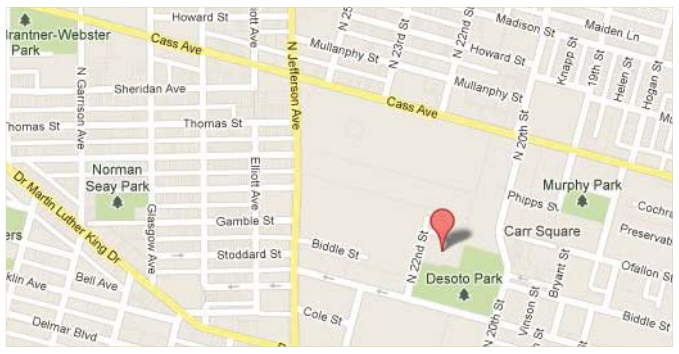
Wendell Oliver Pruitt Public School

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

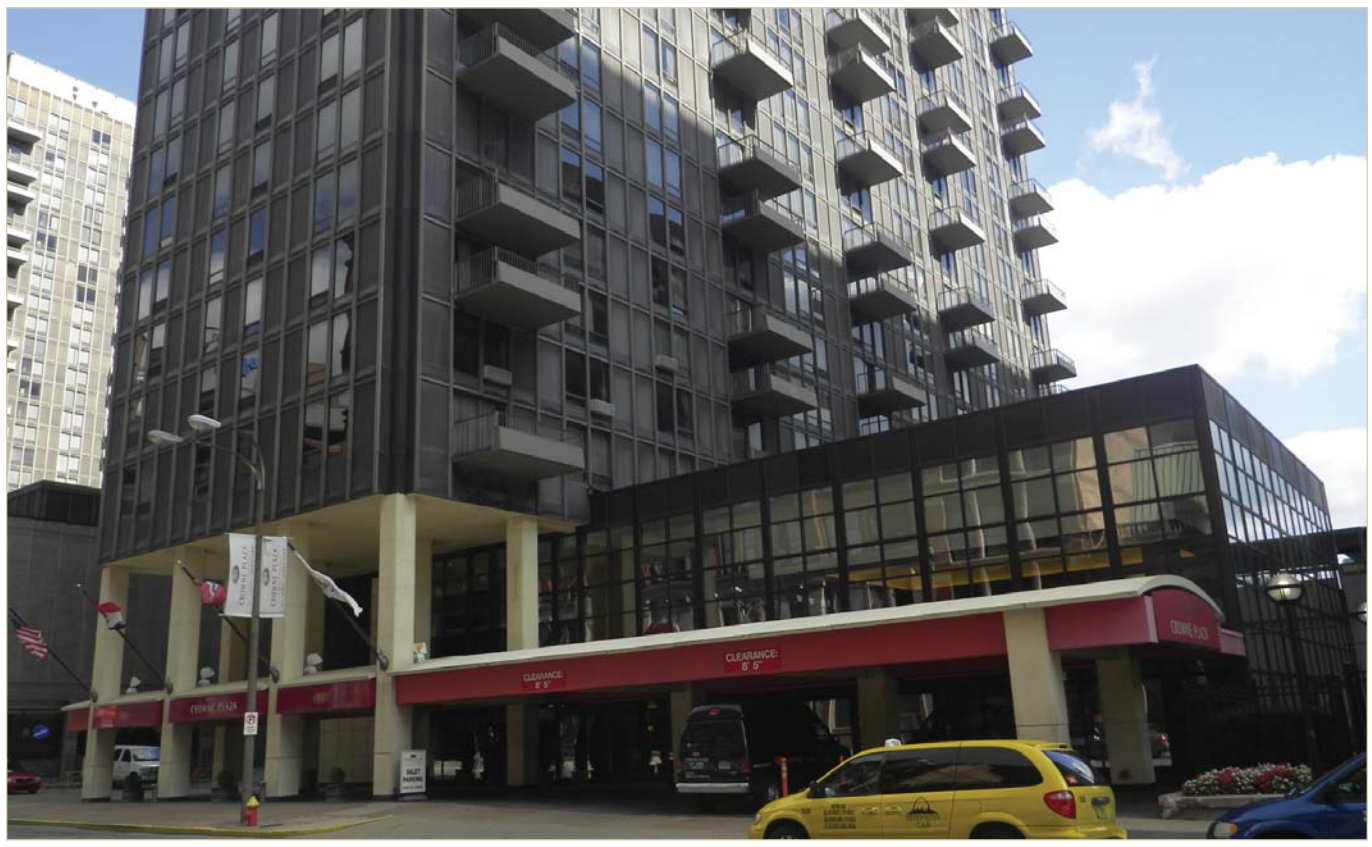
Mansion House Development

Date: 1965

Architect: Schwarz & Van Hoefen

Building Type: Hotel/Motel

Location: 200 N 4th Street



The Mansion House development is a superblock, with towers and low-rise buildings connected by a common underground parking garage. Designed by 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

