NPS Form 10-900
(7-81)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Union Trust Company Building

and/or common 705 Olive Street Building

2. Location

street & number 705 Olive Street ___ not for publication

city, town St. Louis ___ vicinity of ~~congressional district~~

state Missouri code 29 county City of St. Louis code 510

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	X private	___ unoccupied	X commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Southern Real Estate and Financial Company

street & number 705 Olive Street, Suite 804

city, town St. Louis ___ vicinity of state MO 63101

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. St. Louis City Hall

street & number Market Street at Tucker Boulevard

city, town St. Louis state MO 63103

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Landmark of the City of St. Louis has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date 23 March 1971 ___ federal ___ state ___ county X local

depository for survey records Herigage & Urban Design Commission
Room 416 City Hall

city, town St. Louis state MO 63103

© Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc., 1982.

2. Architectural Survey of the Central Business District, St. Louis, MO — Local
October 1975; revised, April 1977 and February 1982
Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.
706 Chestnut Street, Room 1217
St. Louis, MO 63101

3. Missouri State Historical Survey — State
March 1982
Historic Preservation Program
Missouri Department of Natural Resources
P. O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_X_ original site
_X_ good	___ ruins	_X_ altered	___ moved date _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Union Trust Company Building ("705 Olive Building") was constructed in 1892-93 from plans drawn by Adler & Sullivan of Chicago. Located just one block east of the St. Louis Old Post Office, the fourteen story building with steel skeleton clad with buff-colored brick and terra cotta is the only building by the firm which features an exterior light court. In 1905, a fourteen story addition was constructed on the northeast end of the building. Designed by St. Louis architects Eames & Young, the addition faithfully adhered to the original Adler & Sullivan design.

Originally the first two stories were richly embellished with terra cotta ornament which surrounded an expansive, arched main entrance on Olive Street and framed a series of large, round windows on the second story. (Photo #1) Two heraldic lions holding shields flanked the main doorway and also were placed at the corners of the two towers. Each tower is divided into three bays on the south elevation and six bays on the east and west elevations by brick piers which rise above the second story and terminate in round arches at the top of the twelfth floor. The thirteenth and fourteenth floors are visually joined by an arcade of terra cotta columns. Terra cotta "bear-cat" heads are placed between the columns and on the corners of the building below the thirteenth floor. Six bands of terra cotta ornament in different patterns from a cavetto cornice which encloses the fifteenth floor. The roof was originally designed for use as an observatory.

According to an 1892 St. Louis newspaper description, the first floor entrance was designed as an arcade with shops or booths,

> . . .for the sale of light and elegant merchandise. . .its floor will be made of marble mosaic, rich in color and design, and its walls will be lined with marble. The ceiling will be in the form of a barrel vault divided into coffers, which will be filled with stained glass.[1]

On the first floor the east tower contained the main banking room originally leased by the Union Trust Company; the west tower contained two stores and a "sample room". (Figure #1) The floor plans of the third through the fourteenth story were identical; each floor was divided into twenty-five offices. (Figure #2) However, contemporary nineteenth century descriptions suggest that the internal division of these floors was intended to be flexible. A promotional pamphlet for the building published circa 1893 stated that: "Preparations have been made for a variety of subdivisions of the different floors, which is sure to adapt itself to the wants of tenants of the widest range of business or professional requirements."[2]

In 1905, St. Louis architects Eames & Young designed a fourteen story addition to the east tower. The addition extended four bays north and three bays west, and carefully duplicated the Adler & Sullivan building in height, materials, facade articulation and ornament. (Photo #2) The addition was planned to share elevator service, heating and lighting with the Adler & Sullivan building.

According to Hugh Morrison, in Louis Sullivan: Prophet of Modern Architecture, the present alterations on the first two stories were undertaken in 1924.[3] However, the only extant building permit of that date reported unspecified alterations for the amount of $9,000 -- a figure probably too low to cover all the renovations on those floors. A building permit issued in 1927 to Delmar Investment Co. for unspecified alterations costing $40,000 seems a more likely figure if, in fact, all of the exterior alterations on the first two stories were done at the same time. The alterations include replacement of the large "port-hole" windows on the second story[4] with square openings framed with terra cotta ornament and installation of an Art Deco metal entrance on the Olive Street facade. (Photo #3) A flared terra cotta stringcourse embellished with Sullivanesque ornament above the second story is original and unaltered. The decorative terra cotta panels now inserted as a lintel over the Art Deco entrance may also be part of the original facade ornament repositioned. With the exception of the first two stories, the building's exterior is unaltered. However, contrary to nineteenth century claims that the buff-colored brick and terra cotta had the "character to withstand the attacks of smoke and dust and retain its color almost indefinitely",[5] the original color of the building has been obscured by an accumulation of soot.

