Dear Landmarks members,

I would like to take this opportunity to introduce myself for the first time in the newsletter as Executive Director, and to thank you all for your continued support. The last time I wrote to you was in the combined winter newsletter and annual appeal. At the time, I held the position of Interim Director following the departure of Jeff Mansell in July, 2011. It had been a rocky fall and winter up to that point with everyone in the office taking on extra responsibilities. Thanks to your generous support, we ended the year in a good financial position to begin rebuilding reserves in 2012, and with the economy showing signs of life this spring, I am pleased to report that we are well on the way toward running a surplus this year.

My vision for this organization is for growth. I want Landmarks Association to increase its membership, staff, and stature. This organization's strength lies in numbers. A large membership organized under the banner of preservation sends a strong message about the values we hold as a community and the expectations we have for our leaders.

One of Landmarks Association’s key roles is to serve as an advance scout and communications center for the army of citizens that feel that their communities deserve to retain their defining places. By functioning as a centralized aggregator and distributor of information, Landmarks Association serves the public and its membership by coordinating citizen advocacy. Because we monitor what has become a bewildering array of blogs, websites, publications, public meetings, and governmental proceedings that pertain to the built-environment, we are able to identify issues that require increased scrutiny and bring them to the attention of the public and the media. We also identify opportunities for the public to take action, and facilitate advocacy by providing pertinent information.

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Preservation Week 2012 >>

Preservation Week 2012 is packed full of interesting and educational activities! Because of various deadlines around the office, we scheduled things a little later than usual this year with activities beginning on Friday May 18 and ending Friday, May 25. Check out the schedule on the following pages; we hope to see you at some or all of the activities. When reservations are required, please call Landmarks Association at 421-6474 or email aweil@landmarks-stl.org

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Elements >>

This stone relief depicting a farmer and factory worker with their hands joined above a train adorns the façade of what is today commonly known as the Globe Building. Located just north of Washington Avenue on the east side of Tucker, the building was constructed for the Illinois Terminal Railroad Company in 1931. Designed by architects Ernest Russell and William Deforest Crowell, the building was intended to be a freight station and warehouse with a passenger station to be constructed later at the corner of Washington, but financial constraints caused by the Depression resulted in a scaled down project. The passenger terminal ended up being built within the freight and warehouse building where it operated until 1958. The building then housed the Globe-Democrat newspaper from 1959 until 1986. Today, workers are busy filling in the old railroad tunnel because of structural problems, but this art-deco detail still references the building’s original use.

Andrew Weil
Executive Director

Letter from the Executive Director Continued...

Another key function of Landmarks is to facilitate the exploration, understanding, and appreciation of historic architecture and unique communities through programming and research. The organization’s publications, tours and events are designed to foster stewardship of the built environment by creating understanding and familiarity. We believe that if a person comes to understand a place, he or she will be much more likely to take care of it.

Finally, the organization strives to be a resource for the public. Staff constantly field calls and emails from people who are studying topics such as architectural history and genealogy. We assist people who are looking for contractors that are knowledgeable about historic buildings, and explain how rehabilitation tax credits work. We correspond with students who are working on school projects, and speak to adult education groups. We help people navigate the legal landscape of preservation, and work with the media to cover preservation-related issues. We host meetings for all kinds of organizations in our classroom, and provide public access to a unique collection of research materials in our library.

As Executive Director, I will ensure that Landmarks Association continues to serve the public as an educational resource and as an advocate for the built environment. Big things are happening in St. Louis these days. Rehab has continued even throughout the past few years of economic turmoil. Building by building, neighborhood by neighborhood, we continue to see improvement. Under my watch, look for Landmarks Association to continue to be at the forefront of advocacy for preservation and adaptive reuse. Also look for the organization to continue to plan tours and events that help you to explore the historic architecture of the St. Louis region. I hope to meet you all in the coming year and promise to work hard to make sure that Landmarks Association continues to provide valuable services to the St. Louis community.

