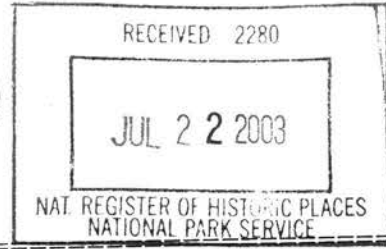


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REGISTRATION FORM

876



1. Name of Property

historic name Citizens State Bank

other names/site number Gold Dome Bank/Liberty Bank/Bank One

2. Location

street & number 1112 Northwest 23rd not for publication N/A  
 city or town Oklahoma City vicinity N/A  
 state Oklahoma code OK county Oklahoma code 109  
 zip code 73106

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      meets      does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant      nationally      statewide X locally. ( N/A See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Bob Lawrence 7-21-03  
Signature of certifying official Date

Oklahoma Historical Society, SHPO  
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 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 Care D. Hull 9-4-03  
         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>	<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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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/TRADE Sub: financial institution  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: COMMERCE/TRADE Sub: financial institution  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

=====  
7. Description  
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Modern Movement: Geodesic Dome  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE  
roof METAL: aluminum  
walls BRICK  
CERAMIC TILE  
other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

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SUMMARY

Constructed in 1958, the Citizens State Bank is a distinctive Modern style building with an unusual, gold-colored, anodized aluminum geodesic dome for a roof. Designed by Robert B. Roloff of the Oklahoma City architectural firm Bailey, Bozalis, Dickinson & Roloff, the building was constructed by Secor Building Company, Inc., also of Oklahoma City. Originally, the dome was a bright gold but it has faded over the years and is now a patchy gold and silver color. The dome also originally had black aluminum struts which reinforced the roof panels. The struts have also lost their color, now being white with a few missing. The dome rests on two large concrete bents which divides the building into two elevations. Separating the dome from the walls is a ten-foot-wide concrete canopy which encircles the primarily circular building. The ten-foot high walls are a combination of gold-veined black mosaic tile on the front and light orange and brown brick on the rear. The building has two public entrances, both in the front half of the building adjacent to the bents. Each entry has two aluminum, glazed, slab doors separated by a single wide sidelight with sidelights to the outside. On the southeast side of the building is a private entrance consisting of double, metal, slab doors. The ribbon windows dominating the north half of the building are fixed aluminum, as are the three sets of shorter ribbon windows separately located on the south side.

Although the condition of the dome has been declining slightly, both the interior and the exterior of the building retains a good degree of integrity. On the interior, many of the original finishes remain remarkably intact in the primary public space, including the lobby's terrazzo floor, teller area and mezzanine-level railing. Modifications to the interior include opening office areas on the mezzanine level in 1971; installing a dropped acoustical tile ceiling in the lobby; replacement of the original "flying disc" lights with flush florescent lights; and, installation of wooden screens at eight of the sixteen teller positions. Overall, these changes are minor and do not significantly impact the integrity of the interior. On the exterior, the most notable alteration is the construction of the seven-lane drive-thru and walk-up lobby on the south side of the building in the 1970s. Historically, the bank featured four "drive-up" windows on the south side and one walk-up window on the west side of the building. The 1971 drive-thru replaced the earlier drive-ups while allowing greater vehicular access for the bank customers. The drive-thru addition is constructed of a matching brick with gold-veined black mosaic tile accents and a glass-enclosed lobby on the far southeast side. The roof of the drive-thru addition is flat but features a wide, undulating, ribbed, gold aluminum coping. Although constructed of remarkably similar materials, the

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drive-thru is easily distinguishable from the original primarily circular building. The drive-thru is located on what is the rear of the building and is not the same height as the original building. Between 1975 and 1978, the bank added another vault in the area formerly occupied by the walk-up window on the west side of the building and constructed a new walk-up lobby on the southeast side of the 1971 drive-thru addition. This construction of a third interior vault resulted in a concrete addition to the concrete bent on the west side of the building. Although similarly ornamented, the addition is easily differentiated by its lighter two-tone color. Overall, due to their scale, design and location, the additions do not significantly impede the ability of the building to convey its historic significance.

The bank is prominently located on the southeast corner of the intersection of Northwest 23<sup>rd</sup> Street and Classen Boulevard. The bank and its parking lot are the only resources on the entire block which formerly contained an elementary school. Both Northwest 23<sup>rd</sup> Street and Classen Boulevard are major thoroughfares in Oklahoma City. In addition to dividing several of the city's historic 1920s and 1930s era neighborhoods, Northwest 23<sup>rd</sup> also historically served as part of the famed United States Highway 66. Although the presence of Route 66 obviously increased traffic in the area - it was a major east-west route in the city, it is doubtful it (the US highway) had a significant impact on the construction of Citizens State Bank. The bank was erected at the intersection of two busy streets for its convenience to its primary customers, area residents and businessmen.

The setting of the bank remains a commercial enclave just off several historic inner city neighborhoods. However within the last five years or so, a new modern drugstore with a sizeable parking lot was erected on the corner directly to the north of the bank. Farther north, the small Milk Bottle Building (NR 1998) continues to distinguish the unusual jog in the streets of the small commercial area. The corner to the west of the bank remains vacant as it has been for many years with historic houses located to the south of this. To the northwest of the bank, there are several historic, brick, commercial buildings, several of which have been unsympathetically modified. South of the bank is the multi-story Citizens Tower, designed by the same firm as the bank and erected in about 1964, and its two-story parking garage.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

Stylistically, Citizens State Bank is classified as Modern, subcategory Geodesic Dome. The building is the epitome of functional design, evidenced by

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the continued use of the building as originally intended with minimal changes. Additionally, the characteristics of the geodesic dome are a testament to the Modern style, with a clear expression of the up-to-date use of materials and techniques. The design and ornamentation of the building also borrow little from historic precedents. Despite being constructed during the Populuxe era, Citizens State Bank does not embody the overall characteristics of this style. The bank does not express the streamlined, space-struck look of Populuxe architecture.

Citizens State Bank has been locally known for years as the "Gold Dome Bank" for its distinctive, gold, geodesic, aluminum, dome roof. The dome's diameter measures 145 feet and it rises seventy feet above the ground, including the ten foot wall it rests on. Crowning the dome is a gold cupola with slats along the sides and a flat roof. Originally, the gold of the dome contrasted with the black aluminum struts which reinforced the 625 diamond-shaped, pre-stressed, aluminum panels. Over the passage of time, the gold of the dome has faded so that many of the panels are now silver and the struts are pretty uniformly white now. Nonetheless, sufficient color remains to continue to characterize the building as the Gold Dome Bank.

The footprint of the bank is basically round. The dome rests on large concrete bents which extend from the walls on the northeast and southwest sides of the building. The triangular bents (actually reinforced concrete wall of interior rooms), dark brown in color, are ornamented with vertical and horizontal incised lines. The bents have a flat roof which flares away from the building. The slight flare of the roof is reinforced by the triangular design of the bents and the ten-foot-wide concrete canopy which encircles the main building but not the bents. In addition to supporting the roof, the bents were incorporated into the original design of the interior. Thus, the building is not truly circular in design with the bents providing triangular extensions.

In the mid-1970s, a concrete addition was added to the bent on the west side of the building. The addition covers the original walk-up window and contains a third vault, which is how the addition was dated. According to the records at the Oklahoma County Assessor's Office, a third vault was added to the building between 1975 and 1978. The addition tries to emulate the geometric feeling of the building but it is taller and quadrilateral while the historic bent is triangular. Although ornamented similar to the historic bent with incised lines, the addition is colored distinctively with a light brown on the top and sides and an almost white on the lower portion of the front. The concrete addition has a flared flat roof; however, the flare extends to the north along

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the side of the building, rather than away from the building as the original bents do. Although blocking part of the historic bent, the addition is sufficiently distinguishable from the original design of the building to as not destroy the integrity of the overall design.

As briefly mentioned above, there is a ten-foot-wide concrete canopy which encircles the main circular portion of the building. The wide canopy features a dark brown metal edging and dark brown metal railing. The railing has a solid top with an open chicken wire design below. Systematically placed around the canopy in slightly recessed sections of the canopy edging, outside of the railing, are large, concrete, geometric brackets. The brackets ornament concrete forms behind the railing which extend along the canopy from the roof to the railing. Round, inset, light fixtures scattered on the underside of the concrete canopy provide light, as well as minimal ornamentation.

Being circular, there should not be "primary" and "secondary" facades on the Citizens State bank The building, though does have two elevations. The concrete bents divide the building in half with the front, more elaborate, portion being on the northwest side of the building and the lesser ornamented back portion facing southeast. The main circular walls of the building are further divided into nearly even sections by dark brown, concrete dividers. The dividers on the north side, technically the front of the building, are more elaborate than the simple rectangular dividers of the south side of the building. On the north side, the dividers appear to be in two sections with the larger quadrilateral section flaring down from the canopy to the ground. This section is ornamented with incised lines similar to the larger bents but the lines slant dramatically upwards in contrast to the downward design of the piece. Extending from the canopy is the second piece of the front dividers which consists of a simple, pointed, triangular element which thrusts downward upon the face of the larger section. Although visually dividing the front of the building into sections, the elaborate front dividers are not actually engaged in the wall. On the back portion of the building, defined by the bents, the dividers are fully engaged and are simple rectangular columns with incised horizontal bands for ornamentation.

The walls of the front half of the building are gold-veined black mosaic tile broken by fixed, metal, ribbon windows. The front portion of the building is divided into ten sections. The two sections containing the primary entries are slightly smaller than the other eight sections which contain only windows. The entry sections are located on opposite sides of the buildings adjacent to the bents with the doorways being noticeably recessed. The side walls of the



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entryways are clad with gold-veined black mosaic tile. The entries are almost identical with two metal, glazed, slab doors separated by a single sidelight. Each door also has a single sidelight to the outside. Differentiating the entries are the narrow fixed transoms above the doors on the northeast side of the building. The southwest entries do not have any transoms. Each of the remaining eight sections of the front half of the building feature five, fixed, metal windows which extend about half the length of the wall. The small, gold-veined, black, mosaic tile covers the remaining wall. Below this, each of the eight sections also has a raised, concrete, landscaping bed between the dividers, further separating the building from the encircling sidewalk.

The less decorative rear of the building features a light colored orange and brown brick with minimal openings. Like the front half, the back portion is divided into sections. There are eleven sections in the rear part of the building with the two closest to the bents being smaller than the evenly spaced remaining sections. The only entry located on the back half of the building is located in the section adjacent to the northeast bent. The entry consists of double, metal, slab doors. The section next to this contains a set of five, metal, ribbon windows which extend only about a quarter of the way down the wall. This fenestration matches the corresponding section on the opposite side of the building. Differentiating the two sections is the presence of the metal night deposit slot on the southwest side. Only one other section contains matching windows, the section adjacent to the drive-thru addition on the east side. The four original drive-in windows located on the back building have been completely obliterated with matching brick in-fill.

The 1971 drive-thru addition is attached to the main building on only two of the rear sections (see floor plan page 15). From the east, the addition is attached to the main building by a brick wall which matches in color and texture the historic brick. However, the addition is easily differentiated by the ribbed, gold, aluminum coping which begins at the intersection of the addition and original building. On the west side, the addition includes a concrete section which curves away from the original wall to connect with the primary brick wall of the addition. The brown concrete is ornamented with closely-spaced, incised, vertical lines. The drive-thru addition extends away from the main building in a narrow, rectilinear form before spreading out into a long rectangle. On the south side, the addition consists of three brick areas connected by an undulating roof. The drive-thru contains seven lanes divided into two primary areas. There are four lanes on the east side and three lanes on the west with a brick teller booth separating the two areas. Supporting the roof on the far west side is a brick wall which contains a

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nonoriginal bricked ATM machine on the west side. Although similar, the pattern of the brick for the ATM is noticeably different from the earlier wall. Identical to the other walls, the narrow portion of the original brick wall is concave and clad with gold-veined black mosaic tile. To the east of the wall are two concrete islands containing the mechanical vacuum systems used to convey the tubes from the customer to the teller. To the east of these is the teller booth which connects to the main building. On the west side of the booth is the large, double, fixed, metal teller window which has a flush, metal, drive-in box below with gold-veined black mosaic tile covering the remaining wall. The other sides of the booth have no openings. Each of the corners of the booth are concave and covered with gold-veined black mosaic tile. A long grassy strip extends away from the center teller booth to the street. To the east of the center teller booth are three more concrete islands with mechanical vacuum systems. To the east of these is a larger teller booth which also contains an office and bathrooms. The two teller booths are connected only by the roof and an underground tunnel. The east teller window is similar to the other teller window with a double, fixed, metal window and metal drive-in box surrounded by gold-veined black mosaic tile. The office area on the east side of the teller booth is possibly an addition as the roof does not have the wide aluminum coping or the concave corners like the rest of the drive-thru. The office area has a single, metal, slab door on the north side and two fixed aluminum windows on the east side. Extending off the office area and drive-thru teller booth on the south side is the mid-1970s walk-up lobby. The lobby features a prominent circular walk-in area with teller area to the north. The public area features full glass walls with two metal, glazed, slab doors. The teller area of the walk-up lobby is a light colored brick which does not match the brick of the drive-thru or original building. The lobby does have the wide aluminum coping matching the majority of the drive-thru.

To the northeast of the south portion of the drive-thru addition is various heating and cooling units for the building. One large unit is fully exposed and sits on the asphalt of the adjacent drive. The other units, including a trash receptacle, are located within a small enclosed area. Hiding much of the equipment is a low wood fence with swinging wood gates.

The bank is the only countable resource located on the block. The building is situated towards the west half of the block with standard pull-through parking spaces forming a rectangular parking lot on the east half of the block. Due to the unusual configuration of the building, a circular road encircles most of

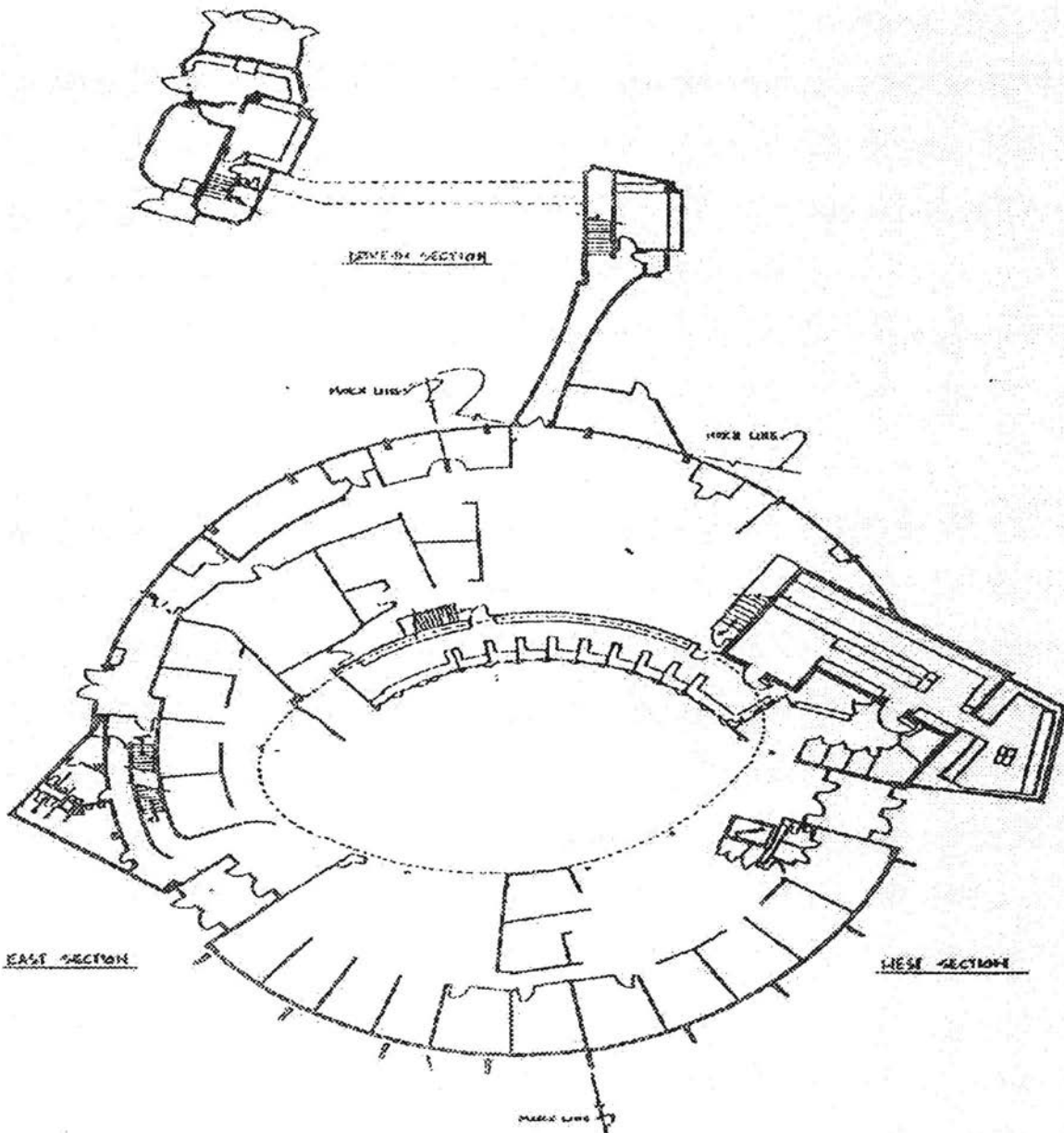
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FIRST FLOOR MASTER PLAN

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the building with limited pull-in parking available on the front of the building.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The interior of Citizens State Bank retains a good degree of integrity. Much of the interior is not publicly accessible, but the main banking room, historically the most significant area, remains remarkably intact. The elliptical lobby features a white and blue terrazzo floor patterned with different size circles. Originally, the ceiling of the lobby was domed and clad with gold aluminum panels similar to the exterior. The historic light fixtures were distinctive "flying discs" which were suspended from the interior dome by three wires. At an unknown time, the ceiling was covered with a dropped acoustical tile ceiling and flush florescent lights replaced the flying discs. Reportedly, this was done because of excessive noise and the original ceiling remains relatively intact above the replacement ceiling. The historic, long, curved, teller counter remains on the south side of the lobby, as does the original overhead canopy above the teller area which is suspended by metal rods. The historic vinyl wall covering with raised walnut ribs also remains behind the teller counter. The only discernible alteration to the teller area has been the suspension of wooden screens at eight of the sixteen teller positions. This was done in the last few years as the bank, under new ownership, does not have the staff or banking functions to necessitate all of the positions. Behind the teller area wall is the historic operations area which remains out of the public view.

