

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 determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction 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 an 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 First National Bank Building

other names/site number First National Bank of Denver; American National Bank; 5DV1727

2. Location

street & number 818 17th Street [N/A] not for publication

city or town Denver [N/A] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Denver code 031 zip code 80202

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

James Edward Hartman State Historic Preservation Officer January 2, 1996
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Office, Colorado Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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
See continuation sheet [].

Edson B. Beall Signature of the Keeper 2/23/96 Date

Entered in the
National Register

First National Bank Building
Name of Property

Denver County, CO
County/State

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
(Do not count previously listed resources.)

		Contributing	Noncontributing	
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	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.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE: business

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: hotel
COMMERCE: restaurant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Chicago

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT
other TERRA COTTA
CONCRETE
STONE: Granite
STONE: Marble
STONE: Slate

Narrative Description

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

First National Bank Building
Name of Property

Denver County, CO
County/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.
- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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
- # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ECONOMICS
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Periods of Significance

1910 - 1945

Significant Dates

1911

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Edbrooke, Harry W.J.

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other:

Name of repository:

First National Bank Building

Name of Property

Denver County, CO

County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.72 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 13 500700 4399450
Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

[] 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 R. Laurie Simmons and Thomas H. Simmons / Historians

organization Front Range Research Associates, Inc. date 15 September 1995

street & number 3635 West 46th Avenue telephone (303) 477-7597

city or town Denver state CO zip code 80211-1101

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name H E P - Denver, Ltd.

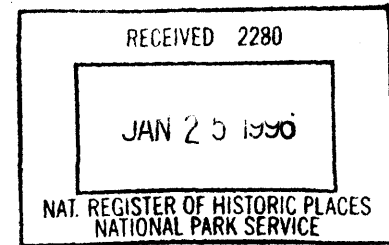
street & number 818 17th Street telephone _____

city or town Denver state CO zip code 80202

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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number 7 Page 1 First National Bank Building, Denver, CO

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The First National Bank building, a recently completed Federal Investment Tax Credit project and City and County of Denver Landmark No. 225, is located in the heart of Denver's financial district, at the intersection of 17th and Stout streets (Photographs 1 and 2). The square, thirteen-story building is comprised of a basement, ground floor, mezzanine, and eleven upper floors, with center light court and attached five-story parking garage. The building is one of the cornerstones of a cohesive group of major late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial enterprises in the city.

The style of the steel frame building was influenced by the Chicago School, as evidenced in the division of the structure into three parts by elements of the design and the exterior wall cladding. The base of the building consists of a ground floor, mezzanine, and transitional second floor are all clad with precast concrete textured and colored to resemble rough-faced granite. The monumental quality of the building is emphasized by the two-story classical piers atop polished granite bases dividing each streetside elevation into five bays with enormous ground level display windows and supporting a cornice and the heavily rusticated second story. The awning-sheltered display windows of the first story have paneled kickplates, while the plate glass windows of the mezzanine are topped by paired transoms. The transitional second story features large 1/1-light window sashes which establish the fenestration of the upper stories, a shared sill course, a secondary cornice, and deeply grooved walls. Rectangular inset entrances to the building on the 17th Street and Stout Street elevations are sheltered by marquees. A clock is attached at the eastern corner of the building (Photograph 3).

The shaft, or floors three through nine of the building, is faced with light-painted brick which rises uninterrupted between the large 1/1-light unadorned windows with terra cotta sills. The capital, or top three floors, also features a transitional story, the tenth, separated by intermediate cornices. The upper stories are clad with terra cotta or a cast replica, applied in ornamental plaques between windows and in spandrels between the eleventh and twelfth stories. The plaques depict in bas relief shields, garlands, and foliate designs. Dividing the windows of the top two stories into pairs are vertical terra cotta panels. A classical cornice terminates the flat roofed structure. A tall metal flagpole is stationed at the eastern corner of the roof (Photograph 4).