Andrew Weil
Executive Director

Churches – Illinois>>

Salem Baptist Church

First Presbyterian Church in Jerseyville

Landmarks is working with two churches in Illinois – Salem Baptist Church near Alton; and the First Presbyterian Church in Jerseyville. Salem Baptist Church was constructed in 1912 for an African-American congregation established in 1819 by Rev. James Welch (reorganized in 1845 by Rev. William “Duke” Andersen). In 1847, Rev. James Johnson became pastor at Salem Baptist Church. Charlotte Johnson, a local resident whose husband was a descendent of Rev. Johnson, is working with Landmarks to list Salem Baptist Church on the National Register of Historic Places. The building currently on the property replaced two former buildings, including a brick church constructed in 1879; the foundation of which was incorporated into the 1912 building. The property includes an outhouse and cemetery that were added in 1903.

Approximately 18 miles northwest of Salem Baptist Church is Jerseyville’s First Presbyterian Church. This building is associated with the congregation organized in 1834 under the direction of two ministers: Rev. Thomas Lippincott and Rev. Elisha Jenny. Initially, the congregation met in a log cabin near the Hickory Grove community. The congregants later met in a school building until a frame church was built on the present church’s site in 1841. The current building was erected in 1882. The church was designed by architect James Rowland Willett (1831-1907) of Chicago and constructed by James Lillie (1835-1908) of Kankakee. Current pastor of Jerseyville’s First Presbyterian Church, Don Stribling, is in the process of pursuing a major restoration project to preserve the historic Jerseyville church.

Ruth Keenoy
Preservation Specialist
Tour of St. Louis City’s Chain of Rocks Water Treatment Plant

Friday, May 18, 2:00-4:00 p.m.

Water treatment plant? Seriously? YES. We have been granted special access to this restricted site, and you won’t be disappointed. Beginning in 1887, the City began construction of the Chain of Rocks Plant, and it eventually opened in 1894. The original plant was designed by Minard Holman, the first Chief Engineer at the facility and later the City’s Water Commissioner. Until 1957, the Chain of Rocks Plant took in water from the river, treated it, and then sent it through a gravity-driven aqueduct 7.5 miles to the pumping station at Bissell’s Point at the corner of Bissell and Blair (adjacent to the “Red” or “Bissell Water Tower”). Today, the plant contains a multitude of interesting buildings including the 1914-15 administration building and filter plant designed by Architects Roth & Study. The 700-foot long filtration plant was the largest in the world when it was constructed and is an interesting early example of cast concrete construction. It is also a National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark. Other interesting stops along the tour include the current intake tower, which affords unparalleled views of the historic castle-like intakes in the Mississippi as well as the Chain of Rocks Low-Water Dam and the Downtown skyline. In addition to several other buildings, we will tour the primary pump-station with its 19th century foundations yawning 70 feet straight down into bedrock, and the mid-century modtacular distributive pumping station that boasts a control room that would make George Jetson’s head explode. Reservations required; Cost is $30 for members, $40 for non-members.

Pike County Ramble- Discovering Louisiana, MO

Saturday, May 19, 8:30 a.m.

Pike County, Missouri is a lovely land of large farms and gracious homes, many of which date to the early 1800s. A portion of Missouri’s “Little Dixie” region, Pike County was home to many wealthy planters and merchants who made their fortunes in the years before the Civil War. This tour will focus on the market center of Louisiana, Missouri where river boats facilitated trade with the South. We will visit many historic homes as well as the original Stark Nursery (home of the 1893 Stark Red Delicious, and the Stark Golden Delicious from 1914). Just wait until you see the unbelievable views of the Mississippi River from a cemetery perched on a bluff. Lunch will be enjoyed at the popular Eagle’s Nest Bistro, Winery and Inn with extra time for visiting the charming antique shops and putting your toes in the Mississippi!

