



Treasures of Creve Coeur

Creve Coeur Historic Preservation Committee &
renowned St. Louis County Preservation
Historian, Esley Hamilton, present a tour of
historic sites and the unique architecture that make
up the fabric of Creve Coeur.



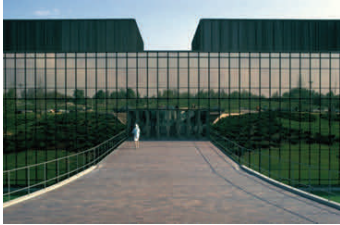
1880 Tappmeyer House in Millennium Park

*For more information about the
Historic Preservation Committee,
please visit www.creve-coeur.org
or call 314-432-6000.*

1

Monsanto “K” Cafeteria

Monsanto Company’s “G” and “K” Buildings were designed by Vincent G. Kling & Associates, Philadelphia. The ribbon-cutting ceremony was held on April 28, 1967, and Kling received a prestigious Honor Award from the American Institute of Architects (AIA) for “K” Cafeteria in 1969. The



Cafeteria is entirely underground, yet there is no impression of being sub-grade due to three sunken courtyards that admit light and provide exposure to the outdoors. The walls and many angled overhead beams are completely of poured concrete, and the effect is massive and distinctive.

2

Sunswept Subdivision

Washington University graduate Ralph Fournier designed every detail of each Sunswept home, using Frank Lloyd Wright and California influences such as overhangs, low-angled rooflines, and sunken bathtubs with windows that pointed out at angles. His intent was that each room would flow to the next and into the outdoors. Fournier also designed the Ridgewood neighborhood in Crestwood, built by developer Burton Duenke.



Ladue Estates Architect Cay G. Weinel designed all but two of the homes in Ladue Estates, which were constructed by Goldberg & Company between 1956 and 1965. The homes

embrace the tenets of ranch style with long, low profiles, large expanses of windows, and common areas opening onto each other and the outdoors. The 10-year building plan resulted in a range of styles to be expressed, from traditional to modern. Ladue Estates has been featured in *Atomic Ranch* and *Dwell* magazines, and on May 26, 2010, became the first post-war residential development in Missouri to be listed on the National Historic Register.

3



4

Temple Emanuel During the mid-20th century, the architectural firm of Bernoudy-Mutrux-Bauer was a source of genuine originality in St. Louis. The firm's primary contributions were residences, informed and inspired by the organic, American modernism of Frank Lloyd Wright and the Prairie School (William Adair Bernoudy, 1910-1988, was a student of Wright's). Temple Emanuel, completed in 1962, is perhaps the most notable of the firm's institutional designs. The six-sided structure forms the star of David. The high, dramatically faceted roof is clad in copper, now with a green patina. The underlying plank decking and laminated wood beams form the ceiling of the sanctuary and contribute to a warm, intimate atmosphere. A large balcony accommodates the greater number of worshippers on High Holy Days.

5

Balcon Estates was conceived as a controlled development of homes in the medium-to-high price range - \$50,000 to \$70,000 - all required to be architect-designed. Clients could choose from a list of six firms: Harris Armstrong, Gale and Cannon, Isadore Shank, Shapiro and Tisdale, Architectural Design Associates, and Bernoudy-Mutrux-Bauer. The Hirsch House (#25) was commissioned from Bernoudy-Mutrux-Bauer in July 1963. The Corrubia House (#28) was self-designed by Angelo G. Corrubia, 1943 graduate of the Washington University School of Architecture (Corrubia was one of the architects responsible for the conversion of the St. Louis Theatre to Powell Symphony Hall; his father, Angelo B. M. Corrubia, was an Italian immigrant who attended Washington University and MIT, and designed St. Ambrose church on The Hill).

6

St. Louis Priory Chapel The Abbey Church, also known as the Church of St. Mary and St. Louis, and the Priory Chapel, was designed by Gyo Obata of Hellmuth, Obata and Kassebaum. Italian architect and engineer Pier Luigi Nervi served as consultant on the project. One of the best-known examples of mid-century modern design in the St. Louis area, the church was completed in 1962 and was one of the highlights of the AIA national convention held in St. Louis in 1964. The church's circular facade consists of three tiers of whitewashed, thin-poured concrete parabolic arches, the top one forming a bell-tower. They are faced with dark insulated-fiberglass polyester window walls which create a meditative translucency when viewed from within. The altar is set in the center of the circular space beneath a central skylight.

**7**

1880 Tappmeyer House

The Tappmeyer House was built by Frederick Wilhelm and Adelia Tappmeyer from 1880-1884. Four generations of Tappmeyers lived in the house and farmed the 33 acres on which it was located. It was moved from Olive Blvd. to its present location in Millenium Park in 2003.

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