

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Phipps-Wallace Store Building

other names/site number Security National Bank, United Missouri Bank

2. Location

street & number 312-316 North Eighth Street not for publication N/A
city or town St. Louis vicinity N/A
state Missouri code MO county St. Louis (Independent City) code 510
zip code 63101

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Claire Blackwell 16 October 2000
Signature of certifying official (Claire Blackwell, Deputy SHPO) Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

 Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain):

 Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 1 </u>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Commerce Sub: Specialty Store

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Vacant Sub: _____
Work in progress _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Romanesque
Classical Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation limestone
roof asphalt
walls brick
other sandstone

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance 1925

Significant Dates 1888, 1921, 1925

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) n/a

Cultural Affiliation n/a

Architect/Builder Rosenheim, Alfred F.
Klipstein & Rathmann

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>15</u>	<u>744425</u>	<u>4279330</u>	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

_____ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Stacy Sone, Researcher
organization Landmarks Association of St. Louis date May 26, 2000
street & number 917 Locust 7th Floor telephone (314) 421-6474
city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63101-1413

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Amos Harris, 312 N. 8th LLC
street & number 721 Olive Suite 1315 telephone 314-231-0400
city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63101

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Phipps-Wallace Store Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Summary

The Phipps-Wallace Store Building, constructed in 1888, is a six-story commercial building executed in red brick and sandstone with a 1920s limestone base. Located in downtown St. Louis at 312-316 North Eighth Street, the building was designed by St. Louis architect Alfred F. Rosenheim in the Richardsonian Romanesque style popularized in the United States by Boston architect H.H. Richardson. The building features a number of Richardsonian Romanesque features such as the two series of arches set in a rhythmic pattern across the facade and the contrasting colored sandstone blocks over the sixth story arches. During the 1920s, the Security National Bank contracted with another St. Louis architectural firm, Klipstein & Rathmann, to remodel the lower two stories replacing the old storefront with a monumental classical style limestone front that the bank considered more appropriate for its image. The Classical Revival style is represented on these lower two stories by the elliptical arched opening, pedimented doorway, and classical pilasters among other characteristics. The only recent alterations to the facade appear to be the replacement of the upper four stories' double-hung windows during the late 1980s with fixed-pane windows and the removal of the building's cornice in 1980. The building's fenestration pattern has not been altered, however, and therefore the replacement windows cause little detracting from its original appearance. The windows on the lower two stories are the original windows from the 1925 alteration. In addition, the building retains the most significant Richardsonian characteristics to qualify as a good example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style despite the removal of its cornice. Because there have been few alterations to the exterior, the building retains its 1925 appearance and therefore retains its integrity of design, location, setting, materials, workmanship, and association.

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Phipps-Wallace Store Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Elaboration

Exterior

Facing west on North Eighth Street, the Phipps-Wallace Store Building (Photo 1) sits directly across the street from the Old Post Office in the heart of the central business district. Its two-story base is limestone-clad and assumes a monumental appearance with its classical detail (Photo 2). The lower stories' south section was remodeled in 1921 when Security National Bank first occupied this portion of the building. The bank reconfigured the storefront and second story into a classical style entrance featuring a large elliptical arch with a bold foliated keystone. The panelled bronze double door, positioned in the center of the arch, stands under an entablature with two rosettes and a pediment. Two limestone-backed openings that appear to have been announcement boards flank the door (Photo 3). The arched space over the door contains a bronze grill covering and is divided into three parts by limestone pilasters. Security National Bank had applied its name over the arch but the space is now blank (Figure 3).

The bank remodeled further in 1925 after it purchased the entire building. The north half of the lower two stories was dressed in limestone, replacing the earlier storefront. The north section's remodeling resulted in three window bays on the second story and two window bays and a door bay on the first story (Photo 4). Although this doorway is a secondary entrance it is still accented by an entablature with a floral design, a cornice, and a scrollwork-flanked window centered over the top (Photo 5). Between the two window bays are two-story pilasters with recessed center panels. Pilasters with Corinthian capitals are situated on the lower stories' outside edges. Another capiteled pilaster separates the arched bay from the window bays. Horizontally, broad limestone panels positioned between the pilasters divide the first and second story window bays.

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Phipps-Wallace Store Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

The windows on the first two floors are the original from the 1925 alteration. A large fixed-pane window is located in the center of each opening and is flanked by narrow casement windows that are stacked two high. A metal panel extends across the top *inside each window bay*. Over the top of the entire second story is a limestone entablature with recessed square panels holding a rosette design. The panels are placed at even intervals over the top of each pilaster and continue over the arch. The uppermost limestone section is a narrow stringcourse with a Greek key design (Photo 6).

The upper four stories remain in their original configuration. The third through fifth floors are unified by an arcade over the fifth floor (Photo 7). The fenestration on the third and fourth floors appears identical. Each of these two levels contains six window bays of paired replacement windows. Early photographs show that the building's original windows were paired double-hung windows with paired transoms above. During the late 1980s, the owner replaced these windows with pairs of single fixed-pane windows. The transoms were replaced with a metal panel similar to the metal panel over the windows on the first two stories. The vertical divider between the two windows and the horizontal divider between the metal panel and the windows is the same scale as the original division between the double-hung windows and between the transom and the windows. The fifth level has pairs of single fixed-pane windows that replaced identically proportioned casement windows. Metal arched panels replaced arched transom windows. Despite the fact that the windows on the upper stories have been replaced, the window bays remain in their original configuration and the replacements detract little from the Richardsonian facade's overall appearance.

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Phipps-Wallace Store Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

All the window bays on these three levels are recessed between bold brick pilasters. The pilasters on the building's outer edges and the one in the center are slightly broader than the other four. Each of the seven pilasters is sandstone block-based and carries another sandstone block upon which sits a sandstone Corinthian-style capital (Photo 8). A sandstone block arch springs from each of these capitals. Separating the levels horizontally and recessed between the pilasters are large sandstone panels with intricate sandstone ornament in a foliated design (Photo 6).

The sixth level is divided from the arcaded third through fifth floors by a narrow sandstone sill. Six pairs of smaller arched windows punctuate this level. As with the windows on the third and fourth levels, the original pairs of double-hung windows have been replaced by fixed-pane windows. An arched metal panel replaced the earlier arched transom. Between the windows in each pair is a limestone Corinthian-style column. The brick wall surface divides each pair and, as on the lower stories, is broader on the outer edges and in the middle. Each of the twelve arched windows is capped by arches of rough sandstone blocks of alternating light and dark color. The arched window bays are smaller than on the lower stories, giving the appearance of deeper recession (Photo 8).

