SLU BUILDINGS

BANNISTER HALL

BERACHA HALL

BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING BUILDING

BOILEAU HALL—This building was purchased in 2000 from the Bruton-Stroube Photography Studios. It had served for more than 15 years as the home to this commercial photography company. SLU had acquired the Cartier House, immediately to the east of Boileau Hall, from the Bruton Studio several years earlier.

BUSCH STUDENT CENTER—Busch Memorial Center was opened at the University’s student union in 1967. A major renovation of the building began in 2002, and was completed in 2003. The renovation was a “design-build” project of Clayco Construction with Lee Hahnel as the project manager.

CARTIER HALL—The University acquired this building in 1992 from the Bruton Photography Studio which also occupied the building immediately to the west of Cartier Hall (Boileau Hall). Cartier Hall is named in honor of Marion Rumsey Cartier, daughter of Pierre Cartier, one of the principals of the Cartier Jewelry Company. Marion Cartier was a significant benefactor of the University.

CENTER FOR GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP—The Center for Global Citizenship building opened as the University’s gymnasium in 1926. The architect for the original building was O’Meara and Hills, and the general contractor was C. W. Schuler. Over the years, this building has been known as the Saint Louis University Gymnasium, the Gym, the West Pine Gym, the Baumann-Eberhardt Center, and now the Center for Global Citizenship.

CHAIFETZ ARENA—The Chaifetz Arena opened in late 2012 although the first formal event was not held until the next year. Clayco Construction was the design-build contractor, while Mackey Mitchell Architects is the architecture firm of record for the project. John Guenther and Paul Banta of Mackey Mitchell were two of the architects most involved with the Chaifetz project.

COOK HALL—Cook Hall opened in the fall of 2000. The Lawrence Group designed the building while landscape designers Parsons, Harland, Bartholomew and Associates designed the outdoor plaza space.

CUPPLES HOUSE—Cupplies House was designed by Thomas Annan as the home for St. Louis businessman Samuel Cupples and his family. Construction began in 1888 and the house was ready for the family by 1890. There are 42 rooms in Cupples House and 22 fireplaces.
DAVIS SHAUGHNESSY HALL—Davis Shaughnessy became the home to the University’s Commerce and Finance School in 1931. It is named in honor of Father Joseph Davis, S.J., the founder of the Commerce School in 1910, and Mr. Martin Shaughnessy, a SLU alum who left $1 million to the University in 1926 so that a new home for the business school could be constructed.

DE MATTIAS HALL—De Mattias Hall opened in 1964 as a residence for Catholic religious sisters, including members of the Adorers of the Blood of Christ (Precious Blood Sisters) who had been founded by Blessed Maria De Mattias. The University acquired the building in 1995 for use as a residence hall.

DU BOURG HALL—Du Bourg Hall opened in 1888 as the University’s only building at its new Grand and Lindell campus. The architect for Du Bourg was Thomas Waryng Walsh.

FITZGERALD HALL—Fitzgerald Hall was acquired by the University in 1988.

GRIESEDIECK DINING HALL—

HOTEL IGNACIO—Hotel Ignacio opened in 2011 as a boutique hotel. The renovations to this old factory building were designed by the Lawrence Group. The building was built in 1910 as a factory for the Morgens Brothers Cleaning and Dyeing Company.

LIPIC CLOCK TOWER

MANRESA CENTER—This building has a rather long history. It was built in the mid 1800s as the McPherson Mansion, and it was one of the largest homes in the "West End" of St. Louis. In 1887, the house was purchased by the Sisters of Visitation and turned into a day school for children. The house was then purchased in 1906 by the Sisters of the Helpers of the Souls and named "Marydale." The sisters made several improvements to the house, including the addition of the extension that now houses the theater and the cafeteria, as well as the adjacent buildings. In the early 1920s, the sisters added the chapel, which they modeled after their mother house in Paris. In 1965, Marydale was purchased by the Conventual Franciscan Friars and it was renamed St. Bonaventure Friary. The complex of buildings was purchased by Saint Louis University in 2000.

MC DONNELL DOUGLAS HALL—

MUSEUM OF CONTEMPORARY RELIGIIOUS ART—The Museum of Contemporary Religious Art (MOCRA) is the chapel of the Fusz Memorial Building. Fusz was opened as the Jesuit House of Studies 1954. the architect was Leo A. Daly, the same firm who were the architects for Pius Library, while the decoration was done by Rambusch of New York. The University bought the building in 1990 and converted the main part of
the building into student housing, the chapel space into the MOCRA, and the original cafeteria into a food court.

