NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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**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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Southern Trust Building

other names/site number Pyramid Building; Pyramid Place; Site #PU3547

## 2. Location

street & number 221 W. 2nd Street [ ] not for publication

city or town Little Rock [ ] vicinity

state AR code AR county Pulaski code 119 zip code 72201

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

__ national __ statewide _x_ local

Martha Miller 7/31/13
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper 9/26/2013
Date of Action

## 5. Classification

**Ownership of Property**
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [x] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

**Category of Property**
(Check only **one** box.)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

**Number of Resources within Property**
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | | buildings |
| | | sites |
| | | structures |
| | | objects |
| 1 | | **Total** |

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

## 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce/Trade/business

**Current Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Work in Progress

## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Skyscraper

**Materials**
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Brick
walls: Brick, Stucco, Glass
roof: Asphalt
other: Stone, Wood, Metal,

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

## Summary Paragraph

The Southern Trust Building, now known as Pyramid Place, located on the southeast corner of Second and Center streets in Little Rock, is a ten-story, U-shaped, skyscraper office building with steel frame construction and what would later be referred to as curtain wall construction of concrete and masonry. The north and south elevations have a five-bay span and the west elevation has a six-bay width. Part of the wall surface of the east elevation (stories three-ten) is broken by a deeply recessed light-well, giving the building its overall U-shaped appearance. The building has been continuously occupied since its opening December 31, 1907. The property has been maintained and is in good overall condition. The historic integrity of the exterior of the upper floors of the building has remained largely intact. The lower floors, on the other hand, have undergone comprehensive renovations in the 1930s and 1970s. In addition, the interior of the building has been renovated numerous times to meet ever changing needs of tenants.

## Narrative Description

The Southern Trust Building was designed by the noted architect George R. Mann who had come to Little Rock in 1899 as the architect of the new Arkansas State Capitol. The building was built in 1906-1907 at a cost of approximately $350,000 by the Southern Construction Co. The building, located on Center Street, which connects the Old State House and the Governor's Mansion, is a ten-story office building with a penthouse on roof-top level. When constructed the building was the only skyscraper and tallest building in Arkansas.

The Southern Trust Building rests on a continuous concrete foundation and utilizes steel frame construction with a flat concrete and tar roof. The building currently has retail spaces on the first floor with office spaces on the upper floors and an unoccupied residential penthouse on the roof. Historically, the building has had similar uses beginning with retail banking operations and later including insurance companies and a Law Library.

The materials on the exterior walls are white brick and concrete combined with natural limestone at window ledges on the north and west elevations. The original exterior wall surfaces were natural in appearance with painted window frames. The engaged columns on the second-floor windows are painted wood. The brick has been covered with stucco on the east and south elevations. The windows are operable with aluminum frames and bronzed-glass, installed in 1973. The first floor bays on the west and north sides of the building are contemporary metal-framed windows/storefronts installed in 1973.

The building exhibits influences of the Classical Revival style with its ornament of columns and decorative base and cornice. The windows are the dominant features filling the spaces between the parallel and horizontal lines.

### North Facade:

The first floor of the building's north façade contains plate glass windows on the outer two bays on each side flanking a recessed entrance in the central bay. The second floor contains five bays of three one-over-one windows. The windows in each bay are separated by engaged Ionic columns. The first two floors of the

building are mainly stone while the upper floors are brick. A projecting stone cornice line separates the base of the skyscraper from the shaft.

Floors three through ten of the building are comprised of five bays of triple one-over-one windows. Floors four through nine have the windows slightly recessed and the windows have corbelled window sills. Between floor nine and ten there is a projecting dentiled cornice that separates the shaft of the building from the cap.

The building's tenth floor also contains slightly recessed triple one-over-one windows. However, unlike the lower floors, the shaft between each set of windows is rusticated rather than smooth. The building is capped by a large projecting cornice with two rows of dentils, one small and one of much larger dentils.

