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News Letter

POND SCHOOL IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY

by Lynn Josse

The hamlet of Pond developed in southwest St. Louis County beginning in the 1830s. The community was well-placed on the road between St. Louis and Jefferson City (now Manchester Road). Its first post office opened in 1866, and by the 1870s there was a school.¹

Before school buses and rural consolidation, every village with a sizable population had its own school district. Some were tiny: Pond's graduating eighth grade class in 1914 included only three students.² Since the population in town was less than 100 at the time, this indicates that the district drew students from the surrounding area as well.



Pond School, 17123 Manchester Road, Wildwood, 1914 from a plan by J. H. Felt, architect, photo by Lynn Josse, 2012

By 1919, Pond's was one of 89 separate school districts in St. Louis County. (Today there are 22 plus the Special School District.) There were 56 one-teacher schoolhouses in the county in that year.³

Oral history relates that Pond's second school building was destroyed by fire in or before 1914. By this time rural district consolidation was promoted and to some extent incentivized by the State of Missouri, but Pond chose to rebuild rather than merge with another district.

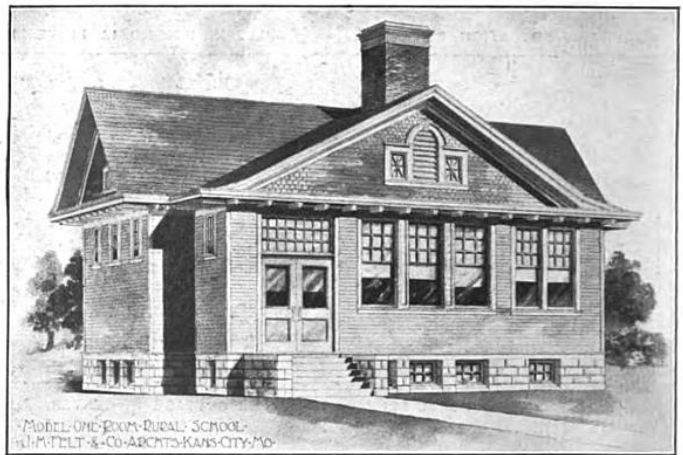
In July 1914, the Pond School District announced that it was accepting bids for a new school according to "plans and

specifications now in the hands of the Board of Directors."⁴ The name of the school's architect and contractor were never published, but some students remembered a sign on the building which indicated that the school was built by "Seithel & Sons" of Manchester, Missouri.⁵ This is evidently a reference to Henry Seibel & Sons, a large St. Louis County contracting firm.⁶

Instead of working with an architect, the district chose a standardized model plan which had already been published statewide and nationally. This popular "rural model school" plan, designed by Kansas City architect J. H. Felt, was adaptable to a variety of locations and materials. Other examples of the same basic design have been identified in Missouri's Adair, Chariton, Clark, Gentry, Greene, Jasper, and Lafayette Counties.

Fortunately for Missouri researchers, these examples, along with a great deal of useful background, are included in the National Register Multiple Property Registration Form (MPRF) on "One-Teacher Public Schools of Missouri, c. 1774 to c. 1973," written by Tiffany Patterson of the State Historic Preservation Office. Accepted by the National Register in 2011, the MPRF establishes a statewide context for small rural schools of this type, providing a well-researched framework for their evaluation and listing.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION BULLETIN, 1914, NO. 12 PLATE 40



1. MODEL RURAL SCHOOL. J. H. FELT & CO., ARCHITECTS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

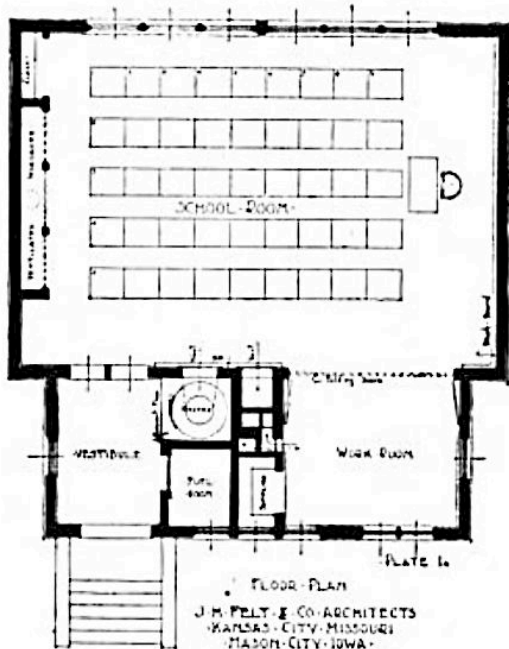
Felt's Model Rural School. Source: Dresslar, Fletcher B., "Rural Schoolhouses and Grounds," Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Education, 1914, no. 12.

While most known examples of this J. H. Felt design are of frame construction, Pond School was constructed of hollow clay tile (stuccoed on the exterior) with a clay tile roof. This choice of materials would have been influenced by the desire to erect a fireproof structure and the availability of products from local clay mines. Pond School's detailing is so closely derived

from the published rendering that even the fenestration patterns (9/1 and triangular-paned windows) match.

