

B#	NAME	ADDRESS	LOCATION	Notes
<u>B1</u>	Globe - Democrat	710 North Tucker	Tucker between Delmar and Lucas	Built: 1931 Architect: ? 166 ft. 7 floors Former Illinois terminal system building, has a subway that runs out 12th st.
<u>B2</u>	TG Station (?)	711 N. 11th	11th & Lucas	Built: 1875 Façade 1904 Architect: ? ? ft. ? Floors Used to be a firehouse for engine company 40 & 41 & H&L #13
<u>B3</u>	Hadley Square	701 N. 11th / 1101 Lucas	11th & Lucas	Built: 1903 Architect: Isaac S. Taylor 100 ft. 7 floors Former home of the Hadley Dean Glass Co. A building whose powerful structure had to carry hundreds of tons of stored glass. The 1930 foyer decoration has Egyptian motifs etched in Vitrolite, a colored reflective glass. The building's best features are its brick cornice and its overall restraint. There do not appear to be any outside modifications. Inside, the lobby has been modified and remains the most important feature of the building. The lobby is done in Egyptian style with glazed vitrious tile. An Egyptian chandelier by Tiffany is also in the lobby. The lobby was an addition about 1928.
<u>B4</u>	Days Inn	1133 Washington	Washington & Tucker	Built: ? Architect: ? ? ft. ? Floors Now closed, proposed apartments pending
<u>B5</u>	A.D. Brown Building	1136 Washington Avenue	Washington & Tucker	Built: 1897 Architect: Roach & Roach 132 ft. 9 floors - This building was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1980. - The A.D. Brown Building will undergo conversion from office to owner-occupied condominiums beginning in early 2005.
<u>B6</u>	Levis-Zukowski Mercantile Company Building Lucas Lofts	1113-1127 Washington Avenue	Washington between 11th & Tucker	(Cheerful house building) (Levis-Zukowski Mercantile Company Building) Built: 1896 Architect: Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge 7 floors
<u>B7</u>	Taylor Building	1130 Washington	Washington between 11th & Tucker	Built: 1901 Architect: I. Taylor ? ft. ? floors
<u>B8</u>		1122 Washington	Washington between 11th & Tucker	Built: 1909 Architect: Muran & Russell ? ft. ? Floors
<u>B9</u>	Vanguard Building	1110 Washington Ave	Washington between 11th & Tucker	Built: 1901 Architect: I. Taylor 116 ft. 8 floors - Landmark Capital LLC transformed the building into 82 loft style apartments in 2004. Retail space is available on the first and second floors.

B10	Lucas Building?	614 N. 11th	11th & Lucas	Built: 1905 Architect: ? ? ft. ? Floors
B11	Bee Hat Building	1021 Washington Avenue	Washington & 11th	Built: 1899 Architect: Isaac S. Taylor 107 ft. 7 floors Designation: City Landmark, Eligible for National Register of Historic Places, A hat company (possibly the Gauss Langenberg Hat Co.) operated there for some time before the Bee Hat Company moved into the building. Four brothers began the Bee Hat wholesaling and distributing company in 1926 and their business remained on Washington Avenue from October 1944 until the beginning of 2000. - There are plans to redevelop the building into 36 one-bedroom and two-bedroom apartments from the second through seventh floors. A restaurant and a boutique retail store will be located on the first floor. - Eleven terra cotta lion heads, which were attached to the buildings gutters to drain water to the street, will be connected to the building's steam lines and each lion will roar every half-hour or so.
B12	Lindell Real Estate Company Building	1015 Washington Avenue	Washington between 10th & 11th	(Washington Building) Built: 1901 Architect: Mauran, Russell & Garden 7 floors One of the first St. Louis buildings to have its front facade entirely clad in terra cotta. "The building is of the modern, slow burning construction. It rises to a height of seven stories and is divided into two stores by a 40-foot court in the center, which is reached by a drive from Lucas Avenue. The seven-story mercantile building at 1015 Washington Avenue is significant not only as a fine example of turn of the century commercial architecture but also as an exemplar of the local crafts and trades which helped propel St. Louis' late nineteenth century growth into a major metropolis."
B13	Dorsa Lofts	1009 Washington Avenue	Washington between 10th & 11th	Built: 1899 Architect: Eames & Young - façade 1946 M. Loomstein ? ft. ? Floors
B14	Curlee Building Pyramid lofts	1001 Washington Ave.	Washington & 10th	Built: 1899 Architect: I. Taylor ? ft. ? Floors

B15	Merchandise Mart Lofts	1000 Washington Ave	Washington between 10th & 11th	<p>(Rice - Stix Building) (Liggett and Myers (Rice-Stix) Building) (Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. Building) Built: 1888 Architect: Isaac S. Taylor 150 ft. 7 floors Originally built for local tobacco magnates Liggett & Myers the building was taken over by Rice - Styx in 1907 One of the greatest treasures of the Washington Avenue garment district is this, the Merchandise Mart. Hewn from massive rusticated blocks of granite at street level, with terra cotta details far above, this building holds a truly commanding position on the street, filling an entire city block. The great old warehouse has been unused for many years; however, renovation began in the summer of 2001 and is now mostly finished. The building has been converted into 213 apartments, which began opening at the end of 2002</p>
B16	Lammert Building	911 Washington Ave	Washington between 9th & 10th	<p>(Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Building) Built: 1898 Architect: Eames & Young - Remodel: Mackey and Assoc. 1985 Former furniture store, home to Webster University and the STL chapter of AIA "The Lammert Furniture Company Building at 911 Washington Avenue is significant as an unusually fine example of Renaissance Revival commercial architecture featuring carved stone figural sculpture. The building was one of the earliest investment triumphs of Realtor Festus J. Wade, alter founder of Missouri's largest financial institutions--the Mercantile Trust Company. Two of St. Louis' important pioneer wholesale and retail firms were long-term lessees: Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods from 1898 to 1915 and Lammert Furniture Company from 1924 through 1981."</p>
B17	Mallinckrodt Building Bankers Lofts	901 Washington Ave.	Washington & 9th	<p>Built: 1892 Architect: Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge 7 floors Bank of St. Louis building</p>
B18	Renaissance Grand Ball Room	900 Washington	Washington between 9th & 10th	<p>Built: ? Architect: ? ? ft. ? Floors</p>
B19	Renaissance St. Louis Suites Hotel	827 Washington Avenue	Washington & 9th	<p>*Was Lennox Hotel* Built: 1925 Architect: Preston J. Bradshaw 268ft. 24 floors This tall, thin tower stood empty for many years, but as of July 2002 has been re-opened as the Renaissance Hotel, part of the complex that also includes the Gateway's renovation. The Lennox Hotel was renovated by the HRI Group and became an all-suite property in 2001-2002. - This was the tallest building in St. Louis for one year, until completion of the Southwestern Bell Building in 1926. - It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.</p>

