

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

ENGINEERS CLUB

Date: 1961

Architect: Russell, Mullgardt, Schwarz & Van Hoefen

Building Type: Institutional/Organization

Location: 4359 Lindell Boulevard



The Engineer's Club of St Louis was designed by Russell, Mullgardt, Schwarz, and Van Hoefen. It has a double-height triangular portion to the west, joined to a rectangular one-story volume ending in a zigzag eastern wall. The building has brick and slate cladding with steel accents. The building includes a 400-seat auditorium and exterior roof-mounted sundial. The building's significance is primarily architectural, showcasing this highly regarded and prolific St Louis firm's expressionistic design for a group that would appreciate its interesting design features. Some of these include the triangular pilasters and angled walls picking up on the triangular footprint of the taller volume, and the roof's unique angled shape.

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INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. LOUIS

Date: 1962

Architect: W.A. Sarmiento

Building Type: Other

Location: 4445-67 Lindell Boulevard



The Chancery of the Archdiocese of St. Louis building is round in plan, with a domed roof and modeled two-story concrete supports in front of a plate glass two-story wall. The building, designed by the Bank Building and Equipment Corporation of America (W. A. Sarmiento) has a steel structure with concrete foundations faced with coursed stone. The projecting roof is supported by columns which curve in to attach at the concrete band between the two levels. The main entry features double height windows, and the central skylight has striking concrete "tracery." Stylistically, the building exhibits a "space age" expressionistic influence seen in the playful column shapes and decorative screen of metal banding.

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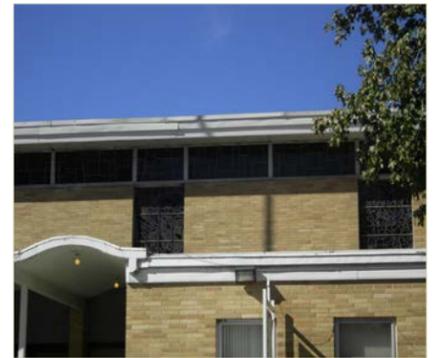
ST. NICHOLAS PARISH CENTER

Date: 1960

Architect: A.F. & Arthur Stauder

Building Type: Institutional/Organization

Location: 1801-27 Lucas Avenue



The St. Nicholas Parish Center, by A.F. & Arthur Stauder, is a U-shaped single-story building with double-height and 2-story sections and a square tower. The footprint encompasses a church, school, and gym or auditorium, all wrapping around a central parking lot. Both double-height portions, one at each end of Lucas Ave, feature a waved roof with overhanging eaves, clerestory windows, slit windows, and brick cladding. St. Nicholas is architecturally significant as one of the works of a prolific and highly-regarded local firm specializing in religious architecture. The design illustrates an arrangement of low, horizontal volumes punctuated by the tower and the primary worship hall, both with distinctive roof shapes.

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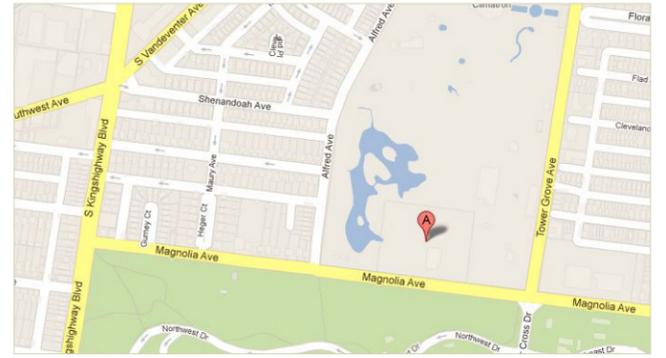
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN GARDENS

Date: 1957

Architect: Frederick Dunn & Nolas Stinson Jr.

Building Type: Institutional/Organization

Location: 4401 Magnolia Avenue



The Society of American Gardens, or National Council of State Garden Clubs building was designed by architects Frederick Dunn and Nolas Stinson, Jr. The original building has pink "Chicago common" brick, granite, and aluminum windows. The building received an AIA 25-year award for its enduring design, and shows a strong International Style influence in its modular windows, horizontal proportions, and rectilinear forms. The building is significant not only for its International Style architecture, but also as part of the history of the development of the urban park system in St. Louis, in its setting within Shaw Park.