Felt's model plan was drawn up with the latest technology and scientific theories in mind. Variations were published to accommodate either a furnace or jacketed stove, and an optional basement could include toilets for districts that had access to running water. Like other modern schools, the Felt model had a wall of windows to one side of the classroom. Placement of the original main chalkboard was determined by the orientation of the school. Theorists argued that light sources must be to the left of students to allow shadow-free writing for right-handers. At the Pond School, the bank of windows faces north and the chalkboard wall is therefore located to the east.

The historic Pond School operated until 1951. It was later used for special education classes and then for administrative purposes. By the end of the 1990s, citizens began an effort to restore the school. The City of Wildwood engaged Lauren Strutman Architects, who designed a sensitive and high-quality restoration scheme. The school's grounds became a city park, and the building itself is now used for meetings and community events. Inside are several displays of historic photos gathered by the Wildwood Historical Society.



One plan for Felt's Model School. Source: Plans for School Buildings & Equipment in Missouri, Missouri State Dept. of Education, Jefferson City, 1920.

As part of their stewardship of the historic property, the city also commissioned its nomination to the National Register of Historic Places in 2012. Pond School was only the second building to be listed using the "One Teacher Public Schools" MPRF; many more are eligible statewide. The City of Wildwood has done an outstanding job in preserving this piece of rural history for future generations to enjoy.

NOTES

1. William L. Thomas, *History of St. Louis County, Missouri: A Story that Attracts*. St. Louis: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911, p. 389.

2. "St. Louis County Schools: Diplomas and Promotion Certificates to be Presented by Prof. Grove," *Watchman-Advocate*, May 29, 1914.
3. "Report of the Public Schools of the State of Missouri," Missouri Office of State Superintendent of Public Schools, 1919. The term "one-teacher" schoolhouse is preferred to "one-room" because by the late 19th century, a single classroom was often accompanied by cloakrooms or a library.
4. August 14, 1914.
5. Oral history as related by Lynne Martin, past president of the Wildwood Historical Society. Interview with Lynn Josse, April 30, 2012.
6. Karen Bode Baxter, "Henry Avenue Historic District" National Register documentation, 2002. This nomination for the historic core of Manchester includes three of Seibel's residential buildings as well as their brick Manchester School (1907). According to the nomination, Seibel & Son (which used several variations on the same name over the company's long history) was the largest contractor in St. Louis County.

SURVIVING RURAL SCHOOLS IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY

by Esley Hamilton

As Lynn Josse observes in the preceding article, Missouri still has many 19th-century and early-20th-century school buildings that may merit preservation. School districts were originally organized in the state by so-called Congressional Township, an unit of measurement established by the Northwest Ordinance of 1787. Townships consisted of 36 square miles, six miles on a side. Because of the irregular boundaries of St. Louis County, many Congressional Townships were incomplete, and by 1900, the number of schools within each of them ranged from one to ten. Townships were named according to their distance from prime survey lines, and this system gave the schools unwieldy names. The Pond School, for example, was District 1, Township 44 North Range 3 East. The county government reorganized this system in 1910, keeping the popular names people had been using but assigning the districts numbers from 1 to 75. Three more numbers were added in later years.

By that time, several places in the county had already organized urban school districts, beginning with Kirkwood in 1865 and Webster Groves in 1868. Bridgeton and Florissant adopted town systems by 1877, Ferguson in 1903, Clayton, Maplewood, Normandy, and Wellston in 1906, Ritenour in 1907, Eureka in 1908, and University City in 1911. Between 1947 and 1954, the rural school districts that had not already joined urban districts were merged into the modern school districts. Court-ordered mergers in 1976 (Berkeley- Kinloch-Ferguson-Florissant) and 2012 (Normandy-Wellston) have left St. Louis County with 22 school districts. Two of them, Bayless and Hancock Place, have essentially the same boundaries as the old rural districts.

The mystique of the one-room school inspired several early efforts at historic preservation in St. Louis County, and with the recent removal of the Alt School to Faust Park, we now have five school museums. Several other survivors have been recognized by the St. Louis County Historic Buildings Commission or have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The following list is based on the County's 1991 inventory of rural schools. It does not include schools built by city or village districts or by the modern districts, although several of those are also significant.

One and Two-Room School Museums

- Cold Water School #2, 15875 New Halls Ferry Rd. 1859, owned by Hazelwood School District
- Elm Grove School # 9, 450 Brookes Dr., Hazelwood district established 1852, brick building later, rebuilt in Brookes Park 1961, City of Hazelwood
- Lake School # 24, Lake School Park, Coeur de Ville Dr., Creve Coeur; owned by City of Creve Coeur 1897, moved from 14298 Olive Blvd., Chesterfield
- Ballwin School # 42, 308 Jefferson Avenue, Ballwin c. 1900, moved from 110 Elm owned by City of Ballwin
- Alt School #54, Faust Park, 15185 Olive Blvd., Chesterfield c. 1870, moved from 255 Reinke Rd. near Ballwin owned by St. Louis County

Other recognized Landmarks (local and national)