Reservations required, please call Landmarks Office. Cost is $60 for members and $75 for non-members and includes drinks and snacks on the bus, transportation and admission fees. Lunch is not included in ticket price. Bus will depart at 8:30 a.m. and return by dinner time to Landmarks’ office Downtown.

Old North St. Louis Annual House Tour and Homegrown Street Festival

Saturday, May 19, 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

There will be a free shuttle service for those who prefer not to walk the self-guided tour. A cup of ice cream is included with the ticket price, courtesy of Crown Candy Kitchen. In addition to the tour, there will be a street festival featuring a variety of locally-produced arts, crafts and other goods. Tickets are $10 until the day of the tour and $12 at the registration table (located at 14th and St. Louis Ave across from Crown Candy) and can be purchased at www.onsl.org or by calling (314) 241-5031.

The Historic Maplewood Tour with Esley Hamilton and Doug Houser Returns

Saturday, May 19, 10:00 a.m.

Meet at the Sutton Loop (between Hazel and Maple, 2800 Sutton, Maplewood, MO 63143). Wear walking shoes! Please see important driving directions below.

Please RSVP for the event at rsvp@cityofmaplewood.com or call 646-3607. Free and open to the public!

*Very Important directions for getting to the starting site:
Please take Flora Avenue from Big Bend east to Sutton and drive one block north on Sutton. Street parking is available. Sutton will be closed from Marietta to Hazel and you will not have access by car from the north on Sutton on May 19th.

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Preservation Week >>

Chatillon-DeMenil Book Sale
Saturday, May 19, 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. (preview at 9:00 a.m., cost is $5) and Sunday, May 20, 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.
Probably the best used-book sale in St. Louis, this annual fundraiser helps to maintain and support the Chatillon-DeMenil house. As always, there will be thousands of books available priced between 50 cents and one dollar. If anyone has books to donate for sale, please contact the house at 771-5828, or email demenil@demenil.org. Sale will be held at the historic Lemp Brewery next to the Demenil House. Check their website at Demenil.org for details.

Compton Heights House Tour 2012
Saturday and Sunday, May 19-20, 11:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. both days.
Twelve open homes, Magic Chef bowling alley, beer tasting garden, live music, local food vendors. Check in is at 3521 Hawthorne. For more information email tour@chnba.org or call (314) 827-6348. Basic tickets cost $15.00 and can be used for both days of the tour.

Brown Bag Lecture: "Home Sweet Porcelainized Metal Home: The Rise and Fall of the Lustron Corporation"
Monday, May 21, 12:00 p.m. at Architecture St. Louis. Free and open to the public!
In the 1940s, the Lustron Corporation created a thoroughly innovative product: a factory built home with walls and a roof constructed of porcelain-enamel steel panels. Learn the history and impact of this fascinating, but short-lived phenomenon in American housing technology. Presented by Landmarks Preservation Specialist, Ryan Reed.

Brown Bag Lecture: The Legacies of Laclede in the Founding of St. Louis
Tuesday, May 22, 12:00 p.m. at Architecture St. Louis. Free and open to the public!
Join us for a fascinating hour with Fred Fausz, Associate Professor of History at the University of Missouri and former Dean of the Pierre Laclede Honors College. Dr. Fausz will also be signing his most recent book, Founding St. Louis: First City of the New West.

Most Enhanced Awards
Thursday, May 24, 6:00-9:00 p.m., World Chess Hall of Fame, 4652 Maryland in the Central West End
We invite you to come celebrate the best rehabilitation projects that have been completed in the last year. As usual, the intrepid rehabbers and developers of St. Louis have been busy breathing new life into the City’s beautiful historic buildings. Expect to be amazed by the transformative power of rehabilitation. Please come along and help Landmarks Association recognize the hard work and dedication of this year’s award winners in the stunning environment of the World Chess Hall of Fame. Cost is $25 and includes drinks and appetizers. Reservations required through Landmarks Association.

