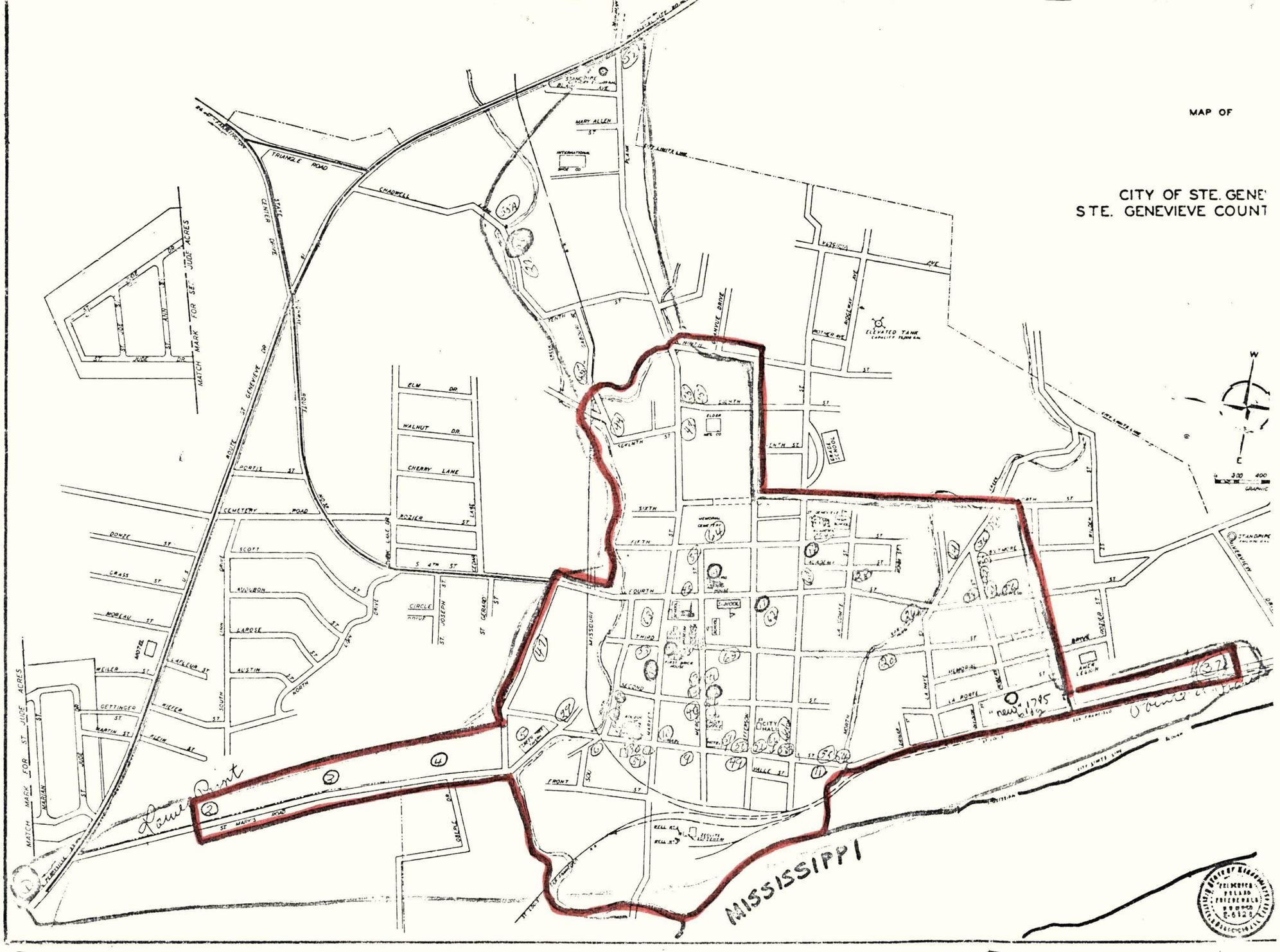
We have received a request from the Corps of Engineers for the precise boundaries of the Ste. Genevieve Historic District. The Corps wishes to accurately assess the effects of its flood control project on the landmark.

We forwarded a copy of the approved boundary map sent to us with Mr. Utley's memorandum of May 21, 1971. However, we understand that this will be slightly revised to eliminate some demolished structures. Would you please send a copy of your up-dated map, along with any other recent material, to Mr. Thomas C. Hill, Department of the Army, Mississippi River Commission and Lower Mississippi Valley Division, Corps of Engineers, 1400 Walnut Street, Vicksburg, Mississippi 39180?

Mr. Hill said he would greatly appreciate an early response.

Merrill D. Beal
Regional Director

cc:
Mr. Thomas C. Hill, Mississippi River Commission and Lower Mississippi Valley Division, Corps of Engineers, 1400 Walnut Street, Vicksburg, Mississippi 39180
State Coordinator, Missouri


MAP OF
CITY OF STE. GENE
STE. GENEVIEVE COUNT
MISSISSIPPI
MATCH MARK FOR ST. JUDE ACRES
MATCH MARK FOR ST. JUDE ACRES
TRIANGLE ROAD
CHARWELL
ELEVATED TANK
CAPACITY 750,000 GAL
CEMETERY ROAD
CHERRY LANE
WALNUT DR.
ELM DR.
CIRCLE
ST. JOSEPH ST.
ST. GERARD
MISSOURI
CITY HALL
MEMORIAL
LA PORTE
LA HAIE
VALLEY ST.
FRONT
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THIRD
FOURTH
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GRAPHIC

CHRISTOPHER S. BOND
GOVERNOR

JAMES L. WILSON
DIRECTOR

missouri department of natural resources

P.O. Box 176 Jefferson City, Missouri 65101 314-751-3332

148

April 26, 1976

Mrs. Jane Sawyer
217 Oakwood
Rockford, Illinois 61103

Dear Mrs. Sawyer:

I understand that you are one of the heirs of the Bequette-Ribeau property located on St. Mary's Road in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. This property is part of a historic district which is recognized as a registered National Historic Landmark--signifying that it is a uniquely important historic place which is important as a survival of the French colonial period on this continent. Within the United States today one can find groupings of French colonial buildings only at New Orleans and Ste. Genevieve. The Bequette-Ribeau House, constructed ca. 1778 of vertical log posts in the ground, is an extremely rare building surviving in our country today.

It is also my understanding that the house is currently in an estate and the family is accepting sealed bids for its acquisition--intending to sell to the highest bidder. This process, of course, could result in the loss of the house if a purchaser did not wish to preserve it. I want to urge you to pursue all possible avenues to avoid the loss of this landmark and touchstone with our past. Please urge the other joint heirs to select a purchaser for the building who will preserve it.

Enclosed are several informational brochures on the National Historic Landmarks program and the National Register of Historic Places program. Please let me know if you would like to have additional information or discussion of this matter.

Sincerely,

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

James L. Wilson
Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer

JLW:mhm

Enclosures: As stated

cc: Dr. William J. Murtagh
Jordan Tannenbaum
Osmund R. Overby
W. Philip Cotton, Jr.
Mary Means, Director, Mid-West Office, National Trust
H. Meade Summers, Chairman, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

CHRISTOPHER S. BOND
GOVERNOR

JAMES L. WILSON
DIRECTOR

missouri department of natural resources

P.O. Box 176 Jefferson City, Missouri 65101 314-751-4952

May 27, 1976

Mr. Benjamin Levy
Historic Site Survey, National Park Service
Department of the Interior
1100 L Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Ben:

Missouri's Office of Historic Preservation is currently coordinating with the Midwest Office of the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the St. Louis office of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers to establish a definitive need for flood control within Ste. Genevieve, Missouri.

Enclosed is some data received from the Midwest Regional Office of the National Park Service in June 1973 delineating the boundaries of the historic district. Are these the correct and current boundaries of the National Historic Landmark area?

We would appreciate receiving from your office a statement and map describing the boundaries of the registered National Historic Landmark.

Thank you very much for your help in this regard.

Sincerely,

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Pat

(Mrs.) M. Patricia Holmes
Research Associate

Enclsoure: Ste. Genevieve boundary data

cc: Mary C. Means
Andy Maser

Division of Planning and Policy Development

Marvin J. Nodiff, Director

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

JUN 10 1976

Memorandum

To: Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

From: Associate Director, Professional Services

Subject: Proposed Flood Control for St. Genevieve, Missouri

On June 3, a Mr. Mathieson of the Corps of Engineers in St. Louis telephoned me. He is working on a proposal to protect St. Genevieve, Missouri, from flooding. As you know, St. Genevieve is a national historic landmark. Since Mathieson has to work on a cost-benefit basis, he is trying to establish a monetary measure for historical values. He has discussed this approach with Mary Means of the National Trust's field office in Chicago and with Pat Holmes of the Missouri SHPO's office. When the Mississippi is at flood stage, water backs up in the two creeks in St. Genevieve. The least impact on the town would be to construct a levee as close to the river as possible, with ponding areas for the creeks. However, this would probably be the most expensive approach, although it would intrude least on the urban texture of St. Genevieve.

In order to arrive at some monetary value, he asked me the cost of the restoration of the Louie Bolduc House. The figures that I recall from the restoration in 1955-56 were about $125,000. Presumably, he is trying to get other figures to show what similar investments amount to.

Mr. Mathieson wants to circulate his proposal to the National Park Service, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the American Institute of Architects and other organizations so that when it is made public, it will have as wide acceptance as possible. He is very interested in St. Genevieve and very cooperative. He said that he would be sending material to me for our information and review. Please be alert to receive this and review it for me in my absence.

Connally

Ernest Allen Connally

PS. A post card from Mary Means on this subject is attached.



c1785 EAC

BOLDUC HOUSE

Built ~~1770~~ in old village, moved to present site 1785. One of the oldest, largest and most characteristic Creole houses in the Mississippi Valley. Property of National Society of Colonial Dames.

THERE'S A NEW YOUNG PRES. OF THE COLONIAL DAMES WHO WILL PROBABLY CONTACT YOU RE: BETTER INTERPRETATION + GETTING RID OF THE CLAP-TRAP STUFF. OUR OFFICE IS WORKING WITH THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS ON AN APPRAISAL TECHNIQUE FOR DETERMINING THE VALUE OF A HISTORIC TOWN FOR BENEFIT/COST PURPOSES. THEY WANT TO BUILD A FLOOD PROTECTION SYSTEM COSTING $14 M. FOR STE. G. MUCH LOCAL ACTIVITY RE: PRESERVATION.

Mary Means

Photo by Elmo Donze

41702



POST CARD

EAC 6-7-76

DR. ERNEST ALLEN CONNALLY
ASSOC. DIRECTOR FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DEPT OF INTERIOR
WASHINGTON, D.C.
20240

Levy 6/10/76
1275 6/11/76

Dear Mrs. Holmes:

~~Thank you~~
In response to your letter of May 27, 1976 requesting information on the boundary of Ste. Geneviève Historic District, we are enclosing ~~a~~ copy of the current draft staff proposal. ~~The bounds~~ As you will notice, ~~there is a difference in~~ the enclosed map differs somewhat from the earlier proposal of June 1973 to which you referred in your letter. We wish to emphasize that this enclosed boundary proposal is an unofficial recommendation which is currently ~~being reviewed~~ undergoing technical review in the National Register. We are not certain when ordinary review will be completed. However, ~~if you could inform us of~~ a if the matter is urgent, we could request that review be expedited. Additionally, we would welcome any comment you would care to make regarding the adequacy of the current boundary proposal.

By the way, Ben Levy sends his regards.

Heine

enclosure

FILE WITH: STE. GENEVIEVE HISTORIC DISTRICT--BOUNDARY INFORMATION

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MIDWEST REGION
1709 JACKSON STREET
OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68102

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H3417 MWR CS

JUN 27 [illegible]

Mrs. M. Patricia Holmes
Chief Architectural Historian
Missouri State Park Board
State Historical Survey and
Planning Office
909 University Avenue
Suite 215 - Columbia Professional Bldg.
Columbia, Missouri 65201

Dear Mrs. Holmes:

This is in response to your request for information concerning the establishment dates for National Park Service areas and historic landmarks in Missouri.

The following dates represent official declaration of landmark status by the Secretary of the Interior. At the same time the properties were declared landmarks, they also automatically became part of the National Register of Historic Places, or were placed on the Register at the time of its creation, October 15, 1966, under Sec. 101 of the Historic Preservation Act.

Fort Osage - 11/5/61
Watkins Mill - 11/13/66
Westminister Gymnasium - 5/10/68
Research Cave - 7/19/64
Patee House - 11/5/61
Arrow Rock - 5/23/63
Sanborn Field and Soil Erosion Plots - 7/19/64

Ste. Genevieve Historic District - 10/9/60
Harry S. Truman Historic District - 2/20/72
Graham Cave - 1/20/61
Eads Bridge - 1/29/64
Goldenrod Showboat - 12/24/67
Anheuser-Busch Brewery - 11/13/66
Utz Site - 7/19/64
Carrington Site - 5/5/64
Wainwright Bldg. - 5/10/68
George Caleb Bingham Home - 12/21/65
Mark Twain Boyhood Home - 12/29/62

Establishment dates for our historic areas in Missouri are:

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield - 4/22/60
George Washington Carver - 7/14/43
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial - 12/20/35

These also became part of the National Register at the time of its creation in 1966.

We are pleased to enclose a boundary map and description for the Ste. Genevieve Historic District.

If you have any further questions, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Bill W. Dean
Assistant Director
Cooperative Activities

Enclosure

+ 0 Ltr for appl

rec'd

June 20, 1973

Mr. Bill W. Dean
Cooperative Activities
United States Department
of the Interior
National Park Service
Midwest Region
1709 Jackson Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68102

Dear Mr. Dean:

In reviewing our files of Missouri's National Historic Landmarks, we find that we have no map showing the National Landmark boundaries for the town of Ste. Genevieve which is a Landmark District. If you have a map of the Ste. Genevieve Historic District boundaries, we would very much appreciate having a copy.

In our program of presenting owners of National Register properties with handsome, framed certificates signifying its enrollment, we are in need of information on the dates on which certain of Missouri's National Historic Landmarks and historical areas in the National Park System became so designated. For the NHL sites, we also need the date each was officially declared worthy of Landmark status. Do you have this information readily available or should we write to the various offices in Washington, D. C.?

We need the dates of declaration or entry for:

National Historic Landmarks (dates of NHL and NRHP enrollment)

Fort Osage
Watkins Mill
Westminster Gymnasium
Research Cave
Patee House
Arrow Rock
Sanborn Field and Soil Erosion Plots
Ste. Genevieve Historic District
Harry S. Truman Historic District
Graham Cave
Eads Bridge
Goldenrod Showboat
Anheuser-Busch Brewery
Utz Site
Carrington Site
Wainwright Building
George Caleb Bingham House
Mark Twain Boyhood Home

Historical areas in the National Park System (dates of NR enrollment only)

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Park
George Washington Carver National Monument
Jefferson National Expansion

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

STATE HISTORICAL SURVEY AND PLANNING OFFICE

(Mrs.) A. Patricia Holmes
Chief Architectural Historian

NPH/djm

cc: Mr. Orval L. Henderson, Jr.
Nancy B. Breme

Ste. Genevieve Historic District - 10/9/60
Harry S. Truman Historic District - 2/20/72
Graham Cave - 1/20/61
Eads Bridge - 1/29/64
Goldenrod Showboat - 12/24/67
Anheuser-Busch Brewery - 11/13/66
Utz Site - 7/19/64
Carrington Site - 5/5/64
Wainwright Bldg. - 5/10/68
George Caleb Bingham Home - 12/21/65
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We are pleased to enclose a boundary map and description for the Ste. Genevieve Historic District.

If you have any further questions, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Bill W. Dean
Assistant Director
Cooperative Activities

Enclosure

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Sill
St
Gen.

Associate Director, Professional Services 8/4/76

Acting Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Corps of Engineers flood control project, St. Genevieve, Mo.

On June 10 you directed a memorandum to OAHP calling our attention to a proposal by the Corps of Engineers to erect a flood control project near St. Genevieve, Mo. You informed us that a Mr. Mathison of the Corps of Engineers proposed to circulate a plan for the flood control project to the National Trust, the American Institute of Architects, and the National Park Service for review. For your information, we have checked with Mr. Mathison and have learned that the proposal will not be ready for sometime yet, perhaps as much as a year. Our staff is alert to the project and will review the proposal when the material arrives.

/Sgd/ Jerry L. Rogers

Jerry L. Rogers

WASO-9
(Nov 1966)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON OFFICE

FOLLOW-UP SLIP

To: Carol Shull Date 5/15/78

Re: Ste. Genevieve, Mo (Ste. Genevieve Historic Dist.)

I had a lengthy phone conversation with Ray Mathiesen of the Corps of Engineers on the subject of Ste. Genevieve. The crux of the problem is that the Corps did a cost/benefit study of flood protection there and found that protection will cost approx. $10 million and the town's "worth" is $5 million, therefore, they cannot proceed with the project. They use a 100 year storm as a design given — The Corps decision is basically made on "justification" only. The town wants the flood protection since they experienced a terrible flood in 1973.

Mr. Mathiesen is planning a meeting with the Denver HCRS office in mid-June in order to get a positive letter from HCRS to the Corps on the project. Basically, Mr. Mathiesen is quite pro-project and pro-preservation. He will be sending me a copy of his letter to Mr. Thompson for our information —

NOT TO BE FILED

Signature Rod Poltee, Planning

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
210 NORTH 12TH STREET
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63101

IN REPLY REFER TO

LMSED-BU

26 May 1978

Mr. Derrell P. Thompson, Regional Director
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
P. O. Box 25387
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

Dear Mr. Thompson:

The subject of this letter is the nationally significant historic community of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. Your assistance in undertaking a Federal solution to the continued flooding problem in this historic community is requested. Mr. Burback of your staff has previously expressed interest in the Ste. Genevieve situation.

Attached as Inclosure 1 is a brief description of Ste. Genevieve and its historic character. Attached as Inclosure 2 is a discussion of the Corps activities to date and our anticipated future course of action. Attached as Inclosure 3 is a description of the way in which our two agencies may join in establishing a Federal solution to the flood damage problems of the historically significant town of Ste. Genevieve.

With Congressional assistance, perhaps our mutual activities may provide the impetus for further preservation of Ste. Genevieve. Should additional study information be desired, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely yours,

LEON E. McKINNEY
Colonel, CE
District Engineer

3 Incl
As stated

ST. GENEVIEVE

The comments which follow have been prepared following your request of May 30 on the subject of St. Genevieve, Missouri. As an addendum, we have enclosed national historic landmark descriptive information as well as a map of the location of historic structures in St. Genevieve.

I. Brief History:

French Settlements began to appear along the Mississippi and tributary rivers by the end of the seventeenth century. South of St. Louis on a flat, fertile, alluvial plain, French towns sprung up on both banks of the river with communal lands sourrounding the villages. St. Genevieve was first established in 1732 and was later moved from bottom land to higher ground between 1785 and 1790. When western Louisiana passed from French to Spanish control, St. Genevieve grew to a settlement of 180 houses (1,163 inhabitants) by 1800. In 1803, when the Louisiana Territory was purchased by the United States, the importance of the town declined and St. Louis became the principal city in the area. In addition to the Creole flavor of some of the older buildings, there are structures that reflect the influx of a number of Germans during the mid-nineteenth century but it is primarily known for its eighteenth century ranch houses. Early construction techniques, as well as its settlement pattern, has make ~~placed~~ St. Genevieve ~~as~~ one of the finest examples of an eighteenth century French town extant in the United States and, as such, an irreplaceable resource.

II. Federal Historic Preservation Interest:

In 1960, the St. Genevieve Historic District was designated by the Secretary of the Interior as a national historic landmark because of its exceptional value and national significance. The designation has led to considerable private restoration efforts of key structures in the District. Because of its significance, the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) recorded structures in the District in the late 1930's. The HABS drawings are catalogued and located in the Library of Congress.

In recent years, the Corps has kept the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) abreast of the flood problems, expecially the damage reported after the 1973 flood. Proposed solutions and studies which the Corps has been considering have also been transmitted to this office. As a result of the 1973 flood

which left two important historic structures unsalvageable, in 1977 the St. Genevieve Historic District was included in the Secretary of the Interior's report to Congress entitled "National Park Service: Threatened Natural Landmarks and Nationally Significant Historic Places" (House Document 95-264-Part 1), with a "magnitude of threat" of "1," the highest possible under Secretary's guidelines.

We view St. Genevieve as a town which has remained a living historic community and a significant historic resource and therefore of primary importance to the Service's mandate to preserve the environment. Although one can only place an intrinsic value on a community's historic importance, we firmly believe that St. Genevieve's outstanding qualities present an opportunity for the Corps to make a specific exception to its standard procedures of making its judgements solely on a cost-benefit analysis.

In our view, the evidence is indeed overwhelming that the community be the recipient of flood protection by the Corps. To do less would likely result in the loss of this historic resource town as part of this Nation's cultural patrimony.

We stand ready to assist the Corps to insure that an environmentally and historically compatible flood control project is undertaken. We applaud the Corps concern thus far and are most encouraged by its understanding of the value of St. Genevieve to the American people. Working with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Orville Henderson, HCRS would be pleased to provide technical assistance to the Corps and others in the pre-planning and post project phases.

It is our hope that such a project will be forthcoming.

Location of Ste. Genevieve. Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, is situated in the northeastern portion of Ste. Genevieve County and approximately 50 miles south of St. Louis and 60 miles north of Cape Girardeau, Missouri. A large segment of the city, including a major portion of the central business district, is also located in the Mississippi River floodplain.

Ste. Genevieve's Historic Character. Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, is a community of national historic significance due primarily to its concentration of French colonial period architecture. Accordingly, the Secretary of the Interior has designated the area in which this architecture, represented primarily by houses, is situated as a national historic district. This historic district and two of the French colonial houses within it are also national historic landmarks and appear on the National Register of Historic Places. Historic properties which have been designated as national historic landmarks are judged to possess significance for all Americans and to be worthy of a place on the U. S. Department of the Interior's role of landmarks commemorating the nation's past (National Park Service, 1970).

In addition to the French colonial structures, other historic features reflect this community's effort not to outlive its past nor forget early customs and traditions. These include structures with visible indications of the construction techniques of the Spanish and American colonial and 19th and 20th century German settlers who migrated to this portion of the Mississippi valley, notable historic land use features, local celebrations (which annually attract tens of thousands of visitors), and the recreation of native dishes. With few exceptions, the majority of Ste. Genevieve's historic houses are currently used as private residences, some of which are occupied by descendants of the town's original settlers, and several citizens still converse in their native languages - including French. In this way, Ste. Genevieve may be considered as a "living historic community," and not an artificially created tourist attraction.

Appl

Corps Involvement with Ste. Genevieve. In the Spring of 1973, the Mississippi River overflowed its banks and Ste. Genevieve, without any flood protection, received widespread flooding and sustained flood damages in excess of $1.5 million. In addition to flood damages to other structures, the 1973 Spring flood inundated several "historic" structures, one of 1790 vintage so badly that it had to be razed. Soon thereafter, the Congress directed the Corps to study the flooding problem in this area and to seek appropriate solutions. The Corps' basic role in this study was to objectively assess justification for expenditure of taxpayers' dollars for potential project construction. Each of the subsequent formulated flood control plans was analyzed for its flood control benefits.

There are three categories of flood control benefits. In each category, the benefits received from flood protection are compared to the lack of flood protection scenario. The three categories of benefits are: (1) an assessment of flood damages prevented, (2) potential enhanced land uses, and (3) potential for new land uses.

The traditional "non-historic" flood control benefits of Ste. Genevieve were not sufficient to justify the expenditure of the construction costs of each of the flood control plans formulated. Accordingly, the Corps of Engineers initiated a search to quantitatively evaluate the apparent additional, but intangible, benefits resulting from protecting this historic community. As might be expected when one deals with history, the normally intangible benefits resulting from protecting something historic are very difficult to analyze in terms of quantitative considerations, and we attempted to identify evaluation techniques heretofore unknown in traditional Corps of Engineers evaluation methods.

Some of the new flood control benefit techniques emphasizing protecting a historic setting which were proposed and considered were:

a. Under the category of flood damages prevented, to define the cost of repairing potential historic structure flood damages in a manner which reflects the historic property's appropriate inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

b. Under another category, to identify the potential for increased visitation to the historic district in the "with flood control project condition" and, conversely, an attempt to evaluate the impacts upon the integrity of the historic district as a result of continued flooding - in essence the "without flood control project condition." It should be noted that for this particular flood control benefit category the Corps has had several discussions

Encl 2

with Mr. Henry Burback of your Denver office, and he had expressed a willingness to assist in the development of visitation estimates for this particular benefit method.

c. Under this category, to identify the potential for new land uses created out of currently vacant property; these new uses would have to be considered compatible with growth and enhancement of the Ste. Genevieve historic district, again in the "with flood control project condition."

After evaluating these particular benefit categories and discussing our plight with such preservation-oriented agencies as the National Trust for Historic Preservation, we recognized that placing an objective tangible value on keeping this community flood free was an extremely difficult and unusual task.

Each of these and other new benefit methodologies was evaluated not only in terms of traditional Corps of Engineers regulations, but also as to potential acceptance by the President's Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and, ultimately, by the Congress. In this light, it was quite apparent that the justification for the cost of flood protection would rest largely on what are traditionally non-monetary values of "preserving history." Corps of Engineers regulations unfortunately are quite clear in this area and, in essence, they direct us to discontinue our normal study procedure if we cannot determine that any plan has traditional or "non-historical" benefits which exceed construction costs.

Future Study Activities. Accordingly, we are now in the process of preparing a report which summarizes our study findings, and reflects the Corps' judgment of how our report will be received within the Congress. While we are assuredly concerned about the protection of this uniquely historic town from flooding, the Corps of Engineers must identify that it cannot recommend, in a traditional sense, project construction. However, we intend to report to Congress that the area should certainly be protected from flooding.

Request for Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service Assistance. Clearly, without permanent flood protection, the future of this historic environment is questionable. On the other hand, the Corps of Engineers is confident that, if given the opportunity from Congress, construction of a locally acceptable and environmentally compatible project not only protects but enhances continued historic preservation activities. As you might envision, the presence of a flood control project is but one phase of the local community's goal of comprehensive historic preservation; indeed, historic preservation comprises many activites and, logically, impacts upon an area larger than the historic district. Some of these activities are noted in the recently-passed Ste. Genevieve preservation ordinance. Without any doubt, the Corps of Engineers, the local community, and each of the historic preservation agencies that we have conferred with believe that the flooding deterrent must be removed from Ste. Genevieve to at least set the stage for further preservation activities.

Mindful of our role to recommend to Congress, where practicable, protection of the environment, the Corps is requesting input from agencies which we believe have a similar mandate - especially in the field of preservation and enhancement of nationally unique historic areas. Accordingly, we would like to know what interests your agency has in helping us to protect history. Public and agency participation has been, and will continue to be, the key objective in formulating and evaluating meaningful flood control solutions for Ste. Genevieve.

We foresee two major areas of Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service involvement:

a. To assist us with the planning of a flood control project which is compatible with the plans for the development of the historic district, and

b. To provide assistance to those agencies and interests to implement comprehensive preservation programs in Ste. Genevieve once the flood protection project has been constructed.

Our research has indicated that the Department of the Interior has several programs which relate to comprehensive historic preservation. Perhaps you can evaluate some of your agency programs to help us, and other concerned interests, in what you must certainly agree is a project worth considering.

Should Congress acknowledge the merits of assigning the Corps of Engineers the responsibility of project construction, without the further necessity of project justification (at least in the traditional sense), it (Congress) would undoubtedly do so assuming that the integrity of Ste. Genevieve's historic character would be

Encl 3

enhanced after the flood protection project was constructed. We stand ready to submit our report to Congress; however, we would appreciate and indeed look forward to your positive input, which we would then like to incorporate into our report. Your timely response is requested as we will submit the study findings to Congress this fiscal year.

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MIDWEST REGION
1709 JACKSON STREET
OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68102

IN REPLY REFER TO:

D6427 MWR DCL

JUN 2 7 1978

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Mid-Continent Region, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Denver

From: Regional Director, Midwest Region

Subject: Flood Protection, Sainte Genevieve, Missouri

This is in response to Assistant Regional Director Baldwin's June 15 memorandum requesting the view of this Office in support of the flood protection for Sainte Genevieve, Missouri. We understand that the traditional "non-historic" flood control benefits of Sainte Genevieve were not sufficient to justify the expenditure of the construction costs of each of the flood control plans formulated.

Sainte Genevieve is virtually all that remains of a considerable French community in that section of the United States. Other parts have been destroyed by floods or by a change in river course. The Louis Bolduc House dates from 1785 and may be one of the oldest in the Mississippi Valley. The Jean Baptiste Valle House is from the same time and the Green Tree Tavern was built in 1790. Both the Bolduc House and the Jacques Dubreuil Gibourd House, built about 1800, are national historic landmarks and are listed in the Historic American Building Survey. The Secretary of the Interior's Advisory Board has found that the entire historic district has national significance. The National Park Service has included the Sainte Genevieve Historic Distric on the list of sites for study as possible additions to the National Park System.

Though it would assist in computing cost-benefit ratios, no acceptable system has been devised to put price tags on the nation's historic and other environmental resources. Nonetheless, a variety of legislation emphasizes that these values must be considered. The President's June 6 message to Congress on Water Policy says that "Projects should have met national economic benefits unless there are environmental benefits which clearly more than compensate for any economic deficit." We believe Sainte Genevieve is an instance where the environmental benefits - preserving a nationally significant historical district - will outweight the added costs necessary to construct flood protection.

We hope this will be of assistance to you in supporting the Sainte Genevieve flood control project.

Merrill D. Beal
Regional Director

United States Department of the Interior

HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE
MID-CONTINENT REGION
DENVER, COLORADO 80225

MAILING ADDRESS:
Post Office Box 25387
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

STREET LOCATION:
603 Miller Court
Lakewood, Colorado
Telephone 234-2634

IN REPLY REFER TO:
D6427

JUL 17 1978

Colonel Leon E. McKinney
District Engineer, St. Louis District
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
210 North 12th Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

Dear Colonel McKinney:

This is in response to your letter of May 26 requesting our assistance in finding a solution to the continued flooding of the Ste. Genevieve National Historic Landmark.

Following receipt of your request we contacted our Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation in Washington and received the enclosed material documenting the Federal Government's involvement in the nationally significant Ste. Genevieve Historic District. In addition, please note OAHP's statement offering to provide assistance to the Corps and others in developing a flood control project which will protect and enhance the historical values.

We also contacted the Midwest Regional Office of the National Park Service regarding its interest in protecting Ste. Genevieve. The enclosed reply of June 27 documents the interest of the Park Service, not only in the existing designation as a National Historic District, but also the possible addition of Ste. Genevieve to the National Park System.

As you know, the Secretary of the Interior's November 30, 1977, report to the Congress, pursuant to Section 8 of P. L. 91-282, identified the threat to Ste. Genevieve and recommended that flood protection be implemented without delay.

It is obvious that the nationally significant historic values of Ste. Genevieve should be protected. Likewise, the responsibility for protecting such values from flood damage logically rests with the Corps of Engineers. Our inability to devise a system for calculating a favorable benefit/cost ratio by traditional methods seems irrelevant.

This is a situation where the environmental benefits clearly outweigh any purely economic deficits. As such, a positive recommendation to the Congress is fully justified within both the President's water policy and the Water Resources Council's principles and standards for planning.

In view of the above, we firmly believe that your report should recommend that Congress authorize the Corps of Engineers to design and construct an environmentally compatible flood control project which will protect and enhance the historic values of Ste. Genevieve. This office stands ready to assist in the planning of such a project and to provide assistance to those agencies and interests involved in further preservation programs once flood protection has been assured.

Please feel free to use any of this material in preparing your report. Should you desire any additional information or support, do not hesitate to ask.

Sincerely,

/s/ ROBERT J. ARKINS
for

Derrell P. Thompson
Regional Director

Enclosures

cc w/enc & inc: NPS, Omaha
HCRS, WASO

Received from [illegible]
7/3/73

ST. GENEVIEVE

The comments which follow have been prepared following your request of May 30 on the subject of St. Genevieve, Missouri. As an addendum, we have enclosed national historic landmark descriptive information as well as a map of the location of historic structures in St. Genevieve.

I. Brief History:

French Settlements began to appear along the Mississippi and tributary rivers by the end of the seventeenth century. South of St. Louis on a flat, fertile, alluvial plain, French towns sprung up on both banks of the river with communal lands surrounding the villages. St. Genevieve was first established in 1732 and was later moved from bottom land to higher ground between 1785 and 1790. When western Louisiana passed from French to Spanish control, St. Genevieve grew to a settlement of 180 houses (1,163 inhabitants) by 1800. In 1803, when the Louisiana Territory was purchased by the United States, the importance of the town declined and St. Louis became the principal city in the area. In addition to the Creole flavor of some of the older buildings, there are structures that reflect the influx of a number of Germans during the mid-nineteenth century but it is primarily known for its eighteenth century ranch houses. Early construction techniques, as well as its settlement pattern, have made St. Genevieve one of the finest examples of an eighteenth century French town extant in the United States and, as such, an irreplaceable resource.

II. Federal Historic Preservation Interest:

In 1960, the St. Genevieve Historic District was designated by the Secretary of the Interior as a national historic landmark because of its exceptional value and national significance. The designation has led to considerable private restoration efforts of key structures in the District. Because of its significance, the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) recorded structures in the District in the late 1930's. The HABS drawings are catalogued and located in the Library of Congress.

ADDRESS

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which left two important historic structures unsalvageable, in 1977 the St. Genevieve Historic District was included in the Secretary of the Interior's report to Congress entitled "National Park Service: Threatened Natural Landmarks and Nationally Significant Historic Places" (House Document 95-264-Part 1), with a "magnitude of threat" of "1," the highest possible under the Secretary's guidelines.

We view St. Genevieve as a town which has remained a living historic community and a significant historic resource and therefore of primary importance to the Service's mandate to preserve the environment. Although one can only place an intrinsic value on a community's historic importance, we firmly believe that St. Genevieve's outstanding qualities present an opportunity for the Corps to make a specific exception to its standard procedures of making its judgements solely on a cost-benefit analysis.

In our view, the evidence is indeed overwhelming that the community be the recipient of flood protection by the Corps. To do less would likely result in the loss of this historic resource town as part of this Nation's cultural patrimony.

We stand ready to assist the Corps to insure that an environmentally and historically compatible flood control project is undertaken. We applaud the Corps concern thus far and are most encouraged by its understanding of the value of St. Genevieve to the American people. Working with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Orville Henderson, HCRS would be pleased to provide technical assistance to the Corps and others in the pre-planning and post project phases.

It is our hope that such a project will be forthcoming.

MISSOURI (cont'd)

Site: Ste.Genevieve Historic District

County: Ste. Genevieve

NPS Region: Midwest

Ownership: Foundation for Restoration of St. Genevieve Historic District

Significance: Old French river town which has retained much of its 1735 atmosphere.

Magnitude of Threat: 1

Description of Threat: Threatened by floods; two historic houses were lost in 1973 due to flood. Protection against flooding needs to be accelerated or entire area will be lost.