<u>B20</u>	America's Center	701 Convention Plaza	Washington between 7th & 9th	<p>Built: 1977 Architect: Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum The building was known as the St. Louis Gateway Convention and Exhibition Center and the Cervantes Convention Center before being christened the America's Center in 1993.</p>
<u>B21</u>	Renaissance Grand hotel	800 Washington	Washington between 8th & 9th	<p>Built: 1917 Architect: George C. Post 256 ft. The Statler chain had been gone for ten years in 1966, when the building was renamed the Gateway Hotel. It limped along for two decades, closed for renovations in 1987, and never reopened. With the opening of the Convention Center right across the street, and developers clamoring for more hotel room space, the Gateway seemed a blatantly obvious choice for renovation. Yet it sat vacant for years, subject to decay and several fires... until now. This was the first air-conditioned hotel in the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Renaissance Grand Hotel consists of the original Statler Hotel tower and a 23-floor addition, which was constructed in 2001-2002. The HRI Group developed the property, which opened in February 2003. - The new tower addition stands on the site formerly occupied by the Lindell Building. - It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.
<u>B22</u>	One US Bank Plaza	505 North 7th street	Washington & 7th	<p>Built: 1976 Architect: Thompson, Ventulett, Stainback & Associates 484 ft. 35 floors This was the tallest building in St. Louis until completion of One Bell Center in 1986.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The plaza and fountain just to the south were built in the late 1990s on the site of the demolished Ambassador Building.
<u>B23</u>	St. Louis Center	515 N. 6th street	6th & 7th between Washington & Locust	<p>Built: 1985 Architect: RTKL Associates Inc. Covered mall joining Famous Barr and the now closed Dillard's 4 Floors</p>
<u>B24</u>	Sticks Baer & Fuller Dillards	601 Washington Av	Washington between 6th & 7th	<p>Built in 1905 and 1921 Architect: Mauran, Russell & Garden These two similarly-clad buildings were originally home to Sticks Baer & Fuller. Dillard's department store closed here in 2002. A proposal to renovate this vacant building into a mix of renter-occupied housing units and hotel rooms was announced in early 2004.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This building last operated as a Dillard's Department Store. - The building is connected by skyway over Washington Avenue to One City Center, just to the south. - It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2003.

<u>B25</u>	One City Center	515 North 6th Street	6th between Locust & Washington	<p>Built:1986 Architect: Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum 375ft. 25 floors The building is connected by multiple skyways over Locust Street to the Famous-Barr Department Store in the Railway Exchange Building, just to the south. - The building and shopping arcade is connected by skyway over Washington Avenue to the Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company Building, just to the north.</p>
<u>B26</u>	One Financial Plaza	501 North Broadway	Boroadway & Washington	<p>(Was) Built: 1985 Architect: Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum 12 Floors</p>
<u>B27</u>	555 Building	555 Washington Ave.	Washington & 6th	<p>Built: 1898 Architect: Lee,Annan, Miller, Hatch, Redeveloped: 1987 Kimble A. Cohn The Old May Company Department Store is actually a complex of several structures, beginning with the Bradford-Martin Building. The complex of buildings on Washington and Lucas Avenues now commonly known as "The Dollar Store" was built in stages between circa 1875 and 1905. In spite of years of neglect, the complex--first joined under one roof by the May Company in 1905--is of preeminent architectural significance as the only remaining Commercial Palace from the years of St. Louis´ most dramatic growth. Although the basic building material in the complex is brick, the elevations on Washington Avenue are Bedford stone (painted) and cast iron. Stories range from five to seven but the overall height of the complex is approximately 80 feet throughout. The monumental entrance bay from 1898 enhanced the Washington Avenue façade; the first story store-front modifications are non-contributing.</p> <p>It was built in 1875 by Francis D. Lee and Thomas B. Annan for Bradford Bros. and Lindsley & Orr, and was occupied by D. Crawford & Co. from around 1897 to</p> <p>On its east side stood the 1876 Finney Building . In 1898, they were combined into</p> <p>David May of the May Company, owner of the largest retail company in the U.S., p</p>
<u>B28</u>	Meyer-Bannerman building	618 N. 6th street	6th and Lucas	<p>Built: 1888 Architect: J. E. McElpatric ? ft. ? Floors Part of the 555 Washington complex now. Include 512 Lucas (behind building) Built: 1905 Architect: W. Levy</p>

B29	Union Market	711 North Broadway	Broadway & Lucas	<p>Built: 1925 Architect: Mauran, Russell & Crowell Market site since 1866 A model of cleanliness and progressive functional design boasting indoor parking for 700 cars, Union Market, reported to be the 2nd largest of its kind in the world, proved to be a commercial blunder. A portion of the market was converted to a bus terminal in the 1930's. In 1990, a 2 story addition was added for a Drury Inn. The bus terminal portion was demolished when the TWA Dome was built for the Rams next door.</p>
B30	Employment Security Bldg. State of Mo.	505 Washington	Washington & Broadway	<p>Built: ? Architect: ? ? ft. ? Floors</p>
B31	500 Broadway	500 Broadway	Broadway & Washington	<p>Built: 1970 Architect: Smith-Entzeroth, Inc 282 ft. 22 floors</p>
B32	Missouri Athletic Club	405 Washington Ave	Washington & 4th	<p>Built: 1916 Architect: William B. Ittner w/ George Brueggeman 126 ft. 10 floors A mid-career work by the same architect who designed dozens of St. Louis school buildings. This building replaced an older Missouri Athletic Club, which burned with serious loss of life in 1913. Boatmen's Bank was also in the building. The building has not had apparent modifications other than additions in 1927 and 1950. The building has round arched bays on the ground floor, a deep overhanging cornice and brackets, and Lozenge windows with tile. The lower two floors are in stone, and the middle three are in running brick. On the upper four floors, the brick is in a diamond pattern.</p>
B33	WS Hotel	400 Washington	Washington & 4th	<p>(J. Kennard and Sons Carpet Company building) (Edison Brothers Stores Company Building) Built: 1901 Architect: Isaac Taylor 111 ft. 7 floors Restored: 2001 by Grewe architectural. The main exterior materials are light brown brick and cream terra cotta, arranged on the primary facades following an Italian Renaissance configuration.</p>
B34	Hampton Inn St. Louis Downtown	333 Washington Avenue	Washington & 4th	<p>Built: 1963 Architect: Hausner & Macsai [Campbell & Macsai] 138 ft 16 floors - The 2003 renovation resulted in the enclosure of the building's balconies and the addition of arched windows at the base and top of the building The metal and concrete facade was replaced by a limestone and stucco-like facade to help it blend in with historical architecture downtown</p>
B35	Gentry Office Building	440 N. 4th street	Washington & 4th	<p>Built: 1965 Architect: Schwarz & Van Hoefen</p>
B36	Gentry's Landing	400 N. 4th street	4th & St. Charles	<p>Part of the Mansion house project. Built: 1965 Architect: Schwarz & Van Hoefen 287ft 28 floors</p>