On the interior several of the upper floors partially retain the plan of the original office partitions illustrated in Figure #2. Numerous office doors still have original door knobs and plates inscribed with the Union Trust Building monogram and Sullivan ornament; some of the doors appear to be the original "antique oak". An original staircase with marble treads and filigree iron risers ascends from the second to the fifteenth floors. Nothing remains of the interior first floor entrance arcade, except possibly the coffered barrel-vaulted ceiling in the elevator vestibule. Although handsomely ornamented, the brass elevator doors on the first floor are probably not original.

Even though the Union Trust Building remained Adler & Sullivan's sole experiment with an exterior light court, the building's plan and elevation later provided a model for at least two other St. Louis office buildings: Eames & Young's Title Guaranty Building (1898) and the same firm's design for Boatmen's Bank (1913), now the Marquette Building.[6]

FOOTNOTES

[1]St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 9 July 1892, p. 3.

[2]The Union Trust Building, St. Louis (St. Louis: The Imperiale Building Co., [1893]), unpaged. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 9 July 1892, p. 3, also made reference to the flexibility of the plan: "Particular care has been taken to so plan the construction that an almost infinite number of changes and variations in arrangement and size of office can be made for the accomodation of the tenants."

[3]Hugh Morrison, Louis Sullivan: Prophet of Modern Architecture (New York: W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., 1935), p. 166.

[4]The original round second story windows still exist on the west elevation of the west tower. Fronting on an alley, these windows, however, are without terra cotta embellishment except for small "bear-cat" heads.

[5]James B. Cox, Old and New St. Louis (St. Louis: Central Biographical Publishing Co., 1894), p. 99.

[6]A "servile copy" of the building can also be found in Roberts & White's project for the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange (1893). See David S. Andrew, "Adler and Sullivan's 'Other' Skyscraper in St. Louis: The Unacclaimed Union Trust Building," Architectura 2 (1972): 153.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	_X_ architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
_X_ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
_X_ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates 1892-3; 1905 **Builder/Architect** Adler & Sullivan; Eames & Young, respectivel

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Union Trust Company Building is nationally significant as one of the few remaining office buildings in the country designed by Adler & Sullivan of Chicago. Constructed in 1892-93 in St. Louis' Central Business District, the building holds the distinction of being the only Adler & Sullivan design built with an external light court--a plan which was a major determinant of both its artistic and utilitarian features. The exterior of the building survives today virtually unaltered with the exception of the first two stories. In 1905, a fourteen story addition (designed by St. Louis architects, Eames & Young) was constructed on the northeast side of the building which faithfully copied the Adler & Sullivan design.

The appearance of the tall office building in nineteenth century America brought with it revolution in real estate values as well as in architectural design. By the 1890s Dankmar Adler's observation was axiomatic that the "primary cause of the advent of the 'sky-scraper' was the cupidity of the real-estate owner" who preferred to stack floor upon floor "in order to save the cost of the acquisition of more land."[1] St. Louis author James Cox expressed similar sentiments when he repeated Jay Gould's pithy words: "Ground costs money and air does not."[2] At the time that Cox was writin (1892-93), St. Louis was experiencing a phenomenal rise in real estate values of downtown commerical property. The St. Louis market moreover was attracting large investors from Chicago who found opportunities for profit which were no longer possible in Chicago. A former Chicago realtor who had relocated in St. Louis compared the St. Louis commercial land market in 1892 with that of Chicago some years earlier:

> It is almost identical with that in Chicago twelve years ago, when that city took its great leap forward. The people here are incredulous, just as they were in Chicago, about high values. . . .It is a remarkable fact that very few of the old Chicago property-owners made any money out of their holdings. I find that same tendency here to laugh at the man who has the nerve to pay present prices for central property, but, mark the prediction, the history of Chicago's real estate market will be repeated here.[3]

Cox reported that the "most valuable property in the city at present" was fronting on Olive Street; land at Seventh and Olive Streets was worth a high dollar of $8,000 a front foot, while one block north at Seventh and Locust Streets land was valued at only $2,000 per front foot. He also noted that only recently had St. Louisans understood the economic advantage of building vertically on valuable commercial property. The custom had been to erect buildings "seldom more than six stories high, and frequently only four or five. New St. Louis, on the other hand, has made high buildings a

speciality. . . .The most popular office buildings are those which vary in height from ten to fourteen stories." The office building Cox hailed as both the highest yet constructed in St. Louis and also most worthy of admiration was the nearly completed Union Trust Company Building soaring fourteen stories, "or sixteen if basement and attic are counted,"[4] on the northwest corner of Seventh and Olive Streets.

