United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received FEB 2 3 1982 date entered

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

1. Name)			
historic Bank o	f Commerce			7000
and/or common				
2. Locat	ion			L. J. J. Black
street & number	200 North Washing	gton St.	Ŋ	∕A not for publication
city, town E] Do	rado	N/A_ vicinity of	congressional district	4th
state Arkansas	code	05 county	Union	code 139
3. Class	ification			
district building(s) x structure site	Ownership publicX private both Oublic Acquisition in process being considered	Status X occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible X yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture _X commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
name Richard	Mason			
street & number	3737 Calion Road			
city, town F1	Dorado	vicinity of	state	Arkansas
	ion of Lega	l Description	on	Arkansas
courthouse, registr	y of deeds, etc. Unio	on County Courthous	se	l dun erin steinbulse i Lieus an nicht en nie
street & number	Mai	n & Washington Stre	eets	
city, town E]	Dorado		state	Arkansas
	esentation i	n Existing	Surveys	AN KONSON
title N/A		has this pro	perty been determined ele	egible?yes _X no
date			federal stat	e county local
depository for surv	ey records N/A			
city, town			state	

7. Description

Condition excellent	deteriorated	Check one unaltered	Check oneX_ original site	
X good fair	ruins unexposed	X_ altered	moved date	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY

Situated one block northwest of the Union County Courthouse Square, the Bank of Commerce building occupies a corner site in a downtown El Dorado commercial block. The building's distinctive Classical facade is outstanding in a downtown business district that succumbed to aluminum storefront "remodeling" of the 1950s and 1960s. Built in 1919-20, the two story brick building is raised above street grade on an ashlar base and is capped with a high parapet with frontal gable and white stone coping. The Classical vocabulary is interpreted in stone decorative details and in the creation of the bank's distinctive temple front inspired principal elevation.

ELABORATION

The principal (east) facade of the Bank of Commerce building clearly conveys the monumental potential of the Classical styles. This entry facade is eminently articulated with a temple front that reflects the impact of early twentieth-century Neo-Classicism and Renaissance Revivalism alike. Two prominent features create this impression and thus dominate the elevation: a projecting metal triangular pediment with broken base and a two-story Roman-arched entrance. Formed by a cornice-like projection, the pediment protrudes from the gabled parapet with truncated peak which rises slightly above it and spans almost the full width of the elevation. This distinctive feature is enriched by dentiling and a cartouche that appears in its tympanum on the central axis of the facade. The pediment base breaks to frame this cartouche. Although the base resembles gableend returns, it is actually created by an entablature that wraps around the building, extending the full length of the south (side) elevation, and serves to organize and unify the building's two exposed elevations. This entablature consists of a banded stone architrave, brick frieze and over hanging dentiled metal cornice. On the principal facade, the entablature is carried on two pairs of brick Ionic pilasters which flank the two-story tall Roman-arched entrance. Emphasized with a cast stone surround, the arch articulates and frames the bank's main entrance, a deeply recessed double-door arrangement. The doors are composed of single lights over panels and are framed by wood pilasters. They are further accented by sidelights over panels and are capped by double segmental multi-light transoms. Vertical and horizontal lights fill the remaining upper extremes of the archway.

The seven bay, secondary (south) elevation is visually divided into two sections which distinguish the public banking room from the supporting office space. The three east bays of this elevation project slightly to identify the banking room, a two-story high space. The configuration of this area is communicated by the fenestration of this section of the facade. Each one-over-one double-hung window is almost floor-to-ceiling in height, extending from the elevation's ashlar base to its architrave, and has sidelights and a three light transom. The windows are slightly recessed in the Flemish bond brick wall. Most interesting and unusual features of these windows are the pairs of low brick piers with cast stone bases and copings that appear in front of each window on axis with the window frame. These piers are capped with a cast stone sphere.

