Forest Park Highlands - One of St. Louis’ Most Beloved Recreational Attractions >>

July 19, 2013 marked the fiftieth anniversary of a fire that destroyed Forest Park Highlands – one of St. Louis’ most beloved recreational attractions. The amusement park covered a two-block stretch along the south side of Oakland Avenue just west of Macklind Avenue – roughly the area associated with Forest Park Community College today. Forest Park Highlands opened on Sunday, May 25, 1896 when “the grounds . . . beautifully illuminated” hosted a minstrel show featuring “Billy Rice” (William H. Pearl, 1844 - 1902), a popular comedian from New York. The park’s early activities centered on performances, hosting popular musicians, entertainers and variety shows. The site’s development as an amusement park started in 1902 when a bowling alley and “frame cycle railway” (an antecedent to the roller coaster) were added to the grounds. In 1906, the park began to charge admission to support the growing expense for adding rides, improving the grounds and paying performers. In 1910, “two great thrillers” were added – a “Mountain Scenic Railway” consisting of “bridges, tunnels, gulches” and “impressive mountain views” and a “racing coaster” with “two-mile up and down declivities.” Forest Park Highlands soon came into its own as St. Louis’ answer to Coney Island and never looked back. For more than 50 years, the park provided entertainment for young and old – live entertainment, dancing, dining, rides, swimming, picnics, auto shows – anything and almost everything could be found at the Highlands.

In August 1906, mention of Forest Park Highlands reached the New York Times when Horace Barnabee Wild attempted to circle St. Louis in his “airship, the Eagle,” which he launched from the park. Horace Wild (1879 – 1940) was an aviation pioneer who discovered his calling at 10 years of age when he “took hold of the crossbar of a kite at Hillsdale, Illinois” and “was carried 150 feet into the air.” The enthusiastic Wild earnestly sought opportunities to continue his growing fascination with flight. As a teenager, he began to parachute from hot air balloons – losing his nerve to jump the first time and ending up bruised and battered – but no less intent on becoming an aviator. While working at a Chicago amusement park in 1905, Wild took on a part-time job as a parachutist. Within a year, he saved sufficient cash to purchase a dirigible dubbed “the Eagle.” Wild’s escapades took him all over the country – he entered contests and exhibitions in Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Louisville and Los Angeles. In 1908, he flew across the Sierra Nevada’s Mount Baldy – an impressive 458-mile adventure ending in the Mojave Desert. He is estimated to have completed more than 1,800 flights during his lifetime and in every conceivable aircraft “from kites to airplanes.”

continued on page 2 >
While William B. Ittner is best known by St. Louisans as the architect of most of St. Louis’ iconic school buildings, he had a significant career nationally and in the St. Louis region following his tenure as the Commissioner of School Buildings with the SLPs (1897–1910). While Ittner designed 50 school buildings in St. Louis City, he designed approximately 500 buildings nationwide. In 1922, he was involved with at least two projects for the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine (The Shriners) in the St. Louis area. In St. Louis City, he designed the well-known Shriners’ Hospital at 700 Euclid in the Central West End. Lesser-known is the design he completed along with architect A. B. Frankel (a Shriners himself) for the Amad Shriners at 609 St. Louis Avenue in East St. Louis (completed 1923). The elaborate, custom-made Moorish-inspired building “seized a bunch of weeds [while holding] a gas bag” (later discovered to be an intentional slash made with a knife) in the field “where Wild ‘seized a bunch of weeds [while holding] the airship down until Father Frank Berkenbrock of Holy Family Church came to [his] assistance.” The dirigible and Wild were returned to the Highlands via automobile, and four men were arrested (Claude Vaughan, Joseph Williams, Arthur Halay and John McElhinney) all of whom denied any responsibility for damaging the Eagle. On the plus side, Wild’s unsuccessful flight brought to light a few things that he had failed to consider previously—most importantly that the city’s layer of smog (due to burning coal) prevented him from distinguishing individual buildings from the air. Unfortunately this was a problem that could not—and would not—be resolved before the Eagle took off a second time from Forest Park Highlands five days later.