The building's lot, which extended 127½ feet west on Olive Street with a depth northwardly of 84 feet 4¼ inches on Seventh Street, was acquired in the 1880s by John A. Scudder, a St. Louis businessman and bank director. On July 9, 1889, Scudder leased the lot to a group of Chicago investors for a term of ninety-nine years at a yearly rent of $15,000.[5] A condition of the lease stipulated that within six years time the lessee was required to construct at his own expense a "good and substantial, absolutely fire-proof building" which covered the entire lot. A minimum cost of $150,000 was also specified. One of the Chicago leaseholders, Emile Glogau, had established residency in St. Louis about 1887-88 where he worked as an agent for another Chiago syndicate which earlier had built a nine story office building (the Commercial Building, 1887-89) on Olive Street only one block east of the Union Trust Building site. On March 13, 1892, the Imperiale Building Co. was incorporated in the State of Missouri with Emile Glogau as president. Two weeks later the company acquired the leasehold estate for the Union Trust Building site -- still subject to the deed requirement for the construction of a new building. Some months later in July the St. Louis Post-Dispatch reported that although Messrs. Glogau and Willoughby of Chicago were due credit as the "first impetus" for the construction of the Union Trust Building, nonetheless, the Imperiale Building Co. was "composed chiefly of citizens of St. Louis." Among the St. Louisans named were Charles W. Scudder, son of the owner of the building's parcel, and two Directors of the Union Trust Company, B. B. Graham and A. L. Shapleigh.[6] The same newspaper announced earlier that the Union Trust Company had leased the "principal corner" rooms in the proposed structure for its "future headquarters" at a cost of $20,000 per year.[7]

A perspective drawing of the projected Union Trust Company Building was featured in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on July 9, 1892, when it was announced that construction would begin after demolition of a four story building already on the lot was completed. The lengthy, detailed article which accompanied the illustration made claims which were not unfounded:

> The Union Trust Building. . .will be the first modern "sky-scraper" erected at St. Louis. In the design of this building, advantage has been taken of the experiences made with similar structures in New York and Chicago, and it is believed that in the Union Trust Building, St. Louis will gain a structure which in general plan, in construction, equipment and artistic handling, will rank among the finest and best in the entire country, and whose design will be of so advanced a type, that it will not be "out of date" for many years.

By curious omission the Post-Dispatch did not name the architects comissioned to design the new office building: Adler & Sullivan of Chicago in association with Charles K. Ramsey in St. Louis.[8] However, the discussion of the building which followed highlighted features which later were addressed by Adler and Sullivan in their own published writings.

At the center of Adler's design concerns was his acknowledgement of the necessity of creating a tall office building which would bring a profitable return for his investor-clients. This meant that in order to make the building a financial success he must design a first-class building which would attract tenants willing to pay high rentals. Thus, the skyscraper must offer more comforts and services than other buildings. Equally important was the need to convince the public of the structural soundness of the tall office building, which was still in the experimental stages of development.[9] This last point was particularly relevant for St. Louis since the Union Trust Building would be the highest structure in the city. The press release carefully explained the soundness of the steel cage construction, its great strength, resistance to wind pressure and "fire-proof" features.

Among the building's services and conveniences discussed by the newspaper were six, "swift, smooth-running" elevators, a barber shop and baths in the toilet rooms, hot and cold water, electric light wires and telephone connection in each office. However, the feature of the building regarded as the most significant advance, the external light court, was one which Adler brought attention to in his article "Light in Tall Office Buildings" published in November 1892. According to Adler "high rentals can be obtained only for well-lighted offices." Thus, adequate light became the chief design determinant since no matter how well-designed, well-located and equipped the building otherwise might be, if it had "many dark rooms, it cannot be rented at all, or if, rented, its tenants will be undersirable in character and standing, and the rental derived from the investment will be small."[10] Two years earlier in the design for the Wainwright Building in St. Louis, Adler & Sullivan had employed an internal light court which faced north. The architects' use in the Union Trust Building of an external light court opening southward to the street significantly increased the light entry so that each of the three hundred offices would be lit "directly from outdoors" and "no part of any office will be further than 18 feet from the source of light."[11] The Union Trust Building's external light court plan was illustrated in Adler's article as one which had been found to be "successful in actual practice."