On the north side of the main banking floor are various office areas for the different departments of the bank. This space is carpeted, which it was historically. There are only two walled offices with the rest of the areas being divided by partial walls. The offices and cubicles in this area appear to be much as they were historically, although a new center information counter has been located near the northeast side of the area.

The lobby is accessed from the exterior through two glass vestibules located on the northeast and southwest sides of the building. The interior doors match the exterior doors. The walls within the vestibules and immediately upon entering the main lobby are gold-veined black mosaic tile, identical to the exterior front wall material. An exception to the wall material is on the south wall of the southwest entry. Due to the concrete addition on the exterior, the south wall of the vestibule is now concrete, painted white, with incised lines for ornamentation.

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Originally, the mezzanine level of the bank was minimally used for air conditioning equipment. Historically, an exposed mezzanine-level walkway encircled the lobby. The walkway retains its unusual railing ornamented with 42-inch-in-diameter circles. Behind the walkway, the mezzanine level was pretty uniformly walled until 1971. At that time, the mezzanine level was opened to contain various offices for the bank's new trust department. This type of expansion was planned into the original design of the building. Additionally, because much of the construction is not visible from the main banking floor, the expansion has minimal impact on the integrity of the building.

The building also contains a partial basement on the east side. Historically, the basement had an employee lounge and kitchen, restrooms and various storage and mechanical rooms. Although these areas remain, they are not publicly accessible.

ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS

Citizens State Bank maintains a good degree of historic integrity. Despite two exterior additions and minor interior alterations, the bank retains the overall qualities of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The exterior additions, although constructed of remarkably similar materials, are readily discernible and do not destroy the integrity of the original design of the building. As described above, the 1971 drive-thru addition is composed of several elements which have also been added onto. Overall, the drive-thru is essentially a narrow rectilinear addition to the rear of the predominately circular building. The drive-thru is not readily visible from the front half of the building. The addition is also much lower in height than the original domed building. Additionally, several large trees obscure much of the relatively small area which actually physically connects the addition to the historic building. The use of matching materials, including the gold-colored aluminum coping, allows the addition to conform to the original building. However, the rectilinear design of the addition with its undulating roof clearly distinguishes the addition from the original predominately circular design.

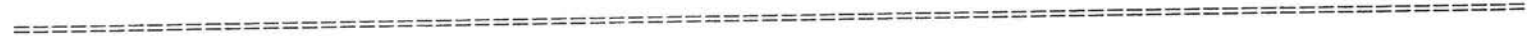
The smaller concrete addition on the southwest side of the building was constructed several years after the 1971 drive-thru addition. This addition is easily discernible due to its distinctive color scheme and design. The two-toned addition does not match the dark brown of the other concrete elements on the building. The addition also is quadrilateral and heavier in design than

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the original bents. Although the addition is detrimental to the concrete bent to which it is attached, the impact on the overall building is minimal.

The interior of the Citizens State Bank is remarkable for its retention of historic finishes and configuration as described above. The most notable alteration has been the replacement of the original, domed, gold-colored, aluminum panel ceiling with a dropped acoustical tile ceiling. Although lamentable, the covering of the original ceiling does not destroy the integrity of the interior. The opening of the mezzanine level also does not significantly impact the integrity of the interior as the majority of historic elements remain intact. Other changes to the main banking room are incidental with minimal effect on its integrity.

=====  
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.)

- 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 1958  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

=====  
8. Statement of Significance (Continued)  
=====

Significant Dates 1958  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)  
N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder Bailey, Bozalis, Dickinson and Roloff, architects  
Secor Construction Company, Inc., contractor

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

=====  
9. Major Bibliographical References  
=====

(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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data  
 State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_



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SUMMARY

Citizens State Bank is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C for its architectural significance as the only geodesic dome in the state constructed for a commercial purpose. Although domes have been used in construction for centuries, geodesic domes are composed of "...a complex network of triangles that form a roughly spherical surface."<sup>1</sup> Unlike other domes, geodesic domes are thus able to span a greater distance while not becoming overly cumbersome themselves. Further, due to their simplified metal components, geodesic domes could be mass produced and assembled in a relatively short time. Beginning in the 1950s, geodesic domes were constructed nationally and internationally for various purposes. For the most part, the domes were predominately used for exhibitions, theaters/auditoriums and athletic facilities. The Citizens State Bank Building was constructed as a commercial venture, leading a wave of radical, modern designs in Oklahoma City banks and becoming a landmark building in its own right. Built in 1958, the bank must also meet Criteria Consideration G as an exceptionally important resource which is less than fifty years old. Citizens State Bank ably meets this requirement as a highly distinctive building which has no parallel in the city.

BACKGROUND

In the late 1940s, Richard Buckminster Fuller "invented" the geodesic dome as part of his work with "energetic-synergetic geometry" which for several decades had focused on improving housing. Previously, a similar dome was constructed in 1922 on the Carl Zeiss Optical Works in Jena, Germany, for use as a planetarium. Several planetarium domes were subsequently constructed, including one in Chicago, built in 1930. However, until Fuller's work with this type of dome, use was restricted to planetariums. Fuller is generally credited with "advanc(ing) the popularization and commercialization of polyhedral buildings in the United States...". Additionally, he is the one who initially applied the word "geodesic" to this type of framing system.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>"What is a geodesic dome?" The R. Buckminster Fuller FAO: Geodesic Domes (<<http://www.netaxs.com/~cjf/fuller-faq-4.html>>, accessed 11 January 2003), 1.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid. See also "Geodesic Domes and Charts of the Heavens" <<http://www.telacommunications.com/geodome.htm>>, accessed 18 July 2001.

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The first commercial application of Fuller's geodesic dome in the United States occurred in 1953. In celebration of its fiftieth anniversary, the Ford Motor Company desired a dome for its Dearborn, Michigan, rotunda. Receiving a contract at the end of December 1952, the dome was erected by 1 May 1953. With a ninety-three foot span, the aluminum frame with a plastic skin weighed just "...one-twentieth the tonnage of an aluminum radial-arch dome...". Following the success of the Ford Dome, Fuller developed several geodesic domes for use first by the United States Marine Corps and, within a few years, for the United States Air Force. The Marine Corps domes were temporary shelters deliverable by helicopter, while the Air Force used the domes for radar stations. In 1956, Fuller expanded his work for the federal government when he designed a dome for the Department of Commerce which needed an exhibition pavilion in Afghanistan. Flown in, the 8,000 square foot aluminum-tube geodesic frame with nylon skin was erected within forty-eight hours.<sup>3</sup>

The aluminum components of Fuller's Ford Dome were supplied by the Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation. Kaiser's project engineer on the Ford Dome was Donald Richter, who had known Fuller since 1949 when Richter was a student at the Illinois Institute of Design and Fuller a visiting professor. Following completion of the Ford Dome, Richter returned to Kaiser's product development section. Working on various space-enclosure ideas, Richter developed a new type of geodesic dome which combined both the frame and skin into one structural element. This differed markedly from Fuller's design which required the construction of a frame and then a superimposed skin. Utilizing "...a diamond-shaped panel of aluminum sheet, with an aluminum strut stretching across its surface...", each panel would still be a three-dimensional triangle and, thus, create a geodesic dome. However, by combining the sections, the strength of the dome was increased while allowing a minimum frame only constructed of ten different sized panels. In addition to the basic advantages of a geodesic dome, the new design was highly adaptable to shop fabrication, which in turn, reduced the cost of the dome.<sup>4</sup>

The first dome erected using Richter's geodesic design was built in Honolulu in early 1957. Composed of 575 panels and costing a total of \$150,000, the first

<sup>3</sup>Cranston Jones, Architecture: Today and Tomorrow (New York, New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1961), 236-237.

<sup>4</sup>"The Dome goes Commercial," Architectural Forum Volume 108: Number 3, (March 1958), 120-121.

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Kaiser dome enclosed 15,300 square feet and measured 145 feet across its base. The Hawaiian Village dome was engineered by Richter for Kaiser Aluminum but the auditorium's entrances, walls and interior were designed by Welton Becket. Although the design was subsequently refined to overcome some shipping problems, as well as increase the roof's strength and weather-resistance, three other Kaiser domes were quickly erected following the same pattern as the Hawaiian Village dome. These were a convention center in Virginia, an auditorium in Texas and a conveyor equipment plant in Kansas. The convention center was the most expensive of the first four Kaiser domes, costing \$360,000. The auditorium and plant were similar to the Hawaiian Village Dome in price, costing \$160,000 and \$190,000 respectively.<sup>5</sup>

In 1958, the commercial application of Kaiser's domes seemed endless. Spurred by the wide-spread publicity of the Hawaiian Village dome, over 12,000 inquires from potential customers flooded Kaiser's offices through March 1958. Potential projects include school gymnasiums, shopping centers, bowling alleys and gasoline stations. Company officials hoped to sell more than fifty domes that year alone. In anticipation, the company entered into agreements with fifteen outside firms to "...form panels and handle the dome's erection at the building site." Unfortunately, the dome failed to meet expectations as it was described in the company's 1980 history as "A product with much promise but poor performance...". At that time, and despite several domes which had achieved international recognition, the company's geodesic dome concept was described as "...bedeviled by the complexities of adapting it to individual needs...(and)...still waiting to take off."<sup>6</sup> While Kaiser continued to supply domes around the world for exhibition spaces, auditoriums, and the like, the expected commercial use never took off. Problem with adapting the shape to the varying needs of business concerns, coupled with the costs of climate control in the large, open space, made the use of the geodesic dome less than attractive to commercial customers. The Citizens State Bank proved an effective test case, albeit with a negative outcome.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid., 120-122.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid. See also Mimi Stein, A Special Difference: A History of Kaiser Aluminum (San Francisco, California: Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation, 1980), 89.

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CITIZENS STATE BANK

One of the Kaiser dome projects actually completed in 1958 was the Citizens State Bank in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Founded in 1948, Citizens State Bank was originally located at 601 Northwest 23<sup>rd</sup> Street. The first bank to locate in the expanding area north of the central business district, Citizens State Bank enjoyed tremendous business which soon necessitated the addition of drive-in facilities and additional parking to the first building. In 1956, the bank directors' purchased the block located on the southeast corner of the prominent intersection of Northwest 23<sup>rd</sup> Street and Classen Boulevard. Included in this purchase was the former Jefferson Elementary School which for several years, due to declining area enrollment, had been used as an administration building for the district. Razing the former school building, construction of the bank's new building began on 1 December 1957 with the glittering bank being opened to the public the following December.<sup>7</sup>

Designed by Robert B. Roloff of the local architectural firm of Bailey, Bozalis, Dickinson & Roloff, the new bank building was unique in Oklahoma. The \$500,000 building was constructed by the Secor Construction Company, Incorporated, also of Oklahoma City. The dome itself was fabricated by Dale Benz, Incorporated. Dominated by its seventy-foot tall Kaiser aluminum geodesic dome, the bank was further distinguished as the first dome to be anodized gold and the only one to sit on ten-foot-high concrete walls. Additionally, as noted in the Kaiser Aluminum advertisement at the time, the building was "...the first application of a Kaiser Aluminum dome into the design of a banking facility."<sup>8</sup>

The design of Citizens State Bank was carefully planned, including critical expansion possibilities. Drawing upon their experiences in their previous building which necessitated two additions and was outgrown in under ten years, the bank directors' focused on providing convenience to their customers. As such, "Careful thought and planning ... went into the decision to use a dome-type building, and into selection of each material, piece of furniture and equipment." One of the convenient amenities of the new building were the four

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<sup>7</sup>The Daily Oklahoman, (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma), 7 December 1958.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid. See also "Buildings in the News," Architectural Record Volume 125: Number 1 (January 1959), 10.

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drive-in windows located on the south side of the building. The drive-in windows were just that, cars could pull along side of the building and transact their business with tellers located in fully-equipped "booths" in the operations room of the main banking floor. For those without cars, a walk-up window was placed on the west side of the building. After hours, a night depository, also on the west side and accessible by foot or car, was available to customers. In addition to the possibility of adding two additional drive-in facilities, the building also included expansion space on the mezzanine level.<sup>9</sup>

Extremely functional, the design of Citizens State Bank was fairly sound. As originally expected, office space was opened on the mezzanine level in 1971 following the expansion of the bank's business to include a trust department. The one exception to the viability of the design was the drive-in facilities. As motorist traffic increased, the bank's drive-in facilities became inadequate. With access from all four sides, the flow of traffic through the drive-in windows was surely problematic, increasingly so as American cars grew in size. As such in 1971, a new seven lane drive-thru addition was constructed on the south side of the building. Entering from the north, the drive-thru exited all traffic south to Northwest 22<sup>nd</sup> Street, a secondary street which allowed easy access both to Classen Boulevard and Northwest 23<sup>rd</sup> Street.<sup>10</sup>

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

At the time of construction, Citizens State Bank was described as "ultra-modern." Prior to the beginning of construction, Architectural Forum showcased the plans for the bank in its "Projects" section, used to highlight recent and significant proposals. Labeled a "gilt-edged bank," the notation includes a photograph of the plan model. Architectural Record also noted the plan for the building, showing a photo of the model alongside models of other dome projects, including a retractable-roof stadium for Pittsburgh (never built) and the Union Tank Car roundhouse in Baton Rouge, a geodesic dome designed by Fuller's firm and eventually constructed of steel. Architectural Record again highlighted the Oklahoma City dome soon after its completion in its "Buildings in the News" section. Interior and exterior shots illustrate the completed building. The bank was included in an article in Oklahoma Today on "Contemporary Oklahoma

<sup>9</sup>Ibid.

<sup>10</sup>"People and Places," The Oklahoma Banker Volume 30: Number 1 (January 1971), 36; and, Volume 30: Number 7 (July 1971), 30.

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Architecture." While acknowledging masterworks like Frank Lloyd Wright's Price Tower (NR 1975), the article focuses on those buildings of note conceived by Oklahoma-based designers. The as of yet unfinished Citizens State Bank is prominently displayed. A 1959 advertisement for the Roto-Swing Door Company described the building as "A new concept in bank structure design, combining distinctive styling with maximum space arrangements for all banking services." Clearly unique, the design of the bank was not replicated in Oklahoma. Following its initial acclaim, the bank quietly took its place as a local and state landmark.<sup>11</sup>

The use of a geodesic dome for Citizens State Bank's new building fits within the general movement of building design in the banking industry at the time. Following the banking crisis of the 1930s and the end of World War II, "...the bank program in the middle of the twentieth century...experience(d) a complete reversal in emphasis: safety and security (were) taken for granted and service to the customer (was) the pre-eminent consideration." Accordingly, "The architectural solution of the modern bank problem (was) to be found, as always, in the requirements of the program, the conditions of the site, and the imagination of the architect." Although the design possibilities were wide open, the architect was constrained by the "...economics of site, cost, and maintenance..." as well as the bank's building committee which was sure to prevent "...any extravagant inclusion of non-utilitarian features...". Overall, the bank buildings constructed in the 1950s broke the "...barriers limiting bank design to the classical style..." with the majority of bankers being in a "...receptive mood toward a contemporary bank expression."<sup>12</sup>

The August, 1948 issue of Oklahoma Banker featured an article entitled "Exhibit Architectural Drawings, The Bank of Today and Tomorrow." Written concerning an

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<sup>11</sup>"Projects," Architectural Forum Volume 109: Number 1 (January 1958), 7. See also "Buildings in the News," Architectural Record Volume 123: Number 4 (April 1958), 11; "Buildings in the News," Architectural Record Volume 125: Number 1 (January 1959), 10; "Contemporary Oklahoma Architecture," Oklahoma Today Volume VIII: Number 4 (Fall 1958), 2-3; Architectural Record Volume 125: Number 3 (March 1959), 328.