- Orrville School #39, 554 Old Eatherton Rd., Wildwood c. 1880, now a residence St. Louis County Landmark
- Pond School #56, 17123 Manchester Rd., Wildwood 1912, listed in National Register 2012 now community facility owned by City of Wildwood St. Louis County Landmark
- Manchester School #43, 120 Henry Ave., Manchester 1907, a larger building, now retail part of Henry Avenue Historic District, listed in National Register 2003
- Meramec Highlands School #51, later Osage Hills School 1110 S. Glenwood Lane, Webster Groves 1938, now owned church listed in National Register 2007

One and Two-Room Schools in other uses

- Brown School #1, 19710 Old Jamestown Road 1860, enlarged and adapted as a residence
- Prigge School #6, later Larimore School, 12125 Larimore Rd. c. 1870, now a residence
- Hyatt School #10, 3710 Shackelford Rd. c. 1870, adapted as a residence c. 1950
- Garrett School #12, 12747 Missouri Bottom Rd., Hazelwood 1871, now a residence
- Kinloch School #18, 5924 Hancock, Berkeley 1902, now a business
- Chesterfield #26 (black), 16906 Wild Horse Creek Rd., Chesterfield, c. 1900 c. 1900, now the garage of residence, endangered
- Wright or Dwyer School #35, 10301 Clayton Rd. at Lindbergh, Frontenac c. 1900, formerly retail, now endangered
- Oak Ridge School #38, 2654 Valley Rd., Clarkson Valley 1909, now one wing of large residence
- Smith School #41, 1445 Smith School Road, Wildwood c. 1910 (Assessor says 1921), now part of residence
- Moore School #44, 1614 South Mason Rd., Town & Country c. 1884, now part of residence
- Melrose School #57, 18820 Melrose Rd. circa 1859, now a residence
- Allenton School #59, 505 Wengler Rd., Eureka 1916, now a residence

- Glencoe School #62, 2125 Rue de La Salle Drive at Old State Rd., Wildwood c. 1910 (Assessor says 1923), now a residence
- Old Concord Log School #69, 10208 Concord School Rd. c. 1843, now inside a 1872 residence
- Hancock School #71, 242-248 Dammert at Fannie c. 1885, now apartments

Larger and Later Rural Schools

- Black Jack #8, 4655 Parker Rd., Black Jack 1928, owned by City of Black Jack, formerly City Hall
- Rosary School #11, 7011 Howdershell Rd., Hazelwood rebuilt 1940s, now a church
- Moline School #19, 1860 Chambers Rd., nr Winkler c. 1926 & 1940, formerly a charter school
- Chesterfield #26 (white), 16758 Wild Horse Creek Rd. c. 1924, now a residence
- Spoede School #30, 425 North Spoede Rd., Creve Coeur rebuilt 1948-1950, now Ladue School District
- Central School #31, 9137 Old Bonhomme & Price, Olivette 1929 (Assessor says 1906), now Logos School
- Price School #34, 1035 Price School Lane, Ladue 1925 & 1933, formerly Churchill School, listed in National Register 1985 St. Louis County Landmark; now endangered
- McKenzie School #47, later Affton School, 8701 McKenzie at Weber 1905 & 1927, Affton School District
- Washington Park School #48, 145 East Old Watson Rd. at Wells, Webster Groves 1933, now part of church
- Glendale School #50, later Grant School, 393 W. Old Watson at Grant, Webster Groves 1939, now part of Queen of the Holy Rosary Church
- Ruwwe School #55, 800 Old State Rd., Wildwood c. 1920?, now a residence
- Vandover School #65, 1900 Hawkins Rd. at Smizer Mill c. 1938 (Assessor says 1932) owned by Rockwood School District
- Rott School #68, 9455 Rott Rd., Sunset Hills 1930 & 1948, formerly Judevine Center, endangered
- Concord School #69, 10305 Concord School Rd. 1938, now Lindbergh School District
- St. John's School #70, 3701 Will Ave. 1922, now leased by Mehlville School District to Community College

19th-century Parochial Schools

- Zion Lutheran School, 12075 Dorsett Rd., Maryland Heights 1889; still owned by church
- Salem Lutheran School, 5195 Parker Rd., Black Jack c. 1895, still owned by church

THE ARCHITECTS OF MEDART'S: THE CHESHIRE INN *by Esley Hamilton & David Simmons*

For those familiar with the background, it was an electrifying moment at February's Annual Gathering when Tom Grady stood up and credited the design of the building to Erwin Schmidt. The building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2009 after several years of frustratingly inconclusive research. One problem was that St. Louis's building permits after World War II for this block are missing.

The beautiful perspective drawing that Karen Bode Baxter showed at the meeting is unsigned. A further complication is an interview with the widow of Bill Medart published by the *Globe-Democrat* in 1958 that suggests dates for the building not supported by the available documentation. Eventually the nomination adopted the dates suggested in the article anyway and went forward with no mention of an architect.