B37	Mansion House Office Building	330 N. 4th street	4th & St. Charles	Built: 1965 Architect: Schwarz & Van Hoefen
B38	Federal Reserve Security Garage	410 N. 4th street	4th & St. Charles	Built: 1950 Architect: ? ? ft. ? Floors
B39	FRB STL Offices	410/416 N. Broadway	Broadway & St. Charles	Built: 1924 Architect: unknown Status: Being used by the Federal Reserve
B40	Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis	409 N. 4th street	4th & Locust	Built: 1923 Architect: Mauran, Russell & Crowe 142 ft 10 floors - The building rises to 10 floors in a rear section difficult to see from surrounding streets. Fire Insurance Maps indicate the visible 6th floor roof is 93 feet above street level. - The Mechanics American Bank Building formerly stood on the west end of this site.
B41	Mansion House	300 N. 4th street	4th & Locust	Built: 1965 Architect: Schwarz & Van Hoefen 287ft 28 floors The developer for the building was St. Louis' Teamsters Local 688. - The original name Chadis House came from the initials of the project motto, "Comfort, Health, Activity, Dignity, Independence, and Security". - This apartment building is the middle of three towers in the Mansion House Project. - The Mansion House Apartments replaced the demolished Landreth Building.
B42	The Security Building	319 North 4th Street	4th & Locust	Built: 1891 Architect: Peabody, Stearns, and Furber 150 ft. 11 floors Status: Currently being restored - The Security Building was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2000. The building was home to the Noonday Club, an organization of St. Louis businessmen, for many years. The lower two floors are of pink granite with pink limestone and brick above. A prefab cast iron dome sits above the lobby and art glass tops the entranceway.
B43	Mercantile Library building	510 Locust	Locust & Broadway	Built: 1889 Architect: Henry Issacs Status: vacant; undergoing renovation. The Mercantile Library was the oldest circulating library still in existence west of the Mississippi River. The original building, built in 1852, stood within the shell of what is presently seen. The building was built in 1889 and remodeled in 1952.
B44	Paradowski Graphic Design	303 N. Broadway	Broadway between Olive & Locust	Built: unknown Architect: unknown Status: extant and in use
B45		312 6th street	6th between Olive & Locust	Built: 1910? Architect: unknown Status:

	The Railway Exchange Building Famous-Barr	601 Olive street	Olive between 6th & 7th	<p>Built: 1914 Architect: Mauran, Russell & Crowell 277 ft. 21 floors Status: Still in use as office space and the Famous-Barr store.</p> <p>It is perhaps the most lavishly ornamented building in the entire city. Built as the Railway Exchange, it is now named for Famous-Barr, its principal occupant.</p> <p>The building is now connected to the St. Louis Center mall, which has unfortunately suffered severely declining business in the last few years.</p>
<u>B46</u>				
<u>B47</u>	Republic National Bank Building	714 Locust	Locust between 7th & 8th	<p>Built: 1917 Architect: Tom P. Barnett Status: Occupied by the law firm Lashly & Baer</p>
<u>B48</u>	Columbia Building	318 North 8th street	8th & Locust	<p>Built: circa 1895/1904? Architect: Issac Taylor Status: Top seven stories demolished, 1977 The Columbia Building was originally a 9-story building in a Romanesque style. Little remains of it today; even the dentals along the cornice are merely painted on. This postcard view shows the building as it originally stood, along with the neighboring L&N Building and the Chemical Building.</p>
<u>B49</u>	United Missouri Bank	312-316 North 8th street	8th between Olive & Locust	<p>(originally L&N Railroad) (Phipps - Wallace store Building) (Security National Bank) Built: 1888 Architect: Issac Taylor Status: remodeled 1925 by Klipstein and Rathmann. Recently renovated into loft apartments.</p>
<u>B50</u>	Mercantile Trust US Bank	721 Locust	Locust & 8th	<p>Built: 1904 w/ later additions Architect: Issac Taylor Status: Still in use by Mercantile Bank's successor Firststar /US Bank</p>
<u>B51</u>	The Mayfair Hotel	806 Saint Charles Street	8th & St. Charles	<p>Built: 1925 Architect: Preston Bradshaw 189 ft. 18 floors Status: Excellently renovated and still in use as a hotel.</p>
<u>B52</u>	The Orpheum Theater	416 North 9th street	9th & St. Charles	<p>Built: 1917 Architect: C. Albert Lansburgh Status: still in use for concerts.</p>

<u>B53</u>	The Old Post Office	800-900 Olive St	Olive between 8th & 9th	<p>The Old Post Office</p> <p>Built: 1873-1884</p> <p>Architect: Alfred B. Mullett</p> <p>The Old Post Office is among the City's and the nation's architectural masterpieces. It and Mullett's Executive Office Building in Washington, D.C. are probably the best examples of the Second Empire building style ever constructed in the United States.</p> <p>In the years following the Civil War, the federal government's headquarters building in St. Louis was the Old Custom House at Third and Olive Streets. It had become inadequate for its many uses. Erection of a larger replacement was authorized by Congress in 1869 and plans were prepared by government architect Alfred B. Mullett. The proposed location was criticized as being too far west from the business district of that time.</p> <p>Excavation began in 1873 but a number of construction problems were encountered, including quick sand. Actual construction, therefore, did not begin until 1873. A prime reason for the site selection was its situation along the tunnel from Eads Bridge to the Union Depot. Access to the tunnel from the post office for</p>
<u>B54</u>	Board of Education Building	905 Locust	9th & Locust	<p>Built: 1891-1893</p> <p>Architect: Issac S. Taylor</p> <p>117 ft. 7 floors</p> <p>Status: vacant and for sale since the Board moved out in 2000.</p> <p>Originally built as the city's public library, till the present building further west was constructed in the 1910s. The Board of Education departed for financial reasons, citing the cost of installing modern elevators (the current ones still require an operator!) and central air conditioning -- after having the windows and portions of the facade cleaned and painted only three months earlier.</p> <p>The building went up for sale around 2000. After a few vacant years, it is currently (early 2005) being renovated as condominiums.</p>
<u>B55</u>		913 Locust Street	Locust between 9th & 10th	<p>Built: unknown</p> <p>Architect: unknown</p> <p>Status: still in use.</p> <p>older structure with a 1950s rehab on the front? Interesting clock.</p>
<u>B56</u>	St. Louis Design Center	917 Locust	Locust between 9th & 10th	<p>Built: 1913</p> <p>Architect: Harry Roach</p> <p>12 floors</p> <p>Status: still in use.</p> <p>Originally built as a warehouse for Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney (whose department store was located across the street in the Syndicate-Trust), this building today houses Landmarks Association of St. Louis on its seventh floor. twelve-story reinforced concrete commercial warehouse of light buff brick trimmed with light buff terra cotta</p>
<u>B57</u>		921 Locust	Locust between 9th & 10th	<p>Built: 1916</p> <p>Architect: N. Abraham</p> <p>? ft. ? Floors</p>

