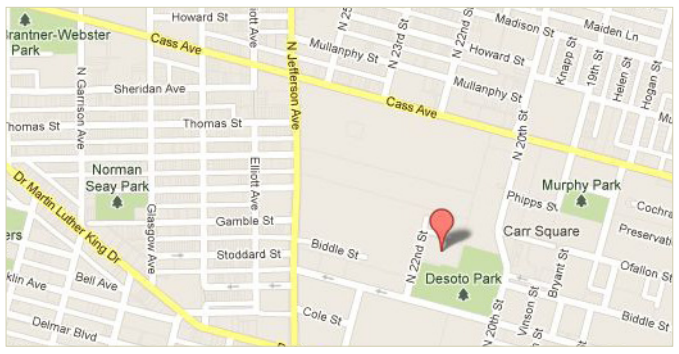
Wendell Oliver Pruitt Public School

Date: 1954

Architect: F. Ray Leimkuehler

Building Type: School

Location: 1212 N 22nd Street



The Wendell Oliver Pruitt Public School is an L shaped building with varying heights, 3 stories at its tallest, with flat roofs. Located adjacent to Desoto Park and the site of the former Pruitt-Igoe complex, this brick building has multi-paned windows as well as bays of glass block windows with stone sills and marble and stone tiles around the main entry. The school was designed by F. Ray Leimkuehler and was part of the Pruitt-Igoe development (11-story modular buildings). The school exhibits the typical horizontal lines and planar surfaces of Modern design, with detailed brickwork and some expressionistic touches such as the wavy concrete entry surround.