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Continuation sheet

Item number

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Page 2

The remaining bays of the south elevation reflect the interior design of the rear of the building which is comprised of two stories of office space. A secondary entrance to the building, providing direct access to the offices, is asymmetrically located in the second bay from the west end of the facade. Though not as monumental as the principal entrance, it is carefully and Classically detailed. This entrance is faced with ashlar blocks and capped with an unembellished frieze and an overhanging cornice that is surmounted by a small triangular pediment. The doorway is recessed in a segmental arched opening with articulated keystone and is raised above grade with three steps offering access. Fenestration of the rear section of the south elevation, like the east end, is dominated by the rhythm of recessed windows and brick pilasters. The first and second stories are pierced by pairs of double-hung one-over-one light windows in each bay. However, the second story windows are slightly shorter than those below and have articulated cast stone sills. Raised brick panels appear between the first and second story windows. The building's aforementioned full entablature greatly enriches this facade. The parapet rises above it to cap the elevation. The north and west walls of the Bank of Commerce abut adajacent buildings and therefore are not visible.

The evolution of the building has been impacted by two renovation projects undertaken in 1947 and in 1954. Both of these construction projects removed and destroyed the original interior fabric of the bank building. The 1954 project involved covering the principal elevation with a new brick front. Fortunately, the south side of the building has never been altered and the principal elevation's original fabric remained largely intact beneath the 1954 facade. Recently, the Bank of Commerce has been restored to its original 1920 appearance. However, in the absence of surviving substantive original fabric, the interior of the building was adaptively reused to provide contemporary office space for a local petroleum/geology business firm. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program participated in and approved the character of the exterior restoration and the interior rehabilitation.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 X 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture x architecture art commerce communications	community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration/settlement	Iliterature military music philosophy politics/government	religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1919-20	Builder/Architect	unknown	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Bank of Commerce presents a sophisticated example of the Classically-derived architectural styles that were dominant in the Arkansas architecture of the first decades of the twentieth century. The building's temple-like principal facade, featuring a triangular pediment with broken base, prominent cornice and monumental Roman-arched entrance flanked by pairs of Ionic pilasters, reflects an interest in a Renaissance influenced Neo-Classicism unusual in the building stock of southwest Arkansas. In addition to its architectural significance, the Bank of Commerce represents a transitional phase in El Dorado's economic history. Built in 1919-20, the facility originally served the city when it was a small lumber and farming community of 3,887 citizens. However, within a year, the discovery of oil outside El Dorado in 1921 turned the rural town into a tumultuous industrial city with a population that fluctuated between 15,000 and 30,000 people. The impact of this growth led to a 1923 reorganization of the bank, which doubled its capital stocks and surplus, received a federal charter, and saw its resources skyrocket from \$802,465 in 1921 to \$2,935,643 by April 1923. Noted in a 1938 newspaper article as one of Arkansas' soundest financial institutions, the Bank of Commerce maintained its financial stability throughout the depression. Today the building stands as a vital representative of El Dorado's transformation from a small town into the "oil city" of Arkansas. The architectural and historical significance of this building and the importance of its recent restoration are underscored by the absence of other unaltered building fabric in downtown El Dorado.

UTM NOT VERIFIED

9. Major Bibliographical References

The Work Project Administration, <u>Gas & Oil</u>.(subject file) Arkansas State Archives. Little Rock, Arkansas.

"Record of Service Began in 1919 for New Bank", El Dorado Daily News-Times (El Dorado, Arkansas), August 24, 1973, p. 1.

(E1 Do	orado, Arkansas),	August 24, 197	3, p. 1.		
10. (Geographi	cal Data	TANK SIMPLE		1907 (196)
	nominated property _ e name <u>El Dorado</u> , ences		cre	Quadrang	le scale 1:62500
A 1 5 Zone C 1 G	5 3 1 2 7 5 3 Easting No	6 7 4 7 1 0 1 0 rthing	B Zone D	Easting	Northing
South 30 County,	undary description and feet of lots 7 Arkansas ates and counties for	& 8, Block 3 of			28.11FH;
state	N/A	code	county	Journal of the state of the sta	code
state		code	county		code
name/title p	Ethel Goodstein, The Arkansas Histor The Brown Arkansas Histor The Little Rock	Architectural b	Program	date June 9, telephone (501)	
12. 5	State Histo	oric Prese	ervation	Officer C	ertification
As the desi 665), I here	national material mat	state Preservation Officer for inclusion in the	X local or the National His	er and certify that it h	ct of 1966 (Public Law 89– nas been evaluated on Service.
State Histo	ric Preservation Office	signature	Misn	Itel	
title	SHPO			date	2-12-12
Keeper of	S use only by certify that this pro locus S the National Register	perty is included in the	ne National Regist Entered in t National Reg	he Ister date	3/25/82
Attest:	tegistration			date	

