

**Charbonier Bluff, Charbonier Rd., above Missouri River Botton Rd.,
Hazelwood, NR**



Charbonier Bluff was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1995 as Missouri's first natural feature of historic significance. Historically, "La Charboniere," meaning "coal hill," was one of the most familiar landmarks along the lower Missouri River and was described by most of its early explorers and geologists. The exposed coal seam located at the base of the Bluff served as a readily available source of fuel for early river traffic and settlers.

Long before the exploration of Charbonier Bluff, it was an important site for Native Americans. Burial mounds have been identified on the south side of the bluff, and two pyramidal platform mounds have been found. People of the Middle to Late Woodland Period and the Emergent or Early Mississippian periods occupied seasonal villages here, alternating between the bluff top in the summer and the riverside in the winter.

Saint Rose Philippine Duchesne and her sisters of the Society of the Sacred Heart disembarked here in 1819. About 1855 the Missouri River moved away from the bluff and the coal seam was covered by the banks of Cowmire Creek, but the name remained. The Jesuits of St. Stanislaus Seminary eventually acquired the south third of the Bluff, using it for recreation and spiritual retreat. After the Seminary closed in 1972, parts of its lands were acquired by the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation, and more recently management of that tract has passed to the Missouri Department of Conservation. With the increasing development of northwestern St. Louis County, Charbonier Bluff remains an oasis of varied natural beauty as seen from afar, and its potential for outdoor recreation is high.

**Old Elm Grove School (Little Red Schoolhouse), 450 Brookes Dr.,
Hazelwood, c. 1852**



Still standing is the Old Elm Grove School (also called the Little Red Schoolhouse), recognized as the earliest school building in the county. Its vernacular brick structure is typical of the one-room schools of the period. Old Elm Grove School was closed in 1952 following the organization of the Hazelwood School District and in 1961 was moved to Brookes Park on the southwest side of Lindbergh and I-270 to make space for a shopping center on its original site. The rebuilding reflecting the school's appearance in 1890, was done brick by brick with the original brick faces turned inside. It is owned by the city of Hazelwood, which restored it as a museum of school history.

St. Cin House, 6102 Fee Fee Rd., Hazelwood, 1850s



Francis St. Cin, son of Amable St. Cin, an early pioneer in the Hazelwood area, became a farmer and veterinarian. In 1857 he built a brick farmhouse for his large family to replace their old log cabin dwelling. The St. Cin House is still standing on Fee Fee Road, impressive with its austere Federal style front. The bricks for it were made on St. Charles Road.

Stuart-Utz House, Brookes Park, 450 Brookes Dr., Hazelwood, by 1824, NR



An early American house which has associations with the Civil War is the Stuart-Utz House in Hazelwood. This two-story dog-trot log house was built by Alexander Stuart of Virginia, a friend of Lewis and Clark. Probably constructed between 1819 and 1824, it was purchased by Julius Utz in 1832, and inherited by his nephew Franklin T. Utz in 1839. The Utz family was one of many here who held Southern sympathies during the Civil war. James Morgan Utz, Franklin's son, was handed as a confederate spy in 1864. The Utz family owned the house until 1914.