On Tuesday, August 21, the Eagle was repaired and ready to try again—as was its pilot. The weather, however, was less cooperative, delaying take-off by nearly an hour. The Post-Dispatch reported Wild’s second flight as “successful” though he again failed to make his goal of landing atop the newspaper building. The flight was not—however—uneventful. In route from Forest Park Highlands, as Wild flew above Handial’s Park at Grand and Laclede (a venue not unlike the Highlands), fireworks were shot in tribute to his flight. The pilot, fearing his life was in danger and that the dirigible was exploding, later stated he “almost jumped out of the frame” at that point. Another mishap occurred when a shed, holding a throng of spectators on its ill-suited roof, collapsed. Wagons, cars and people thronged the streets, jamming traffic for nearly an hour and the Post-Dispatch reported that the windows of City Hall and the Courts Building were “black with spectators lost in admiration.”

Wild’s flight from the Highlands lasted about 35 minutes and involved two landings—both near City Hall. Wild grazed buildings on 12th Street as he descended the first time, managing to evade the crowd and telegraph wires. He “missed the lawn [in front of City Hall] by the width of the street. . . [and came] in contact with a three-story building” before finally being caught by the same group of men who had tumbled from the collapsed shed. The group grabbed the dirigible’s rope, dragging it—and Wild—to the ground. Wild took off again about a half hour later to find a more suitable landing site in City Hall Park. When asked about his near misses, Wild pointed out that he was never in danger, having survived much worse in Chicago when he crashed into a church and “carried the steeple away with me.” The Eagle was not as fortunate, suffering a twisted crank shaft and deflated air bag. Wild and the Eagle were again “carried back to the Highlands”—mission accomplished.

Elements >>

2013 Magic Chef Mansion Event

We are pleased to announce that Joe Edwards will accept the 2013 H. Meade Summers Jr. Award for lifetime achievement in historic preservation at Landmarks’ 2nd Annual “Meet the Chefs at the Magic Chef Mansion” event! This year the party will be bigger and better, with more participating restaurants and vendors creating a veritable circus of culinary experiences amidst the Victorian splendor of one of St. Louis’ most beautiful and meticulously restored historic mansions.

Named for, and endowed by a past President of the Board of Landmarks Association and Chair of the Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the H. Meade Summers Jr. Award is intended to recognize individuals who have made exceptional contributions to the cause of historic preservation and the revitalization of historic neighborhoods in St. Louis.

Through creative vision and leadership, Joe Edwards has helped transform the University City Loop into one of the most vibrant restaurant, shopping, arts and entertainment districts in the U.S. For decades, Joe has been renovating historic buildings and encouraging the revitalization of St. Louis by creating destination attractions and cultivating vibrant cultural environments. His work stands out as a superb case study of how historic preservation goes hand-in-hand with community revitalization and how urban areas that have suffered from disinvestment can be reborn as centers of commerce, arts, culture and life. Please join us in honoring Joe with the H. Meade Summers Jr. Award for his achievements in historic preservation and community revitalization, and enjoy an unparalleled evening of food and fun at the Magic Chef Mansion.

The event will take place on Thursday evening, September 12 from 5:30-8:30. Tickets cost $75.00 and include cooking demonstrations by some of St. Louis’ best chefs, great food, drinks, and the privilege of exploring the mansion and its expansive grounds. Non-member guests will receive a complimentary six month membership in Landmarks Association of St. Louis. For more information or to reserve tickets, please call (314) 421-6474, or email aweil@landmarks-stl.org.

2013 Most Enhanced Award Winners

For 17 years, Landmarks Association of St. Louis has used the Most Enhanced Awards to recognize excellence in the restoration, rehabilitation, and adaptive reuse of St. Louis’ architectural heritage. Award winners are selected based on the difficulty of the project, the capacity of the project to have a transformational effect on the surrounding area, the historical or architectural significance of the building, and the project’s power to inspire. They are also selected with an eye toward a diversity of building types and development entities.