**South Façade:**
The first floor of the south façade is devoid of fenestration, but does have a single entrance located slightly left of the façade's center. The upper floors of the façade contain three bays of triple one-over-one windows. (The western bay of this pattern on the first floor, however, only contains a pair of windows.) The easternmost bay on each floor contains a pair of one-over-one windows. All of the bays of windows have a rectangular louvered vent above the tenth-floor windows. The westernmost bay of the façade contains an exterior metal fire escape on all floors.

**East Façade:**
The east elevation of the building is characterized by its deeply set U-shaped light-well that spans levels 2-10. This façade has no ornamentation other than windows with natural limestone ledges. This part of the design along with the exterior windows (still operable) and interior transom windows was to permit the free flow of fresh air throughout the building as well as to allow sunlight to enter the windows of every office during the day.

**West Façade:**
The first floor of the building's west façade is six bays wide and contains large storefront entrances in bays two and five six from the north and smaller entrances in bays three and five. Bays one and four are devoid of fenestration. The second floor contains six bays of three one-over-one windows. The windows in each bay are separated by engaged Ionic columns. The first two floors of the building are mainly stone while the upper floors are brick. A projecting stone cornice line separates the base of the skyscraper from the shaft.

Floors three through ten of the building are comprised of six bays of triple one-over-one windows. Floors four through nine have the windows slightly recessed and the windows have corbelled window sills. Between floor nine and ten there is a projecting dentiled cornice that separates the shaft of the building from the cap.

The building's tenth floor also contains slightly recessed triple one-over-one windows. However, unlike the lower floors, the shaft between each set of windows is rusticated rather than smooth. The building is capped by a large projecting cornice with two rows of dentils, one small and one of much larger dentils.

**Interior:**
The mechanical equipment is located in the basement. The basement also contains two abandoned bank vaults, mechanical equipment rooms, and other abandoned spaces.

The interior of the lobby opening to the west (partially remodeled in the 1980s to include handicap accessible exit doors) is slate floors, contemporary ceiling tiles and some modern marble on columns. This area was

originally part of the bank's offices embellished with Italian marble as found in the north lobby, and also containing steel, bronze and mahogany.

The interior of the lobby opening to the north (partially remodeled in the 1980s) contains Italian marble floors, partial Italian marble walls and contemporary ceiling tiles. The marble floors and walls are original. Adornments of bronze and mahogany have been removed over the years. There is a U.S. post office area located off the north lobby containing post office boxes that are original to the building. In addition to the lobby areas of the first floor, there are retail spaces around the northern and western perimeters of the building. The retail spaces are in various states of tenant finish.

The common areas and interior of the office space on floors two through ten as well as the penthouse has been remodeled numerous times over the life of the building with the latest over-all remodel occurring in 1982. Most finishes are in poor condition. Mail chutes original to the building, are still used. The original hallways had terrazzo flooring which remains in various levels of disrepair.

The interior stairwell has been enclosed, brought up to fire code and extended to the lobby with alarm-activated fire doors. Hallways and sprinklers have been altered to comply with fire codes. Exit corridors have been modified to comply with fire safety codes.

**Integrity:**
The Southern Trust Building retains a strong integrity of location and setting as a historic and prominent anchor at 2nd and Center streets in downtown Little Rock. The main changes to the building occurred in the 1970s and 1980s when the first floor was altered and new windows were installed throughout the building. Although new storefronts were installed, this was a common practice as new tenants entered buildings. In addition, the upper floor windows retain the size and pattern of the original windows.

The upper stories of the building also retain their original appearance with decorative Neo-Classical detailing on the upper floors. Constructed in 1906-1907, the Southern Trust Building was Little Rock's tallest building at the time and the city's first skyscraper. Despite its alterations on the lower levels, the Southern Trust Building is easily recognizable as an early skyscraper that helped define the early skyline of Little Rock. The Donaghey Building represents the most advanced techniques used in design and construction at the time, with particular emphasis on interior layout and decoration, providing maximum light and ventilation, which remain intact.