				<p>Built: ? Architect: ? ? ft. ? Floors Was the Fatted calf in the 60's and 70's</p>
<u>B58</u>	Mother's Fish house?	925 Locust	Locust & 10th	<p>http://www.fattedcalfburgers.com/</p>
<u>B59</u>	Syndicate Trust Building	915 Olive Street	Olive & 10th	<p>Built: 1907 Architect: H. Roach Status: vacant pending renovation 21 ft. 17 floors Was the original home of the Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Department store. - The Syndicate Trust Building was previously joined with the 1896 Century Building, which was demolished in 2004-2005. - Plagued with vacancies and steady deterioration since the 1960s, the Syndicate Trust Building has been the subject of various redevelopment proposals over the years. - The former Century Building site will be replaced with a new parking garage to support a renovated Old Post Office, one block east across 9th Street. Proposals to redevelop the Syndicate Trust Building were sought at that time. - It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2002.</p>
<u>B60</u>	10th street lofts	419 10th	10th & St. Charles	<p>(Rice-Stix Annex) Built: 1913 Architect: Mauran, Russell & Crowell 11 floors Extra warehouse space was created for the Rice-Stix wholesale dry goods company.</p>
<u>B61</u>	Farm and Home Savings and Loan Association building	411 N. 10 st /1001 Locust	10th & Locust	<p>Built: 1906 Architect: Widmann, Walsh & Boisselier? ? ft. ? Floors Kinloch Telephone Company office (company sold to SWBT in 1923) Bad cover skirt has destroyed the outside of this building, almost beyond repair.</p>
<u>B62</u>	Delany Building	1000 - 1006 Locust	10th & Locust	<p>Built:1899 Architect: Matthews & Clark This was investment property for Dr. John O'Fallon Delany</p>
<u>B63</u>	Bride's House	1010 Locust	Locust between 10th & 11th	<p>Built: 1885 - 1903 Architect: Weber & Groves</p>
<u>B64</u>	Hotel Alverne	1024 Locust	Locust & 11th	<p>City Club (1923) Hotel Alverne (1956) Hotel Desoto (1934) Built: 1923 Architect: Tom Barnett Status: unknown. Originally a civic club,then hotel, then home to a convent for many years, then a seniors residence. Today the building has suffered loss of a considerable proportion of its original ornament.</p>

<u>B65</u>	1015 Locust Building	1015 Locust	Locust & 11th	Built: 1921 Architect: ? Redesign: ? 200 ft. 12 floors Was another annex for the Rice-Styx Dry goods co.
<u>B66</u>	Louderman Building	317 North 11th Street	Locust & 11th	Built: 1925 Architect: La Beume and Klein 157 ft. 12 floors - Loftworks redeveloped the historic Louderman Building into residential condominiums from 2001-2003. - It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2000.
<u>B67</u>		1110 Locust	Locust between 11th & Tucker	Built: 1916 Architect: Mayme Rea ? ft. ? Floors
<u>B68</u>	Alexander Lofts	1115 Locust	Locust between 11th & Tucker	Built: 1899 Architect: R.W. Morrison ? ft. ? Floors - Spool Cotton / Dick Blick Building?
<u>B69</u>	Alexander Lofts	1121 Locust	Locust between 11th & Tucker	Built: 1906 Architect: J.D. Paulus ? ft. ? Floors - The Alexander / Hollywood Rubber Stamp Building?
<u>B70</u>	Zimmerman Design & Graphics	400 N. Tucker	Tucker & Locust	Built: ? Architect: ? ? ft. ? Floors
<u>B71</u>		410 N. Tucker	Tucker between Locust & St. Charles	Built: ? Architect: ? ? ft. ? Floors
<u>B72</u>		412 N. Tucker	Tucker between Locust & St. Charles	Built: 1890 Architect: ? ? ft. ? Floors
<u>B73</u>	Saint Louis Post-Dispatch Building	1139 Olive	Olive & Tucker	Built: 1916 Architect: Barnett, Haynes & Barnett 144 ft. 8 floors Post Dispatch founded in 1878 by Joseph Pulitzer
<u>B74</u>	210.com Building	210 Tucker	Olive & Tucker	Built: ? Architect: ? ? ft. ? Floors American National Insurance
<u>B75</u>		1116 Olive	Olive between 11th & Tucker	Built: 1890 Architect: ? ? ft. ? Floors
<u>B76</u>		1114 Olive	Olive between 11th & Tucker	Built: 1890 Architect: ? ? ft. ? Floors
<u>B77</u>	Saint Louis Post-Dispatch Print Building	1111 Olive	Olive between 11th & Tucker	Built: 1941 Architect: Mauran, Russell, Crowell & Mullgardt. A International school slipcover was applied in the 60's P_D moved to the old Globe Democrat bldg in 1962 and KSD radio & TV were in building from 1962 to 1982.