A five-story, flat-roofed, square parking garage is attached to the building on the west (Photograph 5). The parking garage is clad with travertine marble and panels of black slate on the first floor and mezzanine, with terrazzo trim along the base of the building. The upper floors are covered with precast concrete screens. The first two stories of the parking garage are divided into six bays by rectangular slate covered piers; the western three bays of the first story contain garage entrances, while the remaining bays feature plate glass windows and glazed doors.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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ALTERATIONS/REHABILITATION

From 1959 to 1962, the building underwent an extensive transformation to become the headquarters of the American National Bank. The Denver architectural firm of James S. Sudler Associates added new cladding to portions of the exterior walls and completely modernized the building's interior. On the exterior, the granite skin of the first two stories was removed, as was the building's cornice. Travertine marble was applied to the exterior of the first two stories and in vertical strips up the building's walls, cutting through existing ornamentation. More than 1,200 large, white, precast concrete screens were installed between the travertine strips, while beneath the screens the brick walls were painted black for contrast. Chicago-style windows of the mezzanine level were replaced with plate glass windows. A five-story, two hundred car parking garage and drive-in banking facility was constructed adjacent to the original bank building along Stout Street. The upper stories of the parking garage were clad in precast concrete screens, while the first and second floors displayed black slate panels, travertine strips, and terrazzo trim.¹

In 1994-1995, the Holtze Brothers Development Corporation completed a \$21,000,000 rehabilitation of the vacant building which included its conversion into a 250-room hotel with ground level retail space. The hotel opened in August 1995, catering "to business travelers who may stay several days to several months to work on a project."² The project, implemented by Guy Thornton and the Allred Architectural Group (both of Denver), removed the exterior wall treatments added in the 1959-62 renovation and evoked the original 1909-10 Edbrooke design.³

The project included the removal of concrete screens and application of precast concrete textured to resemble the original granite on the first and second stories. Entrances on 17th Street and Stout Street were reconfigured to serve auto/pedestrian access to the hotel and retail businesses. The original main cornice of the building was replicated in painted sheet metal. Terra cotta ornamentation missing from portions of the tenth and eleventh floors was recreated using a modern substitute and the upper three stories were painted to integrate old and new materials. The brick walls of the upper stories were painted a light color resembling the original appearance of the brick.

¹Denver Post, 16 October 1960, p. 3E; 10 September 1961, p. 3D; and 27 April 1962, p. 17 and Rocky Mountain News, 11 October 1959, p. 36; 1 May 1960, p. 5; 16 October 1960, p. 72; and 22 April 1962, pp. 44-45.

²Rocky Mountain News, 9 August 1995, p. 41A.

³The details of the renovation plans were obtained from: Holtze Brothers Development, "The American National Bank Renovation: A Proposal to Obtain Tax Increment Financing Assistance from the Denver Urban Renewal Agency," 12 October 1993; Rocky Mountain News, 26 May 1993, p. 45A; a telephone conversation with Steve Holtze, 9 March 1994, Englewood, Colorado; and a telephone conversation with Jose Corro, architect, Allred Architectural Group, Denver, Colorado.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section Number 7 Page 3 First National Bank Building, Denver, CO

A new clock was added to the building's east corner.⁴ The building's windows were refurbished in place to preserve the original fenestration.

The ground floor of the building was renovated to combine the hotel lobby and sidewalk-accessible retail space along the 17th and Stout street sides. The building's light well (which originally ended at the top of the second story) was extended to the ground floor, where a drive-in guest drop-off courtyard was constructed (Photograph 6). Interior office areas were converted to 131 guest rooms and 119 one-bedroom suites on the second through twelfth floors. The garage was retained in its original exterior appearance to provide parking for hotel guests as well as space for support operations of the hotel.

The 1994-1995 project utilized the original architectural drawings prepared by Harry W.J. Edbrooke, as well as historic photographs of the building to insure the accuracy of its effort to recapture the building's original appearance within the economic constraints of replicating the original materials and the challenge of adapting the building for new uses. The successful project returned an important downtown building to a design more compatible with adjacent National Register properties, namely, the Equitable Building at 730 17th Street, the Guaranty Bank Building at 817 17th Street, the Ideal Building at 821 17th Street, and the Boston Building at 828 17th Street. The building now contributes to the visual wall of late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings which led to 17th Street's unique identity as the Wall Street of the West (Photograph 7).