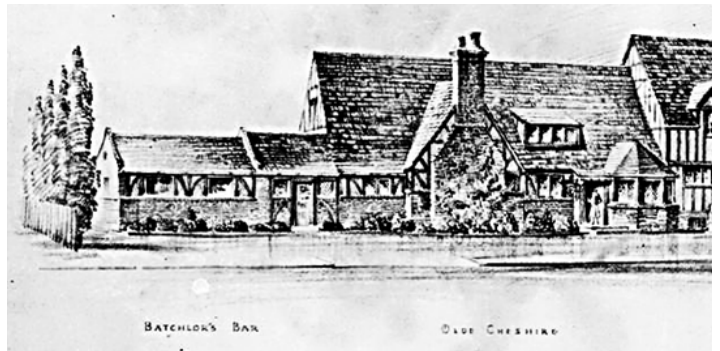


Bill Medart's, a drawing probably made in 1946 by Erwin Carl Schmidt, who was well known as an architectural delineator

Following the meeting, David Simmons reviewed his notes from the *St. Louis Daily Record*, the legal newspaper which he has searched every day from the 1890s to 1960. The *Daily Record* reported on March 13, 1946 a permit issued to William S. Medart for a restaurant at 7036 Clayton Road to be two stories and a basement, measuring 161 by 50 feet, and estimated (underestimated, probably) to cost \$70,000. The architects were Schmidt and Cook. More about them later.

The earlier portions at the east end of the complex had different architects. According to Blossom Medart, the hamburger stand that was the origin of the restaurant's success opened on October 9, 1930 in a former A & W Root Beer stand. The following January 20, W. S. Medart (Bill) took out a building permit for a "soft drink & lunch stand" to measure 30 by 30 feet and to cost \$2,000. The permit shows that the ground was owned by J. E. Conroy, while Bill owned the building and participated in its design and construction with one W. F. Williamson. This name does not appear in directories of the time, but a few years later C. H. Williamson and Ogden Williamson were participating in the construction of the Lake Forest subdivision a little to the west. On March 5, 1931, a permit was issued for demolition of the old stand.

The new building was built of birch logs, which soon deteriorated, prompting Bill and Blossom switched to the Old English look. Permits to alter the restaurant were issued in 1933 for \$700, in 1934 for \$300, and in 1937 for \$50. In the latter two instances, Bill was noted as the builder and architect. But in 1933 and for a much larger addition built in 1939, the architects were Johnson & Maack. The 1939 work was described as a one-story brick restaurant & tavern to measure 65 by 33 feet and to cost \$14,000. It was to have a stone foundation, tile and composition roof, and gas air-conditioned heat. For the first time Wm. Medart is listed as the full owner.



Medart's, the Bachelor's Bar and Olde Cheshire

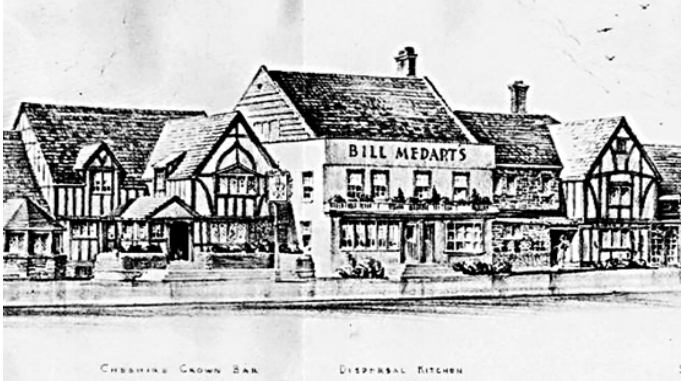
If the 1931-33 wing is the lowest, easternmost part of the building, called "Bachelor's Bar" in the 1946 drawing, the 1939 portion is probably, to judge from the price and dimensions, the section with the front-facing chimney, called "Olde Cheshire." Blossom Medart recalled that she and Bill had returned from a 1938 trip to England with several models in mind for expanding the restaurant. One was "a Cottage at Tintagel," which is a famously picturesque village and castle near the far western end of Cornwall. This is probably the so-called Old Post Office, a hall house dating from the 14th century and owned by the National Trust. since 1903.



The Old Post Office, Tintagel, Cornwall

Eugene Johnson (1892-1953) is not much remembered today, but building permits show that he had a successful practice, on his own from 1921 to 1929 and in partnership with Albert C. Maack from then until 1942. Born in Rolla, he had studied in Montana and returned to St. Louis in 1922, working during the rest of that decade with H. H. Hohenschild, Preston Bradshaw, and Maritz & Young in addition to his own residential practice. With Maack, Johnson obtained more varied commissions, including schools, theaters, and office buildings office buildings throughout eastern Missouri. One notable commission was the Westborough Country Club (1933). From 1935, Johnson & Maack were known as Johnson, Maack & Saunders in Illinois, where they had a substantial practice, including the Kline Memorial Library at Casey (1937-38). This was in the Stripped Classical style that became popular in the 1930s, as were the county courthouses for Texas County and Wayne County, Missouri. During this time, Johnson headed the legislative committee for the St. Louis Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and was responsible for the passage of a state registration law for architects in 1941, the culmination of

several decades of effort. After Maack left the firm in 1942, Johnson & Saunders continued until 1952.



Medart's, Cheshire Crown Bar and Dispersal Kitchen; The one-story west wing which is now the main dining room was called the Sandwich Shop.

Albert C. Maack (1894-1990) was a native of St. Louis and a 1917 graduate of Washington University School of Architecture. He had met Johnson while both were associated with Maritz & Young, and the Maritz flair for period revival detailing carried over into their work. In 1942 Maack joined Ewald Froese, whose partnership with John Hoener had recently dissolved. As Froese, Maack & Becker after 1946, the firm had a large practice in church building, and particularly Lutheran churches.