While Sullivan's writings express a disinterest and disdain for the utilitarian and economic conditions of the tall office building, nevertheless Sullivan too was compelled to comment on the light court:

> Only in rare instances does the plan or floor arrangement of the tall office building take on an aesthetic value, and this usually when the lighting court is external or becomes an internal feature of great importance.[12]

Since the Union Trust Building was the first and only Adler & Sullivan building constructed with an external light court, Sullivan's general statement about the artistic value of external light courts takes on special meaning. That the building's light court was viewed with high esteem and significance is further evidenced by the Post-Dispatch's remark that pedestrians will be impressed by,

> . . .the twin tower effect consequent upon the use of the external court in the design which cannot fail to become a point of interest to everyone visiting St. Louis.[13]

In other respects as well, the Union Trust Building holds a distinctive place among Adler & Sullivan buildings. One architectural historican, in fact, has argued that the building was the "closest approach Adler and Sullivan made to achieving their ideal tall building."[14] There is also reason to believe that the Union Trust Building had particular significance for the architects themselves, for it was the only building designed by the firm which was exhibited at the 1892 Chicago World's Fair where it was "hung apart from the mass" of drawings by other architects.[15]

The Union Trust Building fulfilled Sullivan's own design ideals more so than many of the firm's other buildings. Unlike the ten story, cubic Wainwright Building, the fourteen stories of the Union Trust more closely approached Sullivan's image of a "proud and soaring" office building whose loftiness, he claimed, was its "chief characteristic" and the "true excitant" of the architect's imagination. The Olive Street facade originally featured the type of expansive main entrance which Sullivan felt should direct the "eye to the location"; the colonnaded top stories of the building also displayed the "weight and character" which the architect thought were necessary for the proper termination of the floors below.[16] Almost echoing Sullivan's words, the Post-Dispatch described the exterior treatment of the Union Trust Building:

> It will be seen that the ornamentation has been concentrated in such a manner as to attract and retain the attention of the passerby. Those who pass near the building will be attracted by the richness of the doorway and by the unique ornamentation of the second story. Those who see the building from a distance will note the boldness and originality of treatment of the two upper stories and the richness of effect of the main cornice. . .[17]

Although the structural and utilitarian aspects of tall office buildings were given considerable emphasis by critics of the time, there was also a growing concern that artistic progress had not kept pace with structural development. One well-known nineteenth century critic observed that despite the fact that an artistically designed building "has now a greater commercial value than one that is badly designed,"[18] nevertheless in actual practice, artistic standards were low and the skyscraper had become a "synonym for things of horror and a blot upon the artistic aspects of our modern cities." The same critic cited St. Louis' Union Trust Building along with others in such cities as Boston, Chicago and New York as belonging to a small, elite

group of "great office buildings" which upheld artistic design principles.[19]

In 1902, the Union Trust Company (St. Louis' second oldest trust company) merged with the city's oldest, St. Louis Trust, and incorporated under the name St. Louis Union Trust Company. Shortly afterwards Union Trust moved from the Seventh and Olive Street building to Fourth and Locust where St. Louis Trust had built new offices in 1900. The banking rooms of the Adler & Sullivan building formerly occupied by Union Trust were then leased to the Missouri Trust Co.[20]

Plans for an addition to the Adler & Sullivan building were underway by January 1905, when the adjacent lot to the north of the building was leased for a term of ninety-nine years at $10,000 per annum to Orman J. McCawley, an employee of the Lincoln Trust & Title Company. A condition of the deed required that within five years the lessee must construct at his own cost a new "fireproof edifice adapted for commercial purposes"; the minimum cost of the building was set at $150,000 and it was to be at least twelve stories high. The agreement further stipulated that tenants of the new building would be permitted use of the entrances and elevators of the Adler & Sullivan building. Heat and light would also be provided by the older building for an annual charge. On April 25, 1905, the New Imperiale Realty Co. (incorporated in Missouri on April 3, 1905) acquired the leasehold estate of the Adler & Sullivan building along with the lot to the north. A week later the New Imperiale Realty Co. issued mortgage bonds totaling $650,000 to finance construction of the addition.

Adler's design objectives of creating a building which would be the "embodiment of the highest and best development of the science and art of building" in order to attract and maintain a desirable class of tenants have proved successful in the Union Trust Company Building after almost ninety years of use. The building today enjoys an occupancy rate of approximately seventy-five percent and is leased primarily by professionals in the upper stories and retail merchants on the street level, thus fulfilling Adler's intentions for occupany by tenants "highly respected and well-known in the business and professional world."[21]

Footnotes

[1]Dankmar Adler, "Tall Office Buildings: Past and Future," The Engineering Magazine 4 (September 1892): 773.

[2]James Cox, Old and New St. Louis (St. Louis: Central Biographical Publishing Co., 1894), p. 96.