⁴The original clock was removed in 1958 when the First National Bank of Denver moved to new quarters at 17th and Welton streets. **Rocky Mountain News**, 20 November 1958, p. 5.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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SIGNIFICANCE

The First National Bank building is historically significant under criterion A, for its association with the development of commerce and banking in Denver and for its impact on the development of downtown Denver. The building was the headquarters of two old and prominent Denver banking institutions: the First National Bank of Denver, organized in 1865, occupied the building during 1911-1958 and the American National Bank, founded in 1905, occupied the building 1962-1981. The First National Bank was the first bank to locate on 17th Street and thus represented the vanguard of the development of the thoroughfare into the financial center of Denver ("the Wall Street of the West"). The First National Bank Building was the first building over ten stories constructed in Denver and the second to take advantage of a relaxed height ordinance of December 1908.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

The First National Bank building was designed by the Frank E. Edbrooke Architecture Company, Denver's premier nineteenth century commercial architectural firm.⁵ Edbrooke was described by Richard R. Brettell as "almost single-handedly responsible for the architectural maturity of Denver's downtown in the late 1880's and 1890's."⁶ The First National Bank building, the Gas and Electric Building (Insurance Exchange Building, 910 15th Street, Denver Landmark Number 151), and the Masonic Temple, 1614 Street (Denver Landmark Number 136), are three surviving office buildings in downtown Denver designed by the firm.

Harry W.J. Edbrooke (1873-1946), Frank Edbrooke's nephew, is credited with the drawings of the 17th Street elevation of the First National Bank building.⁷ Harry Edbrooke practiced architecture in Chicago until 1908, when he joined his uncle's firm in Denver. Harry Edbrooke has also been credited with the design of the ten-story 1910 Gas and Electric Building (910 15th Street) in downtown Denver during his affiliation with the company. Upon the retirement of Frank E. Edbrooke in 1913, Harry Edbrooke opened his own practice, working on such major downtown

⁵City and County of Denver, Denver building permit number 1989, 23 July 1909, in the files of the Denver Public Library, Western History Department, Denver, Colorado..

⁶Richard R. Brettell, **Historic Denver: The Architects and the Architecture, 1858-1893** (Denver, Colorado: Historic Denver, Inc., 1973), 33.

⁷E.R. and H.F. Withey, **Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)** (Los Angeles, California: New Age Publishing Company, 1956), p. 189; and First National Bank of Denver, 17th Street Elevation Architectural Drawings, 2 March 1909.

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buildings as the W.H. Kistler Stationery Store building (1636 Champa Street, 1916) and the addition to the A.T. Lewis and Son Department Store (1531 Stout Street, 1917).⁸

The general contractor for the \$900,000 project was James S. Stewart and Company of New York. The following specialty firms were also involved in erecting, decorating, and furnishing the building: Art Metal Construction Company, Jamestown, New York; Peoria Stone and Marble Works, Peoria, Illinois; International Supply and Export Company, St. Louis, Missouri; Gorham Metal Company, Providence, Rhode Island; Matthews and Company (decorators), Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Horslag and Company (decorators), Chicago, Illinois. Weary and Alford Company of Chicago decorated the interior of the bank and reportedly planned to use First National "as a model for the best possible character of bank decoration."⁹

BANKING AND COMMERCE

The First National Bank of Denver, Colorado's oldest continuously operating bank, maintained its headquarters in the building from its opening in 1911 until the bank moved to new quarters in 1958. The First National was Denver's pioneer bank, organized in 1865 by Senator Jerome B. Chaffee (President, 1865-1880), Henry J. Rogers (Vice President), and George T. Clark (Cashier). Walter S. Cheesman served as the bank's Vice President and member of the Board of Directors for more than thirty years. Cheesman was an organizer of the Denver City Water Company and an investor in railroads and downtown Denver real estate. Leadville mining baron H.A.W. Tabor was a major stockholder in the First National Bank. David H. Moffat, Jr., influential in the development of Colorado mines, real estate, and railroads, became cashier in 1866 and the bank's second president in 1880.¹⁰

The First National was the successor to the Clark, Gruber and Company and was originally located at 15th and Blake streets, in the center of the city's first business district. In 1886, the bank moved to the Tabor Building (16th and Larimer) and, surviving the 1893 Silver Panic, it relocated to the Equitable Building in 1896. When the First National opened its new facilities in 1911, the

⁸Noel and Norgren, p. 196.