The center two-story portion, which has the attractive upstairs banquet room, was inspired by a restaurant and inn in Salisbury, Wiltshire, called the Haunch of Venison. Its stuccoed exterior contrasts with the half-timbered buildings on either side, and its interior is swathed in oak paneling.

The bowed pattern of half-timbering to the left of the stuccoed section may derive from another of the Medart sources, *Ye Olde Hostel of God Begot* in Winchester, Hampshire, a tourist attraction in those years.



Ye Olde Hostel of God Begot, Winchester, Hampshire, from a postcard by Francis Frith, 1929



The Haunch of Venison, Salisbury, Wiltshire, 14th century

The large size and cost of the 1946 addition by Schmidt and Cook, five times as expensive as the 1939 addition, suggest that it encompasses the whole center section and west wing of the building. By contrast, the 1943 building permit, which has previously been used to date the west wing, actually refers only to a porch enclosure to cost \$150. The design reflects two of the English sources that had been suggested by the Medarts.

Erwin Carl Schmidt (1902-1976) was born in St. Louis, graduated from Cleveland High School in 1921 and studied at Washington University's extension school for three years. He worked with Hal Lynch while still in high school, then with Edwin F. Guth Co., the lighting designers (where Charles Eames also worked) from 1922 to 1925. He taught architectural drawing at Washington University from 1925 to 1934 and again from 1940 to 1947, becoming well-known as a professional delineator. After some time with Walter Manske & Associates, he opened his own office in 1934. During this time, Schmidt claimed to have designed the Jewel Box in Forest Park, which opened in 1936. He included this on his application for membership in the AIA, and it was believed by his wife and employees. Cindy Longwisch, however, in researching the Jewel Box for listing in the National Register, could find no evidence for Schmidt's involvement, and she credits that building to City Engineer William C. E. Becker.

During World War II, Schmidt worked for a time with the Public Works Administration in Washington and for the engineering firm of Turnbull Sverdrup Parcel in St. Louis. In 1945 began a practice with John McMaster Cook (1893-1950), who had also worked for Turnbull. Cook had been born in Ontario, Canada. They were joined in 1946 by Walter Krueger. The office address during this time was 6301 Forsyth, which is

Givens Hall at Washington University, so they must have been working from Schmidt's office there. Cook dropped out in 1948, but Schmidt & Krueger continued together until 1952.

For a few years, Schmidt practiced on his own, but in 1959-60 he formed a new firm with Kurt K. Perlsee and Leslie A. Black. Schmidt, Perlsee and Black had offices at 9430 Manchester Road in Rock Hill until 1969. At that point, it appears that Leslie Black left St. Louis and Kurt Perlsee formed a new company called Urban Beautification, with offices at 1 North Taylor. Schmidt then formed Schmidt-Elam, Incorporated, with Linnell B. Elam (1925-1998), a native of Houston, Texas. In the last few years of his life, Schmidt practiced as Erwin Carl Schmidt & Assoc. When he died in 1976 his office in Rock Hill was still open.

ERWIN CARL SCHMIDT AND THE OAK HILL CHAPEL

by Esley Hamilton

Erwin Carl Schmidt was one of the few Post-War architects in St. Louis who did respectable Period Revival designs as well as distinguished Modernism. On one side we have the Cheshire Inn and the Georgian Revival pool pavilions in Shaw Park. On the other side we have office buildings in Clayton and several notable churches. In St. Louis, the Church of the Open Word (Swedenborgian) is at 1038 Dautel Lane near Creve Coeur, and the Kirkwood United Methodist Church is at 201 West Adams at Clay (1964). Evidence seems to point to Leslie A. Black as the prime partner in both these designs. The Cultural Resources Office of the City of St. Louis has identified the Oak Hill Chapel among the top 40 buildings in their current Mid-Century Modern inventory. It dates from Schmidt's time with Walter Krueger.



Oak Hill Chapel, 6100 Leona, 1951, Schmidt & Krueger

Oak Hill Chapel is located in the Holly Hills neighborhood, at 6100 Leona, across from Woerner Elementary School at the corner of Bowen. Surprisingly, its authorship has not been widely known until recently. Toby Weiss recognized the quality of this building in 2007 and wrote about it in her blog B.E.L.T (essential reading for lovers of modernism). But the name of the architectural firm, Schmidt & Krueger, first appeared in

NiNi Harris's prize-winning book *Holly Hills*, published by Reedy Press in 2010. David Simmons also tracked down the listing in the *St. Louis Daily Record*. On May 4, 1951, the paper reported "Church Southside Gospel, 6100 Leona, 53 x 86, Schmidt & Krueger, \$50,000."



Oak Hill Chapel, interior

The design of the church takes up ideas found in Eliel Saarinen's First Christian Church of Columbus, Indiana, built in 1942, the most influential church design of this era. Particularly evident are the off-center pylon substituting for the traditional steeple, the asymmetrical treatment of the nave, giving the two sides of the interior contrasting treatments, and the emphasis on sources of light, in this case, a clerestory monitor running along the left side.

