

---

# The Society of Architectural Historians Missouri Valley Chapter

Volume X

Number 3A

Fall 2004



# News Letter

---

## CHARLES E. PETERSON, 1906-2004

---

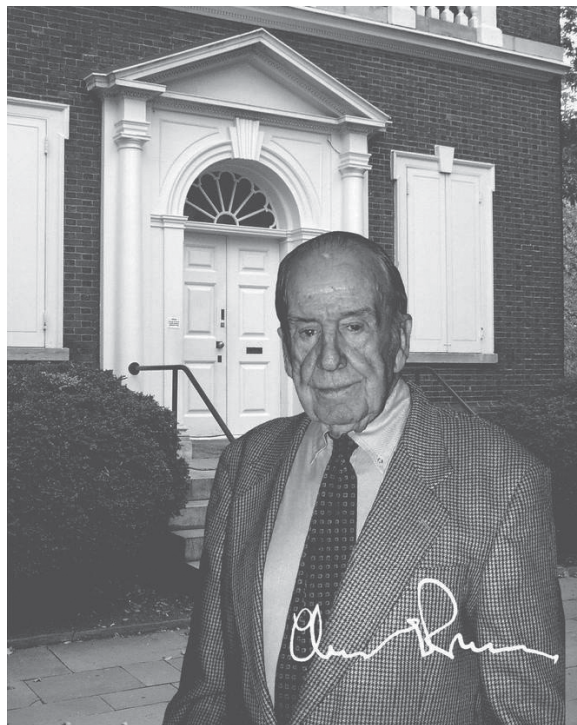
Charles E. Peterson, one of this country's most distinguished architectural historians and preservationists in America, died on August 17 at the age of 97. Although Peterson had a national reputation, his death was reported by only one newspaper, the Philadelphia Inquirer. This was perhaps the natural consequence of a long life; he had lived for more than fifty years in Philadelphia, and he died there. Yet some of his most memorable work was accomplished before that and in other places. In 1933, while living in Washington, D.C., he dreamed up the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), which remains the only New Deal program still in business today. He moved to St. Louis a year later to participate in the establishment of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, and he made such an impact here that his transfer to Virginia in 1948 elicited an appreciation in the Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society. The contributions he made to the study of our French colonial era remain important today.

Charles Emil Peterson was born in Madison, Minnesota in 1906 and graduated from the University of Minnesota with a bachelor's degree in architecture. He joined the National Park Service in 1929, thinking he would be assigned to one of the great landscapes of the West. But he was instead sent to the East, where he helped to create Colonial National Historical Park, linking Jamestown, Williamsburg and Yorktown. There he used his architectural skills to save the Moore House, site of Cornwallis's surrender.

At the beginning of the Roosevelt Administration, Peterson was able to persuade the Park Service, the American Institute of Architects, and the Library of Congress to cooperate in providing jobs for unemployed architects measuring and drawing historic buildings. While all the other "alphabet" work programs were phased out at the beginning of World War II, HABS continued in a modest way after 1941 until it was rejuvenated in 1957 with funding from the "Mission 66" program. By 1995, the book *America Preserved* required over 1,100 pages to list the more than 30,000 structures that had been recorded to that time, and today the number is over 35,000. Peterson himself served as the director of the HABS Mississippi Valley Office in 1940 and resumed his involvement in Philadelphia 1957-1962. Today his official correspondence

has its own designated collection in the National Archives, and HABS awards the Charles Peterson Prize annually for the best set of drawings produced by architecture students.

When Peterson came to St. Louis, the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial was seen as a means of reviving interest in the region's distinctive French-flavored pioneer era. From that point of view, the many 19th-century warehouses that survived on the riverfront were an



Charles E. Peterson, seen in front of Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, in a montage created by National Park Service architect Tom Solon.

impediment. On the other hand, surprisingly little effort had been made to relate the surviving colonial documents and buildings to the physical structure of the early city.