Site: Louis Bolduc House

County: Ste. Genevieve

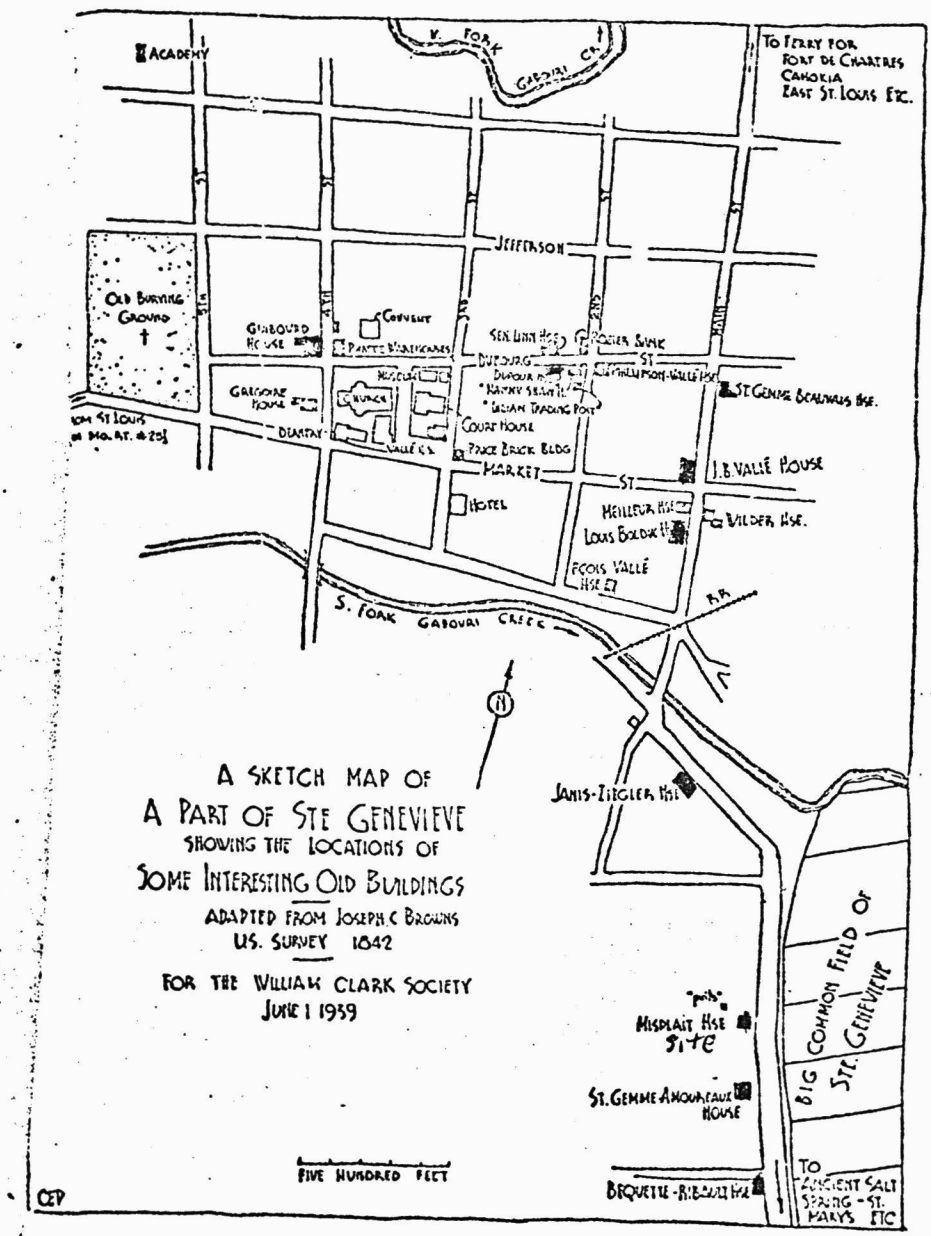
NPS Region: Midwest

Ownership: Colonial Dames of America

Significance: House exhibits French-Canadian and Caribbean influences.

Magnitude of Threat: 2

Description of Threat: While the house is well maintained, damage from floods is inevitable. Flood protection plans should be implemented without delay.



Surviving French Colonial Houses in Ste. Genevieve, Mo.

Site Already Classified and Importantly Related to this Theme*

Ste. Genevieve Historic District, Missouri

Location: Ste. Genevieve County, on Merchant and Main Streets, and Old St. Marys Road, Ste. Genevieve.

Ownership: Various

Statement of Significance

Ste. Genevieve, with its eight existing 18th century dwellings, is the finest surviving architectural example of a French Colonial village in the United States.

History

The date of the first French settlements in the vicinity of Ste. Genevieve cannot be determined. The earliest known grants of land were made in 1752, when 27 inhabitants owned about three miles of Mississippi River frontage. The original site of settlement, probably in the period 1735-40, was in the river bottom on the west bank of the Mississippi about three miles below the present town. Floods, notably one in 1785, caused repeated damage, and the town was moved gradually between 1785 and 1796 to the present site on high ground. By the latter year, only a few huts of traders remained at the old site. In 1772 the town had about 70 houses, one church, and a population of 691. In 1795, at its new location, the inhabitants numbered 839. Ste. Genevieve-the principal seat of government in the region for many years after western Louisiana passed from French to Spanish control in 1762-thrived under Spanish administration, and by 1800 it had 180 houses and 1,163 inhabitants. In 1803, the Louisiana Territory passed to the United States and Ste. Genevieve then declined as St. Louis gradually grew in importance.

Condition

The eight surviving 18th century structures that illustrate the architecture of the French Colonial period are as follows:

---

* Site classified under Theme V, French Exploration and Settlement.

1. Bolduc House: Located at 123 South Main Street, this one-and-a-half story frame house was probably erected about 1785 by Louis Bolduc, properous lead miner, merchant, and planter. Constructed of poteaux-sur-sole (posts on the sill), with bouzillage (clay and grass) wall filling, this restored house is one of the finest and least changed examples of French Colonial architecture in the United States. The house is open to visitors.

2. Jean Baptiste Valle House: Located at the northwest corner of Main and Market Streets, this one-and-a-half story frame dwelling was probably erected about 1785 by Jean Baptiste Valle, the last commandant of the Ste. Genevieve District. The basic construction is similar to that of the neighboring Bolduc House, but the Valle House underwent considerably more modification in the mid-19th century. The house is a private residence.

3. Vital St. Gemme de Beauvais House: Located at 20 South Main Street, this frame, clapboarded, one-story house was probably built about 1786. The oldest half of the dwelling is an example of poteaux-en-terre (posts in the earth) construction, and the remainder is built with posts on the sill, resting on a stone foundation. A massive stone chimney originally divided the interior into two equal parts. The present rear wing is modern and the original hipped roof and exterior have also been considerably altered. The house is not open to visitors.

4. Parfait Dufour House: Located on the south side of Merchant Street between Third and Fourth Streets, this one-story frame house was erected sometime between 1789 and 1800. The dwelling is of upright log construction and the exterior is covered with clapboard siding. The house is not open to visitors.

5. Guibourd-Valle House: Located on the northwest corner of Fourth and Merchant Streets, this one-and-a-half story frame house was probably built about 1800. The dwelling is of poteaux-sur-sole construction, and has front and rear galleries. The exterior is clapboarded.

The structure is of particular interest to architectural historians because the rear walls contained two pairs of nine-lighted casement windows, the only known original examples of French Colonial fenestration surviving in the upper Mississippi Valley. The original hipped roof has been considerably altered. The house is used as a private residence and is not open to visitors.

6. Janis-Ziegler House or The Green Tree Tavern: Located at 244 Old St. Marys Road, the structure was probably built sometime between 1800 and 1804. The one-story frame structure measures 75 by 45 feet and is a transitional building of poteaux-sur-sole construction that is combined with original Anglo American roof trusses. The building is open to visitors.

7. St. Gemme-Amoureaux House: Located on the west side of St. Marys Road, 1/3 mile south of South Gabouri Street, this one-and-a-half frame structure was built about 1785. Of poteaux-en-terre construction, it originally had a steep pitched hipped roof that was covered with thatch. The original roof was altered, and front and rear galleries, together with clapboard siding, were added in the early 19th century. The structure is open to visitors.

8. Beguette-Ribault House; Located on the west side of St. Marys Road, 1/2 mile south of South Gabouri Street, this one-and-a-half story frame farmhouse was built on this site about 1775. Of poteaux-en-terre construction, the dwelling originally had a hipped roof and galleries on all four sides. The end galleries have been removed and the roof remodeled. The house is not open to visitors.[1]

---

[1] In addition to the above, there are also three more houses of poteaux-sur-sole construction in Ste. Genevieve. The three buildings, all greatly altered and not open to visitors, are as follows:

(1) Francois Valle II House, 167 South Gabouri Street, built about 1786;
(2) Gabriel Boyer House, 140 South Seventh Street, erected about 1800;
(3) LaLumendiere House, 801 South Gabouri Street, constructed in the early 1800's.

WASO-9
(No ·. 1966)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON OFFICE

To: PR - Shull

FOLLOW-UP SLIP

Date 8/4

Good information - thanks. I have informed E&C. It might be best for you to retain these notes.

Q

) BE FILED

Signature _____

will send plan
map w/ boundaries = 2 historic areas: business + other
syllabus containing proposals for containing flood damage.

Mary Means: Director
Mid-West R. Office
NTHP, Chicago
312-341-1936

1200-

movie = 1785 11 yr. move of arch. pieces of Creole archi.
plan = town's ordinance
has made no formal response to request
is waiting ~~for~~ to have a consultant in historic values.

Andy Maser
Urban Planner
St. Louis
314-268-2492

Mrs. Lucille Basler
Ste. Gener. Land. Comm.
34 S. 3rd St.
Ste. Gen., Missouri 63670
314-883-5609
discuss map, ordinance
aldermen say it will be passed sometime before ordinance

Status of Project

Levy project ~~in progress~~ ~~scope Study~~ not for 15 yrs.
~~Survey stage will take 2 yrs~~ :
2 stages

Survey scope study will take 3-4 yrs : 2 stages: ① prelim. evaluation rep. not complete but hope to finish in a yr. with info provided by Means [Inund., Intensif.] ② Actual Study = 2 yrs detailed

Obj. is to ~~~ up r · good c/b. ratio

Recently St. Gen. L. C., ~~one of~~ 3 in the town. to est. stds of preserva. proposed an ordinance that before tearing down any hist. structures, one must go bef. a design commission

Maintainence of harmony & Col. French character. Stds taken from a Plan for Hist-Preservation publ. by the Engineering Alliance Architectural Assoc. - paper proposed 1966 to d up pres. program do analyze ~~st. p.~~ tourism potential ; ie, museums, motels ect. which L.C. does not wants to do. Ordinance is for dev. of business district. Mary Means has Lc.

Projection to yr. 2040

3 gen'l benefit ~~classes~~ categories:

Inundation Reduction
flood prevented damages to structures in future — damages of present = net damage
historical potential

Locational benefits:
attraction of business to be located
limestone comp. employs half of the town: potential for growth.
revenue generating enterprises.

Intensification

E DIRECTOR
IN C. HANNEGAN

T
MICHAEL J. EBELING

PRESIDENT
N ARMBRUSTER

PRESIDENT
ARLES J. TLAPEK

RY
UCILLE BASLER

ER
RAN BALLINGER

RS
RBERT A. GIESLER
HARLES BUSSEN
. O. LANNING
RALD FALLERT
O. LANNING
YRIEL DOYLE
ARLES J. TLAPEK
FRED KEISER
ORBERT DONZE
ERA OKENFUSS
ELEN BURGESS
AVERNE GRANNEMAN
GNES MOORE
HN KOETTING

Foundation for
Restoration of Ste. Genevieve, Inc.
1979 MAR 22 AM 9 03
STE. GENEVIEVE, MISSOURI 63670

March 20, 1979

The Hon. Senator Thomas F. Eagleton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Senator Eagleton:

We need your help in having our Landmarks Ordinance certified by the Secretary of the Interior under provisions of 36CFR67.9.

We had been informed last September that we should have this certification, in order to take advantage of the Tax Reform Act for historic buildings.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation sent us the proper forms to apply for this certification. We filled them in and sent them to Mr. Orval L. Henderson Jr. Program Director of the Office of Historic Preservation, Missouri Department of Natural Resources. On November 8th, 1978 they were forwarded approved, to Sally Oldham Arthitectural Historian of the Office of Archeology & Historic Preservation, Heritage Conservation & Recreation Service.

This was the last we heard from them until I called the above office this morning. They informed me that the Congress had made some changes in defining Historic Districts and that all Historic Districts must be re-evaluated before they can do anything further in having our Landmarks Ordinance Certified.

Ste. Genevieve was declared a National Historic District in 1965 and this has never been questioned. I don't understand why it is questioned now.

Several owners of commercial buildings within the Historic District have been waiting for this Landmarks Certification before starting restoration of their buildings, since they would like to take advantage of the Tax break. We have been putting them off for so long, I don't think they believe there is such a thing.

We will be having a general membership meeting on April 19th and we would like to have some answers that we can give these people at that time.

50755

IVE DIRECTOR
OHN C. HANNEGAN

ENT
E MICHAEL J. EBELING

E PRESIDENT
ON ARMBRUSTER

CE PRESIDENT
HARLES J. TLAPEK

ARY
LUCILLE BASLER

RER
FRAN BALLINGER

ORS
ERBERT A. GIESLER
CHARLES BUSSEN
G. O. LANNING
ERALD FALLERT
O. LANNING
MYRIEL DOYLE
HARLES J. TLAPEK
LFRED KEISER
NORBERT DONZE
VERA OKENFUSS
HELEN BURGESS
AVERNE GRANNEMAN
AGNES MOORE
OHN KOETTING

Foundation for

Restoration of Ste. Genevieve, Inc.

STE. GENEVIEVE, MISSOURI 63670

Also we are very concerned as to the status of our Ste. Genevieve Historic District. We certainly do not want it to be removed from the National Register.

We are working hard on preservation and restoration here in Ste. Genevieve and at present our main project is restoration of the Old Ste. Genevieve Academy (1808). We have already applied for our Federal Grant for this and received one grant. Removal from the National Register would really spoil our chances of future restoration projects.

I know we can depend on you to inquire about this and let us know where we stand and we do appreciate your help very much.

Sincerely,

Lucille Basler

Lucille Basler
Chairman Landmarks Commission
34 S. Third Str.
Ste. Genevieve, Mo. 63670

Landmark

Sage 4/10/79
MacDougal 4/10/79
Hennessy for Mentzer 4-11-79
Connolly 4-12
Dawn 4/13

4/16/79

Honorable Thomas F. Eagleton
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Eagleton:

Thank you for your letter of March 27, 1979, on behalf of the Foundation for Restoration of Ste. Genevieve, Inc., Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri, concerning the foundation's inquiry about reevaluation of their historic district.

The Revenue Act of 1978, signed into law in November 1978 and retroactive to the original dates of the historic preservation provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1976, provides that locally designated districts now must substantially meet National Register requirements. The letter dated March 7, 1979, from Dr. William J. Murtagh, Keeper of the National Register, to Mrs. Lucille Basler, Chairman of the Landmarks Commission, stated that the historic preservation ordinance of Ste. Genevieve had been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The Ste. Genevieve Historic District is a national historic landmark and is so listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Because the two historic districts designated under the ordinance as "H-1" and "H-2" are coterminous with the boundary lines of the national historic landmark district, no further evaluation of the district is necessary. Property owners within the national historic landmark district are now qualified to submit Part I of the historic preservation application form in order to obtain the necessary certification that the individual building or structure is significant to the district. If Part I certification is granted, then the owner's property can qualify for the Certification of Rehabilitation (Part II of the application form).

Approval of the Ste. Genevieve historic preservation ordinance enables the Landmarks Commission, if they so desire, to extend the opportunity to use the historic preservation incentives to owners within any future historic districts designated by the commission, provided these additional districts are certified as substantially meeting all of the requirements for listing of districts in the National Register.

A/S F/W 4/13/79

Enclosed is the application form for property owners who wish to apply for certification of their buildings and their rehabilitations. Additional copies may be obtained from Mr. Orval L. Henderson, Jr., State Department of Natural Resources, 1001 SW. Boulevard, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101.

If we can be of further assistance to you, please let us know. We appreciate your interest in historic preservation.

Sincerely,

Richard D. Myskak

Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Fred A. Lafser
Director
State Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

bcc: Secretary's File
Secretary's Reading File (2)
FW
Director's Reading File
Chief, OAHP
FHR-Lumpkin
FHR-CL
CL
BOR - 50755

FHR:E Saxe:lw:343-6401:4-9-79

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN NR

STE. GENEVIEVE COUNTY, MISSOURI

WASO-166
(August 1971)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

TELEPHONE REPORT

DATE: 29 July

TIME OF CALL:

EXECUTIVE ORDER 11593

1. CALL [X] TO. [ ] FROM (Name)
Agency Name:
Roy Mathieson

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)
St. Louis - COE 314-268-3385

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Ste. Genevieve Hist. Dist. / Flood Control Project

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

Mr. Mathieson very concerned about town's future. Described it as a lovely, sleepy place of about 40 homes (circa 1850-1785). Corps is working with Mary Means of Natl Trust / Chicago (312-341-1930) to draw up a proposal that best protects the town. To date: Corps has completed its plan of study and with adequate funds is prepared to go ahead with the actual study of project, including a study of ~~its~~ the historic potential of Ste. Genevieve, to be done by consultants for the Trust. Though not much data has been assembled yet, they would like to have something within a month. Will let us know.

Problem of flooding seems to have 2 sources: the Mississippi River is on higher ground and Ste. G. is in its flood plain; 2 creeks in the town. This causes backwater flooding into + lots of rain (5-10") causes intermittent flash

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL: FAGG

TITLE:

OFFICE:

flooding. Ring and Sleeve levies have been suggested; nether is adequate. The ~~Ring~~ Sleeve levy would run from the town to the river and back around the town in loops, interfering with its integrity; ~~Sleeve~~ Ring is inadequate bec. it would only prevent the water from the Mississippi from flooding the town.

WASO-9
(Nov. 1966)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON OFFICE

FOLLOW-UP SLIP

To: Jerry

Date 8-3

Vivian called on this. Let us know if yn need more information. The study which Dr Connally agreed to review apparently won't be done for at least a year, provided the Trust contracts to do the 1st phase. We'll review their proposed contract with Trust when Mr Maser sends it & brief yn if appropriate. He plans to send us preliminary information soon.

NOT TO BE FILED

Signature Carol Shull

X

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102 (314) 751-4422

September 11, 1979

Mr. Horace Sheely
Acting Chief
Historic Sites Survey
Office of Archeology & Historic Preservation
Heritage Conservation & Recreation Service
440 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20243

Dear Mr. Sheely:

I would like to bring to your attention the results of a recent investigation conducted by personnel from the Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District relating to the Ste. Genevieve National Landmark in Missouri. It was determined during this investigation that portions of the original site of Ste. Genevieve still exist in a relatively undisturbed archaeological context. As the importance of this site in Missouri history cannot be overstated, I would like to request that the original site of Ste. Genevieve be included within the boundaries of the present Ste. Genevieve Landmark on a non-contiguous basis.

Enclosed please find supportive documentation for this request including the recent report prepared by the Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District.

Your prompt consideration of the request would be greatly appreciated.

If you have any questions, please direct them to Michael Weichman of our staff at 314/751-4096.

Sincerely,

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Fred A. Lafser
Director and State Historic
Preservation Officer

FAL:MW:jk

Enclosures: as stated

cc: Col. Leon McKinney

Joseph P. Teasdale Governor
Fred A. Lafser Director

Other information is on Fairchild's desk!

Matthews 7/26/79
Fairchild 7/27/79
McArthur 7/27/79
N. J Sheely 7/28/79

620

OCT 1 1979

Mr. Fred A. Lafser
Director and State Historic
Preservation Officer
Missouri Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Dear Mr. Lafser:

Thank you for your letter of September 11, 1979, regarding possible expansion of the boundaries of the Ste. Genevieve National Historic Landmark District to include a noncontiguous unit containing portions of the original Ste. Genevieve townsite identified by recent archaeological investigations.

We regret that we will not be able to give an immediate formal response to your request. We have temporarily suspended action on designations pending publication of revised procedures for the Landmarks Program and appointment of a new Landmarks Advisory Board. We are making every effort to insure that the resulting delay will not be a prolonged one.

It has been our practice to recommend expansion of landmark boundaries only when the proposed addition contributes directly to the national significance of the designated property and reflects the same degree of integrity. After a brief review of the material accompanying your letter, the staff of the Historic Sites Survey agreed that the original site of Ste. Genevieve shows definite potential for enhancing the significance of the existing landmark district as one of the finest examples of an 18th Century French town extant in the United States. However, we believe that an advisory board would hesitate to act on the basis of the data now available.

We note that the July 1979 report on the townsite is identified as a preliminary assessment and that, although artifact concentrations indicate a lengthy 18th Century occupation, the area has not yet yielded specific information on settlement patterns or construction techniques. Further, while the report discusses a site covering some 38 acres, the area nominated for addition to the landmark consists of approximately 360 acres. It appears that more extensive archaeological investigation is necessary, both to determine the full value of the site and to establish a firm justification for the 360-acre boundary. You might wish to pursue National Register listing for the area to insure its protection in the interim.

We appreciate your continuing interest in the National Historic Landmarks Program. Should you have any questions regarding our comments, please contact our staff archaeologist, Jerry D. Fairchild, at 202-343-6404.

Sincerely,

/s/ Horace J. Sheely, Jr.

Horace J. Sheely
Acting Chief, Historic Sites
Survey Division

bcc: Director's Reading File
MCRO, Regional Director, HCRS-Denver, Colorado) w/c of inc.
HSS-Reading File)

FHR:J Fairchild:P Matherly:C McKithan:mc:9/26/79:343-6404

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HSS

HP - Missouri - Ste. Genevieve National Historic Landmark District

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

IN REPLY REFER TO:

OCT 19 1979

Honorable Thomas F. Eagleton
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Eagleton:

It has recently come to my attention that you are concerned about the fact that the Ste. Genevieve Historic District and the Louis Bolduc House are not included in the fiscal year 1979 Section 8 Report to Congress. I want to take this opportunity to assure you that the decision does not reflect a reassessment of the national significance of these unique resources nor does it indicate a lessening of the Department of the Interior's concern for their protection.

Pursuant to the General Authorities Act of 1976, the Section 8 Report is transmitted to Congress on an annual basis. In part, it comprises a listing of areas of national significance which are listed in the National Register of Historic Places and exhibit known or anticipated damage or threat to the integrity of their resources. As you know, the Ste. Genevieve Historic District and the Louis Bolduc House were previously listed in the fiscal year 1977 and 1978 reports, due to the threat of possible flooding. Criteria for inclusion of a property in the Section 8 Report were developed and implemented during the preparation of the fiscal year 1979 report, in order that the report be an accurate and meaningful listing of properties of national significance which were immediately threatened or substantially damaged. In fact, only 72 or 5% of approximately 1575 national historic landmarks were determined to be damaged or threatened. A copy of these criteria is enclosed for your information.

Careful professional review of the status of the Ste. Genevieve Historic District and the Louis Bolduc House indicated that the nature of the threat of flooding did not dictate inclusion of these properties in the fiscal year 1979 report. We recognize and are concerned about the threat of flooding, and have been working with the Army Corps of Engineers for some years on this project; however, flooding did not constitute an immediate threat to the resource during fiscal year 1978. This evaluation was discussed with and concurred in by Mr. Orval Henderson Jr. of the State Historic Preservation Officer's staff.

The two properties will be included in a list of national historic landmarks which will be carefully monitored because of the long range and serious threat of flooding. This list will be reviewed and maintained by the Midcontinent Regional Office of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, as well as by the preservation programs in Washington.

We commend you on your support and concern for the preservation of these nationally significant and irreplaceable cultural resources. Should the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service be able to provide any further information or assistance to you or your staff, please let us know.

Sincerely,

CHRIS T. DELAPORTE

Chris Therral Delaporte
Director

Enclosure

cc: Ms. Carolyn Ashford
Mr. Orval Henderson Jr
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

bcc: CL FHR-CL FHR-Lumpkin 110-Reading File
660-Shull 620-Chief 250-Poor 140-Ritsch
300-Regional Director 300-Stewart HCRS Comeback Copy
711 BASIC FILE RETAINED IN 711

FHR:HAMMEL:mat:10/19/79:343-7201

2/7/80

Stewart call - Ste. Genevieve

endorsed concept flood control to level proposed but not specifics of any plan - urged compliance -
consideration of minimal visual intrusion on district urged in alternatives -

Corps favors lowest cost / least area plan - minimal protection for historic core of town
no schedule for construction yet, depends on when they get the money

---

combination of levee and floodwall - 10-15 feet high - outside railroad tracks on river side of town - curl up creeks at either end - can landscape to (town will pick up part of cost if necessary)
eliminate hard edge effect

plan will not protect old town site or recently discovered Mississippian Indian village (latter between new and old towns on flood plain) revealed by last flood - Terry Norris, Corps archeologist seems to think is pretty good
Norris putting data together for SHPO for register nomination

FHR
OAAP

June 9, 1980

JUN 11 2 51 PM '80
DEPT. OF INTERIOR
OFF. OF THE SECRETARY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

0019830

The Honorable Neil Goldschmidt
Secretary of Transportation
400 Seventh Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590

St. Gen. Ctr
Hist/T

Dear Mr. Goldschmidt:

Enclosed please find a copy of a recent news article from our local press reflecting an unsuccessful effort on the part of some of our local officials in Ste. Genevieve to obtain a standard highway sign on the Interstate Highway passing near our community reflecting its historical significance.

I note several statutory provisions that suggest the question may lie in your jurisdiction. For instance, Title 23 U.S.C. Section 131(f) indicates you may, in consultation with the States, provide within the rights-of-way of the primary system for areas in which signs, displays and devices giving specific information in the interest of the traveling public may be erected and maintained.

In Title 16 U.S.C. Section 470f it is indicated that a Federal agency head having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a federally assisted undertaking in any State shall take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in, or eligible for, inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and shall provide opportunity to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to comment on such undertaking.

Further, Title 16 U.S.C. Section 470j indicates that the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, of which you are to be a member, has as one of its purposes to encourage public interest and participation in historic preservation.

As I understand it, the Ste. Genevieve Historical District, representing the oldest community in Missouri, through its recognition by the National Register is considered to be a unique and valuable asset to our Nation's historic resources. We are pleased to play host to thousands of tourists each year but it is impossible to estimate how many thousand more might have the opportunity to visit who simply drive by.

In my cursory review of applicable statutes I had no trouble noting that substantial discretion remains with the States in these kind of decisions. It is my request that your department inquire into the recent findings and determinations by other Federal agencies concerning the significance and importance of Ste. Genevieve, specifically the Department of the Interior and the Army Corps of Engineers. This having been accomplished, I would then request that your staff seek to call these findings to the attention of the Missouri State Highway and Transportation Commission and suggest that it would be in the public's interest for them to reconsider their decision in this matter.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

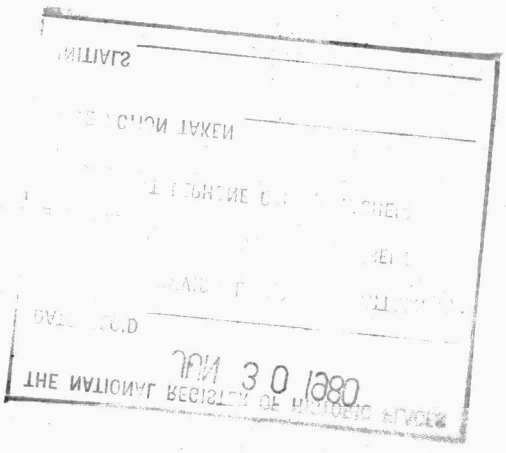
Terry R. Rottler

TRR:nk

enc.

ccs: Honorable Cecil Andres,
Secretary of Interior
Senator Thomas F. Eagleton
Mr. Charles Boyd,
Director of Missouri Div. of Tourism

COPY



THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
JUN 30 1980
DATE REC'D
INDIVIDUAL REG... ATTACHED)
... SENT
TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)
DATE ACTION TAKEN
INITIALS

The Honorable Neil Goldschmidt
Page 2
June 6, 1980

In my cursory review of applicable statutes I had no trouble noting that substantial discretion remains with the States in these kind of decisions. If it is my request that your department inquire into the recent findings and determinations by other Federal agencies concerning the significance and importance of Ste. Genevieve, specifically the Department of the Interior and the Army Corps of Engineers. This having been accomplished, I would then request that your staff seek to call these findings to the attention of the Missouri State Highway and Transportation Commission and suggest that it would be in the public's interest for them to reconsider their decision in this matter.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Terry K. Kottler

TKK:nk

enc.

cc: Honorable Cecil Andrus
Secretary of Interior
Senator Thomas F. Eagleton
Mr. Charles Boyd
Director of Missouri Div. of Tourism

lo. 63670

Thurs., May 15, 1980

No Signs On Interstate

There will be no extra signs on I-55, directing people to Ste. Genevieve as a historic town, according to the Missouri Highway and Transportation Commission.

In a letter to Norbert B. Donze, local preservationist, Robert N. Hunter chief engineer for the Highway Commission stated. "The commission decided not to grant a request for additional signing on I-55, identifying Ste. Genevieve as a historic area."

"We feel we are entitled to identification on the interstate as a national site," said Donze. "Many people drive along the interstate and never know we exist".

Donze, along with other representatives from Ste. Genevieve met with the Missouri Highway Commission several weeks ago to discuss the erection of the signs on I-55.

Deserve Signs

In an editorial in the St. Louis Globe Democrat, May 7, it was stated, "The town's boosters want more, arguing that their city is more historically important than the Churchill Memorial in Fulton or the Truman Library in Independence, two sites that are noted on special state highway signs on Interstate 70.

State highway officials, acting on what they call principle, see things differently. "They do have a very beautiful city, but at what point would you stop?" said Robert Hunter, chief engineer for the state highway department. "There is historical interest in St. Joseph and Hannibal also," Hunter said. "But we can't have signs everywhere."

The editorial continued: No one is asking Hunter to put up signs everywhere, only in a few carefully selected places that are deserving of them. For that matter, what would be wrong with signs noting St. Joseph and Hannibal, as well as Ste. Genevieve as historical sites. Can't state officials see that it would be in the states interest to promote these towns.

Hunter did agree to his department working with the Missouri Tourism Commission to put up a "tasteful" sign just off the interstate right-of-way. There is a catch though - the sign would be erected at the towns expense.

In a final comment the Globe Democrat editorial stated: Instead of fretting about the vague point at which the state might stop putting up signs, Hunter would do well to think more clearly about a starting point for signs to proclaim sites of historical significance. An excellent beginning could be made at Ste. Genevieve - "at state expense."



Lion's break ground for new Mini-Park. John Burgert, past president; John Spraul, chairman of parks and Ken Sadler, president.

Lions Break Ground For New "Mini-Park"

Ground was broken Friday for the new Lions Club Park, a rest area in the downtown historic district.

Construction is expected to begin immediately and it is hoped that the park will be ready by mid or late summer.

The park area is now the site of the historical marker moved from Highway 61 by the state.

The lighted "Mini-park" will hold a pavillion, concrete benches, and picnic tables. Lion Club President, Ken Sadler, said the parks main usage will probably be by people who are touring or just walking around in the downtown area.

The park will be located between Merchant and Market streets across from the Bank of Ste. Genevieve.

$350,000 Available To County Farmers

State Treasurer James I. Spainhower announced today deposits in Ste. Genevieve County totaling $350,000 under the Agricultural Time Deposit the current growing season.

Banks qualify to receive time deposits under Spainhower's program by complying with guidelines requiring a certain per-

very critical time in Missouri and throughout the nation. If we do not come to the aid of the Missouri farmer, the reduction in crop productivity will

Summer Youth Funds Applied For

Tom Tucker Executive

H34(418)

11 MAY 1984

Memorandum

To: Director, Office of Environmental Project Review

From: Associate Director, Planning and Development

Subject: Sainte Genevieve Flood Control (ER-84/502)

We received your (their) announcement of a public meeting on the Corps of Engineers Flood Control Feasibility Study for Sainte Genevieve, Missouri, with great interest, since the Sainte Genevieve Historic District is a National Historic Landmark. We noted with regret your determination that the various proposals in the feasibility study are economically unjustified under the Corps' economic justification criteria, and that the Corps of Engineers should take no action in this matter.

We hope that in this case the Corps will consider applying standards different from the traditional cost-benefit analysis techniques, in the interest of protecting the nationally significant cultural resources of Sainte Genevieve. We appreciate the fact that the Corps has in the past tried to arrive at a system for quantifying the historical value of Sainte Genevieve and has found this a difficult task. We believe, however, that the failure to devise such a system should not preclude further consideration of Corps involvement in flood protection for the town. According to your feasibility study, the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors in 1980 found:

> that while projects of this nature may not be justified on the basis of traditional economic benefit-cost criteria, there are certain non-economic benefits associated with preservation or enhancement of resources that may fully justify some projects.

We feel that the national significance of the resources at Sainte Genevieve warrants special consideration. Since the 1960s Sainte Genevieve has been recognized by the Secretary of the Interior as a National Historic Landmark, a status which is awarded only to properties that possess exceptional significance, as illustrations of our national heritage, for the people of the United States as a whole.

Your feasibility study includes a description of the Federal interest in preservation in Sainte Genevieve, prepared by the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation. Since that was written in 1978, research by a team of University of Missouri scholars has brought to light new information about

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

NHL
NPS
~~EASTERN~~
~~FILE~~
ROGERS 900
~~RMRO~~
~~MWRO~~

418

ER 84/502

MAY 18 1984

Colonel Gary D. Beech
District Engineer, St. Louis District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
210 Tucker Boulevard, North
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

Dear Colonel Beech:

The Department of the Interior has reviewed the draft Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, Feasibility Report, Flood Control Study for Historic Ste. Genevieve, which includes the draft environmental impact statement. We find that the document adequately addresses the significance of the historic resources in the study area and offers sound structural and non-structural methods to resolve further destruction of these resources by future Mississippi River flooding events. However, we note with some regret that application of the traditional Corps of Engineers (COE) cost-benefit analysis technique has resulted in a determination that none of the proposed methods would be economically justified. This determination has prompted you to recommend that no further action should be taken by the COE in this matter.

As you are well aware, we feel that the national significance of the resources at Ste. Genevieve warrant special consideration. Since the 1960's, Ste. Genevieve has been recognized as a National Historic Landmark, a status of which is awarded by the Secretary of the Interior only to properties that possess exceptional historic qualities as illustrations of this country's heritage. We appreciate the fact that the COE has attempted to arrive at a system for quantifying the historic value of Ste. Genevieve, but has found the task to be difficult. Nevertheless, we implore you to further consider applying techniques different from the traditional cost-benefit analysis. We further implore you to reconsider your recommendation of no further action, recognizing that "...there are certain non-economic benefits associated with preservation or enhancement of resources that may fully justify some projects" (COE Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, July 1980). We wholeheartedly believe that flood protection for Ste. Genevieve is one of those projects.

Sincerely,

Bruce Blanchard, Director
Environmental Project Review

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY DIVISION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P. O. BOX 80
VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI 39180

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

October 15, 1984

(314) 263-5600
Jim Berega
Study Manager

Executive Office

NOTICE OF ISSUANCE OF REPORT
ON
STE. GENEVIEVE, MISSOURI

A report on the feasibility of flood damage reduction and related improvements for historic Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, has been made by the District Engineer of the St. Louis District and the Division Engineer of the Lower Mississippi Valley Division. The study and report was authorized by a resolution adopted on 17 June 1948 by the Committee on Public Works of the United States House of Representatives. A draft report was sent to the public in March 1984 and a final public meeting was held by the District Engineer on 24 April 1984 in Ste. Genevieve.

Ste. Genevieve is a unique historic town that was founded during the French Colonial period in the 1700's. It is located on the Mississippi River about 55 miles south of St. Louis and had a 1980 population of about 4,700. A major part of the section of town near the flood plain has been designated a Registered National Historic Landmark and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The 20.8 square mile study area includes the entire town of Ste. Genevieve, the Mississippi River flood plain lying east of the town, and areas that drain into the community, including the entire [illegible] Gabouri Creek, Small Branch Creek, and Valle Spring [illegible] (see attached map). The [illegible] area is flooded primarily by [illegible] River, and to a lesser extent by North and South [illegible].

A full range of structural and nonstructural flood damage reduction measures were developed during the study and are documented in the feasibility report. Recreation measures were also developed. Several complete plans were developed that would give the entire town a high level of protection from Mississippi River flooding and a moderate level of protection from tributary flooding, while complying with the Federal law which discourages adverse effects on Registered Natural Historic Landmarks.

Although there is [illegible] justifiable plan using National Economic Development [illegible], a plan was developed that is believed to be the best plan for comprehensive protection of the historic properties. It is identified as [illegible] plan. It [illegible] provides greater than 100 Year Ste. Genevieve against the Mississippi River flood [illegible] a 50-year event), an [illegible]

includes a 650 c.f.s. pump station, channel widening on North and South Gabouri Creeks, six bridge replacements, one bridge removal, two bridge modifications, two small levees along the tributaries, and recreation features provided on flood control project lands. The total first cost of Plan 1 at October 1982 price levels is $31,500,000. The City of Ste. Genevieve and Levee District #3 of Ste. Genevieve County provided a letter of intent to be the non-Federal co-sponsors for this plan.