The high points of work produced by firms headed by Schmidt suggests that more work of merit may remain to be identified.

THE REAL BEETHOVEN CONSERVATORY



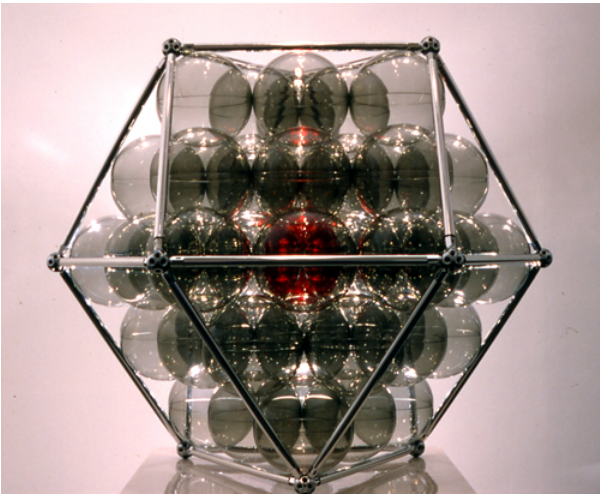
Beethoven Conservatory, 2301 Locust, original 1891 design, courtesy of Landmarks Association

In the last newsletter, our designer Katie Temporiti's computer by some unknown process replaced the picture above with a view of the proposed DePaul Hospital, which really belonged in a different article. David Simmons' review of August Beinke's career noted that the Beethoven Conservatory was one of his most distinguished designs. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1989. Sorry for the mix-up.

Exhibit: Buckminster Fuller: "Tribute"

Friday, March 15 to Saturday, May 11
Thursday-Saturday 10-5; Tues & Wed by appt.
Atrium Gallery, 4814 Washington near Euclid

Atrium Gallery presents a large exhibition of works by Buckminster Fuller, a renowned 20th Century figure. Fuller was known for his achievements in many related fields, including engineering, art, design, architecture, philosophy, literature, and education. This exhibition will feature several sculpture works, as well as a number of prints of his many inventions, his global map, and other designs. Parking is available on the east side of the building.



Buckminster Fuller, "Closest Packing of Spheres," 1980. plated steel rods, molded thermoplastic connectors, smoked grey acrylic spheres around red acrylic sphere; 48" x 48" x 48"

Exhibit: "Lucas Place: Lost Neighborhood of St. Louis' Gilded Age"

From Friday, March 22
Landmarks Association, 911 Washington Ave.

Landmarks Association is collaborating with the Campbell House Museum on this exhibition, to be held in the Carolyn Hewes Toft Gallery. The only survivor of the once-exclusive residential enclave, the Campbell House, may seem grand by today's standards, but it was actually one of the humbler houses on the street. Lucas Place was founded in 1851 by James Lucas. The deed restrictions he wrote to keep out commerce and industry for a period of thirty years formed the basis for all the city's subsequent private places. Stretching from 14th to 18th Streets, Lucas Place attracted some of the wealthiest and most powerful people in the city, with correspondingly fine architecture by the city's best architects. Institutions locating on or adjacent to the Place included both First and Second Presbyterian churches, Washington University, Central High School, Mary Institute, the Missouri Historical Society, and the first St. Louis Art Museum. Lucas's restrictions expired in 1881, however, and within a few decades, everything had

vanished except for the Campbell House, which survived as the home of two reclusive brothers long enough for popular taste to recognize its significance.



Looking east along the north side of Lucas Place nine years after it was founded. The Sarah Collier House is in the left and the spire of First Presbyterian Church by Oliver Hart on the right. From Richard Edwards and M. Hopewell, M.D., *Edwards's Great West and Her Commercial Metropolis*, published in 1860

Talk: "Frank Lloyd Wright and Louis Sullivan in St. Louis"

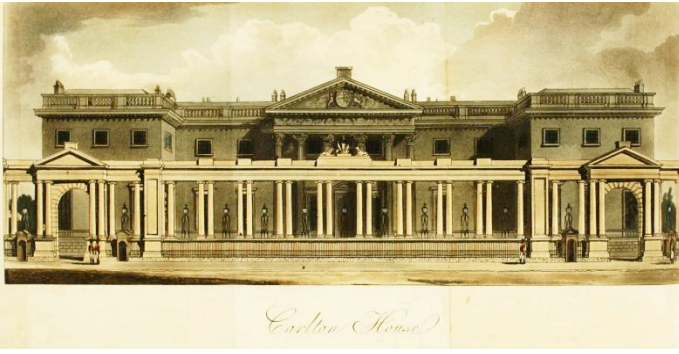
Sunday, April 7, 2013, 3 p.m.
Missouri History Museum, Lee Auditorium

This year's annual lecture sponsored by the Frank Lloyd Wright House in Ebsworth Park brings noted Louis Sullivan scholar and preservationist Tim Samuelson from Chicago. Sixty years before the construction of the historic Kraus House, Wright assisted Sullivan in designing such iconic 1890s St. Louis skyscrapers as the Wainwright Building and Union Trust. Samuelson will discuss Wright's formative years and his early St. Louis encounters. The talk is free and open to the public. Members of the Frank Lloyd Wright House in Ebsworth Park will receive preferential seating.