⁹First National Bank of Denver, *The First National Bank of Denver, Denver, Colorado* (Denver, Colorado: Williamson-Haffner Company Printers, 1911) and *Rocky Mountain News*, 3 January 1911.

¹⁰Eugene H. Adams, Lyle W. Dorsett, and Robert S. Pulcipher, *The Pioneer Western Bank--First of Denver: 1860-1980* (Denver: First Interstate Bank of Denver, N.A., and the State Historical Society of Colorado, 1984), 17, 36, 47, 51, and 57.

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bank's gold and bank notes were trundled across Stout Street under escort of armed Pinkerton guards.¹¹

The bank grew with the development of the Rocky Mountain region. From just over half a million dollars in total assets in 1865, the First National Bank of Denver posted steady growth: 1880, \$2.4 million in total assets; 1910, 21.4 million; 1950, \$186.3 million; and 1980, 1.7 billion. By 1896, the bank was the twenty-first largest financial institution in the country and the largest west of Chicago. Over the years, a number of financial institutions were merged with the First National Bank of Denver, including the International Trust Company and the Capitol National Bank. The First National Bank of Denver was integral to the city's economic development as the largest bank in the state during most of the twentieth century.¹² The bank was significant for its "central role in the growth and development of Denver, the State of Colorado, and the Rocky Mountain region."¹³

The First National remained at 17th and Stout until 1958, when the bank moved into a newly-completed office tower at 17th and Welton streets. After First National vacated the building in 1958, the structure was renovated as the headquarters of American National Bank, which opened in the location in April 1962. American National was also an early Denver bank, founded in 1905 as the German National Trust Company by Godfrey Schirmer. During World War I, the bank changed its name to the American Bank and Trust Company. The American National Bank name was adopted in 1924 when the institution became a national bank. A 1927 article noted that the bank had loaned "millions of dollars to the citizens of Denver, for building homes, business blocks, churches and educational institutions."¹⁴

In 1981, American National became First Interstate Bank of Denver. Banking services continued in the 17th and Stout building until the 1983-84 period. The building was vacant for some years until 1994, when the recently completed renovation of the property began. The exterior of the building was rehabilitated and the interior was converted to a hotel, the Holtze Executive Place, with street-level retail space.¹⁵

¹¹Denver Republican, 1 January 1911.

¹²Rocky Mountain News, 28 December 1982.

¹³Adams, et al, vii and 215.

¹⁴Rocky Mountain News, 23 May 1927, p. 16.

¹⁵Rocky Mountain Business Journal, 3 June 1981, p. 9; Rocky Mountain News, 26 May 1993, p. 45A; and City and County of Denver, "818 17th Street," 5DV1727, Denver Inventory Form, Office of Planning and Community Development, July 1983.

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DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT

The thirteen-story First National Bank was the first building of more than ten stories constructed in Denver and the second to take advantage of the relaxed height ordinance of December 1908.¹⁶ The building set the standard for new construction in downtown Denver and influenced other financial institutions to erect offices on 17th Street. The *Denver Times* called the structure Denver's first skyscraper (See Figures 1 and 2).¹⁷ The initial developer of the building was the Puget Sound Realty Company, organized by L.E. Spencer. The company's desire to erect a modern multi-story bank in downtown Denver resulted in a revision of the city's height restrictions to allow taller buildings. During construction of the building (1909-10), the company was reorganized as the Seventeenth Street Building Company. Former Colorado Governor James H. Peabody was the active head of the firm at the time of the building's dedication in January 1911.¹⁸

The primary tenant of the building was the First National Bank, which moved its offices into the first floor, mezzanine, and part of the basement. The First National was the first bank to locate its headquarters on 17th Street and thus represented the vanguard of the development of the thoroughfare into the financial center of Denver ("the Wall Street of the West"). The remaining floors of the building were "finished for offices with all up to date conveniences for tenants." The *Denver Times* observed that the completion of the "First National Bank building has caused real estate prices to soar on Seventeenth street, and now every property owner is asking and placing an increased value on his property since the completion of the new block."¹⁹

¹⁶Contemporary newspaper accounts described the building as having twelve stories for the mezzanine was not counted as a story.