St. Louis Central Public Library

The St. Louis Public Library was designed by renowned New York architect Cass Gilbert and completed in 1912 as a component of downtown’s grand municipal plaza. Renovation was completed this past November as the library turned 100 years old. Cannon Design was the project architect and BSI Constructors was the general contractor. The building is both an architectural and civic treasure and it stands as a shining example of how an institution can accommodate the current and future needs of its mission while respecting and honoring its architectural legacy.

Volume 48/Number 2 • Summer 2013 | 3

continued on next page >
Brambila was the historic preservation consultant and E.M. Harris Construction Company was the contractor. That there was opportunity in its unmistakable appearance and changed course for adaptive reuse. The project architect was Following an avalanche of public support for the preservation of the quirky building, developer Union Square Enterprises decided developer was Green Corn Dancers LLC. Buildings, Ray has won multiple Most Enhanced Awards and holds a prominent place among the special breed of fearless rehabbers who keep buildings like this from becoming vacant lots. The project architect and contractor was Ray Simon and the owner/developer was Green Corn Dancers LLC.

The Flying Saucer, 374 South Grand Boulevard
Constructed in 1967 by the Teamsters Union of St. Louis (Local 688), and designed by architect Richard Henmi, this unique, space-age building originally housed a service station for the adjacent Council Plaza housing development. Council Plaza was designed as a total retirement community concept for the Teamsters, providing residential, retail, office space, a restaurant, and medical and automotive services for tenants. The highly unique building was briefly considered as a target for demolition in 2011 earning it a place on that year’s Most Endangered list. Following an avalanche of public support for the preservation of the quirky building, developer Union Square Enterprises decided that there was opportunity in its unmistakable appearance and changed course for adaptive reuse. The project architect was Kittling-Welsch and the contractor was Paric.

1435 Salisbury
This enormous corner commercial/residential building was originally constructed in 1893 as a component of a complex of buildings that included a dance hall and a three-story privy. An important anchor at the prominent and intact corner of Salisbury and Blair in Hyde Park, the deterioration of this building (vacant for more than 30 years) had become so severe that it was included on Landmarks’ Association’s Most Endangered list in 2010. The redevelopment of this building is a component of a much larger scattered-site project known as “Hyde Park South,” which is rehabilitating twenty-six buildings in one of St. Louis’ most beautiful, but at-risk neighborhoods. The developer was ND Consulting, the project architect was AGM Inc., Jeff Brambila was the historic preservation consultant and E.M. Harris Construction Company was the contractor.

Metropolitan Artist Lofts, 500 North Grand Boulevard
Located at the high-profile intersection of Grand and Olive in the heart of Midtown, the former Metropolitan Building was constructed in 1907 and designed by the St. Louis firm of Mauzen, Russell & Garden. Once a prominent address for doctors and other medical professionals, all of the floors aside from the street level retail spaces were vacant by the mid 1970s. Rehabilitation by Dominium Development required complete replacement of about 35% of the roof, 20% of the 8th floor, 10% of the 7th floor and all the remaining floors were reinforced with structural decking. In addition, many original details were restored including marble corridor floors, paneling, woodwork and the historic lobby. The building now contains 72 lofts, two art studios, a dance studio, four soundproof practice studios, a fitness room and basement indoor parking. Paul Hohmann with Ebersold • Associates was the project architect, Paric was the contractor.

3339 Missouri Avenue
Clearly visible on the 1875 pictorial map of St. Louis, the two buildings at 3339 Missouri were likely constructed well before the Civil War. The primary residence and alley house bear many of the hallmarks of what has been termed the Missouri German Vernacular Classical Style. This home predates much of the existing buildings in Benton Park and, when constructed, was in an area that was in a transitional zone between the city of St. Louis and the farms and dairies that supported it. Vacant and deteriorating for well over a decade, the Benton Park Community Housing Corporation and Alderman Ken Ottmann were concerned that these early and important buildings would be lost. They worked tenaciously to secure title to the property and find a developer who was willing and able to renovate the property. They found that person in Ray Simon, an architect and long time resident of the Benton Park neighborhood. No stranger to dilapidated buildings, Ray has won multiple Most Enhanced Awards and holds a prominent place among the special breed of fearless rehabbers who keep buildings like this from becoming vacant lots. The project architect and contractor was Ray Simon and the owner/developer was Green Com Dancers LLC.

