

Guiding Research: How Local Archives Preserve Architectural Drawings in St. Louis

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Project Outline:

This project was created out of the need for a single research guide to architectural drawing collections in St. Louis, Missouri. This guide does not feature all of the archives or organizations that retain architectural drawings in St. Louis, but it is the beginning of a project that will provide researchers with information about collections in local repositories. This guide will be expanded to include other institutions in the area, but for the time restrictions placed on this project, only five repositories were selected at this time.

Architectural research collections can encompass a variety of materials, including photographs, firm correspondence, site plans, blueprints, sketches, and related official documents.¹ The following collections may contain other documents related to the firm or the site that is highlighted, but I primarily focused my efforts on architectural drawings. Reproductions are also included in the guide, despite their modern influence. These reproductions may be helpful to researchers that would prefer to directly handle copies of the drawings, rather than the originals.

Frequently used throughout this outline is the term “repository,” which a broad term that means “a place, building, or receptacle where things are or may be stored.” This term is fitting for all of the participating organizations, as some are considered archives while other organizations do not perceive their collections to be part of a larger archive. The Missouri Historical Society, the St. Louis Jewish Community Archives, State Historical Society of Missouri, and the Washington University Archives all fall under a more traditional “archives” category, while Landmarks Association of St. Louis identifies more as an organization that seeks to promote architectural preservation through active measures. All are different organizations in their own right, and all contain architectural research collections important to the History of St. Louis.

During my research I was very fortunate to speak with the individuals in charge of preserving and providing access to the architectural research collections listed in this guide. All of them were very helpful and open to speaking about their institutions and the challenges and benefits that come with collecting architectural drawings.

¹ Enid Thornton Thompson, “Collecting and Preserving Architectural Records.” American Association for State and Local History, 2.

I would like to say special thanks to Andrew Weil of Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Molly Kodner of the Missouri Historical Society, Diane Everman of the St. Louis Jewish Community Archives, Zelli Fischetti of the State Historical Society of Missouri, and Sonya Rooney of the Washington University Archives. Besides giving me access to their databases and collection lists, these professionals took time out of their schedules to answer questions about collecting architectural drawings and what that means for their institution. Without their help, this research guide would not have been possible.

Collecting Architectural Drawings

Architectural drawings play an extremely important role in interpreting the built environment, but they do not come without their own set of challenges. Drawings exist in a variety of formats, including blueprints, linen, tissue paper, and wax paper, to name a few. All of these materials will vary with their rate of decomposition, and it is important to remember that these materials were working documents, and ultimately not meant to last.

After interviewing individuals from each participating organization, it became apparent that many of these organizations are trying to make do with limited resources, which includes funding, staff members, or appropriate storage space. Each organization faces their own struggles with trying to care for these architectural collections. Staff members that were dedicated solely to collecting and preserving architectural drawings were nonexistent. Volunteers with consistent schedules were also very rare (although present in at least two organizations), and one organization is not even allowed to take on volunteers to assist with collections, even if that volunteer has an interest in architectural collections.

Despite these challenges, every organization that I spoke with confirmed that they have never turned down a collection based on their lack of resources. In the rare event that a collection was turned away, it was because the offered materials did not fall within the scope of the institution's collecting.

Future Collecting

The lack of funding, staff power, and storage space has impacted the processing and preservation of current collections for every institution, and these factors continue to affect how each organization collects architectural drawings. Donations have been the sole method of collecting in the past, but there are many more collections out there that are untracked and could benefit researchers in the future.

Storage:

Physical Storage and Preservation

Good and efficient storage, while being the predominate factor in ensuring the preservation and survival of architectural collections, is relative to the amount of financial resources that the repository has access to, as well as the amount of space that each organization is given for storage methods. Each participating organization in this guide has varying amounts of resources dedicated to preserving architectural drawings.

The storage for each institution ranges in design and runs the gamut between flat metal cabinets with Mylar sleeves, to rolled drawings in acid-free boxes, to drawings stored flat in acid-free boxes, and even the case of rolled drawings covered in plastic and placed in an acidic cardboard box. Storage, while incredibly important for the preservation and conservation of the architectural drawings, is difficult to finance through grants and donations, especially when those resources could be used elsewhere. Architectural drawings also have the additional inconvenience of being larger than most documents, which provides unique challenges for repositories intent on housing them.