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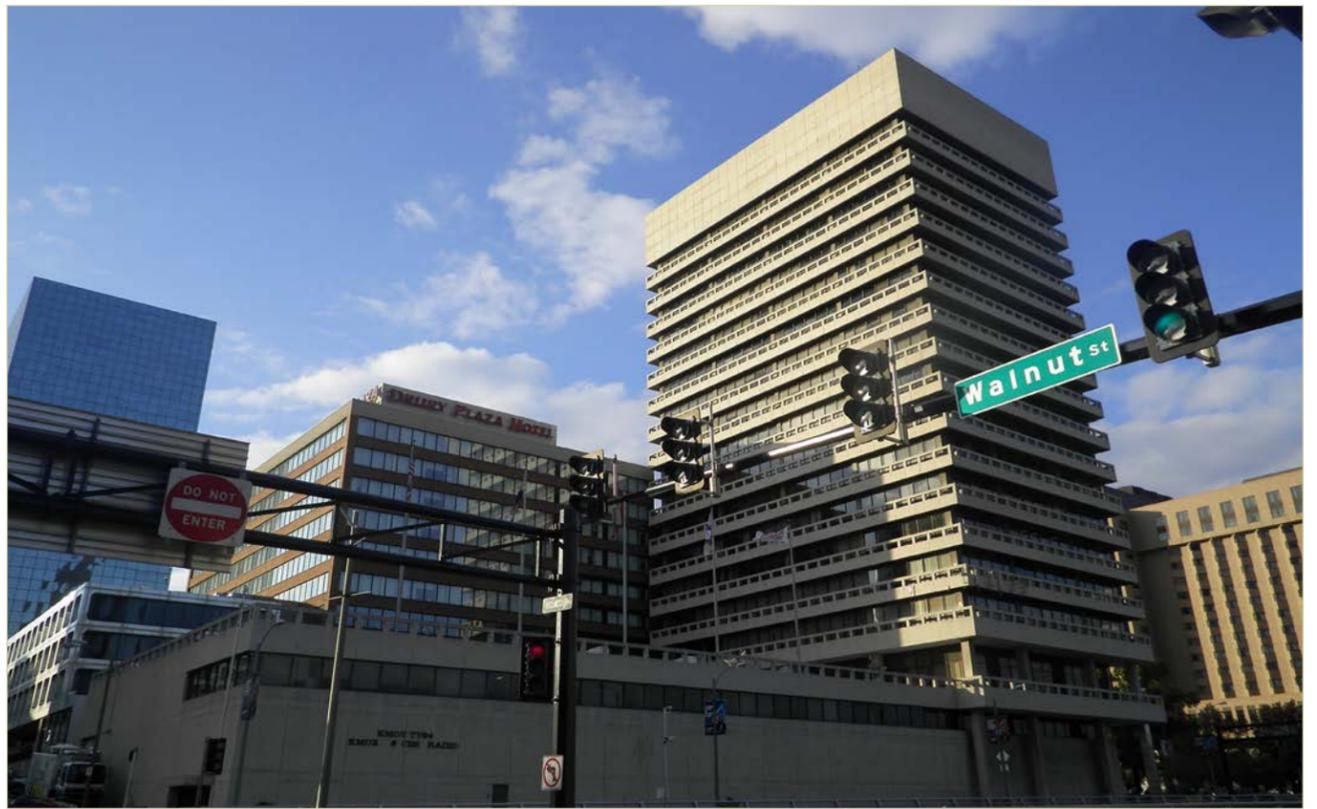
GATEWAY TOWER

Date: 1966

Architect: Hellmuth, Obata and Kassabaum (HOK)

Building Type: Office

Location: 1-99 S Memorial Drive



Gateway Tower was designed by HOK and completed in 1968. The building houses TV station offices and parking. The garage is mainly concrete with one band of ribbon windows. A concrete railing on its top deck aligns with the first concrete balcony railing on the main tower structure. Ribbon windows wrap the building. The International Style architecture of this building can be seen in the repetitive modularity of its elements, the ribbon windows, and the exposed structural piers. The building was part of a significant Civic Center riverfront redevelopment effort, which included the Pet Milk Building, Stouffer's Riverfront Inn, and the Stadium.