<sup>12</sup>Talbot Hamlin, ed. Forms and Functions of Twentieth-Century Architecture (New York, New York: Columbia University Press, 1952), 7-9, 35.

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exhibit by students at the University of Illinois on their projects for a "small bank," the article quotes unnamed bankers who took time out from a regional conference to attend the exhibit. Said one bank president, 'I am all for the designs that make more room for the customers. Many banks use too much space for officers.' Another noted that 'The front elevations in many plans do not give the appearance of safety, but I believe that the idea that a bank must be traditionally constructed of heavy, pillar-like materials has gone for the time being.'<sup>13</sup>

A survey of city directories for Oklahoma City from 1948 to 1965 shows the increasing trend toward the suburbanization of banking in the city. For the most part, Oklahoma City banks were concentrated in the downtown commercial district, the exceptions being a bank in Capitol Hill, a once independent section of the city south of the Canadian River, and one in Stockyards City, a commercial node that arose to serve the Oklahoma City stockyards. Citizens State bank was the first to appear outside of the downtown core. Of course, things in the older banks were not static. The Oklahoma National Bank, located in Capitol Hill, advertised the first drive-up service of any Oklahoma City Bank in 1948. Soon, the older banks scrambled to match this new idea. A number of downtown banks, including First National, developed some sort of auto-related banking, often tearing down adjacent buildings to facilitate the new trend.

The year 1957 proved to be important in local banking as new banks began to appear in the suburbs. This was also the year that Citizens acquired the lot for their new facility. Central State Bank began to advertise their new "Motor Bank," to be built on Classen Boulevard. Citizens new dome opened in December, 1958, the Central State Motor Bank opened six months later. By 1959, the number of banks in Oklahoma City had doubled over 1955.

All of these new banks were "modern" in design, most favoring the simple, flat-roofed box espoused by architects like Mies Van Der Rohe and others. Plain, flat surfaces and the ever-present cantilever are the hallmarks of these banks. The Citizens State bank, with its golden dome, broke the mold for banks in Oklahoma City, and for Oklahoma as a whole. A survey of articles concerning new and remodeled banks in Oklahoma Banker in the decade leading up to the opening of Citizens State bank shows a remarkable similarity in design of banks

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<sup>13</sup> The Oklahoma Banker. August, 1948, page 16.

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across the state. The golden dome of Citizens State Bank seemed to set a trend on new designs and forms.

New banks in Oklahoma City constructed after 1958 show a tendency toward the utilization of new shapes and materials. Prevalent among these were banks which fall into the stylistic category of Populuxe. The Populuxe style is defined as "a flamboyant decorative style of the period 1954-1964, employing pastel colors and futuristic contours to impart a sense of luxury to everyday objects...". Although not clearly defined, Populuxe architecture tends to draw upon popular images related to concepts foremost in the public's mind at the time, particularly the "last frontier," space, and the vehicle used to get there, the rocket. From today's standpoint, Populuxe architecture can best be described as an oversize expression of 1950s "kitsch."<sup>14</sup> Both the geodesic dome and the Populuxe movement are reflective of their time. Advances in material engineering allowed for the use of newer, lighter materials in an ever-increasing complexity of shapes. Combined with a renewed interest in science (especially outer space), it is no wonder that it took Fuller's idea until the 1950s to catch on. Is it a coincidence that the year that the Citizens State bank was constructed was also the International Geophysical Year, a time when science was at the forefront of popular thought? Populuxe might have waned in popularity in succeeding years, but its rise was indicative of the path American popular culture was heading after World War II.

Importantly, Citizens State Bank and geodesic domes in general do not fall within the Populuxe classification. Although definitely harmonizing with Populuxe architecture, the geodesic dome was a more serious expression of form and function. The oddity of the multi-faceted aluminum dome itself was not intended to be reflective of the moon or other space-related object. Rather, the geodesic dome was the most technologically advanced, efficient and economical way to enclose a large space. The covering of the numerous panels and struts to make a more uniform appearance would have destroyed not only the viability but also the economy of the geodesic dome. Additionally, unlike the majority of Populuxe architecture which fell out of favor in the mid-1960s, geodesic domes continued to be constructed throughout the 1960s to the present.

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<sup>14</sup>Thomas Hine, Populuxe: From Tailfins and TV Dinners to Barbie Dolls and Fallout Shelters (New York, New York: MJF Books, 1999), forward.



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Within Oklahoma City, Central State Bank opened a new, Populuxe style, motor bank at Northwest 6<sup>th</sup> Street and Classen Boulevard just five months after Citizens State Bank opened its "Gold Dome." Designed by Wright & Selby, the bank featured a concrete serpentine roof over the six drive-thru lanes with a small, one-story, brick office containing two walk-in teller booths located on the west side. The distinctive roof was noted to have a double scallop effect, in other words it had "...a wavy look when seen from both the side and top." The teller booths featured a "...a large glass window on one side and a rounded wall set with tiny blocks of blue ceramic tile on the other." The original sign, part of which remains, is also noteworthy as an exemplary example of Populuxe signage. At an unknown time, a second, smaller, nearly identical drive-thru was constructed across the street to the south. Although a remarkable bank building, Central State Motor Bank has been adversely impacted by the construction of a large three-story addition on the west side.<sup>15</sup>

Another unusual bank in Oklahoma City constructed after Citizens State Bank was the firmly Populuxe State Capitol Bank, located in the vicinity of the Oklahoma State Capitol at 3900 North Lincoln Boulevard. Designed by the firm Bailey, Bozalis, Dickinson and Roloff, who were also responsible for the design of Citizens State Bank, State Capitol Bank was an eye-catching combination of concrete discs supported by glass walls; thus, the discs appeared to be floating in space. Opened in 1962, the concrete "Space Ship" bank was touted as "...the most forward looking bank in Oklahoma, both from the standpoint of architecture and services...". Although maintaining much of its original form, the bank has been altered with insensitive modifications which have destroyed much of the original "...floating air lobby...". Additionally, a large, multi-lane, drive-thru addition has been constructed on the south side of the building, replacing the original drive-thru on the north side of the building.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>15</sup>"Central State Bank Opens New Motor Bank," The Oklahoma Banker Volume 17: Number 5 (May 1959), 12. See also "Drive-Through Bank with a Functional Undulating Roof," Architectural Record Volume 130 (August 1961), 123.

<sup>16</sup>The Daily Oklahoman, 11 November 1962. See also Terry L. Griffith, Images of America: Oklahoma City, 1930 to the Millennium (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2000), 54.

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In 1964, Founders National Bank opened their new building at 5613 North May Avenue in Oklahoma City. Also Populuxe in style, the building featured a "...floating roof supported by two fifty foot steel arches." As originally designed, the building was to have a nine-story addition on the rear which created a semi-circle behind the arches. For unknown reasons, the addition was constructed to the northwest of the bank as a separate building. Although retaining much of its original form, a second story has popped the top of the original flat roof and a sizeable drive-thru addition has been constructed on the west side of the building.<sup>17</sup>

Outside of Oklahoma City, the new designs tended to be more restrained. A 1963 bank in Fairview featured a curvilinear canopy over the new drive-thru facility. In Temple, the First National Bank completed also in 1963 had a raised sawtooth profile on its roof while the First national in Bartlesville completed a year later has a more conventional flat roof, but with exposed, bronzed trusses and columns and glass curtain walls. Guaranty National Bank in Oklahoma City featured a hexagonal copper roof, resembling a temple.<sup>18</sup>

None of the four identified late 1950s/early 1960s banks in Oklahoma City are similar. More importantly, only Citizens State Bank retains a good degree of integrity. The additions and other modifications to the other three buildings adversely impact their historic integrity. Although the addition to Central State Bank is easily distinguishable from the historic construction, the scale of the addition overwhelms the original design. The modifications to the two other buildings effectively destroys much of their original designs. Within the context of late 1950s/early 1960s bank architecture in Oklahoma City, Citizens State Bank is clearly a distinctive building worthy of recognition.

In terms of the dome, on the state level Citizens State Bank was the first of only four geodesic domes constructed. Constructed within a year of Citizens State Bank, the W.A. Graham Memorial Auditorium in Pryor, Mayes County, was a one-hundred-foot diameter Kaiser geodesic dome. Creating a 10,000 square foot

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<sup>17</sup>"Founders National Bank Opens June 15", The Oklahoma Banker Volume 22: Number 8 (August 1964), 31. See also The Daily Oklahoman, 28 June 1964.

<sup>18</sup> Drawn from The Oklahoma Banker, Volumes 16-22. Newly built or remodeled banks from around the state were highlighted; many included photographs.

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space, the civic auditorium had 800 "colorful seats," as wells as complete stage facilities and dressing rooms. Also designed by Bailey, Bozalis, Dickinson and Roloff, the auditorium featured a flatter silver-colored dome with prominent glass curtain walls on the front. The project cost \$214,299, all paid by the estate of W.A. Graham, which also paid for construction of a new city library, new city-county jail, new Mayes County Courthouse (also designed by the firm of Bailey, Bozalis, Dickinson and Roloff) and a youth center, among numerous other projects of the same time period. It was estimated that the estate saved \$100,000 on construction of the auditorium by "...adopting the modern style architecture." The auditorium was erected across the street from the high school on land owned by the school district. Upon completion, the Board of Education assumed responsibility for the building. Unfortunately, the Graham Memorial auditorium was demolished in the 1990s due to an asbestos problem, compounded by a water leak and other "construction problems."<sup>1</sup>

Like Citizens State Bank, the two other geodesic domes in Oklahoma are gold in color but that is where much of the similarity ends. Constructed in 1973, the Howard Auditorium serves as the fine arts building on the Oral Roberts University in Tulsa. Designed by local architect Ray James, the Robert S. Kerr Activity Center was completed on Ada's East Central State University campus in 1974. Both of these domes are much larger than Citizens State Bank and both appear to rise from the ground rather than from walls. The setting of the buildings is also a critical difference. Both of the later two buildings are located on college campuses. As such, the buildings are understandable only within their academic layout. To a limited degree, this is true of the building in Pryor too as it was located in proximity to the Pryor High School; however, the high school burned in the late 1960s and was replaced by a modern junior high school in about 1970. Currently, only the empty lot remains marking the site of the Graham Memorial Auditorium. Citizens State Bank, in contrast, is the only building located in an urban setting. Thus, the bank can be evaluated on its own terms.

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<sup>1</sup>1966 Pryor, Oklahoma City Directory, (Odessa, Texas: Johnson Publishing Company, 1966), 14. See also Betty Thomas, Town Historian, Pryor, Oklahoma, telephone interview with Cynthia Savage, 20 February 2003 and Pryor (Oklahoma) Jeffersonian, 17 January 1957; 22 May 1958; 17 July 1958; 11 September 1958; 11 December 1958; 27 August 1959; 3 September 1959; and, 10 September 1959.

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Additionally, the use of the three other Oklahoma geodesic domes is typical of this type of building. Since the construction of the first Kaiser dome, Hawaiian Village in 1957, numerous geodesic domes have been erected as auditoriums. The use of geodesic domes for athletic facilities has also been widely prevalent since the 1950s. Citizens State Bank stands out among geodesic domes as having a highly unusual, strictly commercial/office purpose.

As a building which is less than fifty years old, the exceptional architectural significance of Citizens State Bank has been recently recognized. Carol J. Dyson and Anthony Rubano, both with the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency and part-time faculty at the School of the Art Institute of Chicago, have been researching modern bank design for several years. In October 2000, the pair presented their findings at the "Preserving the Recent Past Conference in Philadelphia," a national conference focused on mid-20th-century architecture. In general, Dyson and Rubano concluded that "The modern bank is worthy of documentation, evaluation, recognition, and preservation." Specifically related to Citizens State Bank, Dyson and Rubano determined the building is "...an exceptional example of modern financial-building design." They assert that the bank is

"...an important example of the expressive modernism that swept the banking industry in the very late 1950s. In an attempt to attract customers in a highly competitive market, banks announced their modernity and progressiveness by building flamboyant or exaggerated structures. The thought was to express their contemporary business practices in their architecture. Citizens State Bank brilliantly achieves this by using the geodesic dome, a highly efficient and technologically advanced structural system, in gold-anodized aluminum, a newly popular color."<sup>20</sup>

Dyson and Rubano further conclude that the size and scale of the Citizens State Bank dome distinguishes the building as a significant example of the property type Geodesic Domes. In support of this, the Buckminster Fuller Institute

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<sup>20</sup>Carol J. Dyson and Anthony Rubano, in a letter to John Calhoun, Associate Planner, City of Oklahoma City, 11 July 2001, available at the State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

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includes Citizens State Bank on its list of domes, the only bank on the list and one of the only permanent commercial buildings included.<sup>21</sup>

In addition to the significance of the building, Dyson and Rubano also recognized the "compelling" contribution of the bank's designers to the design of modern bank buildings in the United States. They assert within the context of their research that the 1950s and 1960s bank designs of the architectural firm of Bailey, Bozalis, Dickinson and Roloff are "...among the most significant financial-institution designs of the period." In addition to Citizens State Bank, the firm also designed the intriguing State Capitol Bank in Oklahoma City which, unfortunately, has been unsympathetically altered. Overall, Dyson and Rubano concluded the firm's "...bank designs, as represented by Citizens (State) Bank, exemplify one of the most richly dramatic periods of financial-building design."

Further acclaim for the building has come forth lately as the owner's recent demolition plans have given rise to a local and statewide movement to save the building. In addition to a grassroots group known as "Save the Dome" which has orchestrated several public demonstrations at the building, local and state efforts have gained placement of the building on the National Trust for Historic Preservation's 2002 "11 Most Endangered Historic Places" list. Daniel G. Carey, director of the Trust's Southwest Office, notes that "The geodesic dome - and this outstanding example (Citizens State Bank) - represents the 20<sup>th</sup> century's next wave of historic buildings, progressive structures that used science and modern technology to serve human needs." At present, the efforts to save the building appear to have been successful with a prospective owner negotiating for title of the property. If the new owner is successful, the forty-five-year-old function of the building will change; however, efforts will

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<sup>21</sup>Carol J. Dyson and Anthony Rubano, "Banking on the Future: Modernism and the Local Bank," Preserving the Recent Past 2 Conference (Washington, D.C.: Historic Preservation Education Foundation, National Park Service, Association for Preservation Technology International, 2000), 2-52. See also Dyson and Rubano letter.

<sup>22</sup>See Dyson and Rubano letter.

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be made to maintain and, if possible, restore the historic qualities of the bank.<sup>23</sup> The ownership of the bank changed in march, 2003.

As a local icon, the Citizens State Bank has endeared itself to the community. Long used as a geographic reference point, the Gold Dome has also been used in images of the city. Post card images are common, especially in the first decade after its construction (see attached images). The threat of demolition of this local landmark brought national attention and citizen involvement in efforts to save it demonstrate its importance to the community. Indeed, the February, 2003 issue of National Geographic uses the Gold Dome in its article on the Asian population center of Oklahoma City. In its section based on zip codes, "73106 - Lemongrass on the Prairie," illustrates the dome's strategic location at the gateway to the Asian District and of the current owner's desire to create an Asian cultural center once the bank moves out.<sup>24</sup>

In conclusion, Citizens State Bank merits recognition as an exceptional example of a Modern style Geodesic Dome constructed for a commercial purpose in Oklahoma. As one of only four geodesic domes in the state, the building stands out as the first and the only bank. Within the context of local bank buildings, Citizens State Bank was at the forefront of modern bank design and remains the only one among identified period bank buildings to retain sufficient integrity to merit recognition of its architectural significance. Overall, Citizens State Bank has been a distinctive, peerless landmark within the state since its construction in 1958.

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<sup>23</sup>Daniel G. Carey, in a letter to John Calhoun, Planning Department, City of Oklahoma City, 18 July 2001, available at the State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

<sup>24</sup> "73106: Lemongrass on the Prairie," National Geographic Magazine, (Washington, DC: National Geographic Society), February, 2003, pages 127-130.

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section   9   Page   34  

Citizens State Bank  
name of property  
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma  
county and State

=====

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=====  
10. Geographical Data  
=====

Acreage of Property Less than five acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14	633260	3928680	3	—	—
2				4	—	—
	<u>N/A</u> 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 Cynthia Savage, Arch. Historian, for Preservation Oklahoma, Inc.

organization Savage Consulting date December 2002

street & number Rt. 1, Box 116 telephone 405/459-6200

city or town Pocasset state OK zip code 73079

=====  
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)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 35

Citizens State Bank  
name of property  
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma  
county and State

=====

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

All Block 7, University Addition, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Northeast 1/4 of the Northeast 1/4, Section 29, Township 12 North, Range 3 West.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries include the property historically associated with Citizens State Bank.