Providing a barrier between the drawings and the temperature within the storage space is an important aspect to preserving architectural drawings, no matter the material. Many architectural storage guides call for see-through sleeves from material such as polyester to house the drawings, which would ideally be placed in flat storage cabinets.² This type of storage, while an effective way to safely house architectural drawings, is not as space efficient or cost efficient as other methods of storage. Organizations that currently have the space and finances to purchase the metal storage cabinets have found that this type of storage unit does not adequately provide for future growth, and is often cumbersome in the storage areas. On the flip side of this, the smaller institutions with less resources look to the metal storage cabinets as the ideal storage method for their institution.

Rolled storage comes with both benefits and disadvantages. Rolled storage provides more room for collection growth, as rolled drawings take up less

² Enid Thornton Thompson, "Collecting and Preserving Architectural Records." American Association for State and Local History,

space in open storage. When acid-free tissue is rolled with the drawings, an efficient barrier is set up that will protect the drawings from further rubbing or airborne dirt that collections on the material's surface. The architects themselves would often roll the drawings and store them in an open container, and would sometimes include a plastic covering to keep the dust off. On the other hand, rolled drawings can provide problems for researchers while they are being used.³ Depending on the material of the drawings, some are easier to relax than others, however the act of relaxing a drawing can be time consuming and put the collection in jeopardy due to the increased movement.

Suggested forms of storage that utilize rolled methods include a system of PVC pipes that have been covered with acid-free tissue to create a rolled spaced for drawings. These drawings would have other acid-free tissue pieces rolled with them, erecting a barrier between the layers of drawings. This system has been used in the past with large textiles and other malleable textures, and has been found to efficiently and securely store the collections. The only issues that come from this method are the inconvenience of grabbing the materials for researchers, and the fact that most drawings are far more susceptible to keeping the rolled shape than textiles. More research should be done before this method is applied to architectural collections.

For many archives that cannot afford a flat metal storage unit, or do not have the space for that type of structure, rolled drawings or drawings stored flat in acid-free boxes would be the next best method. Acid-free tissue, when purchased in large rolls, can be cut and interwoven between the layers of drawings to create a nice barrier. Polyester sleeves can be made to hold the rolled drawings together while they are stored, and these sleeves can be inserted into boxes or placed on the shelving unit.⁴ For archives where space is the biggest challenge, carefully planned rolled storage may be the answer.

Digital Storage

Architectural firms today primarily use software such as CAD (Computer-Aided Design and Drafting) to create their architectural drawings, which means that repositories will need to begin planning their digital collecting policies and digital storage methods in the next couple of years. Libraries

³ Lothian Health Services Archive, "Core Conservation: Architectural Plans."

⁴ Jane Rowlands, "The Initial Conservation of an Archive of Rolled Architectural Drawings." *Conservation Journal*, Issue 24, July 1997, p. 4.

and archives across the country are now exploring the largely new field of collecting digital materials, and what type of system controls (procedures put in place to solidify the validity of the data) should be in place to ensure that archives and libraries can properly document and store the incoming content. Architectural drawing collections are no exception to this rule, and while storage space may not be as large of an issue for digital materials, ensuring that the integrity of the data is not compromised will be a challenge.

As part of this research project, the archivists (and director, in one case) were asked what they would spend money on improving if funding was unlimited. While this question was intended to focus on physical storage materials, two of the participants suggested that they would use the funds to provide digital access to the drawings. The digitization of existing architectural drawing collections will also provide unique challenges to those interested in pursuing that level of accessibility. Many repositories do not have the large-scale scanners needed to adequately record the physical drawing, and website maintenance would be needed to keep up with the number of drawings added to the repository's website. Despite these challenges, the digitalization of existing physical collections would provide greater accessibility to those interested in viewing architectural collections.

Conclusion:

By opening the discussion between these institutions about their experiences with each method of storage, there is an opportunity to weigh the pros and cons of each storage method. There is no one-size-fits-all solution for storing architectural records, but certain methods have benefited repositories more than others. Ironically, the larger institutions that already had flat metal storage preferred the rolled storage and its potential for growth, while the smaller repositories wanted the flat metal storage units to house their architectural drawing collections. In addition to discussing the benefits and disadvantages to physical methods of storage, it was stated that there is a new but serious need to develop digital collecting policies and ensure the future preservation of digital architectural records.