Talk: "Tower Grove Park and the Rise of Historic Preservation: A Personal Perspective"

Sunday, April 7, 2013, 3 p.m.
Stupp Community Center, Tower Grove Park

Esley Hamilton of St. Louis County Parks was the author of Tower Grove Park's National Historic Landmark nomination. The park has benefited from and even led the way in promoting important changes in the public's perception of historic preservation. Tower Grove Park encouraged citizens to recognize that Victorian architecture had merit and that parks can be works of art as well as recreational facilities. The park also offered evidence that protecting our heritage improves the quality of life. Hamilton will discuss these changes over his thirty-five years in historic preservation.



Carlton House, London, 1783-1827, Henry Holland's entrance elevation showing Ionic screen to Pall Mall

**SAH St. Louis Chapter Series
Talk: "Carlton House in London:
The Prince Regent's Lost Masterpiece"**
Thursday, April 18, 7 p.m.
Schlafly Branch Library, Lindell & Euclid

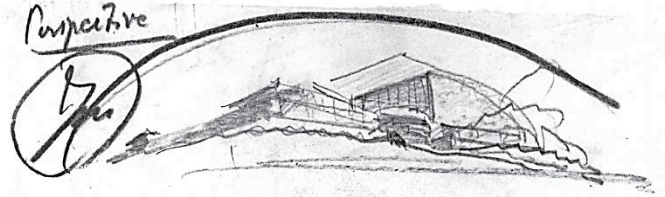
Esley Hamilton will explore the mini-palace designed in 1783 by Henry Holland for George IV as Prince of Wales and from 1811 Prince Regent. George demolished Carlton House in 1827 but moved the furnishings to Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle. The Royal Collection website now allows us to see Carlton House in detail, with the furniture, chandeliers, porcelains, bronzes, and old master paintings that set the standard for regal interiors.



St. Louis Public Library, 1912, Cass Gilbert, a construction photo from Cass Gilbert collection at the New-York Historical Society

**Panel Discussion: "Cass Gilbert's Vision
and Central Library Today"**
Wednesday, May 8, 6:30 to 8 p.m.
Central Library, Lower Level Auditorium
Enter from Locust between 13th & 14th

Sharon Irish, the leading writer on Cass Gilbert, the architect of St. Louis Art Museum and the Central Library, will speak about Gilbert's original plans, while Waller McGuire, the executive director of the library, and George Nikolajevich of Cannon Design, the lead architect of the library's recent renovation, will review the recent renovation and how it has enhanced and show how it has updated this architectural gem.



A conceptual sketch from 1946 for B'nai Amoona Synagogue by Erich Mendelsohn, characteristic of his distinctive graphic style

**SAH St. Louis Chapter Series
Talk: "The Life and work of Erich Mendelsohn"**
Thursday, May 16, 7 p.m.
Schlafly Branch Library, Lindell & Euclid

John Guenther, FAIA, will review the achievements of one of the most respected founders of the International style in Germany, whose personal life was emblematic of the displacements of the 20th century. He became a refugee from the Nazis in Palestine, England, and finally the United States, continuing to create masterworks in the new style as he went. Mendelsohn's B'nai Amoona Synagogue in University City, now COCA, is one of the most important Modernist buildings in St. Louis, but it also marks a turning point in his career, as his first building in this country and first modern synagogue ever.

**Benefit Tour: "Remarkable Reminders:
Architectural Fragments"**
Sunday, June 2, 2 to 5
St. Louis Buildings Arts Foundation, Sauget, IL

The Frank Lloyd Wright House in Ebsworth Park is honoring Frank Lloyd Wright's 146th birthday by holding a party and tour at the Sauget, Illinois home of the St. Louis Building Arts Foundation, the brainchild of our chapter member Larry Giles. Located just minutes southeast of downtown St. Louis in Sauget, Illinois, this amazing site houses the largest private collection of architectural artifacts in the country. The Foundation is restoring the former Sterling Steel Casting Foundry, a 13-building facility, to become the future home of the National Architectural Arts Center. The event will feature elegant party fare, jazz and swing music by Miss Jubilee and the Humdingers, and birthday cake. The cost of \$125 supports the Frank Lloyd Wright House in Ebsworth Park. For more information phone 314-822-8359 or e-mail Laura Meyer at LLM9450@aol.com

Sheldon Architecture Tour: "Places of the Spirit"
Sunday, June 9, beginning at noon
The Sheldon, 3648 Washington Blvd.

As part of the celebration of the Sheldon's 100th anniversary, the Sheldon Art Galleries have organized a tour of four distinguished buildings designed to enhance spiritual and ethical development. The afternoon will begin with a brief talk by Esley Hamilton and a tour of the Sheldon itself, which was

designed by Louis Spiering for the Ethical Society. Scheduled buses (reservations required) will then visit the current Ethical Society building by Harris Armstrong, Temple Emanuel by William Bernoudy, and the Priory Chapel (now St. Anselm's) by Gyo Obata of HOK. Information on the tour will soon be available on the Sheldon's website at www.thesheldon.org.