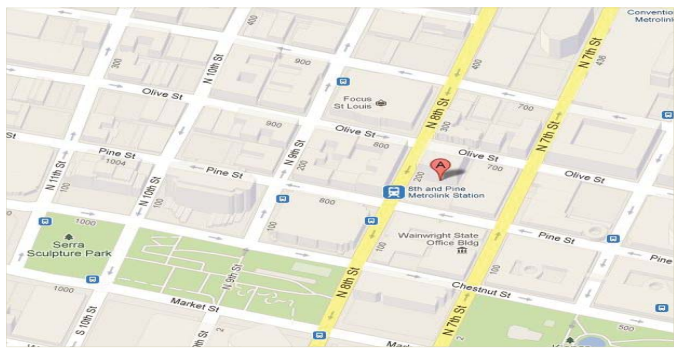
Laclede Gas Building

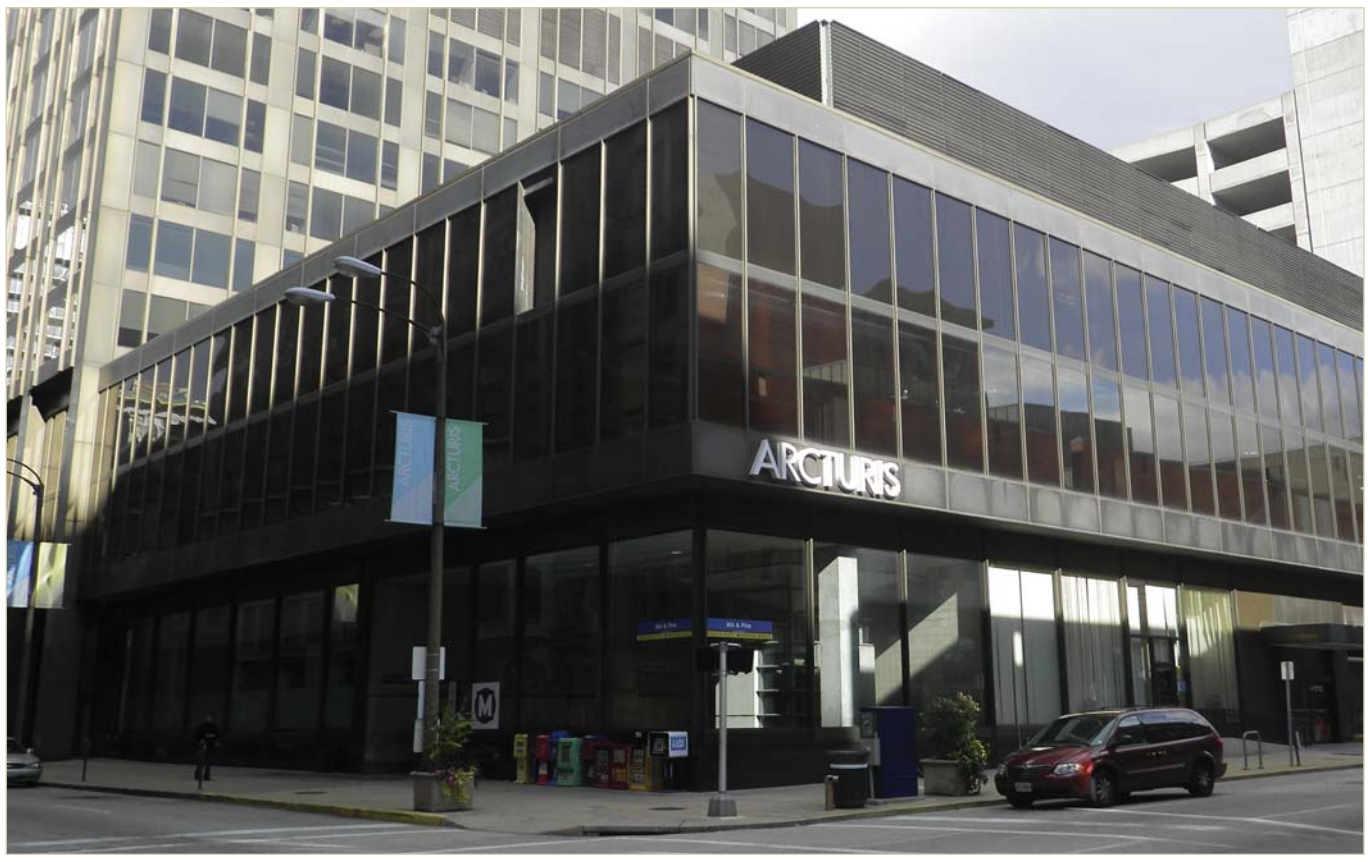
Date: 1968

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

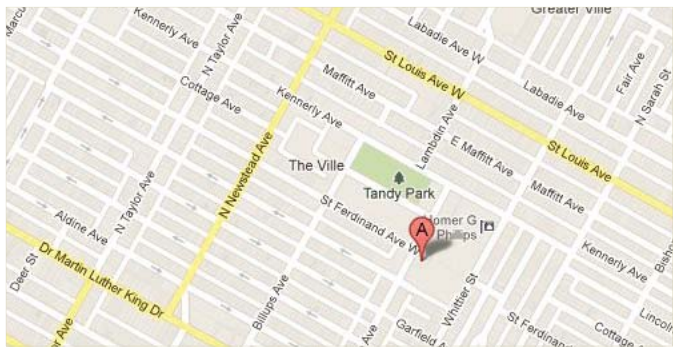
ST. PHILIP'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

Date: 1966

Architect: Unknown

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

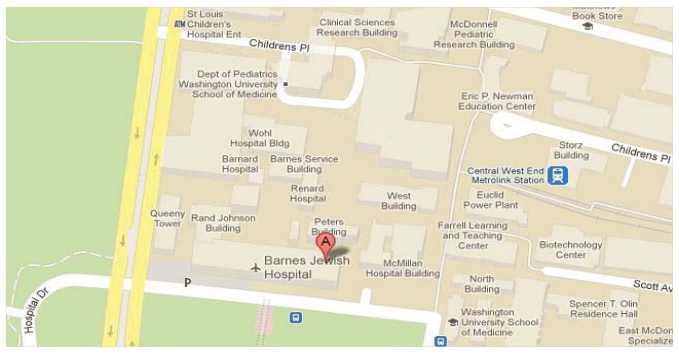
The Pavilion, Barnes Hospital

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

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

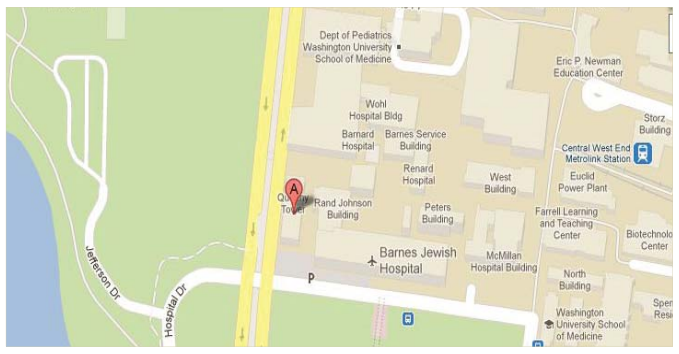
QUEENY TOWER, BARNES HOSPITAL

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.