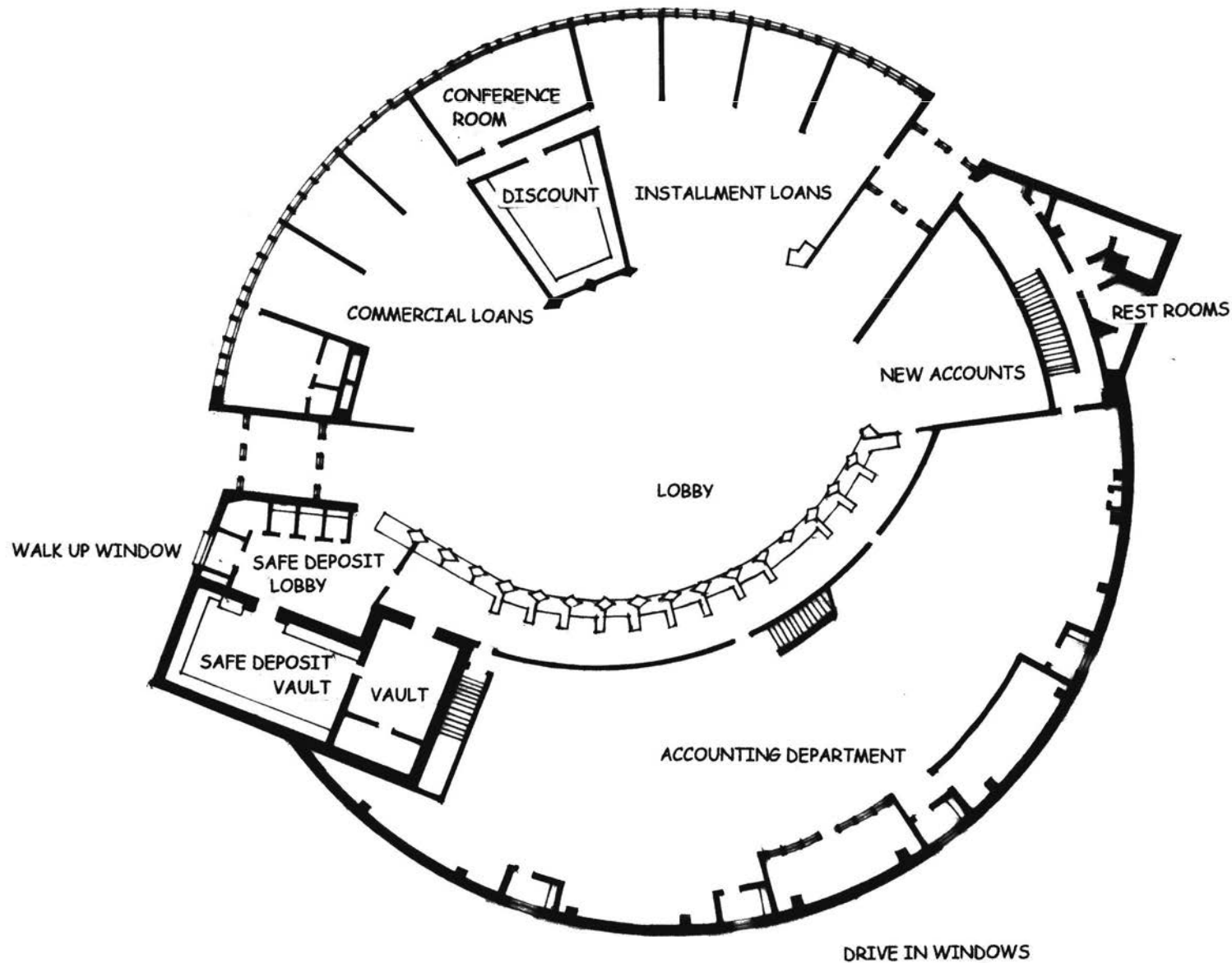
=====  
Property Owner  
=====

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

name Gold Dome LLC, C/O Leslie Owens

street & number P.O. Box 22512 telephone (405) 205-5557  
\_\_\_\_\_

city or town Oklahoma City state OK zip code 73123-1512



## FLOOR PLAN (Not to Scale)

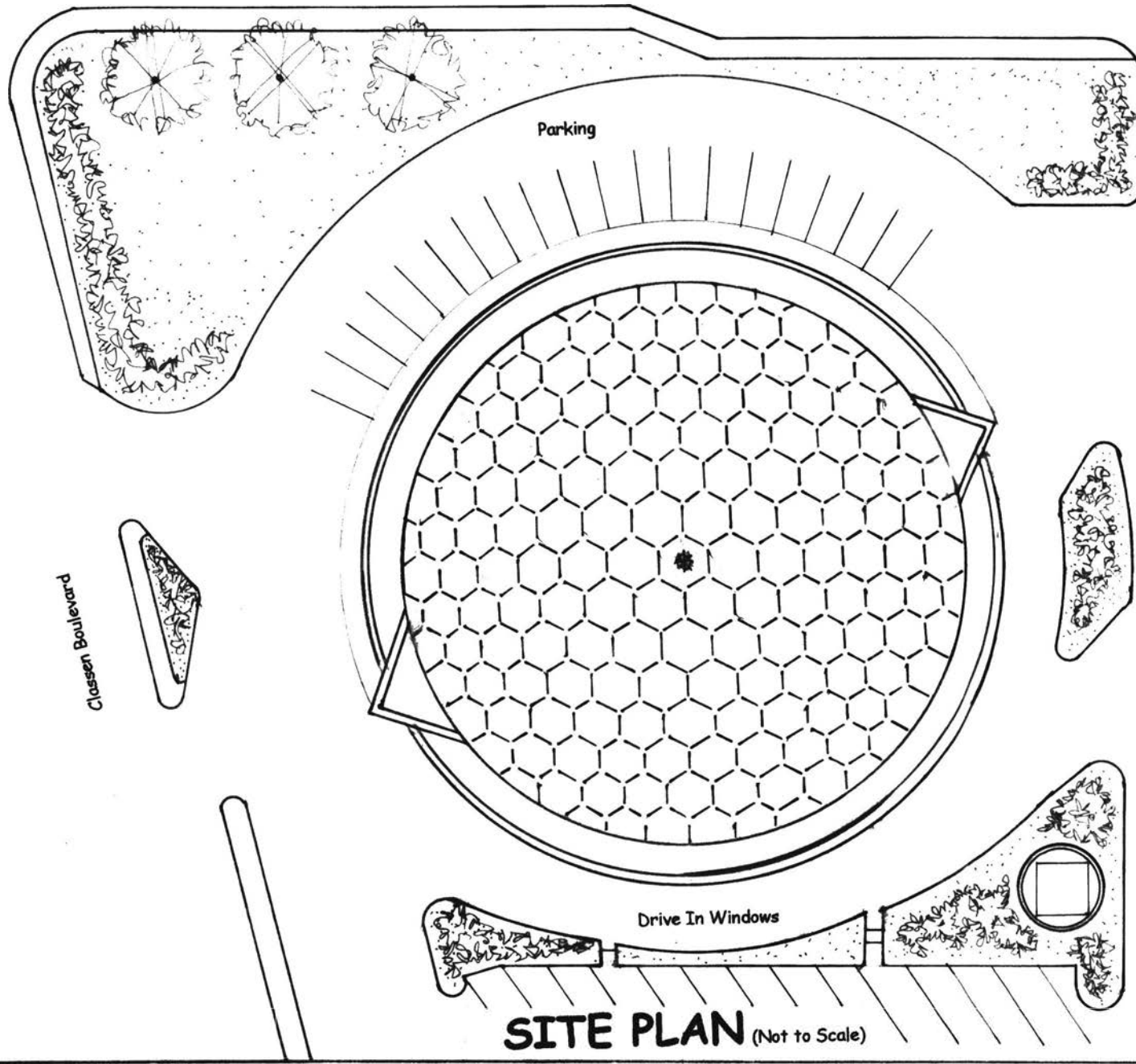
This drawing is based on the floor plan presented in the "Design for Convenient banking" brochure prepared by the bank for the inauguration of the new facility.

Prepared by the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office

July 15, 2003

The New **CITIZENS STATE BANK**  
 Twenty-third at Classen Boulevard, Oklahoma City

Twenty-third Street

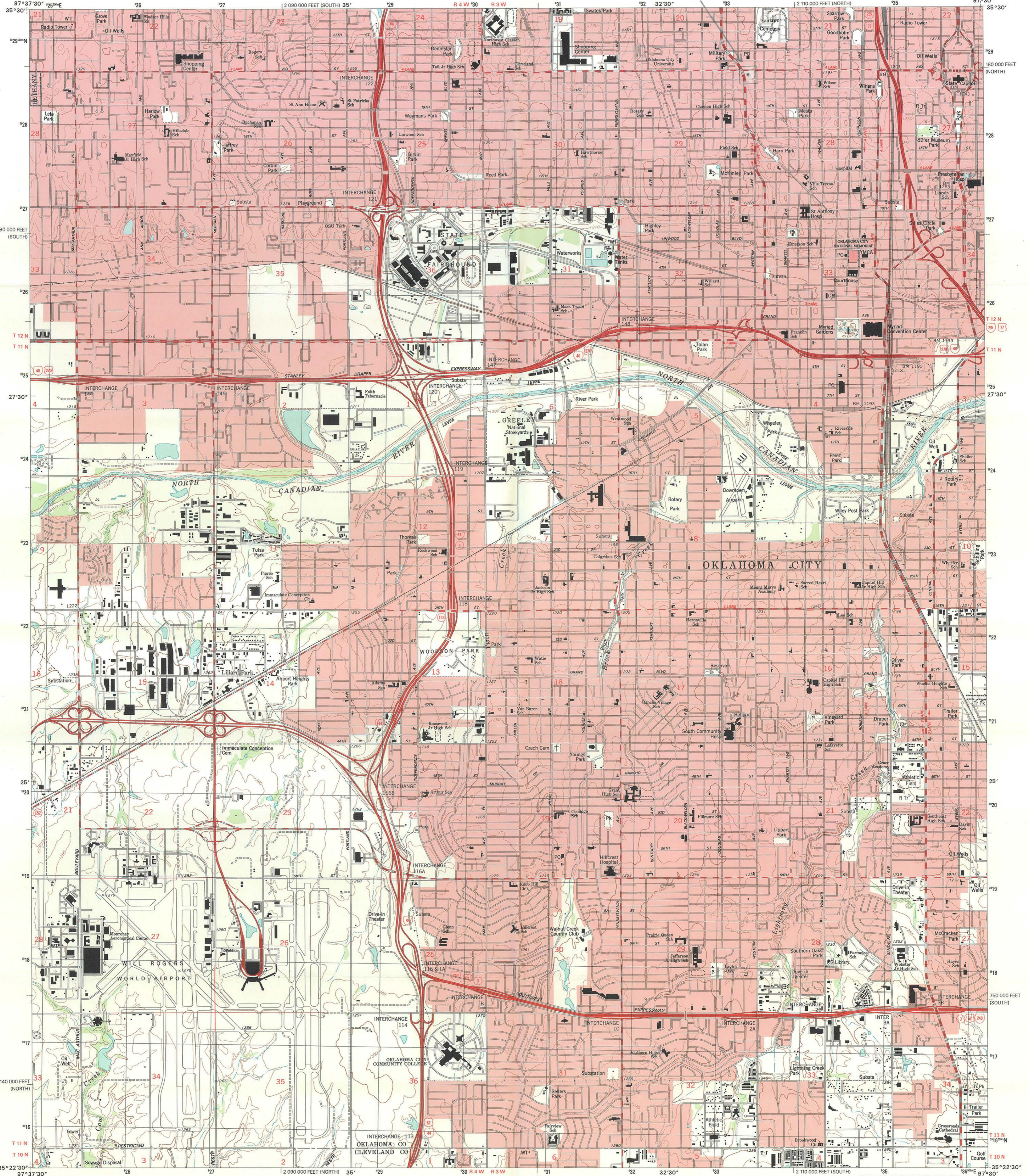


This drawing is based on the floor plan presented in the "Design for Convenient banking" brochure prepared by the bank for the inauguration of the new facility.

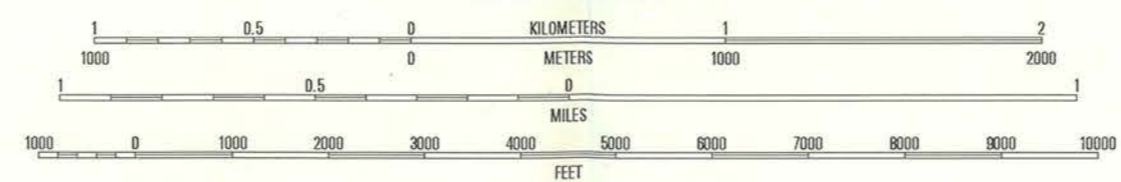
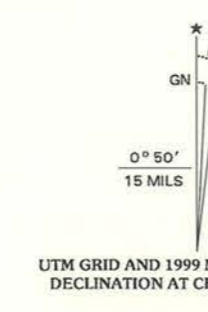
Prepared by the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office July 15, 2003

The New **CITIZENS STATE BANK**  
Twenty-third at Classen Boulevard, Oklahoma City

Citizens State Bank  
 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma  
 14-633260-392680



Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
 Topography compiled 1954. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1995 and other sources. Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 1985.  
 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 14 10 000-foot ticks: Oklahoma Coordinate System of 1983 (north and south zones).  
 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.  
 Landmark buildings verified 1985.



SCALE 1:24 000  
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
 TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048



**ROAD CLASSIFICATION**

- Primary highway hard surface
- Secondary highway hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road
- Interstate Route
- U.S. Route
- State Route

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

1	2	3	1 Bethany
			2 Britton
			3 Spencer
4	5	6	4 Mustang
			5 Midwest City
			6 Oklahoma City SW
6	7	8	7 Oklahoma City SE
			8 Moore

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225  
 AND OKLAHOMA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, NORMAN, OKLAHOMA 73069  
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

**OKLAHOMA CITY, OK**  
 1995  
 NIMA 6454 I NE-SERIES V883





Citizens State Bank  
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma  
Cynthia Savage

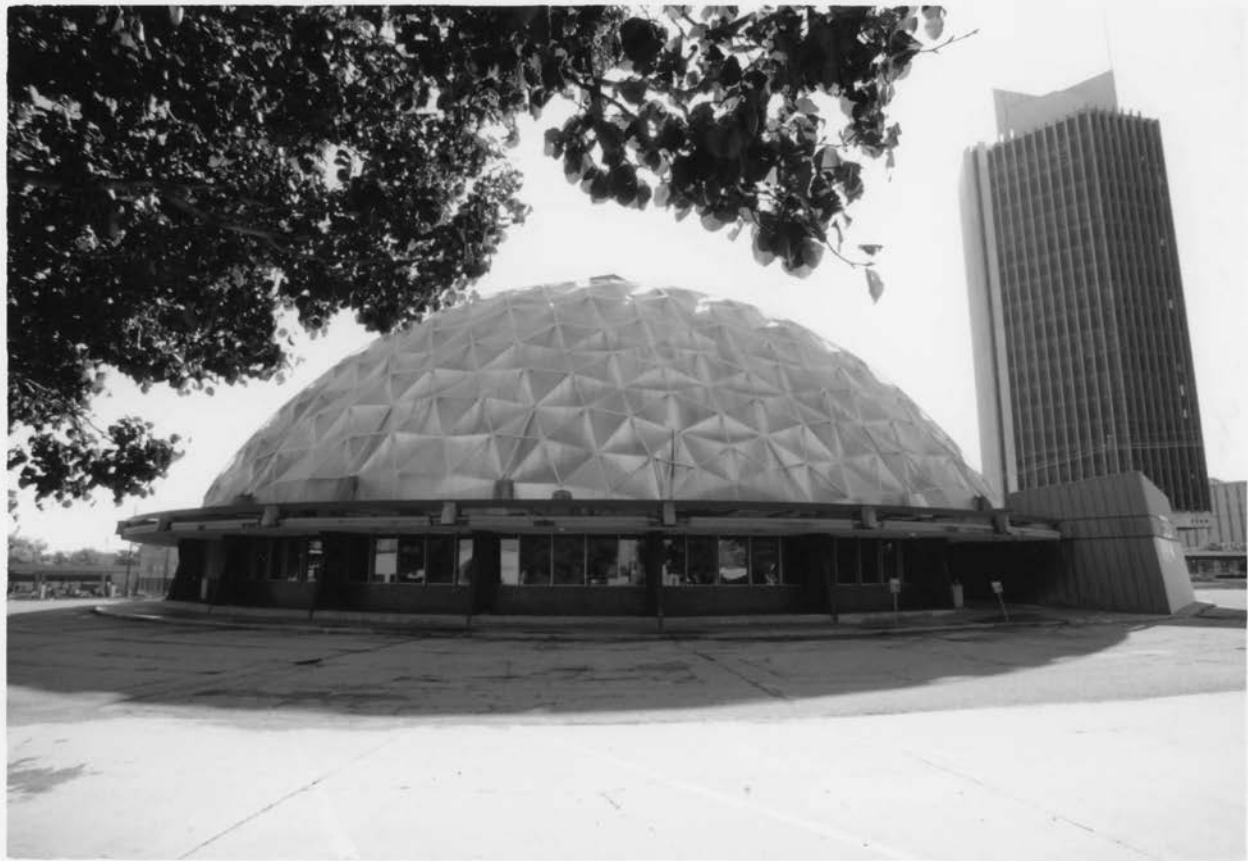
20 October 2002

OK / SHPO

S

1 of 9





Citizens State Bank  
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

Cynthia Savage  
20 October 2002

OK / SHPO

SE

2 of 9



Citizens State Bank  
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

Cynthia Savage  
20 October 2022

OK/STHPD

NE

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Citizens State Bank  
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma  
Cynthia Savage  
20 October 2002  
OK154P0  
NW