LOST NEIGHBORHOODS OF ST. LOUIS

In conjunction with its exhibition about Lucas Place, Landmarks Association will host a spring lecture series that will examine a selection of "lost" neighborhoods of St. Louis. Two of the lectures will be in the evening, with the rest commencing at noon at the Kranzberg Arts Center. Parking is available on the street or in the Scottish Rite Garage, located immediately opposite the Kranzberg at 3634 Olive. Feel free to bring lunch to the daytime talks. All the lectures are free and open to the public. Limited seating is on a first come, first served basis.

Talk: "Colonial St. Louis"

Monday, April 1, 12 noon to 1:15
Kranzberg Arts Center, 501 N. Grand at Olive

Bob Moore, Chief Historian at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, will discuss Colonial St. Louis and lead a digital tour of his 3D model of the town.

Talk: "Early American St. Louis"

Thursday, April 4, 12 noon to 1:15 p.m.
Kranzberg Arts Center, 501 N. Grand at Olive

Bob Moore will follow his discussion of Colonial St. Louis with an examination of the town in the early American period.

Talk: "Gaslight Square"

Thursday, April 11, 7:30 to 9 p.m.
Gaslight Theater, 358 North Boyle

Ron "Johnny Rabbit" Elz will discuss the people, buildings, and venues that defined one of St. Louis' greatest entertainment districts. Note this is an evening lecture.

Talk: "The Chinese Enclave"

Thursday, April 18, 6:30 to 8 p.m.
Kranzberg Arts Center, 501 N. Grand at Olive

Dr. Huping Ling, professor of history and founder of the Asian Studies Program at Truman State University, will discuss the 19th and 20th century Chinese enclave that once thrived in downtown St. Louis. Note this is an evening lecture.

Talk: "DeSoto-Carr and Pruitt-Igoe"
Thursday, April 25, noon to 1:15 p.m.
Kranzberg Arts Center, 501 N. Grand at Olive

Michael Allen, architectural historian and director of the Preservation Research Office, will discuss the DeSoto-Carr Neighborhood and its successor, the Pruitt-Igoe Housing Complex.

Talk: "Lucas Place, Buildings and Residents"
Thursday, May 2, noon to 1:15 p.m.
Kranzberg Arts Center, 501 N. Grand at Olive

Andy Hahn, director of the Campbell House Museum, will discuss the buildings and residents of Lucas Place.

Talk "Settlement in the Common Fields"
Thursday, May 9, noon to 1:15 p.m.
Kranzberg Arts Center, 501 North Grand at Olive

Thomas Danisi, local historian and author of the critically acclaimed book *Discovering Meriwether Lewis*, will discuss his new research into early settlement of the St. Louis Common Fields.

Witness in the County: The Legacy of the Evangelical Synod of North America in St. Louis County, 1838-1957

April 8 - July 31, 2013
Luhr Reading Room, Press Hall, Eden Seminary
475 E. Lockwood Ave., Webster Groves
Open to the public regular business hours.

Photographs, artifacts, and narratives from the Eden Archives illustrate the 119-year development of the German Protestant church, from wilderness to suburbanization and the creation of the United Church of Christ. Chapter member Scott Holl curates.

PBS Preview & Panel Discussion "Ten Buildings That Changed America"

5:30, Monday, April 22, 2013
Wainwright Building, 111 N. 7th St., #6

Preview an upcoming PBS series that features the Wainwright Building with Geoffrey Baer, the host of the series, and Dan Protes, the series producer, both from WTTV in Chicago. St. Louis architects Gene Mackey, Mary Ann Lazarus, and Bruce Lindsey (Dean of the College of Architecture) will discuss how architecture influences cultural shifts in our society. RSVP by April 15 online at <http://tenbuildings.eventbrite.com/>

Symposium: “Preserving Modern Architecture in the Midwest”
 Thursday & Friday, April 24 & 25
 The Rauh House, Cincinnati, Ohio

The Cincinnati Preservation Association (CPA) is proud to announce the organization’s first architecture symposium. “Preserving Architecture in the Midwest: A Two-Day Symposium at the Rauh House” will highlight the Midwestern Modern style and will illuminate the challenges of preserving our recent past.



The Frederick & Harriet Rauh House, Woodlawn, Ohio, 1938, Garriott & Becker; entrance front, as restored

Wednesday afternoon, April 24, sessions will focus on defining the Modernist legacy, including the forces that shaped it, the design objectives of the pioneers, and the defining characteristics of the style. The day will end with a reception at the American Sign Museum.

On Thursday, April 25, the focus will shift to conserving the legacy by reviewing current preservation efforts in the Midwest, challenges to saving modern architectural landmarks, and emerging opportunities for preservation. That evening, Paul Goldberger, the architecture critic and contributing editor for *Vanity Fair*, will lecture at the Cincinnati Museum Center



Cincinnati Museum Center; originally Cincinnati Union Terminal, 1929-1933, Fellheimer & Wagner; with Paul Cret

The symposium celebrates the gift by Emily Rauh Pulitzer of the Frederick and Harriet Rauh House, the 1938 Modernist house by architect John Becker. (See the Spring B 2012 *SAH Newsletter* for more on this.) The gift included funds for the restoration of the house and landscape. For more information on the conference, phone 513-721-4506 or go to www.cincinnatiapreservation.org.

News Letter

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