Southern Trust Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [ ] 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.
- [x] 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.)

Property is:

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

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

### Period of Significance

1906 - 1907

### Significant Dates

1906-1907

### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

### Cultural Affiliation

### Architect/Builder

Mann, George R., Architect

### Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance encompasses the years in which the building was built.

### Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Southern Trust Building was built during 1906-1907, opening to the public on December 31, 1907. At ten stories tall it was the first skyscraper in Arkansas, a title it held for only three years, and was the first building in Arkansas to incorporate all of the major components of a skyscraper. Built at a cost of approximately $350,000.00 by the Southern Construction Co, it included fireproofing techniques, steel skeletal construction and electric elevators. It also included pneumatic mail chutes and electric lights. It was lighted by electricity and gas, heated by steam and serviced by three electric elevators. The building was designed by noted architect, George R. Mann in the "Commercial Style". The building featured many windows combined with the "U" shape light-well making it very functional with cross currents of fresh air and sunlight able to enter the windows of every office during the course of the day. As the first skyscraper in Little Rock, the Southern Trust Building is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C**.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

## HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

Although the exact date is unknown, the term "skyscraper" originated in the United States in the late 1880s, approximately ten years after buildings had reached a height of 10-12 stories or about 250 feet. To most people, the height of the buildings made them appear to scrape the sky. However, since skyscrapers at the period were masonry buildings, the maximum height that could be reached was limited because the taller the building was, the thicker the walls had to be at the base to support the weight. (The general rule of thumb for the period was that a one-story masonry building needed a one-foot-thick wall, and the wall had to increase four inches in thickness for each additional story. As a result, a sixteen-story building required walls that were six feet thick at the base.) It would not be until the development of metal framing by William Le Baron Jenney that taller buildings would be possible.

Jenney was born in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, in 1832 and studied at the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures in Paris where he learned about French research being done on metal-framed and fireproofed commercial buildings. His knowledge of Metal's structural properties was further broadened during the Civil War when he became a major in General William Tecumseh Sherman's corps of engineers and studied bridge building and the structural properties of iron. After the war, Jenney went to Chicago where he opened his architectural office in 1868, and it allowed him to further explore the structural qualities of metal. Although he employed combination wood and metal frames early on, he finally employed an all-metal frame for his design of the Home Insurance Building, which was built in 1885. The Home Insurance Building was only ten stories tall—no taller than some of the masonry skyscrapers of the time—but it paved the way for taller buildings to be built in the future. Ultimately, the architectural firm of Holabird & Roche would pioneer the use of an all-steel skeleton for the construction of a skyscraper with the construction of Chicago's twenty-two-story Tacoma Building in 1890-1894, and skyscrapers would eventually reach a height of fifty eight stories prior to World War I with the construction of Cass Gilbert's Woolworth Building in New York in 1913.

Even though the development and construction of skyscrapers originated and flourished in the northern cities of Chicago and New York prior to World War I, a limited amount of skyscraper construction occurred in Arkansas in the early twentieth century, mostly in Little Rock. The Southern Trust Building led the way with construction beginning in the spring of 1906.

Designed by George R. Mann, who had come to Little Rock from St. Louis in 1899 as the architect of the new Arkansas State Capitol, the building was the first in Arkansas to incorporate all of the major components of a skyscraper. Built at a cost of approximately $350,000.00 by the Southern Construction Co., it included fireproofing techniques, steel skeletal construction and electric elevators. It also included pneumatic mail chutes and electric lights. It was lighted by electricity and gas, heated by steam and serviced by three electric elevators. One newspaper article in 1906 in the *Arkansas Gazette* newspaper noted that "It has been found that mosquitoes and flies do not ascend higher than the seventh story of a building and it is expected that that fact will be an inducement to tenants for the eighth, ninth and tenth floors of the Southern Trust Building."