The District Engineer believes that historic preservation in Ste. Genevieve is in the Federal interest, and that substantial flood protection similar to Plan 1 in the report would be a necessary part of any general effort to protect and enhance the historic resource in the community. However, the report recommends that no Federal action by the Corps of Engineers is warranted due to the lack of economic justification for any alternatives formulated for flood damage reduction using current National Economic Development criteria. State, local, national, and international interests have expressed the opinion that flood protection should be provided because of the unique historic value of Ste. Genevieve. Of special note are letters from the Consulat General de France, the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

I have reviewed with great interest the District Engineer's findings, public views, and views of other agencies, and I am satisfied that the recommendation in the report is based on current policy regarding National Economic Development criteria. I have also reviewed the laws concerning National historic resources and preservation, such as the Historic Sites Act of 1935, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970. Balancing the value of these resources to the Nation against the cost, I side with the position of the Department of the Interior and the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation and have determined that the historic value of this unique community warrants an exception to [illegible] policy. Therefore, [illegible] recommending [illegible] Plan 1 contingent on [illegible] some protective [illegible] benefits of protecting [illegible].

The report is now referred for review to the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors. Interested parties may present written views on the report to the Board. Statements submitted should not repeat material previously presented [illegible] public meetings held by the St. Louis District Engineer, as contained in the report, as this information is already available [illegible]. Information submitted should be new, specific in nature [illegible] to the findings in the report.

[illegible] should be mailed to the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, Kingman Building, Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060, in time to reach the Board by November 15, 1984. If extension of this date is desired, written requests, stating reasons and additional time required, should be mailed to the Board soon after the receipt of this notice.

Information furnished by mail is considered just as carefully by the Board and bears the same weight as that furnished at public hearings; therefore, hearings will be held only when found to be in the public interest. Requests for a hearing should be fully supported by reasons why the new material cannot be submitted just as effectively by mail as at a hearing.

Copies of information received by mail will not be furnished to other parties. However, such information will be regarded as public information (unless the correspondent requests otherwise), and may be inspected and notations made therefrom by other interested parties, in the office of the Board.

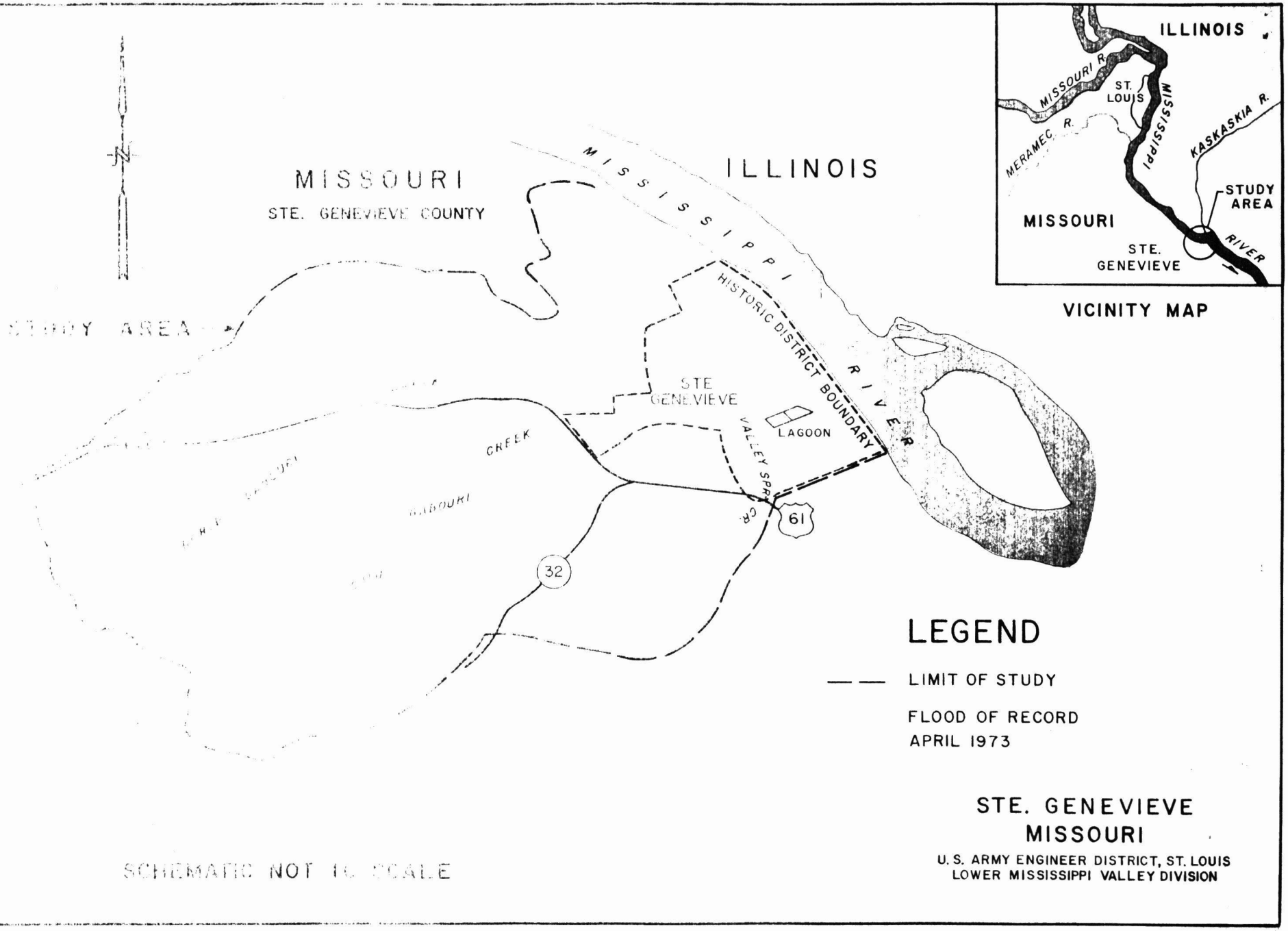
The Board will not take final action on the report until after expiration of this notice, or any extension thereof that may be granted, and full consideration of all information submitted in response thereto. Should the Board contemplate action materially different from the recommendations of the Division Engineer, appropriate notice to that effect will be furnished to local interests directly concerned, inviting their views and comments prior to final action.

Further information may be obtained from the District Engineer, U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis, 210 Tucker Boulevard North, St. Louis, Missouri 63101. Interested parties, including the media, may make any notes they desire on the contents of the report; however, copies of the report will not be loaned for use outside of the office. Interested parties may purchase copies of the report at the cost of reproduction, which is $13.29. Your request for copies of the report should be addressed to the above mentioned District Engineer, and the checks or money orders in payment therefor should be made payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

You are requested to give the foregoing information to any persons known by you to be interested in the report.

1 Incl
Map

Brigadier General, U.S. Army
Division Engineer


MISSOURI
STE. GENEVIEVE COUNTY
ILLINOIS
MISSISSIPPI RIVER
STUDY AREA
STE GENEVIEVE
HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY
LAGOON
VALLEY SPR CR
CREEK
61
32
ILLINOIS
MISSOURI R.
ST. LOUIS
MISSISSIPPI
MERAMEC R.
KASKASKIA R.
STUDY AREA
MISSOURI
STE. GENEVIEVE
RIVER
VICINITY MAP
LEGEND
LIMIT OF STUDY
FLOOD OF RECORD
APRIL 1973
SCHEMATIC NOT TO SCALE
STE. GENEVIEVE
MISSOURI
U. S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, ST. LOUIS
LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY DIVISION

US Army Corps
of Engineers
Board of Engineers
for Rivers and Harbors
Kingman Building,
Fort Belvoir Va 22060

Public Notice

Public Notice No.

Date: 19 November 1984

Application No.

File No.

In Reply Refer to:
BERH-PLN

STE. GENEVIEVE, MISSOURI

PUBLIC NOTICE
(Expires 17 December 1984)

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Summary. The Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors (BERH), an independent review agency of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, is reviewing the report on Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. The report of the Lower Mississippi Valley Division Engineer and the St. Louis District Engineer concerns the feasibility of improvements for flood damage reduction.

Opportunity to respond. The Lower Mississippi Valley Division Engineer issued a public notice on 15 October 1984 stating that the report was being referred for review to the BERH. The Division Engineer's public notice advised that written comments pertaining to the report should be directed to the Board by 16 November 1984.

Extension of time. A request for extension of the 16 November 1984 expiration date has been received. Accordingly, this is to advise that this date has been extended, and comments will now be received until 17 December 1984. Address all communications to:

Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors
Kingman Building
Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060-5576

The Board will complete its review after consideration of information received as a result of this notice.

Notification of others. Please bring the foregoing to the attention of persons known by you to be interested in this matter and who may not have received a copy of this notice.

FOR THE BOARD:

JOHN W. DEVENS
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Resident Member

1.00 PBA 12/21 2.400 3. 23-14 418

U.S. Department of the Interior

TASKING PROFILE

DATE RECEIVED	ACTION OFFICE	DUE DATE	LOG NUMBER
12/19 inc 12/14	~~NAR~~ PBA	1/2	Nº 07755

ACTION REQUIRED

Secretary'signature

SUBJECT

historic value of the Ste. Genevieve, Missouri Flood Control Project

FILE UNDER

CROSS REFERENCE

FROM

Rep/Emerson, Bill

ES STAFF CONTROL

stone x8613

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

incoming addressed to the Secretary

required surnames: FW ~~PBA~~ OPA CL ~~PBA~~ FNP

DEC 26 1984

INFORMATION COPIES TO:					
x	S	SECRETARY		LM	ASST SECY FOR LAND AND MINERALS
		Counselor			MANAGEMENT
x		Executive Assistant		LLM	Bureau of Land Management
				LMS	Minerals Management Service
(3) x	OCL	Office of Congressional & Legislative Affairs		LSM	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement
	CLC	Legislative Counsel	x	FW	ASST SECY FOR FISH & WILDLIFE & PARKS
x	OPA	Office of Public Affairs		FNP	National Park Service
				FWS	~~Fish & Wildlife Service~~
x	US	UNDER SECRETARY			
		D/US Horn		IA	ASST SECY FOR INDIAN AFFAIRS
		D/US Reed		BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
		D/US Trause			
		Executive Assistant	x	WS	ASST SECY FOR WATER AND SCIENCE
				WBM	Bureau of Mines
x	ES	Executive Secretariat		WBR	Bureau of Reclamation
	OBC	Office of Historically Black College and University Programs		WGS	Geological Survey
	OEO	Office for Equal Opportunity	x	PBA	ASST SECY FOR POLICY, BUDGET & ADMINISTRATION
	OHA	Office of Hearings and Appeals		PAM	Office of Acquisition and Property Management
	OSD	Office of Small & Disadvantaged Business Utilization		PAS	Office of Aircraft Services
	OYP	Office of Youth Programs		PCM	Office of Construction Management
				PEP	Office of Environmental Project Review
Y	SOL	SOLICITOR		PFM	Office of Financial Management
	SOL-AI	Division of Audit & Inspection		PIR	Office of Information Resources Management
	SOL-CW	Division of Conservation & Wildlife		PMO	Office of Administrative Services
	SOL-ER	Division of Energy & Resources		POB	Office of Budget
	SOL-GL	Division of General Law		PPA	Office of Policy Analysis
	SOL-IA	Division of Indian Affairs		PPM	Office of Personnel
	SOL-SM	Division of Surface Mining			
				TIA	ASST SECY FOR TERRITORIAL & INTER. AFFAIRS
4	advances				
				OIG	OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

DATE	FROM	TO	SUBSEQUENT ACTION TAKEN/REQUIRED	DUE
		4/18	FYI	

DI 1923 (4-84)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1984 - 420-990/2452

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MIDWEST REGION
1709 JACKSON STREET
OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68102

IN REPLY REFER TO:

D6427 MWR DCL

JUN 2 7 1978

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Mid-Continent Region, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Denver

From: Regional Director, Midwest Region

Subject: Flood Protection, Sainte Genevieve, Missouri

This is in response to Assistant Regional Director Baldwin's June 15 memorandum requesting the view of this Office in support of the flood protection for Sainte Genevieve, Missouri. We understand that the traditional "non-historic" flood control benefits of Sainte Genevieve were not sufficient to justify the expenditure of the construction costs of each of the flood control plans formulated.

Sainte Genevieve is virtually all that remains of a considerable French community in that section of the United States. Other parts have been destroyed by floods or by a change in river course. The Louis Bolduc House dates from 1785 and may be one of the oldest in the Mississippi Valley. The Jean Baptiste Valle House is from the same time and the Green Tree Tavern was built in 1790. Both the Bolduc House and the Jacques Dubreuil Gibourd House, built about 1800, are national historic landmarks and are listed in the Historic American Building Survey. The Secretary of the Interior's Advisory Board has found that the entire historic district has national significance. The National Park Service has included the Sainte Genevieve Historic Distric on the list of sites for study as possible additions to the National Park System.

Though it would assist in computing cost-benefit ratios, no acceptable system has been devised to put price tags on the nation's historic and other environmental resources. Nonetheless, a variety of legislation emphasizes that these values must be considered. The President's June 6 message to Congress on Water Policy says that "Projects should have met national economic benefits unless there are environmental benefits which clearly more than compensate for any economic deficit." We believe Sainte Genevieve is an instance where the environmental benefits - preserving a nationally significant historical district - will outweight the added costs necessary to construct flood protection.

We hope this will be of assistance to you in supporting the Sainte Genevieve flood control project.

Merrill A. Beal
Regional Director

United States Department of the Interior

HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

MAR 13 1979

Colonel Leon McKinney
District Engineer, St. Louis District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
210 North 12th Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

Dear Colonel McKinney:

The Mid-Continent Regional Office, Denver, has previously responded to your proposed flood protection project for the Sainte Genevieve Historic District in Missouri. That resume supports your recommendation that the traditional methods for economic benefit evaluation be waived in favor of environmental enhancement. This conclusion is based upon the national significance of Sainte Genevieve and the environmental quality of the site, which overshadows any national enconomic development analysis.

I wish to lend my full support to this approach and commend you for recognizing this unique situation. The Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service endorses the recommendation that Congress authorize the Corps of Engineers to design and construct an environmentally compatible flood control project that will protect and enhance the historic values of Sainte Genevieve. We stand ready to assist in the planning and implementation of such a project.

These nationally significant cultural properties deserve this type of consideration and the Nation will be enriched by protecting and saving this area.

Sincerely,

Chris Therral Delaporte
Director

CITY OF STE. GENEVIEVE

165 S. FOURTH STREET STE. GENEVIEVE, MISSOURI 63670

TELEPHONE (314) 883-5400 OR (314) 883-2760

PD-4

June 6, 1983

Colonel Gary D. Beech
District Engineer
St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers
210 Tucker Blvd., North
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

Dear Colonel Beech:

The City of Ste. Genevieve and Levee District #3 of Ste. Genevieve County and other interested parties have met with the Corps of Engineers on many occasions over the past few months and years with the hope of getting federal protection from the terrible floods that have beset this historic community.

At a meeting on May 31, 1983, the Corps of Engineers described three plans that provide protection from Mississippi River flooding, reduce flooding on North and South Gabouri Creeks, and provide some recreation features. The City and Levee District #3 endorse Plan 1 as presented at this meeting, and hereby express our intent to participate as the non-federal co-sponsor of this plan.

The Corps of Engineers has explained both the items of non-federal cooperation required in the past: such as lands, easements, utility relocations, and bridge replacements; operation and maintenance; and long term replacement of equipment: and the increased non-federal cost sharing desired by the present national administration. It is our intent to fulfill the requirements for non-federal cooperation that are determined to be necessary to implement Plan 1.

It may be of interest that during the recent Ste. Genevieve planning effort, we reconsidered the plan endorsed by the City and Levee District #3 on January 15, 1980. We now consider Plan 1, as presented at the May 31, 1983 meeting, a better plan from both the community and the historical standpoints.

The major floods that Ste. Genevieve has suffered in December 1982, and April and May 1983, have made it even more apparent to us, and we hope to you and other government officials, that we need to proceed with construction of this project as soon as possible. If a project had been in place for the last ten years, millions of dollars in damages, a great deal of suffering, and damages to irreplaceable historic buildings would have been avoided. Ste. Genevieve is a community with nationally and

internationally important historical treasures. We cannot allow these treasures to continue to be flooded, or worse, to be destroyed by higher floods that are certainly a possibility. Please complete the Ste. Genevieve study as quickly as possible.

Sincerely,

Ervin M. Weiler

Ervin M. Weiler
Mayor, City of Ste. Genevieve

Vernon J. Bauman

Vernon J. Bauman
President, Levee District #3

Ste. Genevieve

Chamber Of Commerce

Ste. Genevieve, Missouri 63670

July 7, 1983

Colonel Gary D. Beech
District Engineer
St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers
210 Tucker Blvd., North
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

Dear Colonel Beech:

As you are aware, Ste. Genevieve is a community with nationally and internationally important historical treasures. The community contains some of the most important original Creole homes on the North American continent.

The devastating floods which continue to ravage Ste. Genevieve threaten these historic structures. The downtown area of Ste. Genevieve has been designated a National Historic District by the U.S. Congress.

We cannot allow these treasures to continue to be flooded, or worse, to be destroyed by higher floods that are certainly a possibility.

The City of Ste. Genevieve desperately needs protection from these floods. The Chamber of Commerce has endorsed the flood protection plan developed by the Corps of Engineers to protect our historic town.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you that the Chamber of Commerce wants very much for this plan to be approved at the Corps' Regional Office in Vicksburg.

Please pass this letter along to your superiors.

We appreciate the hard work and dedication of the St. Louis Office of the Corps of Engineers and you in particular for the concern you have shown for Ste. Genevieve.

Cordially,

Larry Vogt, President
Chamber of Commerce

LV: rm

CENTER FOR FRENCH COLONIAL STUDIES

Centre pour l'étude du pays des Illinois

R.R. 1 • Box 12
Prairie du Rocher, Illinois 62277

April 10, 1984

Colonel Gary D. Beech
District Engineer
Dept. of the Army
St. Louis Dist. Corps of Engineers
210 Tucker Blvd.
St. Louis MO 63101

Dear Colonel Beech,

The Center for French Colonial Studies was founded to coordinate research on the French presence in the Middle Mississippi valley. Of cours, Ste. Genevieve is very important in this context.

Not only is the organization interested in the cultural aspect, but also how this contributes to the present economic and social life of the community. The French heritage of Ste. Genevieve is not merely an historical event, but a continuing economic resource and benefit through tourism. Economic development of the Ste. Genevieve area and the adjoining southern Illinois area is linked with the cultural heritage. Ths type of economic benefit is difficult to analyse for cost benefit ratios, but definitely should be given strong consideration in your study.

Protection from flood damage to historic structures would contribute to the economic stability of the entire area. We recommed that these economic factors be emphasized. As suggested on page 55 of the draft report, flooding contributes to the lack of economic development in the area.

Sincerely,

Margaret K. Brown

Margaret K, Brown
President

Margaret K. Brown
President
618-284-3303

Winstanley Briggs
Vice President
312-664-4366

J. W. Gonterman, Jr.
Secretary-Treasurer
314-535-3397

Chamber of Commerce

Ste. Genevieve, Missouri 63670



PRESERVING
THE PAST

April 24, 1984

Members of Congress
United States Capitol
Washington, D.C.

Dear Members:

What price flood protection?

Some things are priceless. When they are lost, like an extinct animal, they are removed from the annals of mankind.

Such are the priceless structures of Ste. Genevieve, an historic river town that is home to some of the most authentic French Creole homes on the North American continent.

Whether the price is $31 million -- or $300 million -- it is a small price to pay when we consider the alternative: the loss forever of these centuries-old relics of our nation's past.

Each year, thousands of tourists and historians visit Ste. Genevieve to walk back into an earlier time, to stand inside the museum houses of French traders and merchants, to touch a living history outside the textbooks.

The plan that you at the Corps of Engineers in St. Louis have so thoroughly proposed is, of course, expensive. But expense must be judiciously measured against the painful loss of these irreplacable structures.

The proud people of Ste. Genevieve implore our elected representatives in Washington -- elected officials who daily feel the power and glory of living history in the halls of our nation's capitol -- to fund this important flood protection project for a town vital to the country's conscience.

We are the stewards of history. We must preserve it, cherish it, protect it and, one day, hand it over to the responsible hands of our children.

Right now, the protection of our historic town, from the mighty ravages of the Mississippi's consistent floods, is in your hands. We place our faith in you to do what is right.

Sincerely,

Ralph W. Morris

Ralph W. Morris, President
Ste. Genevieve
Chamber of Commerce

Editor and Publisher
Ste. Genevieve Herald



NING FOR THE FUTURE

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
St. Louis Office, Region VII
210 North Tucker Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

April 27, 1984

Colonel Gary D. Beech
District Engineer
U.S. Army Engineer District
210 North Tucker Blvd. North
St. Louis, MO 63101

Dear Colonel Beech:

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, Flood Control Study (March 1984)

One of the earliest examples of the uses of history along the Mississippi River is recorded by the French settlers who founded the village of Ste. Genevieve. During their first 50 years of frontier existence they endured territorial hardships as well as minor river floods. However, in 1785 the Mississippi River cut loose and severely inundated their growing community. With the profundity obtained from residing in a pristine environment the French evaluated the river disaster. In trading with the Indians they were told of the river waters that reached from bluff to bluff and when farming the Common Big Field they uncovered remnants of materials deposited from previous floods. These early settlers heard and read the history of the Mississippi River and they disassembled their homes and relocated to higher lands.

Today, almost 200 years later, Ste. Genevieve is once again confronted with the challenges of inundation. However, these recent recurring floods are generally the outgrowth of various manmade causes. Prescribed protective construction works upstream and downstream from the community as well as improper land use management have jointly resulted in increasing flood heights and flood damages to this unobstructed open area. It is even questionable whether protective works would be adequate. The history of flood control indicates that regardless of technical provisions made, some day, some way, the flood control system will fail. Regretfully, the danger of flood works failure is always present.

Recognizing these conditions it is recommended that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers continue with their skillful evaluations for preserving the environmental unity and historic character of Ste. Genevieve. Perhaps a greater interchange on structural relocation

should be valuated. With increasing flooding in the Ste. Genevieve area site retention might not be in the best interest for the deteriorating historic structures. Relocation might be the practical alternative which could provide the optimum refuge for the existing historic resources. Naturally in relocation every attempt should be made to retain and reinforce the uniqueness of the project area. In the intervening time the importance of community pre-flood planning, emergency preparedness, and temporary flood control measures cannot be overstated.

In the grand rush down the main road we sometimes lose sight of proper alternatives. The economics of mass production have overwhelmed the variety and frugality that arise from concerned actions. As repeatedly emphasized throughout your documented feasibility report, we must continue to preserve the best models from the past. We may need them again. It is with this understanding of our national historic needs that the relocation alternative has been offered.

Sincerely,

- Walter L. Eschbach

Walter L. Eschbach
Environmental Officer

1024 East McCarty
Post Office Box 895
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
314/635-6877

MISSOURI HERITAGE TRUST

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Robert Ellis Young
Carthage

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
Patrick H. Steele, Sr.
Hermann

May 3, 1984

Colonel Gary D. Beech
District Engineer
Army Corps of Engineers
210 North Tucker Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63101

Dear Colonel Beech:

Missouri Heritage Trust and the Missouri Arts Council were the co-sponsors of the 1982-1983 architectural survey of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. Our survey team inventoried over 1,000 buildings and found that over 400 of these buildings met the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

The major portion of this significant collection is within the 1966 National Historic Landmark District. A significant portion of this district falls within the flood areas as delineated on Plate 3 of the March 1984 Draft Feasibility Report.

The significance of this District is national, even international in scale. No one can question that something must be done to protect and preserve this area for the benefit of present and future generations of Missourians and Americans.

A standard cost-benefit analysis is simply inadequate to deal with the need to protect a unique cultural resource such as this Ste. Genevieve Landmark District. An environmentally compatible flood control project is essential for the preservation and enhancement of the irreplacable cultural resources in Ste. Genevieve.

Sincerely,

Patrick H. Steele, Sr.
Director of Preservation Services

cc: Dr. Osmund Overby
Midwest Office of National Trust for Historic Preservation: Cheryl Ingram
Bernard Schram
City of Ste. Genevieve

A not-for-profit, tax-exempt, membership organization, incorporated to promote and coordinate historic preservation activities throughout Missouri.

Foundation for Restoration

P.O. Box 88
Ste. Genevieve, MO 63670

May 8, 1984

Col. Gary Beech
District Engineer
Army Corps of Engineers
210 North Tucker Blvd.
St. Louis, Mo/ 63101

Dear Col. Beech:

On behalf of the Foundation for Restoration, I wish to commend your office for its outstanding Flood Control study with its emphasis on the historic significance of Ste. Genevieve.

We feel that this splendid report places in proper perspective the importance of historic preservation as an intrinsic heritage unrelated to commercial value. The fact that your District undertook the research leading to such a conclusion displays a sensitivity and appreciation of our vanishing physical environment that is praise worthy.

It hardly needs saying that all of us who cherish our pioneer town urgently support appropriate flood control for Ste. Genevieve as a national historic landmark.

Anything we can do in the interest of furthering this project we shall do willingly.

Meanwhile, we wish once more to express our profound gratitude to you and your associates for your understanding and sympathetic approach to our problems.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard K. Schram,
President

1024 East McCarty
Post Office Box 895
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
314/635-6877

MISSOURI
HERITAGE TRUST

9 May 1984

Colonel Gary D. Beech
District Engineer
Army Corps of Engineers
210 North Tucker Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63101

Dear Colonel Beech:

As a citizen of this state, I am expressing my concern about the flood control program at Ste. Genevieve.

I believe it imperative to protect the built environment so threatened by flooding. Ste Genevieve has such a unique place in the cultural heritage of our nation and our state that I urge you to consider changes in the existing cost-benefit criteria so that the levee project may be undertaken. I do not believe that a dollar amount can be applied to the benefits of preserving a portion of our heritage as singular as Ste. Genevieve.

Sincerely,

Helen Barnett

Helen Barnett
Dir. Adm. Services

A not-for-profit, tax-exempt, membership organization, incorporated to promote and coordinate historic preservation activities throughout Missouri.

5-9-84

Dear Sir
The city of Ste. Genevieve is very much in need for a levee For flood protection.
all the homes that get flooded From the Mississippi and also The Big Field land which is very good for crops, the town of Kaskasia got a grand to To add on to their levee, which is just across the River from Ste Genevieve, that will bring more flooding to this town.
I myself live in the flood area! why because I am stuck With a home and can't get Rid of it,

Thank you

Mrs Sophie Sprague
345 Washington St
Ste Genevieve, Mo. 63670

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION VII
324 EAST ELEVENTH STREET
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI - 64106

May 10, 1984

Colonel Gary D. Beech, USA
District Engineer
U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis
210 Tucker Boulevard, North
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

Dear Colonel Beech:

Flood Control Study for Ste. Genevieve,
Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri

My staff has completed their review of the feasibility report and draft Environmental Impact Statement for the project identified above. We have rated this project and draft statement LO-2, respectively. This rating means we have no significant objection to the project, however, the final EIS document should provide more specific information relative to the following comments.

Levee Placement

#1 Although the first iteration measures included levee locations close to the community (Measures 1 thru 4), each of these measures afforded only partial protection and were thus rejected for further consideration in the plan formulation process. It is unclear why consideration was not given to a combination of these measures. It would seem that a single levee on or adjacent to and paralleling the railroad would afford sufficient levels of protection. This option would leave most of the floodplain outside of the levee, with a resulting reduction in flood height and floodplain development impacts.

Aquatic Resources

We noted that discussion of the environmental setting of the project area concluded that North Gabouri, South Gabouri and Valle Spring Branch Creeks are not seriously polluted and are fairly typical of small streams draining agricultural areas (pages F-10 and EIS-25). The report also noted that although the lower reach of South Gabouri Creek received occasional discharge of mining wastes, this discharge ". . . is detrimental to the creek but is not considered a serious problem."

However, discussions of the environmental impact of the various alternative plans in the draft EIS conclude that impacts on the aquatic resources would be minimal due to the already degraded nature of the
#2 stream (pg. EIS-36). We do not believe this logic, which occurs at various locations in the report, is consistent with the description noted earlier. Neither do we believe the assessment of impacts should be based on these currently existing conditions, but should be based on the attainable beneficial uses of the waters. Data presented in Section 1.2.2 of Appendix F clearly show that a significant aquatic community exists and could be maintained within this segment of the creek.

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on this draft document. Please send us three copies of the final EIS when it is completed. If you need futher information about our comments, you may contact Lynn Kring of my staff. He may be reached at 816-374-5593 or FTS 758-5593.

Sincerely yours,

Charles H. Hayinian

Charles H. Hayinian
Chief, Environmental Review Branch

St. Louis District's Response to
United Stated Environmental Protection Agency
Letter Dated May 10, 1984

#1 Measures 1 through 4 flank North and South Gabouri Creeks and independently protect the north, center, or south parts of the community. They are presented individually, but can be considered in various combinations. A levee alignment adjacent to the railroad would require gravity drains and pumps to handle flows from North and South Gabouri Creeks. This alignment is considered to be infeasible because significant ponding areas would not be available and enormous pump stations would be needed to handle flows from North and South Gabouri Creeks when the Mississippi River is high. Plans 1, 2 and 3 utilize very large ponding areas.

#2 The report has been revised to comply with comments received.

CITY OF STE. GENEVIEVE

165 S. FOURTH STREET STE. GENEVIEVE, MISSOURI 63670

TELEPHONE (314) 883-5400 OR (314) 883-2760

May 10, 1984

Dave Rahubka
St. Louis District
Corps of Engineers
210 North 12th St.
St. Louis, MO 63101

Dear Dave:

On behalf of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, I am writing this letter regarding the Corps' Flood Control Study For Historic Ste. Genevieve. The Corps is to be commended for the effort put forth in completing the comprehensive study.

It is obvious that the Corps has an excellent understanding of the present and potential future flooding problems that Ste. Genevieve is experiencing. However, it is disappointing to learn that no action to alleviate flooding can be recommended by the Corps of Engineers through the normal program based upon the economic criteria. Despite this recommendation the Study points out that due to the value of historic structures in the community, there should be a Federal interest in providing flood protection.

Naturally, the City's position is that a flood protection project is justified for the community for two basic reasons. First, the unique historic structures in the community are of local, regional and national historical significance. Of course, a normal economic analysis does not take into consideration the importance of preserving these buildings. The local feeling is that any analysis that does not take the historic nature of the community into account is incomplete.

It seems inconsistent that strict Federal regulations require environmental assessments prior to many construction projects to insure that historic archeological sites are preserved, while at the same time no assistance can be provided in preserving valuable historic structures that are intact. If Federal policy disregards economic analysis when protecting the endangered "snail darter", it seems reasonable to expect that preserving significant historic structures should at least merit consideration.

The second reason to justify Federal participation in providing flood protection are the number of levees that have been constructed along the Mississippi River by the Corps. These levees have had an impact on the amount of water that Ste. Genevieve receives during periods of flooding. The City's position is that because this construction has had a negative effect on Ste. Genevieve, the Corps may have a legal obligation in providing flood protection.

Relating to the proposed levee design, it is understood that the plan was to protect against a "500 - year flood", therefore requiring a sophisticated pumping system, recreational areas and other "frills". Since this "urban #1 design" drove the cost above the $30 million level, it is recommended that an alternative that would provide lesser protection be studied, thus making the project more feasible.

There is a great deal of frustration in the community over the inflexibility of the Corps' flood protection program. The sophisticated design and the level of protection have caused the project cost to be so high that it is not economically feasibile.

Local sentiment would be for assistance in providing protection against the thirty to fifty - year flood, rather than to be faced with the "all or nothing at all" Federal guidelines we are faced with. The community has taken several steps to minimize flood damage in the last year. The raising of Fourth Street and the construction of the Third Street Levee will provide a great deal of protection against the level of flooding we have received recently. These efforts have been successful because several segments of the community worked together for their completion.

We plan to continue these efforts. It would be beneficial if the Corps would be directed to provide a flexible, realistic and justifiable plan for flood protection. There must be alternative approaches to a $30 million levee system that cannot be recommended for funding. The historic value of Ste. Genevieve should be worth further investigation of possible flood protection activities.

Sincerely,

Phillip S. Vawter

Phillip S. Vawter
City Administrator

St. Louis District's Response to
City of Ste. Genevieve
Letter Dated May 10, 1984

#1 Lesser protection was studied. Several alternative levee alignments designed to protect to the 30-year flood plus 3 feet of freeboard and the 100-year flood plus 3 feet of freeboard are presented in the report. None of these plans were economically justified. These smaller levees as well as as the 500-year flood levees were designed using standard Corps of Engineers design criteria that require a substantial levee cross section, permanent pump stations, seepage wells, berms, concrete closure structures at roads and railroads, and other features where appropriate.

Ste. Genevieve County
LEVEE DISTRICT NUMBER 3
Ste. Genevieve, Missouri 63670

Department of the Army
St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers
210 Tucker Boulevard, North
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

May 10, 1984

Re: Flood Control Feasibility Study for Ste. Genevieve

Since its founding shortly after the devastating flood of 1973, Ste. Genevieve County Levee District Number 3 has been working to secure flood protection for the historic city of Ste. Genevieve.

After these many years, the recent feasibility report, prepared by the Corps of Engineers concludes "that no Federal action by the Corps of Engineers is warranted when examined under our economic justification criteria".

The hard work, the countless meetings, the studies, the plans----have only resulted in a negative recommendation.

The thorough, in-depth study concludes the benefits which would result from the selected levee plan fall far short of the construction costs. The members of this Levee District cannot refute this fact.

However, on behalf of the Levee District, I ask the Corps of Engineers and the United States Congress to consider again the priceless structures which may be lost forever if the devastating floods continue to race unchecked through the historic city.

How can funding be denied when the study itself contains statements such as: "flooding of the historical buildings in Ste. Genevieve is a matter of local, state, National, and international concern". Further, the study concludes, "Historic preservation in Ste. Genevieve is in the Federal interest".

On Behalf of Levee District Number 3, the people of Ste. Genevieve, and all who treasure the priceless heritage that is Ste. Genevieve's alone, I appeal for Federal funds to finance the much needed flood protection for this historic city.

I further ask that this statement be made a part of the official record of public comment.

Art Schwent

Art Schwent,
Secretary

BILL EMERSON
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
8TH DISTRICT, MISSOURI

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

OFFICES:
SUITE 418
CANNON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
202/225-4404

THE FEDERAL BUILDING
339 BROADWAY
CAPE GIRARDEAU, MISSOURI 63701
314/335-0101

614 PINE
P. O. BOX 639
ROLLA, MISSOURI 65401
314/364-2455

May 11, 1984

Colonel Gary Beech
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
St. Louis District
210 N. Tucker Blvd., North
St. Louis, MO 63101

Dear Colonel Beech:

I am writing to support many of the recommendations included in Section 5 of the recently released Ste. Genevieve flood control feasibility study. As I understand from the public meeting, and the report itself, the historical value of the resources represented in Ste. Genevieve by the unique architecture was not given a dollar value in assessing the benefit-to-cost (b/c) ratio within the confines of the study.

I concur with your observations that "historical preservation in Ste. Genevieve is in the Federal interest and substantial flood protection has been found to be a necessary part of any general effort to protect and enhance the historical resource in the community."

It is my hope that the Board of Rivers and Harbors, when reviewing your recommendations, will present to Congress a report giving opportunity for participation by other federal and non-federal agencies in a flood control protection plan for this community. The economic justification criteria used by the Corps of Engineers which did not include a dollar value on the French Colonial and other historical resources should be re-evaluated if at all possible to include those dollar values; and the subsequent benefits to the community at large by the enhanced economic environment for the flood-prone area.

I would like to commend the Corps on the detailed analyses given to the historical aspect, but would certainly like to see options left open for participation by other federal agencies and a criteria being established which would allow for a dollar value on the items beforementioned. It is my opinion that if this were done, the possibility of a better b/c ratio could be projected, and a more presentable package for the Congress to act upon would be in place.