O'NEIL HALL—In 1922, Saint Louis University moved its School of Law into this building. It was in 1977 that the building was renamed O'Neil Hall in honor of Peter O'Neil, a prominent Irish Catholic businessman of the late 19th century. Mrs. Ellen Logan, Mr. O'Neil's daughter, bequeathed her large estate to the University in honor of her parents.

PIUS XII MEMORIAL LIBRARY—Pius XII Memorial Library opened in 1959. It was the first building in the University's history which was designated only as the University's library. The architect was the firm of Leo A. Daly. The Anheuser-Busch Wing of Pius Library opened in 1986. This wing connected the original Pius building to the old Law School Auditorium and Library located at the rear of O'Neil Hall. Mr. Ted Wofford was the architect for the Anheuser-Busch Wing project.

PRUELLAGE HALL—This building was originally called Notre Dame Hall. It was built in 1940 and was used as a residence by School Sisters of Notre Dame or members of other religious communities of women who were attending the University. SLU acquired the building from the School Sisters of Notre Dame in January, 1998.

QUEEN'S DAUGHTERS HALL—This building was built in 1890 as the Euston House. It was later acquired by the Queen's Daughters, a religious and charitable society founded in St. Louis in 1889. The Queen's Daughters used it as a residence for working Catholic women in St. Louis. Many of the residents were secretaries and domestic workers for the large homes along Lindell Boulevard. The University had attempted to acquire the building around 1960, but was unsuccessful. The Church of Scientology acquired the building and SLU purchased the building around 1995 for expansion of the Law School.

RITTER HALL—Ritter Hall was completed in 1968 and it was originally the home of the Office of the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. It was named in honor of Joseph Cardinal Ritter, Archbishop of St. Louis and a strong supporter of the University.

SIMON RECREATION CENTER—The Simon Rec Center was opened in 1981 as a modern recreation facility for the SLU community.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER (COLLEGE) CHURCH—Thomas Waryng Walsh was the original architect for St. Francis Xavier (College) Church. Construction began on the Church in 1884, but the tower for the Church was not completed until 1914. A Henry R. Switzer replaced Walsh as architect when Walsh passed away in 1890.

SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY MUSEUM OF ART—The building housing the Saint Louis University Museum of Art opened as the home to the Saint Louis Club in 1900. The building was designed by Friedlander and Dillon of New York City, with Mr. Arthur Dillon being the principle architect. The building was purchased by the Central States Life Insurance Company in 1927 approximately two years after a fire damaged the interior of
the building. The building was remodeled by the St. Louis firm of T. P. Barnett. In 1946, the F. W. Woolworth Company acquired the building and used it for a regional office for the company. In 1983, Woolworth sold the building to Triple M. Redevelopment which converted the building to general office use. In 1992, Saint Louis University acquired the building.

STUDENT VILLAGE—The Village Apartments were designed by Trivers Associates, a St. Louis area architecture firm. They were open for occupancy by students for fall semester, 1997.

TEGELE R HALL—Tegeler Hall was dedicated as the home of the University's School of Social Service in 1971. It is named in honor of SLU alum and St. Louis businessman, Jerome F. Tegeler. The architect for the building was Robert Emtzeroth.

VERHAEGEN HALL—Verhaegen Hall was built in 1893 as an extension to the University's original main building, Du Bourg Hall. It copied the "early decorated English Gothic" style of Du Bourg.

WOOL CENTER—This building was constructed in 1980 by the State of Missouri as the Midtown State Office Building. It incorporated several novel building concepts including rooftop solar panels to heat water for use in building lavatories and an ice-storage tank so that the chilled water system could create ice during off-peak hours which would then cool the refrigerant during the day.

YOUNG HALL—

JOE AND LORETTA SCOTT LAW CENTER—

DOISY RESEARCH CENTER—The Edward A. Doisy Research Center was completed in late 2007. It is named in honor of the Nobel Prize winning scientist Dr. Edward A. Doisy, a long-time member of the University's biochemistry faculty. Clayco Construction was the general contractor and Cannon Design was the architect for the project.

HEALTH SCIENCES EDUCATION UNION—

LIPIC CLOISTER WALK—

SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL—The original Saint Louis University Hospital building facing Grand Avenue was known as Firmin Desloge Hospital and it opened in 1933. The plans for the building were done by Study, Farrar and Majors, with Arthur Widmer.

SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL CHAPEL—The Chapel of Christ the Crucified King in the University Hospital was designed by the famous Gothic revivalist architect,
Ralph Adams Cram, to echo the contours of St. Chapelle in Paris. The chapel was consecrated on November 9, 1933.