[3]St. Louis Republic, 12 March 1892, p. 13.

[4]Cox, pp. 96-103.

[5]The lease was divided into five shares among seven Chicago investors, the most prominent of whom was Charles Henrotin, broker and banker, and founder of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

[6]St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 9 July 1892, p. 3.

[7]St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 24 March 1892, p. 11.

[8]Adler & Sullivan's large projects in St. Louis were supervised by local architect Charles K. Ramsey (1845-1913). Ramsey was born in Godfrey, Illinois, the son of building contractor John Ramsey. The family moved to St. Louis in 1849 and John Ramsey developed a prosperous business with James H. Lucas numbered among his clients. Charles Ramsey studied engineering at Washington University before going to France in 1869. Upon his return to St. Louis in 1871, he opened his architectural office and enjoyed a long and successful practice designing commercial, religious and domestic buildings.

[9]Adler, pp. 765-773.

[10]Dankmar Adler, "Light in Tall Office Buildings," The Engineering Magazine 4 (November 1892): 171-186.

[11]St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 9 July 1892, p. 3.

[12]Louis H. Sullivan, "The Tall Office Building Artisically Considered," The Inland Architect and News Record 27 (May 1896): 33.

[13]St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 9 July 1892, p. 3.

[14]David S. Andrew, "Adler and Sullivan's 'Other' Skyscraper in St. Louis: The Unacclaimed Union Trust Building," Architectura 2 (1972): 156.

[15]The Engineering Magazine 5 (August 1893): 685.

[16]Sullivan, pp. 32-34.

[17]St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 9 July 1892, p. 3.

[18]Barr Ferree, "The Modern Office Building," Part III, The Inland Architect and News Record 27 (May 1896): 34.

[19]Barr Ferree, "The Modern Office Building," Part III continued, The Inland Architect and News Record 27 (June 1896): 45-47.

[20]During the 1920s, 705 Olive Street was known as the Central National Bank Building.

[21]Adler, "Tall Office Buildings," pp. 767-768. The promotional pamphlet also stressed the importance of desirable tenants: "Particular efforts will be made in the selection and placing of tenants to promote harmony of interests and of business intercourse. Tenants who could in any way become objectionable to their fellow occupants of the building will be excluded." The Union Trust Building, St. Louis (St. Louis: The Imperiale Building Co., [1893]), unpaged.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Grantie City, IL/MO Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	15	744470	4279090	B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at the southeast corner of CB 181, then west 127'6" to north/south alley, then north 137'5½", then east 127'6" to west side of Seventh St., then 137'5½" to point of origin.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By © Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc., 1982.

name/title 1. Mary M. Stiritz, Research Associate

organization Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc. date 3 March 1982

street & number 706 Chestnut Street, Room 1217 telephone (314) 421-6474

city or town St. Louis state MO 63101

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

X national ___ state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 4/29/82

title Director, Department of Natural Resources and State Historic Preservation Officer date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

Bibliography

Adler, Dankmar. "Light in Tall Office Buildings." The Engineering Magazine 4 (November 1892): 171-186.

_____. "Tall Office Buildings: Past and Future." The Engineering Magazine 4 (September 1892): 765-773.

The American Architect and Building News, 3 February 1894, p. 55.

Andrew, David S. "Adler and Sullivan's 'Other' Skyscraper in St. Louis: The Unacclaimed Union Trust Building." Architectura 2 (1972): 153-166.

Cox, James B. Old and New St. Louis. St. Louis: Central Biographical Publishing Co., 1894.

The Engineering Magazine 5 (August 1893): 685.

Ferree, Barr. "The Modern Office Building." Part III. The Inland Architect and News Record 27 (May 1896): 34-35.

_____. "The Modern Office Building." Part III, continued. The Inland Architect and News Record 27 (June 1896): 45-47.

Morrison, Hugh. Louis Sullivan: Prophet of Modern Architecture. New York: W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., 1935.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, 13 July 1892, p. 12.