The building originally had a three-banded applied stringcourse that capped the building which was removed in 1980 (Figure 1). The lowest band consisted of sandstone blocks with a checkerboard pattern of darker stone laid at even intervals. The next band contained a row of miniature stone arches. The crown was a brick balustrade with vertical recessed panels. All that remains of the stringcourses is a shadow on the building's wall.

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Phipps-Wallace Store Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Built between two buildings that were at least as tall, the Phipps-Wallace Store Building's north and south facades are windowless and unarticulated (Photo 7). The rear includes two sets of fire escapes. The elliptical arched windows on the rear have either been replaced or filled in (Photo 9). The Phipps-Wallace Store Building joins 714-16-18 Locust Street via a 1940s two-story connector at the second and third levels (Photo 10).

Interior

The interior reveals United Missouri Bank's \$410,000 remodeling completed during the mid-1970s. The main doors open into a vestibule that leads to the public lobby. Wood-trimmed teller windows are located on the opposite wall. The rest of the space on the south side is open and includes a mezzanine level. Two large wood-trimmed arches divide the interior's north and south halves (Photo 11). The secondary entrance on the facade opens into a hall with access to an elevator on the north wall and stairs on the east wall.

The upper floors are remodeled and divided into office and meeting spaces with dropped ceilings. Crews are currently working to remove the nonhistoric divisions, dropped ceilings, and mechanical systems in preparation for the building's conversion into residential space.

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Phipps-Wallace Store Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Summary

The Phipps-Wallace Store Building is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Constructed in 1888 jointly by two prosperous families, the Phipps and Wallaces, the building was one of several constructed downtown by various architects in the fashionable Richardsonian Romanesque style. Designed as a commercial building by St. Louis architect Alfred F. Rosenheim, the building features a three-story arcade with sandstone ornament. The Security National Bank leased the building in 1921 and, wishing to portray a powerful, prestigious image suitable for a bank, commissioned Klipstein & Rathmann (St. Louis) to design a new lower story facade in a Classical Revival style. Their work, accomplished in two stages, was completed in 1925 after the bank purchased the building. Although a distinctly different style from the original building, Klipstein & Rathmann respectfully considered the building's original design when reconfiguring the new facade. The bold classical lower two stories, while a different material and style, complement the Richardsonian upper stories. Despite the historic alteration, the building remains a good representative of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. It is also significant because it displays the work of two well-known St. Louis architectural firms and is the last remaining example of a downtown St. Louis building designed by Rosenheim. The building's exterior has undergone few alterations since the mid-1920s. The Phipps-Wallace Store Building's period of significance is 1925, the year its lower storefront was reconfigured to its present appearance.

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Phipps-Wallace Store Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Elaboration

Two related families, the Phipps and Wallaces, acquired the building site on North Eighth Street through a legacy in their maternal line from French-born J.B.C. Lucas (1758-1842). In 1833, Lucas, a large landholder in what is now the central business district, had laid out the subdivision that encompasses the Phipps-Wallace lot.¹

Situated in a prime location facing the U.S. Post Office and Custom House (completed 1884) and adjacent the stylish new seven-story Turner Building (demolished), the lot begged for a more substantial building. The owners intended to lease the building for commercial use and, in this prime location, had no trouble renting the space. Early Phipps-Wallace Store Building tenants included Loth Jeans Clothing Co., Enterprise Brass Co., and L. Bauman Jewelry Co.²

The two families commissioned St. Louis architect Alfred F. Rosenheim to design their new building. The style they chose was one popularized by Boston architect H.H. Richardson during the 1870s which flourished in the United States for the next dozen years. Richardson was perhaps the first American architect of world-class stature. The Romanesque style heavily influenced his early work; however he refined and simplified the style in a such a distinct way that it was coined "Richardsonian" during his lifetime. His Trinity Church in Boston borrows from European sources and displays rustication, round arches, and richly textured polychrome. By the end of his short life, he had

¹ Two sisters, Mrs. Louisa Patterson Phipps and Mrs. Theodora Patterson Wallace inherited the parcel in the 1870s from their mother, Theodosia Hunt Patterson, a granddaughter of J.B.C. Lucas.

² *Gould's Directory of St. Louis* (St. Louis: Gould Directory Co., 1888-1900).

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Phipps-Wallace Store Building
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transformed the Romanesque style into one far beyond its European sources. The utilitarian Marshall Field Warehouse, completed in Chicago one year after his death, may be regarded as the finest expression of his style. The pattern of layered arcades with graduated openings characteristic of his earlier commissions was expanded and simplified unlike any of his previous work.³

The Marshall Field Warehouse impacted St. Louis architecture directly and indirectly through Richardson's successor firm, Shepley, Rutan, & Coolidge, his assistants who opened an office in St. Louis. With the seven-story Lionberger Building (demolished) built 1887-1888, Shepley, Rutan, & Coolidge introduced the Richardsonian Romanesque style to St. Louis. Other buildings immediately followed by architects eager to experiment with the textured materials and bold arches the style promoted. Each of the buildings that resulted, including the Phipps-Wallace Store Building, was the architects' variation of the Richardsonian Romanesque style.⁴

The Lionberger Building was still under construction or just completed when Rosenheim received the commission from the Phipps and Wallace families to design a commercial building on Eighth Street. Rosenheim had an established practice in St. Louis with other contracts underway. A native St. Louisan, Rosenheim was born in

³ Marvin Trachtenberg, Isabelle Hyman, *Architecture from Prehistory to Post-Modernism* (Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1986), 495.
Marcus Whiffen and Frederick Koeper, *American Architecture, Volume 2:1860-1976* (Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1981), 224-232.

⁴ Bell Telephone Building National Register Nomination, Landmarks Association of St. Louis, 1999.
Lawrence Lowic, *The Architectural Heritage of St. Louis, 1803-1891* (St. Louis: Washington University Gallery of Art, 1982), 138.