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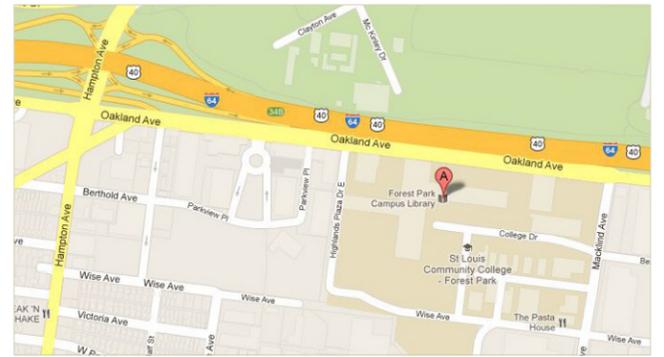
ST. LOUIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE, FOREST PARK

Date: 1965

Architect: Harry Weese & Associates

Building Type: School

Location: 5600 Oakland Avenue



The primary components of this four-story collection of brick buildings, owned by the St. Louis Community College, are two long rectangular "spines". A rectangular series of towers is connected to each spine, and the two overlap at one end. A gymnasium and another one-story volume occur at the overlap. The buildings were designed by Harry Weese (Benjamin Weese, primary designer). The buildings are set on light raised concrete bases and have a deeply recessed and open-air ground floor. The solidity of the walls, massive tower forms, and narrow, slot windows mark the buildings as Brutalist in style, though these are brick rather than the more typical concrete.

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ST. JOAN OF ARC CHURCH

Date: 1958

Architect: A.F. & Arthur Stauder Architects

Building Type: Church

Location: 5800 Oleatha Avenue



The St. Joan of Arc Church is a buff brick structure designed by A.F. and Arthur Stauder Architects in 1958. The entry is framed by a projecting concrete frame which extends above the roofline and is capped by a slight segmental arch. Above the doors is a decorative mosaic tile panel. The remainder of the church features vertical slit windows with dark brick inset above and below. The windows are by the Emil Frei Stained Glass Company. The church is architecturally significant as a fine example of Modern religious architecture by the Stauders, well-recognized architects in St. Louis. Hallmarks of their style include the nonsymmetrical composition of low and taller volumes, and the inset vertical window openings within the masonry walls.

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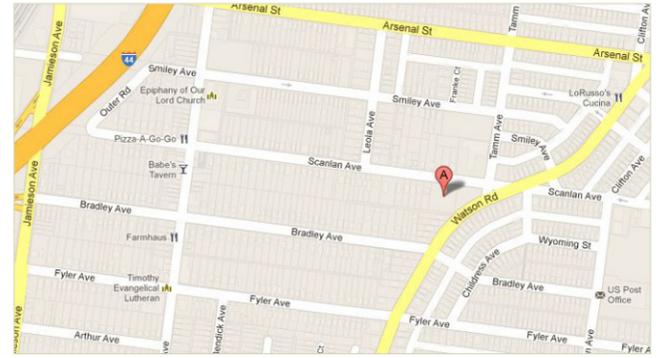
MACHACEK BRANCH LIBRARY

Date: 1974

Architect: Berger-Field-Torno-Hurley Architects

Building Type: Institutional/Organization

Location: 6426-34 Scanlan Avenue



The Machacek branch Library, designed by Berger-Field-Torno-Hurley Architects, is a single-story Brutalist style building set into a hillside with partially visible building façades. The entire building has exposed gray concrete walls with horizontal joints at traditional cornice level and varied roof-line heights. An exterior stair leads to the rooftop playground area. In 1973, a "tree saving" ceremony rather than a traditional "ground breaking" was held. The building is architecturally significant for being one of the smallest-scale examples of Brutalism in St. Louis.

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McDONNELL MEDICAL SCIENCE BUILDING

Date: 1970

Architect: Murphy, Downey, Wofford, & Richman

Building Type: Institutional/Organization

Location: 4550-6 Scott Avenue



The McDonnell Medical Center of Washington University School of Medicine was designed by Murphy, Downey, Wofford & Richman. It is a massive rectangular multi-story building predominantly executed in a pale buff brick. Its east and west facades feature sculptural half-circle projections housing the utility lines. The design may have taken its inspiration from Louis Kahn's ideas of expressing the "servant" or utility functions of a building. The building shows aspects of Brutalism in its monolithic, heavy masonry mass, and is architecturally significant for its style, execution, and as part of a body of work by a well-known firm.