5074 Waterman Boulevard
Constructed in 1909 and designed by the noted St. Louis firm of Mannin & LaBeaume, the large single family home at 5074 Waterman was forestclosed upon in the same year it turned 100 years old. Fortunately, it soon caught the eye of Washington University researcher Dr. Marco Colonna who hired neighborhood based Core10 Architecture to handle the extensive renovation plans. The home had suffered from deferred maintenance for years and the usual range of neglect issues plagued the building. The exterior of the home was at a tipping point with areas of decaying wood and masonry on the verge of failure. The original porte-cochere had rotted away, the exterior trims had deteriorated and the garage was all but collapsed. Dr. Colonna invested heavily in stabilizing the exterior structure and restoring all of the original windows and woodwork throughout. The extensive renovation work was done with bright interiors and modern kitchen and bath renovations. The project architects were Brian Wheeler and Tyler Stephens with Core10 Architecture and the contractor was Higgsonbotham Brothers.

Cupples 9, 900-914 Spruce Street
Originally constructed in 1895 and designed by the St. Louis firm of Eames and Young, the building at 900-914 Spruce Street is a component of the City Landmark Cupples Station warehouse district. Abandoned by the 1970s the warehouse sat vacant and mothballed for approximately forty years before the economics of redevelopment made sense. Piggybacking on the success of the other Cupples redevelopment, the Koman Group along with Space Architects and Clayco contracting not only saved the building, they created a valuable civic asset from what many considered to be just another crumbling warehouse. The rehabilitation took advantage of the building’s open floor plans and highlighted original structural elements to create fascinating new interior spaces that masterfully blend both old and new. Today Cupples 9 recalls our city’s importance as a center of trade and innovation while providing a much-needed anchor of density and mixed use opportunity in the ballpark area.
The Restaurant at the Cheshire Inn, 7036 Clayton Road

When CLM Rest LLC and Lodging Hospitality Management purchased the restaurant building at the Cheshire Inn, they acquired a St. Louis landmark. They also acquired a building that had been vacant since the 1990s and had experienced years of deferred maintenance with brickwork that was crumbling in places, woodwork that was rotten, overgrown vegetation growing into the walls and an interior that had been stripped of windows, paneling, molding, lighting, mantels and railings for an auction years earlier. Architect Mike Killien was tasked with a complete restoration of the exterior based on a historic rendering and The Lawrence Group was called in to coordinate interior finishes. The renovation took what had been a rambling space with numerous dining rooms, party rooms, bars and lounges and created a series of distinct businesses: The main Restaurant, the Market (a casual café and gourmet grocery), and Basso’s basement pub. Once completed, the restaurant was reopened and once again thrived and provided a unique anchor at this prominent intersection.

Robert A. Young Federal Building, 1222 Spruce Street

Completed in 1933 as a mixed use headquarters for the Terminal Railroad Association, the enormous scale and progressive art-deco design spoke of St. Louis’ prominence as a center of rail traffic in the pre-war world. The one million square foot building was purchased by the U.S. Army in 1941 and used in large part to manufacture tank components during the war. In 1961 it was acquired by the General Services Administration to accommodate various Federal offices and in 1988 it was renamed in honor of Missouri representative Robert A. Young. By 2009, the building was showing its age in both appearance and efficiency and thus was targeted for a major modernization effort under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. The thorough and sensitive modernization brought the nearly 80 year old skyscraper up to LEED Silver certification. This project represented a good use of Federal funds and modernization brought the nearly 80 year old skyscraper up to LEED Silver certification. This project represents a good use of Federal funds and a commitment on behalf of the St. Louis Archdiocese to its historic seminary, and beautifully illustrates how historic buildings and modern efficiency can be combined to honor tradition while realizing progress. The project architect was Cannon Design, the owner and developer was the Archdiocese of St. Louis and BSI Constructors was the contractor.