Brown Bag Lecture: The Turnverein(s) of St. Louis
May 25, 12:00 p.m. at Architecture St. Louis. Free and open to the public!
Landmarks’ distinguished intern Andrew Wanko has created a monumental work documenting the landscape of the German athletic societies that once dotted St. Louis neighborhoods. His lavishly illustrated talk will discuss the history of the Turner movement and the various St. Louis halls.
Sturdy German Pride: The Two Homes of the St. Louis Turnverein >>

Military drill, delivering Christmas trees, and training for the Olympics; beer-drenched feasts, riveting socialist debates, and turnfarten (“gymnastic hikes”) to Grant’s Farm. Any one of these could have been just another day in the ninety-year life of the St. Louis Turnverein.

Turnvereins (German gymnastic and social societies) were an important part of life for thousands of immigrants seeking to retain their culture in the new, foreign world of America. St. Louis had 14 turnvereins (branded collectively with the fantastically-German name of “The Turn-Bezirk”), and was the national executive seat of the Nord Amerikanischer Turnerbund from 1878 to 1898. The City also boasted ten percent of countrywide turnverein membership in 1898. Today, the presence of this proud tradition has almost disappeared from St. Louis.

The sad fact is that almost all turnverein halls in St. Louis have been demolished; most have been replaced with a blanket of grass or asphalt. Arguably, the most significant losses are the two halls that the St. Louis Turnverein, the progenitor of all other Turner groups in the City, called home.

In the middle of the 19th century, immigrant Germans became a dominant presence in St. Louis and many other American cities. Initially settling Downtown, many clustered together in ethnic enclaves. For example, in 1850, 83% of residents living in Ward 1 and 42% living in Ward 2 (which made up downtown St. Louis), were foreign-born Germans. This closeness of community joined with a desire to replicate the cultural structures left behind in their homeland and a group of twelve immigrants founded the St. Louis Turnverein in 1850. On November 12, 1855, they laid the cornerstone of a humble, single-story hall on 10th Street between Market and Walnut.

The St. Louis Turnverein’s first home was enlarged in 1858, and by the dawn of the Civil War over 500 German-Americans refined their bodies and minds under its roof. These men were politically motivated, liberal, and frequently distrusted by “native” Americans. The Civil War proved the St. Louis Turner’s dedication to liberal Republican ideals. Indeed, so many members volunteered for service in the Union Army that the hall itself was converted into a military barracks in 1861. Within the walls of the St. Louis Turnverein, the men of the society lived and trained under Captain Constantin Blandowski, who had the misfortune of being perhaps the first Union Army Officer killed in the Civil War after being wounded at Camp Jackson.

The population of Germans and those of German extraction continued to increase throughout the second half of the 19th century and expanded to the north and south sides of the city. In 1888, the St. Louis Turnverein moved into a gigantic new hall on Chouteau Avenue between 15th and 16th Streets. The stout, castellated building contained a gymnasium, library, and concert hall for 1,500 guests.

Following the Civil War, turnvereins became less politically motivated and more like social clubs that emphasized fitness and an athletic German lifestyle. Festivals, gymnastic exhibitions, and beer all played important roles.

At the start of the 20th century, the St. Louis Turnvereins entered a changing world. Neighborhood transformation, Prohibition, and the anti-German attitudes of World War I all had negative impacts on the organization. As Chouteau Avenue’s residential nature was rapidly dismantled for a new industrial warehouse district, seven distinct offers were made by large companies for the hall property. A substantial decline in attendance caused the St. Louis Turnverein, once the second-largest in the country, to consolidate with the South St. Louis Turnverein of LaSalle Park in 1918. In 1940, the society that formerly boasted over seven hundred members closed its doors.