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Citizens State Bank  
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

Cynthia Savage  
20 October 2002

OK15HP0

NW

5 of 9





Citizens State Bank  
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

Cynthia Savage

20 October 2002

OK / SHPO

SW

6 of 9



Citizens State Bank  
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma  
Cynthia Savage  
20 November 2002

OK/SHPO

NE

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Citizens State Bank  
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

Cynthia Savage

20 November 2002

OK / SHPO

SW

8 of 9



Citizens State Bank  
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

Cynthia Savage

20 November 2022

OK/SHD

SE

9 of 9



National Register of Historic Places  
Memo to File

# Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Citizens State Bank  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OKLAHOMA, Oklahoma

DATE RECEIVED: 7/22/03 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/13/03  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/29/03 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/05/03  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 03000875

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: Y  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT \_\_\_\_\_ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Citizens State Bank is exceptionally significant on the local level as a trend-setting "ultra-modern" building reflecting a new post-WWII philosophy in bank marketing and architecture. It received considerable attention in the press and architectural periodicals when it was first constructed, appears on numerous mid-20th century postcards, has been noted as a significant building by current bank architecture scholars, and made the National Trust for Historic Preservation's "Most Endangered" list for 2002. As the building also features a rare example of a geodesic dome in the state, distinctive for its commercial (rather than institutional) use, additional documentation might later support state level of significance. Another characteristic likely worth additional research is that this also was an early example of the Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation's version of the geodesic dome, which enjoyed a spurt of popularity in the late-1950s and early-1960s.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept - C

REVIEWER Boland

DISCIPLINE Historian

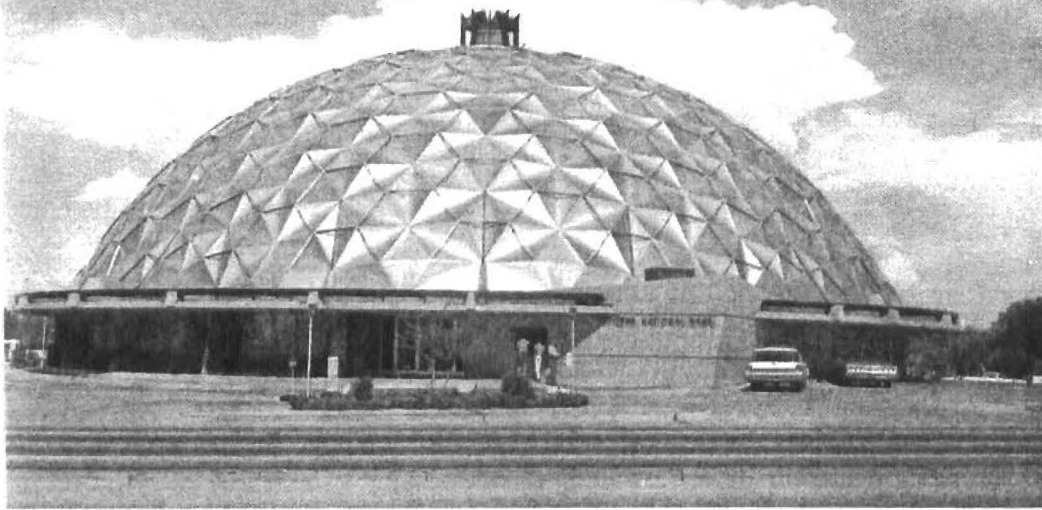
TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 9/4/03

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

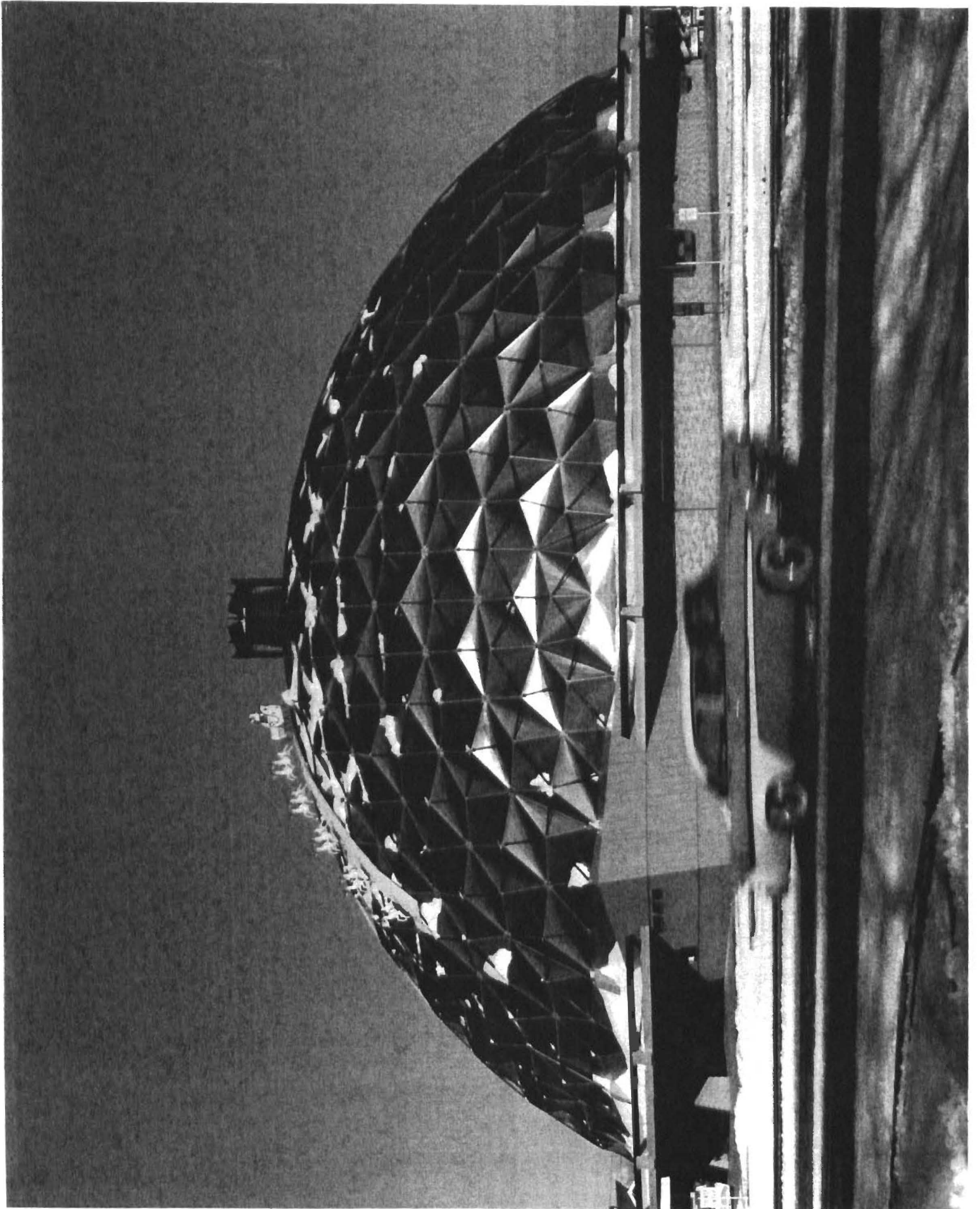


*Greetings from Oklahoma*

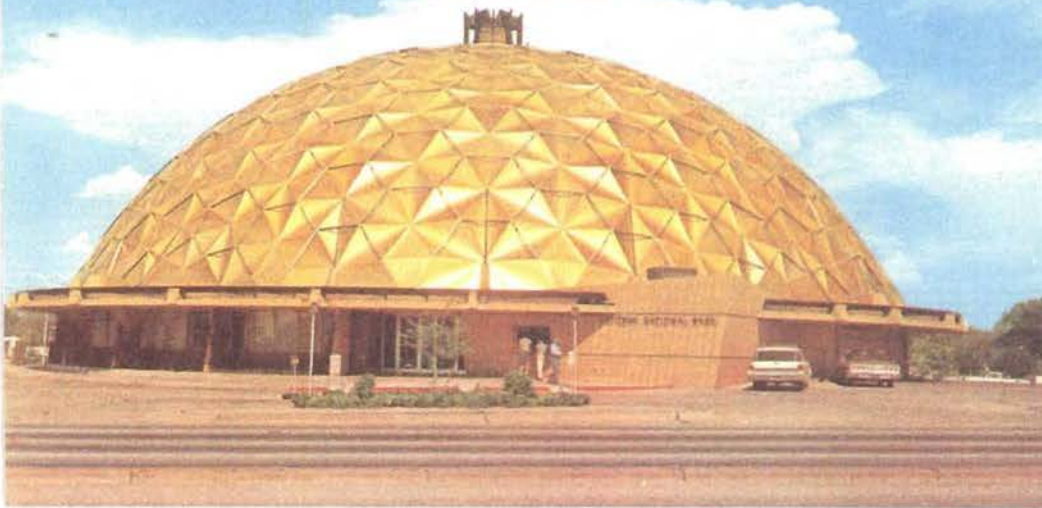


"Citizens National Bank, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. This beautiful, modernistic, geodesic dome bank building located at N.W. 23rd and Classen Blvd. was built at a cost in excess of one million dollars."

Printed in Oklahoma City

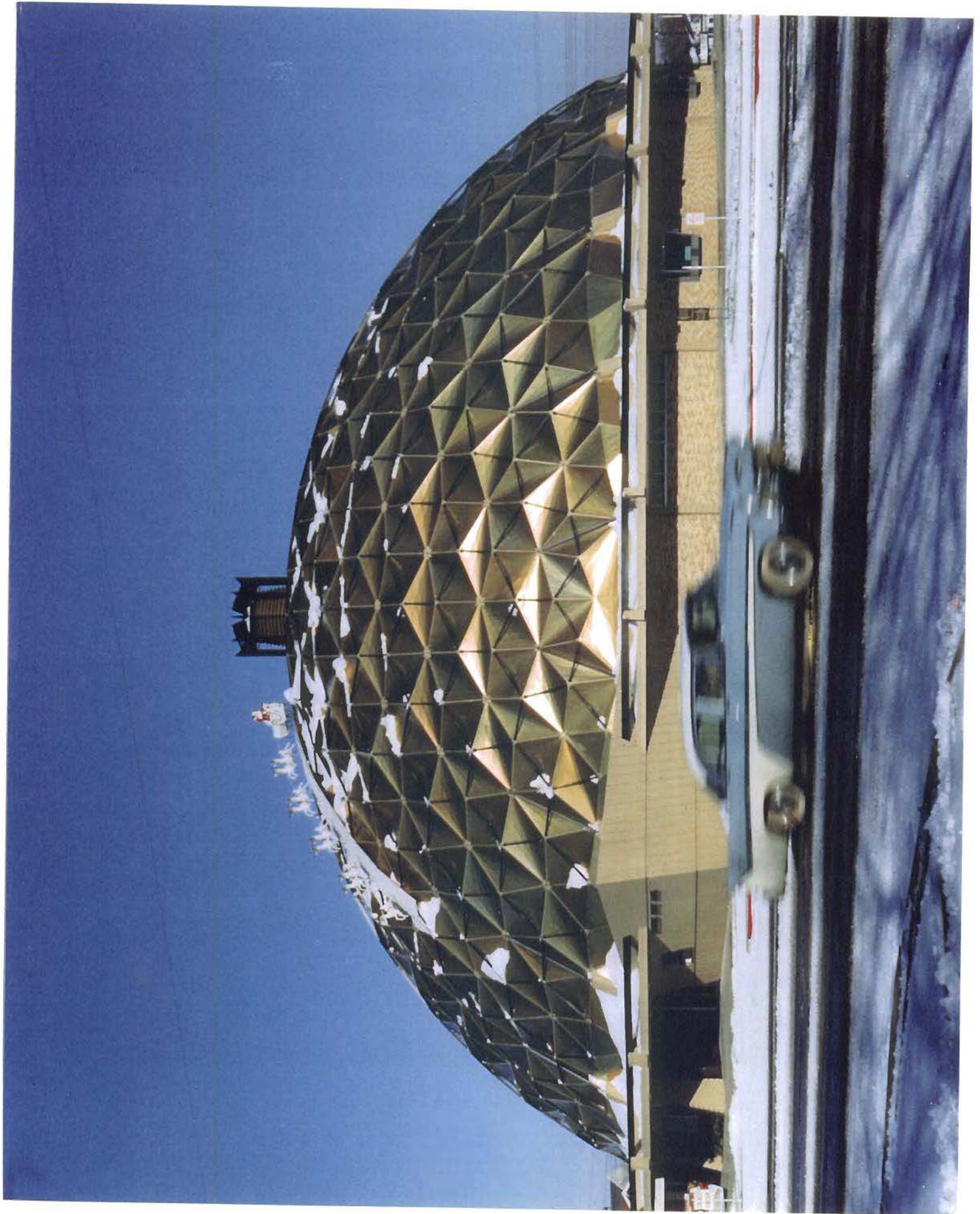


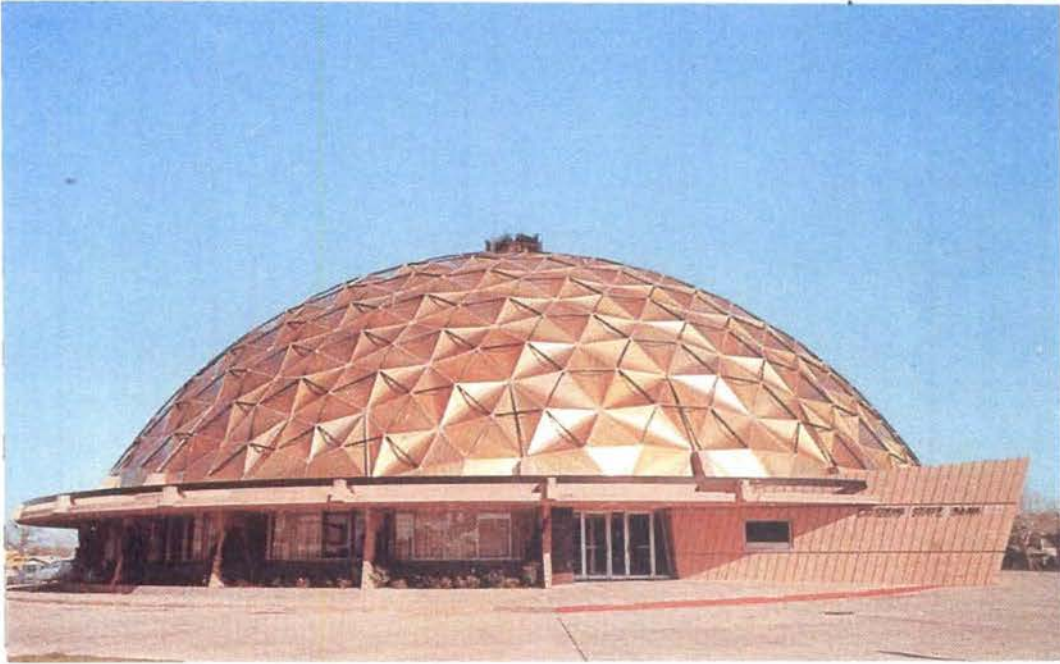
## *Greetings from Oklahoma*



"Citizens National Bank, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. This beautiful, modernistic, geodesic dome bank building located at N.W. 23rd and Classen Blvd. was built at a cost in excess of one million dollars."

Printed in Oklahoma City

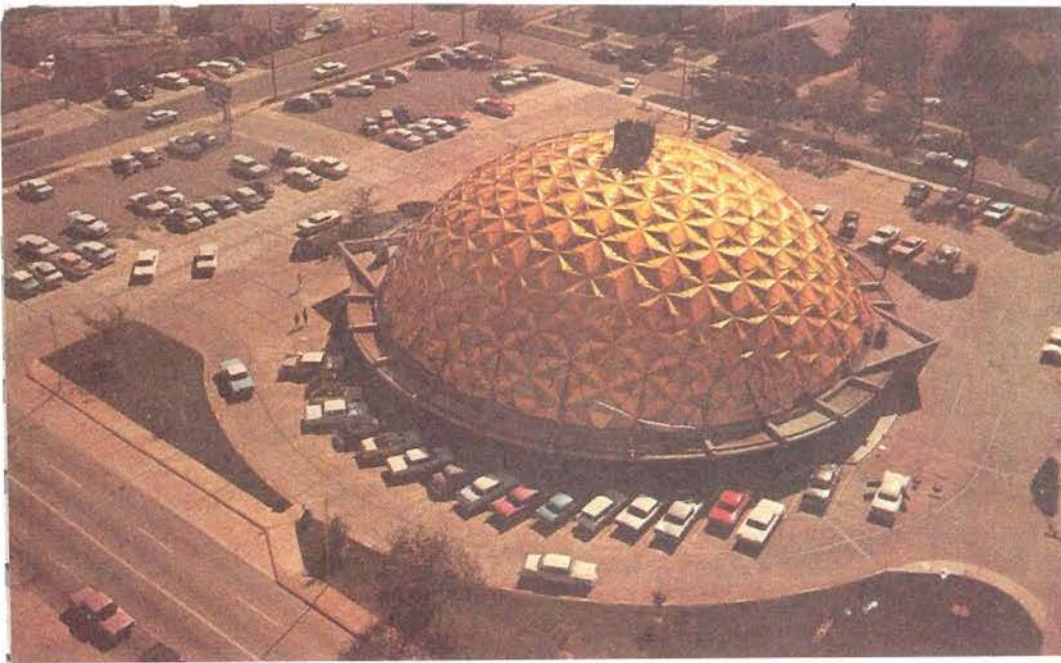




"Citizens State Bank, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Located at 23rd and Classen - one of the busiest intersections in the city. This unusual and spectacular anodized aluminum Geodesic dome stands 72 feet high with a diameter of 150 feet. The column-less interior of the building is unusual, colorful, and beautiful.