Kenrick-Glennon Seminary, 5200 Glennon Drive

Constructed in 1931 and designed by architect Henry Hess, Kenrick-Glennon Seminary serves as the college and graduate school of theology for the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of St. Louis. Both an architectural and institutional landmark in the St. Louis region, we applaud the decision to renovate rather than replace the aging buildings. Simply put, the facility needed an upgrade. Interiors were showing wear, systems were very dated, public spaces were dark and residence floors lacked modern conveniences. The extent of the project demonstrates an outstanding commitment on behalf of the St. Louis Archdiocese to its historic seminary, and beautifully illustrates how historic buildings and modern conveniences can be combined to honor tradition while realizing progress. The project architect was Cannon Design, the owner and developer was the Archdiocese of St. Louis and BSI Constructors was the contractor.

Landmarks Association of the St. Louis Regional Arts Commission >>

Because the population of school-age children in the St. Louis area is primarily located in suburban environments constructed well after World War II, there is a great need for educational opportunities that introduce students to the rich architectural heritage of the region’s older core. It is remarkable that in a metropolitan area that boasts such great architecture, very few schools take advantage of the opportunities that buildings provide to teach a wide variety of lessons. Enter Landmarks Association and the St. Louis Regional Arts Commission.

A single historic building presents a diverse range of opportunities for teaching and learning. Brick walls, terra cotta ornamentation, iron hardware and decorative moldings can be used to introduce students to the geology and industrial history of the region. Design motifs, architectural styles, and building forms can be examined through the lenses of history, art history, ethnicity and popular culture. Structural systems and the use to which various materials are put can teach lessons about mathematics, physics and geometry. Finally, a building as a whole bears messages from the past about the people that built, designed, and occupied it. A building is a physical expression of human ideas, knowledge, experience and decisions; it is a work of art.

Landmarks Association is Preparing a National Register Nomination for Bellefontaine Cemetery >>

As our members are well aware, Landmarks Association has a long history of writing National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nominations for properties in and around St. Louis. We have been doing so, in fact, since the 1970s! The NRHP program was created under the 1966 Historic Preservation Act and one of the earliest properties in St. Louis to be recognized under its aegis (in 1970) was the Wainright Tomb in Bellefontaine Cemetery. Because of this and because of its outstanding design and notable occupants, many readers may be surprised to learn that the cemetery itself is currently not on the NRHP. It is therefore a great pleasure to announce that this will no longer be the case, as we have been granted the opportunity to nominate Bellefontaine for the recognition it so clearly deserves.

Thanks to the St. Louis Regional Arts Commission (RAC), year after year Landmarks Association stands ready to assist educators, social groups, after-school programs, seniors’ organizations, neighborhood associations, and anybody interested in learning about the architecture of the region. I am pleased to announce that for the 22nd year in a row, RAC has awarded Landmarks a grant to help support our educational programs.

If you know of a school or social group that might be interested in educational opportunities related to the historic architecture of the St. Louis region, please contact Landmarks’ office. In addition, if you are an educator or simply have an interest in creating lesson plans that introduce historic buildings and architecture, please step forward. In the coming year we are looking to expand our repertoire of educational programming and outreach, and we need your help!