ST LOUIS MODERN

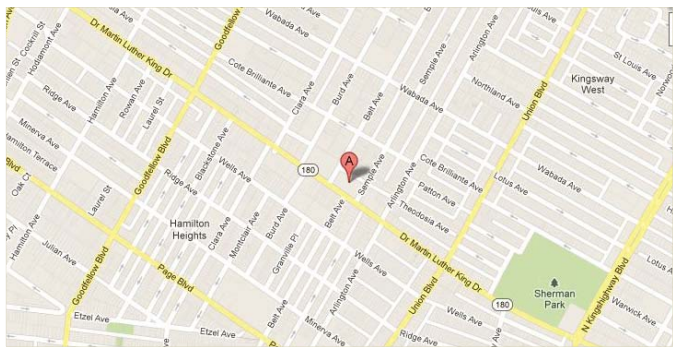
MHDCHC, Inc.

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

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

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.

ST LOUIS MODERN

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

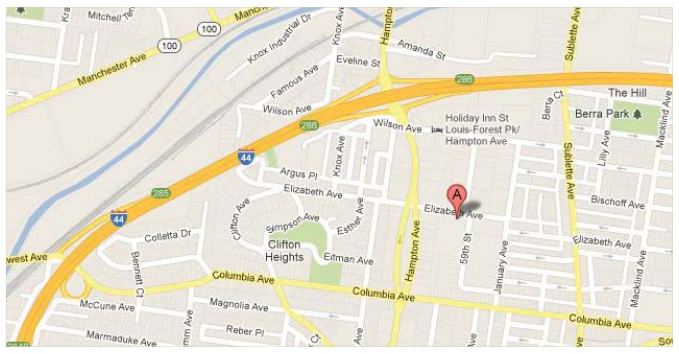
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Hall

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

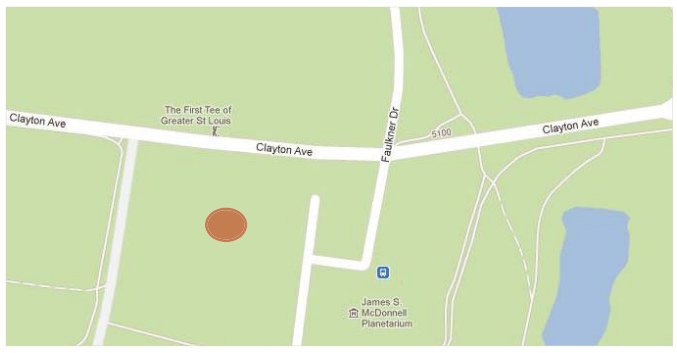
James S. McDonnell Planetarium

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

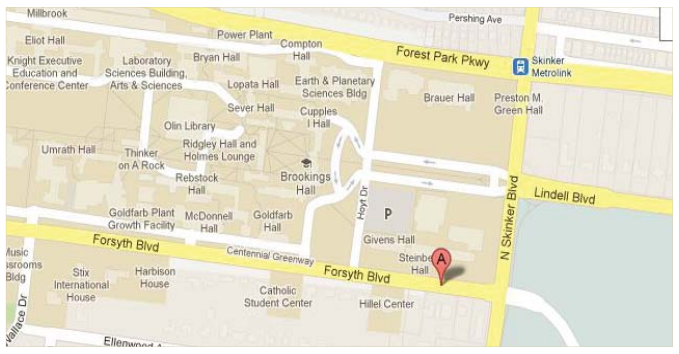
Steinberg Hall
Washington University

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..

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

ST LOUIS MODERN

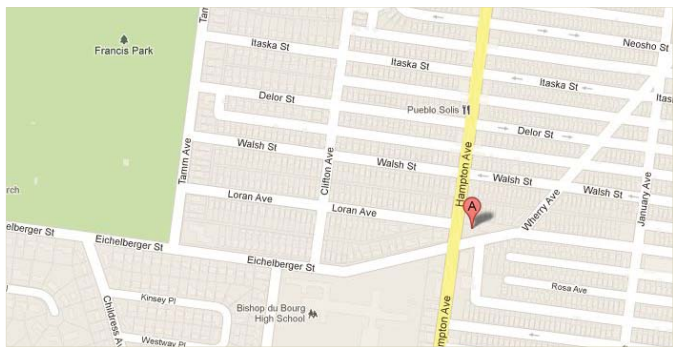
Former Buder Branch
St. Louis Public Library

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

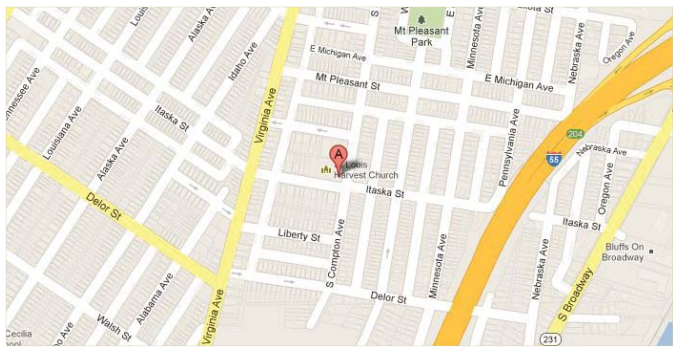
St. Louis Harvest Church

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.