B78	Cosmopolitan	1112 Olive	Olive between 11th & Tucker	Built: 1925 Architect: Koplak Co. ? ft. ? Floors Pitliangas owner. Available to rent for meetings and parties	Mark
B79		1107 Olive	Olive between 11th & Tucker	Built: ? Architect: ? ? ft. ? Floors	
B80	Eleven O Eight Building	1108 Olive	Olive between 11th & Tucker	Built: 1912 Architect: H.F. Roach ? ft. ? Floors	
B81	LGL Center	1017 Olive Street	Olive & 11th	Built: 1913 Architect: Mauran, Russell & Crowell Status: renovated and in use 156 ft. 10 floors	
B82	Bussone's	1011 Olive	Olive between 10th & 11th	Built: 1912 Architect: T. C. Lee ? ft. ? Floors	
B83		1006 Olive	Olive between 10th & 11th	Built: 1905 Architect: T. C. Link ? ft. ? Floors (Scruggs?)	
B84	Thaxton Building	1009 Olive	Olive between 10th & 11th	(Eastman-Kodak Building) 1928 Architect: Klipstein & Rathmann The façade is almost pure Art Deco, down to the half covered original sign. Mark Pitliangas owner. Available to rent for meetings and parties	Built:
B85	Ludwig	1004 Olive Street	Olive between 10th & 11th	Balmer & Weber Music Co. Building (1905) Aeolian Hall (1907) Ludwig Building (1970) Built: 1905 Architect: Henry W. Kirchner Remodeled: Maritz & Young 1925 Site of the oldest music house in Saint Louis. Status: vacant; awaiting renovation	
B86		1007 Olive	Olive between 10th & 11th	Built: 1890 Architect: ? ? ft. ? Floors	
B87	Pennsylvania Building	217 N. 10th	10th & Olive	Built: 1908 Architect: H. F. Roach ? ft. ? Floors	

B88	Bell Lofts	920 Olive	10th & Olive	<p>Bell Telephone Building (1890) S.G. Adams Building (1925) 920 Olive Built: 1890 Architect: Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge Status: renovated into lofts and ground-level retail.</p> <p>Built as the original Bell telephone of Missouri Building. Opened in 1891, all calls for the 2900 subscribers were routed through the 6th floor switchboard In 1913 an alliance with three other companies created Southwestern Bell, headquartered in Saint Louis. A seventh floor was added in 1919 It has since housed a stationary business. The architects were the successor firm to the influential H.H. Richardson, whose stylistic influence is evident throughout much of 1890s architecture.</p> <p>- The former S.G. Adams Building was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1999.</p>
B89		916 Olive	Olive between 9th & 10th	<p>Built: 1883 Architect: ? ? ft. ? Floors</p>
B90	Frisco Building	906 Olive Street	Olive & 9th	<p>Built: 1902, 1905 Architect: Eames and Young 168 ft. 13 floors Status: partially occupied; awaiting renovation.</p> <p>- This building was originally the headquarters for the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad Company. - A six-bay addition designed by the same architects was added to the west of the existing building in 1905-1906. - The Frisco Building was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1983.</p>
B91	Paul Brown Building	208 N. 9th street / 818 Olive Street	Olive & 9th	<p>Built: 1926 216 ft. 16 floors Architect: Preston Bradshaw Status: undergoing renovation (early 2005).</p> <p>- Like the Arcade Building just to the east, this building featured an arcaded walkway running through the building. This one was L-shaped, connecting North 9th Street with Olive Street. - The Pyramid Companies is renovating and redeveloping of this former office building into 222 apartments, with completion scheduled for 2005. - The Paul Brown Building was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2002.</p>

<u>B92</u>	The Arcade Building	812 Olive Street	Olive & 8th	<p>Built: 1919 Architect: Tom P. Barnett 214 ft. 16 floors Status: vacant pending renovation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Arcade Building wraps around the north and west sides of the neighboring Wright Building. It has 16 floors at Olive Street, 14 floors at Pine. - Like the Paul Brown Building just to the west, this building featured an arcaded walkway running north-south through the building, connecting Olive and Pine Streets. - This building replaced several low-rise structures and the Holbrook Blackwelder Building. - The Arcade Building was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2003.
<u>B93</u>	The Chemical Building	721 Olive Street	Olive & 8th	<p>Built: 1896 Architect: Henry Ives Cobb (1896) Mauran, Russel & Garden, addition (1902) 179 ft. 17 floors Status: Occupied</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The exterior closely matches that of the demolished Tacoma Building in Chicago. An addition by Mauran, Russell & Garden was completed in 1902. - The Chemical Building is one of two historic high-rise buildings in St. Louis featuring bay windows from top to bottom, the other is the LaSalle Building. - It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.
<u>B94</u>	Laclede Gas Building	720 Olive	Olive & 8th	<p>Built: 1969 Architect: Emery Roth & Sons 401 ft 31 floors This was the tallest building in St. Louis until completion of One US Bank Plaza in 1976.</p>
<u>B95</u>	705 Olive Building	705 Olive Street	Olive & 7th	<p>(originally the Union Trust) Built: 1893 Architect: Adler & Sullivan Status: Still in use as office space. Street facade altered, 1924.</p> <p>After the Wainwright, this is Louis Sullivan's other major surviving design in St. Louis. Its street-level facade, which featured massive and heavily ornamented circular windows at the second story, was considerably altered in 1924. A remnant of the round windows may still be seen on the west-side alley, however.</p>
<u>B96</u>	Gill Building	222/224 N. 7th Street	Olive & 7th	<p>222/224 N. 7th Street Built: 1910 Architect: Louis Curtiss Status: Vacant as of 2002. How this tiny building managed to survive is a mystery; the remainder of its block - including three other similarly scaled terra cotta buildings -- long ago succumbed to the wrecking ball. 222's future is uncertain; the May Company -- owners of Famous-Barr -- strong-armed the owner into vacating the building in 2002.</p>

<u>B97</u>		207 N 6th street	6th between Pine & Olive	Built: 1913 Architect: ? ? ft. ? Floors
<u>B98</u>	Millennium Center	513/515 Olive	Olive & 6th	Built: 1963 Architect: A. Epstein and Sons International, Inc. 250 ft 20 floors This building replaced two notable Olive Street buildings, the highrise Carleton Building and the lowrise 513 Olive Street.
<u>B99</u>		511 Olive	Olive between Broadway & 6th	Built: ? Architect: ? ? ft. ? Floors Used to be a bank (circa 1950?)
<u>B100</u>	Lasalle Building	509 Olive Street	Olive & Broadway	Built: 1910 Architect: William A. Swasey 160 ft. 13 floors The LaSalle is one of the simplest old buildings downtown -- and one of the most handsome. With its thin profile, unadorned bay windows and simply decorated base, it seems a distant cousin of Chicago's landmark Monadonok Building. - The LaSalle Building is one of two historic high-rise buildings in St. Louis featuring bay windows from top to bottom. The other is the Chemical Building.
<u>B101</u>	The Marquette Building	300 North Broadway	Olive & Broadway	The Marquette Building (1970) (Boatmen's Bank) (1913) 300 North Broadway Built: 1913 Architect: Eames and Young 228 ft. 19 floors This was the last skyscraper designed by Eames & Young A projected slender tower of ten additional stories was never built. Being renovated into Condos - The Marquette Building supports a very large communications antenna easily visible from the Riverfront. - The Marquette Building Annex, also by Eames & Young, was demolished in 1998. This site, just to the north is now occupied by a parking garage built to spur reinvestment in the Marquette Building. - This building was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1998. - The Commonwealth Trust Building formerly stood on this site.
<u>B102</u>	Mansion House Offices	220 N. 4th street	4th & Olive	Part of the Mansion house project. Built:1965 Architect: Schwarz & Van Hoefen
<u>B103</u>	Radison Hotel	200 N. 4th street	4th & Olive	Part of the Mansion house project. Built:1965 Architect: Schwarz & Van Hoefen 287ft 28 floors