Thanking you for this opportunity to have input on this most important project, I am

Sincerely,

Bill Emerson

Bill Emerson
Member of Congress

BE/lp

May 16, 1984

Urban Studies Branch
Planning Division

Honorable Bill Emerson
House of Representatives
418 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Emerson:

Thank you for your letter of May 11, 1984 commenting on our draft Ste. Genevieve report.

You are correct in your understanding that unique architectural and historic values were not accounted for in our economic benefit/cost analysis. We have coordinated extensively with historic interests and found no general agreement on a suitable technique for determining the dollar value of protecting historic buildings from flooding.

In the draft Ste. Genevieve report we have attempted to thoroughly and professionally, but separately, address economic and historic concerns as they relate to flood protection. We have presented the economics of various flood protection plans from the National Economic Development standpoint. We have also examined the National Historic Landmark District at length and described the unique benefits of protecting this resource from flooding. It is our hope that this information will give other Federal and non-Federal agencies an opportunity to provide flood protection for Ste. Genevieve.

Our final report, which will be forwarded to our Division office in June, will include your letter and others so that they may be taken into consideration during the review process and by the Congress. Thank you again for your continuing interest and your support of our effort.

Sincerely,

Gary D. Beech
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Engineer

Copy Furnished:

Home address

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
P.O. Box 176 Jefferson City, Missouri 65102 (314) 751-4422

May 11, 1984

Colonel Gary D. Beech
Corps of Engineers
District Engineer
210 Tucker Boulevard, North
St. Louis, MO 63101

Dear Colonel Beech:

The Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, Feasibility Report--Flood Control Study, has been received and reviewed by state agencies having responsibilities within the area.

The historical and recreational value of Ste. Genevieve can be significantly protected from flood damage only by structural techniques. Nonstructural flood damage reduction measures, although beneficial in some locations, obviously would not offer proper protection for the first settlement on the west bank of the Mississippi River.

#1 The need for levee protection is more easily understood when consideration is given to increased flooding effects caused by downstream and across the river levees which offer 50-year flood height level protection compared to the existing 10-year protection for Ste. Genevieve. Levee protection would be advantageous but no commitment of state funding is implied with this expression of need for the levee.

Although located totally within Missouri, Ste. Genevieve has national and also international significance which indicates those benefits normally considered as "local" would indeed be international. This proposal has some unique conditions and therefore it may require special funding considerations.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Fred Lafser
Director

FAL:cme

Christopher S. Bond Governor
Fred A. Lafser Director

St. Louis District's Response to
Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Letter Dated May 11, 1984

#1 The town of Ste. Genevieve does not have "existing 10-year protection." The town has a few small levees that protect parts of the community, but unprotected areas are subject to flood damages from the 5-year Mississippi River flood and the 2-year floods on North and South Gabouri Creeks. Confusion may have arisen because Section 2.3.19 of the report states that an agricultural area between Ste. Genevieve and Kaskaskia Island is protected by a levee that is overtopped by approximately a 10-year Mississippi River flood. This agricultural levee does not provide protection for the town of Ste. Genevieve. See PLATE 2 of the MAIN REPORT.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA

College of Arts and Science

Department of Art History and Archaeology
109 Pickard Hall
Columbia, Missouri 65211
Telephone (314) 882-6711

May 11, 1984

PD-C

Colonel Gary D. Beech
District Engineer
St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers
210 Tucker Blvd., North
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

Dear Colonel Beech:

I am writing to comment on the Corps of Engineers' Flood Control Feasibility Study for Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, dated March 1984. I have discussed these comments with my colleagues in the Ste. Genevieve research project here at the University which is referred to in several places in your study. I should first of all commend your staff for their very thorough examination of the historic and cultural aspects of Ste. Genevieve, and their sensititivy to the preservation of these resources.

The Feasibility Study rightly calls attention to the historic ambience of Ste. Genevieve, and to its cultural importance. In large part, this ambience is due to the town plan that was laid out in the 1780s, which is one of the most important elements of the French heritage of Ste. Genevieve. Buildings later than the French period are important not only in their own right as representative of later periods in the town's history, but also because they preserve the form of that original town plan, and therefore contribute to the historic French ambience of the community. With this in mind, our architectural survey of Ste. Genevieve, will recommend the preservation of many more buildings than were previously identified. As the Corps' study reports, as of February 1983 we had expanded the #1 list to 154 historic buildings of which 87 were subject to flooding. Now, as our study nears completion, it is clear that we will recommend well over 400 buildings for preservation, of which more than 230 are subject to flooding.

The discussion of the attrition of historic buildings and of preservation opportunities in the Feasibility Study is excellent. I saw first hand the heroic make-shift efforts of people in Ste. Genevieve in the face of the floods of the past two years. Clearly flood protection would be an important spur to private investment in historic preservation and lead to the enhancement of the cultural resources of the community.

an equal opportunity institution

Our Ste. Genevieve project has made us very aware of the significance of the archaeological sites, both historic and prehistoric, lying to the east and south of Ste. Genevieve. The Feasibility Study also takes note of these. While we agree that Plan 1 best satisfies the objectives of the flood control study, it does not seem to offer protection to most of the archaeological area. We would urge that further attention be given to mitigation and protection for these sites.

Sincerely yours,

Osmund Overby
Professor of Art History

OO:jc

St. Louis District's Response to
University of Missouri - Columbia
Letter Dated May 11, 1984

#1 The Feasibility Report was revised and it notes the current findings of the University of Missouri project, i.e., over 400 buildings recommended for preservation, of which more than 230 are subject to flooding. However, since our study was essentially complete when the figures were received from the University, these data were not analyzed in detail. The report shows maps and detailed flood information on the interim figures provided by the University, i.e., 154 historic buildings of which 87 are subject to flooding. Any future consideration of flood protection for Ste. Genevieve should be made with the realization that larger numbers of historic buildings are subject to flooding.

CONSULAT GENERAL DE FRANCE

A CHICAGO

May 12, 1984.

Dear Colonel Beech:

Mr. Gilles de la Belleissue who has left for Paris for a new assignment a few days ago had visited the beautiful town of Ste. Genevieve last November.

I was never in Ste. Genevieve myself, but Mr. de la Belleissue mentioned to me several times that he was very much impressed by its scenic beauty and by the authenticity of the homes built there during the early French settlement. I also know that he had marveled at the fantastic restoration work that had been done.

Without any doubt, Mr. de la Belleissue would have endorsed any initiative and effort aimed at preserving all remants of the French presence in the Middlewest.

Sincerely,

PIERRE BERNIARD
ACTING CONSUL GENERAL

Colonel Gary D. Beech
District Engineer
Army Corps of Engineers
210 North Tucker Boulevard
St. Louis, Mo. 63101

KOETTING'S FOODWAY

20 PLAZA DRIVE

STE. GENEVIEVE, MISSOURI 63670

10-4

5/13/84

Colonel Beech
Corps of Eng. St Louis
Dear Sir:

We as business people in the Ste Genevieve Community see the proposed levy from a lot of different angles. — What it does to the historical homes. What it does to the does that live in them — Others who live in the flood area that own their own homes — How it effects the farmers whose land is constantly flooded.

To elaborate a little on the above — I belong to the Foundation for Restoration whose main purpose is to save the 100 or so historical structures from being torn down or otherwise being distroyed by the floods. As you are well aware many scholars from all over the nation come to study about our homes to determine more about our National Heritage. the people who live in them try to preserve them but with the increased Number of Times the river floods them its impossible to maintain them even

(over)



in a livable condition.

Then the poorer folks who must live in the
load zone because their home is there and
less is all the home they have and can't afford
leave it, they may be renting in this area again
cause of their financial position they can't afford
her rents and each time they are hit with another
e worse off they become.

ther Farmers too with land in the flooded area
se their crops almost yearly now occasionally
not the least but yearly they can't stand.

ll These things effect the community's well being, whic
e notice more than anyone else. even in the
ed business. Without good crops for the farmers
d the folks of the city spending all their money
Try and maintain old home the economy of
e Genevieve is hurt more and more

As I understand it Ste Gen is one of the
places left along the Mississippi that is not
protected and here we are with the
storic treasures of our land being washed away.
ok — Mr. Government Man what you are
oing to do -

We've been in business in Ste Genevieve since 1887
d we do know what the situation is here.

Respectfully Submitted.

Koetting Roadway

John F. Koetting

Christopher S. Bond
Governor

State of Missouri
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION
Post Office Box 809
Jefferson City
65102

John A. Pelzer
Commissioner

Perry M. McGinnis, Director
Division of Budget and Planning

May 14, 1984

Colonel Gary D. Beech
District Engineer
Department of the Army
St. Louis District
Corps of Engineers
210 North Tucker Boulevard, North
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

Dear Colonel Beech:

Subject: 84040021 - Ste. Genevieve, MO Feasibility Report
Flood Control Study for Historic
Ste. Genevieve - 80061

The Missouri Federal Assistance Clearinghouse, in cooperation with state and local agencies interested or possibly affected, has completed the review on the above project application.

None of the agencies involved in the review had comments or recommendations to offer at this time. This concludes the Clearinghouse's review.

A copy of this letter is to be attached to the application as evidence of compliance with the State Clearinghouse requirements.

Sincerely,

Lois Pohl

Lois Pohl, Coordinator
Missouri Clearinghouse

LP:cm

cc: Southeast Missouri Regional Planning Commission

CE PD

PD-U

LANDMARKS
ASSOCIATION OF ST. LOUIS INC.

721 Olive Street
Room 1113
St. Louis, Missouri 63101
(314) 421-6474

May 14, 1984

Gary D. Beech, Colonel, CE
District Engineer
St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers
210 Tucker Boulevard, North
St. Louis, MO 63101

Dear Colonel Beech:

I am pleased to be given the opportunity to comment on the Draft Flood Control Study for Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. It appears to be an excellent report and I congratulate the Corps for this effort. I would urge, however, that every opportunity to find funds for the work so essential to the protection of this valuable resource be fully explored. Economic justification criteria must be weighed in light of the continued erosion which will result from no action. Federal involvement is not only warranted, it is imperative.

Sincerely,

Carolyn Toft

Carolyn H. Toft

CHT:mr

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PD-4

May 14, 1984

Colonel Gary D. Beech
District Engineer
Army Corps of Engineers
210 North Tucker Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

RE: Flood Control Study
Corps of Engineers
City of Ste. Genevieve

Dear Colonel Beech:

In recent communication with Mr. Phillip S. Vawter, City Administrator for the City of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri we learned that the Corps had recently completed a flood control study for Ste. Genevieve; further we were informed that the proposed levee cannot be recommended under the current cost-benefit criterion.

In view of the flood control protection projects that have been completed, are now in progress, or are now being planned, the need to protect the unique historic district in Ste. Genevieve from flooding of the Mississippi River is exacerbated.

Please include the correspondence with your final report for the Ste. Genevieve study as an indication of our concern that the unique, historic structures in Ste. Genevieve be made safe from the periodic flooding of the Mississippi River by whatever means that might be appropriate and justified.

Very truly yours,

CAMPBELL DESIGN GROUP

Joseph D. Madlinger, P.E.
Principal

JDM/cjl

CC: Mr. Phillip S. Vawter

BANK OF STE. GENEVIEVE
STE. GENEVIEVE, MISSOURI 63670

May 15, 1984

Colonel Gary Beech
St. Louis District Engineer
U. S. Corps of Engineers
210 North Tucker Blvd.
St. Louis, Mo. 63101

Dear Colonel Beech:

Having a sustaining interest in the commercial, residential and industrial properties of this community and area, I want you to know that I very much support the proposed $31 million flood protection project for the community of Ste. Genevieve. I recognize the support and effort you and the Corps have given this project and feel that you should be commended for all the energy and effort exhibited on our behalf.

It seems that practically every year the lower levels of Ste. Genevieve are exposed to a flood or, equally as bad, the threat of a flood which threatens the commerce, residents and numerous points of interest of this historic city. The proposed flood protection project would add significant value to the currently unprotected historical residences and historical treasures exposed to the horrible destructive waters. Additionally, not only would the tax base of this community be significantly enhanced by the proposed flood protection, but visitors to our historical homes and prestigous restaurants would no longer have to question the accessibility of our streets during the popular tourist season of the year. It has come to my attention that numerous interested tourists suspect the historical area of our community to be inaccessible months after the flooding recedes.

Please keep up your good work and I support your valiant efforts to come to the rescue of our community.

Respectfully yours,

Harold J. Uding
Executive Vice President

Advisory Council On Historic Preservation

The Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #809
Washington, DC 20004

MAY 16 1984

Colonel Gary D. Beech
CE
District Engineer
St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers
Department of the Army
210 Tucker Boulevard, North
St. Louis, MO 63101

Dear Colonel Beech:

Thank you for your notice of March 23, 1984, of a public meeting and a copy of the Draft Flood Control Feasibility Study (Study) for Historic Sainte Genevieve, Missouri. We have reviewed the Study and your determination that no Federal action by the Corps of Engineers is warranted under the Corps' economic justification criteria. We do not agree with this conclusion.

The Study reflects your awareness of the significance of the Sainte Genevieve National Historic Landmark District, the Louis Bolduc House, and the Common Field Archeological Site as well as of the danger posed to these properties by flooding along the Mississippi River and North and South Gabouri Creeks. The Study also identifies numerous "historic preservation opportunities" and other benefits that would result from carefully designed flood control measures, including increased property values, new development on formerly flood-prone land, community spirit, and tourism.

Indeed, the Study presents a convincing argument in favor of preserving the historic resources for use by current and future generations. Having done so, however, the Study then simply cites implementation costs that exceed the assigned dollar value of the benefits as the basis for a decision to take no action. Given the importance of Historic Sainte Genevieve, the Council questions the appropriateness of such strict adherence to economic criteria to justify inaction. If cost/benefit analysis must be sole basis for the Corps' decision, it is only logical to insist that the economic values and benefits of the resources be fairly established for comparison with the costs of their protection. The Study fails to do this, acknowledging that ". . . no satisfactory method of this kind exists . . ." (Volume Two, page E-38).

The Corps' decision to use only economic criteria to judge the appropriateness of action demands that suitably comprehensive and sophisticated methodology be used to assign values to benefits. At a minimum, such analysis should reflect such factors as the added value to the tax base arising from protection, the number of jobs generated, the annual income related to increased tourism, the amount of money already invested in the rehabilitation of properties and the extent to which this rate of investment would increase if flooding were controlled.

On pages A-64 and E-40 of Volume Two of the Study, the Corps determines that taking no action to prevent flooding at Historic Sainte Genevieve would constitute neglect of the National Register properties resulting in their deterioration or destruction, a criterion of adverse effect cited in the Council's regulations (36 CFR Part 800). At the same time, according to Table 12 (Volume One, page 9) of the Study, the Corps identifies three flood control plans that would protect most of the historic buildings, have no adverse effect on the visual and aesthetic character of the historic properties, enhance opportunities for rehabilitation and restoration of historic buildings, and be only moderately likely to affect archeological sites. It is our belief that more serious consideration should be given to implementing such plans to alleviate the adverse effects associated with flooding.

As stated in the National Historic Preservation Act, it is the policy of the Federal government to provide leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the Nation. With the hope that you will reconsider your decision that the subject protective measures are unwarranted, the Council stands ready to assist the Corps in its development of plans to protect historic resources from flooding.

Sincerely,

Thomas F. King
Director, Office of Cultural
Resource Preservation

TERRY R. ROTTLER
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
296 Market Street
P. O. Box 307
Sainte Genevieve, Missouri 63670

Telephone
(314) 883-5793

May 17, 1984

Mr. Dave Rahubka
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
St. Louis District
210 N. 12th Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

Re: Ste. Genevieve Levee Proposal

Dear Sir:

I am a life-long resident of the City of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri and I now practice law in an office on the courthouse square in Ste. Genevieve. The City of Ste. Genevieve is, of course, the County Seat of Ste. Genevieve County and the center of all business, industry, commerce, and government in that community. As one who has invested quite a bit of my past and hope to invest much of my future, both personal and professional, in that community I feel I have a vested interest in the continuation of Ste. Genevieve as a viable city.

In the past few years we have experienced a number of serious, devastating floods which have caused significant damage to many key portions of our town. Most notable have been floods in 1973, 1979 and of course, the most recent occurrences of December, 1982 and April, 1983. Those parts of town that have been reached have been seriously harmed. The areas in question have become somewhat of a depressed area. Many of those homes and buildings that were seriously damaged have not been fully repaired. One assumes the owners must feel they have no assurance that further damage will not be incurred later on down the line. We are naturally quite concerned when we see the grades being shot for an estimate of what the 100 year flood would do to our community.

As indicated before, my office is right on the square and I apparently would have flood water on my doorstep. My office is not a historic building. On the contrary, in its former life it was a 1940s vintage gas station. However, our community is blessed with a large number of historically significant buildings. Buildings which are the real thing; an orginal, not a reproduction. In this day and age our country seeks to deal with and manage the forces of change. I have been on this earth for 32 years and certainly during that brief period constant, tumultuous change has been the rule rather than the exception in American life. When has it ever been more important to recognize and appreciate, understand and enjoy our past and our history? Probably never. Ste. Genevieve is a living community which has in its midst a legacy from our forefathers. A legacy that cannot really be reproduced and is only now beginning to be properly studied and evaluated. It defies logic, it

defies reason, to assert that that legacy has no value. One of the primary reasons man is on this earth is to lay the groundwork and prepare a path for the future generations. I believe we have an obligation to our future generations to preserve that very path, that groundwork which was prepared by our predecessors.

Certainly during your study of our project someone has brought up the matter of the levee at Kaskaskia and its potential effect of increased flooding in Ste. Geneveive. I need not dwell on that technical factor. However, the village of Kaskaskia is not the original. The original village of Kaskaskia, the subject of the history books, the site of the French settlement, one of the westernmost American colonial victories in the Revolutionary War, lies beneath the Mississippi River. Perhaps the only remnants of that legacy is the now famous bell enshrined in the present village of Kaskaskia. It boggles the mind to think of the treasures that were lost and could now be available if that original village could have somehow been protected and saved from the river.

I urge the Corps to reconsider its recent report recommending against the implementation of the Ste. Genevieve Levee Project and further urge your agency and its personnel to do all possible to, on the contrary, recommend said project for prompt and expedited funding by the Congress of the United States.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Terry R. Rottler

TRR:nk

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

ER 84/502

MAY 1 8 1984

Colonel Gary D. Beech
District Engineer, St. Louis District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
210 Tucker Boulevard, North
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

Dear Colonel Beech:

The Department of the Interior has reviewed the draft Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, Feasibility Report, Flood Control Study for Historic Ste. Genevieve, which includes the draft environmental impact statement. We find that the document adequately addresses the significance of the historic resources in the study area and offers sound structural and non-structural methods to resolve further destruction of these resources by future Mississippi River flooding events. However, we note with some regret that application of the traditional Corps of Engineers (COE) cost-benefit analysis technique has resulted in a determination that none of the proposed methods would be economically justified. This determination has prompted you to recommend that no further action should be taken by the COE in this matter.

As you are well aware, we feel that the national significance of the resources at Ste. Genevieve warrant special consideration. Since the 1960's, Ste. Genevieve has been recognized as a National Historic Landmark, a status of which is awarded by the Secretary of the Interior only to properties that possess exceptional historic qualities as illustrations of this country's heritage. We appreciate the fact that the COE has attempted to arrive at a system for quantifying the historic value of Ste. Genevieve, but has found the task to be difficult. Nevertheless, we implore you to further consider applying techniques different from the traditional cost-benefit analysis. We further implore you to reconsider your recommendation of no further action, recognizing that "...there are certain non-economic benefits associated with preservation or enhancement of resources that may fully justify some projects" (COE Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, July 1980). We wholeheartedly believe that flood protection for Ste. Genevieve is one of those projects.

Sincerely,

Bruce Blanchard, Director
Environmental Project Review

HOURS
8:30 A.M. - 12:00 NOON
MONDAYS & FRIDAYS

STE. GENEVIEVE COUNTY COURT
ADRIAN J. EHLER, PRESIDING JUDGE
CARL W. ZERWIG, ASSOCIATE JUDGE 1ST DISTRICT
ROMAN C. ROTH, ASSOCIATE JUDGE 2ND DISTRICT
STE. GENEVIEVE, MISSOURI 63670

May 24, 1984

Colonel Gary D. Beech
District Engineer
St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers
210 North Tucker Blvd.
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

Dear Colonel Beech,

As you are aware, Ste. Genevieve is a community with nationally and internationally important historic structures. The devastating floods which continue to ravage Ste. Genevieve threaten these historic treasures. Two historic homes were lost in the flood of 1973. The City of Ste. Genevieve desperately needs protection from flooding.

One can only place an intrinsic value on a community's historic importance. We firmly believe that Ste. Genevieve's outstanding qualities present an opportunity for the Corps to make a specific exception to its standard procedures of making its judgements solely on a cost-benefit analysis. We further believe that your report should recommend that Congress authorize the Corps of Engineers to construct an environmentally compatible flood control project which will protect and enhance the historic values of Ste. Genevieve.

We appreciate the hard work and dedication of the St. Louis Office of the Corps of Engineers and you in particular for the concern you have shown for Ste. Genevieve.

Sincerely,

Ste. Genevieve County Court

Adrian J. Ehler, Presiding Judge

Carl W. Zerwig, Associate Judge

Roman C. Roth, Associate Judge

Michael E. Bauman, Clerk of Court

The National Society of
The Colonial Dames of America
in the State of Missouri

3 Twin Springs Lane
St. Louis, Missouri 63124
May 29, 1984

Colonel Gary D. Beach
District Engineer
St. Louis District Corps of Engineers
210 North Tucker Blvd.
St. Louis, Missouri 63101.

Dear Colonel Beach,

I have read, to the best of my ability, "The Flood Control Study For Historic Ste. Genevieve", which was sent to me by The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. It is an excellent report and complete in all details and should be considered seriously with no delay.

As the President of The Missouri Society of The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, I am writing to you on behalf of our entire Society. We own three historic homes in Ste. Genevieve. The Louis Bolduc House, The Bolduc Le Meilleur House and The Linden House. Bolduc and Bolduc Le Meilleur are Museums which have been completely restored to the original dates respectively of 1785 and 1814. Both are furnished with authentic French antiques, artifacts and furniture. The Louis Bolduc House has been designated a National Historic Landmark by the United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. The Linden House is used only by our Members and it is thought to have been built between 1800 and 1805.

Because our Society has valuable, cultural and educational interest in Ste. Genevieve we are strongly in favor that The Flood Control Project will be pursued as soon

The National Society of
The Colonial Dames of America
in the State of Missouri

as possible. We are not only concerned and interested about our properties but also of all the valuable history, architecture, homes, museums and archeology in Ste. Genevieve.

The damaging and devastating floods of 1982 and 1983 caused untold destruction to the City, the populace and the historic treasures. The flooding of the Mississippi River at Ste. Genevieve, should be under control to save this interesting and historical site. More floods would be a serious disaster and a great loss, which could never be duplicated.

It is our sincere hope that the Flood Control Project will be undertaken and completed in the very near future.

Cordially Yours,
Georgia Morse Heitner
(Mrs Norman E.)
President, Missouri Society
N.S.C.D.A.

Alliance Française-Maison Française de Chicago

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Délégué, Bureau du Québec

OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR
Miss Lindsay McGuire

30th May 1984

Colonel Gary D. Beech
District Engineer
Army Corps of Engineers
210 Tucker Boulevard North
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

Sir:

I wish to express my fervent support for the construction of a levee to protect the town of Ste. Genevieve from flooding.

Ste. Genevieve is a treasure of America's past. With its houses, buildings, and streets of the 18th century, it preserves a priceless page of American history. There are very few of those pages left and none in the Midwest that can rival Ste. Genevieve. Historians have long recognized its importance. Now the public is discovering it and coming more and more numerous each year to visit this site, which is a shrine of its heritage.

Articles have appeared in Chicago newspapers. We have given lectures, presented exhibits, arranged tours. The importance and the value of Ste. Genevieve are being recognized with enthusiasm. Even foreign tourists and dignitaries are now asking to visit there. After a long sleep that miraculously preserved its character, Ste. Genevieve is emerging. In time it will take its place as one of the treasured sites of the American patrimony. It is an act of piety to the past and the future, it is a duty to preserve the history enshrined in its streets.

For us representing France, Ste. Genevieve is truly significant. It stands as a testimony of the part played by France in building this country. It is a relic of the alliance between our two nations, the oldest alliance of the United States, one of the most revered of France.

(continued)

218 East Ontario Street Chicago, Illinois 60611 Téléphone (312) 337-1070

I discovered Ste. Genevieve three years ago with delight and with deep emotion. Few places can evoke the colonial part of the United States with such immediacy. Few places can speak so stirringly of the everyday lives of the people who built this country out of their work, their beliefs, and their hope for a human future.

I add, therefore, my voice to those that have spoken in behalf of Ste. Genevieve. You and the Army Corps of Engineers will be gaining the esteem and the gratitude of many people with this project.

Sincerely yours,

R. de Mélogue
Director

218 East Ontario Street Chicago, Illinois 60611 Téléphone (312) 337-1070

National Trust for Historic Preservation

MIDWEST REGIONAL OFFICE 407 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET, SUITE 710 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60605 (312) 353-3419

May 30, 1984

Mr. Dave Rahubka
Department of the Army
St. Louis District Corps of Engineers
210 Tucker Blvd., North
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

Dear Mr. Rahubka

I am writing to oppose the recommendation of the Flood Control Study for Historic Ste. Genevieve-80061, prepared by the Department of the Army, St. Louis District Corps of Engineers. The National Trust for Historic Preservation fosters the preservation of the nation's diverse architectural and cultural heritage for all Americans. The Trust serves the nation by advocating the ethic of stewardship, strengthening local, state and national preservation efforts, influencing public policy and shaping the values and methods of preservation. The Midwest Regional Office of the National Trust has provided field and advisory services to the City of Ste. Genevieve, the Ste. Genevieve Landmarks Commission, the Ste. Genevieve County Court and the Foundation for Restoration for over eight years.

During that time Ste. Genevieve's appreciation of its historic resources and commitment to their preservation has resulted in a self confident community, with a unique identity. It has taken positive steps to ensure that changes to its built environment are carefully evaluated and enhance its historic character. The community has documented over 450 buildings worthy of preservation, nominated structures to the National Register of Historic Places, developed a preservation plan, enacted a local ordinance to review proposed alterations to its historic environment, and created a nonprofit organization to encourage the preservation of the town. Additionally, the community has achieved National Historic Landmark status, a distinction conferred on those historic resources that have transcendent value to the nation as a whole and whose integrity is not compromised. In sum, they have amply demonstrated the local initiative and commitment to preservation in both the public and private sector that Congress has encouraged and recognized as essential to ensuring that our national heritage is not lost.

We appreciate the Corps' recognition of Ste. Genevieve's important historic resources and search for alternative methods of flood protection that would preserve them. We also understand the regulatory constraints the Corp faced in considering the intangible aspects of preservation which do not lend themselves to quantification and lie outside the scope of the standard cost benefit analysis required in evaluating Corps projects. We believe this method of analysis is deficient and cannot accurately reflect the true value of historic resources nor the public benefits that accrue through their preservation. Therefore, we oppose the recommendation that no federal action be taken to protect Ste. Genevieve from further flooding. The cost benefit

analysis of the Corps relies on the assumption that the replacement of historic mid eighteenth century buildings with non-historic structures erected in the twentieth century can create the same value. The assumption is incorrect.

In the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and later in the 1980 Amendments to the Act, Congress affirmed the necessity and appropriateness of the federal government taking an agressive role in accelerating historic preservation programs and giving "maximum encouragement to agencies and individuals undertaking preservation by private means" 16 U.S.C. 470-470t Title I, Sect. 101, Sect. 1B(7). The Corps recommendation does not give the "maximum encouragement" Congress called for because the basis for decisionmaking has no means of considering those very unquantifiable aspects of the town that Ste. Genevieve seeks to preserve.

Ste. Genevieve is a fragile historic community with opportunities for future private investment and economic development through tourism. Owners of historic income producing properties in Ste. Genevieve, listed in the National Register of Historic Places are eligible for a 25% investment tax credit when substantial rehabilitation is undertaken, through the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981. Private investment will be discouraged however if a resolution cannot be found to solve Ste. Genevieve's chronic flooding problems.

Ste. Genevieve's commitment to preservation is demonstrated, now it is time for the federal government to demonstrate its commitment by giving the maximum encouragement it can by considering other beneficial aspects of the project that just those that can be quantified.

The National Trust recognizes Ste. Genevieve's commitment to historic preservation and would like to participate in further deliberations on this project and would appreciate being informed of the progress of your review.

Sincerely,

Holly Hada for Tim Turner

Tim Turner
Regional Director

cc: Phillip Vawter, City Administrator
Bernard Schram, President, Foundation for Restoration
Patrick Steele, National Trust Advisor
William Bruning, National Trust Advisor
Joan Dillon, National Trust Trustee
Senator Thomas Eagleton
Senator John Danforth
Representative Bill Emerson

UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL
CITÉ UNIVERSITAIRE
QUÉBEC P.Q. CANADA
G1K 7P4

PD

Québec, le 30 mai 1984

Colonel Gary Beech,
District Engineer,
Army Corps of Engineers,
210 Tucker Blvd North,
St. Louis, Missouri,
U.S.A., 63 101

Colonel,

J'ai été informé des démarches entreprises par certains de vos concitoyens à l'effet de construire une digue pour protéger le patrimoine historique de Ste-Geneviève, Missouri. J'aimerais me joindre à eux pour vous signaler tout l'à-propos de cette proposition qui vise à protéger l'un des beaux héritages de notre passé.

Ste-Geneviève était, en effet, autrefois, l'une des grandes étapes sur la route des voyageurs qui venaient du Canada pour se rendre à la Nouvelle-Orléans. Son rôle historique, de même que sa valeur actuelle de patrimoine aussi bien national qu'international, rendent nécessaire ce projet.

Confiant dans les suites que vous donnerez à cette proposition, je vous remercie de votre attention et vous prie d'agréer, Colonel, l'expression de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

Courville

Serge Courville, Ph.D.
Professeur au Département
de Géographie

TRANSLATION

UNIVERSITE LAVAL

Cite Universitaire
Quebec, P.Q. Canada
G1K7P4

Quebec, 30 May 1984

Colonel Gary Beech
District Engineer
Army Corps of Engineers
210 Tucker Blvd., North
St. Louis, MO
U.S.A.

Colonel,

I have been informed about steps undertaken by certain of your fellow citizens to effect the construction of a levee to protect the historic patrimony of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. I would like to join them in pointing out to you the great usefulness of this proposal which aims at protecting one of the beautiful (fine) heritages of our past.

In effect, Ste. Genevieve was in former times one of the major stops on the route of the voyagers who came from Canada on their way to New Orleans. Its historic role, its real value, not only as a national but also as an international heirloom (heritage) make this project a necessity.

Trusting that you will follow through with this proposal, I thank you for your attention and please, Colonel, accept my very best regards.

Serge Courville, Ph.D
Professor, Department of Geography

BILL EMERSON
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
8TH DISTRICT, MISSOURI

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

OFFICES:
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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
202/225-4404

THE FEDERAL BUILDING
339 BROADWAY
CAPE GIRARDEAU, MISSOURI 63701
314/335-0101

614 PINE
P. O. BOX 639
ROLLA, MISSOURI 65401
314/364-2455

December 14, 1984

Honorable William Clark
Secretary of the Interior
6151 Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am writing to you with regards to the Ste. Genevieve, Missouri Flood Control Project, which has been proposed by the Corps of Engineers. Among other things, this project would provide protection for eighteenth century French Creole architecture in that city.

When the Corps of Engineers prepared the study on this project it did not take into consideration the value of the historic property that would be protected, and because of that this project does not have what is generally considered to be an acceptable cost to benefit ratio. However, the project enjoys widespread support and has been endorsed in the past by the Department of the Interior. I have enclosed a copy of that endorsement, along with others, for your perusal.

I would be most appreciative if you would write to the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors expressing your support for this project. I want to cut expenditures and bring budget deficits under control as much as anyone, and I am a strong supporter of the President's efforts to do that, but I do not want to do it at the expense of the cultural heritage of the United States. I hope that you can agree with me and lend your support to this vital project.

Thank you very much for your consideration of this request. Please call upon me if I can provide you with any further information.

Sincerely,

BILL EMERSON
Member of Congress

BE/ss
Enclosures

OFF OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
'84 DEC 19 A11:12
DEPT OF INTERIOR

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20314-1000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

Planning Division

23 July 1985

RECEIVED
AUG 30 1985

TO INTERESTED PARTIES

Enclosed for your information is a copy of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) on the Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, project. The FEIS is being filed with the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) and regulations of the President's Council on Environmental Quality for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508).

Also enclosed are copies of the report of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors and the proposed report of the Chief of Engineers. The FEIS addresses the action proposed by the Chief of Engineers. These documents are currently under review by the heads of Federal agencies and the Governor of the State of Missouri. Upon receipt of their comments, the report of the Chief of Engineers will be completed and submitted to the Secretary of the Army for transmittal to Congress.

Any questions on the FEIS should be directed to the Office of the Chief of Engineers, ATTN: DAEN-CWP, Washington, DC 20314-1000. The official closing date is 30 days from the date on which the notice of availability appears in the Federal Register. This closing date may be somewhat later than 30 days from the date of this letter.

disregard.
You have 90 days,
beginning 2 August.

Sincerely,

Paul W. Taylor

Paul W. Taylor
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Executive Director, Engineer Staff

Enclosures

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
BOARD OF ENGINEERS FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS
KINGMAN BUILDING
FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA 22060

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

16 APR 1985

BERH-PLN

SUBJECT: Ste. Genevieve, Missouri

Chief of Engineers
Department of the Army
Washington, DC 20314-1000

Summary of Board Action

The Board finds that improvements for flood control at Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, are needed, are justified on the basis of economics and historic preservation, and are environmentally acceptable. The Board concurs with the reporting officers' plan for construction of levees and a pumping plant to protect the city from Mississippi River and Gabouri Creeks floods. Estimated first cost for the proposed improvements is $33,580,000. Non-Federal interests would be required to contribute an appropriate share toward the cost of the improvements in accordance with cost-sharing and financing arrangements satisfactory to the President and the Congress.

Summary of Report Under Review

1. Authority. This report is in partial response to a resolution adopted 17 June 1948 by the Committee on Public Works of the United States House of Representatives. The Committee requested the Board to review the reports on the Mississippi River between Coon Rapids Dam, Minnesota, and the mouth of the Ohio River, with a view to determining whether any modifications of the recommendations contained therein are desirable at this time. The resolution is quoted in the District Engineer's report.

2. Description of study area. The study area is Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, in the southeastern part of the state. It is on the right (west) bank of the Mississippi River about 50 miles south of St. Louis. North and South Gabouri Creeks meander through the city and drain into the Mississippi River. These creeks effectively divide the city into thirds. Valle Spring Creek is located at the southeastern edge of the city within the Mississippi River bottomlands.

3. Economic development. The city of Ste. Genevieve is a major commercial and service center for the surrounding area. It is also the seat of Ste. Genevieve County. Manufacturing, retail

trade, professional services, agriculture, and construction are the major employment sectors. Tourism resulting from the historic nature of the city is an important part of the economy, and influences several areas of employment.

4. Historic resources. The city was established by French Colonists in the 18th Century and has been occupied continuously since that time. Its architecture has historical significance. The city contains one-fourth of all French Colonial buildings in North America. Its many old residences, its archives and traditions, and its historical continuity make Ste. Genevieve a living memorial to the settlement and development of America. Part of the city is a Registered National Historic Landmark, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Continuing study by the University of Missouri has resulted in discovery of many additional historical buildings which will be recommended for inclusion in the National Landmark inventory. It is also noteworthy that a substantial effort is being made through national, state, and local bodies and private interests to restore and preserve the structures and historic character of Ste. Genevieve.

5. Existing improvements. There are no existing U.S. Army Corps of Engineers projects in the Ste. Genevieve study area. However, there are Corps of Engineers levees along the Mississippi River within the State of Missouri and across from the study area in Illinois. The Corps of Engineers, in consonance with Ste. Genevieve officials, has developed an emergency flood-fighting plan involving the distribution and placement of sandbags, pumps, and other temporary protection measures.