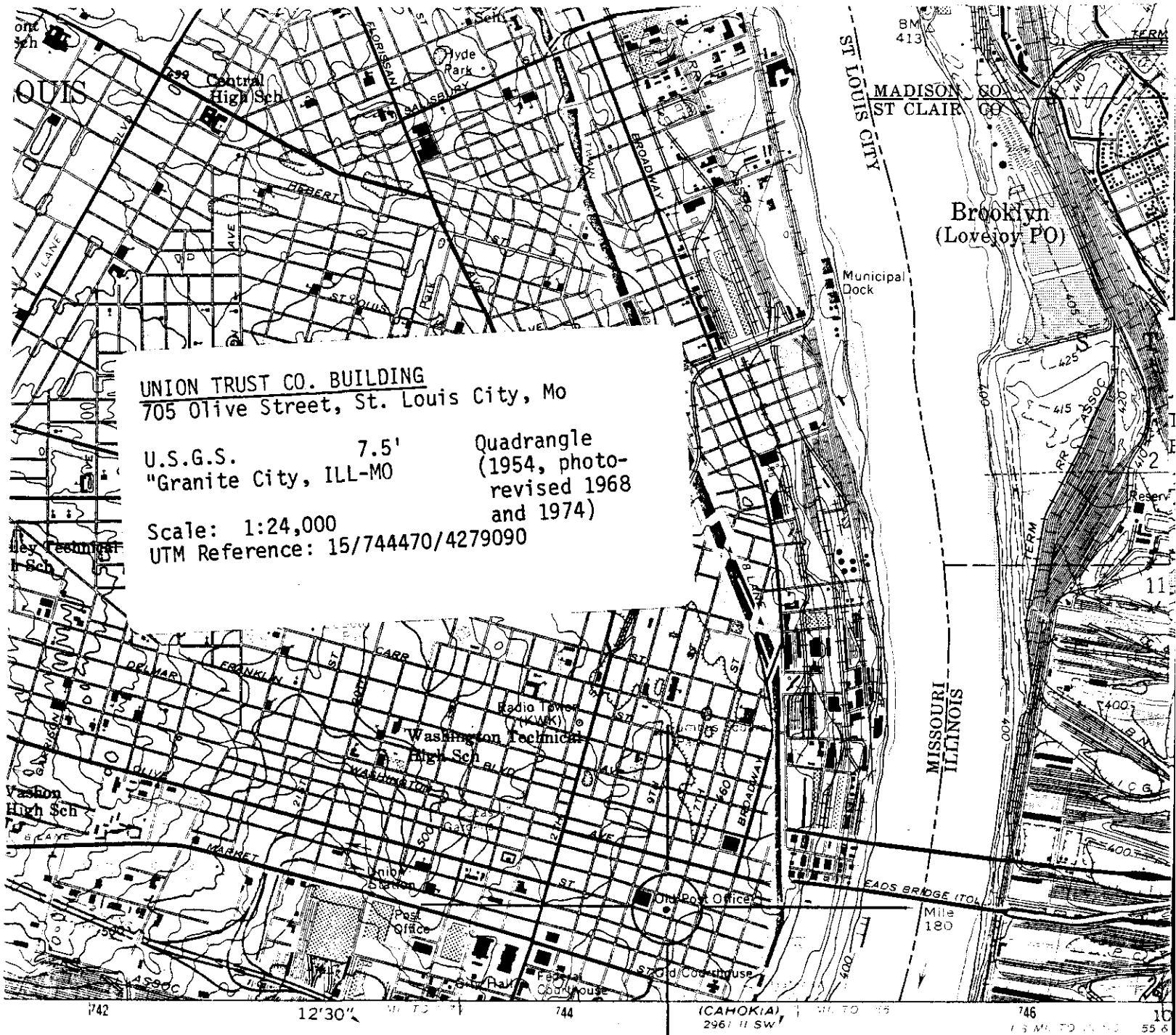
St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 24 March 1892, p. 11; 9 July 1892, p. 3.

St. Louis Republic, 12 March 1892, p. 13.

Sullivan, Louis H. "The Tall Office Building Artistically Considered." The Inland Architect and News Record 27 (May 1896): 32-34.

The Union Trust Building, St. Louis. St. Louis: The Imperiale Building Co., [1893].

2. James M. Denny
   Chief, Survey & Registration
   Department of Natural Resources
   Historic Preservation Program
   P.O. Box 176
   Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
   314-751-4096