Building Digital Collections Resource:

NISO Framework Working Group. *A Framework of Guidance for Building Good Digital Collections*. Maryland: National Information Standards Organization Publishing, 2007.
Link: www.niso.org/publications/rp/framework3.pdf

Landmarks Association of St. Louis

About:

Landmarks Association Inc. has received many of its collections as donations from supporters of the organization and its mission to serve as an advocate for the St. Louis built environment. Although this nonprofit does not consider itself a permanent repository, the collections in its care are accessible to researchers and the general public.

There have been inventories conducted previously, but much of the information from those inventories was lost over time. Although Landmarks Association houses fewer architectural drawing collections than other participating organizations, their collection of perspective drawings and few examples of original architectural drawings are worthy of recognition and study.

Status: COLLECTIONS INVENTORIED - NOT PROCESSED

Architectural Research Collections:

Burnham & Root, Architects

This collection includes a competitive design for Boatmen's Savings Bank Building in St. Louis, Missouri.

C.F. Jobson & L.E. Mutrux, Associates

This collection includes original blueprints for an H. M. Pflaer's Residence in St. Louis, Missouri, 1912.

Corrubia & Henderson

The collection contains original drawings and details for the Garavelli-Anheuser Busch Restaurant in St. Louis (March 24, 1925).

Eames & Young

The collection includes original linen drawings for the Victoria Building, on the northwest corner of 8th and Locust Streets, St. Louis, Missouri (June 3, 1905). Also included are drawings for an "Office Building" with original elevation and floor plans (August 9th 1912; revised November 19th and 30th 1912).

E.C. Janssen

This collection includes drawings for the residence of Charles Stockstrom, Esquire.

Gray & Pauley

An impressive collection of perspective drawings and floor plans for St. Peter Evangelical Church in Wellston, Missouri. The collection contains further perspective drawings and floor plans for residences in St. Louis, Missouri.

Gustav P. Wuest

By far the largest collection of architectural drawings at Landmarks Association, this collection includes original drawings and alteration plans for residences and commercial buildings in St. Louis. Drawings include alterations to Concordia Turner Hall, the United Hebrew Congregation, among others. There are also original plans for Mercantile Building for A. Graf Distilling Company, the Washington Theater Building, the South Side Odd Fellows Temple, the Church of the Divine Science, and many more.

Hugo Graf

Part of a larger collection with other related documents, the Hugo Graf Collection includes an impressive array of perspective drawings, including the Signal Mountain Palisades (1926), a Civic Center in Stockton, CA (1932), the Harding Memorial Bridge over the Maumee River, Toledo, OH (1924), among others. In a second series from Hugo Graf are perspective drawings of Wright Motor Company, 9640 Clayton Road, and the Cole Chemical building, St. Louis, Missouri.

Killeen Studio Architects

The Killeen Studio Architects collection is an extensive compilation of architectural plans for Hotel Indigo, downtown St. Louis, Missouri, November 2008.

Klipstein & Rathmann

Included in this collection of original materials are the blueprints for Chemical Building, St. Louis, Missouri (June 16, 1924), the residence of H.M. Pelager (July 17, 1935), and a perspective drawing for interior of the Arcade building (1933). This collection also has two perspective drawings made in watercolor, which feature a plan for horse racing stables and a plan for a large institutional building (July 1909).

Mauran, Russell & Garden

Part of a larger collection of photographs and documents relating to the A. Leschen & Sons Rope Company, the content also includes a large perspective drawing of the future warehouses for the company.

Roth & Study

This collection contains architectural drawings for St. Louis Water Works Low Service Bissell's Point, Engine, Boiler and Coal House (February 1899). Also included are later drawings for the Intake Tower for Chain of Rocks (February 4, 1913).

Sasaki, Dawson & Demay, Associates

This collection includes an original submission for the St. Louis Gateway Mall Architectural Competition.

Trueblood & Graf

This collection contains an original perspective drawing of “Alterations to building at Grand & Lindell Boulevards...for the Grand Avenue Realty Co,” and an original perspective drawing for Barnes Hospital.

Widmann, Walsh & Boisselier

This collection contains the original Lemp Brewery architectural drawings, which use several different formats including blueprints, linen, and tissue paper. Another original collection includes architectural plans with an additional perspective drawing of the St. Louis Altnheim.

Architectural Reproductions:

Albert Osburg:

This collection includes architectural drawings for the City of St. Louis Floral Conservatory in Forest Park, also known as the “Jewelbox” (September 1935).