Intensive Level Property Information

ST LOUIS MODERN

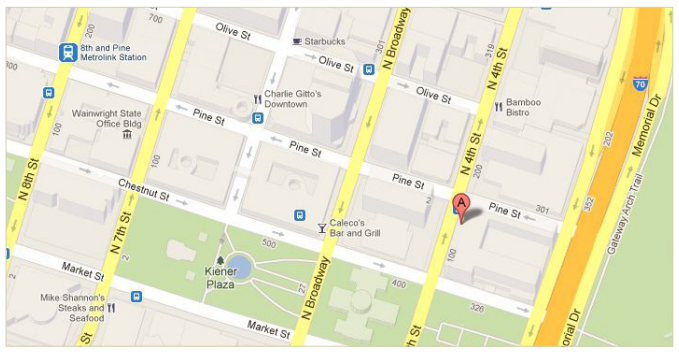
Mansion House Development

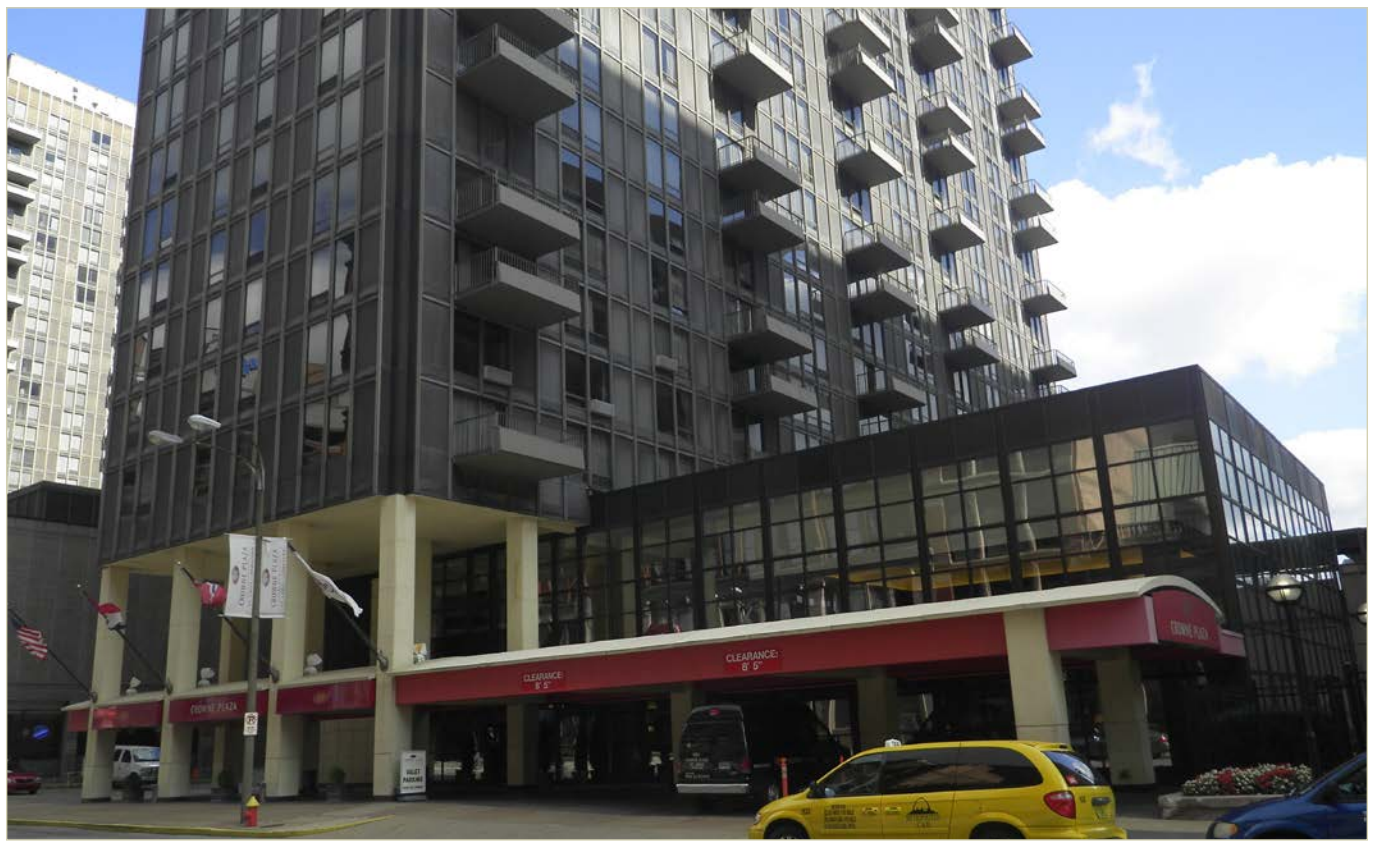
Date: 1965

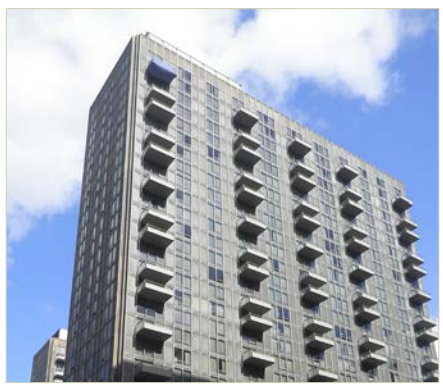
Architect: Schwarz & Van Hoefen

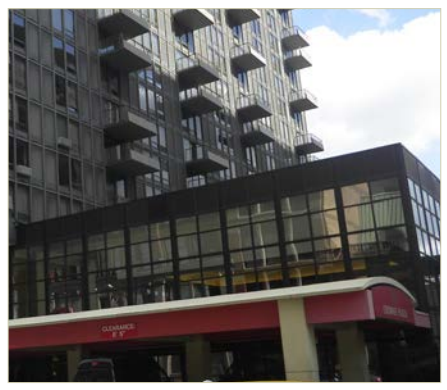
Building Type: Mixed Use

Location: 200 N 4th Street









The Mansion House development is a superblock, with towers and low-rise buildings connected by a common underground garage. Designed chiefly by Richard Henmi at Schwarz and Van Hoefen, the development has three rectangular towers built as apartments, though one tower (at 200 N. 4th) has been converted to hotel use. All three towers have a projecting curtainwall grid and horizontal accents of cantilevered concrete balconies. The Mansion House project was a redevelopment of the riverfront area, which had been declared blighted in 1959 to allow for the new project. In response to concerns that the towers would overshadow the arch, the architects changed the plans from two 40-story towers to three 28-story towers. Its residential use helped it be chosen over a local developer's plan for a fully commercial redevelopment on the site.