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
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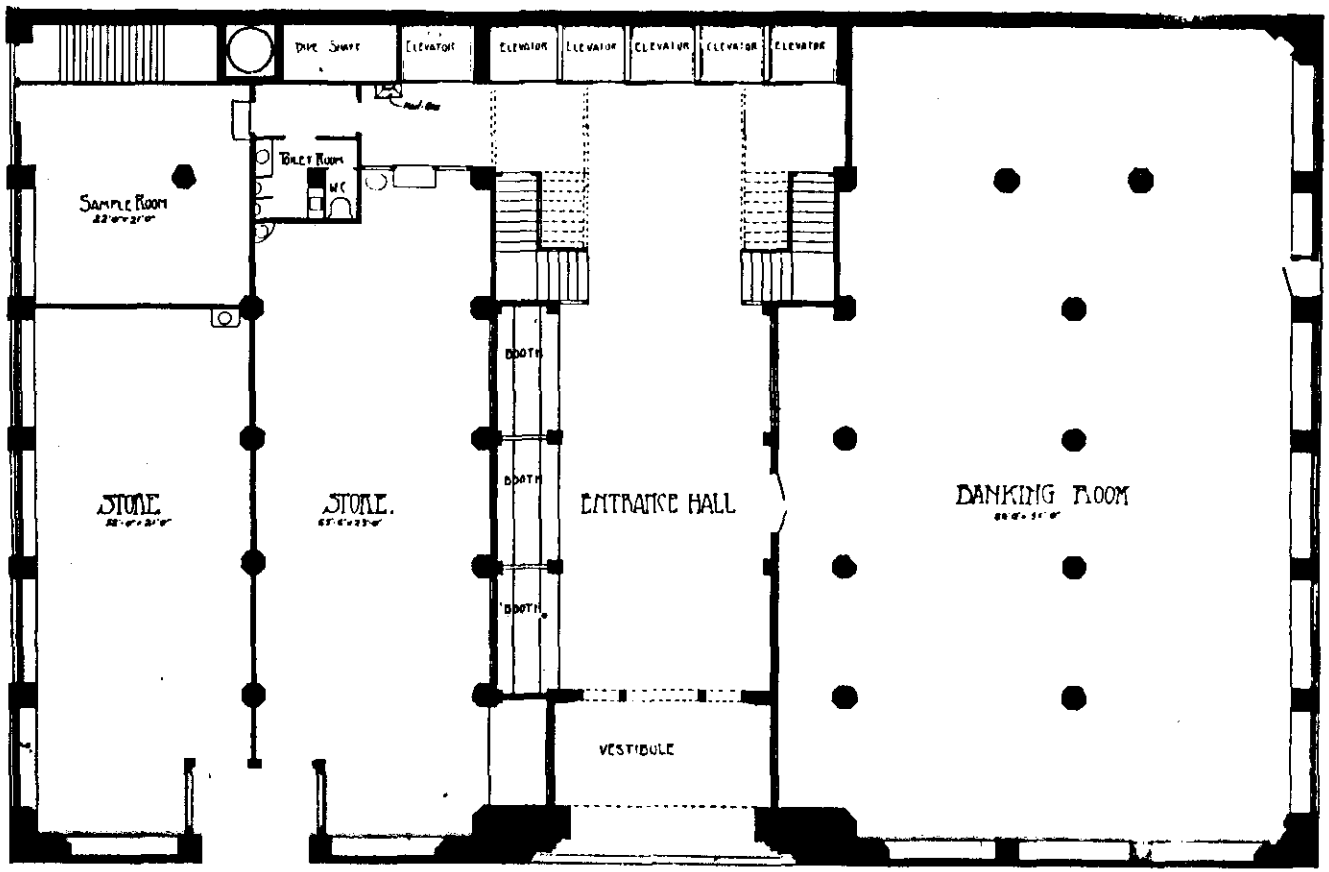
STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, URBANA, ILLINOIS 61801.
AND BY THE DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, ROLLA, MISSOURI 65401
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

UNION TRUST COMPANY BUILDING
705 Olive Street, St. Louis, MO

Figure #1 of 2

First Floor Plan from:

Promotional Brochure, The Union Trust Building, St. Louis (St. Louis: The Imperiale Building Co., [1893]), unpaged.