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

EVALUATION / RETURN SHEET

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

82002145

Property: Bank of Commerce	Working No. 2/23/82-547		
State, County: AR, Unian	Fed. Reg. Date: Date Due: 3-25-82 / 4-9-82		
Federal Agency:			
rederal Agency.	Action: ACCEPT 3/25/8		
resubmission	Entered in the RETURN		
	National Register REJECT		
nomination by person or local government	photos		
owner objection			
appeal			
Substantive Review: sample request			
Reviewer's comments:	The series of the control of the con		
	Recom. / Criteria		
	Reviewer		
	Discipline		
	Date		
	see continuation sheet		
Nomination returned for: technical correction substantive reason			
substantive reason 1. Name			
substantive reason			
substantive reason 1. Name 2. Location			
substantive reason 1. Name 2. Location 3. Classification Category Ownership Status Present Use			
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Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below	
Specific dates Builder/Architect	
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)	
summary paragraph	
completeness	
clarity	
applicable criteria	
justification of areas checked	
relating significance to the resource	
context	
relationship of integrity to significance	
justification of exception	
other	
	,
Verbal boundary description and justification	engaer evitasiene ter ter beniuter romanimoli engaer evitasiene
	Officer Certification
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State Historic Preservation Officer signature state date	Officer Certification
State Historic Preservation Officer signature 3. Other Maps Photographs	A Constant of the same of the



Bank of Commerce El Dorado, Arkansas Richard Mason, Photographer September, 1981 Negative at Arkansas Historic Preservation Principal (east) elevation Number 1 of 6



Bank of Commerce
El Dorado, Arkansas
Richard Mason, Photographer
September, 1981
Negative at Arkansas Historic Preservation
Program
East and south elevations taken from
southeast
Number 2 of 6



Bank of Commerce
El Dorado, Arkansas
Richard Mason, Photographer
September, 1981
Negative at Arkansas Historic Preservation
Program
South elevation showing side entrance
Number 3 of 6

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Bank of Commerce
El Dorado, Arkansas
Richard Mason, Photographer
September, 1981
Negative at Arkansas Historic Preservation
Program
South elevation
Number 4 of 6



Bank of Commerce El Dorado, Arkansas Richard Mason, Photographer September, 1981 Negative at Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Detail: windows on south elevation Number 5 of 6



Bank of Commerce
El Dorado, Arkansas
Richard Mason, Photographer
September, 1981
Negative at Arkansas HIstoric Preservation
Program
Detail: entrance
Number 6 of 6



ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

Suite 500, Continental Building Markham and Main Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Phone: (501) 371-2763

February 11, 1982

Ms. Carol D. Shull Acting Keeper of the National Register United States Department of the Interior National Park Service 440 G Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20240 RECEIVED.

RECEIVED.

PEB 2 3 1982

NATIONAL

REGISTER

Re: National Register nomination- Bank of Commerce El Dorado, Union County, Arkansas

carre

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed for your review please find a National Register of Historic Places nomination form for the Bank of Commerce in El Dorado, Arkansas. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has complied with all applicable nominating procedures and notification requirements in the nomination process.

I would like to bring to your attention that the Bank of Commerce received a preliminary certification of significance on March 25, 1981, and a preliminary certification of rehabilitation on March 26, 1981. Additionally, the owner granted a facade easement to the Arkansas Commemorative Commission on December 30, 1981. As you know, in order for a charitable contribution deduction to be taken for such a transfer the structure must be actually listed on the National Register by April 15, the due date of the owner's tax return. Due to this time constraint I would greatly appreciate an expeditious processing of this nomination. If you foresee any problems in meeting the April 15 deadline please contact me.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely

Wilson Stiles

State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosure

WS/js

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

STATE ARKANSAS

Date Entered MARCH 25, 1982

Name

Location

Bank of Commerce

El Dorado Union County

Garrison, Augustus M., House

Texarkana Miller County

Notified

Honorable Dale Bumpers Honorable David H. Pryor Honorable Beryl F. Anthony, Jr.

Southwest Regional Office, NPS

State Historic Preservation Officer
Mr. Wilson Stiles
Director, Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program
Continental Building, Suite 500
Markham and Main Streets
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201