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

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

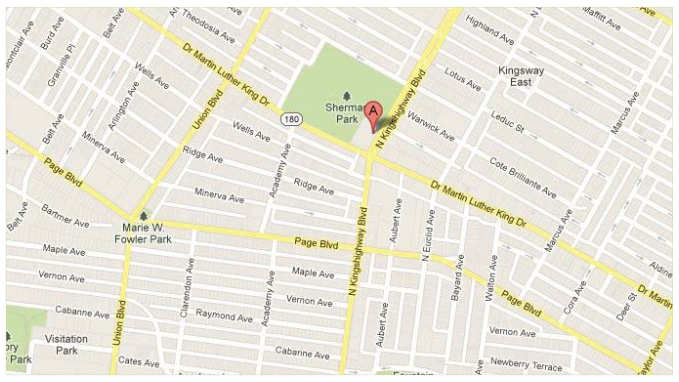
David P. Wohl Community Center

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.

Intensive Level Property Information

ST LOUIS MODERN

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

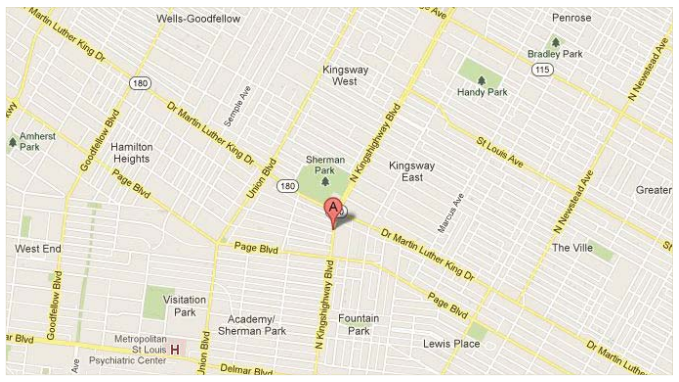
New Age Federal Savings & Loan

Date: 1958

Architect: Unknown

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: Unknown
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

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

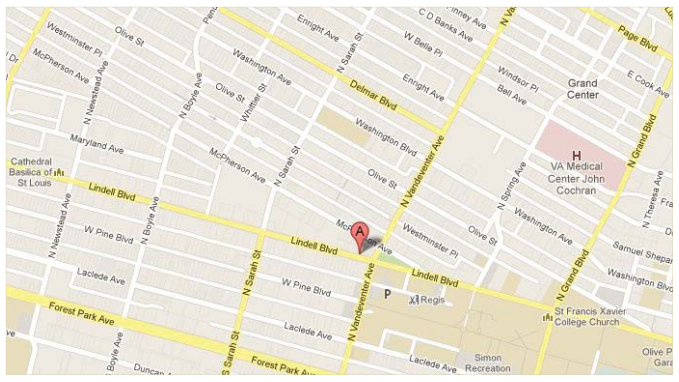
AAA BUILDING

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.

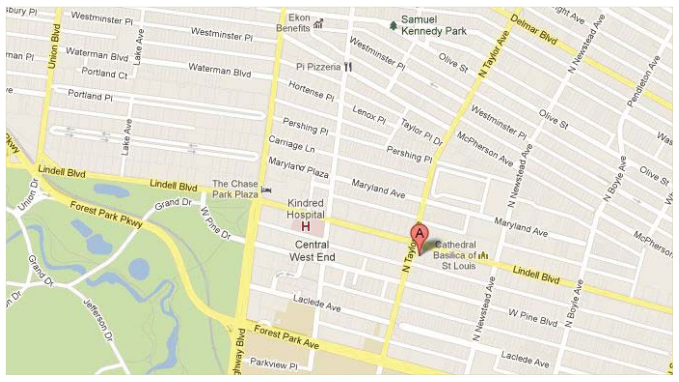
ST LOUIS MODERN

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

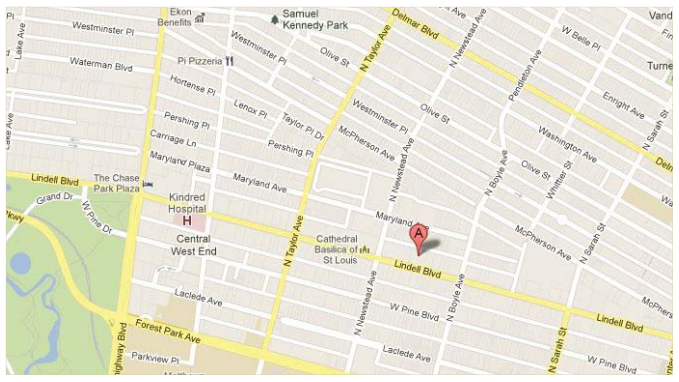
Engineers Club

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.

ST LOUIS MODERN

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

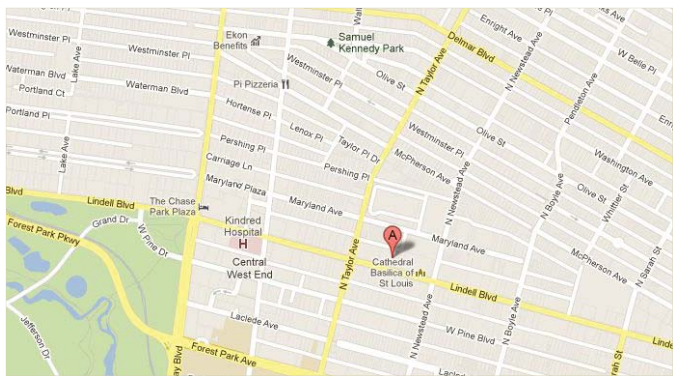
Archdiocese of St. Louis

Date: 1962

Architect: W.A. Sarimento

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.

ST LOUIS MODERN

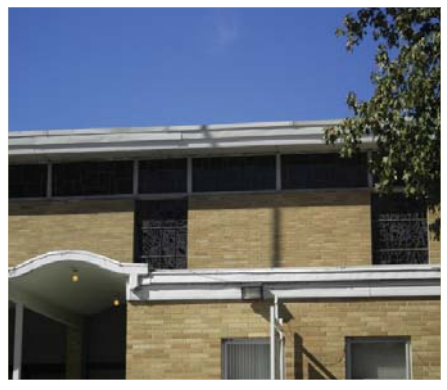
St. Nicholas Parish Center

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.