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1859. He studied architecture at Washington University and enrolled at Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he completed an architectural program in 1881. He remained in Boston following his graduation and drafted for leading architectural firms. Rosenheim returned to St. Louis in 1885 where he drafted for architects Charles K. Ramsey and Francis Lee before practicing independently from 1886-1894. He joined partnership with two prominent St. Louis architects, Theodore Link and William Ittner, briefly before working independently again with offices in St. Louis and Boston. In 1903, he relocated to Los Angeles where he retired from the architectural profession about thirty years later.⁵

By the time he received the commission for the Phipps-Wallace Building, Rosenheim already had underway a seven-story commercial building (demolished) at the corner of Ninth Street and Washington Avenue. Having completed mostly residential projects, this commercial building appears to be his first in the downtown area. The following year, work began on two more buildings, the Phipps-Wallace Building and a warehouse at Eleventh and St. Charles streets. All three of these buildings show Richardson's influence as does the house Rosenheim designed for himself. While Rosenheim's own buildings and those of others under construction or completed around the same time show Richardson's influence, each shows the individual architects' adaptations of the originator's designs.⁶

⁵ James Cox, *Old and New St. Louis* (St. Louis: Central Biographical Publ. Co., 1894), 440
A.F. Rosenheim file, Landmarks Association of St. Louis.

⁶ Photocopies of Rosenheim buildings from *American Architect and Building News* (March 1889), *The Inland Architect and News Record* (Feb. 1889), *Souvenir, American Institute of Architects* (1895), file, Landmarks Association of St. Louis.

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Phipps-Wallace Store Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

The Phipps-Wallace Store Building, located on a site wedged between two buildings, is the only one of Rosenheim's downtown buildings that remains. A drawing published in *American Architect and Building News* in 1889 (Figure 1) and a photograph taken before the Chemical Building's construction in 1896 (Figure 2) shows the six-story Phipps-Wallace Store Building in its original form with a heavy rusticated two-story base. The first floor was designed to accommodate two separate businesses. The deeply recessed four window bays and two door bays were divided by heavy rusticated piers. The upper stories, in characteristic Richardsonian fashion, are lighter weight. The piers of the three-story arcade rise uninterrupted to Corinthian capitals at the fifth level. Above, Rosenheim added a smaller arcade with contrasting colored sandstone blocks. The checkerboard pattern at the roof level again used alternating colored blocks. This polychrome effect was one Richardson had applied early in his career on the Trinity Church but rarely used in his later buildings. The checkerboard pattern and balustrade at the roofline have been removed; however, the alternating color blocks remain intact on the arches.

By the mid-1890s, a number of handsome Richardson-influenced buildings stood in St. Louis. While Richardson had a profound effect on architecture, his unique style was short lived as Chicago architects, who were influenced by Richardson yet were also pressured to assume the leading edge of design, departed from their predecessor to create their own individual styles. Materials developed during the 1890s, namely steel, allowed for lighter frames and greater height. With the new possibilities, construction of the heavy Romanesque buildings tapered, replaced by the steel frame high rise.⁷

⁷ Lowic, 145-146.

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Phipps-Wallace Store Building
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Perhaps the heavy base of the Phipps-Wallace Store Building seemed outdated, or perhaps the configuration of bays did not suit the tenants but for some reason, in 1911, the first floor was altered into a storefront similar to the storefronts on other buildings constructed during the early 1900s. Building permits indicate \$15,000 allotted to altering the storefront in 1911.⁸ The two-story piers on the outside edges and the one in the center dividing the two halves remained in place but were replaced in between by a skeletal storefront with large windows and a recessed door.

The building's next alteration occurred in 1921 when the newly formed Security National Bank Savings & Trust Co. of St. Louis (known simply as Security National Bank) made its decision to lease a portion of the Phipps-Wallace Store Building. The bank leased the south half's two stories. Wishing to project an established, secure image, the bank contracted with St. Louis architectural firm, Klipstein & Rathmann, to design a classical style facade. With only one-half of a two-story facade to work with, Klipstein & Rathmann created a bold limestone-clad entrance with a large elliptical arch (Figure 3. The 1911 alteration is evident on the left side of the photo).

Klipstein & Rathmann were established St. Louis architects when they received this commission. Earnest Felix Carl Klipstein (born 1866 in St. Louis) graduated from Washington University's Manual Training School before studying architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and abroad. For most of his early career, he practiced independently in St. Louis until he joined in partnership with Walter Rathmann in 1908. Rathmann, also born in St. Louis, received his architecture training

⁸ 1911 is not among the significant dates because this storefront change was erased in the 1925 alteration.

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from the University of Pennsylvania. The firm is best known for its Bavarian style buildings constructed for the August Busch family but they were also responsible for a number of residences and industrial buildings. Their monumental buildings include the Civil Courts Building (1930) and the Post Office at Eighteenth and Market streets.⁹

When Security National Bank purchased the entire building in 1924 they again commissioned Klipstein & Rathmann to extend the classical facade to the north half of the lower stories. With this alteration, completed in 1925, the architects did not simply apply a classical facade to the 1888 building. Klipstein & Rathmann carefully considered the upper stories' design when they drafted the plans for a new two-story facade. The five limestone pilasters matched the position and width of those on the upper stories. In addition, the architects imitated the Corinthian order on the limestone section, the same order Rosenheim had used in the upper stories. Further, the window bays on the lower facade's north half are the same proportion as those above.

The Security National Bank changed its name a few times over the next decades and became part of United Missouri Bank during the 1970s. United Missouri Bank extensively remodeled the interior but left the exterior intact. Despite the historic classical base, the upper stories represent a once ubiquitous style in downtown St. Louis that is now rare. It retains Richardsonian Romanesque characteristics such as the two series of arches set in a rhythmic pattern across the facade, the contrasting colored sandstone blocks over the sixth story arches, and the recessed window bays. The Phipps-Wallace Store Building is further significant as the only Rosenheim building

⁹ Walter P. Tracy. *Men Who Make Saint Louis the City of Opportunity* (St. Louis: Walter P. Tracy), 1927.

Klipstein & Rathmann file, Landmarks Association of St. Louis.

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remaining in downtown St. Louis. The building retained its original appearance only until 1911 when the first floor was remodeled to accommodate a more up-to-date glass storefront. The quality of the Classical Revival alteration undertaken by Security National Bank during the 1920s and the bank's long occupancy prevented the building from suffering the modernized storefront that has inflicted so many other commercial buildings in downtown St. Louis. The result is a single building that clearly represents two distinctly different styles and the works of two prolific St. Louis architectural offices. A classic example of Richardson-inspired Romanesque is represented on the upper levels and a bold 1920s Classical Revival commercial front on the lower stories. The building remains in good condition and is appropriate for the current owner's plans to convert the building into lofts in the upper stories with a restaurant below.