Eären Hummel, Director of Landscape Design, at Bellefontaine has graciously agreed to share her research and provide assistance (thank you Eären!), as has the entire staff at Bellefontaine. If all goes as planned, we hope to present the nomination in May 2014 to the Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Following this initial step, the ultimate goal is to seek an even higher level of recognition (National Historic Landmark status) for the cemetery. We’ll keep you posted and in the meantime, please consider a visit to St. Louis’ most architecturally significant and historically important cemetery. Visits are free and the cemetery is open daily from 8:00 until 5:00. More information is available at www.bellefontainecemetery.org or by calling (314) 381-0750.
TOURS

Tour: Three Historic Office Buildings on Olive Street with Owner Mark Pitliangas
Sunday, October 13. 3:00-5:00.
Reservations are required. Cost is $20.00 per person. Call Landmarks' office at (314) 421-6474 or email aweil@landmarks-stl.org to reserve your spot!

Mr. Pitliangas has been involved in the redevelopment of downtown St. Louis for decades and has renovated numerous historic buildings including 1009, 1108, and 1112 Olive Street, which we will visit. All of the buildings have fascinating interior details designed by Pitliangas' company Antique Architectural Décor, which is based at the 1112 Olive address. The building at 1009 Olive is now known as "The Thaxton" and is used primarily as event space, although it was constructed in 1928 for the Eastman Kodak Company (designed by Klipstein & Rathmann). 1108 Olive, now known as the Versailles Building was designed in 1912 by noted St. Louis architect Henry Roach, and 1112 Olive was built in 1925 by the Koplar family. Come take advantage of this rare opportunity to explore these buildings and hear Mr. Pitliangas’ perspectives on the future of downtown!

Tour the Mid-Century Home Designed by Architect Ralph Fournier for Builder Burton Duenke
Saturday, September 21. 1:00-2:30.
Reservations are required. Cost is $15.00 per person. Call Landmarks' office at (314) 421-6474 or email aweil@landmarks-stl.org to reserve your spot!

The crown jewel of Arrowhead Estates, this stone and redwood home is among the finest examples of residential modernism in St. Louis County. The home was designed for the family of Burton Duenke, as well as the Tan Tar A resort. He frequently collaborated with architect Ralph Fournier to create environments where contemporary design was framed by natural beauty. Constructed in 1955, and occupied by the Duenke family until 1962, the home was featured in House & Garden Magazine shortly after completion. It features built-in furniture and cabinetry, terrazzo floors, thirteen exterior doors, original redwood throughout and stained glass by famed St. Louis artist Siegfried Reinhardt (a resident of Duenke’s Craigwoods neighborhood). Current owners Franc Flotron and Anne Lewis have generously offered us a unique opportunity to tour this mid-century gem—don’t miss it!

The Story of the National Cash Register Building at 1011 Olive>

The modest two-story brick and terra-cotta commercial building at 1011 Olive Street downtown is easy to overlook. Typical of early 20th century commercial buildings, it is a form that once was common in downtown St. Louis and along the city’s commercial thoroughfares. These were the buildings that housed the diverse array of small businesses that together created a bustling urban environment. Unfortunately, the commercial functions that occupied buildings such as this largely relied upon heavy pedestrian traffic and fixed public transit lines to connect with customers. With the decline of downtown as a center of commerce in the latter 20th century, and the dismantling of the streetcar system, many of the businesses that owned or rented space in buildings such as this abandoned their neighborhoods for new suburban developments.

Downtown, the modest scale of buildings such as 1011 Olive made them easy targets for demolition as their larger neighbors sought to provide convenient parking for remaining customers. Rather than facilitating the continuation of business in the urban core, the dismantling of dense commercial districts to accommodate automobiles hastened its precipitous decline. Despite the fact that this self-destructive pattern is so clearly visible in hindsight, proposals continue to surface in St. Louis claiming that we can demolish our way to prosperity. While most attention is usually focused on high-profile redevelopments of downtown’s largest and most impressive commercial and office buildings, the smaller buildings such as 1011 Olive play an important role in the big picture as well. These buildings create opportunities for a diverse range of activities to take place along a single street. The variability of their size, materials, form and ornament makes for a visually stimulating environment, and they provide reference points to inform future infill construction that seeks to knit the pedestrian environment back together.