Peterson set out to fill this gap with a series of studies and articles. His 29-page bibliography, *A list of published writings of special interest to the study of historic architecture of the Mississippi*, appeared in 1940. The State Historical Society published the article "Early Ste. Genevieve and its architecture" in the Review in 1941, and it was reprinted as a booklet later that year.

Peterson returned to St. Louis after war duty as an engineering planner on the staff of Admiral Nimitz. In 1946 the Missouri Historical Society and the National Park

Service collaborated on an exhibit, "Colonial St. Louis," and asked Peterson to write a brochure. That grew into a series of four long articles that appeared in the Society's Bulletin in the following two years. Three of them were collected into a book in 1949, *Colonial St. Louis: Building a Creole Capital*. Patrice Press reissued the book with Peterson's own update in 1993, and it remains in print today. The fourth article, about the history and restoration of Manuel Lisa's warehouse (Vol. IV, No. 2, January 1948), was not reprinted but remains an important record of the Rock House, as it was known, which has become legendary for its subsequent dismantling and loss by the National Park Service.

Two articles about Cahokia, Illinois appeared in *French American Review* in 1948. An expanded version with three articles came out in the *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society* the following year. This version was reprinted in 1999 as *Notes on Old Cahokia* in a "Tricentennial Commemorative Edition" published by the Jarrot Mansion Project.

Peterson drew likeminded St. Louisans into an informal group he dubbed the William Clark Society, and he inspired them to many preservation and scholarly efforts. The Society included such notables as John Albury Bryan, Joseph Desloge, Irving Dilliard, John Francis McDermott, and Charles van Ravenswaay, who credited the Society with heading the successful effort to preserve the Robert Campbell House.

When Peterson moved to Richmond, Virginia in 1948, van Ravenswaay, then director of the Missouri Historical Society, wrote this: "With his departure the Society loses a valuable trustee and the Missouri region a sympathetic student of its architectural and cultural heritage. His interest and enthusiasm have stimulated a local rediscovery of our neglected past, with notable and permanent results."

Peterson embraced Philadelphia with the same enthusiasm he had St. Louis. While creating the design of Independence National Historical Park, he also promoted the colonial core of the city as a residential neighborhood, then a radical idea, and is credited with reviving the name "Society Hill" for it. He left the Park Service for private practice in 1962, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation gave him its highest honor, the Crowninshield Award, in 1965.

Even after that he continued to issue a stream of publications well into his nineties. One of the most important is the biography, *Robert Smith: Architect, Builder, Patriot, 1722-1777*, written with Constance Greiff and Maria Thompson. Peterson had restored Smith's

Carpenters' Hall and became an expert on the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, publishing their 1786 rules in 1971 and editing the proceedings of their 250<sup>th</sup> birthday symposium in 1976, *Building Early America*. Other publications, some now bringing high prices as rare books, focused on the Adams Mansion in Quincy, Massachusetts, Hampton Mansion near Baltimore, the Free Quaker Meeting House, and Christ Church, both in Philadelphia. It was appropriately at Christ Church, one of the finest achievements of Colonial architecture, with a steeple by Robert Smith and which Peterson himself had restored, that his memorial service was held on September 18.

---

## MORE MEMORIES OF 1520 SOUTH GRAND

by Esley Hamilton

---

David J. Simmons' Winter 2003 article in these pages, "George F. Tower Junior and his Grand Avenue House," elicited a delightful response from Helen Barnett Kyse of San Antonio, Texas. She is the only granddaughter of John D. Manley, the second resident owner of the large and picturesque Queen Anne or Shingle Style residence at 1520 South Grand that is now being offered for sale by the St. Louis School Board. George F. Tower Junior built the house in 1889 to the designs of Boston architect E. A. P. Newcomb. Tower (and his sisters Sarah and Martha, who were co-heirs) sold the house in July 1896 to Frank S. Hawken, who was a bookkeeper for the Cote Brilliance Pressed Brick Company. Hawken lived in the Tuxedo Park section of Webster Groves and probably made this purchase as a speculation. He sold the following February to Matilda Manley, the wife of John D. Manley. (The Towers had held the property in the name of George Tower, Senior's second wife Martha; this was a common practice among self-employed businessmen to protect the home from seizure by creditors in the event of a business reversal. It allowed the Towers' property to be inherited by George and Martha's children instead of his third wife, Isabel.)