B104	Merchants Laclede Building	408 Olive Street	4th & Olive	<p>Built: 1889 Architect: Stephen D. Hatch 128 ft. 8 floors - This landmark building is being converted into the 195-room Hilton St. Louis Downtown during 2004-2005. - It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1998. The Merchant's Laclede building stands at the center of a large cluster of architecturally significant buildings that run from Walnut to Lucas Avenue, and are bounded by Broadway and Fourth Street. The building is of Greek revival design, with beige granite on the first two floors and soft red sandstone and brick above. Its corner round tower with round glass is an important feature. Inside is white marble. The Newhard-Cook entrance to the building is Egyptian and is probably an addition.</p>
B105	Haggerty Memorial Building	209 N. 4th Street	4th between Pine & Olive	<p>Built: unknown Architect: unknown Status: Still in use; exterior poorly renovated call 256-4631 for info</p>
B106	Mississippi Valley Trust Company	401 Pine	Pine & 4th	<p>Built: 1896 Architect: Eames & Young Status: Still in use by Schopp Advertising; ground floors undergoing renovation stands in one of the central business district's greatest concentration of historic structures. Notable features include the Corinthian engaged columns and round arches and a Greek temple entrance. Mississippi Valley Trust Company financed transportation and communication networks in the St. Louis region, and was a supporter of the St. Louis World's Fair. It later merged with Mercantile Bank and Trust</p>
B107	Adams Mark Hotel	315 Chestnut Street	Chestnut & 4th	<p>Built: 1907 Architect: Frederick C. Bonsack, Sr New Façade: Sowles Company 204 ft. 17 floors - The Pierce Building was refurbished, given a modern facade, and an addition in 1984, reopening as the Adam's Mark Hotel.</p>
B108	Bank of America Tower	100 Broadway	Broadway & Pine	<p>Built: 1976 Architect: Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum 275 ft. 22 floors Was named Boatmans tower The Bank of America Tower site was once occupied by two other highrise buildings; the Times Building on the west, and the Cotton Belt Building on the east. Was the Plantars Hotel circa 1840</p>

B109	Saint Louis Place	200 N. Broadway	Broadway & Pine	<p>Built: 1983</p> <p>Architect: Peckham Guyton Albers & Viets, Inc.</p> <p>253 ft. 20 floors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The entire southwest section is cut out below the top 4 floors, which are supported by a giant 190-foot column. - Saint Louis Place stands on the site of three demolished buildings: the Veteran's Administration Building, the National Bank of Commerce Building, and the Pulitzer Building.
B110	Metropolitan Square	211 North Broadway	Broadway & Pine	<p>Built: 1988</p> <p>Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum</p> <p>This 42 story building is 600 feet tall, 20 feet taller than the SBC building and 30 feet lower than the top of the arch.</p>
B111	Wainwright Building/ Wainwright State Office Building	111 North 7th street	7th & Chestnut	<p>The Wainwright Building</p> <p>Built: 1892</p> <p>Architect: Adler & Sullivan</p> <p>147 ft. 10 floors</p> <p>Status: renovated and in use as a state office building.</p> <p>The Wainwright, as an early solution to the stylistic problem of the skyscraper, is the single most architecturally important building in St. Louis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The first steel-framed building in St. Louis, the Wainwright Building has an intricate brick and terra cotta facade designed by Louis Sullivan. - The landmark Wainwright Building was once scheduled for demolition, but the State of Missouri purchased the building for use as government offices. - The building is U-shaped, surrounding a light court on the north side. - It was added to the National Register of Historic Places and named a National Historic Landmark in 1968. <p>Wainwright State Office Building</p> <p>Built: 1981</p> <p>Architect: Hastings & Chivetta</p>
B112	Wright Building	815 Pine	8th & Pine	<p>Built: 1907</p> <p>Architect: Eames and Young Status: vacant pending renovation.</p> <p>226 ft 18 floors</p> <p>This was the tallest building in St. Louis until completion of the Renaissance St. Louis Suites Hotel in 1925.</p>
B113	Southwestern Bell Data Center	801 Chestnut	Chestnut & 9th	<p>Built: 1990</p> <p>Architect:</p> <p>214 ft. 12 floors</p>
B114	SBC Center	909 Chestnut / One SBC Center	Chestnut & 10th	<p>Built: 1986</p> <p>Architect: Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum</p> <p>42 stories and 580 feet.</p>
B115	Mark Twain Hotel	205 North 9th Street	9th & Pine	<p>(originally Maryland Hotel)</p> <p>(Filmore Hotel)</p> <p>Built: 1908</p> <p>Architect: Albert B. Groves</p> <p>Status: occupied and still in use as a hotel.</p> <p>95 ft. 8 floors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1995