Intensive Level Property Information

St Louis Modern

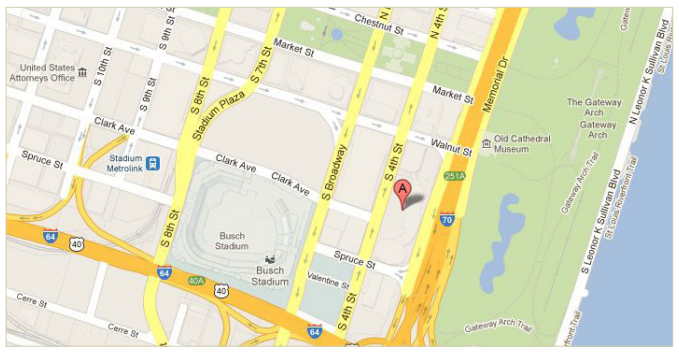
Millennium Hotel

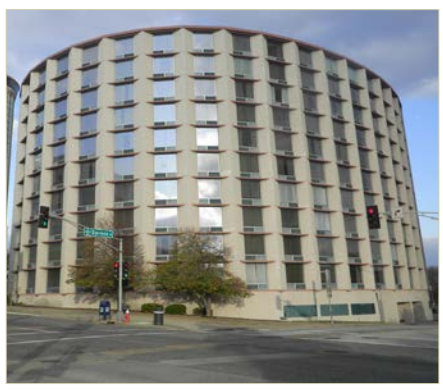
Date: 1968

Architect: William B. Tabler Architects

Building Type: Hotel/Motel

Location: 200 S 4th Street





The Millennium Hotel, previously Stouffers Riverfront Inn, is a collection of high-rise, low-rise and low-level buildings designed by William B Tabler Architects. The high-rise tower has a circular footprint and the top (30th floor) revolves. The lower-level building features an oblong footprint as well as the main entries to the hotel, large canopies supported by round posts, and a flared floating canopy with metal trussing and glass roofing adjacent to the low-rise building. The development was part of the larger Civic Center Redevelopment near the riverfront, and offered convention facilities strongly desired by the City.

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

ST LOUIS MODERN

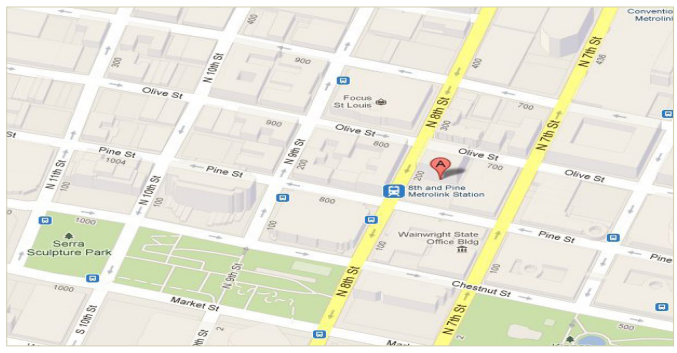
Laclede Gas Building

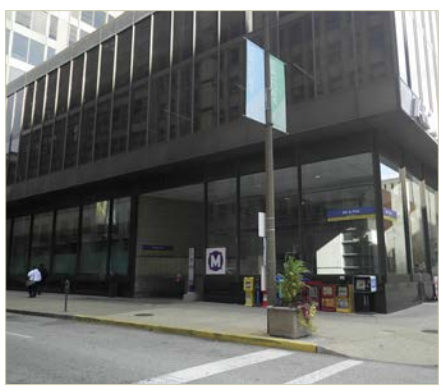
Date: 1968

Architect: Emory Roth & Sons Architects

Building Type: Office

Location: 200-12 N 8th Street





The Laclede Gas Building was designed by Emery Roth & Sons Architects. It has a rectangular footprint consisting of a high-rise office tower and a 3-story bank. The 385 foot tower is faced with bronze aluminum and glass curtain-wall. The Laclede Gas Building was one in a handful of new skyscrapers downtown, following a long lull in office building construction in St. Louis. The building came a few years after the Executive Office Building in taking advantage of 1961 building code changes in St Louis allowing for glass high-rise structures.

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

ST LOUIS MODERN

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

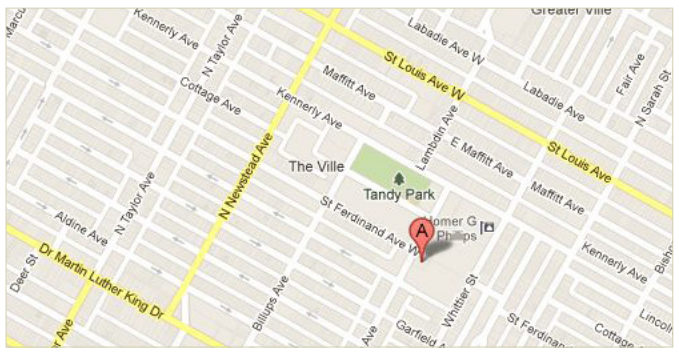
ST. PHILIP'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

Date: 1966

Architect: Undetermined

Building Type: Church

Location: 2422-4 Annie Malone Drive



The St. Philip's Evangelical Lutheran Church has a vertical emphasis, dark redbrown brick, and a brick tower with metal cross. The narrow, oblong art glass windows are all vertically oriented and are sandwiched between two brick fins which run the full height of the façade and project above the roofline slightly. The congregation had discussed leaving the area but chose to stay and built this new church in 1966; by the 1990s it housed the largest Lutheran congregation in the St. Louis black community. It is significant both as a cultural resource and for its architectural design. The church exhibits some characteristics of Brutalism, with its massive, solid masonry walls with narrow slot openings.