The Manleys' previous house at 2723 Russell had been damaged in the tornado of May 27, 1896, and they needed more space for their growing family. John David Manley was born in St. Louis in 1859 but grew up in Litchfield, Illinois. After working as a traveling salesman for Moline Plow and then for Kingman of Peoria, he and Thomas V. Thompson started the Manley & Thompson Implement Company in 1888. In 1902, the business became John D. Manley Implement Co., farm implements. The company was situated on the near North side at 709 Cass. Manley also established the John D. Manley Carriage Co, which manufactured buggies and carriages at 1317-1321 North Ninth Street. Both were thriving businesses at the turn of the century.

Manley married Matilda Klugman in 1884. She was from Edwardsville, Illinois. Her children remembered her name as “Mathilde,” but people called her Tillie. The family John and Tillie raised was composed much like the Smith family in “Meet Me In St. Louis” and with much the same social dynamics: two older girls, Caroline and Bernadette, then a boy, John D. Junior, then two younger girls, Helen and Agnes. A fifth daughter, Loretto, was born after the move but died of diphtheria at the age of four. Helen Kyse, Bernadette’s daughter, wrote in a 1989 article that the household was enlarged by visits of at least three months each year from both grandmothers, sometimes overlapping, and by Blockson, the caretaker. John P. Blockson was a homeless man who had been taken in by the Scotch-Irish Grandmother Manley at the behest of her church, and she later passed him on to her son. Blockson was responsible for the grounds, the large brick carriage house at the back of the property, and the horses (as many as four). He was considered a member of the family and was buried in the Manley plot at Calvary Cemetery when he died in 1915.

Helen Manley, Helen Kyse’s unmarried aunt, recalled in a 1981 interview that the biggest social events in the house were the weddings of her two elder sisters, both of whom were escorted down the oak staircase by their father. The third floor ballroom, with hand-painted murals on its ceiling, received much use, and frequent guests admired the house’s beautiful woodwork, colorful tiles surrounding the fireplaces, and second ceiling mural in the living room. The family enjoyed each other’s company and just as in the movie, often sat around the piano and sang. The Manleys belonged to the Union Club at Jefferson and Lafayette, where they could play cards or go bowling. The children could walk to Reservoir Park (Compton Hill Park) or take the carriage to Tower Grove Park or Forest Park, both of which had picturesque bandstands where concerts were held on Sundays.

The Manley children were delighted when the Wyman School was built behind them on Theresa Avenue in 1901. Gradually the Board of Education’s holdings in the area grew until they purchased the Manleys’ house in 1909 for \$21,000.

At the end of a movie musical, we may assume that the characters live happily ever after, but real life is seldom so simple. Both of the fairy-tale marriages at 1520 South Grand ended in divorce, although both Caroline and Bernadette Manley married again. As carriages gradually were displaced by the internal combustion engine, John Manley’s businesses became increasingly affected. The implement company closed by 1916 and the carriage company by 1920. The family moved first to 1639 South Theresa Avenue, just a block away, then about 1916 to a

four-family flat at 3801C Lafayette, a block west of Grand, and finally to Webster Groves. Matilda Manley died in 1931 at the age of 68 and John in 1939 at the age of 79. They were laid to rest at Calvary with Loretto, Blockson, and other family members, but no monument marks their graves.

Helen Manley was the only family member to remain in St. Louis. She became a physical education instructor in the University City School District in 1920, a pioneer role for a woman at the time. She became a leader in the field, eventually receiving an honorary doctorate from Washington University.