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

ST LOUIS MODERN

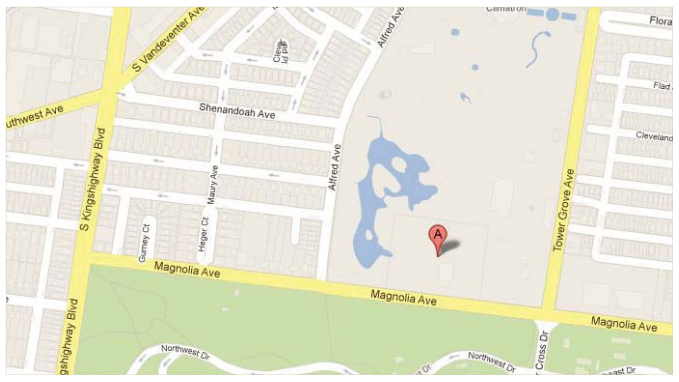
Society of American Gardens

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.

Intensive Level Property Information

ST LOUIS MODERN

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

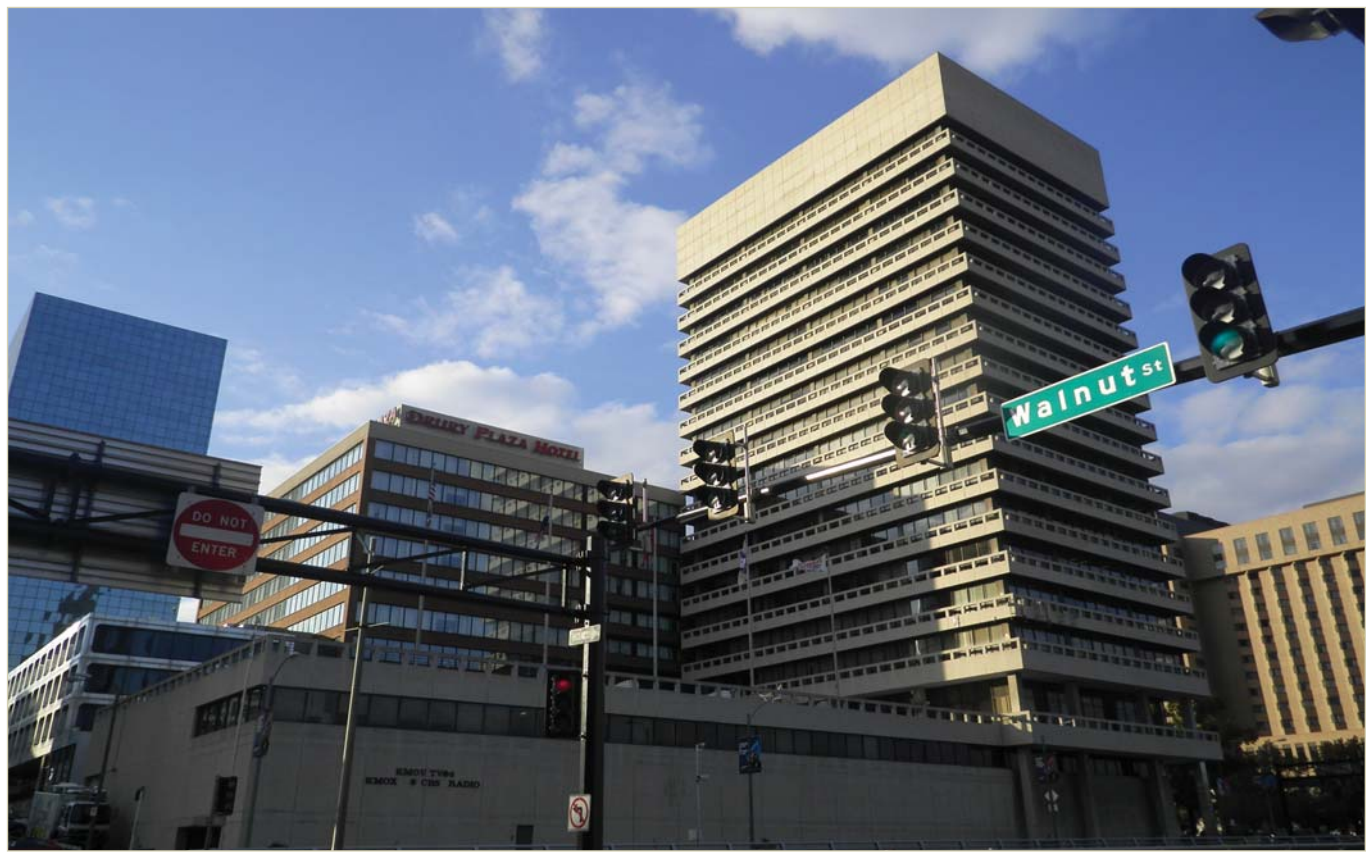
GATEWAY TOWER

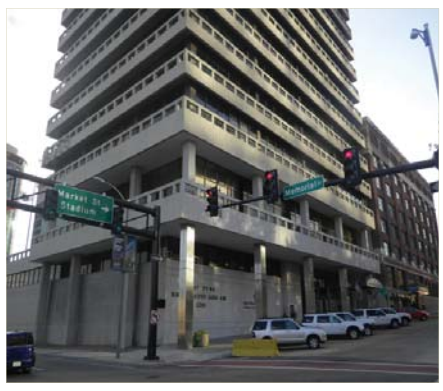
Date: 1966

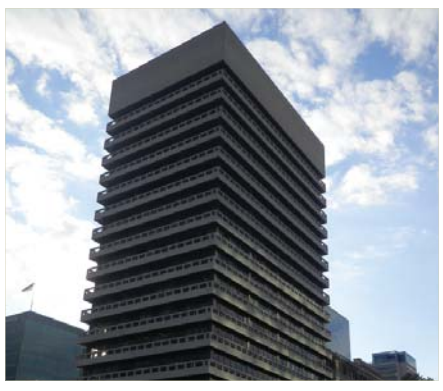
Architect: Hellmuth, Obata and Kassabaum (HOK)

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.