ST LOUIS MODERN

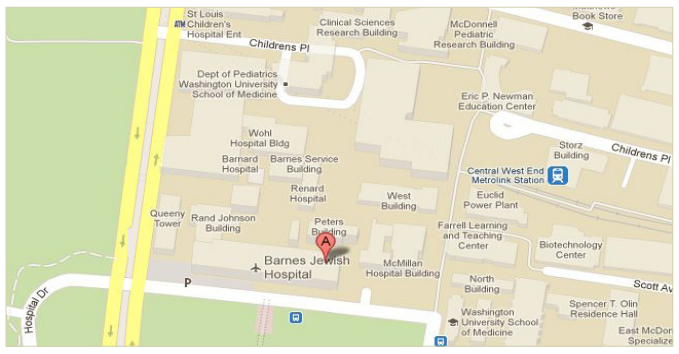
The Pavilion, Barnes Hospital

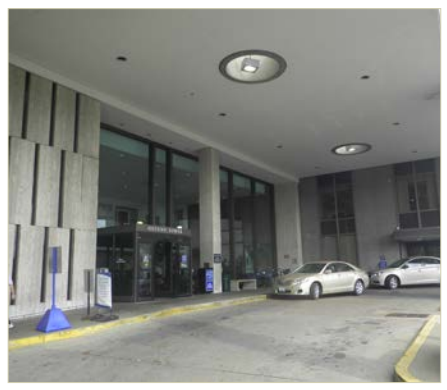
Date: 1971/1978

Architect: Kenneth E. Wischmeyer & Partners

Building Type: Institutional/Organization

Location: 4949-69 Barnes Hospital Plaza





The Pavilion, Barnes Jewish Hospital, was designed in two halves by Kenneth E. Wischmeyer & Partners (Adolph Felder, lead architect). The eastern portion came first, and was 12 floors originally, with another 6 floors added later. The west half of the building was constructed 1974-78. The building is also known as Barnes Jewish Hospital South. This building is architecturally significant as a good example of Modern design, with characteristics of Brutalism. The heavy, blocky forms of the masonry with the slot windows set back into the surfaces are typical of the Brutalist style.

Intensive Level Property Information

ST LOUIS MODERN

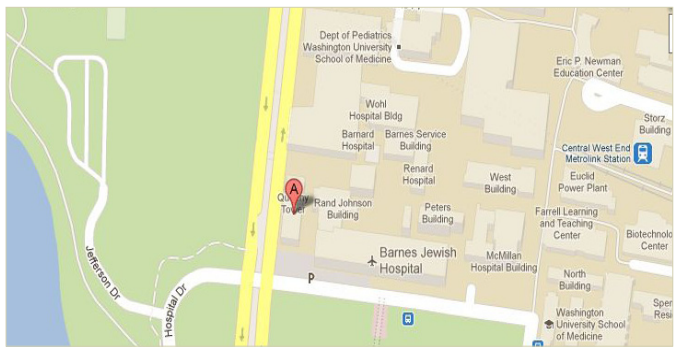
Queeny Tower, Barnes Hospital

Date: 1964

Architect: Murphy & Mackey

Building Type: Institutional/Organization

Location: 4989 Barnes Hospital Plaza



Queeny Tower, part of Barnes hospital, was designed by Murphy & Mackey in 1965. The building is a 19-story tower rising above a podium/garage, with a skybridge at the top connecting it to the Pavilion. Two fenestration patterns can be seen on the building, one facing south and the other west, creating an elegant "corner" solution. On its completion, Queeny Tower was the City's 3rd tallest building. It was named for Monsanto founder John Queeny, whose son Edgar endowed its construction, and the building shows a strong International Style influence in its "machine-like" grid of windows and stripped form clad in limestone and buff brick.

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

ST LOUIS MODERN

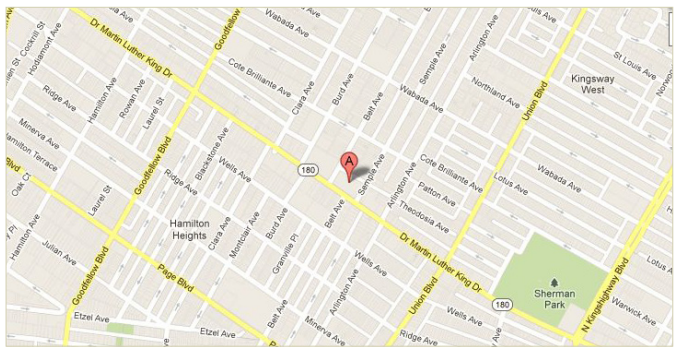
MHDCHC, Inc.