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INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

MISSOURI DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY BUILDING

Date: 1959

Architect: HOK

Building Type: Office

Location: 601 N Broadway



The Missouri Division of Employment Security Building was constructed in 1959 as the State of Missouri Office Building. This 3-story building features a rectangular footprint, limestone cladding, paired fixed windows, and a flat roof. Each bay on the primary street-fronting facades has a limestone pilaster supporting a pyramidal capitol that creates mini-vaulting above each window and a deep overhang at each story. The building is a good example of the New Formalist style of Modern Architecture, with its echoes of a "temple"-like form and beveled window detailing. The building, like Yamasaki's Conference Center at Wayne State in Detroit (1958), exhibits symmetry and formality.

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PIUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

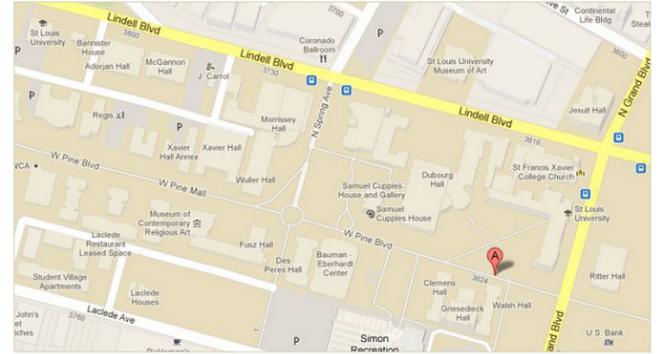
ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY

Date: 1958. Renovated 1986, 2012

Architect: Leo A. Daly

Building Type: Institutional/Organization

Location: 3655 West Pine Boulevard



The Pius Memorial Library, St. Louis University, was designed by Leo A. Daly. The façades are vertical panels of stacked bond red bricks flanked by casement windows emphasizing the exposed structural piers. The brick panels terminate at the second floor, allowing the structural piers to stand alone creating a portico. Under the portico, the ground level is clad in stone panels and a storefront system. The main entry is delineated with a projecting angled metal canopy. The building is architecturally significant as an example of the Modern style's emphasis on revealing the structure of the building on the exterior, and for the expression of the masonry panels as pure curtainwall, hanging from the structure.

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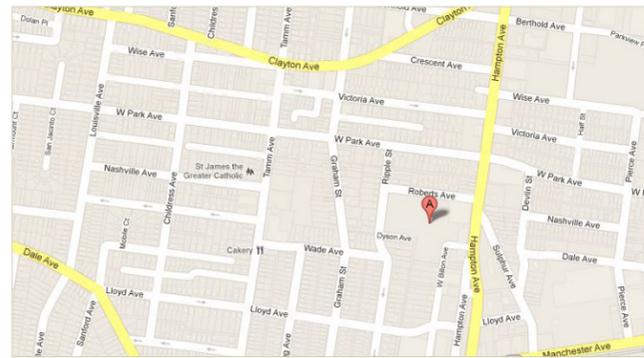
CARPENTER'S UNION HALL

Date: 1956

Architect: Study, Farrar & Majers

Building Type: Institutional/Organization

Location: 1401-21 Hampton Avenue



Carpenter's Union Hall was designed by Study, Farrar & Majers. It is a three-story brick building with concrete base. The 3-story vertical entry bay with concrete surrounds is coupled with a hip-roofed portico. Windows have concrete trim and mullions. The interior was designed by the Bank Building & Equipment Corporation and includes various types of showcased woodwork. The building is architecturally significant as well as being significant for playing a part in the development of commerce in St. Louis, as one of the construction trades Union Halls. The building's Modern era styling is seen in its ribbon windows, its exposed concrete base, and its splayed portico columns.