The entire south side of the 1500 block of Chouteau, where the hall stood, is now nothing more than a grassy ribbon owned by the St. Louis Housing Authority. The scourge of open set-backs and demolition on Chouteau has spared few historic buildings and the loss of the St. Louis Turnverein is a striking and sad example.

Driving past the spot today, it is impossible to know that a cornerstone of St. Louis German culture once graced the street’s edge, with stately three-story row houses marching along beside it.

The original hall on 10th Street met the same fate as hundreds of other low-rise buildings across downtown St. Louis. They were demolished in the middle of the 20th century. The hall’s location is now a grassy open plot on the west side of the Bank of America tower.

This short look at the St. Louis Turnverein is just an introduction to the expansive history of turnvereins in St. Louis. Please join Landmarks Association for a more detailed discussion at a brown-bag lunch lecture during Preservation Week on Friday, May 25th at 12:00 p.m., Architecture St. Louis. Free and open to the public!

Andrew Wanko
Recently I have been asked by members and friends: When is Landmarks going to hire an Executive Director? Most questioners remember that Andrew Weil became Interim Executive Director after Jefferson Mansell resigned somewhat abruptly last summer. What they don’t know is that in January 2012 the Board voted to remove “Interim” from the appointment. That decision was sound. In his first six months of unexpected leadership, Andrew quickly gained a realistic understanding of the organization’s financial situation and began to implement changes. Insisting that all staff be retained, Andrew dramatically reduced his own salary—a salary that was far from handsome to begin with. Next, he and the Executive Committee developed multiple strategies to shrink the budget and increase fundraising. Staff expanded the menu of local tours and special events hoping to attract enthusiastic new members in the under-40 crowd. It worked. Most tours are now sold out within days or even hours of being announced. Meanwhile, grants have been written, architectural surveys conducted, National Register nominations prepared, preservation battles fought and newsletters distributed.

So who is this dedicated thirty-three year old person who has already demonstrated such faith in Landmarks’ future? Born in Bethesda, Maryland where his father worked at the National Institutes of Health, Andrew and family moved to St. Louis in the early 1980s when his dad accepted a position at WU Medical School. The mountains lured him to the University of Colorado at Boulder for undergraduate work. Completion of a major in Anthropology led to survey work as an archaeologist field tech (living in a tent or his car) for a couple of environmental consulting firms in the West before he moved to Lawrence, Kansas. A stint as Interim Director of Public Education at the University of Kansas Anthropology Museum, supplemented by not-remembered-fondly night work at Applebee’s, lasted for less than a year before Andrew decided to return home, apply to graduate school and save money working at the Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis.

His graduate degree in Historic Archaeology at the University of Maryland, College Park, came with a fellowship and opened opportunities to gain valuable experience with the Historic Annapolis Foundation and at Monocacy National Battlefield. A career on the East Coast seemed assured, but a chance meeting with his future wife at a 2005 wedding in St. Louis drew Andrew home. He went back to work at the Archaeological Research Center (this time as Principal Investigator), bought a nifty house in the Tower Grove East neighborhood and somehow found time to play fiddle with local bands including the Bearded Babies. Although I hadn’t yet heard that band, they’re pretty darn good, I hired him as a Preservation Specialist in January 2007. Some months afterward he asked for the morning off to look for rings with his fiancé, Chris Buckel, a St. Louis County native with a Master’s in Social Work from WU. Each morning they leave behind a pit bull and chihuahua as they head off to work at Landmarks and the WU Medical School.

This time it seems that Andrew is home to stay. We are so very lucky to have him.
While everyone in St. Louis is familiar with Soulard Market, and probably with the former Union Market Downtown (now the Drury Inn and Suites at the Convention Center), there are several other former municipal markets surviving across the City. The building that is now Quinn Chapel AME Church at 227 Bowen, and the building that houses the South Public Food Market at 7701 South Broadway were both built as public markets by the City of Carondelet before it was annexed by St. Louis in 1870. On the north side, the Reservoir Market has survived since the Civil War in St. Louis Place at 2516 N. 22nd Street.