Date: ca. 1974

Architect: Jenkins-Fleming

Building Type: Institutional/Organization

Location: 5443-71 Dr. Martin Luther King Drive



This building was designed by Carey K. Jenkins and Charles E. Fleming, a black-owned firm originally working from Beverly Hills, CA. The building was designed as a health center. A roughly square 2-story volume connects to another smaller 1-story volume, with the curtainwall entry at the connector. The building has decorative brick work within its planar surfaces. The second story has projecting bays with deeply recessed vertical three-pane windows. The street level windows are L or U shaped. The brickwork is a stacked solider bond in areas such as the projecting bays, which extend up to the roofline. Architecturally, the building is strongly influenced by Brutalism, in its blocky, stacked forms and “carved out” openings.

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

ST LOUIS MODERN

Bishop DuBourg High School

Date: 1953. Annex, 1955
Architect: Murphy & Mackey
Building Type: School
Location: 5850 Eichelberger Street

The Bishop Dubourg Catholic High School was designed by architects Murphy & Mackey in 1949, with construction complete in 1953 and an additional annex constructed in 1955. The brick building is three stories with an irregular plan. The design of the high school was recognized nationally for being architecturally significant, with its International Style rows of ribbon windows with glass block. The chapel has stained glass by William Schickel. The project was among the first for the prominent and highly regarded St. Louis firm with beginnings at Washington University, where both Murphy and Mackey were professors of architecture.

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

ST LOUIS MODERN

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

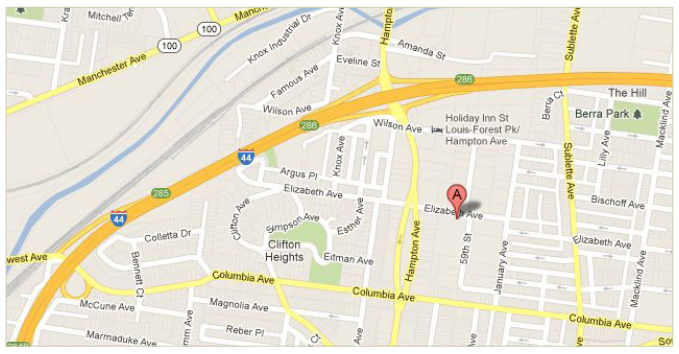
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Hall

Date: 1959

Architect: Bank Building & Equipment Corporation

Building Type: Other

Location: 5850 Elizabeth Avenue



The two-story International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Hall was designed by the Bank Building & Equipment Corporation (specifically by W. A. Sarmiento, who later opened his own firm). It is a steel-frame and concrete structure with brick at sides and rear and a patterned concrete street facade featuring steel fins extending above the roof line. The building is architecturally significant for its Modern architecture, showing International Style roots in the boxy form and ribbon storefront window, but with a more playful and decorative expression of elements sometimes called “space age” or “roadside” architecture.

ST LOUIS MODERN

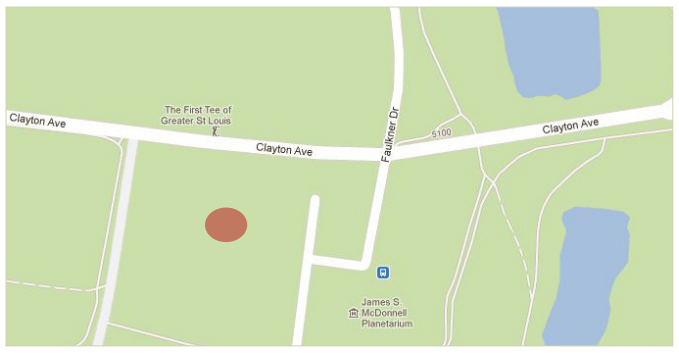
James S. McDonnell Planetarium

Date: 1963

Architect: Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum (HOK)

Building Type: Other

Location:1 Faulkner Drive



St Louis Science Center, James S. McDonnell Planetarium, was designed by Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum (primarily Gyo Obata, who studied under Eero Saarinen). The planetarium has a circular footprint and a recessed lower level main entrance which is carved into the surrounding terrain with a curving concrete wall. The building has a visually striking and expressive shape, somewhat reminiscent of a nuclear power plant tower. It is a thin concrete shell structure, hyperboloid in section.

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

ST LOUIS MODERN

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

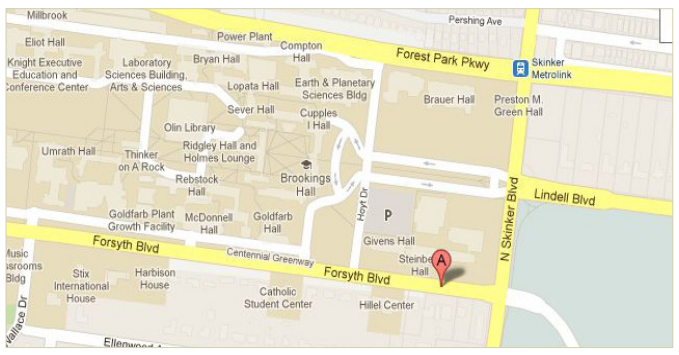
STEINBERG HALL
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Date: 1963