6. Problems and needs. Water resources problems and needs are primarily concerned with flood protection. Mississippi River overbank flooding and flash flooding on North and South Gabouri Creeks and Valle Spring Creek result in economic damage and disruption to the community. In addition, flooding causes deterioration of historic structures and inhibits restoration and preservation efforts.

7. Improvements desired. The city and county governments and the interested public desire flood protection. Because of the national historic significance of Ste. Genevieve's properties, several Federal and state agencies have also expressed support for an environmentally compatible flood protection plan.

8. Alternatives considered. The District Engineer studied an array of structural and nonstructural measures from which he developed four plans that would address the flooding problem while not damaging the city's historic resources.

9. Plan of improvement. The plan selected by the District Engineer as being most practical for flood protection of Ste. Genevieve (Plan 1) consists of a system of levees, channel improvements, and interior drainage measures. Elements of the plan are:

a. A levee that protects the city from Mississippi River floods.

b. Channel widening on North and South Gabouri Creeks, six bridge replacements, one bridge removal and two bridge modifications, and two small levees that protect areas from tributary flooding.

c. An interior drainage system that includes ditches, gravity drains, and a 650 cubic feet per second pump station. The interior drainage system is designed to handle flows from North and South Gabouri Creeks, and from additional drainage areas behind the Mississippi River levee.

d. Recreation features, such as trails, ball diamonds, and picnic tables, provided on lands that would be purchased for the flood protection plan.

10. Economic evaluation. Based on October 1982 prices, the first cost of the selected plan is $31,500,000, of which $29,100,000 would be Federal and $2,400,000 would be non-Federal under traditional cost-sharing policies. Using an interest rate of 7-7/8 percent, and a 100-year period for economic analysis, annual costs are $3,034,000, including $79,000 for operation, maintenance, and major replacements. Average annual benefits resulting from the selected plan are $506,000, and the benefit-cost ratio is 0.2.

11. Project effects. The plan would accomplish a high level of protection from Mississippi River floods while providing a reasonable level of protection from ponding due to interior drainage behind the levee and from flooding along North and South Gabouri Creeks. The plan would protect the historic resources in Ste. Genevieve, but would not adversely affect the historic character of the city. The plan would also meet some of the recreational needs in the area.

a. Environmental. The plan would have minor ecological effects. Negative impacts on stream habitat and open lands would be offset by creation of marsh habitat in the borrow areas for the major levees.

b. Cultural. The project would have major and unique cultural resource benefits. It would protect 86 historical structures from Mississippi River floods. It would also reduce the susceptibility of 53 historical structures to flooding on North and South Gabouri Creeks. With the flood protection system in place, historical resources would be enhanced through increased restoration of individual historic buildings and through improvements to the entire historic setting.

c. Social. Effects of the plan include increased local taxes, major reduction in the personal suffering and community losses that accompany flooding and normal flood fight efforts, and improved community life resulting from better use of the historic resources.

12. Recommendations of the reporting officers. Although the District Engineer finds that provision of flood control is in the Federal interest and that Plan 1 best satisfies the objective of flood control for Ste. Genevieve, he concludes that no Federal action by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is warranted when the plan is examined under National Economic Development (NED) criteria. The Division Engineer concurs with the District Engineer that there is Federal interest in providing flood protection for Ste. Genevieve and that Plan 1 is the best plan to provide that protection. However, the Division Engineer concludes that the unique historic value of Ste. Genevieve warrants an exception to the NED criteria, and recommends that Plan 1 be authorized for implementation subject to certain items of local cooperation, and to cost sharing acceptable to the Congress and the President.

Review by the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors

13. General. The scope of the Board's review encompassed the overall technical, economic, social, environmental, and policy aspects involved in the improvements recommended by the Division Engineer. The Board considered the report's conformance with the Water Resources Council's Economic and Environmental Principles and Guidelines for Water and Related Land Resources Implementation Studies and compliance with other applicable administrative and legislative policies and guidelines. The Board also considered the views of interested parties including Federal, State, and local agencies.

14. Response to the Division Engineer's public notice. The Division Engineer issued a public notice on 15 October 1984 stating the recommendations of the reporting officers and inviting public comment to the Board. Thirty letters were received in response to the public notice. These letters were from various Federal, State, and local agencies, organizations,

and individuals. They included the Governor of Missouri, U.S. Senators and Congressmen, historic preservation agencies and organizations, universities, and local governmental bodies. All of the correspondents stated their belief that Ste. Genevieve is a unique and significant historic resource having national importance. They further stated that flooding from the Mississippi River and North and South Gabouri Creeks was threatening the integrity of the historic community, and strongly supported the plan of flood protection recommended by the Division Engineer. No comments in opposition to the Division Engineer's recommendation were received.

15. Findings and conclusions. The Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors concurs in general in the views of the reporting officers and the recommendation of the Division Engineer. The improvements are justified on the basis of economic savings and preservation of the unique and significant historic community. The proposed plan is engineeringly feasible and environmentally acceptable. The Board believes the plan will eliminate damages from overbank flooding from all but very large, infrequent floods and will make a significant contribution to regional economy and social well-being.

16. In reaching its conclusions, the Board considered other aspects in addition to the normal technical and economic elements associated with flood control projects. These included the significance of Ste. Genevieve as a national historic resource, the adverse impact of flooding on that resource, and justification for Federal involvement in the flood protection project.

17. Both the District Engineer's report and the Division Engineer's supplemental report provide substantial information and testimony to support the national, as well as regional, historic significance of Ste. Genevieve. Part of the reason for its being considered unique and significant is that it has been occupied continuously since establishment by French colonists in the mid-1700's. One-fourth of North America's French colonial buildings are located in Ste. Genevieve. It also contains examples of early American architecture from 1805-1830, German immigrant buildings of the mid-to-late 1800's, late 19th century Victorian houses, and architectural development of houses and other buildings from 1900 to the present. Ste. Genevieve provides a continuity of history, immigration, and development in mid-America, all in one location. In recognition of this, the U.S. Department of the Interior has designated a large portion of Ste. Genevieve as a National Landmark District, and it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places when that register was established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. In addition, Federal, State, and local agencies responsible for overseeing preservation of historic resources have

provided statements supporting the National historic importance of Ste. Genevieve, and the need for flood control to help insure its preservation. Further indication of the historic significance of Ste. Genevieve is the approximately $6 million in funds that are being invested locally in preservation and restoration efforts by Federal, State, and local agencies and by private interests.

18. The Board concludes that the City of Ste. Genevieve is a significant historic resource having national importance. Repeated flooding is having an adverse impact on this historic resource which is resulting in its deterioration and is inhibiting restoration and preservation efforts by governmental agencies and private groups and individuals. Flood protection will assist greatly in the preservation and restoration of structures as examples of historic development for future generations. The Board believes that preservation of the historic structures in Ste. Genevieve is of sufficient importance in this case to waive the requirement of economic justification for proposed projects, and warrants an exception to the criteria in the Water Resources Council's Economic and Environmental Principles and Guidelines for Water and Related Land Resources Implementation Studies which require maximization of net economic benefits.

19. Although it finds that the proposed improvements for flood control at Ste. Genevieve are justified on the basis of economic and historic preservation benefits, the Board believes that special cost sharing is warranted in this case because of the special nature of those benefits. Such cost sharing for the proposed improvements should be consistent with cost sharing for other Federal programs for historic preservation. The Board notes that, in the past, historic preservation projects under such programs have been apportioned 50 percent Federal and 50 percent non-Federal. Based on October 1984 price levels, the total first cost of the plan is estimated at $33,580,000, of which $16,790,000 would be Federal with 50-50 cost sharing. Average annual charges, based on a 100-year period for economic analysis and an 8-3/8 percent interest rate, are estimated at $3,473,000. Average annual benefits are estimated at $539,000.

20. The Administration's policy on water project financing and cost sharing is that all Federal water development agencies will continue to seek out new partnership arrangements with the states and other non-Federal interests in the financing and cost sharing of the proposed projects. Each such agency will negotiate reasonable financing arrangements for every project within its respective area of responsibility. In addition, prior commitments to individual states with regard to water development within their borders will be considered and shall be a factor in negotiations leading up to project construction; and consistency in cost sharing for individual project purposes, with attendant

equity, will be sought. Project beneficiaries, not necessarily governmental entities, should ultimately bear a substantial part of the cost of all project development.

21. Recommendations. Accordingly, the Board recommends that improvements for flood control in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, be authorized for construction generally in accordance with the plan and recommendations of the Division Engineer, with such modifications thereof as in the discretion of the Chief of Engineers may be advisable, and in accordance with cost-sharing and financing arrangements satisfactory to the President and the Congress. The estimated first cost for construction is $33,580,000. This recommendation is made with the provision that, prior to project implementation, non-Federal interests must agree to comply with the following requirements:

a. Provide all lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and bridge replacements, including borrow areas and disposal areas for excavated material determined suitable by the Chief of Engineers and necessary for implementation of the project;

b. Hold and save the United States free from damages due to construction, operation and maintenance of the project, excluding damages due to the fault or negligence of the United States or its contractors;

c. Accept title to project lands and maintain and operate all flood control, recreational and environmental works, open to all on an equal basis and in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army;

d. Provide a cash or in-kind contribution equal to 50 percent of project costs for recreation;

e. Publicize floodplain information in the area concerned, and provide this information to zoning and other regulatory agencies for their guidance and leadership in preventing unwise future development in the floodplain and in adopting such regulations as may be necessary to insure compatibility between future development and protection levels provided by the project;

f. At least annually notify affected interests regarding the limitations of the protection afforded by the project;

g. Prescribe and enforce floodplain management regulations for construction of significant structures that may be located in the floodplain such as residential and commercial structures, bridges, landfills, channel modifications, and other encroachments that might adversely affect the hydrologic/hydraulic characteristics and flood-carrying capacities of the selected plan; and

h. Take appropriate actions to safeguard cultural resources in the area receiving benefits from the selected plan, including actions to accomplish the following goals: protect, preserve and encourage restoration of historic buildings; protect archaeological sites; continue agricultural use of the Mississippi River bottomlands currently used for open space and agricultural production; and preserve and improve the historic character in the Ste. Genevieve Historic District through control of new development to insure its compatibility with the historic setting.

22. The recommendations contained herein reflect information available at this time and current Departmental policies governing formulation of individual projects. They do not reflect program and budgeting priorities inherent in the formulation of a national civil works construction program nor the perspective of higher review levels within the Executive Branch. Consequently, the recommendations may be modified before they are transmitted to the Congress as proposals for authorization and/or implementation funding.

FOR THE BOARD:

N. G. DELBRIDGE, JR.
Major General, USA
Chairman

July 85

Ste. Genevieve, Missouri Flood Control Project

The proposed report of the chief of Engineers is under review by the Governor of Missouri, the heads of Federal agencies and interested parties. Comments should be sent to the Chief of Engineers.

1. Support the Chief of Engineers and the Board of Engineers recommendations that Plan 1 be constructed.

2. Agree with the finding that this project warrants an exception to the requirements for economic justification and maximization of net economic benefits.

3. The project should be approved, authorized and constructed as quickly as possible; hopefully, before the next major flood on the Mississippi River.

4. Disagree with part of the findings and conclusions of the Board of Engineers. 50% Federal and 50% non-Federal cost sharing is not appropriate because (1) Ste. Genevieve is a National treasure and the project will benefit the nation as a whole, (2) Ste. Genevieve is a small town (4,700 residents) that cannot afford a 50% local share and (3) the proposed project is for flood protection - it is not a grant to restore a historic building.

DRAFT FROM HISTORY DIVISION
To be rewritten by Secretary's office for his signature, according to Laura Feller on 8/10/84.

H34(418)

Col. Gary D. Beech
Department of the Army
St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers
210 Tucker Boulevard, North
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

Dear Colonel Beech:

We received your announcement of a public meeting on the Corps of Engineers Flood Control Feasibility Study for Sainte Genevieve, Missouri, with great interest, since the Sainte Genevieve Historic District is a National Historic Landmark. We noted with regret your determination that the various proposals in the feasibility study are economically unjustified under the Corps' economic justification criteria, and that the Corps of Engineers should take no action in this matter.

We hope that in this case the Corps will consider applying standards different from the traditional cost-benefit analysis techniques, in the interest of protecting the nationally significant cultural resources of Sainte Genevieve. We appreciate the fact that the Corps has in the past tried to arrive at a system for quantifying the historical value of Sainte Genevieve and has found this a difficult task. We believe, however, that the failure to devise such a system should not preclude further consideration of Corps involvement in flood protection for the town. According to your feasibility study, the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors in 1980 found:

> that while projects of this nature may not be justified on the basis of traditional economic benefit-cost criteria, there are certain non-economic benefits associated with preservation or enhancement of resources that may fully justify some projects.

We feel that the national significance of the resources at Sainte Genevieve warrants special consideration. Since the 1960s Sainte Genevieve has been recognized by the Secretary of the Interior as a National Historic Landmark, a status which is awarded only to properties that possess exceptional significance, as illustrations of our national heritage, for the people of the United States as a whole.

Your feasiblity study includes a description of the Federal interest in preservation in Sainte Genevieve, prepared by the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation. Since that was written in 1978, research by a team of University of Missouri scholars has brought to light new information about

Sainte Genevieve. Among the important findings of the University of Missouri team has been that more Sainte Genevieve structures date from the eighteenth century than was known from previous surveys. The team has identified several vertical log structures that had been framed over, and has located examples of Norman truss roof framing. To date, the survey team has established that 35 buildings in Sainte Genevieve date from before 1803, the date of Sainte Genevieve's transfer to the United States by terms of the Louisiana Purchase. These findings indicate that Sainte Genevieve has the single largest ensemble of 18th-century French Colonial-style buildings in the United States.

Because of this, and because Sainte Genevieve illustrates the melding of French traditions from Canada and from the lower Mississippi Valley, we feel that the town is of unique importance among surviving French colonial communities in the United States. Many of the buildings in New Orleans that pre-dated the period of U. S. control were lost in two major fires. Kaskaskia has been washed away by changes in the course of the Mississippi. Nothing remains of the structures at Arkansas Post because of changes in the Arkansas River, and New Madrid was destroyed by earthquake. Thus Sainte Genevieve has a place of singular importance among all surviving French colonial communities within the confines of the United States.

Further, Sainte Genevieve retains a remarkable degree of historical integrity. Because St. Louis came to overshadow the town as a commercial center, the town has not experienced heavy commercial or industrial intrusions that would obliterate its traditions. Its population has remained relatively small, though the town flourished during the period of Spanish control, and major highways in the area have gone around, rather than through, the town. Thus, Sainte Genevieve's original settlement patterns can still be seen today. The town retains, to a remarkable degree, an intact town plan and the scale and texture of its 18th-century heritage. It stands today as a living historic community, a material witness of French Colonial architecture and culture.

We believe that the legacy of Sainte Genevieve's integrity and unparalleled importance would justify an exception to the Corps of Engineers' standard procedures for evaluating cost-benefit ratios in flood control projects. We hope that the Corps will take this opportunity to consider protecting, through environmentally sound flood control measures, the priceless historic resources of Sainte Genevieve. The incorporation of this statement in your final report would therefore be deeply appreciated. Thank you for the opportunity to offer this comment.

Sincerely,

Jerry Rogers
Associate Director
Cultural Resources

correct code

~~H34~~(424)

H3417 ← 1st line

3 spaces

Mr. Bernard K. Schram
Foundation for Restoration of
Ste. Genevieve, Inc.
P.O. Box 88
Ste. Genevieve, Missouri 63670

Dear Bernie:

Thank your for the information you provided on the current status of Ste. Genevieve, and a copy of the Corps of Engineers' latest study on flood control of the Mississippi River adjacent to Ste. Genevieve. As you requested, the National Park Service has prepared a ~~letter~~ statement concerning the national significance of Ste. Genevieve. ~~This letter was sent directly to the Corps of Engineers inorder to meet the Corps' May 14 deadline for receiving comments.~~ this is ~~signed by the Secretary of the Interior.~~ A copy of this statement I hope you will find this information meets your needs.

The status of national historic landmarks is monitored on an ongoing basis by the National Park Service Regional Offices. I have forwarded copies of the information on Ste. Genevieve which you sent to me to Ms. Katherine Cole, of our Rocky Mountain Regional Office. Further information on the status of Ste. Genevieve should be forwarded to her at the Division of Cultural Resources, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, National Park Service, 655 Parfet Street, P.O. Box 25287, Denver, Colorado.

1 SP

Sincerely,

4

ltr filed Connally 5-10-84 Travers 5/9/84

Ernest A. Connally

Chief Appeals Officer

2 sp

Enclosure

line

cc: MO-SHPO

bcc: 2001-RF

RMRO-Cole

Dr. Connally, 1100 L St., Rm 511

History Division, Feller

5/15/84

FNP: JTRAVERS:343-9585: JT disk 2, "Schram"

Bennie C. Keel
National Park Service
PO Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

8/27/85

Dear Bennie;

Per our phone conversation last week, here are the materials you'll need to comment on the flood control study for Ste. Genevieve. Attached to this letter are some salient issues for comment to the Chief of Engineers. Feel free to expand as you deem appropriate.

Also enclosed are a letter "To Interested Parties" which shows the address to write; proposed report of the Chief; findings of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors; and the report itself. My whereabouts are stapled above.

Do you suppose there is any chance of getting a letter signed by the Secretary of the Interior? As I've stated before, your Department seems to carry a lot of clout in the Chief's Office.

In any event, thanks for all your assistance, past and future

Yours Very Truly,

George Knight

Jerry
Rogers
File: NHL

OCT 2 1985

Advisory Council On Historic Preservation

The Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #809
Washington, DC 20004

SEP 25 1985

E. R. Heiberg III
Lieutenant General, USA
Chief of Engineers
Washington, DC 20314

REF: Flood Control for Ste. Genevieve, Missouri

Dear Gen. Heiberg:

We appreciate receiving copies of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), of the report of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, and of your proposed report to the Secretary of the Army on the referenced project. As you know, we have taken a strong interest in this project, and have commented several times on the desirability of providing flood protection to the historic resources in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri.

We are writing now to provide some additional observations on the latest reports, particularly that of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors. Overall, we are pleased to see the Board recommend that the outstanding architectural and historical values of Ste. Genevieve warrant protection even though economic measures do not show a quantifiable benefit. However, we are dismayed by the Board's finding, contained in paragraph 19, that participation by the Federal government is appropriate only if local interests provide 50 percent of the costs of the project, or $16,790,000. This proportion is markedly higher than that normally employed in flood control projects, which if applied here, would result in a local contribution of $2,400,000.

We believe that the Board's conclusion on cost sharing essentially contradicts its original finding that the project is worthwhile. In considering this project, the Corps had to include the unquantifiable heritage values of Ste. Genevieve in its customary economic assessment of the benefits of the project. After weighing these values, the Corps concluded that the project was beneficial to the public; the national heritage represented by Ste. Genevieve was valuable enough to tilt the otherwise poor benefit/cost ratio in favor of the project. But by now recommending that a difference cost sharing ratio be used, the Board is re-imposing a purely economic valuation on the project. It is as if the Board were saying that the public values to be served by protecting Ste. Genevieve, while real, are not worth an expenditure of Federal funds, presumably because they cannot be quantified in dollars and cents. If these values are present and are sufficient to make the project beneficial to the public, we believe the Corps has no rationale for a less than normal level of participation.

The Board supports its recommendation by citing as precedent the 50% cost sharing required for the historic preservation grants funded by the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). In taking this as precedent, the Board appears to be reasoning that because the project is largely justified by the presence of historic properties, the project is a preservation rather than a flood control project. To us it appears that this is comparing apples and oranges. The LWCF program and the Corps' flood control program are entirely different in goals, intentions, and scope as well as in cost sharing ratios. For example, LWCF grants usually act as an incentive for the rehabilitation of an individual property, which is in private ownership and from which the private owner as well as the public will benefit. The Corps flood control program is rarely intended to protect a single property or a single owner's property; instead it responds to a larger, community-wide need that communities have difficulty responding to alone. In setting both these programs up, it seems logical to assume that Congress was aware of their differences and accordingly provided for different funding ratios.

We recommend that the Corps carefully assess the impact of requiring a 50% match. Is Ste. Genevieve capable of raising $16 million even with the incentive of an equal Federal match? It may well be that Ste. Genevieve is unable do so, and thus such a requirement will effectively cancel the project. We suspect that this will be the case; the poor benefit/cost ratio of the project probably also indicates that Ste. Genevieve simply does not have the economic base to provide this amount of match. We hope the Corps will not overlook this aspect of the Board's finding.

We recommend that the project be forwarded to the Secretary and the Congress with the cost sharing formula traditionally used in flood control projects. At the least, we endorse your recommendation that financing arrangements be determined by the President and the Congress.

If we can be of any further assistance in this matter, please contact Michael Quinn at (202) 786-0505. We appreciate your consideration of these observations.

Sincerely,

Thomas F. King
Director, Office of Cultural
Resource Preservation

H3417(424)

OCT 4 1985

Memorandum

To: Associate Director, Cultural Resources

From: Acting Chief, Preservation Assistance Division (Signed) Gary L. Hume

Subject: NPS Comments on the Corps of Engineers' Proposed Flood Control Plan for Ste. Genevieve, Missouri

As requested, PAD has prepared comments on the latest report prepared by the Corps concerning the proposed flood control plan for the Ste. Genevieve National Historic Landmark. These comments were prepared in coordination with the environmental review staff of NPS and the Secretary. The comments in the attached memorandum will be incorporated into the Secretary's official response to the Secretary of the Army.

We agree with all of the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers except for paragraph 3 which recommends 50/50 Federal and non-Federal cost sharing. We recommend conventional flood control cost sharing.

Please call Jean Travers on 343-9585 if you have questions.

Attachment

bcc: 400-RF 001-RF
430-Keel
418-Feller
424-BASIC FILE RETAINED IN 424
FNP:JTRAVERS:tlr:10/02/85:343-9585 (JTravers' disk: 2 "Jerry")

NHL – Ste. Genevieve

H3417(424)

OCT 7 1985

Memorandum

To: Director, Office of Environmental Project Review

From: Associate Director, Planning and Development, National Park Service

Subject: Ste. Genevieve Flood Control ER-85/1127

This memorandum includes the comments of the Cultural Resources Programs concerning the proposed flood control measures for Ste. Genevieve, Missouri as outlined in the Department of the Army, Chief of Engineers' report, the report of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, and the feasibility report of the District Engineer distributed to Federal agencies for review and comment.

We are pleased that the Board concurs with the views and recommendations of the District Engineer which state that Corps of Engineer flood control improvements are justifiable on the basis of the long-term preservation of the Ste. Genevieve National Historic Landmark District. We recommend, however, that Congress authorize the use of traditional flood control cost sharing formulas, rather than the 50 percent Federal and 50 percent non-Federal cost sharing recommended by the Chief of Engineers in paragraph 3 of his report.

The reason given for this special cost sharing formula, as outlined in paragraph 19 of the Board's report, is that cost sharing for this project should be consistent with cost sharing for other Federal programs for historic preservation. The flood control program, as outlined in the District Engineer's Feasibility Report, bears no similarity to the scope or purpose of Federal historic preservation grant programs. The flood control program will benefit the entire community of Ste. Genevieve, not just its historic buildings. The total cost of this flood control plan is far in excess of the cost of the average 50 percent matching grant ($33,580,000 total first-cost of the flood control plan as compared to the average non-Federal grant match of $30,000). Sharing 50 pecent of the cost for this flood control project would be prohibitive for a town the size of Ste. Genevieve. Traditional flood control cost-sharing formulas developed by the Corps recognize the fiscal restraints of local communities in implementing these costly programs, we recommend this formula be considered by the Congress.

/s/ DAVID G. WRIGHT

bcc: RMRO-Cole
Dr. Connally, 1100 L St., Rm. 2113
430-Keel 418-Feller
400-RF 001-RF
424-BASIC FILE RETAINED IN 424

FNP:JTRAVERS:tlr:10/02/85:343-9585(JTravers' disk: 2 "Corps")

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

H34(190)

19 NOV 1986

Honorable Bill Emerson
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Emerson:

Thank you for your letter of August 5 to Secretary Hodel concerning the proposal for flood control measures that would protect Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. I apologize for the delay in this response.

We share your concern about the historic resources of Ste. Genevieve and also believe that, in recognition of the significance of those resources, the Corps of Engineers should apply standards different from the normal criteria for cost-benefit analyses in the case of the Ste. Genevieve flood control study. At several points in the process of the Departmental review of the study, we have expressed this opinion. Enclosed, for example, is a letter of May 18, 1984, for your information.

We have also enclosed a copy of the Department's recent response to Robert K. Dawson, Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works.

Please let us know if we may be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

[Sgn] P. Daniel Smith

Acting Assistant Secretary for Fish
and Wildlife and Parks

Enclosures

bcc: 6221-MIB-Secy's File Copy 6221-MIB-Secy's RF (2) ES w/tp
3147-MIB-FW Reg. Dir., RMR (2) Kendrick/Cole
Reg. Dir., MWR (2) Ketterson 400-RF (418-SAINTE GENEVIEVE (NHL)
001-RF 190-RF 001-Mott 424-J. Travers 190-Pearson)
FNP:LFeller:343-8167:CL-86-1286:ES-24703:dl-55:8/26/86:
Revised:FW:AFitzsimmons:dl-55:11/18/86:

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

H34(190)

19 NOV 1986

Honorable Herb C. Fallert
Missouri House of Representatives
Room 201-C
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

Dear Mr. Fallert:

Thank you for your letter of August 20 to Secretary Hodel concerning the proposal for flood control measures that would protect Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. I apologize for the delay in this response.

We share your concern about the historic resources of Ste. Genevieve and also believe that, in recognition of the significance of those resources, the Corps of Engineers should apply standards different from the normal criteria for cost-benefit analyses in the case of the Ste. Genevieve flood control study. At several points in the process of the Departmental review of the study, we have expressed this opinion.

For your information I have enclosed a copy of a letter of May 18, 1984, from the Department to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District and a copy of my letter to Robert K. Dawson, Assistant Secretary for Civil Works, Department of the Army.

I have provided the above information to Representative Bill Emerson. If I may be of further assistance please let me know.

Sincerely,

/Sgn/ P. Daniel Smith

Acting Assistant Secretary for Fish
and Wildlife and Parks

Enclosures

bcc: 6221-MIB-Secy's File Copy 6221-MIB-Secy's RF (2) ES w/tp
3147-MIB-FW Reg. Dir., RMR (2) Kendrick/Cole
Reg. Dir., MWR (2) Ketterson 400-RF (418-SAINTE GENEVIEVE (NHL)
001-RF 190-RF 001-Mott 424-J. Travers 190-Pearson)
FNP:(draft for Rep. Emerson used):LFeller/Pearson:343-8167:
CL-86-1374:ES-24969:dl-55:9/16/86:
Revised:FW:AFitzsimmons:dl-55:11/18/86:

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

19 NOV 1986

NOV 26 1986

Honorable Robert K. Dawson
Assistant Secretary for Civil Works
Department of the Army
The Pentagon, Room 2E570
Washington, DC 20310

Dear Mr. Dawson:

I have followed the progress of the Corps of Engineers Flood Control Study for Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, with great interest, since the Ste. Genevieve Historic District is a National Historic Landmark. I have been informed that, at present, the Chief of Engineers has concluded that the various alternatives in the feasibility study are not economically justifiable under the Corps' National Economic Development plan criteria, and that the Corps of Engineers should take no action in this matter. I ask that you reconsider that position.

I hope that you will give serious consideration to the recommendation of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors and the Division Engineer in this case. Both concluded that the unique qualities of Ste. Genevieve would justify an exception to the standard cost-benefit analysis techniques, in the interest of protecting the nationally significant historic resources of the community. We appreciate the fact that the Corps has in the past tried to arrive at a system for quantifying the historical values of Ste. Genevieve and has found this a difficult task. However, the failure to devise such a system should not preclude further consideration of Corps involvement in protecting the town from flooding. According to the feasibility study, the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors in 1980 found:

> that while projects of this nature may not be justified on the basis of traditional economic benefit-cost criteria, there are certain non-economic benefits associated with preservation or enhancement of resources that may fully justify some projects.

At Ste. Genevieve, you are considering a project that warrants exceptional measures. Since the 1960s, the Ste. Genevieve historic district has been recognized as a National Historic Landmark, a status which is awarded only to properties that possess exceptional significance, in illustrating our national heritage, for the people of the United States as a whole.

The feasibility study includes a description of the Federal interest in preservation at Ste. Genevieve prepared by the National Park Service Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation. In the years since that was written in 1978, a team of University of Missouri scholars has uncovered new information about Ste. Genevieve. Among the important findings of the team has been that more Ste. Genevieve structures date from the eighteenth century than was known from previous surveys. The team has identified several vertical log structures

that had been framed over, and has located examples of Norman truss roof framing. The survey team has established that 35 buildings in Ste. Genevieve date from before 1803. These findings indicate that Ste. Genevieve has the single largest ensemble of 18th-century French colonial-style buildings in the U. S.

Because of this, and because Ste. Genevieve illustrates the melding of French traditions from Canada and from the lower Mississippi Valley, we feel that the town is of unique importance among surviving French colonial communities in the U. S. Many of the buildings in New Orleans that predated the period of U. S. control were lost in two major fires. Kaskaskia has been washed away through changes in the course of the Mississippi. Nothing remains of the structures at Arkansas Post because of changes in the Arkansas River, and New Madrid was destroyed by earthquake. Ste. Genevieve is therefore of great significance among all surviving French colonial communities within the confines of the U. S.

Further, Ste. Genevieve retains a remarkable degree of historical integrity. Because St. Louis came to overshadow the town as a commercial center, the town has not experienced heavy commercial or industrial intrusions that would obliterate its traditions. Its population has remained relatively small, and major highways in the area have gone around, rather than through, the town. Thus, Ste. Genevieve's original settlement patterns can still be seen today. The town retains, to a remarkable degree, an intact town plan and the scale and texture of its 18th-century heritage. It stands today as a living historic community, testifying to the influence of French architecture and culture.

I believe that the legacy of Ste. Genevieve's historic structures fully merits an exception to the Corps of Engineers' standard procedures for evaluating cost-benefit ratios in flood control projects. I hope that you will take this opportunity to consider protecting, through environmentally sound measures, the priceless historic resources of Ste. Genevieve. They are a significant part of the heritage of all Americans.

Sincerely,

/Sgn/ P. Daniel Smith

Acting

Assistant Secretary for
Fish and Wildlife and Parks

bcc: Honorable Bill Emerson
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

cc: ES (8) FW (2) 190 Congressional Liaison Regional Director (RMRO)(1200)
Regional Director (MWRO)(6000) Greg Kendrick (RMRO)(1200)
Andy Ketterson (MWRO)(6000) Kate Cole (RMRO)(1200) Jean Travers (424)(6321)
Dr. Ernest Connally (424)(2113) 001 Reading File 400 Reading File
418 SAINTE GENEVIEVE (NHL)

LFeller:sd:08-21-86 FELLER DISC NO. 19, Item No. 20

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL OFFICE
12795 W. Alameda Parkway
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225-0287

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H34 (RMR-PR)

SEP 26 1990

Memorandum

To: Chief, Technical Preservation Services, Preservation Assistance Division, WASO-424

From: Chief, Branch of National Preservation Programs, Division of Cultural Resources, Rocky Mountain Region

Subject: National Historic Landmarks Condition Assessment Reports

Enclosed please find final copies of the report for the Delassus House Condition Assessment Report. A floppy disk containing the report is also enclosed.

Should you have any questions, please contact Robert Spude of this office at FTS 327-2875.

for Thomas G. Keehan

Robert L. Spude

Enclosure

RICHARD A. GEPHARDT
THIRD DISTRICT, MISSOURI
DEMOCRATIC LEADER

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1226 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515–2503
PHONE: (202) 225–2671
e-mail: gephardt@hr.house.gov

DISTRICT OFFICES:
11140 SOUTH TOWNE SQUARE
ROOM 201
ST. LOUIS, MO 63123
PHONE: (314) 894–3400

998 E. GANNON DR.
P.O. BOX 392
FESTUS, MO 63028
PHONE: (314) 937–6399

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515–2503

May 5, 1997

Ms. Carol Shull
Chief, National Historic Landmarks Survey
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127



Dear Ms. Shull:

I am writing with regard to the Old Louisiana Academy in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. As you may know, there is currently an effort to have the Old Academy declared a National Landmark.

The Academy is a large limestone structure built on the most prominent hill in the old colonial village of Ste. Genevieve. The Academy, constructed in 1808, was the first public school in the Louisiana Territory. The Academy's progressive charter called for the education of all children. This unprecedented example of free education for the poor and Indian population set a standard for the Public School System west of the Mississippi.

The Academy was willed to the Ste. Genevieve School District in 1940. Later, the State of Missouri accepted title to the dilapidated property with the intention of creating a museum. Unfortunately, the State could not secure necessary funding for the restoration.

Through the dedication and commitment of Mr. Tim Conley the school is undergoing a massive restoration and preservation project. A National Landmark designation will help to ensure that future generations will be able to fully appreciate the school's historic architecture and its invaluable contribution to our system of public education. I hope that you give the Old Louisiana Academy your full and fair consideration.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Gephardt

Richard A. Gephardt
House Democratic Leader

Shull 5-21-97

MAY 23 1997

H34(2280)

Honorable Richard A. Gephardt
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Gephardt:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning the Old Louisiana Academy in St. Genevieve, Missouri.

As you know, the St. Genevieve Historic District has been a National Historic Landmark since 1960. The documentation on the district needs to be updated to incorporate the results of additional research and the discovery of archival material both in St. Genevieve and at the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis and to account for changes that have occurred in the district since the time of designation. The Great Plains Systems Support Office of the National Park Service is planning to prepare up to date documentation on the district. When it is completed we can provide more authoritative information on the district and individual buildings in St. Genevieve. In the meantime, we recommend that Mr. Tim Conley consult Ms. Rachel Weekley of that office to discuss the academy building. She can be reached by telephone at (402) 221-3921. We also suggest that he contact historians Susan Flader and Osmund Overby at the University of Missouri, who have studied St. Genevieve. In addition, the Missouri State Historic Preservation Officer may be able to provide information. His address and telephone number are:

Mr. David A. Shorr
Director, Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
(314) 751-4732

We appreciate your interest in the National Historic Landmarks Program.

Sincerely,

/s/ Katherine Stevenson

Katherine H. Stevenson
Associate Director, Cultural Resource
Stewardship and Partnerships

cc: Mr. David A. Shorr (w/c incoming)
Director, Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

bcc: 6050 Rachel Weekley
0001 2200 Stevenson 2280 Shull/Pitts
2280 ST. GENEVIEVE HISTORIC DISTRICT (NHL)
2605 CCU

FNP:CShull/CPitts:mg:5/20/97:F:\NR-NHL\GEPHARDT

Author: Rachel Franklin Weekley at NP-MWRO
Date: 7/9/97 10:55 AM
Priority: Normal
CC: Carolyn Pitts at NP-WASO-NRHE
CC: Patty Henry at NP-WASO-NRHE
TO: Robie Lange at NP-WASO-NRHE
CC: Carol Shull at NP-WASO-NRHE
CC: Craig Kenkel
Subject: Re: Old Louisiana Academy Proposed NHL
---------- Message Contents ----------

Good Morning, Robie:

Thank you for apprising me of your involvement in Mr. Conley's efforts to obtain individual NHL designation for his Old Academy Building, I have attached your original message below for reference. I was contacted by Caroline Pitts and Carol Shull several weeks ago regarding Mr. Conley's request for assistance, and was not aware that you had already spoken with him. I understand that he had appealed to Rep. Dick Gephardt's office for assistance and the matter was deferred to the GPSO for response and assistance from us "in the field." Conley sent a packet of photocopied materials which document the rich history of this building and the establishment of this "first" educational facility west of the Mississippi. He provided a 1.5 page memo which outlines and briefly references original documents, and provided photocopies of those documents. He first sent them to the Missouri SHPO and they forwarded them to me, per my request. I was unaware that you also were involved in the preparation of this nomination and don't understand why he didn't send a copy to you.