George Mann was born in Syracuse, Indiana, and graduated as an architect from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in 1876. He then worked for two years for the New York firm, McKim, Mead, and White—a highly respected and enormously busy firm that became the largest architectural office in the world. Mann wrote in an autobiographical sketch that he developed a friendship with Stanford White, the partner who was considered the "most adventuresome artist" of the three influential partners. The firm adopted classicism, using details that adhered to Renaissance, Georgian, and Roman sources. Mann's own building designs were to reflect the influence of that firm. It is likely that Mann's experience at McKim, Mead and White was instrumental in his design of the Southern Trust Building.

The building was reported by the *Arkansas Gazette* early in 1906 to be "the only skyscraper in Arkansas which will be built at the southeast corner of Second and Center streets in Little Rock." The new building would be ten stories tall, "fireproof throughout" and "strictly modern in every particular". Construction began in the spring of 1906 and the building was formally opened on December 31, 1907. It was reported that thousands of visitors swarmed the building from three o'clock in the afternoon until after midnight. The entire building was open for the occasion so that visitors could view all of its "big city" features, from the rathskeller in the basement to the summer garden and weather observatory on the roof.

The building served as the western anchor for the 1908 financial district in Little Rock. The district was located on Second Street from Main to Center Streets and was known as the "Wall Street of Little Rock." Twelve banks were located in the immediate vicinity of this two block area. In 1919 the first Little Rock branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis was established on the second floor of the structure. Other skyscrapers soon followed.

The building is a ten-story, U-shaped, masonry skyscraper of what would later be referred to as curtain wall construction. The north and south elevations have a five-bay span and the west elevation has a six-bay width. The wall surface of the east elevation is broken by a deeply recessed light-well giving the building its overall U-shaped appearance, often referred to as a horseshoe. The original materials used in finishing the exterior were concrete, brick and terra cotta. Stucco was added to portions of the exterior in 1973.

Designed in the style popularized in the 1890's by Chicago architect Louis Sullivan, the building features a basement, a two-story base, a seven-story shaft and a one-story cap. A parapet roof tops the structure. Classic detailing is found only in the engaged Corinthian columns which serve as mullions for the first-story transoms and in the dentiled metal cornices topping the shaft and the cap. Otherwise, the building presents a clean, remarkably modern appearance.

The building was extensively remodeled in 1937 and again in 1973. Most of the alterations were confined to the interior; however, the 1973 alteration did bring about several important changes to the exterior. Aluminum window frames and bronzed-glass windows replaced the original wooden frames and clear glass windows. Also, each of the large first floor bays on the west elevation was covered with a new recessed entrance which replaced the older entrance on Second Street and the entire exterior of the building was coated with two colors of waterproofing.

All of the sidewalk on Second and Center Streets was replaced with brick and exposed aggregate in a pattern matching the brick of the building itself, and potted trees were place on the sidewalk around the building. (The potted trees have since been removed.)

Deeds of Easement for Exterior on the Pyramid Life Building were recorded on August 11, 1977 (dissolved on December 28, 1978) and on April 6, 1979. On February 25, 1985, the Arkansas Commemorative Commission assigned this easement to the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

Another smaller renovation of Pyramid Life Building and renaming it as Pyramid Place took place in 1982. The focus was improved fire safety and upgrading the building's mechanical system. The old eight-story exterior fire escape was replaced with a new ten-story steel structure. The interior stairwell was enclosed along with alarm activated fire doors. The fire stair was expanded from the second to first floor and the exit lobby was sprinkled. Smoke detectors were added in the hallways. Fire proofing was added to the existing mechanical systems chase.