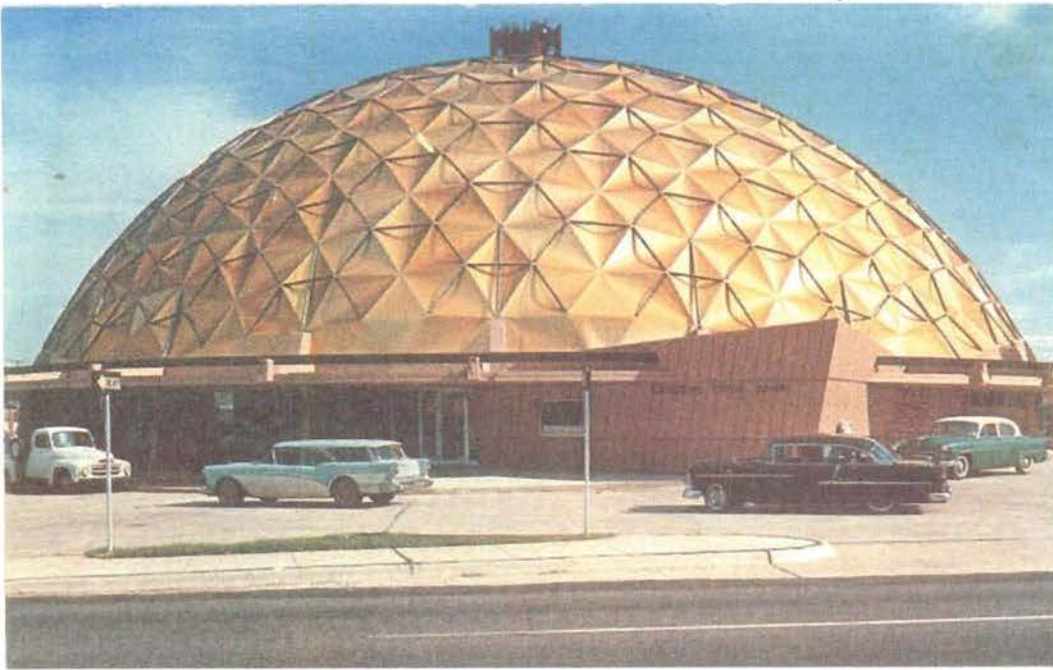
Printed in Oklahoma City





"Citizens National Bank of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Located at 23rd and Classen - one of the busiest intesections in the city. This unusual and spectacular anodized aluminum Geodesic dome stands 72 feet high with a diameter of 150 feet. The column-less interior of the building is unusual, colorful, and beautiful."

Printed in Oklahoma City

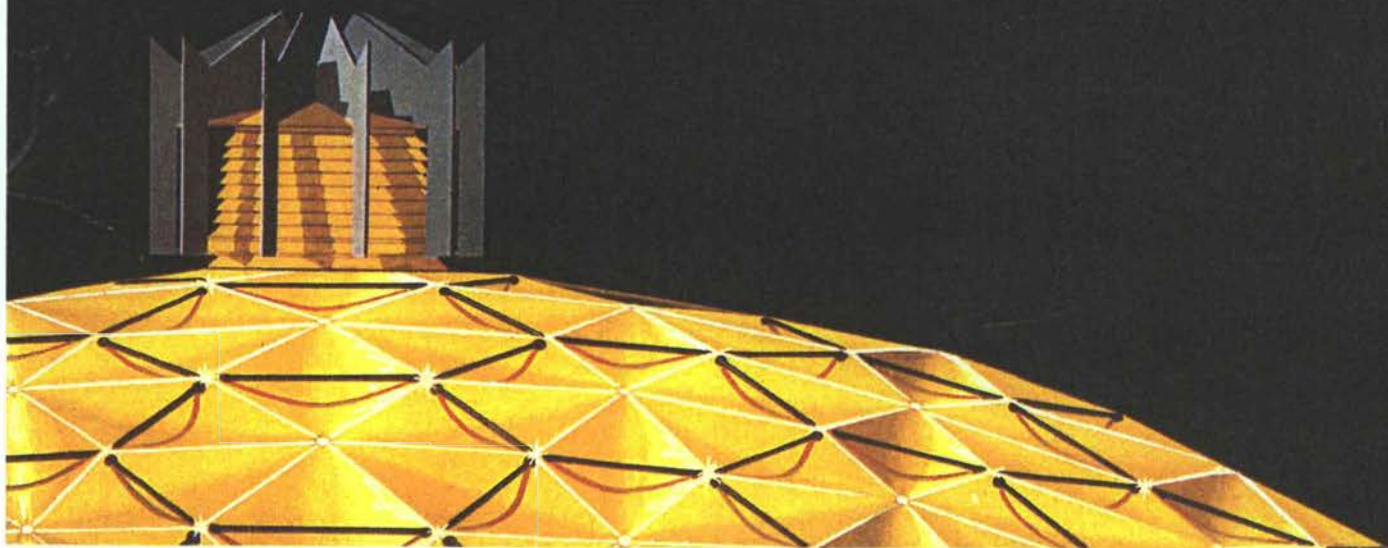


"Citizens State Bank, N.W. 23rd and Classen Blvd., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. This beautiful Geodesic Dome Bank Building opened in December of 1958. The cost of this building is in excess of one million dollars."

Printed in Amarillo

*Design*

FOR CONVENIENT BANKING



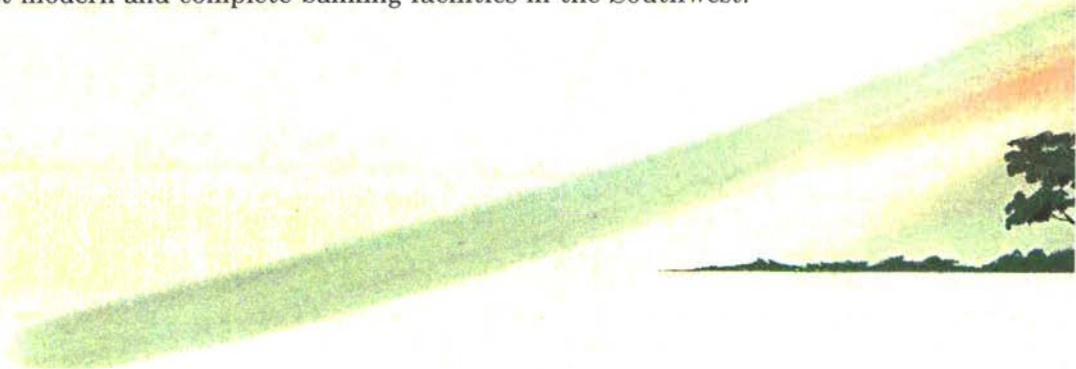
The New

# CITIZENS STATE BANK

Twenty-third at Classen; Boulevard, Oklahoma City

The directors, officers and staff of Citizens State Bank present with pride this new and distinguished banking home, and invite you and your friends to make full use of its magnificent facilities. It was built for you.

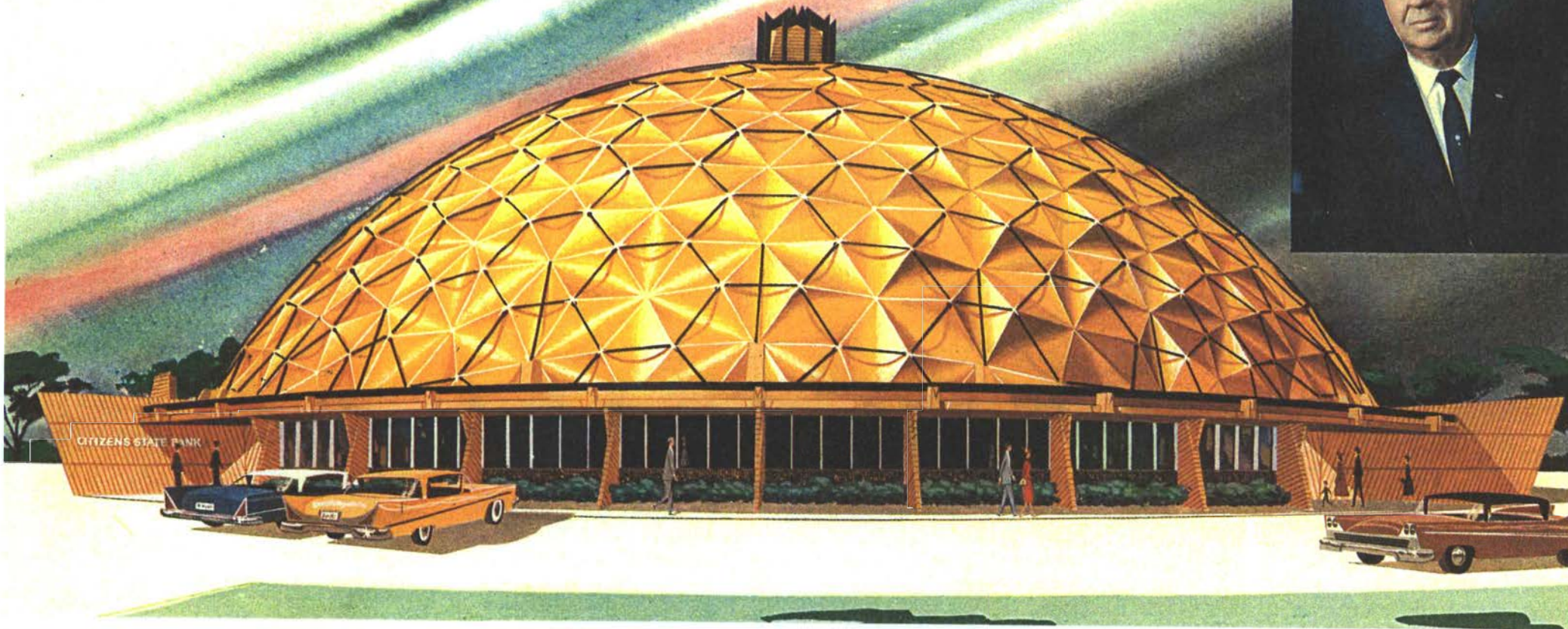
Architects and builders were guided by your requirements in creating this unusual bank; your convenience dictated the design. Its new structural concept makes readily and conveniently accessible the most modern and complete banking facilities in the Southwest.



We hope that the open and inviting architecture may also bespeak the warm welcome which always awaits you at Citizens State Bank. With this brochure as your guide, tour the new bank now, and feel that friendly welcome.

*Myron H. Horton*

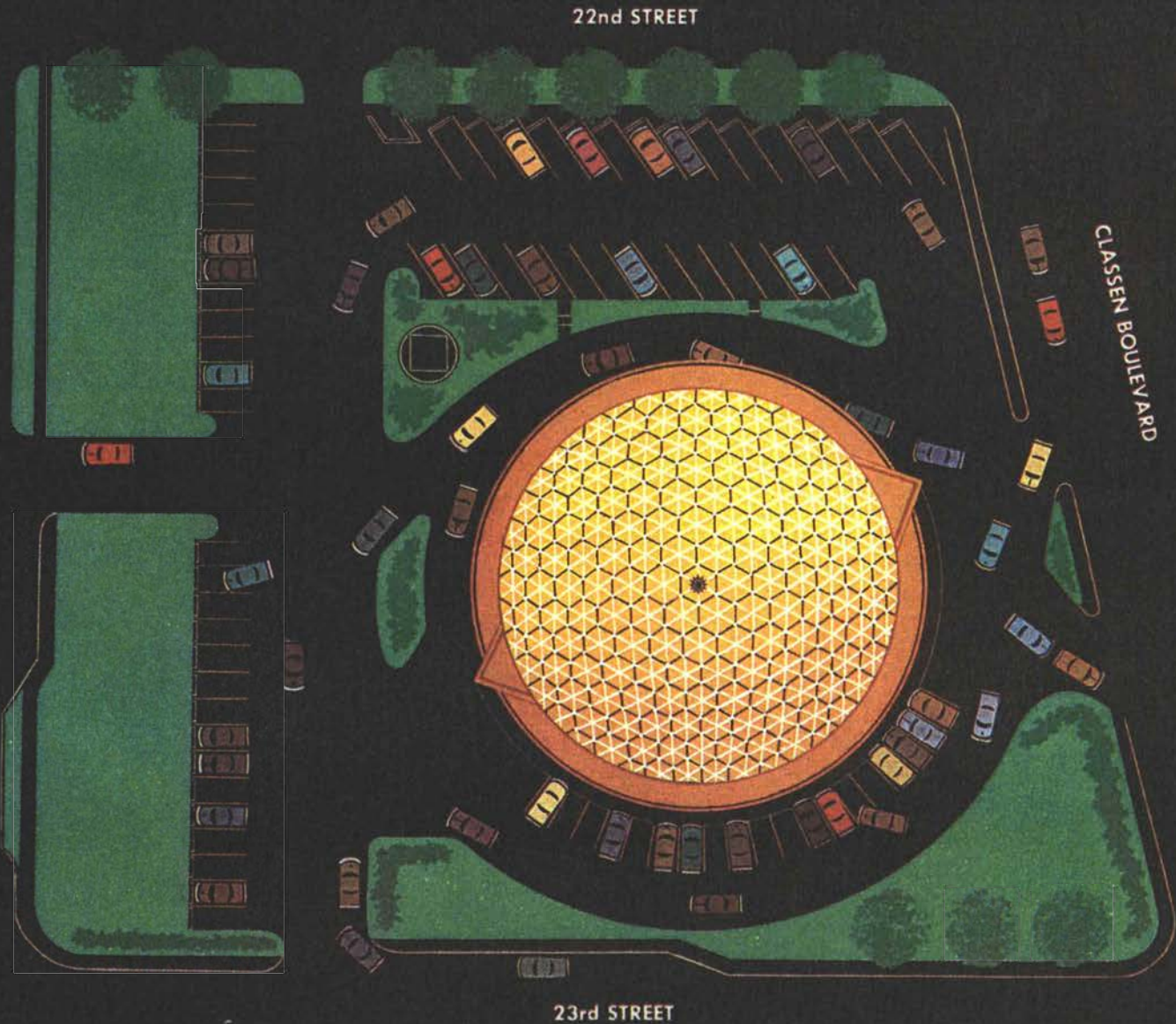
Executive Vice-President



## A NEW EXPERIENCE IN BANKING CONVENIENCE

begins as you drive into  
the parking area from any  
of four surrounding streets.  
Each wide, easily accessible  
entrance leads you to a  
large area of parking  
immediately adjacent to  
the bank, or to the bank's  
drive-in windows.

WESTERN





**IF YOU BANK FROM YOUR CAR,**

you will find that the circular design of the building lends itself to drive-in banking. When you drive into position at any of the four windows on the south side of the bank, the front and rear fenders of your car will be well away from the wall, yet you need barely extend your hand to reach the teller's window.

**AS YOU ENTER THE BUILDING,**

you will see that every facility of the bank is within a few steps. The 23rd street entrance, adjacent to the night depository, opens onto a small vestibule and the stairs which lead to the mezzanine. Beyond the vestibule, the New Accounts department is immediately on your left; to your right, in a sweeping arc, the officers of the bank. From the Classen entrance, with its walk-up window, the safe deposit vault is to your right; adjoining it are private booths for your use.