ST LOUIS MODERN

Fairground Park Swimming Facility

Date: 1959

Architect: Kramer & Harms Architects

Building Type: Other

Location: 3715 Natural Bridge Avenue

Designed by Kramer & Harms, Architects, the single-story Fairground Park pool facility features a low pitched butterfly roof rising from center over low box wings supported by exposed concrete “lily pad” columns. The entire structure is open-air. The low box wings are rectangular brick structures with stone decorations and banding. The walls sheltered under the butterfly roof are curved, with mosaic tile and painted concrete. The structure is architecturally significant for the simplicity of its contrasting modern forms, especially the expressive roof shape supported by “Wrightian” columns.

Intensive Level Property Information

ST LOUIS MODERN

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

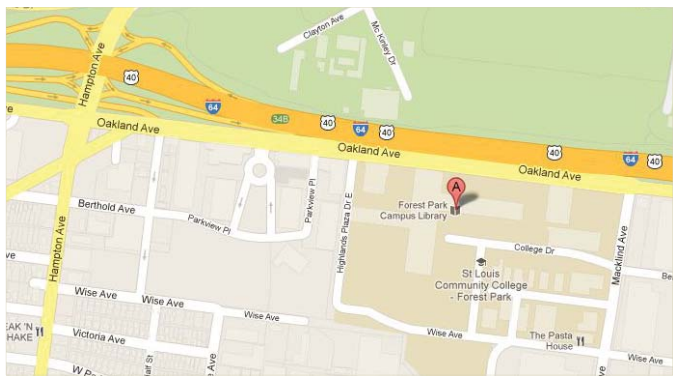
St. Louis Community College, Forest Park

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.

ST LOUIS MODERN

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.

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

ST LOUIS MODERN

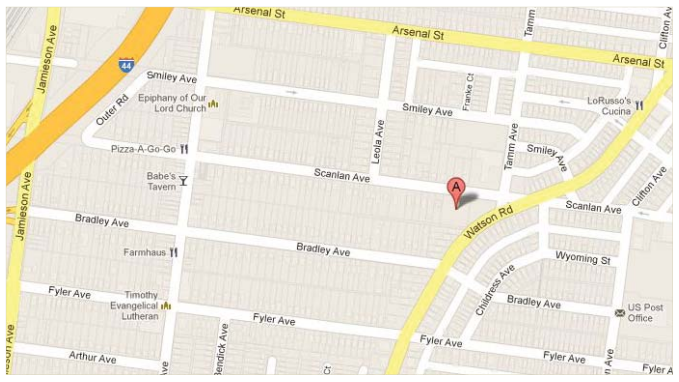
Machacek Branch Library

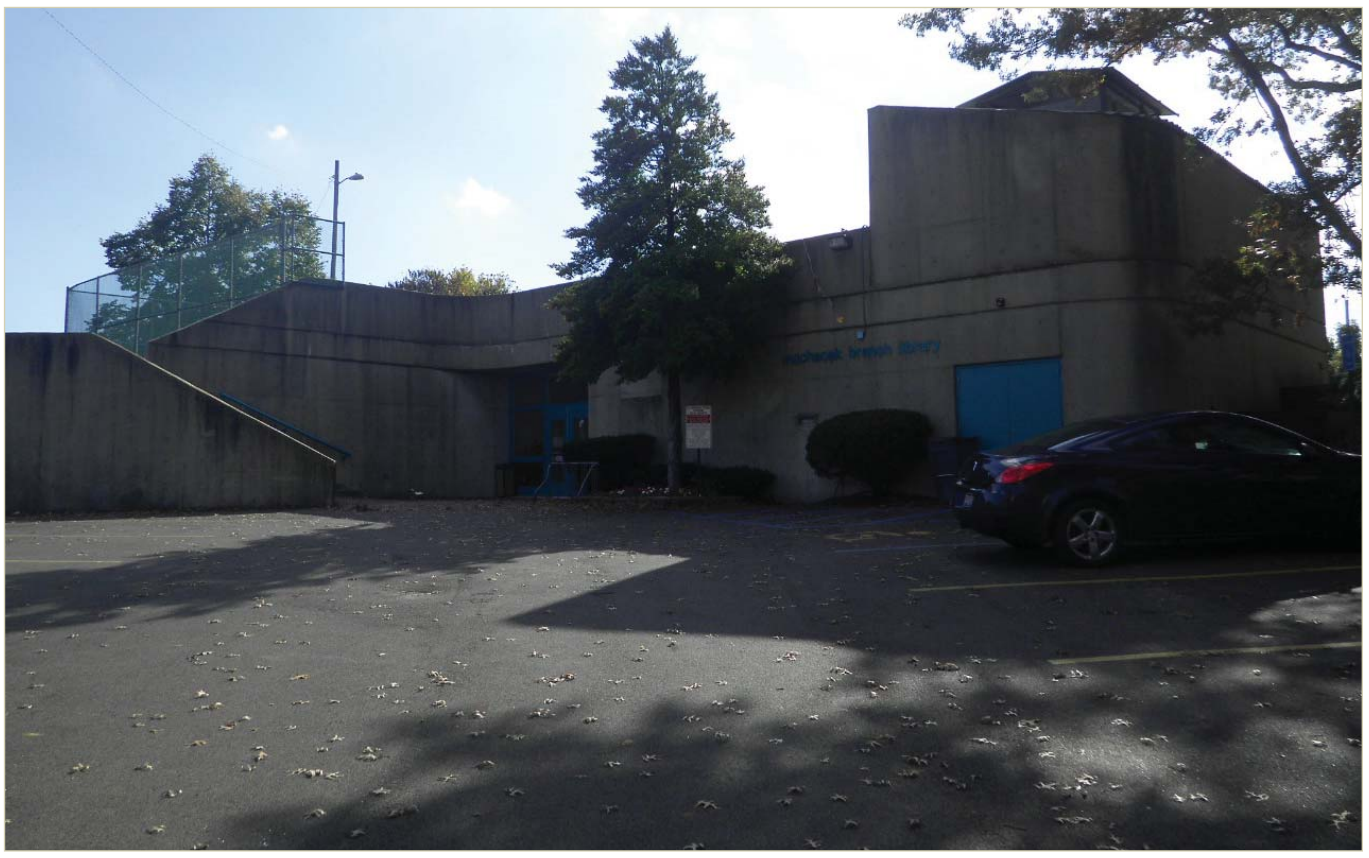
Date: 1974

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 roof-top 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.