¹⁷Thomas J. Noel and Barbara S. Norgren, *Denver: The City Beautiful and Its Architects, 1893-1941* (Denver, Colorado: Historic Denver, Inc, 1987), 123 and *Denver Times*, 1 January 1911.

¹⁸*Rocky Mountain News*, 3 January 1911.

¹⁹*Denver Times*, 1 January 1911.

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Adams, Eugene H., Dorsett, Lyle W., and Pulcipher, Robert S. **The Pioneer Western Bank--First of Denver: 1860-1900.** Denver: First Interstate Bank of Denver, N.A., and the State Historical Society of Colorado, 1984.

Brettell, Richard R. Brettell. **Historic Denver: The Architects and the Architecture, 1858-1893.** Denver, Colorado: Historic Denver, Inc., 1973.

City and County of Denver, "818 17th Street," 5DV1727, Denver Inventory Form, Office of Planning and Community Development, July 1983.

_____. Denver building permit number 1989, 23 July 1909. In the files of the Denver Public Library, Western History Department, Denver, Colorado.

Corro, Jose. Architect, Allred Architectural Group. Telephone conversation, 30 August 1995.

Day, James I. **Our Architecture and Scenes of Denver.** Denver, Colorado: James I. Day, 1906.

Denver Municipal Facts, 11 December 1909, 4 and 8.

Denver Post, 1 May 1955; 16 October 1960; 10 September 1961; 27 April 1962; 8 July 1994.

Denver Republican, 1 January 1911.

Denver Times, 1 January 1911.

First National Bank of Denver. **The First National Bank of Denver, Denver, Colorado.** Denver, Colorado: Williamson-Haffner Company Printers, 1911.

Holtze Brothers Development. "The American National Bank Renovation: A Proposal to Obtain Tax Increment Financing Assistance from the Denver Urban Renewal Agency," 12 October 1993.

Holtze, Steve. Telephone conversation, 9 March 1994, Englewood, Colorado.

Noel, Thomas J. and Barbara S. Norgren. **Denver: The City Beautiful and Its Architects, 1893-1941.** Denver, Colorado: Historic Denver, Inc, 1987.

Rocky Mountain Business Journal, 3 June 1981.

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Rocky Mountain News, 3 January 1911; 23 May 1927; 11 October 1959; 1 May 1960; 16 October 1960; 22 April 1962; 26 May 1993; 5 February 1995; and 9 August 1995.

Withey, E.R. and H.F. **Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)**. Los Angeles, California: New Age Publishing Company, 1956.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section Number 10 Page 10 First National Bank Building, Denver, CO

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property consists of lots 23 to 32, inclusive, block 29, East Denver, City and County of Denver, Colorado.

Boundary Justification

The nominated area consists of the entire extent of the original 1910 building and the 1959-61 parking garage addition.

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Section Number Photographs Page 11 First National Bank Building, Denver, CO

Index to Photographs

The location and direction of photographic views are indicated on the Sketch Map. Information that is the same for all photographs:

Name of the Property: First National Bank of Denver
City and State: City and County of Denver, Colorado
Photographer: Thomas H. Simmons
Date: August 1995
Location of Original Negatives: H E P-Denver, Ltd.
818 17th Street
Denver, Colorado 80202

Photo Number	Description of View
1	East corner of building at the intersection of 17th and Stout streets showing northeast and southeast elevations, view west.
2	Southeast elevation of main part of building and parking garage in view down Stout Street, view southwest.
3	Ground level detail of east corner showing clock and entrances, view west.
4	Upper stories and cornice detail of northeast and southeast elevations, view west.
5	Southeast elevation of parking garage and main part of building on Stout Street with light rail train in foreground, view north.
6	Light well viewed from ground level guest drop-off, view northeast.
7	Northeast elevation of building showing its relationship to other buildings along 17th Street, view southeast.