In 1999 Helen Kyse gave the Mercantile Library a large collection of family and corporate papers and family photos, along with memorabilia such as Mrs. Manley’s calling card case and two carriage lanterns made by the Manley Carriage Co. The Kyse Manley Barnett Collection (M-233) can be accessed from the [umsl.edu/mercantile](http://umsl.edu/mercantile) website.



1520 South Grand with Manley children in front yard.

---

## THE NATIONAL LUSTRON CONFERENCE IN COLUMBUS

*by Susan Beattie & Nancy McIlvaney*

---

Editor’s note: New members Nancy McIlvaney & Susan Beattie missed our annual meeting in June to travel to Columbus, Ohio for the National Lustron Home Conference. Their review of the event is mixed:

We did enjoy ourselves and the sponsors of this event have their hearts in the right place, but. . . it was an organizational disaster from beginning to end. While they did distribute nice maps locating nearby restaurants and the houses open for tour, the basics of conference planning seemed to have been overlooked. The meeting room (a local high school’s library) might have served a crowd half the size of the



perhaps one hundred people attending, and the featured speaker was unable to present as scheduled because the committee told him they'd supply equipment – but forgot to bring a slide projector. The entire program ran almost two hours late while we watched another speaker attempt to master his computer's PowerPoint connections. (When he finally did get it working, he delivered an unbelievably boring history of his home county from about 1650 to the present, complete with endless bullet-pointed slides and very small murky photos of what might have been a Lustron home covered with snow.) And to our great disappointment, the promised booth selling t-shirts, books and other Lustron memorabilia never materialized.

We did, however, find most of the program well worth the trip. Two field representatives of the National Trust for Historic Preservation gave an excellent presentation on services provided by the Trust (when they're not supporting the razing of St. Louis landmarks) and information on recent developments regarding Lustrons. Their Midwest office began noticing an increase in inquiries about the homes last year, especially on their special maintenance issues. They are applying for a grant to fund the organization of Lustron resources for sharing through a website.

There is a great deal of interest in Lustron preservation nationally. Several states (South Dakota, New Jersey, Kansas and Alabama) have placed their Lustron houses as multiple listings on the National Register. The supporting documentation for these listings is available on the Register website. The Ohio Historical Society and Chicago Historical Society both have significant archival collections of Lustron documents. Another recommended resource for information is the Recent Past Preservation Network website ([www.recentpast.org](http://www.recentpast.org)).

The real star of the conference was 82-year-old Bob Woodward, who worked for Lustron as supervisor of on-site construction. He told wonderfully engaging stories describing how he and a crew of six men put up a prototype for a time study. It took them 256 man hours to complete – factory engineers needed 800. When his team did it again with an engineer overseeing, they finished in 255 hours. "They never did figure out how we did it." Woodward helped write the manufacturer's construction manuals and trained other crews in his methods, then formed his own company to distribute the houses shortly before the factory's demise.

Since Tom Feters (author of the *Lustron Homes* book) wasn't able to present his slide show, he talked a little about the research he's done and then answered questions from the audience. The majority appeared to be owners; much of the discussion focused on preservation and maintenance

issues, particularly concerning enamel finishes and the unique heating systems. It was apparent that this was a real enthusiasts group, willing to live with the oddities of the all metal homes because they genuinely love them.

Since neither of us had ever been inside a Lustron, we were really looking forward to the tours after the sessions ended. Another planning glitch – no one thought to call the homeowners to warn them that we'd be late. When we arrived at the first house, the owner was sound asleep on his living room sofa, and it took some active door pounding to wake him up. (At a second house, no one answered at all.) Having seen only photos, we were surprised at the contemporary feel and openness of the house and delighted with the built-ins that were a feature of its design. Except for a few minor patches, the interior and exterior finishes looked as though they had just come out of the factory. The house had originally belonged to the chief engineer of the Lustron company, who built a two-car garage to match it. Since its interior was not finished, we were able to see details of the construction and how the panels were attached to the frame.