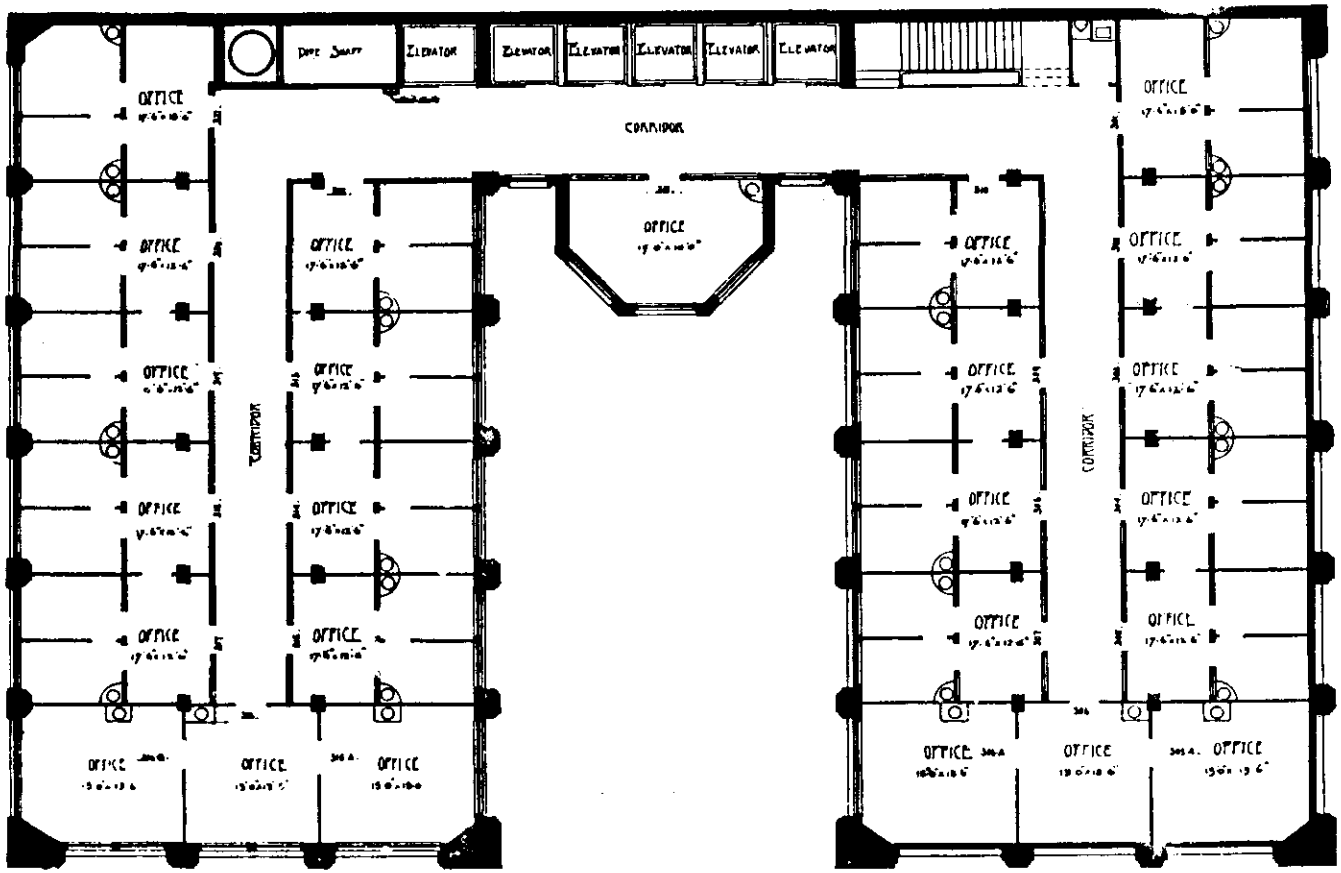
·PLAN·OF·FIRST·FLOOR·

UNION TRUST COMPANY BUILDING
705 Olive Street, St. Louis, MO

Figure #2 of 2

Plan of Third Floor from:

Promotional Brochure, The Union Trust Building, St. Louis (St. Louis: The Imperiale Building Co., [1893]), unpaged.



·PLAN·OF·THIRD·FLOOR·

UNION TRUST COMPANY BUILDING
705 Olive Street, St. Louis, MO

#1 of 3 East & south (principal) elevations.

Photographer: Unknown
Date: C. 1895
Negative & Photocopy: Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc., 1982.

Camera facing northwest.

629
A. SIRSCHBERG
OPTICIA

UNION TRUST COMPANY BUILDING
705 Olive Street, St. Louis, MO

#2 of 3 South (principal) and
east elevations.

Photographer: Jill R. Johnson
Date: Summer 1978
Negative: Landmarks Association
of St. Louis, Inc.

Camera facing north.

HOUSEHOLD FINANCE
SHOES

UNION TRUST COMPANY BUILDING
705 Olive Street, St. Louis, MO

#3 of 3 South elevation.

Photographer: Jill R. Johnson
Date: Summer 1978
Negative: Landmarks Association
of St. Louis, Inc.

Camera facing northeast.

FLORSHEIM SHOES

Union Trust Building, Olive Street, St. Louis

Robt. Elkington
ca. 1964
SW - NE
35 mm.

GAL SHOES
ONE WAY
EXIT ONLY
FLORSHEIM SHOES

Name of Site: Union Trust Building, Olive St, St. Louis
Site #:
Photo: Robt. Elkington
Date of Photo: ca. 1964
View or Visit: SW → NE
Neg. Size: 35 mm

REGAL SHOES
DANGER
NO TRESPASSING
AALCO
WRECKING CO.
& MARX