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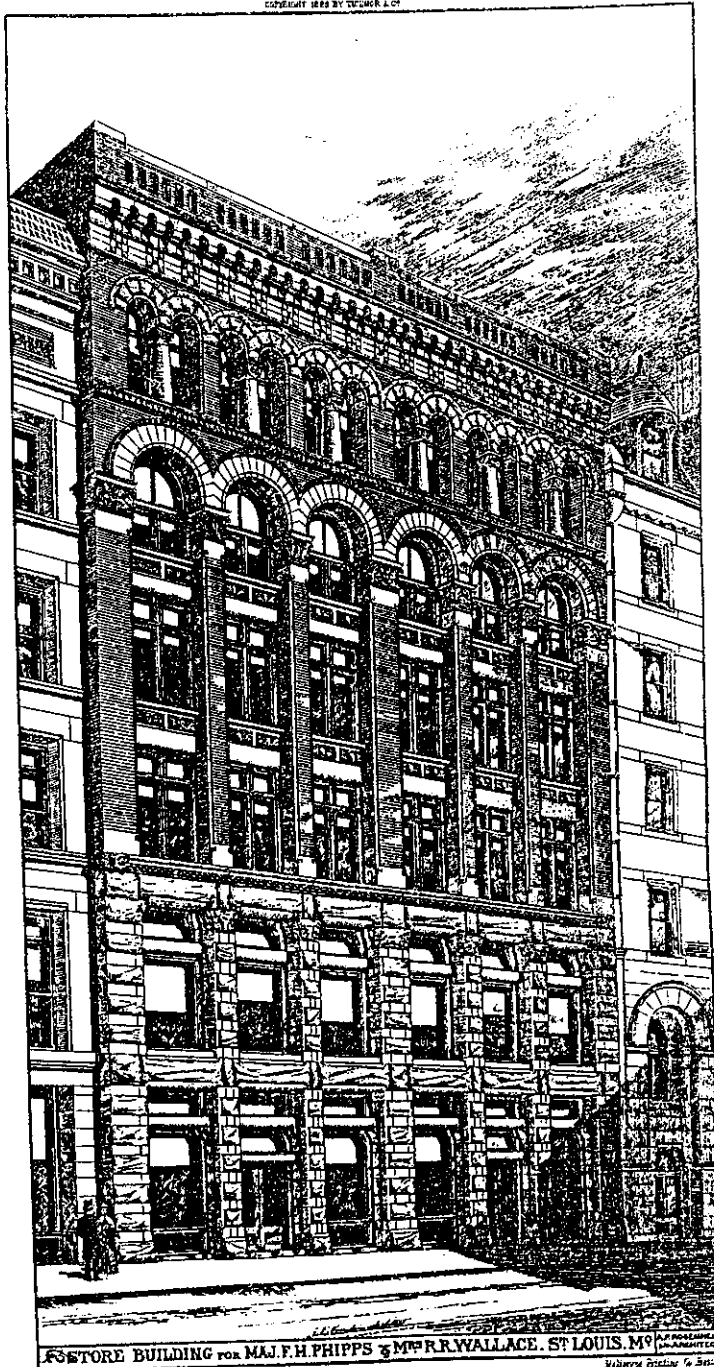
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Phipps-Wallace Store Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

No. 639. AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS (MAR 9 1889): PLATE
COPYRIGHT 1889 BY TUCKER & CO.

FIGURE 1



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Phipps-Wallace Store Building
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FIGURE 2



Phipps-Wallace Store Building (Center) in 1895

Photocopy: St. Louis Public Library

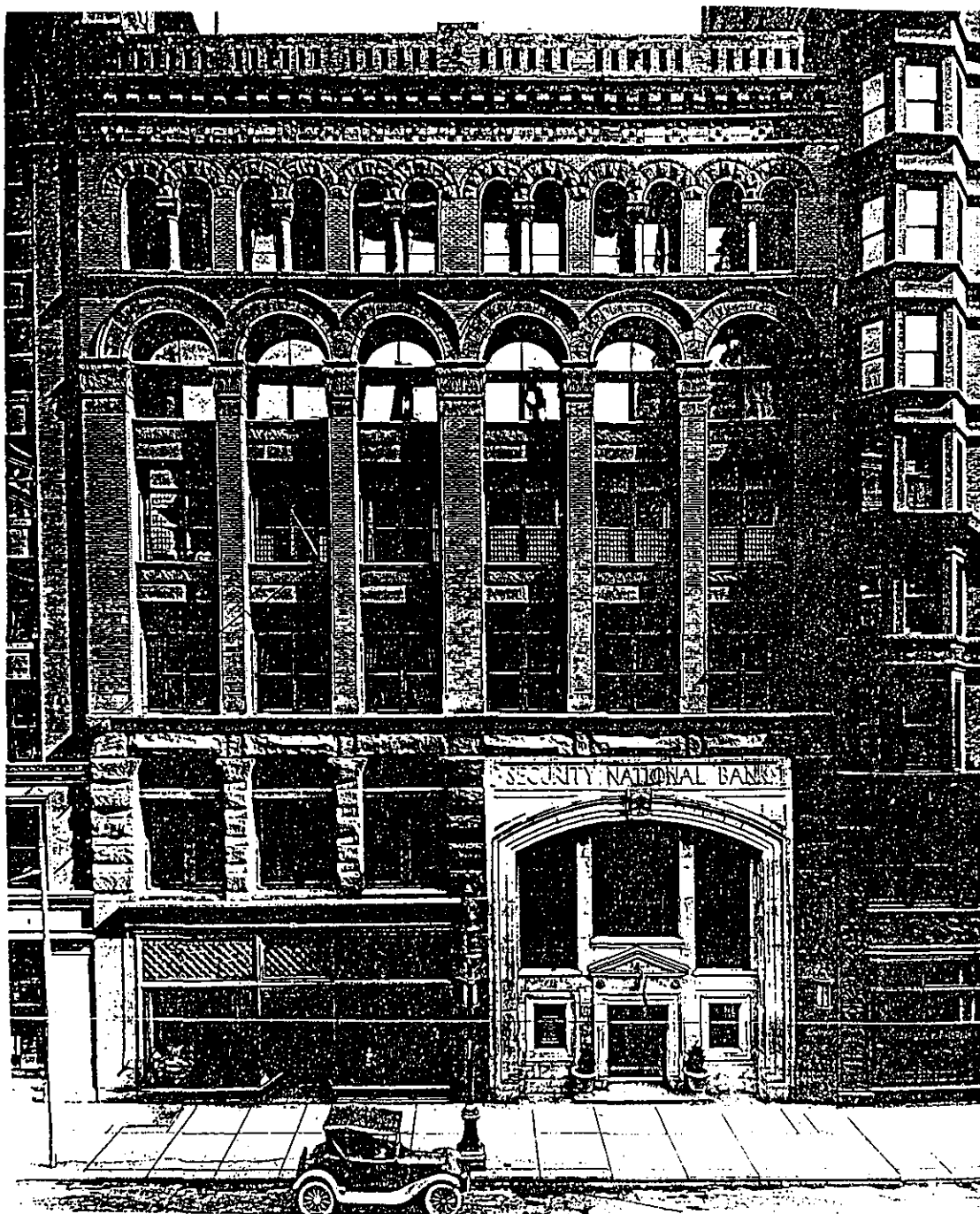
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Phipps-Wallace Store Building
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FIGURE 3