Barnett, Hayes, and Barnett

“Longitudinal Section through Center” of the New Cathedral for the Archiepiscopal See of St. Louis, date unknown.

Beinke & Wees, Architects

Beethoven Conservatory of Music, St. Louis, Missouri (1891). Reprint: Cordes Printing Company.

Kenneth Balk & Associates

Eads Bridge plans from alterations in 1977.

L. Baylor Pendleton & William B. Ittner

Architectural plans for the “Industrial Building” erected for Century Electric Company (August 1946).

Ray M. Simon

This reproduction includes elevation drawings (originally digital) for the Harry Hammerman House in St. Louis, Missouri.

Russell & Axon

Floor and elevation plans for St. Louis Ordinance Plant, United State Defense Corp. (October 27, 1957).

Sohrmann, Kiewitt & Hollingsworth

Revised architectural drawings for the St. Louis Arena created by the National Exhibition Company and Sohrmann, Kiewitt and Hollingsworth as Architect and Engineers. Originally drawn in 1921, the plans were revised in 1928 and 1929.

Tom P. Barnett

This set of reproduction architectural drawings includes blueprints for the Arcade Building in St. Louis, Missouri (1919).

Wedemeyer, Cernik & Corrubia, Inc.

This collection includes architectural drawings of Powell Symphony Hall in St. Louis, Missouri (January 15, 1967).

Additional Reproductions:

- Century Building in St. Louis, Missouri.
- Wabash Railway Station, St. Louis, Missouri.
- Compton Hills Water Tower.
- Wainwright State Office Complex Competition in St. Louis, Missouri.

Perspective Drawings:

The following drawings are missing key pieces of information regarding their origin or design location, however they may be useful for research purposes and have been included in the research guide.

- Art Deco St. Louis police station drawing, District 2, by Jack Gorman.
- Art Deco St. Louis police station drawing, District 8.
- Art Deco St. Louis police station drawing, District 9.
- Detailed perspective drawing and floor plan for Baden Church (German), St. Louis.
- Watercolor perspective drawing attributed to E.C. Little, featuring a large unknown Beaux-Arts building, 1898.
- E. C. Little watercolor perspective drawing of unknown cottage.

Missouri Historical Society

About:

The Missouri Historical Society, founded in 1866, is the oldest chartered non-profit organization in Missouri. The organization is the foundation for the Missouri History Museum and the Library and Research Center, which houses the organization's extensive collections, including the architectural research collections.

This organization contains the most architectural drawing collections of all the participating institutions. Some architectural drawings are held within a larger collection of personal or business documents.

Status: COLLECTIONS LISTED HAVE BEEN INVENTORIED

Architectural Research Collections:

Alewel Family Papers

This collection contains architectural drawings from Julius E. Tarling.

American Institute of Architects, St. Louis Chapter, Historic Buildings Survey, 1976

The collection is on microfilm, and the Missouri Historical Society does not own the original documents. The information on microfilm contains architectural drawings from Adler & Sullivan, Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, Cann & Corrubia, Cope & Stewardson, Eames & Young, William S. Eames, Eckel & Mann, George E. Kessler & Co., Cass Gilbert, Ernest J. Hess, Jamieson & Spearl, Klipstein & Rathmann, LaBeaume & Klein, J.W. Leigh, Theodore Caspar Link, Eugene J. Mackey, Jr., Maritz & Young, Mauran, Russell & Crowell, Murphy & Mackey, Murphy & Wischmeyer, Joseph Denis Murphy, Peckham Guyton Incorporated, Ernst Preisler, Charles W. Rapp, George L. Rapp, Roth & Study, Syl G. Schmidt & Associates, T. P. Barnett & Company, Isaac S. Taylor, Trueblood & Graf, John E. Wallace, and Henry Wright.

Anderson House (Lexington, MO) Architectural Drawings, c.1940

This collection includes architectural drawings of the Anderson house at the Civil War Battle of Lexington State Park. This set of drawings were created by the firm Waddington-Coombs & Associates for the Historic American Buildings Survey.

Baumann, Edwin J. Collection, 1930s-1950s

This architectural drawings collection contains plans from Maguolo & Quick.

Berger, Field, Torno & Hurley Architectural Drawings, 1962-1976

A preliminary inventory is available to interested researchers, however the collection is completely unprocessed. This collection contains over 100 designs from Berger-Landrum Architects, Inc., Cannon, Herman & Field, Inc., Charles T. Berger Architects, Inc., Albert B. Groves, Mauran, Russell & Crowell, William D. Peckham, and William A. Field – Norman R. Stoecker, Architects.