After a quick drive past the original factory building, which is now used by a pharmaceutical company, we decided we had fulfilled the mission of our trip and headed for home with visions of enameled steel dancing in our heads. We had a lot to talk and think about. The National Trust staff had given us an update on the status of a group of about forty Lustrons at the Quantico Marine base in Virginia, which were being threatened with demolition. After much negotiation with the military, the current plan is to make them available for public purchase and removal.

A major purpose for holding the conference was to discuss formation of a national Lustron preservation society. Despite our criticisms, we're glad to know that there is interest in saving these buildings that represented a unique solution to the post-war housing crisis. As those of you who have read Fetter's book or seen the film on the history of the factory know, the company's failure was as much or more a result of politics than of flaws in its ideas. The Lustron is worthy of preservation; here's hoping the effort is successful.

---

## AVERY INDEX ADDS BURNHAM

---

In ancient times, 1993, the Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals was a collection of large books reproducing the card file that had been compiled since 1934 by the Avery Architectural and Fine Arts Library. Founded at Columbia University in 1900, the Avery has been in its own McKim, Mead & White building on campus since 1912 and is generally considered to be the finest of its kind in the nation.

The published version of the index appeared in 1963 and continued in various updates through 1993. Starting in 1979, however, new entries to the Avery Index began to be recorded electronically as part of the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN). In 1983, RLIN was taken over by the Getty Art History Information Program, and since 1993 additions have been solely electronic. Handed down through several reorganizations of the parent J. Paul Getty Trust, the Avery is now part of the Getty Research Institute but still functions from New York.

With Getty money, the Avery has not only been kept up to date but has also been enriched by copying more and more of the older citations into electronic format. The latest step in that process has been the incorporation of a second complete architectural index into the Avery. The Burnham Index to Architectural Literature was established in 1919 by Art Institute of Chicago and continued until 1965. It indexed 214 periodicals going back to 1883. Surprisingly little overlap exists between the two indexes, only 3% in the period from 1919 to 1934, and only 30% after that. The Burnham was particularly rich in Midwestern periodicals such as the *Chicago Architectural Club Annual* and the *Prairie School Review*, and it even included architectural articles in such unlikely sources as *Vogue*. In all, the merger adds 60,000 new citations. In the past the Burnham Index has been available only on paper, in 10 large volumes.

The Burnham Library of Architecture was founded in 1912 through a bequest to the Art Institute from Chicago architect Daniel Burnham. It joined the Ryerson Library, which had been established as part of the Art Institute in 1901 by Martin Ryerson. The two libraries merged in 1957 and now occupy the beautiful reading room designed in 1901 by Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge and restored in 1994. About 40,000 drawings and architectural fragments were withdrawn from the Burnham Library collections in 1981 to form the Art Institute's Department of Architecture.

Keyword searching is advisable in the combined Avery-Burnham due to variations in subject, name and building headings between the two indexes. And don't throw away your old Burnham Index books just yet, because the information from monographs and scrapbooks was omitted in the conversion.

For a time, the Getty offered the online Avery free through its website, but now it can be accessed only by subscription. Companies offering this service include RLG ([www.rlg.org](http://www.rlg.org)); NISC ([www.nisc.com](http://www.nisc.com)); and Ebsco Publishing ([www.epnet.com](http://www.epnet.com)). Washington University accesses the Avery Index through Eureka telnet search software, and anyone visiting Olin Library or Steinberg Library can use it for free in the catalog terminals there.

---

## EDNA GRAVENHORST'S NEW BOOK

---

Edna Campos Gravenhorst has self-published an 86-page workbook for local historians, *Historical Home Research in the City of St. Louis*. The subtitle summarizes the book's approach: *A step by step workbook using the Three Nosey Broads' research methods. Look into the windows of the past to discover your home's history.*

Edna's company is Three Nosey Broads/Historical Home Research. She wrote the workbook because so many people asked her how to go about researching their historic homes in the city. "Of course there is no way to relate all the information they need for a basic search in a phone conversation or an e-mail," she says. "I wanted something very simple so that the general public could use it as a tool and not get discouraged and give up if they ran into a problem. The workbook is for people who are not familiar with researching and don't know where to go or what to ask for."