Phipps-Wallace Store Building ca. 1922

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Phipps-Wallace Store Building
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Phipps-Wallace Store Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Whiffen, Marcus and Frederick Koeper. *American Architecture Volume 2: 1860-1976*.
Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1981.

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National Park Service

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Section 10 Page 19

Phipps-Wallace Store Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated parcel is indicated with a broken line on the accompanying map entitled "Phipps-Wallace Store Building Boundary Map" (Continuation Page 20).

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property is the same as the footprint of the Phipps-Wallace Store Building.

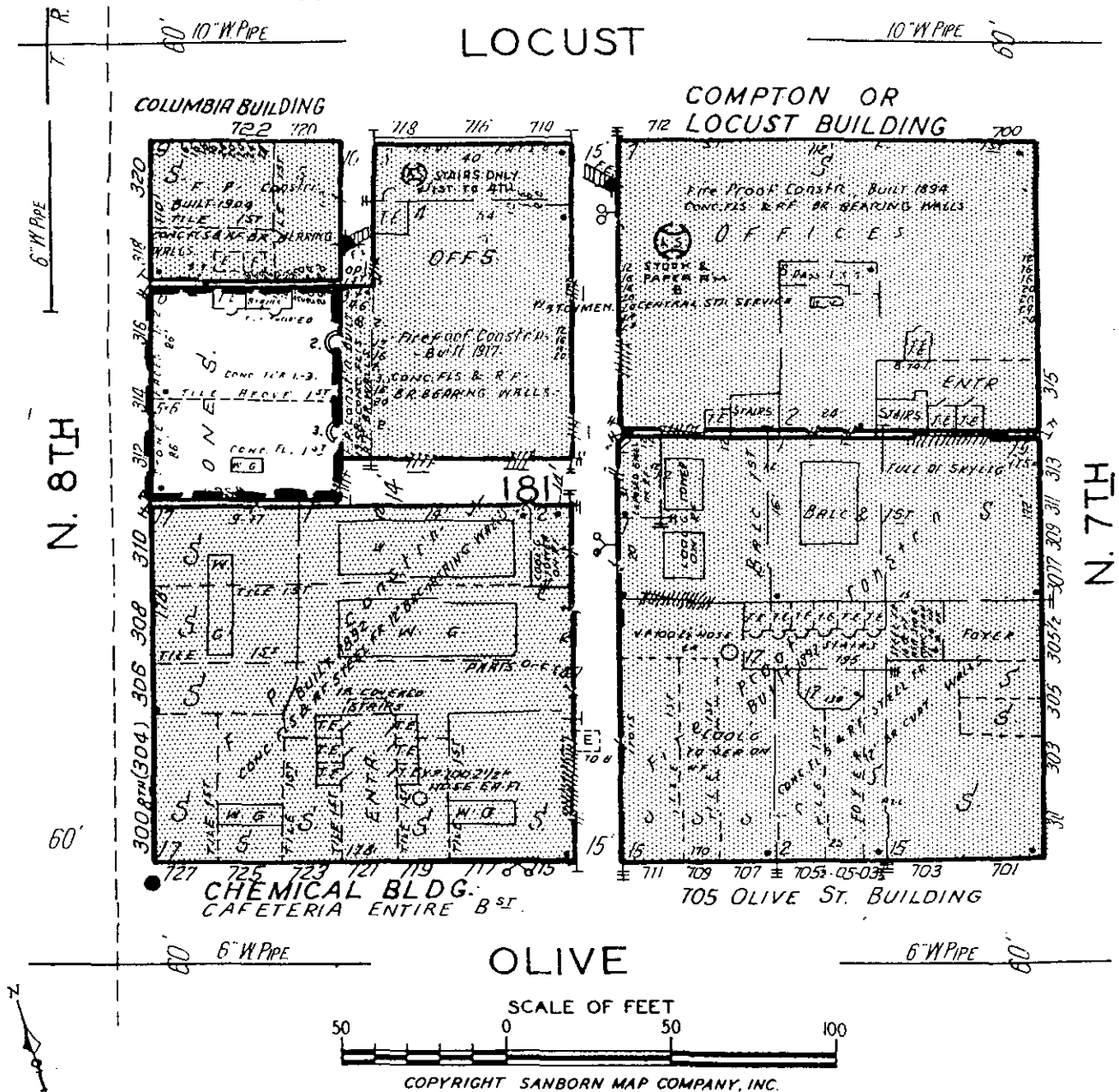
United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section 10 Page 20

Phipps-Wallace Store Building
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Phipps-Wallace Store Building Boundary Map



Source: Sanborn Map Company, Inc., 1962

Phipps-Wallace
Store Building

St. Louis
(Independent
City, MO
63101

Zone 15
Northing:
4279330
Easting:
744425

720 000 FEET
(ILL.)