I heartily agree that we need to make a preliminary assessment of this property's potential national significance before the nomination is drafted. Who determines, however, what "adequate recognition" is, in terms of its current NHL status as a contributing element within a larger district, or as on an individual basis ?? The Ste. Genevieve district lacks documented boundaries and suffers from loss of integrity because of the 1993 flood and subsequent demolition. In recent years, resources within the loosely-defined, 1970 Ste. Genevieve boundaries did not receive "adequate recognition" or adequate protection. Apparently, some resources were lost or denied funding assistance for rehabilitation because their owners could not prove definitively that their property lay within the Ste. Genevieve boundaries. While this bridges a separate issue, it pertains because Mr. Conley is trying to guarantee that his property will receive "adequate recognition" and protection through individual designation.

Before this process advances too far, I would like to determine what my role is in this specific nomination. I monitor 80 NHLs in 3 states, direct and review HABS/HAER mitigation documentation for those states, oversee surplus property transfers, and conduct historical research and write book-length studies for park units. My time, as is everyone's, is finite, but my workload continually expands. I was brought into this process by Carol Shull and Carolyn Pitts. Indeed, I did send Mr. Conley a copy of the draft bulletin on the NHL nomination process, as it was the only document I had to offer him. Carol Shull indicated that I held the responsibility of helping Mr. Conley prepare his nomination and I acted accordingly. Conley also received an electronic copy of the NHL nomination form, which Beth Boland

graciously sent to me. I obtained the NHL theme list from Bill Nelligan, a colleague in the GLSO, who had received it, earlier this year, from Patty Henry. Although you report that these were associated with an NHL publication nearly 40 years old, they are themes which have been documented and supported with individual nominations. While we did not know of their origin, it seems apparent that they are useful as a record of themes that have been documented in the past. In fact, we also reference the relatively ancient NHL theme studies which were completed in the mid-20th century. Ste. Genevieve was designated on the basis of one of these old theme studies and I understand that boundary revisions and new nominations must at least address the case for national significance which that theme study provides.

We in the Midwest were very pleased to receive an up-dated list of themes at the recent NHL workshop in Washington. The regions and field offices need this type of information and we need to be able to access it quickly. We are very grateful that the NHL program has broadened its scope and involvement by working to provide a preparatory bulletin, a functional and accessible database, and by applying the greatly improved 1990 thematic framework to new nominations and theme studies.

Thank you, Robie, for letting me know of your involvement in the potential nomination of the Old Academy Building. I, in turn, wish to better understand the nomination and review process, as administered by the Washington NHL program and my role in it.

Rachel.

_____ Reply Separator _____

Subject: Old Louisiana Academy Proposed NHL
Author: Robie Lange at NP-WASO-NRHE
Date: 7/8/97 1:36 PM

Rachel:

I see that Timothy Conley contacted you about possible NHL nomination for the Old Louisiana Academy. I don't know whether he mentioned it, but we had a long telephone conversation about this a few months back. At that time I encouraged him to draft and send me a paragraph or more that would support a claim for individual designation, national significance, and high integrity. He was to do this before undertaking a complete nomination. I think this is the better way to go in case we conclude that the property already has adequate recognition as a contributing resource within the larger NHL district. If you have received such information I would appreciate the opportunity to review it.

Your letter indicates that you sent him a copy of the draft NHL bulletin. Since that draft was sent out for internal review I ask that you not circulate it until it is approved for broader distribution. Your letter also stated that you provided Conley additional information on NHL themes and contexts. It took me a while to realize that you were referring to themes associated with an NHL publication nearly 40 years old. While such information is useful to review, the more contemporary 1987 version of the NHL thematic outline allows for a more current comparative evaluation. Once the kinks are ironed out of the new NHL database, and accurate data is entered into it, a truly

comparative list of related NHLs will be possible. Even still, we should remember that even an accurate list of NHLs associated with a particular NHL theme are not the only properties that should be compared to potential NHLs. Finally, the official NHL themes (which many find less useful for comparative evaluation purposes) is the 1990s revised version.

Please keep me updated.

Robie

[4] From: Robie Lange at NP-WASO-NRHE 7/8/97 11:25AM (2417 bytes: 39 ln)
To: Rachel Franklin Weekley at NP-MWRO
cc: Carolyn Pitts, Patty Henry
bcc: Robie Lange
Subject: Old Louisiana Academy Proposed NHL
Draft message
---------- Message Contents ----------

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Please keep me updated.

Robie

[6] From: Rachel Franklin Weekley at NP-MWRO 7/9/97 10:55AM (8456 bytes: 1 ln)
To: Robie Lange at NP-WASO-NRHE
cc: Carolyn Pitts at NP-WASO-NRHE, Patty Henry at NP-WASO-NRHE, Carol Shull at NP-WASO-NRHE, Craig Kenkel
Subject: Re: Old Louisiana Academy Proposed NHL
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Author: Robie Lange at NP-WASO-NRHE
Date: 7/8/97 1:36 PM

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Please keep me updated.

[10] From: Robie Lange at NP-WASO-NRHE 7/8/97 1:36PM (2431 bytes: 39 ln)
To: Rachel Franklin Weekley at NP-MWRO
cc: Carolyn Pitts, Patty Henry
Subject: Old Louisiana Academy Proposed NHL
---------- Message Contents ----------

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Please keep me updated.

Robie

[40] From: Carol Shull at NP-WASO-NRHE 7/17/97 7:20PM (608 bytes: 5 ln)
To: Rachel Franklin Weekley at NP-MWRO, Robie Lange
cc: Carolyn Pitts, Patty Henry, Craig Kenkel at NP-MWRO
Subject: Re[2]: Old Louisiana Academy Proposed NHL
---------- Message Contents ----------

I really appreciate you providing advice to Mr. Conley, Rachel. I hope you will be the main contact on this if you you can. do you think we should encourage Mr. conley to prepare an NHL nomination for individual designation of the property based on the information you have?

[10] From: Carol Shull 7/18/97 10:55AM (2307 bytes: 1 ln)
To: Robie Lange, Carolyn Pitts
Subject: Re: Old Louisiana Academy Proposed NHL
---------- Forwarded ----------
From: Rachel Franklin Weekley at NP-MWRO 7/18/97 8:28AM (2114 bytes: 1 ln)
To: Carol Shull at NP-WASO-NRHE
Subject: Re: Old Louisiana Academy Proposed NHL
---------- Message Contents ----------

Thanks for your response, Carol.

I do think that we should encourage him to pursue individual designation and I have provided some preliminary information to get him started. I'll be happy to help Mr. Conley with the preparation of the draft nomination, but of course, I need the assistance of the Washington staff, as well. Caroline Pitts is familiar with the properties in Ste. Genevieve and the personalities involved, so she kindly agreed to review the draft nomination. Since Carolyn primarily focuses on architecture, perhaps another professional in your office would review the history portion of the nomination -- Robie, perhaps, if he would like to stay involved in this project.

Even preliminary review is far in the future, however, because Mr. Conley is just getting started. I greatly appreciate your support in this project and the broader, more inclusive perspective which you have brought to the Washington NHL program.

Have a good weekend,

Rachel.

_____ Reply Separator _____
Subject: Re[2]: Old Louisiana Academy Proposed NHL
Author: Carol Shull at NP-WASO-NRHE
Date: 7/17/97 7:20 PM

I really appreciate you providing advice to Mr. Conley, Rachel. I hope you will be the main contact on this if you you can. do you think we should encourage Mr. conley to prepare an NHL nomination for individual designation of the property based on the information you have?

College of Arts and Science

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA

Department of Art History and Archaeology
109 Pickard Hall
Columbia, Missouri 65211
Telephone (573) 882-0176
Fax (573) 884-4039

July 21, 1997

Carolyn Pitts
Architectural Historian, History Division
National Park Service
18th and C Streets, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Carolyn:

It was nice to see you last Thursday, and to put a few more bits and pieces of the puzzle of the Ste. Genevieve National Historic Landmarks nomination in place. If I ever knew that the Bolduc House had Landmark status as a separate site, I had forgotten it. I noted from our conversation that the original Landmark nomination for the Ste. Genevieve district was approved October 9, 1960, and that the separate nomination for the Bolduc House was approved April 15, 1970. I also noted that the October 1960 group of approvals was just the second group of nominations to be considered, the very first group under the Landmarks program having been approved only a few months before that.

Enclosed are copies of the material Greg Kendrick sent Charles Peterson in 1993, which include the boundary description and map of the Ste. Genevieve district. A handwritten note on the nomination indicates that the boundary description was prepared by Ernest Connally in 1970. I'm glad to be able to add this missing detail to your files in Washington!

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Osmund Overby

copies: Susan Flader
Rachel Weekley

an equal opportunity institution

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL OFFICE
12795 W. ALAMEDA PARKWAY
P.O. BOX 25287
DENVER, COLORADO 80225-0287

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H32 (RMR-PR)

JUL [illegible] 1993

Charles E. Peterson, FAIA
Society Hill
332 Spruce St.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Dear Mr. Peterson:

Terry Norris has requested that we forward to you a copy of the official statement of significance and boundary for Sainte Genevieve National Historic Landmark. We understand that you will use the information in an upcoming testimony before Congress. Please give me a call, if you need additional information.

Sincerely,

Gregory D. Kendrick, Chief, History Branch
Division of National Preservation Programs

Dr. Ernest Connelly
boundary design
1970

Site Already Classified and Importantly Related to this Theme*

Ste. Genevieve Historic District, Missouri

Location: Ste. Genevieve County, on Merchant and Main Streets, and Old St. Marys Road, Ste. Genevieve.

Ownership: Various

Statement of Significance

Ste. Genevieve, with its eight existing 18th century dwellings, is the finest surviving architectural example of a French Colonial village in the United States.

History

The date of the first French settlements in the vicinity of Ste. Genevieve cannot be determined. The earliest known grants of land were made in 1752, when 27 inhabitants owned about three miles of Mississippi River frontage. The original site of settlement, probably in the period 1735-40, was in the river bottom on the west bank of the Mississippi about three miles below the present town. Floods, notably one in 1785, caused repeated damage, and the town was moved gradually between 1785 and 1796 to the present site on high ground. By the latter year, only a few huts of traders remained at the old site. In 1772 the town had about 70 houses, one church, and a population of 691. In 1795, at its new location, the inhabitants numbered 839. Ste. Genevieve-the principal seat of government in the region for many years after western Louisiana passed from French to Spanish control in 1762-thrived under Spanish administration, and by 1800 it had 180 houses and 1,163 inhabitants. In 1803, the Louisiana Territory passed to the United States and Ste. Genevieve then declined as St. Louis gradually grew in importance.

Condition

The eight surviving 18th century structures that illustrate the architecture of the French Colonial period are as follows:

---

* Site classified under Theme V, French Exploration and Settlement.

1. Bolduc House: Located at 133 South Main Street, this one-and-a-half story frame house was probably erected about 1785 by Louis Bolduc, prosperous lead miner, merchant, and planter. Constructed of poteaux-sur-sole (posts on the sill), with bousillage (clay and grass) wall filling, this restored house is one of the finest and least changed examples of French Colonial architecture in the United States. The house is open to visitors.

2. Jean Baptiste Valle House: Located at the northwest corner of Main and Market Streets, this one-and-a-half story frame dwelling was probably erected about 1785 by Jean Baptiste Valle, the last commandant of the Ste. Genevieve District. The basic construction is similar to that of the neighboring Bolduc House, but the Valle House underwent considerably more modification in the mid-19th century. The house is a private residence.

3. Vital St. Gemme de Beauvais House: Located at 20 South Main Street, this frame, clapboarded, one-story house was probably built about 1786. The oldest half of the dwelling is an example of poteaux-en-terre (posts in the earth) construction, and the remainder is built with posts on the sill, resting on a stone foundation. A massive stone chimney originally divided the interior into two equal parts. The present rear wing is modern and the original hipped roof and exterior have also been considerably altered. The house is not open to visitors.

4. Parfait Dufour House: Located on the south side of Merchant Street between Third and Fourth Streets, this one-story frame house was erected sometime between 1789 and 1800. The dwelling is of upright log construction and the exterior is covered with clapboard siding. The house is not open to visitors.

5. Guibourd-Valle House: Located on the northwest corner of Fourth and Merchant Streets, this one-and-a-half story frame house was probably built about 1800. The dwelling is of poteaux-sur-sole construction, and has front and rear galleries. The exterior is clapboarded.

The structure is of particular interest to architectural historians because the rear walls contained two pairs of nine-lighted casement windows, the only known original examples of French Colonial fenestration surviving in the upper Mississippi Valley. The original hipped roof has been considerably altered. The house is used as a private residence and is not open to visitors.

6. Janis-Ziegler House or The Green Tree Tavern: Located at 244 Old St. Marys Road, the structure was probably built sometime between 1800 and 1804. The one-story frame structure measures 75 by 45 feet and is a transitional building of poteaux-sur-sole construction that is combined with original Anglo American roof trusses. The building is open to visitors.

7. St. Gemme-Amoureaux House: Located on the west side of St. Marys Road, 1/3 mile south of South Gabouri Street, this one-and-a-half frame structure was built about 1785. Of poteaux-en-terre construction, it originally had a steep pitched hipped roof that was covered with thatch. The original roof was altered, and front and rear galleries, together with clapboard siding, were added in the early 19th century. The structure is open to visitors.

8. Baquette-Ribault House; Located on the west side of St. Marys Road, 1/2 mile south of South Gabouri Street, this one-and-a-half story frame farmhouse was built on this site about 1775. Of poteaux-en-terre construction, the dwelling originally had a hipped roof and galleries on all four sides. The end galleries have been removed and the roof remodeled. The house is not open to visitors.[1]

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[1] In addition to the above, there are also three more houses of poteaux-sur-sole construction in Ste. Genevieve. The three buildings, all greatly altered and not open to visitors, are as follows:

(1) Francois Valle II House, 167 South Gabouri Street, built about 1786;
(2) Gabriel Boyer House, 140 South Seventh Street, erected about 1800;
(3) LaLumendiere House, 801 South Gabouri Street, constructed in the early 1800's.

STE. GENEVIEVE HISTORIC DISTRICT
STE. GENEVIEVE COUNTY, MISSOURI

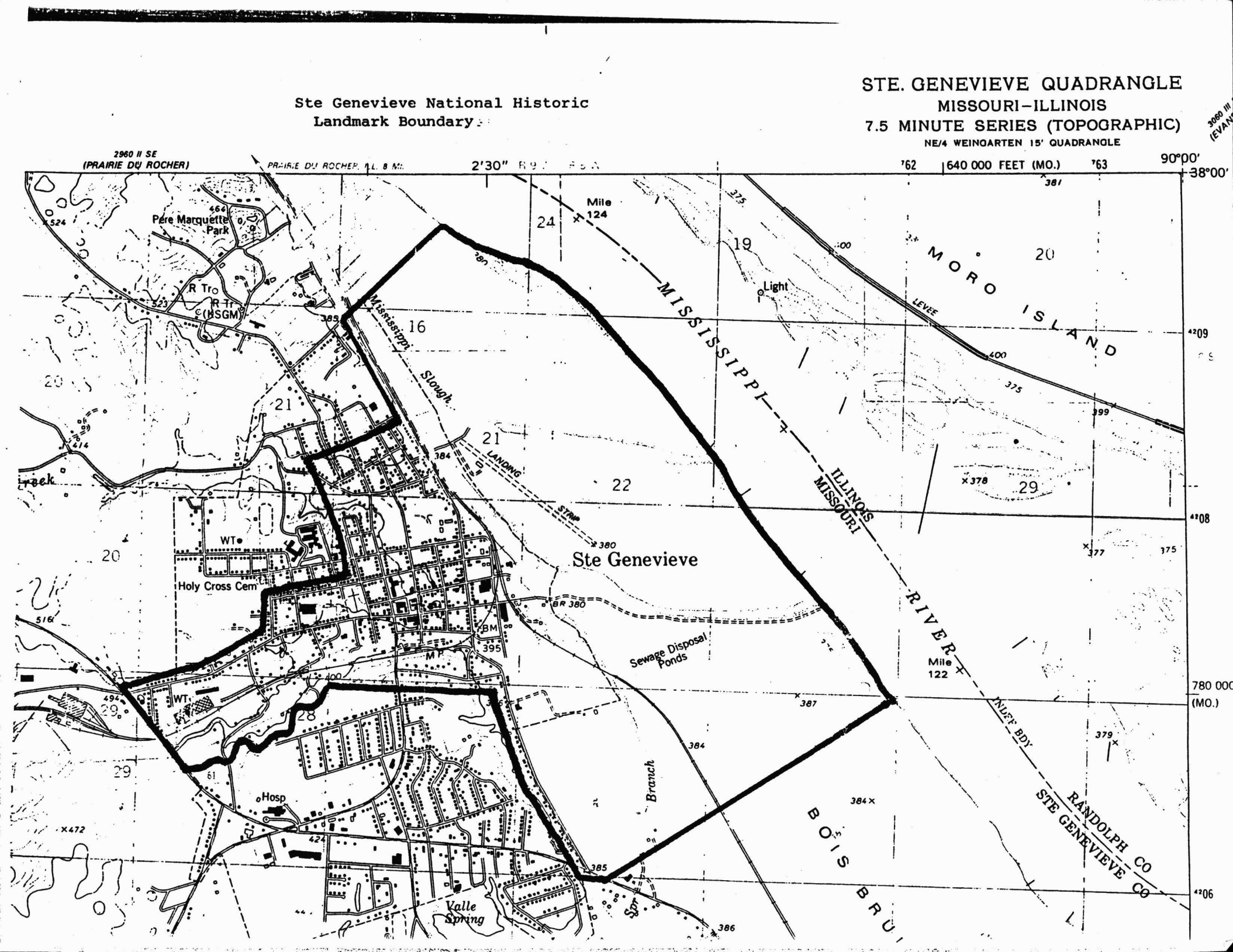
Boundaries of the Historic District:

The tract is delineated on a U. S. Geological Survey quadrangle map, "Weingarten, Missouri-Illinois," 15 minute series (topographic), 1907, scale 1:62,500, and can be described as follows: beginning at a point on the west bank of the Mississippi River; thence S 60° W to the extreme southeast corner of the property in the acute angle formed by the junction of St. Mary's Road and U. S. Highway 61 (Ste. Genevieve Drive), thence in a westerly direction along the south boundary of this property to its intersection with the back property line; thence in a northwesterly direction along the back lines of the properties fronting on St. Mary's Road and Seraphin Street as far as the east side of Fourth Street; thence due west to its intersection with the 420-foot elevation contour; thence in a west-southwesterly direction along the contour to the east side of the U. S. Highway 61 right-of-way; thence in a north-northwesterly direction along the edge of the right-of-way to the back line of the nearest property facing on the north side of Market Street; thence in an east-northeastly direction along the back lines of the properties facing on Market Street to the back line of the nearest property facing on the west side of Ninth Street; thence in a northerly direction along the back lines of the properties facing on Ninth Street to the back line (extended) of the nearest property facing on the north side of Jefferson Street;

thence in an easterly direction along the back lines of the properties facing on Jefferson Street to the back line of the nearest property facing on the west side of North Street; thence in a northerly direction along the back lines of the properties facing on North Street, and then along the extension of this line across North Gabouri Creek and the street paralleling the drainage to the back line (extended) of the nearest property facing on the south side of Wehner Street; thence in a east-northeasterly direction along the back lines of the properties facing on Wehner Street to the nearest property facing on the west side of Main Street; thence in a north-northwesterly direction along the back lines of the properties facing on Main Street to the south side of Riverview Drive; thence N 60° E to a point on the west bank of the Mississippi River; thence in a southeasterly direction to the point of beginning. The proposed boundaries, which encompass roughly 1400 acres, fall within a rectangle for which coordinates are given in latitude and longitude on the National Register Form 10-300 on file in the Branch of Historical Surveys, National Park Service, Washington, D. C.

Note by O. Overby, May 25, 1997:
There is no North Street in Ste. Gen.
Must mean Fourth Street? Unless
North is the street between Fifth &
Sixth connecting Jefferson & Washington – not
named on my maps – in that case, the old
Academy is in the district. As it seems on
the map G. Kendrick sent C. Peterson in 1993.

Ste Genevieve National Historic
Landmark Boundary



Ste Genevieve NHL.

[2] From: Rachel Franklin Weekley at NP-MWRO 10/16/97 3:43PM (1863 bytes: 1 ln)
To: Carolyn Pitts at NP-WASO-NRHE
Subject: Getty Fdtn, etc.
---------- Message Contents ----------

Hello Caroline --

I hate to tell you, but the Ste. Gen. contract fell through. I thought that a professional historian familiar with Ste. Gen could compile a nomination for $10,000. Instead, I got 2 proposals, with the situation where the professional historian linked up with others and formed firms -- so the 2 estimates were approx. $35,000 and $45,000. We didn't have the money at the end of FY97 and did not advertise the scope in the Commerce Business Daily, so could not exceed $25,000 anyway. It was extremely disappointing and frustrating for me --- why does this place resist documentation ??

Today I want to ask a favor of you. Could you provide some information about Getty Foundation grants, or provide a direct contact ?? The Christ Church Cathedral NHL in St. Louis desperately needs stone restoration -- primarily carving and installation of replacement stone. The site manager has found master carvers who can do the work, but the congregation cannot afford it. I believe the site manager said that the opening figure was around $20,000. So, I thought of the Getty folks and Bill Bolger's past successes.

Any info and additional suggestions would be most appreciated. Thanks very much,

Rachel.

Author: John Sandor at NP-WASO-HPS
Date: 2/3/00 10:34 AM
Normal

TO: Rachel Franklin-Weekley at NP-MWROCC: Patty Henry at NP-WASO-NRHECC: John Sprinkle at NP-WASO-NRHECC: Rebecca ShifferSubject: Ste. Genevieve, MO NHL---------- Message Contents

I just approved a Part 1 Certification Application for the Vital St. Gemme Beauvais House on South Main Street in the Ste. Genevieve Commercial District which I believe is the NHL district or at least part of it. A Part 2 is awaiting payment. I had earlier approved a Part 1 for 30 Merchant Street on the square in Ste. Genevieve. The Part 2 for it is also awaiting payment.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

Ste. Genevieve, Missouri

The old French river town of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, was founded in the period 1735-40.

The original town in the river bottom on the west bank of the Mississippi River was some three miles below the present village, and, suffering from floods, was largely abandoned by 1796. However, the present town has retained more of the authentic, picturesque flavor of the Creole missionary, fur trading, mining and military outpost culture and atmosphere than any other of the Illinois French Colonial towns, which have all been greatly altered by fire, flood, or modern development.

Notable among the remaining buildings in Ste. Genevieve are the Green Tree Tavern (1790), The Jean Baptiste Valle House (1785), and the Louis Balduc House (1785). The town is in private ownership. It is about 50 miles south of St. Louis, on Highway 61 and State Route 32.

* * * * * * * * * * *

NSHSB770

Form 10-817a
(Sept. 1967)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd), as, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd) . . . (French Colonial Architecture)

STATE	NAME(S) OF SITE
Missouri	Ste. Genevieve Historic District

8. References: Hugh Morrison, Early American Architecture (New York, 1952), 256,259; Dorothy J. Caldwell, ed., Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue (Columbia, Mo.,1963), 157-159; Gregory M. Franzwa, The Story of Old Ste. Genevieve (St. Louis, 1967); Charles E. Peterson, "Early Ste. Genevieve and Its Architecture" The Missouri Historical Review, Vol. XXXV. No.2 (January 1941), 207-232; Charles E. Peterson, "Notes Concerning Early French Houses at Ste. Genevieve, Missouri," (NPS Typescript, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, April, 1940), 3 pp and 6 photos); Rexford Newcomb, Architecture of the Old North-West Territory (Chicago, 1950), 23-24; Arnold Nicholson, American Houses in History (New York, 1965), 203-206; W. A. Dorrance, " The Survival of French in the Old District of Ste. Genevieve," University of Missouri Studies, Vol. X, No. 2 (1935). John F Drury, Historic Midwest Houses (Minneapolis, 1947), 81-83; Missouri, A Guide to the "Show Me" State (American Guide Series) (New York, 1941),269-281.

Charles E. Peterson, "French Houses of the Illinois County," Missouriana, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Aug.-Sept., 1938), 9-12; Charles E. Peterson, "Early French Landmarks Along the Mississippi," Antiques, LIII (April, 1948), 286-288.

Historic American Building Survey: Bolduc House (2 photos,1936)

Jean Baptiste Valle House (4 photos,1934)

Ziegler House (Greentree Tavern)(1 photo,1936)

Vital St. Gemme de Beauvais House (1 photo, 1936).

Dufour House (1 photo, 1936).

Guibord House (1 photo, 1936).

Dorothy and Richard Pratt, A Guide to Early American Homes - South (New York, 1956), 208-210.

Prepared by Charles W. Snell, 12/12/68.

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STATE	NAME(S) OF SITE
Missouri	Jean Baptiste Valle House

8. References: Hugh Morrison, Early American Architecture (New York, 1952), 256, 259; Dorothy J. Caldwell, ed., Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue (Columbia, Mo., 1963), 159; Gregory M. Franzwa, The Story of Old Ste. Genevieve (St. Louis, 1967), 108-113; Charles E. Peterson, "Early Ste. Genevieve and its Architecture," The Missouri Historical Review, Vol. XXXV, No. 2 (January, 1941), 226-228; Rexford Newcomb; Architecture of the Old North-West Territory (Chicago, 1950), 23-24; John Drury, Historic Midwest Houses (Minneapolis, 1947), 81-83; Missouri, A Guide to the "Show Me" State (American Guide Series) (New York, 1941), 278-279.

Dorothy and Richard Pratt, A Guide to Early American Homes-South (New York, 1956), 209-210; Charles E. Peterson, "French Houses of the Illinois Country," Missouriana, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Aug.-Sept., 1938), 9-12; Charles E. Peterson, "Early French Landmarks Along the Mississippi," Antiques, LIII (April, 1948), 286-288.

Historic American Building Survey: (4 photos, 1936).

Prepared by Charles W. Snell, 12/12/68.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Matching Grants-In-Aid for Historic Preservation

FACT SHEET

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 915) as amended authorizes matching grants-in-aid to the States and to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Matching grants are to assist historic survey and planning programs and acquisition and development projects. The term "project" means programs of States, local governments, and other public bodies, as well as private organizations and individuals, that are for the acquisition of title or interests in any district, site, building, structure, or object that is significant in American history, architecture, archeology and culture, or property used in connection therewith, and for its development in order to assure its preservation for the public benefit.

The National Park Service administers the program in each State through the cooperation of a State Liaison Officer appointed by the Governor (see current data below). The Liaison Officer nominates historic properties to the National Register, prepares the State Historic Preservation Plan, and submits grant applications. All applications for grant assistance are made through him.

Historic resources are eligible for assistance if they are on the National Register of Historic Places (see current data below) and accord with an approved State Historic Preservation Plan (see current data below). The National Park Service encourages private organizations and individuals, as well as public bodies, to participate in the program.

Every State submits an annual work program on April 1 of each year. All grant applications must be included in that program. We urge you to confer with your State Liaison Officer as far in advance of this deadline as possible.

The Budget of the United States for 1972 (pages 350-351 and page 599 in the appendix) requests $5,980,000 for the grants program for fiscal 1972, the amount appropriated in fiscal 1971. In fiscal 1971 the Secretary of the Interior apportioned $2.1 million to 41 States for survey and planning, $1 million to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and $2.3 million to 40 States for acquisition and development projects. Your State Liaison Officer works under a stringent funding limitation which falls short of the need. This should be understood by anyone seeking Federal matching assistance.

Current Data

1. Ste. Genevieve → see folly
   a. Was registered on _____.
   b. Was nominated on _____ and is under review.
   c. Has not been proposed.
2. MISSOURI'S
   a. Was approved on Feb 14 1971.
   b. Is expected to be approved shortly.
   c. Has not been submitted.
3. MISSOURI'S State Liaison Officer is
   Carl Scollard

Report of A Visit to
National Historic Landmark,
Ste.Genevieve, Missouri
January 24, 1968

I arrived in Ste. Genevieve, as a representative of the Department of the Interior, on January 24, 1968 at 10:00 a.m. I first went to the City Hall where I contacted Mrs. John Basler, secretary of the Ste. Genevieve Restoration Foundation. Later, I also met briefly with Dr. G. O. Lanning, a local dentist, who is the foundation's president.

Of the 52 historic buildings listed in the Jr. Chamber of Commerce's tour booklet (nearly all of which are privately owned) a total of eight are open to the public, and of these only four are open in the winter. Two of the four are active churches, one is used as a bar and restaurant, and one is a house. I was taken through the Catholic Church, a large, impressive structure built in 1880 over the foundations of two earlier churches. We ate lunch in the "Old Brick House Restaurant" which was constructed about 1800, and which probably first served as a combination dwelling and place of business. It later housed the first district court. I viewed many of the historic homes from the outside but was able to see the interior of only two. The only dwelling open to the public in winter was the St. Gemme-Amoureux House, built sometime in the late 1700's. The owners have stocked the house with a large number of antique items including a doll collection. One of the typically French galleries has been enclosed and is presently used as a sales area. There is another souvenir shop attached to the house along one side. The public is charged a small entry fee. The Bolduc house is by far the most impressive historic structure in the city. It was erected about 1785 and restored in 1956-57 by the Colonial Dames of America who keep the house open to tourists from April 1 to October 31. I was able to view the interior through the efforts of Mrs. Basler. The rooms contain reproductions of furniture representing the dwelling's earliest period. The public is charged a small fee.

Nearly all of the unrestored structures I saw seemed to be in fairly good condition. I was told that restoration will consist largely in removing later additions. In several cases ancient log cabins have been found completely hidden inside of relatively modern structures.

Ste. Genevieve, with its more than 50 historic structures and sites, has the potential of becoming one of the greatest tourist attractions in the Nation. Mrs. Basler indicated that efforts in this direction have been hampered in the past by lack of money, lack of interest on the part of many of the owners of historic homes, and a lack of organized effort. Recent progress has been made, however. In 1965 the Federal Government declared Ste. Genevieve a depressed area

and through the Economic Development Administration made a grant to the city of $30,000, resulting in an elaborate master plan which will guide future development. Last year the Ste. Genevieve Restoration Foundation, whose officers were my gracious hosts, was established to oversee this development.

There is a small museum in the center of town, operated by the Chamber of Commerce, which serves as a visitor center. The Historical Landmark plaque is on the front wall of the building. The museum is open all year but is closed every Wednesday. Unfortunately this happened to be the day I arrived.

The officers of the Restoration Foundation seemed quite aware of the town's problems and possibilities. It did not seem appropriate for me to make any suggestions. I left for St. Louis at 3:00 p.m.

Donald F. Dosch
Chief Historian



St. Gemme--Amoureaux House, St. Genevieve, Missouri NPS photo 1967

1957

St Genmc —— Amoureaux House, Ste. Genevieve, Missouri

St Marys Rd, 1/3 M/C South of South Gabouri Creek

1785 1967

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK



Jean Baptiste Valle House, St. Genevieve, Missouri NPS photo 1967

Private home half a block east of Louis Balduc House,
Ste. Genevieve, Missouri

1957

Jean Baptiste Valle House
N.W. Corner of Main and Market
Streets

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK



Green Tree Tavern (1790), Janis-Zieglor House, St. Genevieve, Mo. NPS photo 1967

Green Tree Tavern (1790), Ste. Genevieve, Missouri

(Janis-Ziegler Home)
244 Old St Marys Road

1967

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Site Already Classified and Importantly Related to this Theme*

Ste. Genevieve Historic District, Missouri

Location: Ste. Genevieve County, on Merchant and Main Streets, and Old St. Marys Road, Ste. Genevieve.

Ownership: Various

Statement of Significance

Ste. Genevieve, with its eight existing 18th century dwellings, is the finest surviving architectural example of a French Colonial village in the United States.

History

The date of the first French settlements in the vicinity of Ste. Genevieve cannot be determined. The earliest known grants of land were made in 1752, when 27 inhabitants owned about three miles of Mississippi River frontage. The original site of settlement, probably in the period 1735-40, was in the river bottom on the west bank of the Mississippi about three miles below the present town. Floods, notably one in 1785, caused repeated damage, and the town was moved gradually between 1785 and 1796 to the present site on high ground. By the latter year, only a few huts of traders remained at the old site. In 1772 the town had about 70 houses, one church, and a population of 691. In 1795, at its new location, the inhabitants numbered 839. Ste. Genevieve-the principal seat of government in the region for many years after western Louisiana passed from French to Spanish control in 1762-thrived under Spanish administration, and by 1800 it had 180 houses and 1,163 inhabitants. In 1803, the Louisiana Territory passed to the United States and Ste. Genevieve then declined as St. Louis gradually grew in importance.

Condition

The eight surviving 18th century structures that illustrate the architecture of the French Colonial period are as follows:

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* Site classified under Theme V, French Exploration and Settlement.

1. Bolduc House: Located at 123 South Main Street, this one-and-a-half story frame house was probably erected about 1785 by Louis Bolduc, properous lead miner, merchant, and planter. Constructed of poteaux-sur-sole (posts on the sill), with bouzillage (clay and grass) wall filling, this restored house is one of the finest and least changed examples of French Colonial architecture in the United States. The house is open to visitors.

2. Jean Baptiste Valle House: Located at the northwest corner of Main and Market Streets, this one-and-a-half story frame dwelling was probably erected about 1785 by Jean Baptiste Valle, the last commandant of the Ste. Genevieve District. The basic construction is similar to that of the neighboring Bolduc House, but the Valle House underwent considerably more modification in the mid-19th century. The house is a private residence.

3. Vital St. Gemme de Beauvais House: Located at 20 South Main Street, this frame, clapboarded, one-story house was probably built about 1786. The oldest half of the dwelling is an example of poteaux-en-terre (posts in the earth) construction, and the remainder is built with posts on the sill, resting on a stone foundation. A massive stone chimney originally divided the interior into two equal parts. The present rear wing is modern and the original hipped roof and exterior have also been considerably altered. The house is not open to visitors.

4. Parfait Dufour House: Located on the south side of Merchant Street between Third and Fourth Streets, this one-story frame house was erected sometime between 1789 and 1800. The dwelling is of upright log construction and the exterior is covered with clapboard siding. The house is not open to visitors.

5. Guibourd-Valle House: Located on the northwest corner of Fourth and Merchant Streets, this one-and-a-half story frame house was probably built about 1800. The dwelling is of poteaux-sur-sole construction, and has front and rear galleries. The exterior is clapboarded.

The structure is of particular interest to architectural historians because the rear walls contained two pairs of nine-lighted casement windows, the only known original examples of French Colonial fenestration surviving in the upper Mississippi Valley. The original hipped roof has been considerably altered. The house is used as a private residence and is not open to visitors.

6. Janis-Ziegler House or The Green Tree Tavern: Located at 244 Old St. Marys Road, the structure was probably built sometime between 1800 and 1804. The one-story frame structure measures 75 by 45 feet and is a transitional building of poteaux-sur-sole construction that is combined with original Anglo American roof trusses. The building is open to visitors.

7. St. Gemme-Amoureaux House: Located on the west side of St. Marys Road, 1/3 mile south of South Gabouri Street, this one-and-a-half frame structure was built about 1785. Of poteaux-en-terre construction, it originally had a steep pitched hipped roof that was covered with thatch. The original roof was altered, and front and rear galleries, together with clapboard siding, were added in the early 19th century. The structure is open to visitors.

8. Bequette-Ribault House; Located on the west side of St. Marys Road, 1/2 mile south of South Gabouri Street, this one-and-a-half story frame farmhouse was built on this site about 1775. Of poteaux-en-terre construction, the dwelling originally had a hipped roof and galleries on all four sides. The end galleries have been removed and the roof remodeled. The house is not open to visitors.[1]

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[1] In addition to the above, there are also three more houses of poteaux-sur-sole construction in Ste. Genevieve. The three buildings, all greatly altered and not open to visitors, are as follows:

(1) Francois Valle II House, 167 South Gabouri Street, built about 1786;
(2) Gabriel Boyer House, 140 South Seventh Street, erected about 1800;
(3) LaLumendiere House, 801 South Gabouri Street, constructed in the early 1800's.