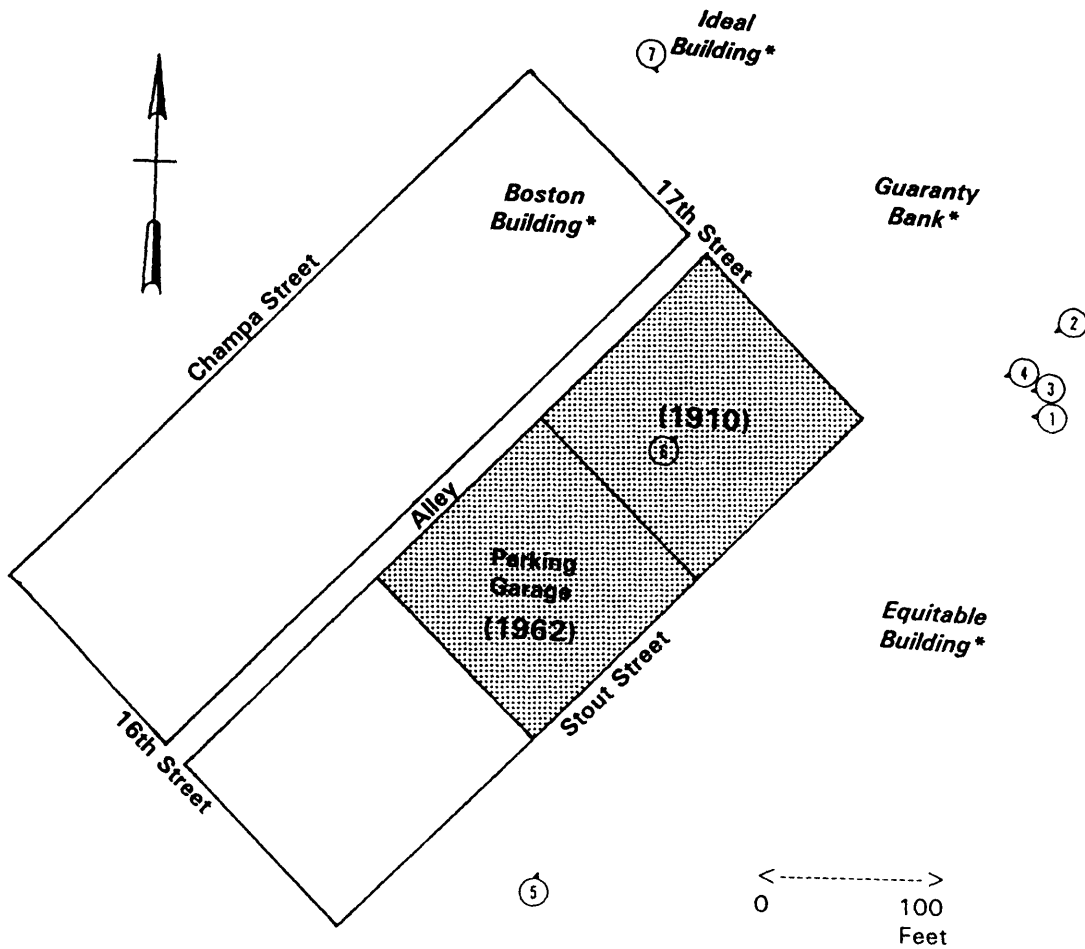
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section Number Figures Page 12 First National Bank Building, Denver, CO

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF DENVER
818 17th Street
Denver, Colorado**

SKETCH MAP



SOURCE: Based on Sanborn Insurance Company, "Denver, Colo.," fire insurance map, 1929-30. An asterisk (*) denotes a building individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

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Figure 1. Architectural rendering of the building, c. 1909-10. SOURCE: First National Bank of Denver, "The First National Bank of Denver" (Denver: Williamson-Haffner Company Printers, 1911).