Interestingly, many of these small buildings have stories to tell that are just as fascinating as their monumental neighbors. In the case of 1011 Olive Street, that story is about the National Cash Register Company (NCR) of Dayton, Ohio, its relentless efforts introduce the cash register to the world, and the role that St. Louis played in its strategy.

The story of NCR began in 1884 when a businessman named John H. Patterson purchased a small factory and the patents for the first mechanical cash register (invented several years earlier by James Ritty). Patterson embarked upon a feverish effort to improve the machine and to introduce it to a business world that for centuries had run on a ledger-based system. Despite initial resistance among business owners and employees the company grew at an exponential pace in the decades brackets the turn of the 20th century.

In 1884 the company sold 359 cash registers, mostly in the Dayton area and in the eastern United States. By 1903 the number of machines it had sold was in the hundreds of thousands and it was operating in 27 countries. In 1911, the company sold its one millionth machine and its fiercely anti-competitive practices had secured 95% of the American cash register market. These practices would eventually result in anti-trust prosecutions and jail sentences for the company’s leadership. NCR’s business practices were as innovative as they were aggressive and many aspects of employee training, organization, advertising, and product development pioneered by the company became models for other American industries.

continued on page 10 >
The Story of the NCR Building continued

The company opened its first office in St. Louis in 1866 and moved around to various rented spaces until 1913-14 when it acquired its local sales and repair force into a new building (constructed-for, but not owned-by NCR) at 1011 Olive. Designed by Thomas Curtis Lee (1874-1918), the building was a departure from the architect’s previous residential work in the Central West End and University City. At the same time NCR set down its local operations on Olive, the company opened its first and only North American branch depot in a now-demolished building at Cupples Station and operated the headquarters for its “Southern Sales Division” (with a territory that extended as far as California) from various rented offices nearby. Not only did NCR succeed in selling a cash register to most businesses in St. Louis, it used the city as the staging and distribution point for the cash register’s invasion of the west.

Interestingly, NCR’s prominent presence in St. Louis resulted in a large collection of photographs of the city’s businesses in the first half of the 20th century. Identified while researching 1011 Olive for a pending National Register nomination prepared by Landmarks Association, the photos are housed in the NCR Archives at the Dayton, Ohio Historical Society. Hundreds of them can be viewed by searching the keywords “St. Louis” in the photo archives at http://www.daytonhistory.org/

You just never know what you are going to find when you start digging into the history of even the most modest buildings in St. Louis.

**New Members**

**March 21, 2013**

**Carol Grove**

Joanne T. Keala

Dr. & Mrs. James R. Kimmy

Geraldine K. Kroenke

Lyle Kresson

Michael R. Lappin

McQuain, Poutz & Johnson

McManus, McAnally & finely

Sterling S. Miller

Mr. & Mrs. Mary Ann O’Reilly

Tennent, J & Sheila M. O’Brien

Shaw Palmerman

Joanna Parrot

Rachel Prewley & Mike Smith

R. G. Ross Construction

Cookman

David Richardson

James B. Smith

Robert & Claudia Sefert

Anita Siegmund

Lorraine & Darrah Vines

**CONTRIBUTING**

Diana Adsit

Todd Antos

James S. Bilingham

Mr. & Mrs. Arthur F. Boechter, Jr.

Tom & Betty Bradley

Mary Road Burstont

Anders & Christiane Carlsson

Carondelet Historical Society

Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Fidal

Ron & Vicky Flar

Mr. & Mrs. William G. Hampel

Michael & Jeanene Heway

Art & Barbara Kammoun

Mr. & Mrs. Dortha Kieser

Peter & Donna Keeser

Diane & Allen Lison

Signe Lindquist & Warren Markley

Betty Mathews

Frank & Phyllis McKears

Robert Moege

Patrick & Anne Murphy

Maran & Evelyn Pahls

Mr. & Mrs. Andrew P. Plybyzak

Kevin & Jane Reilly

MichaelRights

Dawn & Michael Rubin

Robert Sagers

Mr. & Mrs. Bruce W. Schemme

Mark Schumacher

Fred H. Schumacher

Jeff & Kris Smith

Thomas A. Vita

Anders Warken

Barbara & David Ware

James & Carol Weigel, Ph.D.