In 1982, the building exterior was completely repainted, the building was reroofed and a new roof-top cooling tower was added. Advertising materials at the time referred to Pyramid Place as "The Building That Gets Better with Time." Today, the building's façades remain virtually unaltered on the upper floors of the west and north elevations of the building. It is a testament to the constructions techniques used for this first Arkansas skyscraper in 1906 that the building has continued to be structurally sound and functional as it makes its way into the second century of its life.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY

The Southern Trust Building was a new kind of architecture for Little Rock (and Arkansas, for that matter). Skyscrapers had not been built in the state before, and the novelty of the building type was noted in the *Arkansas Gazette* in 1906 when it stated that work would "be started in a few days on the only skyscraper in Arkansas, which will be built at the southeast corner of Second and Center streets in Little Rock." It was further described as "fireproof throughout" and "strictly modern in every particular." The Southern Trust Building was the first building in Little Rock that specifically exhibited all of the components of a skyscraper, specifically fireproofing, a skeletal steel frame, and elevators. It also exhibited the base, shaft, and cap components in its exterior design and ornament.

The Southern Trust Building is also significant in that it brought about the construction of several other skyscrapers in Little Rock. Within twenty years of its completion at least four other skyscrapers had been built in Little Rock, including the State Bank Building (contributing, Capitol-Main Historic District, NR-listed April 2, 2012), the Union Life Building (NR-listed September 25, 1981), the Donaghey Building (NR-listed June 27, 2012), and the Rector Building. Furthermore, skyscraper construction continued in Little Rock after World War

II, most notably with the construction of the Tower Building (NR-listed September 23, 2011), and the Capitol Tower Building in 1986, which at 40-stories, is currently the state's tallest building.

Due to its role as the first skyscraper built in Little Rock, and the precursor of several other skyscrapers throughout the twentieth century, the Southern Trust Building is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with local **significance** under **Criterion C**.

**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Documents filed as part of Deeds of Easement for Exterior with Pulaski County Circuit Clerk on August 11, 1977 and December 28, 1978. (These were documents prepared in cooperation with the Arkansas Commemorative Commission.)

Marketing materials for Pyramid Place from 1982 provided by the Danny Thomas Company.

Frederick Hampton Roy Sr. & Charles Witsell, Jr., *How We Lived: Little Rock as an American City* (August House Publishers, 1985)

Wilcox, Ralph S. "Tower Building, Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 2011.

**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 #_____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #_____

**Primary location of additional data:**

_x_ State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): PU3547

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** Less than one acre.
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 15 | 566570 | 3845251 | 3 | | | |
| 2 | | | | 4 | | | |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The West 93 1/3 feet of Lots 1 and 2, Block 82, Original City of Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundary includes all of the land historically associated with the building.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Barbara Yates, edited by Ralph S. Wilcox, National Register & Survey Coordinator
organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date March 19, 2013
street & number 323 Center Street, Suite 1500 telephone (501) 324-9787
city or town Little Rock state AR zip code 72201
e-mail ralph@arkansasheritage.org

**Additional Documentation**
Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

**Photographs:**
Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Southern Trust Building

City or Vicinity: Little Rock

County: Pulaski State: Arkansas

Southern Trust Building
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

Photographer: Ralph S. Wilcox

Date Photographed: February 23, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 8. South Façade looking north.

2 of 8. West Façade looking east.

3 of 8. South and west façades looking southeast.

4 of 8. North Façade looking south.

5 of 8. Cornice detail looking south.

6 of 8. Entrance detail looking south.

7 of 8. East Façade looking southwest.

8 of 8. South and east façades looking northwest.

**Property Owner:**

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

name Pyramid Building LLC

street & number 221 W. 2nd Street, Suite A telephone (501) 375-4700

city or town Little Rock state AR zip code 72201

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

|---------379 feet----------|

Southern Trust Building
Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas

15 566570E 3845251N

/\
|
|
|
North

Stephens Inc.

OPEN

SUBWAY
SUBWAY
SUBWAY
PYRAMID PLACE

SUBWAY
PYRAMID PLACE

PYRAMID PLACE

TRIPP BUILDING