<u>B116</u>	Southwestern Bell Headquarters	1010 Pine	10th & Pine	<p>Built: 1925 Architect: Mauran, Russell, & Crowell Status: occupied and in use by Southwest Bell.</p> <p>This is St. Louis's best example of a building stepped back at its upper heights to avoid throwing shadows on the surrounding streets. This sort of massing was modeled after a 1917 New York zoning ordinance.</p>
<u>B117</u>	Gateway Metro Credit Union	1001 Pine	10th & Pine	<p>Built: ? Architect: ? ? ft. ? Floors</p>
<u>B118</u>	The Omni Hotel	1019 Pine	11th & Pine	<p>(originally the Majestic Hotel) (DeSoto Hotel) Built: 1913-1914 Architect: Albert B. Groves Status: renovated 1983 and still in use. The Majestic Hotel is a nine-story steel frame structure with brick curtain walls and concrete floors</p>
<u>B119</u>		1111 Pine	Pine between Tucker & 11th	<p>Built: 1922 Architect: Nolte & Nauman ? ft. ? Floors</p>
<u>B120</u>	Peach Building	1115 Pine	Pine between Tucker & 11th	<p>Built: 1923 Architect: F. L. Cornwall ? ft. ? Floors</p>
<u>B121</u>	Publicity Building	1133 Pine	Pine between Tucker & 11th	<p>Built: 1903 Architect: Kennedy & Matthias ? ft. ? Floors</p>
<u>B122</u>		100 North Tucker	Tucker between Chestnut & Pine	<p>Built: 1965 Architect: ? ? ft. 11 Floors</p>
<u>B123</u>	Civil Courts	10 N. Tucker	Tucker & Pine	<p>Built: 1927 Architect: Klipstein & Rathmann 386 ft. 13 floors The Civil Courts Building is intended to resemble the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus. - The building occupies a site between Market Street and Chestnut Street, interrupting the greenspace running west from the Gateway Arch to 20th Street.</p>
<u>B124</u>	Gateway One	701 Market Street	Market & 8th	<p>Built: 1986 Architect: ACI/Boland Architects 15 floors - The eastside of the Gateway One site was once occupied by the demolished Title Guaranty Building and the westside by the International Life Building. - Gateway One is the newest major building in the Gateway Mall, stretching from the Gateway Arch at the riverfront to 20th Street.</p>

<u>B125</u>	The Old Court House	11 N. 4th street	Market & Broadway	<p>Original building, 1820s Henry Singleton, 1839-1845 Robert S. Mitchell, 1852-1862 William Rumbold, 1860-1864 Status: Restored and in use as a National Park Service museum Henry Singleton's design for the courthouse was approved in July, 1839. The rotunda and west wing were opened in 1845. Between 1851 and 1862, the remaining wings and the dome were completed. The building is in the plan of a Greek cross. The rotunda has four circular galleries and is topped by a cast iron dome of Renaissance form. William Rumbold designed the dome, which predates the U.S. Capitol dome by two years. There is debate as to whether or not the construction of the Capitol dome was inspired by the St. Louis dome. Besides his work on the dome, Rumbold altered the double spiraled staircase and replaced the four large stone pillars which supported the balcony with the present iron columns. The murals in the dome were done by Karl Wimar in 1862, and by E. Hore Miragoli. Those by Wimar are: Laclede selecting the site for St. Louis; DeSoto Discovering the Mississippi River; the British-Indian Attack on St. Louis,</p>
<u>B126</u>	Gateway Arch	2nd & Walnut	Memorial between Walnut & Pine	<p>Gateway Arch Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Built: 1965 Architest: Eero Saarinen Museum of Westward Expansion Built: 1976 Architect: Aram Mardirosian When the Arch was built, this space at its feet was enclosed for a museum and two theaters. This area, as large as a football field, remained a roughed in space for a decade</p>

				<p>Basilica of Saint Louis, King of France (Old Cathedral) Built: 1831 Architect: Joseph C. Laveille & George Morton Renovated: 1963 Murphy & Mackey The oldest cathedral west of the Mississippi. This is the forth church on this site and one of the few buildings to survive the great fire of 1848. At the time of the founding of St. Louis by Pierre Laclède in 1764, the present site of the Old Cathedral was dedicated for church purposes. Originally the site included the entire block, with a cemetery on its northern half. Three churches preceded the present structure on the site. Log structures were completed in 1770 and 1776 and a brick building was constructed in 1819. In 1812, Father Louis William DuBourg was appointed bishop of St. Louis. One of his first priorities was the construction of the town's first cathedral.</p> <p>In 1826, DuBourg resigned and was succeeded as bishop by his assistant, Joseph Rosati. As the brick cathedral had never been fully completed, Bishop Rosati reached a decision to build a new and larger church. It was completed in 1834 with ceremonies attended by prelates from throughout the diocese.</p> <p>The facade and portico of the edifice have inscriptions in Latin, with the name of G</p> <p>A special distinction was granted to the Cathedral in 1841 by Pope Gregory XVI. T</p> <p>Eventually the need for a much grander Cathedral became apparent and, in 1914,</p> <p>The Old Cathedral was restored to its original appearance beginning in 1959. In th</p>
B127	Old Cathedral	213 Walnut	Memorial & Walnut	
B128	Gateway Tower	1 South Memorial Drive	Memorial & Market	Built: 1967 Architect: Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum 261 ft. 21 floors Home to KMOX TV and radio (CBS)
B129	Deloitte building	100 S. 4th	4th & Walnut	(was) MCI Building Built: 1987 Architect: Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum At the south end, the office straddles two-story cabana units of the neighboring hotel
B130	Millennium Hotel St. Louis	200 S 4th St	4th between Spruce & Walnut	Millennium/Sheraton Complex (Regal Riverfront) Built: 1968 Architect: William B. Tabler Architects 289 ft. 28 floors

				<p>Built: 2000 Architect: Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum 132 ft. 10 floors - This hotel is an adaptive reuse of the American Zinc Company Building and the adjoining International Fur Exchange Building. - This building was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1998. - This building was saved by Charles and Shirley Drury who happened to pass by as the building was undergoing demolition. Demolition was halted when they made arrangements to purchase all three buildings. - The early stages of demolition damaged the facade of the Fur Exchange Building and the Thomas Jefferson Building. Both buildings were repaired and the Thomas Jefferson Building was given a new brick exterior to help it blend in with the Fur Exchange Building. International Fur Exchange Built: 1920 Architect: George W. Hellmuth</p> <p>Building was aquired by the Carradine Hat Company in 1948. Added building next door in 1959. Thomas Jefferson Building Built: 1959</p>
<u>B131</u>	Drury Plaza Hotel	2 South 4th Street	4th between Walnut & Market	American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company Building
<u>B132</u>	Equitable Building	10 south Broadway	Broadway & Walnut	<p>Built: 1971 Architect: Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum 272 ft. 23 floors</p>
<u>B133</u>	Buch Stadium	100 Stadium Plaza	Walnut & 8th	<p>Built: 1966 Architect: Edward Durell Stone. Replaced Sportsmans Park for Cardinal Baseball and football. Seating 50,222</p>
<u>B134</u>	Marriott Pavilion Downtown	1 South Broadway	Broadway & Market	<p>Built: 1964 Architect: Javier Carvajal 280 ft 25 floors The first floor of the St. Louis Marriott Pavilion won the Gold Medal for 'Most Outstanding Building' as the Spanish Pavilion at the 1964 World's Fair in New York. The building was subsequently purchased by the city of St. Louis and rebuilt with additions as a Trade Center. After going bankrupt it was reconfigured as a hotel by Henmi, Zobel, & Fott in 1976</p>
<u>B135</u>		10 Stadium Plaza	Market & 7th	<p>Built: ? Architect: ? ? ft. ? Floors vacant as of 2005 East-West Gateway Coordinating Council</p>
<u>B136</u>	Bowling Hall of Fame Cardinal's Hall of Fame	111 Stadium Plaza	Walnut & 8th	<p>Bowling Hall of Fame Cardinal's Hall of Fame Built : 1983 Architect: Saunders - Thalden & Assoc.</p>
				Architect: Philip Johnson and John Burgee