Tom & Deb Yerkes

Karen Bode Baxter

SUSTAINING

Bob & Susan Barley

Karen Bode Baxter

Douglas & Nancy Barough

Mary Jane Barony

Joanne & Scott Bratton

Ed & Sony Braver

James Binkley

Mary Jo Cannon

Samantha & Chris Blacker

Bill Olson & Suzanne Bloomstine

Shelley D. Donahoe

Mr. & Mrs. Charles Drury

Robert Duffy & Martin Kaplan

Fred Fauser

Mark & Ann Foster

Mr. & Mrs. Joseph G. Frechette

Gregory C. Gottle

**April 25, 2013**

Carol Grove

Joanne T. Keala

Dr. & Mrs. James R. Kimmy

Geraldine K. Kroenke

Lyle Kresson

Michael R. Lappin

McQuain, Poutz & Johnson

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Frank & Phyllis McKears

Robert Moege

Patrick & Anne Murphy

Maran & Evelyn Pahls

Mr. & Mrs. Andrew P. Plybyzak

Kevin & Jane Reilly

MichaelRights

Dawn & Michael Rubin

Robert Sagers

Mr. & Mrs. Bruce W. Schemme

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Shelley D. Donahoe

Mr. & Mrs. Charles Drury

Robert Duffy & Martin Kaplan

Fred Fauser

Mark & Ann Foster

Mr. & Mrs. Joseph G. Frechette

Gregory C. Gottle

**May 20, 2013**

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Tom & Betty Bradley

Mary Road Burstont

Anders & Christiane Carlsson

Carondelet Historical Society

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Michael & Jeanene Heway

Art & Barbara Kammoun

Mr. & Mrs. Dortha Kieser

Peter & Donna Keeser

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Signe Lindquist & Warren Markley

Betty Mathews

Frank & Phyllis McKears

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Mark Schumacher

Fred H. Schumacher

Jeff & Kris Smith

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James & Carol Weigel, Ph.D.

Tom & Deb Yerkes

Karen Bode Baxter

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Bob & Susan Barley

Karen Bode Baxter

Douglas & Nancy Barough

Mary Jane Barony

Joanne & Scott Bratton

Ed & Sony Braver

James Binkley

Mary Jo Cannon

Samantha & Chris Blacker

Bill Olson & Suzanne Bloomstine

Shelley D. Donahoe

Mr. & Mrs. Charles Drury

Robert Duffy & Martin Kaplan

Fred Fauser

Mark & Ann Foster

Mr. & Mrs. Joseph G. Frechette

Gregory C. Gottle
THE BACKPAGE…

2013 Annual Membership Meeting - Don’t Miss It

This year’s annual membership meeting will take place on Sunday, September 22 from Noon until 2 at the St. Louis City Museum. Located at 701 North 15th Street downtown, the museum occupies the factory annex to Theodore Link’s 1910 headquarters for the Roberts, Johnson & Rand (later International) Shoe Company. The annex was constructed in 1931 by the James Black Masonry and Contracting Company and contains over 600,000 square feet of space. Since 1997, that space has contained one of St. Louis’ most unique attractions which features, among a vast array of other things, a remarkable collection of architectural salvage.

The meeting is free for Landmarks’ members (and potential members) and includes refreshments. Board members and staff will give a brief report on the organization and its activities over the past year. Members will have a chance to vote in the election of Board Directors. Guests will be given a complimentary wristband providing access to most of the museum after the meeting. While reservations are not required, RSVP’s are requested to facilitate planning. Please RSVP to Susan Tschetter at 314-421-6474 or email her at stschetter@landmarks-stl.org

Parking is available for $5 in the lot at 16th & Delmar (enclosed by the serpent wall). Additional parking is available across Delmar (at 15th Street) for $5. Street parking is metered. For more information on the museum, visit www.citymuseum.org or call (314) 231-2489.