Bissell House Architectural Drawings, 1961

This collection contains drawings by Frank R. Leslie of the General Daniel Bissell House in as part of the Historic American Buildings Survey.

Brussel & Viterbo Records, 1906-1960

This collection contains architectural drawings from Preston J. Bradshaw, Brussel & Viterbo, Maguolo & Quick, and Menges-Haeseler Co.

Church Collection (Episcopal)

The Church Collection contains drawings from Eidlitz, the architect that designed Christ Church at 13th and Locust Streets in St. Louis, Missouri.

Coultas, Samuel Architectural Renderings, 1898

Crane, C. Howard Fox Theater Architectural Plans, 1927

Edwards, Ronald Architecture Collection

This architectural collection contains drawings from Harms & Kramer, Architects. The collection is unprocessed, however a preliminary inventory is available.

Elkington, Robert Architecture Collection

A preliminary inventory of the collection is available, but the collection has not been processed yet.

George Edward Kessler Papers, c. 1893-1923

Although it is part of a broader collection, significant architectural drawings by George Edward Kessler can also be accessed through this collection.

Groves, Albert B. Architecture Collection, 1910-1913

Hacker, W. Philip Architectural Collection, 1911

Hellmuth Architecture Collection, c. 1900-c. 1945

A preliminary inventory is in progress for this architecture collection, which contains over 125 projects from Hellmuth & Hellmuth, Architects, Hellmuth & Spiering, George Hellmuth, Guy C. Mariner, and O'Meara & Hill, Architects.

Jamieson, James P. Architecture Collection, 1909-1919

This architectural collection contains 8 projects from Cope & Stewardson, Jamieson & Pearl, James P. Jamieson, and Theodore Caspar Link.

Karasek Architects Records, c. 1907-c.1980

The Karasek Architects collection features plans from Cope & Stewardson, Jamieson & Pearl, and James P. Jamieson.

Kessler, George E. Collection

This collection contains architectural drawings from George E. Kessler & Co., but materials must be accessed through a microfilm format.

Klipstein & Rathmann, United States Post Office Architectural Drawings, 1935

Kramer, Gerhardt Papers

Kuhlmann Design Group, Inc. Architecture Collection, c. 1900-1985

The Kuhlmann Design Group Architecture Collection contains drawings from over 1500 projects designed by Henmi & Associates, Henmi Jen Enderling, Henmi, Zobel & Fott, Mauran, Russell & Crowell, Mauran, Russell & Garden, Russell, Mulgardt, Schwarz & Van Hoeffen, Schwarz & Henmi, Schwarz & Van Hoeffen, Isaac S. Taylor, Trueblood & Graf, and Wilbur T. Trueblood. Copies of plans can be made only with permission from Kuhlmann Design Group.

LaBeaume & Klein, Charles and May Rice House Renderings, c.1914.

Lafon, Mary Hale Architecture Collection, c. 1915

Leimkuhler, F. Ray Architectural Plan, c.1934-c.1935

Link Family Papers, 1758-1949

This collection contains architectural drawings from Theodore Caspar Link, specifically three blueprints of St. Louis Union Station, which were traced and revised in 1942 and 1949.

Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company Records, 1898-1925

This collection contains architectural drawings from Walker & Kimball, Architects.

Majers, Alfred Architecture Collection

The Alfred Majers Architecture Collection contains drawings from Study & Farrar and Study, Farrar & Majers.

Maritz & Young, Friedman Residence Rendering, c.1927

Miller, Louis Papers

Noyes, John Architectural Drawings, 1939

Old Courthouse Architectural Drawings, 1933

This collection contains plans drawn by Angelo B.M. Corrubia as part of the Historic American Buildings Survey during the 1930s.

Pfeiffenberger, Lucas Architecture Collection, c.1870-c.1925

This collection contains architectural drawings from Mariner & LaBeaume, Lucas Pfeiffenberger (1834-1918), and Pfeiffenberger & Sons.

Preisler, Ernst (1885-1934) Architecture Collection, 1900-c.1915

Roach, Harry F. Syndicate Trust Building Architectural Plans, c. 1895

Southern Hotel (St. Louis, MO) Records, 1908-1912

This collection contains architectural drawings from Barnett & Taylor, Architects.