Architect: Fumihiko Maki

Building Type: Other

Location: 6201-53 Forsyth Boulevard



The Steinberg Art Gallery and classrooms, on the Washington University campus, was Fumihiko Maki's first commission. The building was completed in 1960 while he was a professor of architecture at Washington University. The building was also designed with the established architectural firm of Russell, Mullgardt, Schwartz and Van Hoefen. The building is both architeturally and technically significant, and exhibits an innovative thin plate folded concrete system, and a cantilevered upper level above the main level, elevated from the ground on a concrete plinth.

ST LOUIS MODERN

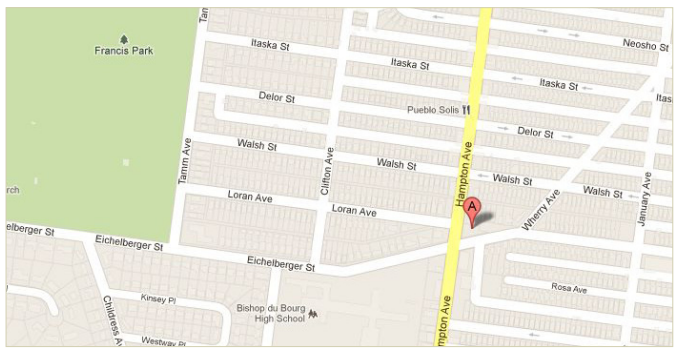
Former Buder Branch
St. Louis Public Library

Date: 1961

Architect: Joseph H. Senne

Building Type: Institutional/Organization

Location: 5320 Hampton Avenue



This building, now housing a record store, is the former Buder branch of the St. Louis Public Library, designed by Joseph H. Senne. The overhanging eaves are supported by open bar metal pilasters which flare at the top and which are evenly distributed in bays. The building has a granite base, blond brick cladding, and tall 3-part windows centered in each bay. The building was originally named for Susan Buder, who promoted the playground movement in early 20th C. St. Louis. Due to the distinctive flaring metal pilasters, the building feels more decorative than most Modern architectural designs, but there are no "flourishes" here- the building exhibits the stripped functionalism and regularity of its style.

Intensive Level Property Information

ST LOUIS MODERN

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

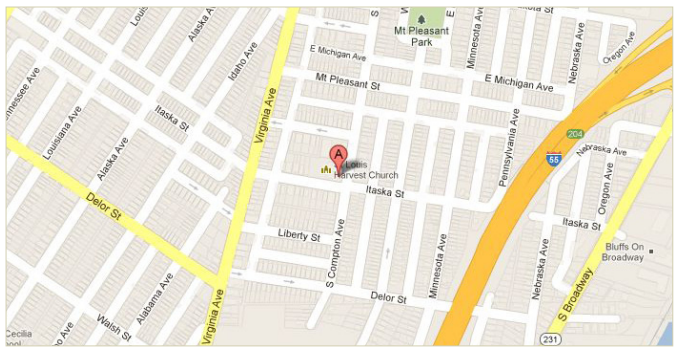
St. Louis Harvest Church

Date: 1957

Architect: J.T. Golabowski

Building Type: Church

Location: 3201-23 Itaska Street



This church building was part of the Polish parish of St. Hedwig of the archdiocese of St. Louis, now closed. It is currently the St Louis Harvest Church since 2005. The architect was J.T. Golabowski, and construction date was 1957. The brick building has a double-height entry bay framed with pre-cast concrete panel surround. A brick tower with stained-glass infill sits to one side. The building exhibits a composition of a horizontal form punctuated by intermittent strong verticals. Its design is architecturally significant as an example of Modern design, in its simple masonry wall planes broken by vertical slot window openings and relatively formalized, concrete entry surround. It may also be culturally significant as a resource for the Polish community.

ST LOUIS MODERN

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

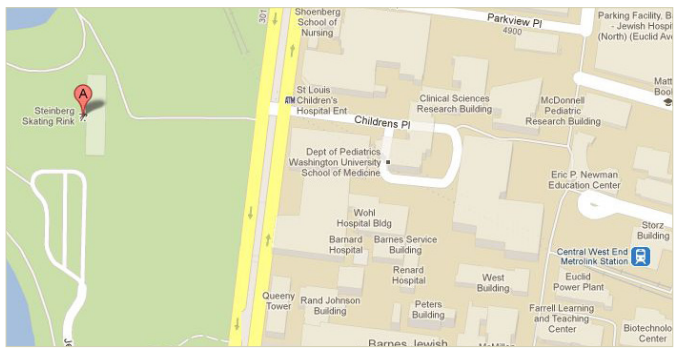
Mark C. Steinberg Memorial Skating Rink and Recreation Building