Perhaps the most striking of the surviving markets is located on Biddle between 14th and North Tucker. Like Soulard, the site has been used as a market since before the Civil War, and has been occupied by several different market buildings. The current market was constructed in 1932 and was designed by Albert Osburg (Architect for the City’s Board of Public Service and designer of many municipal buildings across the City including Soulard Market and a host of art-deco police stations). Today, the building houses the City’s “Mosquito-Rat Control Health Division Field Office.”

Around the turn of the century, the neighborhood immediately surrounding the market was dominated by orthodox Jews from Eastern Europe and Russia. Unlike the German Jews that began arriving in substantial numbers in St. Louis in the mid-19th century, these people began arriving around the turn of the century, fleeing violence and persecution in their homelands. Because of religious and cultural traditions that required specialized products and services, the orthodox Jews of this later migration clustered together in what were referred to as “ghettos” (a term that was not considered pejorative at the time). The largest turn of the century ghetto was located just north of Downtown in an area roughly bounded by Cass Avenue on the north, Delmar on the south, 11th Street on the east and eventually stretching as far west as Jefferson.

Jews were not the only ethnic groups to cluster together in this area and the ghetto abutted the Irish “Kerry Patch” neighborhood as well as nearby Polish and Italian enclaves. It is actually stunning to see how starkly the boundaries of these neighborhoods are reflected by family names in the city directories. While Vincent Bulone and Philip Cantania lived on the 1000 block of Biddle, Hyman Petrofsky and Isadore Cohen lived in the 1100 block. A peek at the City Directory also provides insight into the composition of the market. In 1919 grocer Carolyn Mahoney and produce-seller Joseph Palazzolo both rented stalls, but the majority of the vendors and particularly those that sold products regulated by Jewish dietary law, such as meat, were Jews. Mahoney and Palazzolo were the exceptions; Ezer, Levine, Kopolow, and Rosenberg were the rule.

The same city directory recorded the presence of the Kram fish company next door to the market. This business inexplicably survives today at the same location it has occupied since 1904, though in a heavily altered ground-floor portion of what was once a three story building. The current owner is a direct descendent of the founder of the company.

Like Kram Fish Company, the Biddle market today is an invaluable reminder of a neighborhood that literally is no more. The built environment was largely clear-cut in the mid-20th century when it was decided that the slums adjacent to Downtown had to be cleared in order for the City to survive. Currently, the building is afforded no protection by the City’s Preservation- or Preservation Review ordinances and is located in an area that will likely see increased development pressure in coming years because of its proximity to North Tucker and its junction with the new Mississippi River Bridge.

The Biddle Market is an important piece of St. Louis’ cultural and architectural history and deserves to be recognized and protected. As such, Landmarks Association is attempting to raise funds to help pay for staff-time and overhead to facilitate a nomination of the building to the National Register of Historic Places. Successful nomination will subject the building to the protections of the City’s Preservation Ordinance and qualify the building for incentives for rehabilitation. While the surrounding neighborhood may have changed drastically from the days of the market’s operation, we hope that the building can be used as a focal point for telling the story of the people that once occupied this area, and someday serve the communities to come.

Andrew Weil
Executive Director
The four-story Pevely Dairy headquarters topped with an almost equally tall sign with the company’s name is undoubtedly one of St. Louis’ most visual icons. However, this notable site, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is about to be erased from our built environment. Over the course of five months, the Pevely Dairy has been on a roller coaster of demolition denials and decision reversals. In the end, the building will be demolished by Saint Louis University and the site will be used as a grassy lot fronting a new Ambulatory Care Center.