Sternberg, Frederick Architecture Collection, c.1946-1970

Taylor, Isaac S. Architectural Drawings, 1891

Varney, Woolrych & Pulis Architectural Renderings, 1894-1895

Verda, Dominic J. Collection, 1970s-1980s

The Dominic J. Verda Collection contains architectural drawings from Wedemeyer, Cernik & Corrubia, Inc.

Wischmeyer, Kenneth

Unprocessed Architectural Collections:

Architectural Design Associates

This collection is unprocessed, and does not yet have an inventory.

Bartholomew, Harland & Associates, c.1930-1945

This collection is currently unprocessed and contains no preliminary inventory.

Bernoudy, William A. Collection, 1939-1986

This collection is closed to all researchers.

Burks, Verner Architecture Collection, 1955-1990

The collection is unprocessed and does not contain a preliminary inventory of the contents.

Stinson, Nolan Architecture Collection, 1951-1975

The collection has not yet been processed, and there is no current inventory for the contents.

St. Louis Jewish Community Archives:

About:

The organization, which began in 1989, offers invaluable resources to researchers and community members through its significant collection of Jewish historical documents and related objects. The archive is established with the Jewish Federation of St. Louis, and is located within the Saul Brodsky Jewish Community Library.

Although this archive contains only a single collection of architectural drawings, it is a very significant and expansive collection in relation to its quantity and the architect behind the designs. The archive would like to collect more architectural drawings that follow the scope of their collecting initiatives.

Status: INVENTORIED - NOT COMPLETELY PROCESSED

Architectural Research Collection

William Levy Collection

The collection covers almost 200 buildings and structures (170) from architect William Levy, with the scope beginning in 1897 and ending in 1948. Drawings are far more in number. Going beyond his role as a Jewish architect in St. Louis, Levy was a chameleon of design, and would use his eye for detail to create memorable structures such as the Mahler Ballroom, Kline's Department Store, the Westwood Country Club (1908), not to mention the many mausoleums within the New Mt. Sinai Cemetery. Also within the collection are Levy's numerous designs for baseball parks in St. Louis, which had resulted from his relationship with businessman and majority owner of the St. Louis Cardinals, Sam Breadon.

State Historical Society of Missouri – St. Louis

About:

This repository is part of the larger State Historical Society of Missouri organization; with this branch located on the campus of the University of Missouri-St. Louis. The archive's scope of collecting includes St. Louis-related material. Although this branch has fewer architectural research collections located on site, the larger organization contains many collections relating to Missouri architectural history.

Drawings not listed under the St. Louis branch need to be ordered through the organization's system before the researcher can view them. This organization is currently trying to expand their collection of architectural drawings.

Status: COLLECTIONS ARE INVENTORIED

Architectural Research Collections

Hugo Graf Collection

The Hugo Graf (1888-1953) Collection contains papers spanning 1924-1994, amounting to 158 folders, eight boxes. Includes plans from the Arrow Rock Restoration Project, University City Gas Workers Union building, and Barnes Hospital, among others. This collection is completely processed.

Woerman Construction Company Collection:

The Woerman Construction Company Collection contains many documents, mostly architectural drawings, from prominent architects in St. Louis. Although not completely processed, over half of the drawings are searchable in the institution's database upon request at the archive. This information cannot be found online.

A:

Abbith, Macon A.
Arch, Albert
Armstrong, Harris

B:

Bailey, Herman
Bailey, Norman I.
Barnett, Tom P.
Baum, A.H.
Baumen, McDevett Co. Engineers
Baum & Froese

Becker, A.L.
Becker, A.M.
Becker & Flowers
Becker & LaBeaume
Becker, William C.
Bohlen, D.A.
Bohlen, D.A. & Sons
Bonsack, Frederick C.
Bonsack & Pearce
Boulicault, Marcel
Boyce Hastings
Bowen, L. Roy & Associates
Bradshaw, Preston J.
Brewer, L.B.
Brickmueller, Paul R.
Brodbeck, L.J.
Brown, A.W.
Bryce Hastings & Anthony Chivetta
Burger, Field, Toino, & Hurley
Burks & Lindbergh
Burns, R.C.