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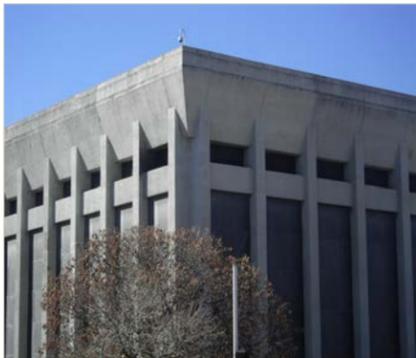
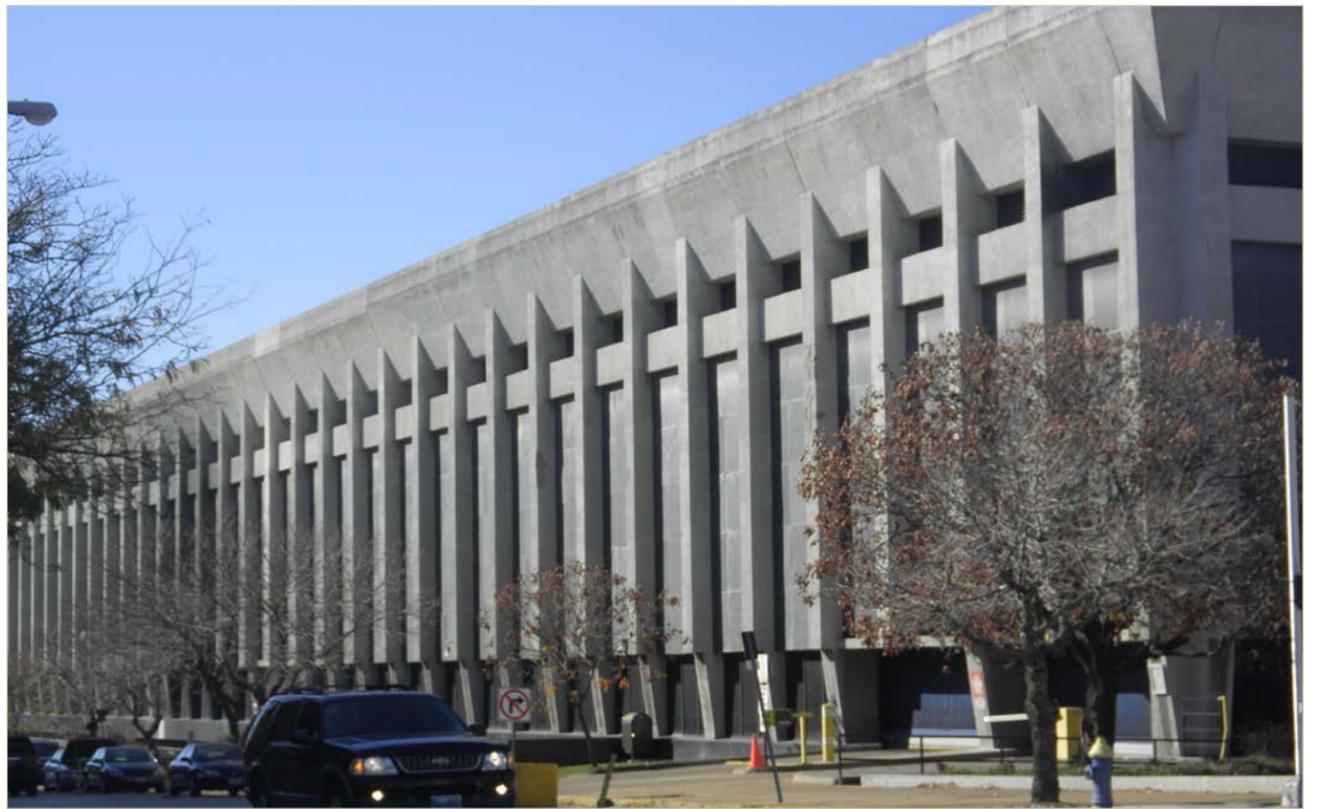
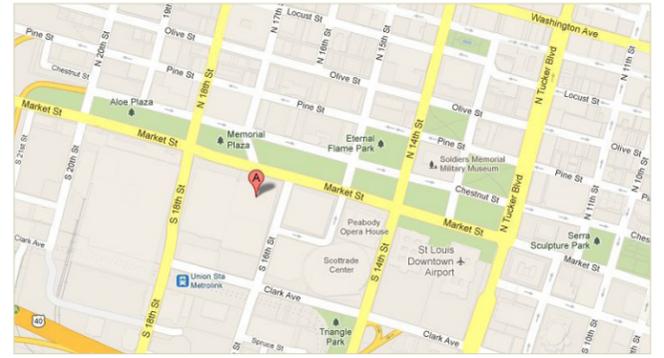
THE POST OFFICE ANNEX