Edna and Ted Gravenhorst moved to St. Louis just a few years ago, but Edna had already developed her method at their previous homes in San Francisco and San Antonio. She was quoted in the *Christian Science Monitor* last March on the value of house histories not only to current owners but to prospective buyers: "Once you have this wonderful history book about the house, it's a great tool for the agents to use during an open house."

She hopes the workbook will become an educational tool, too: "I would like to see high school and middle schools use it to promote pride in their homes and neighborhoods among students who live in historic homes in the city and who currently refer to living in the 'hood.'"

You can find copies of Edna's book at the Missouri History Museum and the Missouri Botanical Garden as well as Left Bank Books, Dunnaway, and the chain bookstores. Or, or write her at 3150 Ohio Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63118.

---

## ABOUT THE STAMP

---

Renowned as the mind behind the geodesic dome, R. Buckminster Fuller (1895-1983) was an inventor, architect, engineer, designer, geometrician, cartographer, and philosopher. His pioneering solutions to the world's problems reflected his commitment to using innovative design to improve human lives.

---

## MEIER AND HOLL AT MOCRA

---

St. Louis University's Museum of Contemporary Religious Art (MOCRA) is producing two exhibitions with architectural content this fall. *Radiant Forms in Contemporary Sacred Architecture* uses photographs, drawings and plans to examine Richard Meier's Jubilee Church in Rome, dedicated on October 26, 2003, and Steven Holl's Chapel of St. Ignatius on the campus of Seattle University, dedicated on April 7, 1997. Concurrently, *Twenty Contemplations on the Infant Jesus: An Homage to Olivier Messiaen* presents a series of 20 small abstract etchings by Daniel P. Ramirez (born 1941).



Jubilee Church, Rome, by Richard Meier, 2003.

Richard Meier (born 1934) is known for designs derived from the 1920s work of Le Corbusier, including the Getty Center in Los Angeles, the High Museum in Atlanta, and nearer St. Louis, the Athenaeum in New Harmony. He won the Pritzker Prize in 1984. His Jubilee Church (officially La Chiesa del Dio Padre Misericordioso) is one of fifty churches planned for the environs of Rome and is distinguished by three sail forms forming one wall of the nave.

In 2001 *Time* named Steven Hall (born 1947) as "America's Best Architect." He is a tenured professor at Columbia University as well as a busy architect, with commissions including the Musée des Confluences in Lyon and the Museum of Contemporary Art in Helsinki. The Bloch Building, Holl's 165,000-square-foot addition to the Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art in Kansas City, is currently under construction but not scheduled to open until 2007. His Chapel of St. Ignatius derives from Le Corbusier's pilgrimage church at Ronchamp, with textured walls, vaulted ceilings, and seven rooftop light sources that use colored lenses to send pools of light across the interior. Ramirez says that his etchings, first shown in 1981 Chicago, were inspired by Gothic architecture, the philosophy of Ludwig Wittgenstein, and a piano suite by Messiaen, "Vingt Regards sur l'Enfant Jésus," that is enjoying the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its composition this year.

---

## WEST AFRICAN ADOBE AT SHELDON

---

This fall's exhibition in the Bernoudy Gallery at the Sheldon features the mud buildings of West Africa, made from wet earth. Some of these buildings are made of hand-formed bricks, while others are built up with layers of adobe using different combinations of earths, clay and sand mixed by varying methods of kneading. The soil itself differs from that familiar in more temperate zones. Called laterite, it is a mixture of fine grains of quartz, often iron rich but with only minute amounts of hydrates of alumina, in contrast with more northerly clays. Knowledge of construction methods and materials is passed down through tribal associations, families, and guilds. Traditional West African builders, long classified as craftsmen, are now recognized as both architects and artists.