C:

Campbell, Neal J.
Campbell Taggard
Campbell Taggast
Campbell Taggert, Inc.
Campbell & Wieland
Clamp, Symons
Clark, R.C.
Clymer, Harry G. (1873-1958)
Combs & Imbs
Condron Co.
Couglin, D.E.
Cunliff, William H. & Nelson

D:

De Benedetty, Alfred
Demeke & Demeke
Duncan, R.C.
Duncan, William & Lawrence Smith
Dunn, Frederick

E:

Eames & Walsh
Elam, Linell B.
Elkington, Robert

F:

Ferrand & Fitch
Ferrand & Fitch, Trueblood & Graf
Fey, Earl. A.
Fischer-Campbell & Associates
Fischer, E.A.
Fischer-Elam, R.L.
Fitch, Austin E.
Fitch & Nicholas
Frank & James
Froese, Maack, & Becker
Fruco & Associates

G:

Glantz, Stanley M.
Gordon & Wilson
Graf, Hugo
Gray, Charles
Gray, Charles & Associates
Gray & Aver
Gray & Eames
Gray & Pauley
Gray, Eames & Pauley
Groves, Theron
Grueninger, Raymond X.
Guth, H.W.

H:

Haeger, Leonard
Hammond, Charles & Burns
Hellmuth, Obata, & Kassabaum
Henschien, Everds & Crombie
Hewitt & Royer
Hoener & Associates
Hoener, Baum & Froese
Hoener, John P.
Horner & Shifirm, J.T. Gadabowski

Hubbard, Walter J.
Hunter & Hunter
Hyatt, J.K.

I:

Ittner, William B.
Ittner & L. Baylor Pendleton

J:

Jamieson, James P. & George Spearl
Jamieson, Spearl, Hammond, & Grolock
Janssen, E.C.
Janssen, Oscar
Janssen & Janssen
Janssen, McFarland, & Janssen
Johnson, Alfred J.

K:

Kammath & Wischmeyer
Kane, C.H.
Kenneth Balk & Associates
Kilpatrick & Rothmann
Klipstein & Rathmann
Knehans, William H.
Knight, Lester B. & Associates
Knight, W.J. & Company
Knork, A. Stanley
Knorth, Stanley
Koelle & Applegate
Koener Engineering Company
Kountz, William
Kreteler, Clen

L:

Lantz, Edward
LaBeaume & Klein
Layton, Golabowski & Ackley
Lee & Rush
Lehr, M.
Lorenz, Charles W.

M:

Mackensen, Fred
McMahon, Bernard
McMahon, William P. & Sons
McMullin & Littlefield
Murphy, Joseph D.
Murphy, Joseph D & Eugene Mackey
Maguolo & Quick
Manske & Dieckman
Maritz, Young & Dusard
Mauran, Russell, & Crowell
Mauran, Russell, & Gardner
Mauran, Russell, Crowell, & Mullgardt
Murphy & Mackey
Murphy & Murphy
Murphy & Vogt

N:

Nagel & Dunn
Neiman, Emil H.
Netto, J.R.
Nichols, John H.
Nolte & Nauman
Norris, John B.
Norrish, Alfred H.
North, A. Stanley
Novack, Charles

O:

Omeara & Hills
Omeara, P.M. & Associates
Osasaid, Robert
Osberg, Albert
Overbeck, Clarence E.

P:

Pelton & Brunson
Pendleton, L. Baylor
Perry, Dick
Plumb, F.R.
Price, W.D.

R:

Rathmann, Koelle, & Carroll

Russell, Mullgardt, Schwarz, & Van Hoefen

S:

S. Sammelman

Schlinz & Bailey, Chicago

Schloemann, Carl E.

Schmidt, Syl G.

Schwarz & Van Hoefen

Senne, Joseph H.

Singer, C.C.

Smith, Eric W. Jr.,

Smith & Entzeroth

Smith & Ganges

Sommerich & Wood

Stephens & Pearson

Stiegemeyer, O.W.

Steinmeyer, Theodore

Study & Farrar

Suche, Warren

Suerdrup & Parcel

T:

Tao, William

Tarling, Julius E.

Timlin, I.R.

Thias, Edward

Thurston, Charles L., Trueblood & Graf

Tohtz & Co., R.W.

Trueblood & Graf

V:

Valenti, Paul

Vallen, J.P.

Van Hoefen, Hari

Volkman, V.A.