The road to demolition began in September 2011, when Father Lawrence Biondi, President of St. Louis University (SLU), informed students and staff of several property acquisitions made by the University. Among the acquisitions was the former Pevely Headquarters at 1001 South Grand Avenue. Constructed in 1915, 1001 S. Grand was designed to house the headquarters for the Pevely Dairy Company. The building remained the headquarters for Pevely until it was vacated on October 31st, 2008. For the past four years the building has been vacant.

Within two months of Biondi’s message to the school, application for demolition permits of the Pevely headquarters, smokestack, garage and bottling plant were submitted by SLU. A review of all four permits by the City Cultural Resources Office (CRO) was automatically triggered due to the site’s listing in the National Register. While CRO was writing their recommendation, Landmarks’ initiated a design charrette in conjunction with NextSTL and Preservation Research Office. The design charrette focused on the adaptive reuse potential of the former dairy. Roughly 20 architects, planners, preservationists and interested individuals participated in the process, hosted at Architecture St. Louis. As plans formulated by the charrette were being finalized for the November 28th Preservation Board meeting, SLU abruptly removed the demolitions from the agenda.

The review of the demolition permits for Pevely was rescheduled the following month on December 19th. The small room on the 12th floor of 1015 Locust was packed. Every available seat was occupied. Attendees sat on the floor and stood at the rear of the room. The review began with CRO stating they received correspondence from over 50 individuals and organizations opposing demolition of Pevely. CRO recommended that permits for the demolition of the smokestack and office be denied. The demolition of the garage and bottling plant were allowed under the condition that building permits had to be obtained first. After the recommendation was made, a small number of SLU representatives, including Father Biondi, testified in support of demolition. They then came the dissent. For over an hour, representatives of Landmarks Association, architects, SLU students, residents of the South Grand area, and even a SLU medical center doctor spoke passionately against the demolition. Public testimony was followed by a vote from the Preservation Board. The board upheld CRO’s recommendation, saving the two most prominent features of the site, while allowing development to occur on the vast majority of the property. This compromise was advocated by Landmarks and others and appeared to be a win for preservationists. However, SLU sought to contend the decision.

On February 1st, SLU approached the St. Louis Planning Commission and asked for a review of the Preservation Board decision concerning Pevely. The Commission agreed and a meeting was scheduled for February 22nd. The meeting would consist of oral arguments between SLU and the Preservation Board. New testimony could not be given. Betsy Bradley, Director of CRO, was selected as the representative of the Preservation Board. Attorney Win Reed, the project architect and Father Biondi spoke for SLU. Afterward, each was questioned by the 10 member Planning Commission. After nearly two hours, the Commission began their deliberation. At this point Father Biondi sprang from his seat and made an impassioned plea for demolition. He threatened to uproot the medical school and hospital from the City and move to St. Louis County. In the end, the Preservation Board’s decision was reversed with only one vote in opposition. Demolition has begun. Landmarks Association did not pursue an appeal of this decision because, as we found out with the Friends of the San Luis case, St. Louis’ preservation ordinance does not stay demolition during an appeal. Staff is currently working to have this problematic aspect of the ordinance corrected.

Ryan Reed
Preservation Specialist
On March 6, 2012, Ruth Keenoy (historic preservation specialist at Landmarks) received a Gifted Education Honors Award from Rockwood School's Parent Teacher Organization (PTO) and the Center for Creative Learning (CCL). Rockwood School District is an active participant in Landmarks' “What Are Buildings Made Of” (WABMO) program. Melissa Hill, Gifted Education Specialist for Rockwood CCL's 5th Grade students, leads the CCL's architectural program, which is supported by the Regional Arts Commission. Melissa is an integral component of the relationship between Rockwood's students and WABMO. Most recently, students enrolled in the CCL's gifted architectural program have been working to identify “Most Endangered” historic buildings; and actively pursuing ways to not only preserve these properties, but designing adaptive reuse plans that incorporate green technology. This semester, students are working on an application for Missouri Preservation’s “Most Endangered Properties.” Final selection of the nominees will be announced by Missouri Preservation later this spring.