The mud or Butabu buildings must be replastered frequently to keep them from deterioration. Mosques, among the oldest and most magnificent of these adobe structures, are traditionally replastered each year as part of the Ramadan festival. As mud buildings fall into disrepair these days, however, they are increasingly in danger of being replaced with concrete structures seen as being more modern.

The photographs in this exhibition come from three sources. Paul L. Taylor, Jr., AIA, NOMA, a native of Baltimore is affiliated with Johns Hopkins and the University of Maryland and is president of both African Heritage Architecture and the National Organization of Minority Architects. His website [africanarchitecture.com](http://africanarchitecture.com) is a resource for the study of African architectural styles. He will speak at the Sheldon on October 21. James Morris is a photographer based in Britain, specializing on cultural landscapes and the built environment. He is the author of *Butabu: Adobe Architecture of West Africa*, published last winter by Princeton Architectural Press. Michael Roth, AIA, is principal of Michael Roth and Associates in St. Louis and a noted collector of African art. He will give a special gallery tour for the St. Louis Chapter on November 13.



Friday Mosque, Djenne, Mali, photo by James Morris.



**Exhibit: "Radiant Forms  
in Contemporary Sacred Architecture"**  
Museum of Contemporary Religious Art (MOCRA)  
3700 West Pine Mall, St. Louis University  
September 10-December 5, Tues-Sun, 11-4

Two recent churches designed by internationally known architects Stephen Holl and Richard Meier are featured in the first exhibition at MOCRA dedicated to architecture. See article, and phone 314-977-7170 for inquiries.

**SHELDON GALLERIES**

3648 Washington

**Exhibit: "Architecture of the Imagination:  
Adobe Structures of West Africa"**

September 18, 2004-January 15, 2005

Featured are photographs of mosques and residences from modest to palatial, from Paul L. Taylor, Jr., AIA, Michael Roth, AIA, and James Morris, author of *Butabu: Adobe Architecture of West Africa*. See accompanying article. **Gallery hours extended:** Tuesdays and Thursdays noon to 8; Wednesdays and Fridays noon-5; Saturdays 10 to 2 and one hour before concerts.

**Talk: "The Adobe Tradition in West Africa"**

Thursday, October 21, lecture 11:30

Paul L. Taylor, Jr., AIA, NOMA, will speak about the current exhibit of his and other photographs of this distinctive and often majestic architecture. Lunch available at \$9 per person by reservation - call 314-533-9900.

**Tour: "The Adobe Tradition in West Africa"**

Saturday, November 13, 11:00

meet in Bernoudy Gallery

St. Louis architect Michael Roth, AIA, one of the photographers featured in the exhibit and a collector of African art, will talk especially for our SAH chapter about his experiences seeing these landmark buildings.

**Talk and Tour: Lustron Houses**

Brentwood Public Library, 8765 Eulalie

Saturday, November 20, 2 p.m.

NOTE RESCHEDULING FROM SEPT. 25

Noted building conservator and past SAH Chapter president Peter Wollenberg will speak about those amazing all-steel postwar houses that have been attracting so much attention recently. Then he'll lead the participants on a walk to some nearby examples. The Brentwood Public Library is located behind the City Hall, on Brentwood Boulevard.

**HISTORY HIKES, FALL 2004**

Esley Hamilton is continuing his series of walks through historic neighborhoods for St. Louis County Parks. \$3 per person, free to County Parks Hiking Club members. Advance registration is encouraged – call 314/615-4386.

**New Mount Sinai Cemetery**

Saturday, September 25

Meet at large mausoleum near entrance,

8430 Gravois Road between Heege and Weber

One of the most historic places in the region, New Mount Sinai Cemetery is relatively little known but has a concentration of impressive monuments and mausoleums, commemorating some of the most familiar names in St. Louis history.