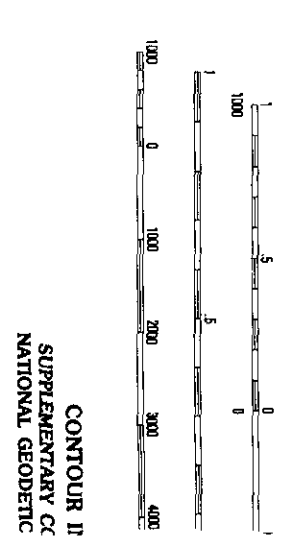
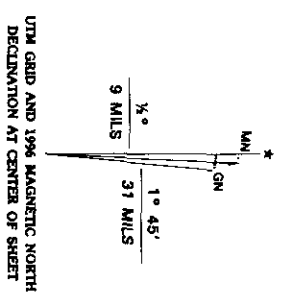
38°37' 30"
90°15' 00"



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
in cooperation with U.S. Corps of Engineers

Compiled by planetable surveys 1930 and 1933. Revised from
imagery dated 1952. Field checked 1954. Revised from
imagery dated 1993. PLSS and survey control current as
of 1954. Map edited 1996. Contours not revised.
Contours that conflict with revised planimetry are dashed.
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and
blue 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 15
10 000-foot ticks: Illinois (west zone) and Missouri (east zone)
Coordinate Systems of 1983
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed
corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27
for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic
Survey NADCON software

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map



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ILLINOIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
AND DIVISION OF GEOLOGY
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS

Phipps-Walker Store Building
312-316 N 8th St.
St. Louis (Independent City), MO
Stacy Sene
5-10-00
View to ^{NE}NE
1 of 11



Phipps - Wallace Store Building

312 - 316 N. 8th St.

St. Louis (Independent City), MO

Stacy Some

5-10-00 Landmarks Assoc. of St. Louis

VIC) to NIE

#2 of 11



Phipps. Wallace Stone Building

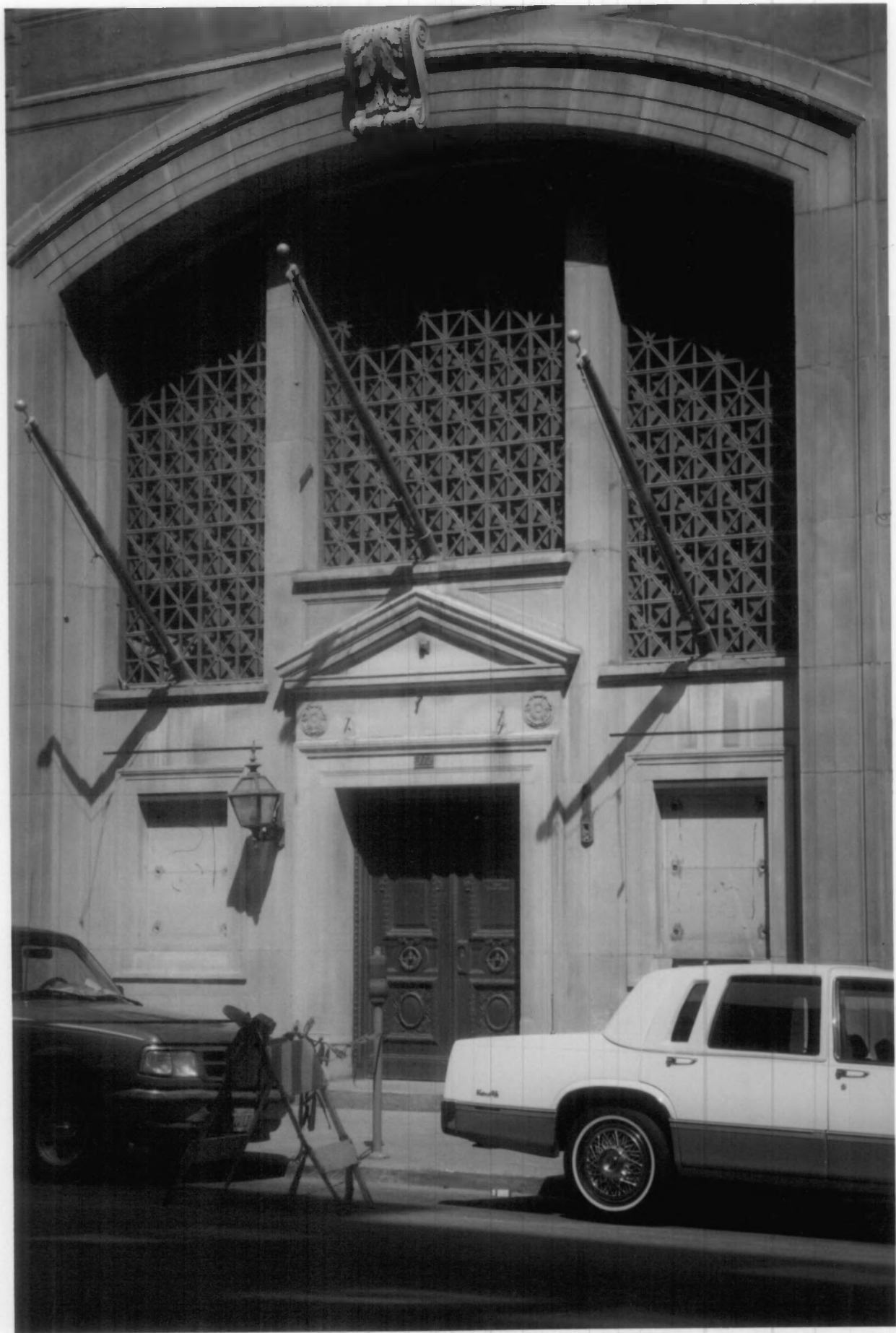
312-316 N. 8th St.

St. Louis (Independent City), MO

Stacy Sone

5-10-00, Landmarks Assoc. of St. Louis
View to E

#3 of 11



Phipps-Klallac Store Building

312 - 316 N. 8th St.

St. Louis (Independent City), MO

Stacy Sone

5-10-00 > Landmarks Assoc. of St. Louis
View to SE

4 of 11



Phipps-Wallace Store Building

312-316 N. 8th St.