STE. GENEVIEVE HISTORIC DISTRICT, MISSOURI:

Consists of:

1. Bolduc House
2. Jean Baptiste Valle House
3. Vital St. Gemme de Beauvais House
4. Parfait Dufour House
5. Guibourd-Valle House
6. Janis-Ziegler House or The Green Tree Tavern
7. St. Gemme-Amoureaux House
8. Bequette-Ribault House

Francois Valle II House
Gabriel Boyer House
LaLumendiere House

REGISTERED NATIONAL
HISTORIC LANDMARKS

STE. GENEVIEVE HISTORIC DISTRICT
STE. GENEVIEVE COUNTY, MISSOURI

Boundaries of the Historic District:

The tract is delineated on a U. S. Geological Survey quadrangle map, "Weingarten, Missouri-Illinois," 15 minute series (topographic), 1907, scale 1:62,500, and can be described as follows: beginning at a point on the west bank of the Mississippi River; thence S 60° W to the extreme southeast corner of the property in the acute angle formed by the junction of St. Mary's Road and U. S. Highway 61 (Ste. Genevieve Drive), thence in a westerly direction along the south boundary of this property to its intersection with the back property line; thence in a northwesterly direction along the back lines of the properties fronting on St. Mary's Road and Seraphin Street as far as the east side of Fourth Street; thence due west to its intersection with the 420-foot elevation contour; thence in a west-southwesterly direction along the contour to the east side of the U. S. Highway 61 right-of-way; thence in a north-northwesterly direction along the edge of the right-of-way to the back line of the nearest property facing on the north side of Market Street; thence in an east-northeastly direction along the back lines of the properties facing on Market Street to the back line of the nearest property facing on the west side of Ninth Street; thence in a northerly direction along the back lines of the properties facing on Ninth Street to the back line (extended) of the nearest property facing on the north side of Jefferson Street;

thence in an easterly direction along the back lines of the properties facing on Jefferson Street to the back line of the nearest property facing on the west side of North Street; thence in a northerly direction along the back lines of the properties facing on North Street, and then along the extension of this line across North Gabouri Creek and the street paralleling the drainage to the back line (extended) of the nearest property facing on the south side of Wehner Street; thence in a east-northeasterly direction along the back lines of the properties facing on Wehner Street to the nearest property facing on the west side of Main Street; thence in a north-northwesterly direction along the back lines of the properties facing on Main Street to the south side of Riverview Drive; thence N 60° E to a point on the west bank of the Mississippi River; thence in a southeasterly direction to the point of beginning. The proposed boundaries, which encompass roughly 1400 acres, fall within a rectangle for which coordinates are given in latitude and longitude on the National Register Form 10-300 on file in the Branch of Historical Surveys, National Park Service, Washington, D. C.

MWR Form 61
(4/77)

LANDMARK VISIT REPORT

I. GENERAL BACKGROUND

1. Name of Site: Ste. Genevieve Historic District

2. Type of Landmark: Historic x Natural ___ Environmental ___ Education ___

3. Name of Visitor: Arthur L. Sullivan

4. Title: Superintendent

5. Organization: Ozark National Scenic Riverways

6. Name and title of person contacted: Mrs. Lucille Basler

7. Name and title of person responsible for the management of the site: Foundation for Restoration of Ste. Genevieve, Inc.

8. Owner - telephone and address: The District includes 80-plus structures. Some are public buildings, but most are privately owned.

9. Briefly state why site was declared a landmark: One of the oldest surviving French settlements in Missouri and the Trans-Mississippi West. It is probably one of the few places in the Upper Mississippi Valley where any buildings of the pre-American period have survived.

II. OWNERSHIP

1. What is the attitude toward continued participation in the landmark program? Wish to continue X. Does not wish to continue ___. Is not participating ___.

2. Have any changes in land ownership taken place since designation? Yes ___ No ___. If yes, if possible, list new owners and addresses.

Possibly. With so many individual owners involved, it is not possible to determine without extensive research.

3. If ownership changes have taken place might these changes nullify "registered" status or allow a change from "eligible" to "registered" status? Yes ___ No X. If yes, please explain:

4. Does the present owner wish to change from "eligible" status to "registered" status? Yes ___ No ___. N/A

III. CONDITION AND MAINTENANCE OF SITE

1. Condition includes any structures(s), grounds, furnishings, etc. that are a part of the landmark. Please check applicable box(s). (Cross out "no" as needed)

a. /X/ Condition of the site is excellent, signs of regular maintenance.

b. / / Condition of the site is good, regular maintenance performed.

c. / / Condition of the site shows decline, no regular maintenance performed.

d. / / Condition of the site shows serious deterioration, no regular maintenance performed.

/e./ / / Condition of the site threatens integrity of the landmark.

f. / / _____ shows signs of deterioration but the rest of the site is in good condition, no regular maintenance performed.

g. / / Other

2. If c, d, e, f, or g has been checked, please explain.

3. Measures that are being taken or planned to improve condition of site:

Many private owners of historic homes are undertaking restoration at their own expense. All historic buildings have signs indicating historic name of structure and construction date.

IV. SITE INTEGRITY

1. Has there been any destruction or alteration of all or part of the landmark? Yes X No ___. If yes, please explain:

1973 flood destroyed two historic structures.

2. Have there been circumstances or events on the lands adjacent to the landmark that have resulted in serious impairment, diminishment, or destruction of landmark resources, character, and/or significance? Yes ___ No X. If yes, please explain.

3. Has there been an introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property and its setting? Yes ___ No X. If yes, please explain.

/4./ Have any other threats to the integrity of the site taken place? Yes ___ No X. If yes, please explain.

/5./ Are there any threats likely to occur in the future? Yes X No ___. If yes, please explain: Ste. Genevieve is subject to flooding from the Mississippi River. Two historic structures were destroyed in a 1973 flood. Other buildings may be lost in future floods. The U.S. Corps of Engineers is working on flood control plans to protect Ste. Genevieve, but it could be years before any protective devices are actually constructed.

/6./ Is there urgency regarding any of the threats? Yes X No ___. If yes, please explain: Flood is unpredictable, but inevitable.

7. Do any financial problems exist in maintaining the landmark? Yes ___ No X. If yes, please describe.

8. Are there any special problems, or special problems that we can assist in solving? Yes ___ No X. If yes, please explain.

V. ACCEPTABILITY OF USE

1. How is the landmark used:

Residential property	/ /	Mixed use	/X/
Commercial property	/ /	Private property	/ /
Public property	/ /		

2. Is present use of the site acceptable to maintenance of the landmark's integrity? Yes X No ___. If no, please describe unacceptable uses.

3. Is the landmark interpreted to the public via brochures, signing or other means? Yes X No ___. If yes, describe the nature and accuracy of the interpretation.

Six historic homes are open to public visitation.

4. If a registered landmark, is the bronze plaque displayed? Yes X No ___. If no, explain.

Front entrance to local museum.

5. Where is the landmark certificate located? City Hall.

RECOMMENDATIONS

/1./ On the basis of this report is landmark designation recommended to continue for this site? Yes X No ___. If no, explain citing specific examples from this report and any other sources.

/2./ What follow-up action do you suggest for the MWRO and/or others?

Encourage U.S. Corps of Engineers to implement flood protection program.

/3./ Is a special team needed to assess threats, problems, or special items? If so, what type of expertise is needed, approximately how long, and when will they be needed?

No.

4. Is there any new information, corrections, or comments on the significance of the area as described in the original report or brief? Yes ___ No X

5. Did you offer any suggestions to the owner/administrator? Yes ___ No X. If so, please note.

6. Did you give the owner/administrator the tax and grants-in-aid handouts? Yes X No ___.

7. Did you contact local/state agencies to ascertain threats? Yes X No ___.

8. Did you attach to this report dated, captioned photographs of threats, site condition, site use, display of plaque, and other conditions? Yes X No ___.

9. General Comments:

The City of Ste. Genevieve passed a zoning ordinance in January, 1969. There are some who feel the ordinance lacks teeth and are attempting to pass a stronger ordinance.

Signature of Visitor

Date: 08-08-77



Amoureaux House; built prior to 1800.



Green Tree Tavern; built 1790.



Green Tree Tavern.



Jacques Guilbourd House; built c. 1775.



City Hall, Town Museum and
Catholic Church



Old Brick House; built c. 1790
First brick house built west of Mississippi River.



Beauvais House; built 1770.

Ste Genevieve Herald
March 27, 1985

PD-R & MA

Ste. Genevieve Her

Ste. Genevieve, Missouri 63670



These early signs of
ent last week. The
e is in a front yard on
the daffodils are in
taff Photos by Ralph



Corps' Board Approves Flood Control Plan Here

Citing the historical significance of Ste. Genevieve, the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors has favorably recommended the construction of the Corps of Engineers' flood control plan.

In its unanimous recommendation, the six-member board called for federal implementation of the project at a total first cost of $33,580,000.

The community will have a share in the amount in accordance with cost-sharing and financing arrangements satisfactory to the President and Congress.

The flood control plan was presented to the board in Washington two weeks ago by Brig. Gen. Thomas Sands, division engineer at Vicksburg, Miss. Gen. Sands ruled earlier that the flood control plan for Ste. Genevieve be implemented in the interests of national historic preservation.

Initial word of the board's action came in a telephone call early last week from Congressman Bill Emerson to Chamber of Commerce President Ralph Morris.

Emerson, along with state and national leaders, joined local officials last year in an extensive campaign to get the Corps of Engineers to make an exception to its cost-benefit guidelines because of Ste. Genevieve's unique historical value.

That effort paid off last October when Gen. Sands sided with the opinions of national preservationists and determined that the "historic value of this unique community warrants an exception to Corps policy."

Gen. Sands apparently was persuasive in his presentation to the board, because the board sided with his position.

Actually, the Corps of Engineers in St. Louis played an important role in the outcome. The Corps' St. Louis District Office hosted Corps of Engineers officials from Vicksburg and Washington on a tour of Ste. Genevieve. The District Office brought Gen. Sands to Ste. Genevieve during the height of the recent flood-fighting effort.

Congressman Emerson called the board's decision "truly an encouraging step." He said the decision is particularly significant because, by normal standards, the construction cannot be justified on the basis of tangible economic benefits.

Emerson added that the decision is "only one more step in the long process of making the flood control project a reality."

The flood control plan now goes to the office of the Chief of Engineers, who will also seek public comments. From there, it will go to the office of the Secretary of the Army and then to Congress.

Emerson said the fight must center on gaining Congressional approval for funding. He pledged his commitment to work to achieve the goal.

Locally, city and civil officials plan to develop a new strategy. City Administrator Phil Vawter said this stategy might include preliminary work to secure the rights-of-way needed for the levee and pumping stations.

But one thing is for sure. Getting past the board was a major hurdle the project faced – and overcame.

Trustees, Directors, Aldermen:
They're Up To Voters To Decide

News Release 15 Mar 85
BERH

--Ste. Genevieve, Missouri

The Board considered the feasibility report and recommendations of the St. Louis District Engineer and the Lower Mississippi Valley Division Engineer for flood control in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. The Board believed that the improvements are needed and justified on the basis of both economic savings and historic preservation and that they are environmentally acceptable. The plan calls for construction of levees and a pumping plant to protect the City of Ste. Genevieve from flooding of the Mississippi River and Gabouri Creeks.

The Board carefully considered the National and regional historical significance of Ste. Genevieve. The City was established by French colonists in the 18th Century, and one fourth of all North America's French colonial buildings, as well as examples of German and Victorian architecture, are located in the area. Ste. Genevieve provides a continuity of history, immigration, and development in mid-America all in one location. A large portion of the city has been designated a National Landmark District by the Department of Interior, and it has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places since the register was established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Substantial funds have been invested in preservation and restoration by Federal, State, and local agencies, and private interests. Serious flooding of Ste. Genevieve from the Mississippi River and North and South Gabouri Creeks has resulted in significant deterioration of private homes and historic structures. Implementation of the proposed project would protect those structures from further damage and deterioration from flooding.

The Board noted that the proposed plan was not economically justified on the basis of tangible flood control benefits alone. However, the Board believed that preservation of the historic structures in Ste. Genevieve is of sufficient national importance to waive the requirements of strict economic justification, and recommended Federal implementation of the flood control project. Because of the unique and historic character of the area to be protected, the Board found that special local cost sharing may be an appropriate consideration for the Administration and the Congress. The Board recommended the project for Federal implementation at a total first cost of $33,580,000 to be shared in accordance with cost-sharing and financing arrangements satisfactory to the President and the Congress.

Notes from a conversation with Mr. Andrew Maser, Urban Planner, COE, St. Louis, Missouri.

The Corps of Engineers has been funding a study of alternative protection against flooding from both the Mississippi River and two creeks that bisect the town, since a flood in 1973 inundated one-third of the town and caused over $1 million in damages.

The study consists of two stages, a preliminary and secondary stage, consisting of four part analyses: a profile of problems; formulation of alternatives; impact assessments; and, cost evaluation. The basic problem, considered in terms of the productivity of the area and what the people want, is to protect this small town from future damage caused by flooding. Alternatives and impact assessments are considered in terms of land use, economic potential, historical character and population. The impact assessment includes the cost/benefit analysis. Historical value of property, a 'tangible' benefit, is evaluated in three ways: inundation reduction, a comparison of flood prevented damages to structures in the future with damages currently sustained by the flooding, based on damages caused by the flood of 1973, the worst in 200 years; locational benefits, an evaluation of the potential for businesses to be located in the flood plain; ~~ie, tourist facilities, museums~~; and, intensification, an evaluation of the potential for the redevelopment of resources already available; ~~ie, historic structures.~~ Cost evaluation consists of trade-off analysis of the final alternatives.

The study is still in the preliminary stage, the purpose of which is to

qualify available alternatives. [Three alternatives have been considered so far. Two have been rejected. The Standard Flood Protection calls for a levy 9' higher than the level reached by the waters of 1973. This was rejected as too costly not only because of necessary relocation of homes but because there was not enough land available to accommodate necessary levees, control gates, pumping stations and gravity drains. Reservoirs and sleeve levees were also rejected because of the costly relocation of structures involved as well as the visible barrier they would impose on the town.] The Long River Front levy plan is currently considered to be the most feasible. Mr. Maser would say only that this plan would not interfere with the aesthetic character of the town. He will send us a copy of the plan, along with a map delineating the boundaries of the town and a syllabus of criteria which Corps engineers are using to evaluate historic properties.

Conservatively, the preliminary stage will last one more year, depending in part on a impact assessment study to be done by Ms. Mary Means of the National Trust for Historic Preservation in Chicago. [The study will evaluate such aspects of the impact assessment as costs of restoration and impact on real estate values; value of property owned by descendents of original inhabitants; and, potential of the area for tourism or other recreational activities.] The request for this report has not been formally acknowledged. Ms. Means is waiting to hire an historical consultant. According to Mr. Roy Mathieson, who works with Mr. Maser, the Corps expects to contract with the Trust within a week for a study which will take 6-8 months to complete, a copy of which they will send to us for our review. This is the information

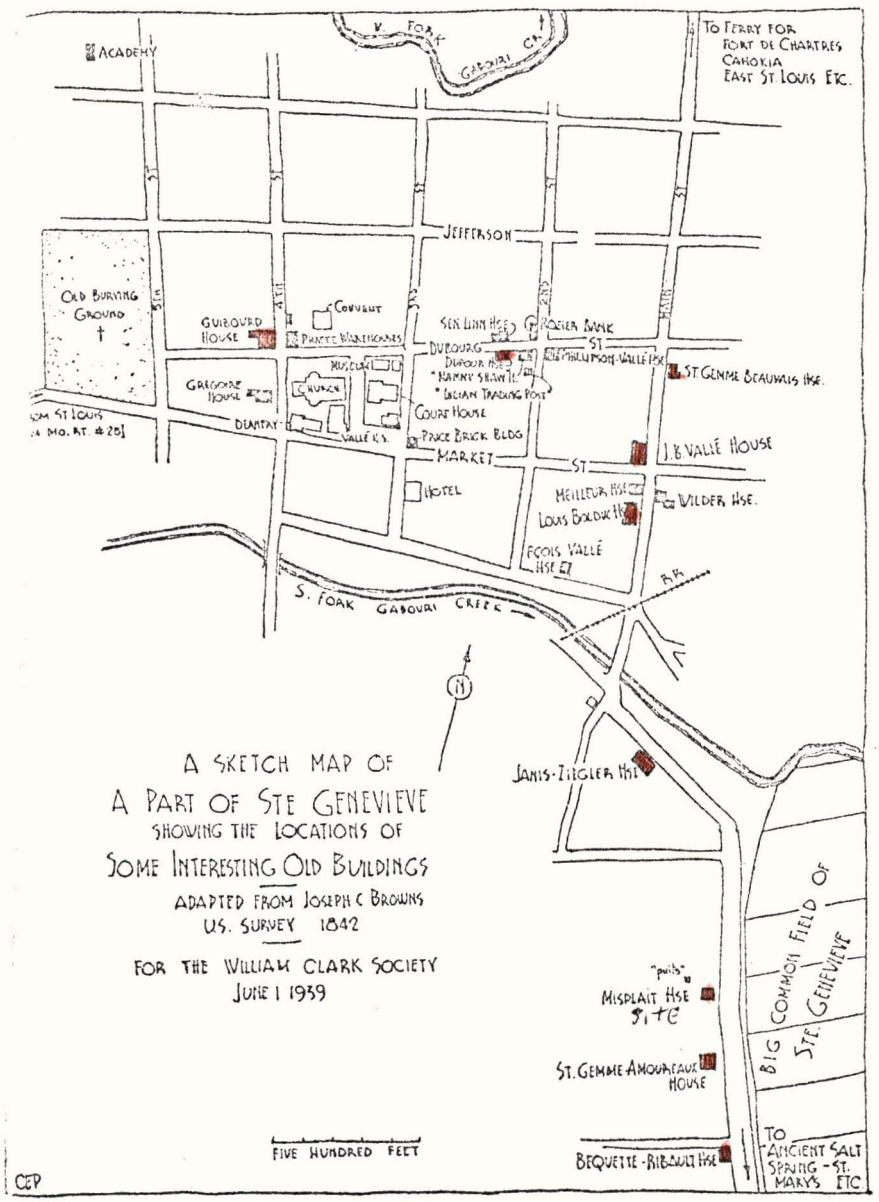
to which Dr. Connally referred in his memorandum of June 10, 1976.

*Ms. Means amended these predictions, saying that she is suspicious of the Corps, wants to discuss certain philosophical issues and does not plan to negociate with the Corps until September.

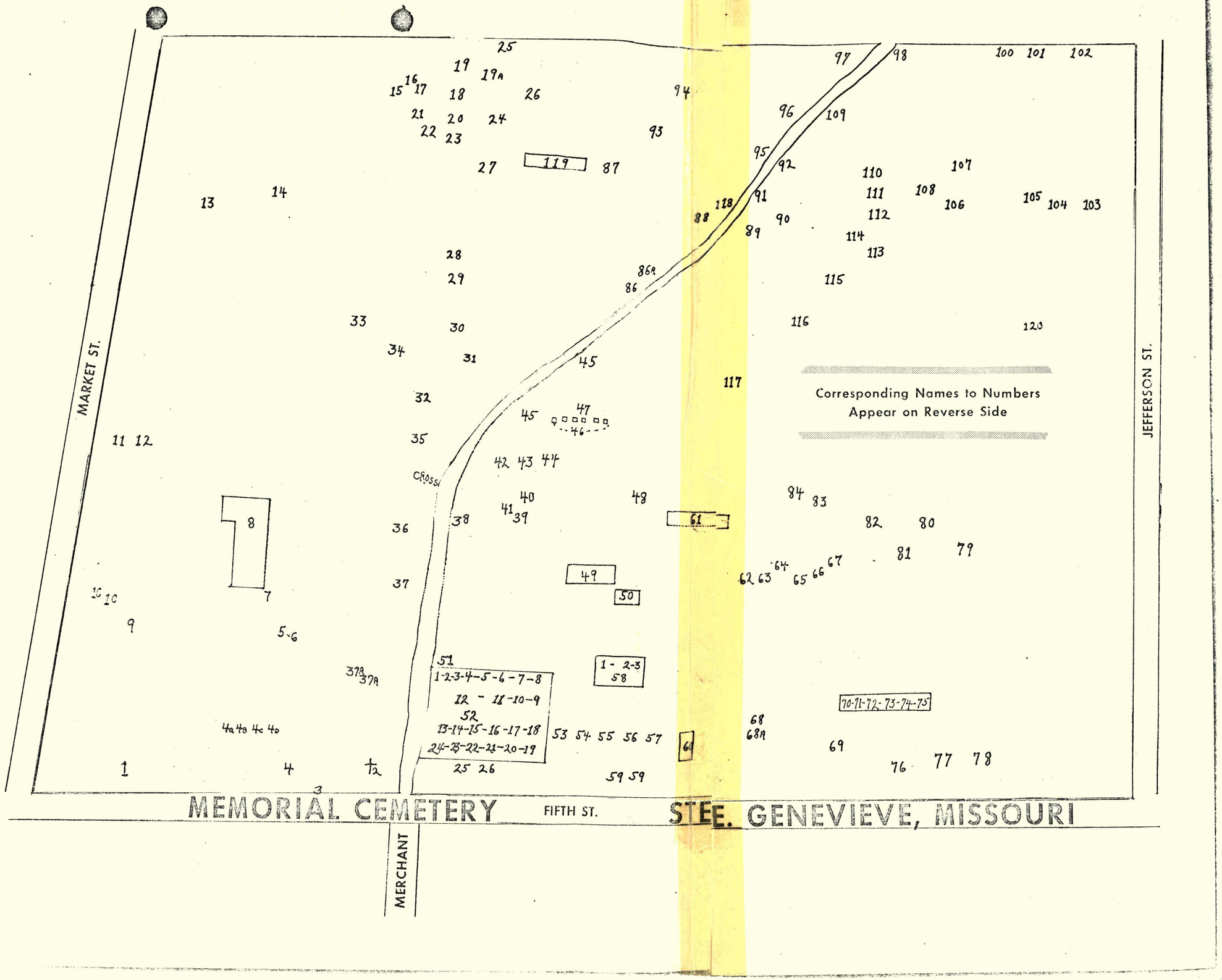
The second stage, a more in-depth comparison of final alternatives, will last from one to two more years. Mr. Maser predicts that the second stage will evaluate a combination of the Long River Front plan and some interior plan yet to be developed.

The whole study should last five years. The Corps expects this project to last another fifteen years.

* suspicious that the Corps might be more anxious to use the name of the National Trust: 1) to enchance the chances for the acceptance of its study by OMB; 2) to alter what is one of the last original areas of flood plain along the Mississippi R, an action which might provoke the EPA; or, 3) to help maintain a 9' channel along the river to sustain local barge companies.



Surviving French Colonial Houses in Ste. Genevieve, Mo.


MARKET ST.
JEFFERSON ST.
MEMORIAL CEMETERY
FIFTH ST.
STE. GENEVIEVE, MISSOURI
MERCHANT
CROSS
Corresponding Names to Numbers
Appear on Reverse Side
1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8
12-11-10-9
52
13-14-15-16-17-18
24-23-22-21-20-19
25 26
1-2-3
58
70-71-72-73-74-75

LANDMARKS REGISTER

ORIGINAL OWNER	PRESENT OWNER	LOCATION	CONSTRUCTION DATE
VITAL ST. GEMME BEAUVAIS - NORBERT DONZE		20 S. Main	1770
PIERRE DORLAC	LAWRENCE DALLAS	St. Marys Rd.	1790
VITAL ST. GEMME	HARRY GEGG	Hiway 61	1798
JEAN BTE. BEQUETTE	RIBEAU ESTATE	St. Marys Rd.	1778
JEAN BTE. ST. GEMME BEAUVAIS	NORBERT DONZE	St. Marys Rd.	1770
NICHOLAS JANIS	Mrs. EDNA FOLEY	St. Marys Rd.	1780
LOUIS RATTE" LABRUYERE	WILLIAM HOFFMAN	93 S. Gabouri	1784
FRANCOIS VALLE	RAYMOND SEXAUER	145 S. Gabouri	1784
FRANCOIS VALLE STONE STORE HOUSE	OLIVER SCHWENT	187 S. Gabouri	1785
BOLDUC HOUSE	COLONIAL DAMES	125 S. Main	1770
JEAN BTE. VALLE	BERNARD SCHRAMM	99 S. Main	1785
MICHAEL PLACET	HENRY G. SEITZ	246 N. Main	1791
DUFOUR STONE STORE HOUSE	ROZIER INVESTMENT	2nd & Merchant	1790
DUFOUR HOUSE	MATTHEW ZIEGLER	220 Merchant	1790-5
SHAW HOUSE	MATTHEW ZIEGLER	2nd & Merchant	1790-5
JOHN PRICE OLD BRICK HOUSE	Dr. & Mrs.G.O. LANNING	3rd & Market	1790
MARIE HUBARDEAU LAPORTE	Mrs. Henry Fitzkam	256 Market	1790
SIMON HUBARDEAU	Richard Klein Sr.	4th & Jefferson	1789
AUGUSTE AUBUCHON	Marie & L. Delcommune	5th & Washington	1785
JACQUES GUIBOURD	Mrs. Jules Valle	4th & Merchant	1785
JOHN BIRKE	Mrs. Edna Douglas	N. 3rd Str.	1797
LOUIS CARON	F. F. Staab Jr.	483 Roberts	1785
ATHANASE CARON	Peggy L. Johnson	Roberts & Biltmore	1795
PIERRE JOSEPH CHEVALIER	Jiggs Macklin	450 N. 4th	1795
FRANCOIS BERNIER	Mrs. Rachell Bullard	807 Market	1790
FRANCOIS BERNIER	Mrs. Blondine Belovich	8th Str.	1790
LOUIS LASOURCE	Industrial Dev. Corp.	Chadwell Lane	1790
JOSEPH GOVREAU	Cletus Bahr	451 LeCompte	1790-5
DR. AARON ELLIOTT	Arthur J. Baumgartner	207 S. Main	1805

ORIGINAL OWNER	PRESENT OWNER	LOCATION	CONSTRUCTION DATE
ANTOINE O'NEIL	Jos. G. Ehler	150 S. Main	1810
ETIENNE PARENT:	Ray Giesler	102 S. Main	1809
JOSEPH BOGY	Mrs.E.P.Boverie Mrs. Chas.Bussen	163 Merchant	1810
JOHN DONOHUE OLD ACADEMY	David Steagall School District	146 S. 3rd Academy Hill	1805 1808
DR. WALTER FENWICK	Mrs. O.J.Okenfuss	5th & Merchant	1805
ANTOINE TONISH AUBUCHON	Ches Siebert	Roberts & LaHaye	1806
ETIENNE JOSEPH GOVEREAU	Aug.Gremminger Est.	415 LaHaye	1806
JOSIAH MILLARD	Wendell Shuh Jr.	Little Rock Rd.	1803
JEAN MARIE PAPIN JR.	Miss Edna Rozier	4th & Roberts	1810
GEMIEN BEAUVAIS	Colonial Dames	130 S. Main	1813
FELIX & ODILE VALLE	State Park Board	2nd & Merchant	1811
LOUIS F. LINN	Louis A. Wipfler	223 Merchant	1825
OLD COURT HOUSE	County of Ste.Gen.	3rd & Merchant	1820
FELIX ST.VRAIN (GREGOIRE)	Elmer Donze	50 S. 4th	1822
ANTOINE LALUMONDIERE	Foundation for Restoration of Ste. Genevieve	801 S. Gabouri	1800
JOSEPH W. THOMURE	Mrs. Marie Farris	904 S. Gabouri	1810
FRANCOIS DURAND	Industrial Dev.Corp.	Chadwell Lane	1819
HETTIG-NAUMAN	Miss Mary E.Hulshof	299 Seraphin	1810-5
NICHOLAS THOMURE	John Arnold	699 Market	1810
FELIX ROZIER	Norbert Donze	60 N. Main	1849
CHARLES S. HERTICH	Emanuel LaPlante	99 N. Main	1850
PIERRE SCHUMERT	Nick Robertson	73 N. Main	1849
ANTON KLEMMER	Mrs. Flora LaChance	103 N. Main	1849
FERDINAND ROZIER	Leo Lampman	199 N. Main	1836
ELOY LECOMPTE MILL	M.F.A.	305 N. Main	1832
ELOY LECOMPTE APARTMENT	Mrs. August Wehner	235 N. Main	1832

ORIGINAL OWNER	PRESENT OWNER	LOCATION	CONSTRUCTION DATE
LEAVONWORTH-CHADWELL	Norbert Donze	1 Chadwell Lane	1850
CHARLES JOKERST	Martin Spraul	745 N. 4th	1851
JESSE B. ROBBINS	Mrs. Agnes Moore	2nd & Merchant	1860
AUGUST WILDER	Mrs. Mildred Baum	70 S. 3rd	1855
AUGUSTUS GISI	Mississippi Lime	Corner Hiway 61 & Old Plank Road	1862
MICHAEL BADEAU	Harry J. Vogt	419 Washington	1835
SCHOOL BUILDING	United Glass & Ceramic Workers	145 Washington	1859-60
HUBARDEAU ICE HOUSE	Miss Naomi Operle	371 Jefferson	1800
TAMURE ICE HOUSE	John Koetting	Market Str.	1800
MEMORIAL CEMETERY	5th & Merchant		1787
MARTIN INTRESS	Mrs. Genevieve Okenfuss	48 N. 3rd	1842
JOHN HAEL	Mr.Philip Naeger	N. Main	1865
JEAN PAUL ROBERT	Mr. Joseph Herzog	603 LaHaye	1797
CATHOLIC CHURCH		Dubourg Place	1880
OLD RECTORY BUILDING (Old Valle High)		Dubourg Place	1870
LUTHERAN CHURCH		2nd & Market	1860
NORTH AND SOUTH "LA PETITE RIVIERE GABOURI"			
SEBASTIAN BUTCHER	Mr.& Mrs.Dick Hoog	229 S. Gabouri	1800-1816
JOSEPH SERAPHIN	W. R. Stange	74 Seraphin	1795
OBERLE BUILDINGS	Mrs. Fred Oberle	176 N. Main	1874
FIRMIN A. ROZIER	Gustav Daubel	124 Merchant	1850

ORDINANCE NO._____

An ordinance establishing the Landmarks and Urban Design Commission the City of Ste. Genevieve, setting forth the composition, appointment, duties of said Commission; providing for the submission to the ission of all building applications for building permits by the d of Aldermen where the owner, lessee, or tenant of a building or cture applies to demolish or materially alter, repair, or modify a ding or structure declared to be a landmark or historical structure; orizing and directing the Commission to make a study of all buildings tructures within the City of Ste. Genevieve and determine which ings or structures because of their age, unique design, time of truction, its use or historical significance, should be preserved declared to be a landmark; permitting the Commission to accept gifts ehalf of the City for use in the acquisition restoration or pre- vation of landmarks;

Be it ordained by the City of Ste. Genevieve as follows:

LANDMARKS AND URBAN DESIGN COMMISSION

Commission appointment and Composition. There shall be and is by established a commission consisting of four (4) members to be wn as the Landmarks Commission of the City of Ste. Genevieve. Said mission shall consist of four (4) members appointed by the Foundation the Restoration of Ste. Genevieve and approved by the Mayor of the of Ste. Genevieve. Of this number, one shall be an architect or dscape architect, and one a person having at least ten (10) years ness experience in the business of dealing in real estate. The aining two members shall be persons who, by training, experience or erwise have demonstrated an interest in preserving the landmarks of e City of Ste. Genevieve as the same are herein defined.

Of the four persons appointed, two shall be initally appointed terms of two years each and two for terms of four years each. All s thereafter appointed shall be appointed for terms of four years. se of a tie vote the Mayor of the City of Ste. Genevieve shall the deciding vote.

ASSISTANCE TO COMMISSION.

The Commission shall establish and maintain a close relationship with rector of the State Historical Society and the National Trust for ric Preservation and the City of Ste. Genevieve Planning and Zoning ssion, inviting their assistance, advice and participation in the ance of the duties and functions of the commission and urging r attendance upon all meetings, discussions and plans connected rewith.

COMPENSATION OF COMMISSION.

Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation. Officers ll consist of a Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be selected by the ssion from its membership.

POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITY OF COMMISSION--DESIGNATION OF LANDMARKS AND LANDMARK SITES.

The Commission is hereby authorized and directed to make a continuous y of all buildings, structures, parks, areas, sites, districts, caves, and items of natural or artificial phenomena located within the of Ste. Genevieve and which are known to or brought to the attention e Commission as possible landmarks within the definition of this er.

The Commission shall have authority to establish criteria for and to designate those buildings, structures, parks, areas, sites, districts, caves, mounds and items of natural or artificial phenomena which in its judgment should be officially designated landmarks within the meaning of this chapter. In making such determinations the Commission shall take into account the age, design, period of construction, aesthetic value, past use, historical significance, unusual nature, point of location or other recognized or generally accepted criteria for determinations.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the Commission shall have authority to reduce such criteria to writing and to establish rules and regulations for the evaluation of items submitted for its consideration, as well as to provide ways and means, for the submission, evaluation and selection of possible landmarks.

LANDMARK REGISTER.

Whenever a building, structure, park, area, site, district, cave, mound or other item of natural or artificial phenomena has been officially designated as a landmark within the meaning of this chapter, such fact shall be publicly declared by the Commission and shall be transmitted to the Mayor of the City of Ste. Genevieve. The Commission is hereby charged with the duty of maintaining an official Landmark Register in which shall be entered all such designations, adequately described for proper identification. A statement of considerations in making such designations shall also be filed with the Board of Alderman who shall maintain such statement for public use and inspection.

OWNER NOTIFICATION OF LANDMARK--APPEAL

Whenever a landmark has been so officially designated by the Commission as herein described, notice of such designation shall be sent by regular mail to the owner of such landmark as the name of such owner shall be disclosed by the City Records. In the event any such owner shall feel aggrieved by such designation, he shall have the right, within 30 days after such designation, of appealing to the Commission to revoke the designation so made. All such appeals shall be in writing and shall be considered informally by the Commission, affording the person claiming to be aggrieved by such designation an opportunity to appear and present reasons why such designation should be revoked.

RESTRICTIONS ON BUILDING PERMITS.

All buildings, structures, parks, areas, sites, districts, caves, mounds, and items of natural or artificial phenomena duly designated as landmarks and so registered with the Board of Aldermen of the City of Ste. Genevieve as herein provided, are hereby declared to be items and matters of public interest and concern. The economic and aesthetic value of the preservation of such landmarks to the present and future posterity, safety and general welfare of the City of Ste. Genevieve is hereby recognized. No permit for the demolition, material alteration, substantial modification or other change shall be issued by the City of Ste. Genevieve for any designated landmark, until the plans and specifications upon which the application for such permit are based, shall have first been submitted to the Landmarks Commission for review.

Upon submission to the Commission of any such application for a permit the Commission shall have sixty days in which to study and review such application and the plan and specifications upon such application is based and to confer with the owner, occupant, or other person having an interest in such building, structure, park, area, site, district, cave, mound, or other item of natural or artificial phenomena for the purpose of making suggestions and recommendations with respect to any and all means or methods considered feasible and proper for the preservation

of such landmark. It shall be the duty of the Commission within such time to make suggestions and recommendations whereby the landmark in question may be preserved and maintained in a state which will not deface, mar, materially alter or destroy, in whole or in part, the historical significance or aesthetic value of such landmark.

COOPERATION WITH THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

In its descretion the Commission may consult with the Board of Aldermen of the City of Ste. Genevieve for the purpose of seeking the aid of the City, financially or otherwise, in its efforts to retain and maintain all officially designated landmarks for posterity.

GIFTS AND DONATIONS.

The Commission is hereby authorized to accept gifts and gratuities on behalf of the City of Ste. Genevieve for the study, acquisition, designation and preservation of officially designated landmarks. All such gifts and gratuities shall be set aside in a special fund known as the Landmarks Fund and shall be distributed only upon approval of the Board of Aldermen. All such gifts and gratuities shall be used solely for the purposes consistent with this chapter and may be disbursed, advanced or loaned upon any terms or conditions established by the Board of Aldermen.

DUTIES RELATIVE TO FOUNTAINS, BRIDGES, ETC.