Date: 1969

Architect: Leo A. Daly

Building Type: Institutional/ Organizational

Location: 1600-98 Market Street



The Post Office Annex, by Leo A. Daly, is a rectangular four story addition to the USPS Systems Center building. The building has cast-in-place exposed concrete walls and features black slate panels as well as a black granite base. The panels are nested between rectangular concrete pilasters extending from the base to the flared concrete cornice. The only openings are monolithic floor to ceiling dark curtainwall windows, recessed slightly at street level, which occur between every pilaster. There is no public entry. The building is a good example of the Brutalist style, with its slate panels set back within muscular concrete pilasters and minimal window openings.

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

HAMILTONIAN FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Date: 1967

Architect: George Winkler and Frank L. Thompson

Building Type: Bank

Location: 3150-6 S Grand Boulevard



Full height curtainwall façades are the most prominent feature of this single-story structure, constructed by the Hamiltonian Federal Savings and Loan Association in 1961. The architects were George Winkler and Frank L. Thompson. A prominent roof overhang, supported by steel columns, creates a loggia on two sides of the building. A secondary entry pavilion, clad in stone, projects beyond the loggia towards a parking area as a solid sculptural block contrasted against the lightness of the glass and columns. The International Style building is clearly influenced by the designs of Mies van der Rohe. It is significant for being unusually well executed, with its elements stripped down to a minimum.

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ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY JACOB MARK LASHLY BRANCH

Date: 1967

Architect: William B. Ittner, Inc.

Building Type: Institutional/Organization

Location: 4531-7 West Pine Boulevard



The simplicity of the curved multi-story colonnade executed in smooth rectangular concrete columns and a simple cornice convey a serenity appropriate to a public library. The Lashly Branch library, as the building was originally, was designed by William B. Ittner, Inc. in the New Formalism style. The building's central entry is emphasized by a contrasting steel cantilevered rectilinear canopy hovering over cast concrete curved walls. The glass is deeply recessed within the colonnade and is tinted to accentuate the shadow effect. Remaining facades are blond brick.

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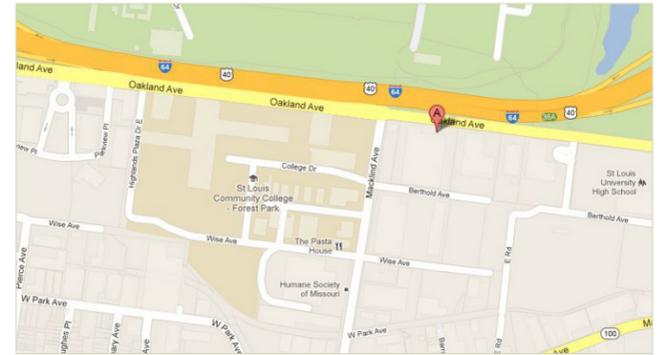
PARAQUAD

Date: 1969

Architect: Undetermined

Building Type: Office

Location: 5200-40 Oakland Avenue



Designed in the Miesian style in 1969, this rectilinear exposed steel frame building has infill masonry panels flanked by vertical three-part windows with projecting steel frame. The single-story commercial-use structure is mounted on a raised plinth edged by concrete planters, in keeping with its style. The building is architecturally significant as a good example of a commercial building using the Miesian style, a subgroup of the International Style.

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INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

LANGSTON ELEMENTARY PUBLIC SCHOOL

Date: 1964

Architect: William B. Ittner, Inc.

Building Type: School

Location: 5501 Wabada Avenue



This building is a 3-story rectilinear building with brick and exposed-aggregate panel cladding and multi-pane windows. It has been both a public elementary school as well as a middle school. The building is largely supported on piers with tapered lintels. The ground level is deeply recessed, creating a covered play area at grade. The north and south façades are continuous banks of windows separated by concrete piers and beams. The building is almost identical to Yeatman MS at 4265 Athlone. The building is significant both for its architectural design, but also for its part in the development of the education system in St. Louis.