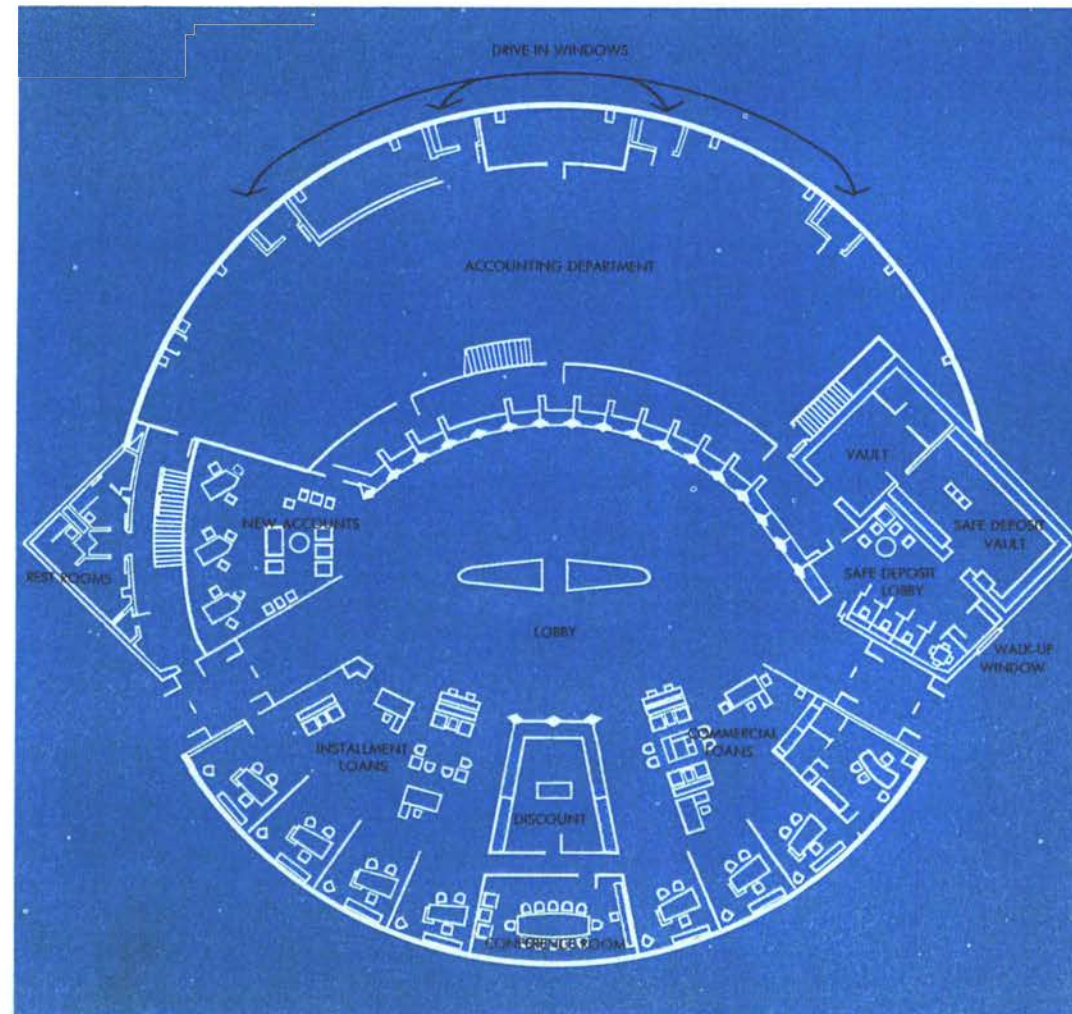


## AT THE CENTER OF THE LOBBY...



you will realize how completely this new building was fitted to your requirements. The circular structure provides for unsurpassed convenience in banking; every service of the bank is open to you and immediately accessible.

You can instantly locate the officer you wish to see, the teller's window you will use, or the department you seek—and all are only a few steps away. Standing in the center of the Southwest's most beautiful bank lobby, you stand at the hub of banking service.







CONVENIENCE  
YOU WILL  
APPRECIATE

includes the step-like arrangement of the tellers' windows which span the southern arc of the lobby. This placement makes it possible for you to select your teller with one glance and, when you step to the window, it insures the privacy of your transaction.



JAMES L. EARLY,  
VICE-PRESIDENT



JEWELL H. HAMBY,  
VICE-PRESIDENT



CHARLES W. MOYER, JR.,  
VICE-PRESIDENT



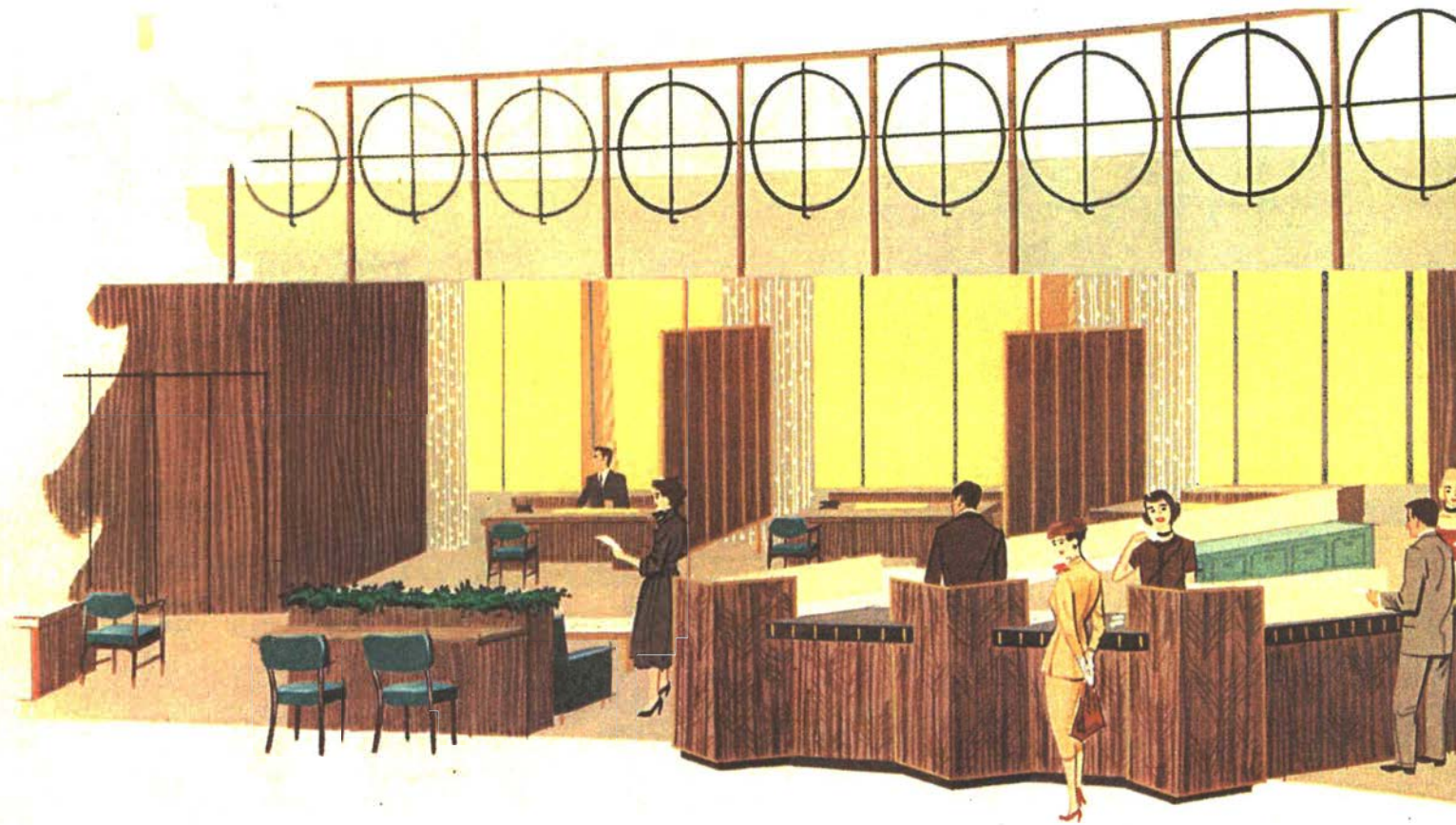
KENNETH L. LAWTON,  
CASHIER



LILLIAN B. CANON,  
ASSISTANT CASHIER



DONALD L. SULLIVAN,  
ASSISTANT CASHIER

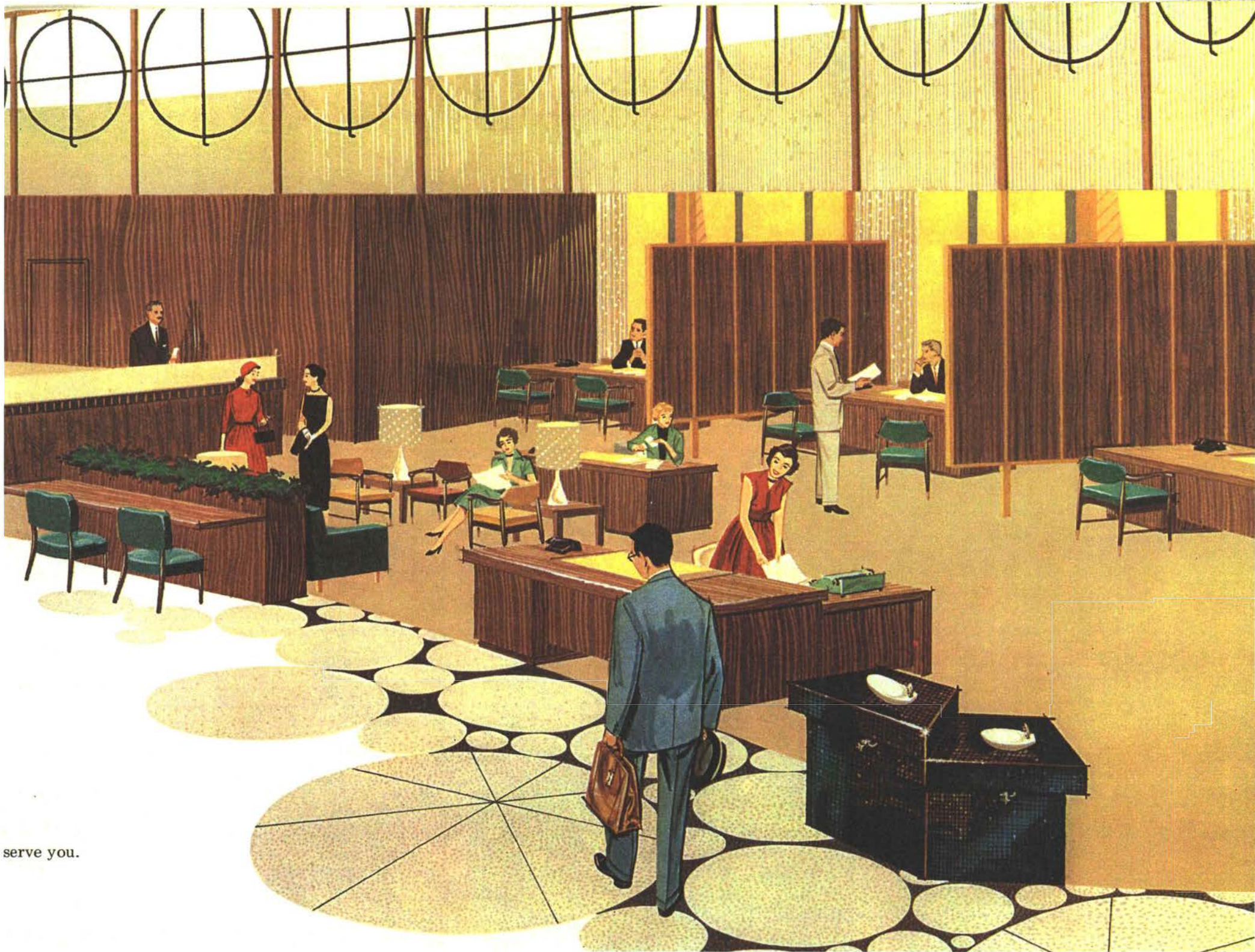


## OFFICERS' AREA AND LOAN DEPARTMENTS

flank the conference room and discount windows across the lobby from the tellers' row. All officers are seated "in the open" at Citizens State, where we enjoy the privilege of greeting you.

This is part of the same friendliness which you will feel in our loan officers' sincere desire to be helpful. Whether you wish business advice or financial counsel, or assistance

in solving any financial problem, you may be sure that the officers of Citizens State will always be glad



serve you.

## THE NEW ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

is just to your left as you enter the bank from 23rd street. Here you will immediately sense a genuine welcome. The officers of this department are eager to greet you and, if you are not already a customer, to help you open your account with us.



MENTER G. BAKER, JR.,  
VICE-PRESIDENT



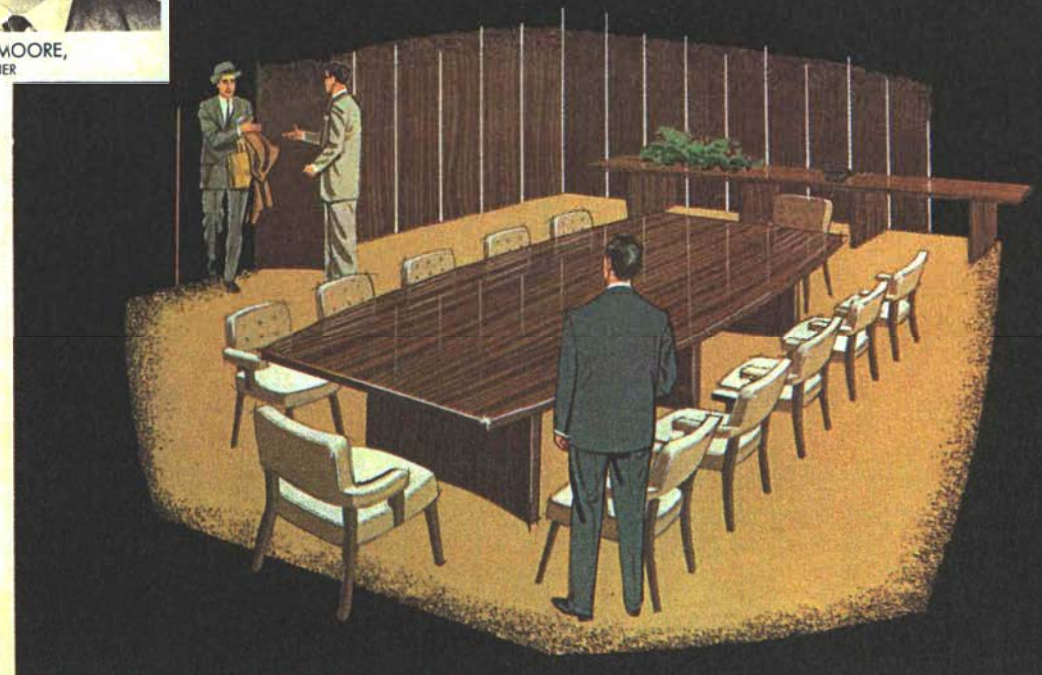
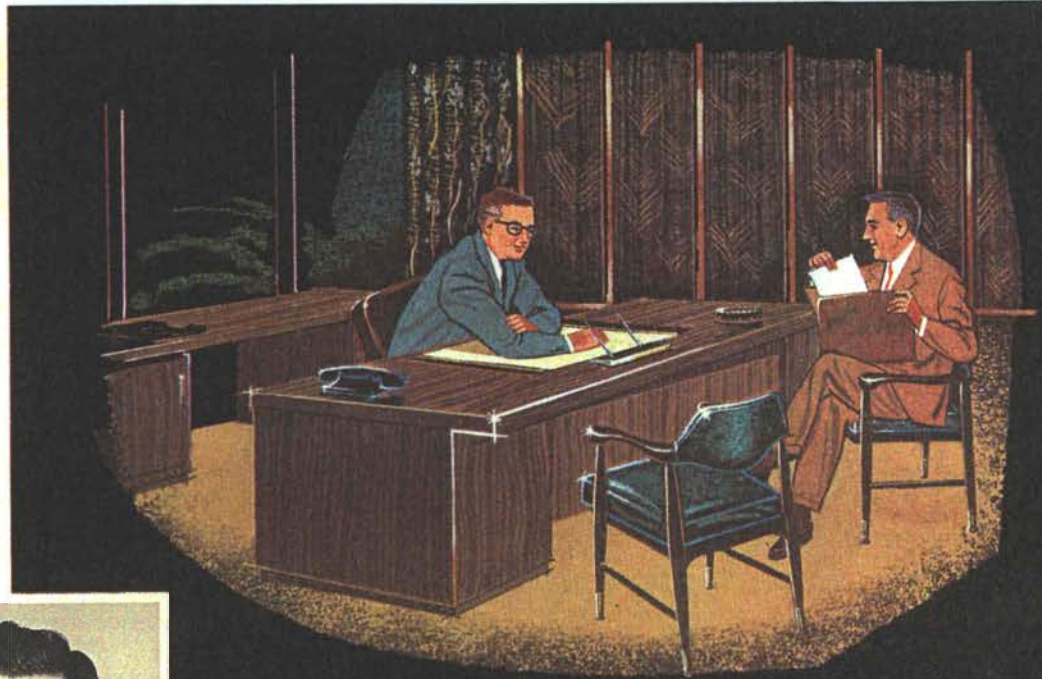
HAZEL C. MANN,  
ASSISTANT CASHIER



H. WILLIAM MOORE,  
ASSISTANT CASHIER

## THE TASTEFULLY-APPOINTED CONFERENCE ROOM

is yours to use. This handsome, spacious room, offering complete privacy, is available for your business conferences. We shall welcome the opportunity of placing it at your disposal.