The Commission shall make recommendations to the Board of Aldermen regarding the location, design, and decoration of any public building, bridge, fountain, arch, lamp post, stained glass, tablet, statue, gateway, fence, monument or memorial of any kind of a permanent character and location. No such public structure or monument shall be erected or installed in any public place, or removed, relocated, or altered in any way until the plans therefor have been submitted to the Commission and the recommendations of the Commission, or majority thereof, have been made to the proper authority. Such recommendations must be made within a period of 30 days from submission. Failure to make recommendations within that period shall make the decision of the Commission unnecessary.

PLANS OF CERTAIN BUILDINGS TO BE APPROVED.

The development of public parks and plazas and the property surrounding and in the neighborhood of same should proceed along the lines of good order, good taste, and with due regard to the public interest involved. A reasonable degree of control should be exercised over the character and design of public, private, and semi-private buildings bordering upon or adjacent to or within 300 feet of and when visible from such public parks and plazas and each of them. To this end therefore when application is made for a permit for the erection or alteration of any building or other fixture, any portion of which is to front or abut upon or be located within 100 feet of and when visible from the Public Square or any building or structure designated a Landmark or any of the public parks or plazas in the City, the plans therefor, so far as they relate to the general exterior appearance, design, color and texture of surface materials of exterior construction, shall be submitted by the Board of Aldermen to the Commission for its recommendations before any permit is issued therefor. The Commission shall report promptly to the Board of Aldermen its recommendations including such changes, if any, as in its judgment are necessary to reasonably prevent impairment of the public values applying to such buildings or public parks or plazas. Such recommendations must be made within a period of 30 days from submission and failure to make such recommendation within that period shall make the decision of the Commission unnecessary; provided, that upon the application of the Commission, the Board of Aldermen may extend this period in order to permit a complete investigation whenever necessary.

EXTERIOR DESIGN OF BUILDINGS ETC., TO BE SUBMITTED TO COMMISSION

No construction of any building, arch, gate, fence or other fixture which is to be paid for either wholly or in part by the City shall be begun unless the exterior design thereof shall have been submitted to the Commission and recommendations made by it, except as herein provided, before the final approval thereof by the officer or other person having authority to contract therefor. The approval of the Commission shall be required in respect to all fixtures or structures belonging to any person which shall be erected upon or extended over any highway, stream, lake, square, park or other public place within the City, except as provided in this chapter. In deeds or leases for land made by the City, restrictions may be imposed requiring that the design and location of structures to be altered or erected thereon shall be first approved by the Commission. Nothing requiring the recommendation or approval of the Commission as in this and the preceding section provided shall be changed in exterior design or location without its approval; provided, that, in case of dispute, the Board of Aldermen shall be the final arbiter and its decision shall prevail. If the Commission fails to act upon any matter submitted to it within 30 days after such submission, its approval of the matter submitted shall be presumed; provided, that upon the application of the Commission the officer or other person having authority to contract therefor may extend this period in order to permit a complete investigation whenever necessary.

EXEMPTIONS.

The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to any buildings or property owned or controlled by the County of Ste. Genevieve, State of Missouri, Board of Education or United States Government or any construction in which grants of the public works administration or other federal governmental financial aid is involved.

Passed--January 1969.

DELIVE



During July and the first week of August last year, thousands of volunteers worked around-the-clock shifts in ninety-plus-degree temperatures to save the historic city of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. As sandbag brigades hurriedly erected a temporary levee to hold back the ever-rising Mississippi, patrols of Missouri National Guardsmen helped protect the town during the day, and helicopters made overhead nighttime rounds every two hours. Meanwhile, 170 homes were ordered evacuated, and everyone in town was on tenterhooks as the floodwaters surpassed 43.3 feet—the record set by the 1973 flood—to crest at 49.6 feet on the afternoon of August 6.

The great flood of 1993 spared most of Ste. Genevieve's historic buildings, but it left the small city of 4,406 inhabitants forever changed. Much of the damage remains visible. Ste. Genevieve's floodplain area, located just north of the compact downtown and outside of the makeshift levee that saved the town's historic central area, remains covered with thick gray muck and dotted with boarded-up buildings, many of which bear second-story watermarks. Few of the 301 dwellings and businesses that were damaged have been fully repaired; the streets remain potholed and battered from the convoys of trucks that transported the 250,000 tons of limestone and gravel and 1.1 million sandbags that went into the

E R A N C E

The great flood of 1993 focused national attention on Ste. Genevieve, Missouri; the National Trust made the historic city's plight a call to action.

BY ANDREA OPPENHEIMER DEAN

PHOTOGRAPHY BY CHERYL PENDLETON



Ste. Genevieve's makeshift levee,* top, *still snakes through the town as a constant reminder of the river's potential. When the river crested last summer,* above, *boats plied city streets.

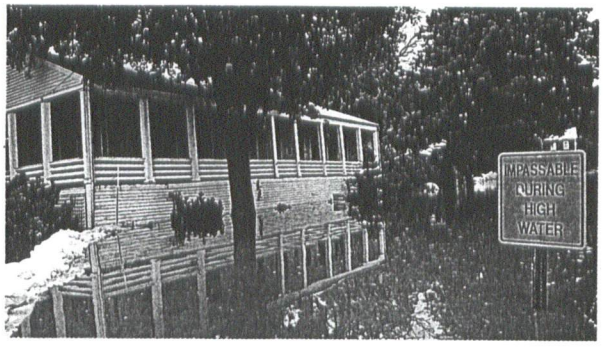
BLACK-AND-WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS BY WILLIAM NAEGER

building of the levee; and the levee itself still snakes its way through town.

If the Mississippi had crested prior to June 23, when the National Trust placed Ste. Genevieve on its 1993 list of America's Eleven Most Endangered Historic Places, it is doubtful that many outsiders would have sacrificed to save the town. Few other than Ste. Genevieve natives or scholars knew that the town is believed to have been the first European settlement west of the Mississippi and that it boasts the nation's largest collection of French colonial architecture. Because the French lost their colonial stake in America to the British, our textbooks barely mention the Gallic contribution to the settlement of our country. But part of the fascination with Ste.

Before the river crested, Ste. Genevieve spent large sums of money it did not have. An additional $2 million was needed just to repair public facilities.

Genevieve is that French cultural traditions left indelible imprints on the community. The frugal Germans who dominated the town's population during the wave of immigration that lasted from 1825 to 1845 recycled most of the buildings they found—and many French customs as well. The peaceful little town in which church bells still punctuate life's daily rhythms retains an old-world feeling, despite the fact that in recent years many of its historic structures have been masked by clapboard or vinyl siding. Not only are many people unfamiliar with Ste. Genevieve's historic importance and charm, but many of its residents have failed to appreciate its distinctive building stock, which also includes American vernacular styles other than French colonial. "Most folks have lived here their entire lives. The historic buildings were so much a part of our lives people didn't realize they had something special," says Sandra Koller, Ste. Genevieve's zoning administrator.





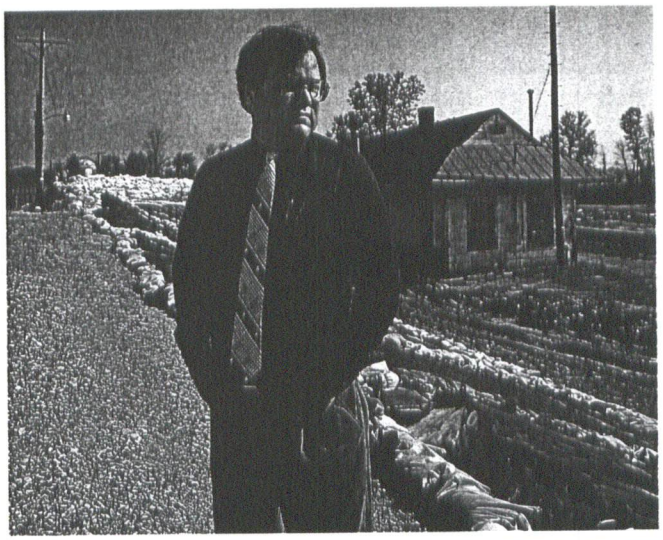
The inclusion of Ste. Genevieve on the Trust's list of America's Eleven Most Endangered Historic Places "changed the hearts and minds of people," says Koller. The Trust acted at the urging of its Midwest regional office staff, the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, and U.S. Representative Richard Gephardt (D) in whose district Ste. Genevieve is situated. "We knew that the historic structures in this town were at risk from floods," says Trust President Richard Moe. "Two weeks later the floods hit. It was an extraordinary coincidence."

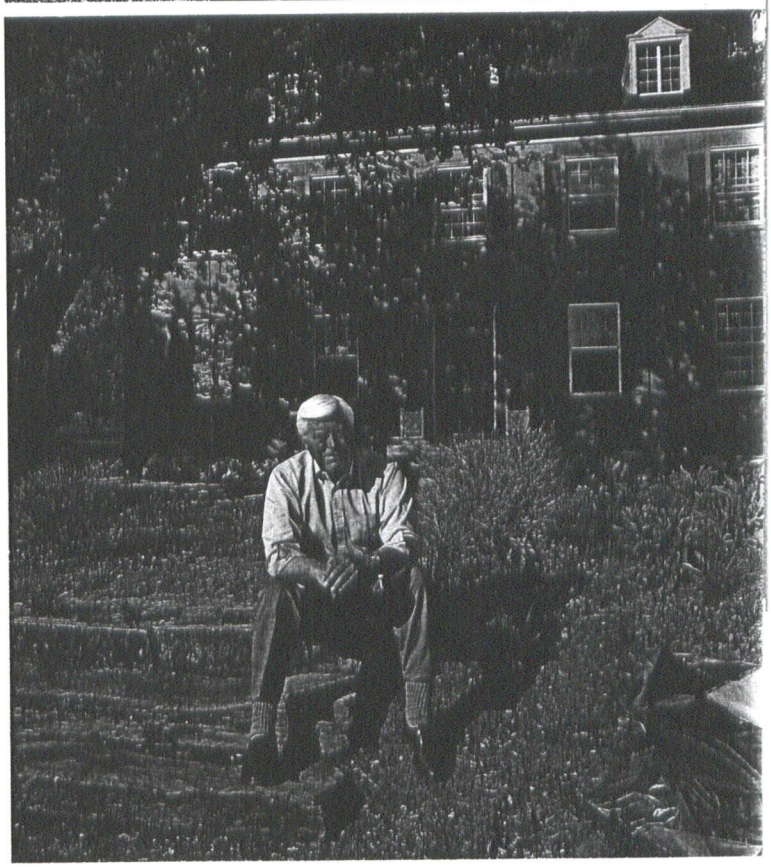
The plight of Ste. Genevieve captured the attention of Americans nationwide. A television station in Memphis, 240 miles south of Ste. Genevieve, was the first to send a news crew. "Then these great big TV trucks started coming from Nashville," recalls David Angerer, Ste. Genevieve's city administrator. "From there it seemed like the story was picked up throughout the Midwest, and ultimately Tom Brokaw was down at [Alderman] Frank Myers's house doing an interview for NBC News."

Myers, a distinguished, white-haired, retired Air Force officer, lives in a large limestone house that was built between 1812 and 1820 on what is now the floodplain. Because the house is situated beyond where the town's temporary levee was built, Myers and his adult children started piling up "about a hundred sandbags on the Fourth of July, thinking that would be enough," recalls Myers. Before the flood was over, Myers's neighbors, his children, and their friends from St. Louis, sixty miles upriver from Ste. Genevieve, built a levee that grew with the Mississippi's rising waters until it was more than ten feet high and fifteen feet thick in places. Although Myers's front yard was submerged beneath ten feet of water, the only damage his house sustained was from the wheelbarrows that carried sandbags from the backyard through the center hall of the house to the front yard. In the midst of all the confusion—on July 23, to be precise—Myers underwent open-heart surgery to correct a condition, which, he says, was exacerbated, although not precipitated, by the exertion and emotional stress caused by the flood.

Angerer's experiences during the last weeks of the flood were less dramatic but no less demanding than those of Myers. From city hall he managed a rescue effort that increasingly resembled a military operation. City officials began by dividing the town into three segments and establishing a chain of command. Then there were daily meetings at city hall during which officials coordinated strategy for everything from protecting electrical equipment to safeguarding volunteers working in a river backed up with raw sewage.

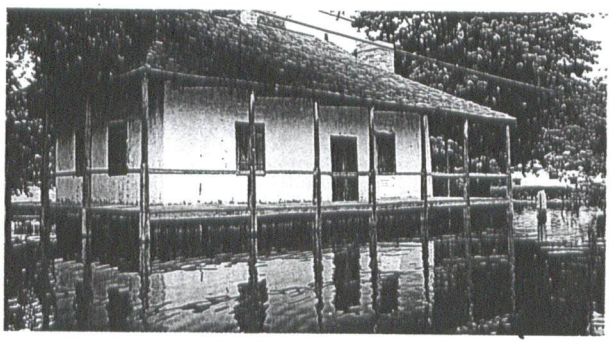
Even before the Mississippi crested, Ste. Genevieve spent large sums of money it did not have. Following the flood the city needed an additional $2 million just to repair public facilities. The cost





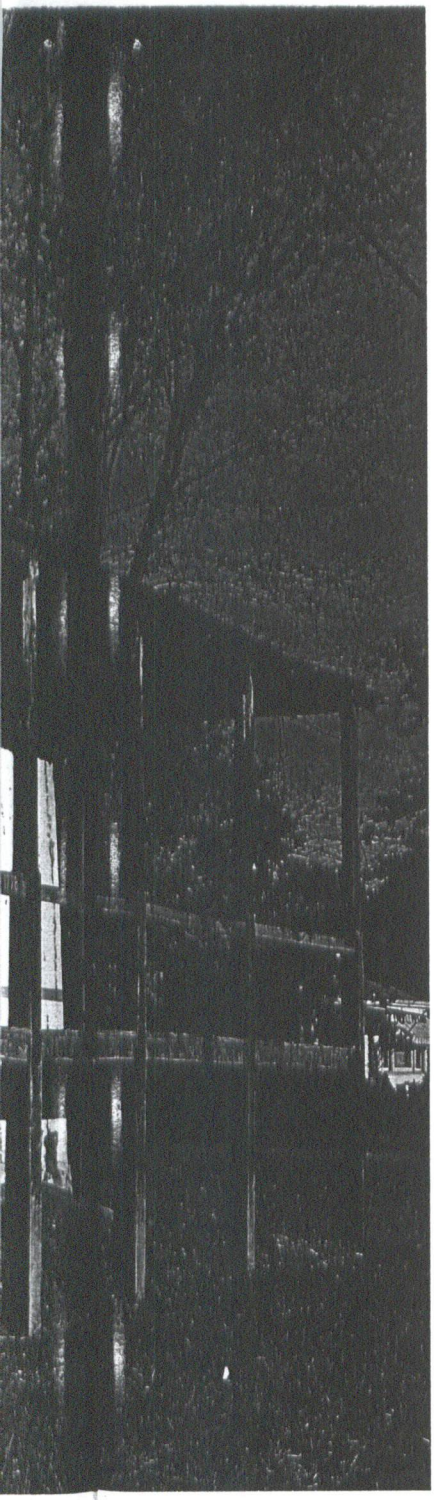
***D**uring the days of crisis last summer City Administrator David Angerer,* top, *managed operations to save lives while Alderman Frank Myers,* above, *and volunteers helped build the levee that saved his 1820 house. The 1791 Janis-Ziegler House (Green Tree Tavern),* left, *was isolated and suffered extensive flood damage.*

The Trust's flood-assistance program is providing a broadly applicable model for disaster relief.



of rehabilitating private property is still being assessed. A promise of help came on August 12 when President Clinton signed a $6.2-billion relief bill that dedicated $5 million for historic resources—the result of a lobbying campaign directed by Moe with the help of Helen Hooper, the Trust's former director of congressional affairs, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers. The same day the bill was signed Moe visited Ste. Genevieve, presented the city with a $3,100 check representing personal donations from Trust staff, advisors, and trustees, and publicly committed the Trust "to do what it can to help." The Trust subsequently dispensed $80,000 to the city in technical assistance.

In fact, the National Trust has never put more of its resources into a localized disaster-relief effort. In addition to providing emergency aid, the Trust's flood-assistance program has provided encouragement to Ste. Genevieve as it reassesses its defining character and its direction for the future. The program is also providing a broadly applicable model for disaster relief that has



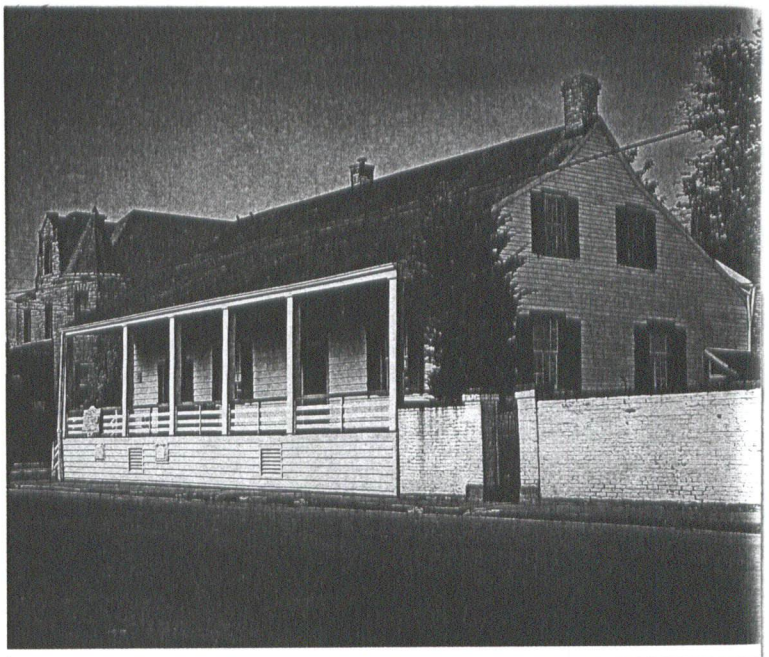
already proved useful to the Trust in its assistance to Los Angeles in the wake of last January's North Ridge earthquake.

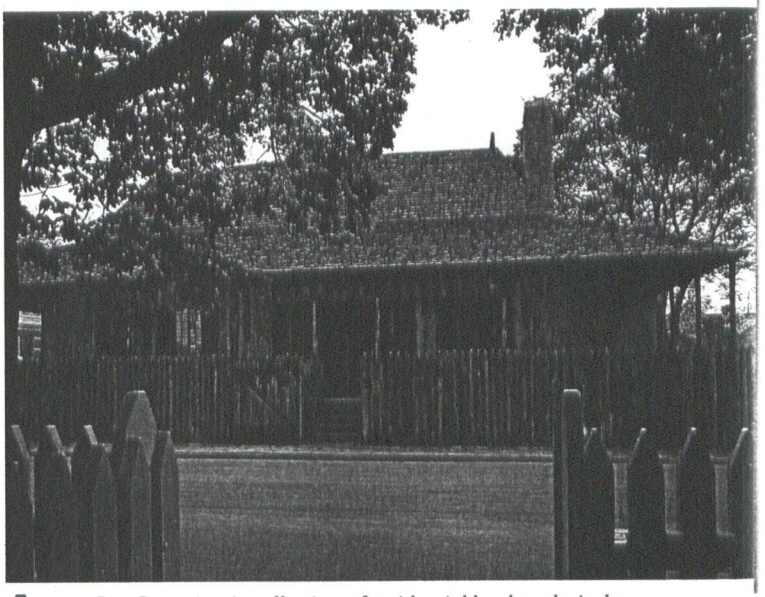
Beginning with Hurricane Hugo in 1989, the Trust established a disaster-relief strategy that it subsequently employed following the Loma Prieta earthquake in 1989, the Iniki earthquake in 1992, and Hurricane Andrew, also in 1992. The strategy consisted of providing damage-assessment services, on-site technical assistance, and small grants for architectural and engineering services. Bricks-and-mortar grants remain the province of the state historic preservation offices (SHPOs).

In each of the 1989–92 disasters, however, the Trust's efforts were hobbled by funding shortages. The 1993 flood-relief program was the first for which the Trust had sufficient funds available to establish a bona fide disaster-relief response program. By September 15 the National Park Service had agreed to grant $2 million to the Trust, to be administered by the Midwest regional office, and $3 million to the SHPOs in the flood-affected states. By mid-October the Trust had hired nine staffers—six to report to its Midwest regional office in Chicago, three to its Washington, D.C., headquarters.

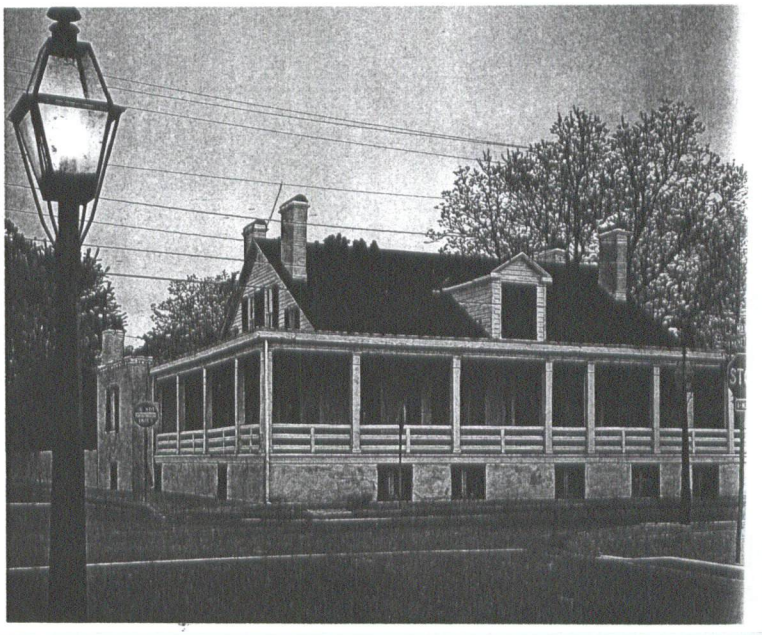
A crucial element in planning the program, says Peter Brink, the Trust's vice president of programs, services, and information, was establishing a partnership and coordinating work with the affected state historic preservation offices. "We agreed with the SHPOs that our field reps for the three first-tier states would be based in the SHPO's office. That generated wonderful communication," Brink says. There were also weekly conference calls that linked the affected state historic preservation offices, enabling them to coordinate their efforts and guaranteeing that "everyone knew what the others were doing," he says.

The Trust's work on Ste. Genevieve's behalf included organizing two task forces. The first made a site visit in early September to assess damage to historic resources; the second, which visited Ste. Genevieve on November 9, produced an economic recovery-assessment report and provided funding for the city to hire a consultant to help implement the task force's most pressing short-term recommendations. (According to Evan Lafer, the Missouri field representative in the Trust's flood-response program, the idea was to furnish information that could be put to





Among Ste. Genevieve's collection of residential landmarks is the poteaux-en-terre *Bequette-Ribauld House,* left. *Typical of Ste. Genevieve's French colonial houses, the Bequette-Ribauld House, the Guibourd Valle House,* top, *the Bolduc House,* above, *and the Jean Baptiste Valle House,* below, *are characterized by dominant roofs and by expansive galleries, some of which entirely encircle the houses. In many cases scholars can only approximate the dates of original construction.*



The Battle of Ste. Genevieve

The heavy rains that inundated the Midwest last year began in March. Major flooding started in Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin on June 17. On July 11 floodwaters swept into Des Moines and portions of Illinois and Missouri. The National Trust's Flood-Response Task Force convened on July 15.

By the end of July President Clinton had declared nine states to be disaster areas, and a flood-relief bill had been proposed in Congress that contained a $5-million emergency appropriation for historic resources. Together, the National Trust, the National Park Service, the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) developed a plan for coordinated assistance that would grant the SHPOs $3 million and the Trust $2 million. Congress approved the appropriation on August 3.

A preservation partnership coordinated assistance to communities in eight states.

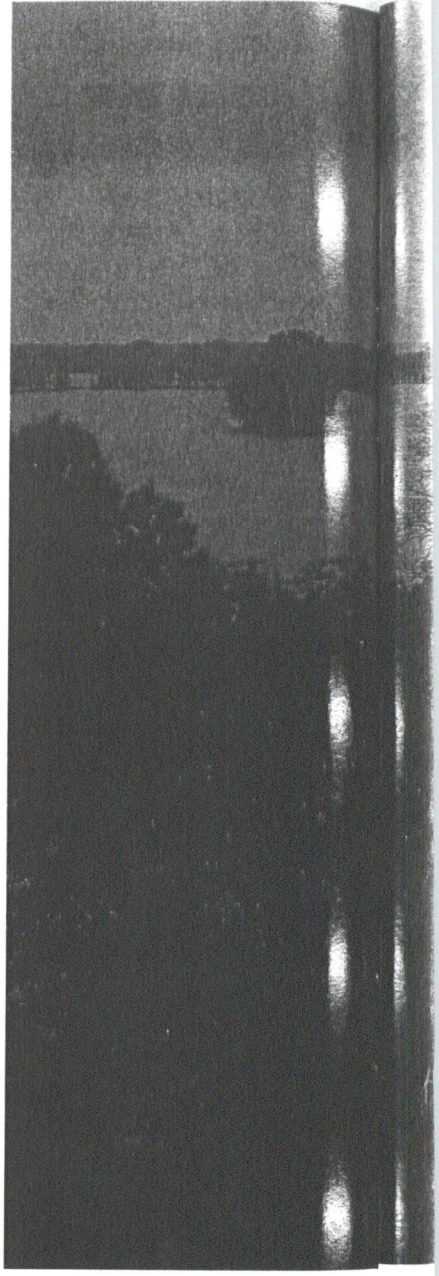
The battle to save Ste. Genevieve was won when the Mississippi crested on August 6 and the temporary levee held. By August 11 the Trust and its preservation partners had developed an initial list of flood-affected historic districts and sites.

On August 12 the President signed a $6.2-billion aid bill, and National Trust President Richard Moe visited Ste. Genevieve. The following day the Trust completed production of *Information Booklet No. 82: Treatment of Flood-Damaged Older and Historic Buildings* and began distributing copies. The Trust simultaneously disseminated public-service announcements to more than 250 television and radio stations; *Main Street News* published a flood edition.

The Trust dispatched its first technical-assistance teams to Elsah, Alton, and Keithsburg, Illinois, on August 19. During the 47th National Preservation Conference in St. Louis (September 29-October 3), teams were sent to Grafton, Illinois, and Clarksville, Missouri.

Funding for the teams became available when the National Park Service (the recipient of the $5-million appropriation) formally approved the Trust's $2-million grant application on September 15. On September 15, the Trust also signed its first agreement to coordinate relief activities with the Missouri SHPO. The Trust subsequently signed agreements with SHPOs in seven more states.

By October 18 the Trust's Flood-Response Program was staffed and in place; field representatives were based in SHPO offices in Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois, and less than one week later began conducting damage surveys and distributing program information and subgrant applications.



immediate use.) The multidisciplinary damage-assessment team included four Americans and four Canadians, three of whom are members of the Conseil des Monuments et Sites du Quebec. The group's report briefly described Ste. Genevieve's earliest houses, which were patterned after those in Quebec and Normandy. It explained that most buildings were single-storied and were built of logs placed vertically in the ground, five or six inches apart—a construction method known as *poteaux en terre* (posts in the ground). In the most common alternative building method, *poteaux sur solle* (posts on a sill), the logs were framed in a wooden sill resting on a rubble stone foundation.

The report described in detail twenty-seven of the town's most venerable buildings. Among them is the Bequet-Ribault house, a *poteaux-en-terre* building that, as it turned out, had sustained more termite than water damage. Similarly, the Amoureaux House, which was first built in about 1770 and was moved following the flood of 1785, was as seriously deteriorated by insect infestation as by water. Lafer says that the damage-assessment report shows how important maintenance is for mitigating disaster damage. "Where there were big maintenance problems there was more damage," Lafer says. He adds that because speedy disaster response is vital, communities should have "an ongoing survey and identification process."

The damage-assessment task force's report also cited extensive damage to a number of houses in or near the floodplain area, including the single-story, vertical-log Moses Austin House of 1800; the Beauchamp House, built between 1800 and 1825 of vertical log construction with a brick-nogged frame addition; and the 1791 Janis-Ziegler House (Green Tree Tavern). The last, a large-scale example of *poteaux-sur-solle* construction that had been open to the public as a historic house museum, sustained more than $78,000 worth of damage and was recently bought by a Missouri family as a residence. Among the non-French-style buildings discussed in the report is the early-nineteenth-century Josiah Millard House, which, although strenuously—and for the most part successfully—protected during the flood by its owner, Alderman Myers, sustained $38,000 in damages.

Myers is the only one of Ste. Genevieve's eight aldermen who has voiced serious reservations about a proposed buyout of buildings in the floodplain by the Federal Emergency Management

Agency (FEMA) under its 404 Hazard Mitigation Program. The FEMA buyout issue has drawn the battle lines between prodevelopment forces and preservationists "who still haven't convinced the town that it can have both preservation and progress," says Myers. The buyout, under which the city has been approved to receive up to $1.375 million, would enable the municipality to purchase properties from individual owners. The result would be to relieve FEMA of responsibility for investing again and again in areas that are destined to be repeatedly hit in the future—for example, in Ste. Genevieve's floodplain, which flooded again this spring. Properties would be cleared or moved under the buyout plan.



***Dusk** descends on the floodplain and, beyond, the river,* top. *Ste. Genevieve does not require reminders of the Mississippi's potential to destroy the town,* above.

The Missouri SHPO estimates that there are between 80 and 100 mostly modest historic buildings in the buyout area, and some preservationists regard the buyout plan as something akin to slum clearance. Trust Flood Response Program Manager Charles John says that "our take on it is that if there's some way to mitigate potential danger without moving properties, that would be the first option. Some city officials want to just mow everything down and haul it off and plant grass." City Administrator Angerer, however, promises that before proceeding with demolition his administration will seek the input of the National Trust, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the State Department of Natural Resources, and Ste. Genevieve's landmarks commission. John's office, meanwhile, is trying to ensure that FEMA conducts reviews of historic buildings on its rolls, as required under the National Historic Preservation Act.

The buyout controversy is complicated *(Continued on Page 97)*

is a "document that pays public tribute to those several generations that inhabited the house through the years and who resisted change." Cummings concludes: "What is really important about this house is that it is a remarkable survivor in the late twentieth century." His point gains emphasis from the flashes of light that swoop across the walls throughout the video, reflections from the windshields of the cars that roar by within yards of the house. Visitors can only agree that it is a miracle the Boardman house survives at all, a miracle owing in large part to William Sumner Appleton and the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. ▼

During the 48th National Preservation Conference the Otis House—which is at the foot of Beacon Hill, near the Bowdoin, Government Center, and Charles Street transit stops—will be open Wednesday through Saturday, October 26-29, 10-5, with tours on the hour ending at 4; these tours will include the archives; admission is $4. For more information, call (617) 227-3956.

In suburban Lincoln, the Codman House, on Codman Road, and the Gropius House, at 68 Baker Bridge Road, will be open Saturday and Sunday, October 29 and 30, with tours on the hour, 12-5, last tour at 4. Admission is $4 at the Codman House, $5 at the Gropius House. For more information about the Lincoln houses, call (617) 259-8843.

For the regular hours of other SPNEA properties and for more information about the society, write 141 Cambridge Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02114, or call (617) 227-3956.

DELIVERANCE

(Continued from Page 47) by a second issue, that of procuring a permanent levee, the construction of which the town regards as its number-one priority. Ste. Genevieve has never been safe from floods. The city began life in the 1740s with the descriptive name Misere, having been established, according to the historian Gregory M. Franzwa, by a French nobleman, a dozen miners, and twenty-two black slaves. During 1785, known as *l'anée des grandes eaux* (the year of the great flood) the river rose so high and so fast that the town's 594 citizens abandoned the community and moved to higher ground some three miles north along the river's edge at Ste. Genevieve's present location.

Flooding in Ste. Genevieve has become increasingly frequent and severe during the twentieth century as communities upriver have built permanent levees that funnel rising river waters toward unprotected areas. In the 1950s, a time when government-funded flood-control construction was booming, a city initiative to build a levee was voted down by farmers who refused to sacrifice the needed land. A study conducted by the Army Corps of Engineers after Ste. Genevieve was inundated in the spring flood of 1973 concluded that the $44 million required to build a levee for the tiny town was not an efficient use of government money. Since that time the federal government has insisted that Ste. Genevieve pay twenty-five percent of the cost of a levee, or $11 million. Ste. Genevieve's annual budget is $1.7 million.

In February of this year, at Gephardt's request, the Clinton administration agreed to reduce Ste. Genevieve's financial responsibility for a levee from $11 million to $5.5 million. Lafer says that one of his main challenges is to help people in Ste. Genevieve understand that demolishing historic property on the buyout area will diminish the reason for building the permanent levee. Angerer admits that "if we get the levee the buyout would appear to be a redundancy." But he believes that raising the money for such a structure would be at least a five-year project because it would require voters to approve a bond issue that Angerer estimates would double the property tax in a town in which the average income is $21,000. "We flood on an average of every two years," Angerer notes. "Nor do we know for a fact today that the levee is going to happen. If we don't get it and don't do a buyout, we're left with a mess."

Lafer, meanwhile, has been providing counsel and offering technical and other advice to owners of historic properties in the buyout area and elsewhere. "We work with human problems, not just historic preservation," he says. "On a daily basis we're dealing with human emotions." During more than fifteen visits to Ste. Genevieve, Lafer "did a service just by being here, holding peoples' hands, getting them through these difficult times," says Koller. Lafer has assisted building owners with application grants for the $80,000 that the Trust allocated to Ste. Genevieve and the $207,375 that the Missouri SHPO awarded to townspeople for construction.

The final ingredient in the Trust's assistance package to Ste. Genevieve consisted of an economic-recovery assessment report, which was produced following a November visit by Jeff Eichenfield, the flood-response program coordinator; Cheryl Hargrove, the director of the Trust's heritage-tourism program; and Mac Nichols, the National Main Street Center's senior program manager. The team's report went beyond flood recovery to tackle longer-term preservation planning and economic-development problems, many of which were aggravated by the flood.

Eichenfield explains that although Ste. Genevieve's downtown remains intact and active, the town's population is aging and too small to support broader retail activity. The development in Ste. Genevieve of heritage tourism, which attracts approximately 90,000 visitors annually, "offers the town an opportunity to expand market opportunities without an expanding population....The international attention focused on Ste. Genevieve has created a unique, temporary window of opportunity for the community that can help it to attract...new visitors and businesses," states the task force's report. (The French Heritage Relief Committee, an international committee organized in Chicago in August 1993, and The Friends of Vieilles Maisons Francaises, Inc., have hosted fund-raising events in St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, Washington, New York, and Paris in support of Ste. Genevieve.)

The expansion of tourism raises numerous issues with which the community will have to grapple. Among them is how to preserve Ste. Genevieve's unspoiled and unvarnished rural character while accommodating growing numbers of visitors. The task force, while recognizing that the community needs to decide what level of tourism it wants, recommended short-, medium-, and long-term revitalization strategies and made funds available to the town to hire a consultant to help craft a marketing survey and a marketing plan.

Ste. Genevieve's greatest obstacle in developing a tourism program is a lack of leadership in that area, according to Steve Jeanetta, the chairman of the Ste. Genevieve Task Force for Historic Preservation & Tourism.

The failure to fully appreciate the need for concerted planning is illustrated when Angerer, who professes to be a friend of preservation, says he "wouldn't discourage any business that wants to move here" and has no plan to control growth other than to restrict it to certain areas of town. "I don't think we're ever going to go back

to where we were. We'll get back to better days. But we won't be going back to being a town with a $1.7-million annual budget," Angerer says.

"The Trust has given us general guidelines without getting in our way," Angerer adds, conferring kudos rather than faint praise. The model for disaster relief that the Trust has attempted to shape for Ste. Genevieve attempts, after all, to build support for preservation from below by placing representatives in the field who are intellectually and emotionally equipped to help with the day-to-day problems of recovery; by providing funds for technical assistance, while leaving construction grants to the SHPOs; and by dispatching task forces to help with survey work. "The chief lesson here," says Moe, "is that people will rally to support historic structures when they're at risk. We have to persuade people that such properties, unless constantly maintained, can be at risk even without natural disasters." ▼