B138	Bank of America Plaza	800 Market	Market & 8th	(was Center Bank Building) Built:1981 Architect: 3D/International consultants 384 ft. 31 Floors
B139	Valley Building	900 Walnut	Walnut & 9th	Built: 1913 Architect: W.J. Janisch ? ft. ? Floors Valley Steel Products
B140	Von Hoffman Press	109 S. 9th street	Walnut & 9th	Built: 1923 Architect: E. Preisler ? ft. ? Floors Part of the Valley Building Telcom site now
B141	1010 Market Building	1010 Market	Market & 11th	Built: 1981 Architect: Edward Larrabee Barnes 296 ft. 20 floors This is the tallest building in St. Louis known only by its street address.
B142	Thomas F. Eagleton Courthouse	111 S. 10 Street	10th between Walnut & Clark	Built: 2000 Architect:Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum 557 feet 28 floors Second-tallest court/judicial building in the world, surpassed only by the Richard J. Daley Center in Chicago. - The postmodern design borrows heavily from neo-classical themes like those of the nearby Civil Courts Building. - This is the tallest building completed in St. Louis since 2000
B143	Mel Carnahan Courthouse US Courthouse & Custom House	1114 Market Street	Market & Tucker	Mel Carnahan Courthouse US Courthouse & Custom House Built: 1933 Architect: Mauran, Russell & Crowell 161 ft. 10 floors - This building contained the courtrooms for the 8th District until they were moved to the new Thomas F. Eagleton Courthouse, just to the southeast. - The old US Courthouse & Custom House was renamed the Mel Carnahan Courthouse in honor of the late Missouri Governor who died in 2000 while campaigning for the US Senate.
B144	Court Square	1106 Walnut / 101 S. 11th Court Square	11th & Walnut	(Winkelmeyer Building) Built: 1902 Architect: Otto J. Wilhelmi Built for an invesment property for Christina Stifel Winkelmeyer. Converted in 1985 to an office building designed to attract attorneys
B145	Saint Louis Justice Center	200 S. Tucker	Tucker between Clark & Walnut	Built: 2002 Architect: Kennedy Associates & HOK, Inc. ? ft. ? Floors
B146		133 11th	11th & Clark	Built: ? Architect: ? ? ft. ? Floors

B147	City Garage and Fire house	1106/1122 Clark - 314 Tucker - 1125 Spruce	Tucker & Clark	Built: 1927 Architect: Study & Farrar ? ft. ? Floors
B148	Globe warehouse	1132 Spruce St	Tucker & Spruce	Built: 1915 Architect: F. C. Bonsack ? ft. ? Floors
B149	Endicott Johnson Shoes	420 S. Tucker	Tucker between Spruce & 64 hwy	Built: 1923 Architect: Nolte & Nauman ? ft. ? Floors
B150	Cupples Station warehouse	1015 Spruce	Spruce & 11th	Cupples Station Built: 1882/1900 Eames & Young These buildings remain of the 18 that formed a freight handling transfer and storage complex near the mouth of the mile long double track tunnel leading from Eads Bridge to the rail yards of Mill Creek Valley.
B151	Cupples Station Building #70	1014 Spruce	Spruce & 11th	Built: 1907 Architect: Eames and Young ? ft. ? Floors Grahm Paper
B152	Cupples Station Building # 69	1000 Spruce	Spruce & 10th	Built: 1894 Architect: Eames and Young Building number 69 has many of the architectural features typical to this complex. The ground floor has large rounded arches. The middle floors are treated together and topped with round arches, and smaller arches are repeated on the sixth floor. Like many of the other buildings, it was a curved brick cornice at its roofline and on the first floor.
B153	Cupples Station Building #73	1000 Clark	Spruce & 10th	Built: 1897 Architect: Eames and Young Cupples Station Building number 73 has many of the features typical of the Cupples Station complex, although its Richardsonian Romanesque design appears much more modern. The ground floor features six large arches on both sides and back of the building. These Romanesque arches are repeated at the top of the fifth floor, as the second through fifth floors are treated together. A series of smaller arches again repeat the motif on the sixth floor. There is also a curved brick cornice line at the roof and on the first floor. Hammermille paper
B154	Cupples Station Building #72	910 Spruce	Spruce & 9th	Built: 1895 Architect: Eames and Young This building follows the form of the Cupples Station complex with one variant. Like most of the other buildings, the first floor has massive, round, arched windows and doors. Unlike the others, the large arch is repeated again on the second floor. The rest of the building is true to the Cupples Station form, with the middle third through sixth floors treated together and smaller arches on the seventh floor. A rounded brick cornice also appears on the first floor and the roofline.

<u>B155</u>	Westin Hotel	811 Spruce	Spruce & 9th	Built: 1902 Architect: Eames and Young Built: 2001 Architect: Trivers Associates. Reused four of the Cupples station warehouses. Built 1895 (8th & Spruce), 1911 (8th & Spruce), 1917 (8th & Clark) and one built by J. Howard, 1905 on 9th & Clark
<u>B156</u>	New Bush Stadium		Spruce & 7th	Built: ? Architect: ? ? ft. ? Floors
<u>B157</u>	STL Community college	300 S. Broadway	Broadway & Clark	Built: 1896 Architect: I.S. Taylor ? ft. ? Floors
<u>B158</u>	Glaxo Smith Kline	320 S. Broadway	Broadway & Spruce	Built: 1911 Architect: I.S. Taylor ? ft. ? Floors
<u>B159</u>		301 4th	4th & Clark	Built: ? Architect: ? ? ft. ? Floors TUMS Building
<u>B160</u>		319 S. 4th	4th & Spruce	Built: 1888 Architect: F.C. Bonsack ? ft. ? Floors Lewis Medical 1905
<u>B161</u>	Pet Building	400 South 4th Street	4th & Spruce	Built: 1967 Architect: A.L. Aydelott & Associates - The Pet Building is being converted to 118 rental apartments during 2005-2006. The developers may seek a nomination to the National Register of Historic Places to help defer redevelopment costs. - It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2004.

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