**Old Town Fenton**

Saturday, October 9

Meet at Navajo Hotel, corner Main & Ferry Streets  
The Fenton Historical Society has worked hard to preserve the character of historic core of Fenton. The museum and other buildings will be open especially for this walk, which will also include a look at the beautiful park along the Meramec River.

**Tuxedo Park, Webster Groves**

Saturday, October 23

Meet at First United Methodist Church,  
600 Bompert at Fairview

We preview the last in the series of tours being developed by Ann Morris for the Webster Groves Historical Society. Tuxedo Park was laid out in 1890 as a commuter suburb with its own train station. It grew further when the streetcar came down Summit Avenue. Most of the neighborhood's features are still in place.

**WASH. U. SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE  
FALL LECTURE SERIES**

Each semester the School of Architecture brings nationally and internationally known architects to speak. In each case a 6:30 p.m. reception in Givens Hall is followed by the lecture at 7 p.m. in Steinberg Auditorium, free and open to the public. This fall two of the school's own faculty will speak about their new books. For more information, phone 314-935-6200.

**Talk: "Modern Architecture in St. Louis"**

Eric Mumford, Wednesday, September 29

**Talk: "Richard Neutra's Miller House"**

Stephen Leet, Monday, November 1

**Tour: The Great Mansions Tour**

Louisiana, Missouri

Saturday & Sunday, October 9 & 10, 11 to 4

Louisiana, Missouri, is opening fifteen of its great Early American and Victorian private residences to raise money for a National Register nomination. Most have never before been open to the public. The tour will include a Decorator Showcase home in which all the contents and the house itself will be available for purchase. The weekend's events also include a juried art exhibit at the Provenance Art Center and a book fair at the Masonic Temple. Tickets providing admission to all these events are available through September 9 for \$12.50 by mail from the Louisiana Historic Preservation Association, c/o Louisiana Chamber of Commerce, 202 South 3<sup>rd</sup> Street, Louisiana, MO 63353. Thereafter tickets will be \$15. For information, call 888-642-3800 or see [www.louisiana-mo.com](http://www.louisiana-mo.com).

**Annual Statewide Preservation Conference**

Drury Plaza Hotel (the Fur Exchange), St. Louis

Friday-Sunday, November 5-7

The University City Historic Preservation Commission and Missouri Preservation, the statewide alliance of preservationists, are sponsoring this year's state conference. The theme will highlight the anniversaries of the Louis & Clark expedition and the St. Louis World's Fair. Robert Archibald of the Missouri Historical Society will keynote, and an exciting lineup of sessions, events and tours will follow. A pre-conference seminar about the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation will feature John Sandor, the man who reviews all Missouri's federal tax credit projects for the National Park Service. More information will be posted on the website, [www.preservemo.org](http://www.preservemo.org).

# News Letter

© 2004 The Society of Architectural Historians, St. Louis and Missouri Valley Chapters.

**NewsLetter** is published quarterly by the St. Louis and Missouri Chapters of the Society of Architectural Historians.

Please mail editorial correspondence and submissions for publication to: Esley Hamilton, Editor 7346 Balson Avenue, University City, Missouri 63130 or contact him by telephone: (314) 615-0357, by facsimile: (314) 615-4696, or by email: [ehamilton@stlouisco.com](mailto:ehamilton@stlouisco.com). Deadlines for submission of material for publication in **NewsLetter** are as follows:

Spring issue	15 February
Summer issue	15 May
Fall issue	15 August
Winter issue	15 November

**St. Louis Chapter, SAH 2004 - 2005 Board of Directors**

Karen Bode Baxter	President
Kristina Gray Perez	Vice President
Mimi Stiritz	Secretary
Richard Mueller	Treasurer
Esley Hamilton	NewsLetter Editor

**Memberships:**

Individual, \$10	Student, \$5
Supporting, \$25	Joint, \$15

**St. Louis and Missouri Valley Chapters  
Society of Architectural Historians  
Post Office Box 23110  
St. Louis, Missouri 63108**