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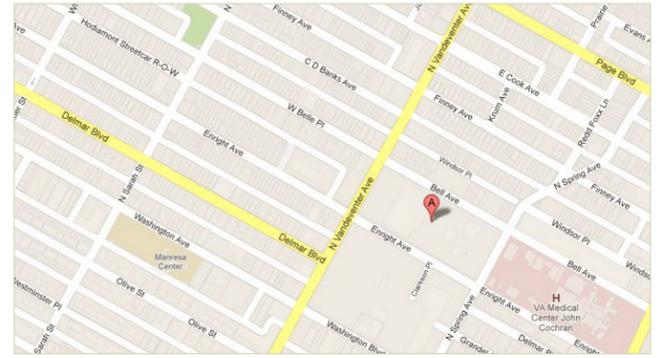
JUVENILE DIVISION CIRCUIT COURT

Date: 1965

Architect: William B. Ittner, Inc.

Building Type: Institutional/Organization

Location: 910-30 N Vandeventer Avenue



The Juvenile Division Circuit Court Building is a brick and concrete structure with a two- and three-story irregular plan. The architect was William B. Ittner, Inc., and the building was completed in 1965. Connected to the rear of the building is a small structure with a curved butterfly roof and clerestory windows. The entire building is raised from the surrounding terrain on stone-faced platforms. Although portions of the building are influenced by the New Formalism style of architecture (the curving, symmetrical, formal entry volume), the rest of the building is asymmetrical and shows a more panelized, non-loadbearing treatment of the masonry.

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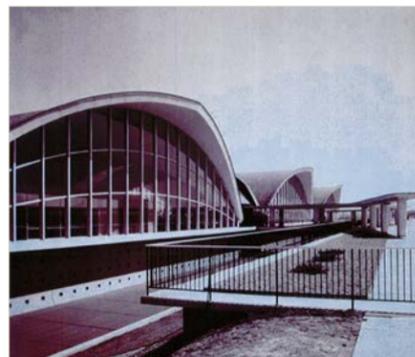
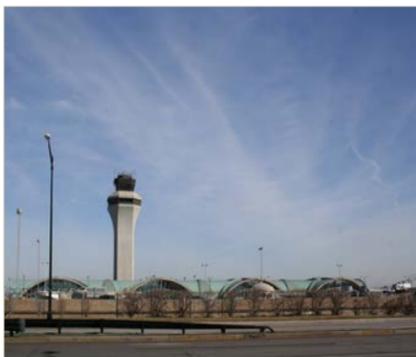
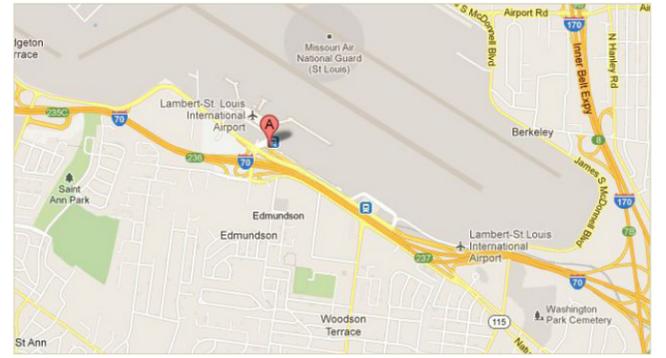
LAMBERT INTERNATIONAL ST. LOUIS AIRPORT

Date: 1957

Architect: Hellmuth, Yamasaki & Leinweber

Building Type: Other

Location: 10701 Lambert International Boulevard



In 1951, the firm of Hellmuth, Yamasaki, and Leinweber was commissioned to design the new/updated Lambert-St. Louis Municipal Airport. Minoru Yamasaki's domed design for Lambert's main terminal became the forerunner of modern terminal building plans. The terminal is arguably the first in use for modern air travel. Both the John F. Kennedy Airport in New York and the Charles DeGualle Airport in Paris, France followed the lead of the domed design of Lambert's Main Terminal. Yamasaki took design cues from Grand Central Station in New York, and teamed with the engineering firm of Contini & Becker to build the terminal building. The present four-dome main terminal was built originally with three domes; the fourth in added in 1965; was designed by Hellmuth, Obata, and Kassebaum. In 1971, the airport's name officially changed to Lambert-St. Louis International Airport from Lambert-St. Louis Municipal Airport.

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