Date: 1957

Architect: Frederick Dunn & Associated Architects

Building Type: Other

Location: 400 Jefferson Drive



The Mark C. Steinberg Memorial Skating Rink and Recreation Building was designed by Frederick Dunn & Associated Architects. The facility may have been one of the first racially integrated public venues in St. Louis. The building has a full-glass wall and roof terrace to provide a view of the rink, and ashlar walls. Two-thirds of the $935,000 cost of the rink was a gift from Etta Steinberg, in memory of her late husband. The rink is reported to be the largest outdoor skating rink in the Midwest. The building exhibits the characteristics of the International Style, with stripped, boxy shapes and the horizontal length of the full-height glass wall.

ST LOUIS MODERN

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

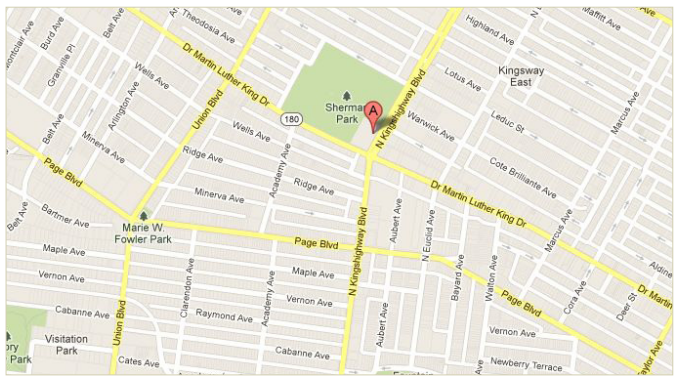
DAVID P. WOHL COMMUNITY CENTER

Date: 1959

Architect: Russell, Mullgardt, Schwarz & Van Hoefen

Building Type: Recreational

Location: 1515 N Kingshighway Boulevard



Wohl Recreation Center was designed by Russell, Mullgardt, Schwarz and Van Hoefen in 1959. Located at the edge of Sherman Park, the building was a gift to the City from David Wohl. The building has a 1-story wing and 3-story wing featuring large amounts of glazing, glass block, and brightly colored panels. The sliding glass doors open for access to fresh air during warm weather. The building is architecturally significant for its International Style design, including horizontal bands of windows, expressed-structure metal pilasters, and boxy, intersecting forms.