W:

Wakefield, Heywood

Wedemeyer, Cernik, & Corrubia
Wedemeyer & Hecker
Wedemeyer, Hecker, & C.C. Singer
Wedemeyer & Nelson
Weinel, Cay G.
Wilhelm, Paul, & Austin E. Fitch
Winkler, Thompson, & Associates
Winkler, Thompson, & Lloyd
Wischmeyer, Kenneth E.
Wischmeyer & Lorenz
Wright, John D.

Unprocessed Architectural Collections:

Harding and Cogswell Limestone Company Drawings, 1986-1995

Lowic, Lawrence Collection

Washington University Archives

About:

The Washington University Archives seeks collections that cover the history of the university from 1853 to the present, particularly documents that pertain directly to the students, faculty members, and administrative offices that make up the prestigious organization.

The University Archives collections are open to researchers, however an appointment is mandatory to view architectural research collections. Independent researchers and students from the Washington University School of Architecture primarily utilize the library, and the archives relishes its role as a repository for materials that may inspire the next generation of St. Louis architects.

Status: COMPLETELY PROCESSED

Architectural Research Collections

Information pertaining to the architects and architectural firms has been taken directly from contextual and organizational material presented by the Washington University Archives.

Harris Armstrong

Harris Armstrong (1899-1973) was an architect in St. Louis from the 1930s through the 1960s. The collection, donated to the School of Architecture by Armstrong's wife in 1974-1975, includes architectural drawings for his residential and commercial projects, personal and professional development material, and publications featuring prominent architects etc.

William Adair Bernoudy

William Bernoudy (1910-1988) was an architect in St. Louis from the 1930s through the 1970s. The collection, which was transferred to the University Archives in 1997, includes architectural drawings for his residential and commercial projects. During the Great Depression, Bernoudy went to work for the United States Historic American Building Survey as a landscape architect. It was during this time that Bernoudy began working with Edouard Mutrux, a fellow architect. During the 1950s, Bernoudy, Mutrux, and Henry H. Bauer joined together in a design partnership that flourished due to post-war residential necessities.

Maritz & Young

Raymond E. Maritz (1893-1973) and W. Ridgely Young (d. 1948) were responsible for designing residences and commercial edifices primarily in St. Louis County, Clayton, Ladue, and University City, Missouri. This collection, which spans the years 1912-1977, includes architectural drawings for their projects. Although individual donors gave certain materials to the University Archives, Raymond Maritz, Jr., Maritz's son, donated much of this collection to Washington University. An online finding aid is available to researchers.

Eads Bridge Drawing Collection, 1868-1956

This collection consists of original drawings of Eads Bridge from two separate firms: American Bridge Company and Terminal Railroad Association. Washington University holds 663 original drawings of the Eads Bridge: 570 drawings from the Terminal Railroad Association and 93 additional drawings from the American Bridge Company.

St. Louis Union Station Architectural Drawings, 1891-1970

The collection consists of approximately 1400 drawings documenting the construction of St. Louis Union Station, hotel, train shed, and associated buildings, along with many modifications to the station up to the 1970s.

Emmet Layton Papers, 1923-1984

The collection, donated to the archives in 2011, primarily includes materials related to Emmet Layton's (1905-1985) professional work as a landscape architect in St. Louis, Missouri; his involvement in the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA); and his tenure as landscape architect at the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay. A native of St. Louis, Layton taught courses on city planning and landscape architecture at Washington University from 1948-1959.

Hilltop Campus Architectural Competition Information Files, 1899

The collection includes material relating to the Hilltop Campus Architectural Competition of 1899, including background information and competition drawings. Included in the competition drawings are later documents from participants such as Eames & Young, Cass Gilbert, Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Cope & Stewardson, among others. Also included in this collection is a preliminary plan for Washington University by Olmstead & Eliot, 1895.

Olin Library Architectural Competition Information Files, 1956

The collection includes material relating to the Olin Library architectural competition of 1956, including background information and competition drawings. Entries from this competition include Murphy & Mackey, Louis Kahn, Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum, Jamieson, Speer, Hammon & Grolock, among others.

Mudd/Eliot Hall Architectural Competition Information Files, 1965

The collection includes material relating to the Mudd/Eliot Hall architectural competition of 1965, including background information and competition drawings. Submissions include plans from Kenneth Wischinger, Hanford Yang, Harry W. Saunders, and Schwebli, Anselvicus, & Montgomery.

College of Architecture Records, 1912-1993

This collection contains a variety of materials from the School of Architecture at Washington University in St. Louis, including student work, departmental correspondence, project design proposals, and department files.