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Figure 2. Photograph of the building following its opening, c.1911. SOURCE: Denver Public Library, Western History Department, Denver, Colorado.

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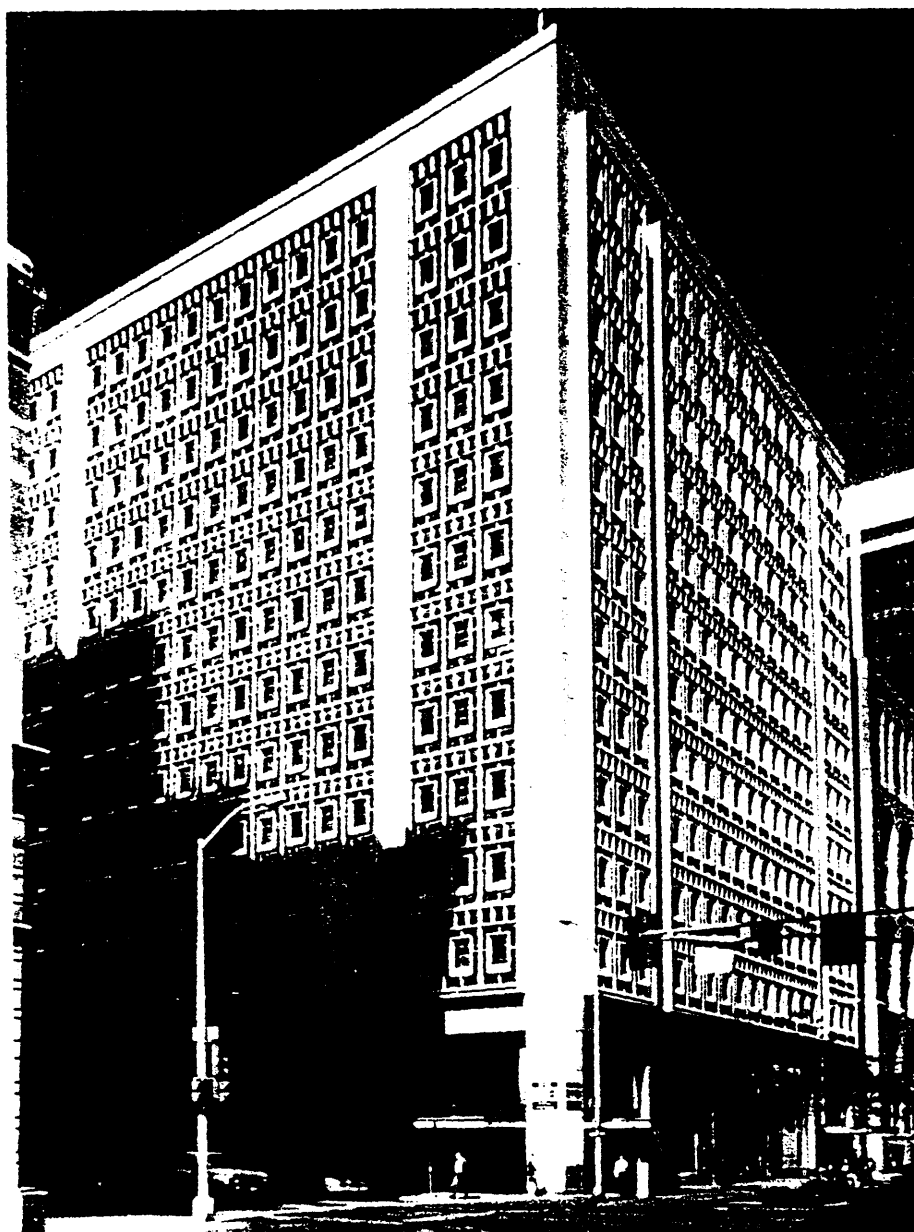


Figure 3. Photograph of the building as it appeared in 1992, illustrating the 1959-62 wall cladding. SOURCE: Holtze Brothers Development Company, Englewood, Colorado.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Englewood, Colo.
1965, Revised 1994
7.5 Minute Quad

First National Bank Building