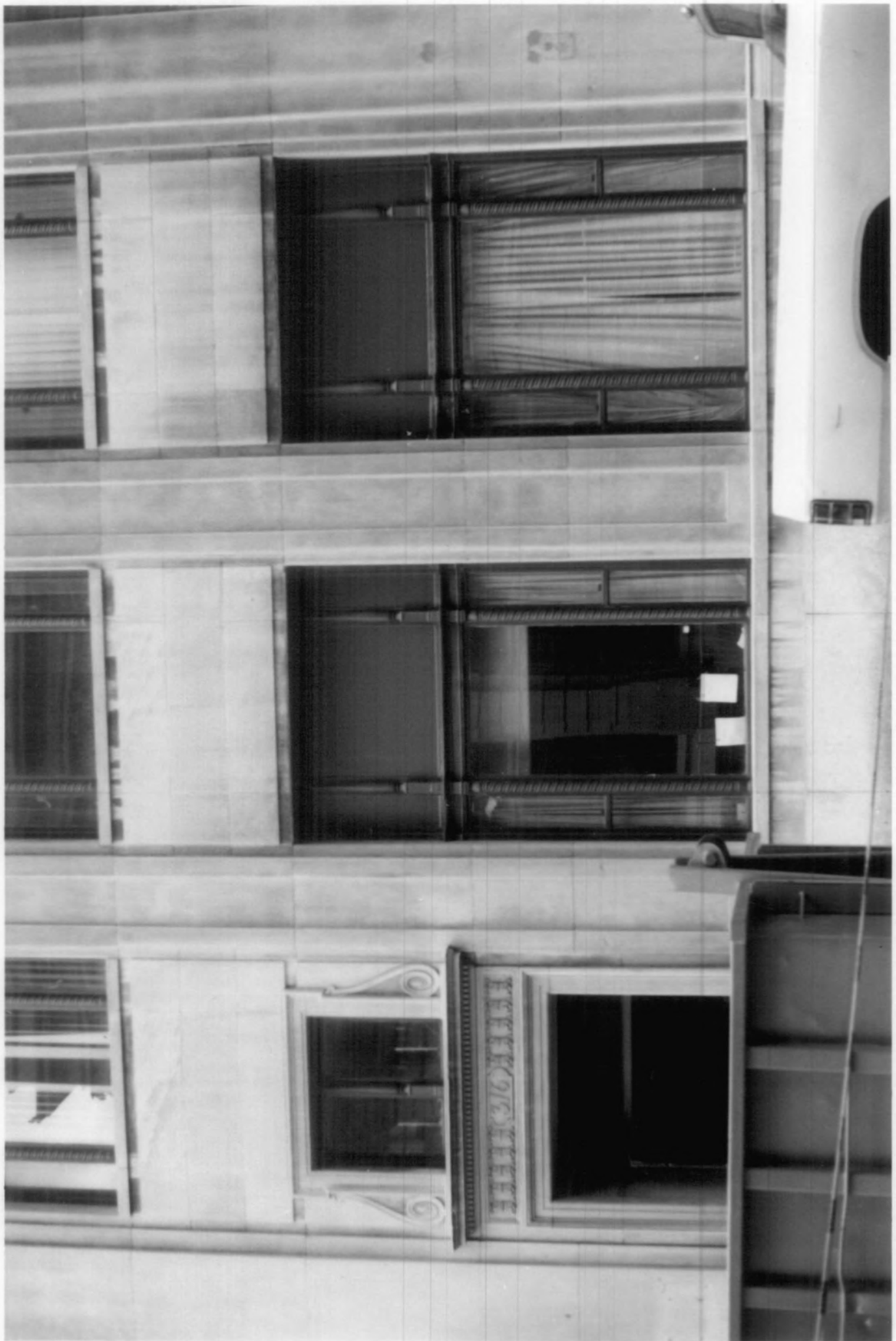
St. Louis (Independent City), MO

Stay Some

5-10-00

View to E Landmarks Assoc. of St. Louis

#5 of 11



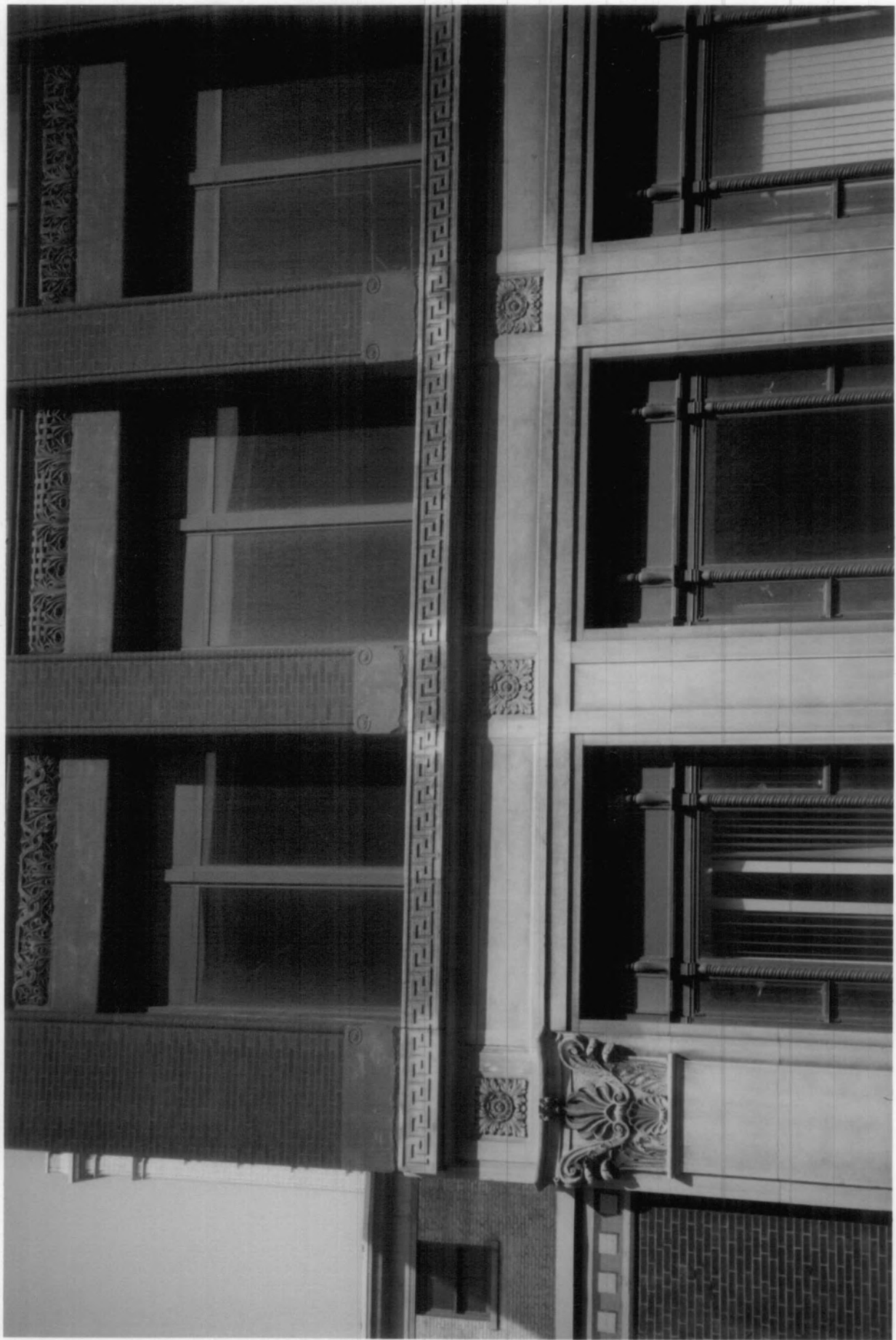
Phipps - Wallace Store Building

312-316 N. 6th St.

St. Louis (Independent City), MO
Stacy, Sene

5-10-00 > Landmarks Assoc. of St. Louis
View to E

6 of 11



Phippo - Wallace Store Building

312-316 N. 8th St.

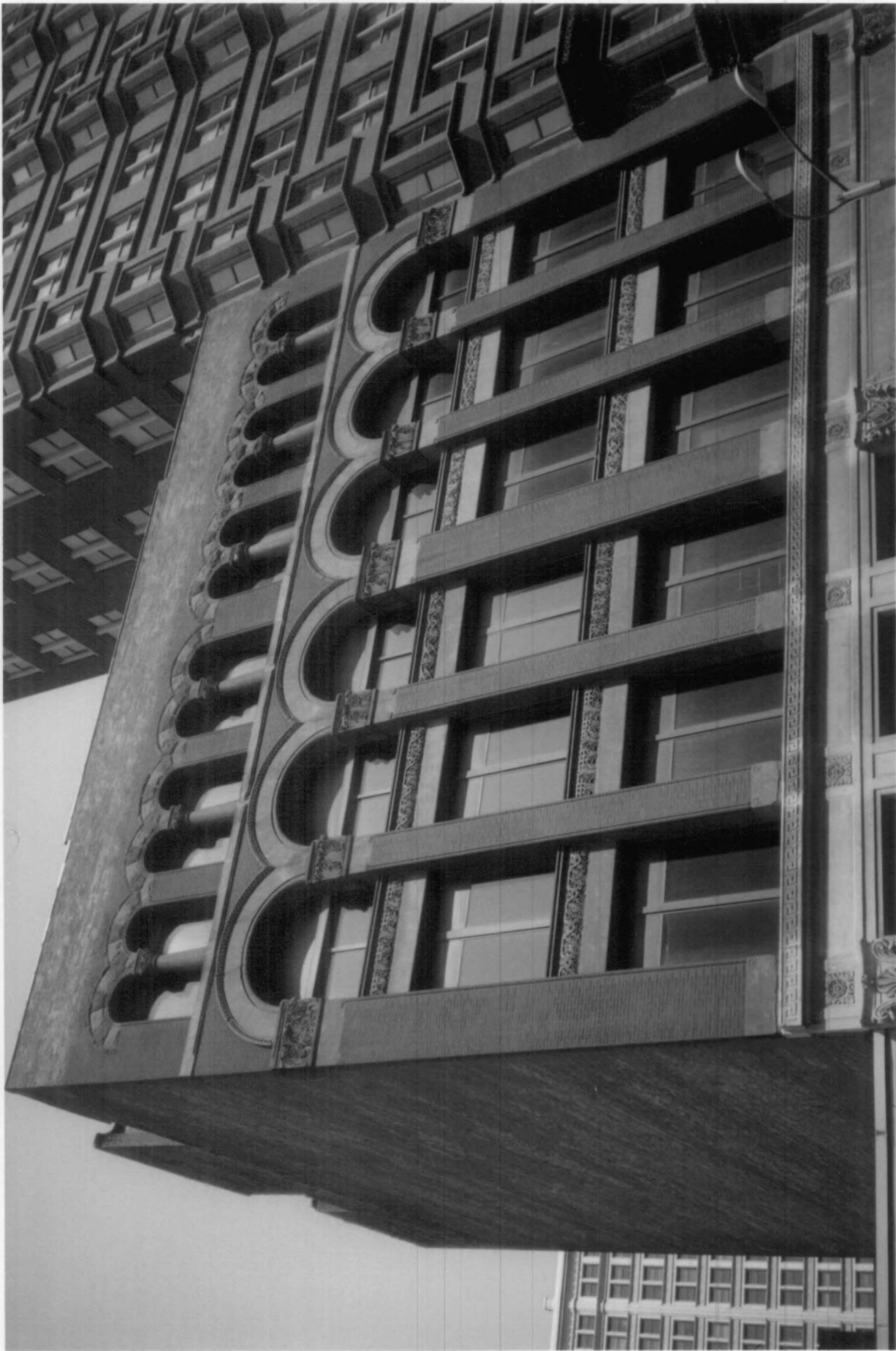
St. Louis (Independent City), MO

Stacy Sore

5-10-00

View to SE > Landmarks Assoc. of St. Louis

#7 of 11



Phipps-Wallace Store Building
312-316 N. 8th St.

St. Louis (Independent City), MO

Stacy Scene

5-10-00

View to E > Landmarks Assoc of St Louis

#E of 11



Phipps - Wallace Store Building

312 - 316 N. 8th St.

St. Louis (Independent City), MO

5-10-00 > Landmarks Assoc of St. Louis
View to W

9 of 11



Phipps-Wallace Store Building
St. Louis (Independent City), MO

312-316 N. 8th St.

Stacy 388e
5-10-88

View to S Landmarks Assoc. of St. Louis

10 of 11



Phipps - Wallace Store Building

312 - 316 N. 8th St.

St. Louis (Independent City), MO

5-10-00

Lynn Josse

1st floor > Landmarks Assoc of St. Louis
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