ST LOUIS MODERN

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

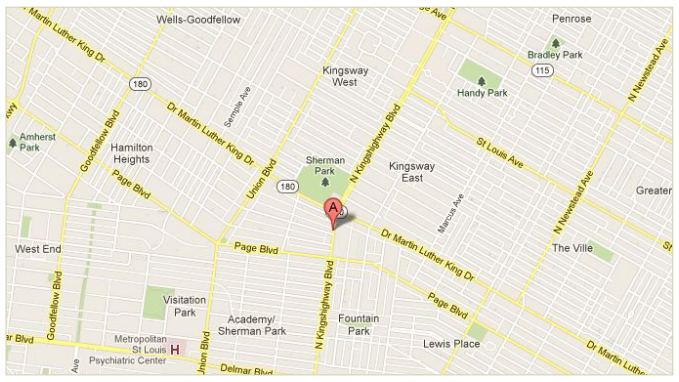
New Age Federal Savings & Loan

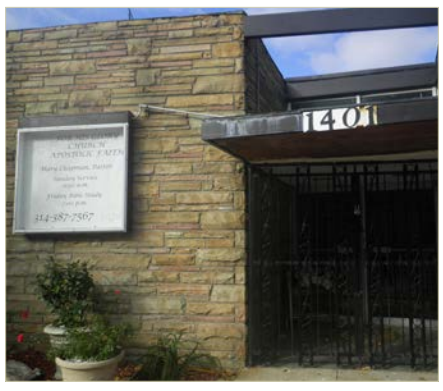
Date: 1958

Architect: Undetermined

Building Type: Bank

Location: 1401 N Kningshighway Boulevard



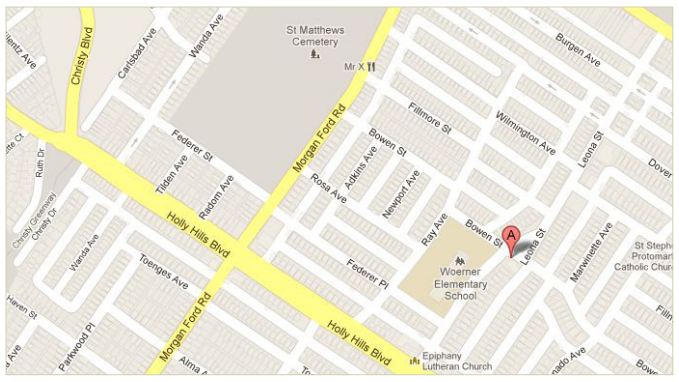


New Age Federal Savings & Loan is a single-story building with generally rectangular plan, though the northwest corner of the building is curved to accomodate a vehicular drive-through in its original purpose as a bank. Half of the main façade is random-coursed ashlar while the other half is comprised of floor to ceiling glazing. Organized in 1915, the New Age Federal Savings & Loan is the oldest minority-owned financial institution in Missouri, and is among the oldest in the nation. The institution closed in 1991. At the time this building was constructed, the bank served a critical function in the black community by providing loans typically denied by other institutions.

ST LOUIS MODERN

Oak Hill Chapel

Date: 1953
Architect: Undetermined
Building Type: Church
Location: 6100 Leona Street



Originally built as the South Side Bible Chapel, and now known as the Oak Hill Chapel, this church building is a single-story brick structure with rectangular footprint. It has a gabled roof projecting over a single bay of windows and an attached brick tower extending above the roofline. Along the primary façade is a series of glass block windows, continuing along the west façade. The building also was the original home of the Victory Christian School for K-1st grade. Architecturally, the building's Modern architecture style is an unusual blend of "space age" elements such as the tower and spire as well as a residential Modern style typified by the glass panes extending up to the underside of the gabled roof.

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

ST LOUIS MODERN

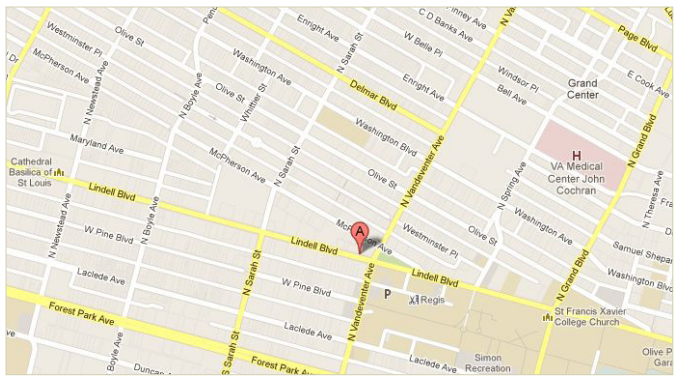
AAA Building

Date: 1976

Architect: W.A. Sarmiento Architects

Building Type: Commercial

Location: 3917 Lindell Boulevard



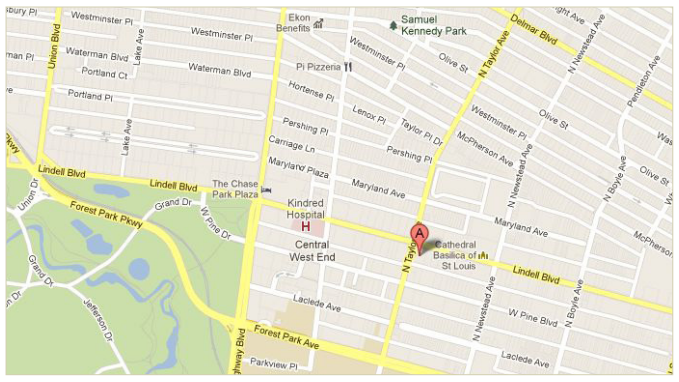
This architecturally significant building by W. A. Sarmiento Architects was built for the Auto Club of St. Louis and has an elliptical footprint. It features tapered concrete colonades of thin rectangular base columns supporting the concrete roof slab, which in turn supports the weight of the glass curtain wall. The reflective glass wall extends from ground to roof, emphasizing the structural system. The oval form imparts a feeling of motion. Despite its construction date, a bit late for the New Formalism movement of Modern architecture, the building's symmetrical, monolithic, stripped forms are an example of the style, with the columns showing a more expressive influence.

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

ST LOUIS MODERN

Optimist Building

Date: 1961. Addition, 1978
Architect: Schwarz & Van Hoefen
Building Type: Institutional/Organization
Location: 4490-4 Lindell Boulevard



The Optimist International building is a two- and three-story rectangular structure with exposed concrete, stone cladding, and vertical slot windows. The two-story portion was constructed first, in 1962, and the taller addition in 1978. The architect for both volumes was the firm of Schwarz & Van Hoefen. Both buildings have an aluminum storefront entry and masonry veneer with narrrow, full-height window openings. The two-story building features expressive, triangular concrete columns connected to cantilevered floor slabs fronting Taylor Street. The taller building illustrates a more sober Modernist style, though complimentary to the earlier structure.

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

ST LOUIS MODERN