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

ST LOUIS MODERN

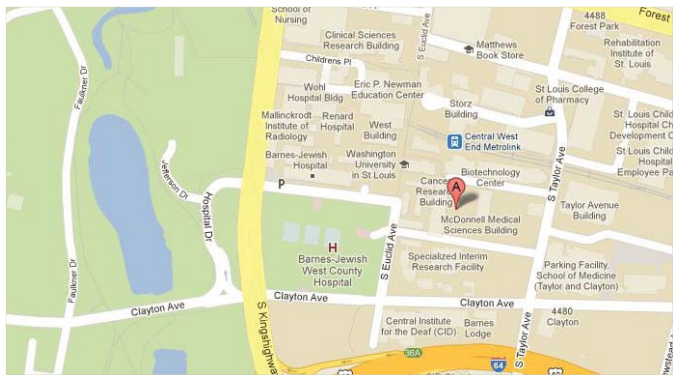
McDonnell Medical Science Building

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.

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

ST LOUIS MODERN

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Missouri Division of Employment Security Building

Date: 1959

Architect: HOK

Building Type: Office

Location: 601 N Broadway

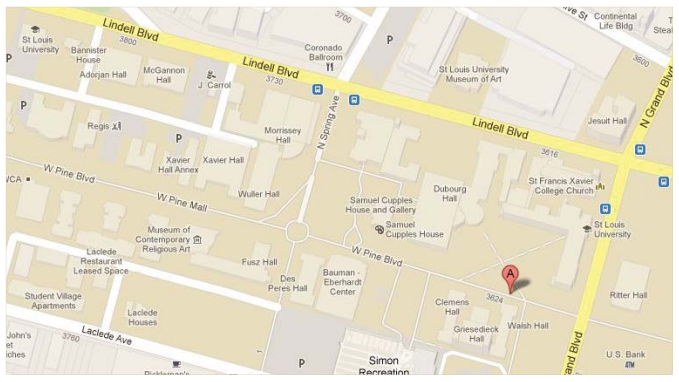
The Missouri Division of Employment Security Building was constructed in 1959 as the State of Missouri Office Building. This 3-story building features a rectangular footprint, limestone cladding, paired fixed windows, and a flat roof. Each bay on the primary street-fronting facades has a limestone pilaster 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.

ST LOUIS MODERN

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

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.

ST LOUIS MODERN

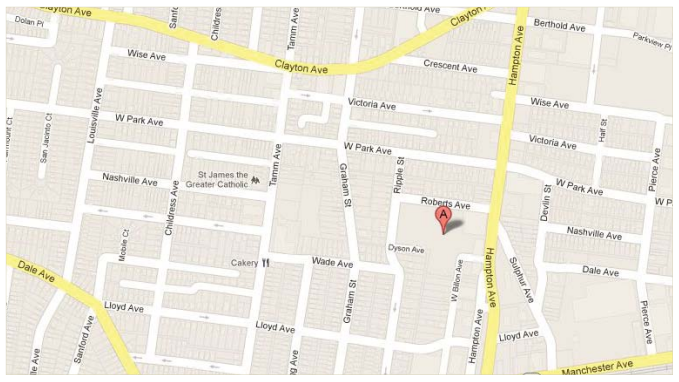
Carpenter's Union Hall

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.

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

ST LOUIS MODERN

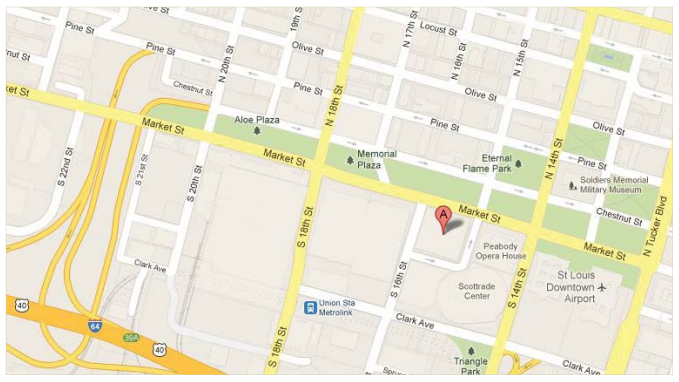
The New Federal Building

Date:1959

Architect: Murphy & Mackey and William B. Ittner

Building Type: Office

Location: 1600-98 Market Street



The New Federal Building, by Murphy & Mackey and William B. Ittner, is a rectangular four-story reinforced concrete building with concrete foundation, cast concrete and limestone cladding, punched narrow windows divided by concrete projections, and ground level portico. The entire building is raised from street level on a concrete platform. A concrete cornice projects slightly over the façade. The building's Modern design is a collaboration between two prolific and highly regarded firms. The building's grid-like facades, ground floor structural columns, rectilinear form, and repetitive modularity is an influence of the International Style, while the solidity of the masonry and the inset windows are a hallmark of the Brutalist Style.

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

ST LOUIS MODERN

INFORMATION

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY

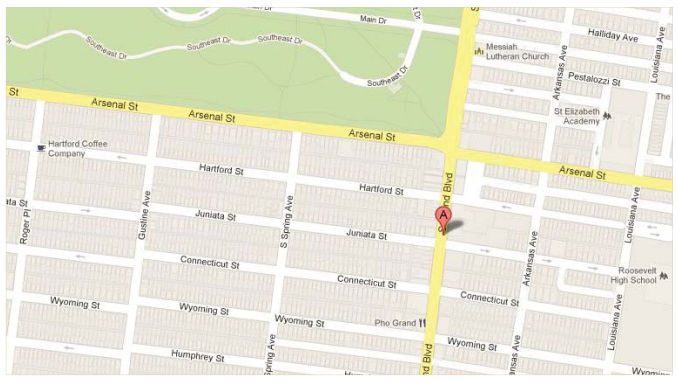
HAMILTONIAN FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

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.

ST LOUIS MODERN

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

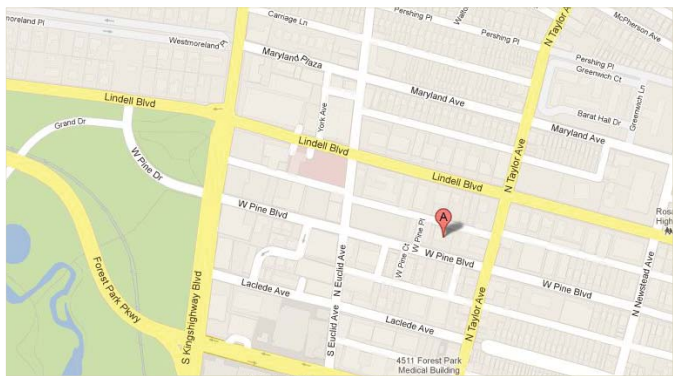
St. Louis Public Library
Jacob Mark Lashly Branch

Date:1967

Architect: William B. Ittner

Building Type: Institutional/Organization

Location: 4531-7 West Pine Boulevard



The simplicity of the curved multi-story colonade executed in smooth rectangular concrete colums 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 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.

ST LOUIS MODERN

Intensive Level Property Information

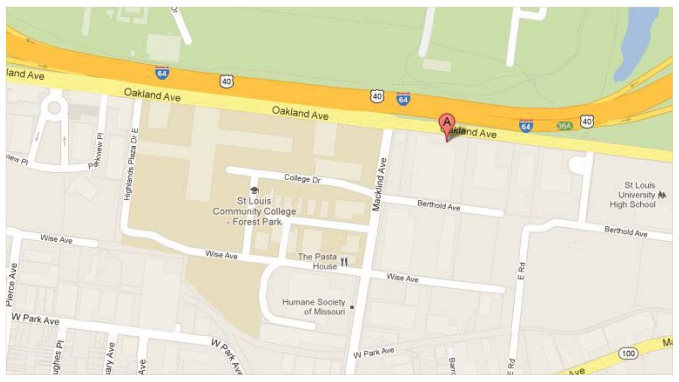
Paraquad

Date:1969

Architect: Unknown

Building Type: Office

Location: 5200-40 Oakland Avenue



Designed in the Meisian 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.

ST LOUIS MODERN

Langston Elementary Public School

Date: 1964
Architect: Unknown
Building Type: School
Location: 5501 Wabada Avenue

Intensive Level Property

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.

ST LOUIS MODERN

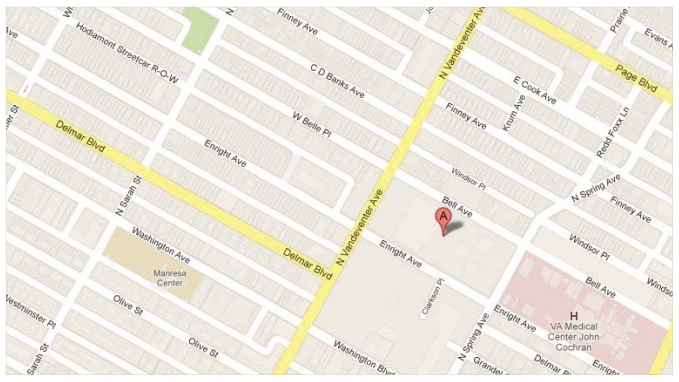
Juvenile Division Circuit Court

Date:1965

Architect: William B. Ittner

Building Type: Institutional/Organization

Location: 910-30 N Vandeventer Avenue



Intensive Level Property Information

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, 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.

ST LOUIS MODERN

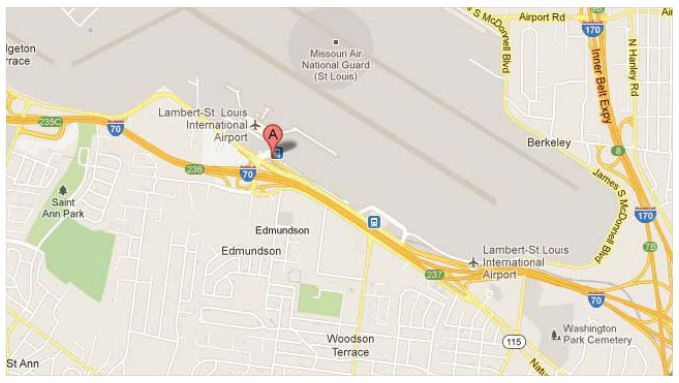
Lambert International St. Louis Airport

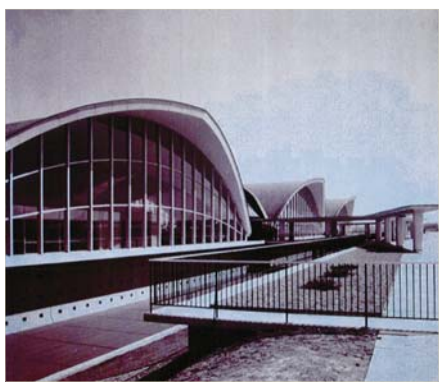
Date:1957

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.

INTENSIVE LEVEL PROPERTY INFORMATION

ST LOUIS MODERN