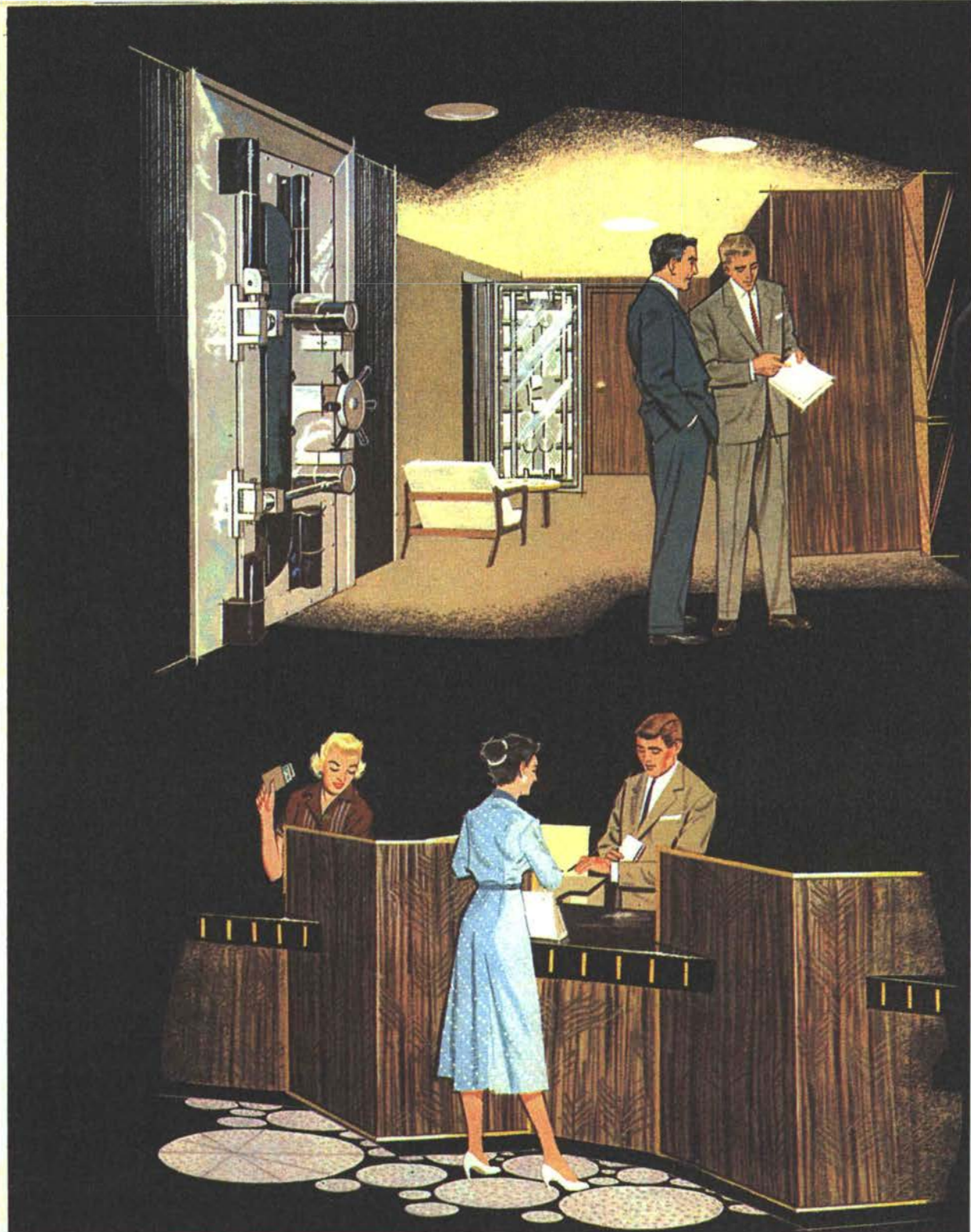


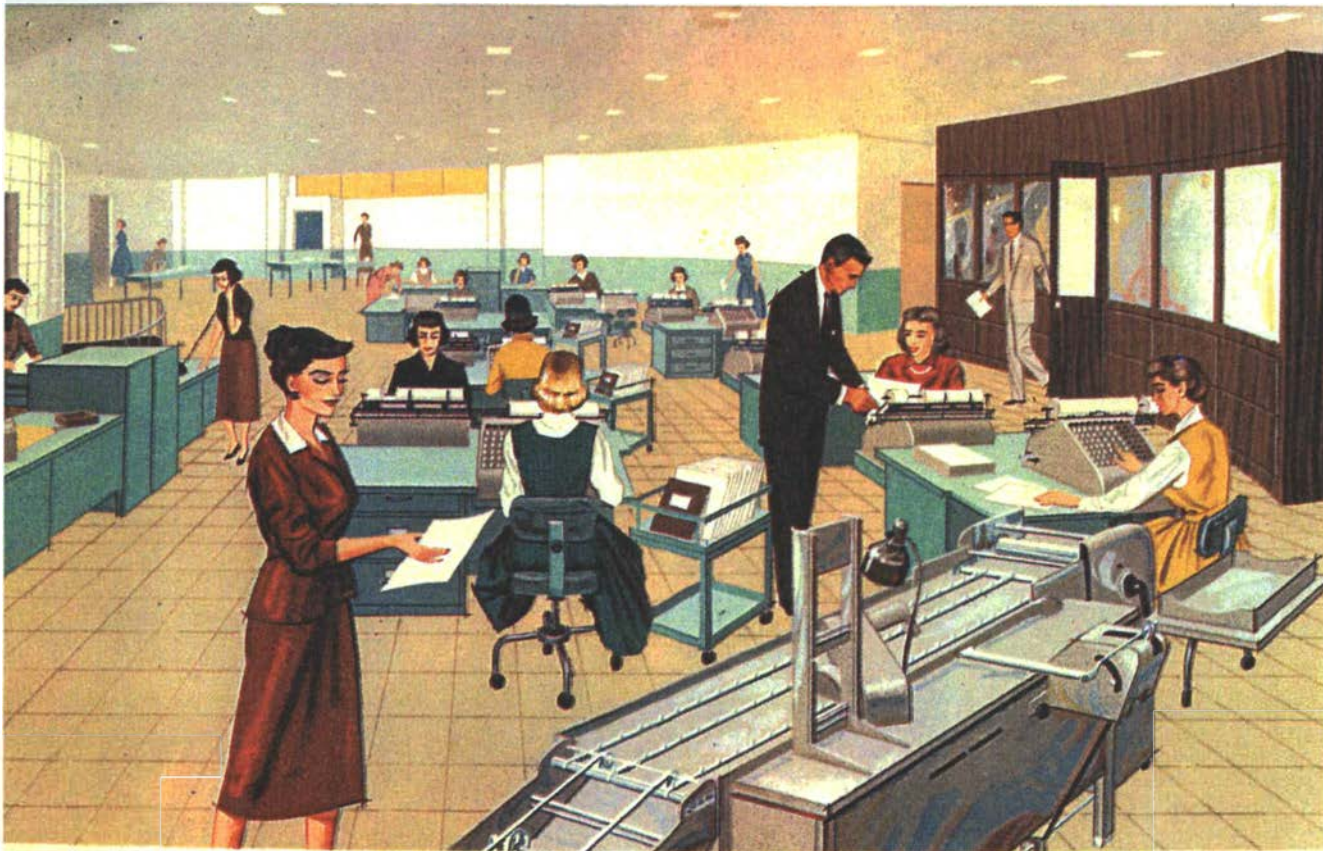
## THE VAULT

and Safe Deposit department, located on the banking floor, offer unequalled safety for your valuables. More than 190 tons of steel and concrete, impervious to fire, storm—even to bombing—will protect your personal papers, jewels, securities. Yet your own key makes them accessible to you in seconds. Several adjoining booths, insuring your privacy, are provided for your use.

## THE SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

is easily reached from either entrance and will encourage you to save regularly. If you bank from your car, you may deposit savings at any of the drive-in windows. And, of course, you may still make your savings deposits by mail. But we'll welcome your personal visit, and you'll enjoy stopping by.





## THE BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT

is functionally located directly behind the tellers' windows which span the lobby. This entire area is accessible only to authorized personnel. Because of this ideal arrangement, made possible by the new design, all transactions can be recorded with greater speed.

Another reason why your banking will be faster, easier and more convenient at Citizens State Bank!



**THE WALK-UP WINDOW**

is another new convenience, and a real boon to early and late customers. If you need banking service shortly before the bank proper is open or after it has closed, just come to the walk-up window and complete your transaction quickly and easily. It is conveniently located beside the Classen entrance.



**THE NIGHT DEPOSITORY,**

located between the drive-in windows and the 23rd street entrance, is easily accessible from your car. At any time, day or night, you may drive up and make your deposit without leaving your car. Recording such deposits is the first order of business the following day.

## THE VISION, EXPERIENCE AND AGGRESSIVE LEADERSHIP...

of our Board of Directors has been responsible for the unprecedented growth of Citizens State Bank.

In ten short years, assets have grown to a sturdy \$25,000,000. And, similarly, the number of customers has grown steadily each year—to more than 20,000 at present. This record of growth clearly indicates your acceptance and approval of the policies which have guided this bank. Thank you for your loyal patronage. Without it, Citizens State could not have achieved its great strength or its present high level of service.

During the past decade, our bank has undergone two major remodeling projects, in order to more fully serve an ever-increasing number of customers. The new Citizens State, with its magnificent facilities, is the latest response to that continuing growth. It is the embodiment of that vision of banking service shared by our Board of Directors.

THESE ARE THE MEN WHO BUILT  
THE BANK DESIGNED FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

**C. R. ANTHONY**

*President C.R. Anthony Co.*

**VIRGIL BROWNE**

*President, Oklahoma Coca Cola Bottling Co.*

**JAMES L. EARLY**

*Vice-Pres., Citizens State Bank*

**B. D. EDDIE**

*Pres., Gen'l Mgr., Superior Feed Mills, Inc.*

**V. V. HARRIS, Jr.**

*Loans and Investments*

**MYRON HORTON**

*Exec. Vice-Pres., Citizens State Bank*

**L. A. MACKLANBURG**

*President, Macklanburg-Duncan*

**FRANK A. SEWELL**

*President, Liberty National Bank*

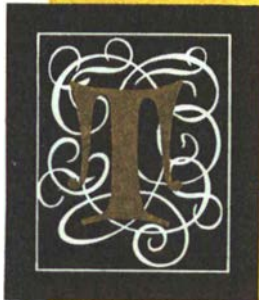
## HERE ARE THE PEOPLE WHO WILL SERVE YOU EVEN BETTER

The official "family" of Citizens State, which has served you so faithfully and well in the past, waits to greet you at your new banking home. With the greater facilities now available, these friendly people will take pleasure in offering you even finer service in all your banking needs.





INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE DESIGN OF THE NEW CITIZENS STATE BANK



The new bank, with its dramatic gold-anodized dome, is the first of its kind in the world. Already it is being copied in several other states and in some foreign countries.

The unusual geodesic dome eliminates all need for supporting columns and interior walls. Composed of 655 diamond-shaped panels, it springs from a canopy ten feet above floor level and cantilevered ten feet beyond the outer wall. By utilizing this new design, Citizens State has 17,000 square feet of uninterrupted floor space on the main banking floor, as well as an additional 10,000 square feet in the mezzanine for future expansion and 6,000 square feet in the basement.

In erecting the dome, pre-shaped panels were bolted together in a ring around a centrally-located tower, which lifted the roof as each ring was added. When the entire dome was assembled, it was lowered into place on the supporting canopy, and the tower was removed.

The dome, which weighs 20 tons, has great structural strength. It is designed to withstand hurricane winds up to 125 miles per hour. In actual tests, a segment of the dome has supported more than 100 pounds per square foot.

ARCHITECTS: BAILEY, BOZALIS,  
DICKINSON, ROLOFF, Oklahoma City

GENERAL CONTRACTOR:  
SECOR CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,  
Oklahoma City

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

**CITIZENS STATE BANK**

Twenty-third at Classen Boulevard Oklahoma City

Citizens State Bank  
Oklahoma County, OK

Preliminary Review Comments, National Register:

Citizens State Bank, Oklahoma County, OK, appears to have good potential for meeting National Register criteria for listing, under Criterion C, as an exceptionally-significant local bank building. With additional information, it may also be shown to qualify at the state level of exceptional significance. Either justification would be strengthened with some additional documentation and expanded discussion of certain points, however.

The best case for exceptional significance appears to rest with the bank's role in the development of Oklahoma City's post-WWII, "ultra-modern" architecture, especially as reflected in the city's bank buildings. The nomination does a nice job of introducing the factors behind "a general movement of building design in the banking industry" after WWII toward establishing contemporary, forward-looking identities. That Citizens State Bank has the highest degree of historic integrity among the Oklahoma City's remaining modernistic banks certainly helps support eligibility. It seems apparent from the discussion of the other banks mentioned in the text that Citizens Bank was also one of the earliest, if not the earliest, to experiment with avant-garde design. Is this correct? If so, that fact helps support an argument for exceptional significance, and more should be made of it in the documentation.

At the state level, it is not yet clear whether the bank possesses exceptional significance as one of only three geodesic domes in the state and the only commercial example. The history of geodesic domes is good as far as it goes, but it would benefit from a little more analysis accompanying the facts, and it also ends rather abruptly. In terms of analysis, a little more discussion of the social, economic, and engineering goals that experimentation with geodesic dome designs were intended to achieve within architectural movements and philosophies of the time would help the reader understand the historical importance as well as the distinctive quirkiness of buildings incorporating these domes. (Perhaps I am reading too much in, but there appear to be parallels with Usonian idealism, as well as with other engineering experimentation of the times to take advantage of lighter materials, seek truly innovative functional designs with advanced practicality [easy mobility, for example], and otherwise better meet the needs of modern society and business.) Such a discussion would more fully lay the foundation for evaluating the significance of individual examples. It would also provide a richer context within which to explain why we should care about preserving examples of a product "with much promise but poor performance" (Section 8, p. 20).

Page 20 of Section 8 is where the abrupt ending occurs. The history of the geodesic dome builds encouragingly in previous pages until, all of a sudden, Kaiser's 12,000 "potential customers" inexplicably come to naught. Why? What happened? What's the rest of the story and why should we consider these examples of arguably a failed experiment historically significant and worthy of preservation? The next paragraph (p. 25) begins by stating that Citizens State Bank was "one of the Kaiser Dome projects actually completed." Is it known how many were completed, or even whether it was a lot or hardly any (10, 500, 2,000)? Furthermore, wouldn't

prototypes and early examples built during the height of optimism and enthusiasm and investment in this innovation be more significant within this history than later idiosyncratic examples. I suspect the case can be made for Citizens State Bank as a rare state example of an important architectural/engineering type, but so far this draft nomination has not brought a convincing argument to fruition.

Regardless of the level or reason for significance, part of what the National Register looks for in a justification of exceptional significance is the amount, timing, and consistency through time of recognition by both those in appropriate professions and others. The draft nomination states that Citizens State Bank was "noted in" both *Architectural Forum* and *Architectural Record*, but what exactly does that mean? What was the nature of the references? News items of recently constructed buildings, a lengthy favorable review by an architectural critic, inclusion in a list of top ten contemporary designs for the year, or what? Do these references relate to the significance of the bank as an example of a geodesic dome or as an important bank design (or of modern architecture generally)? Similarly, it is not clear to what degree "inclusion in an article in *Oklahoma Today*" provides supporting evidence for the bank's architectural significance, or to which claim of significance it relates. What do these issues of these various periodicals actually say about Citizens State Bank?

Discussion of the findings and conclusions of two recent scholars studying modern bank design is a very important component of the current documentation. Have there been any favorable assessments, or any honors conferred, between these late-1950's articles and the 2000 Dyson/Rubano paper? The absence of such does not necessarily preclude listing, but any positive attention helps support claims that this has been a consciously-admired building over time (the Roto-Swing Door Company ad even is a nice touch). Also, what is the evidence by which we should draw the conclusion that the bank "took its place as a local and state landmark" (Section 8, p. 22)? Did editorials, tourist information, or other written materials single out the bank as an identifying city icon or a place of interest? Did ads, booster tracks, programs for city events, graduation programs, cartoons, billboards, or other materials use depictions of the bank as a recognizable symbol of the city?

It would be helpful to have historic photos, which presumably exist given the mid-20th C. date.

From the description it is a little unclear how a "primarily circular building" (Section 7, p. 10) can have "only two elevations" (Section 7, p.12). Would a floor plan or footprint sketch help make this clear?

Be sure to check the level of significance when the final nomination is submitted.

Please feel free to contact me with questions.

Beth Boland, Historian  
National Register of Historic Place  
202-354-2238  
beth\_boland@nps.gov

March 2003

May <sup>27<sup>th</sup></sup>27, 2003

Eva Osborne, AIA, Secretary  
Historic Preservation Commission  
420 W Main St Ste 900  
Oklahoma City OK 73102-4435

Subject: Citizens State Bank / Gold Dome Bank  
National Register of Historic Places Nomination

Dear Ms. Osborne:

This will confirm that I am fully aware of the effects of listing a property in the National Register of Historic Places. I recognize that, under the National Historic Preservation Act, I am entitled to object to the proposed listing of my property by a notarized, written statement. If I am the sole owner and I object, my property will not be listed. If there are multiple owners of this property and a majority of the owners object, the property will not be listed.

Following is the address of my property:

1112 NW 23rd St, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

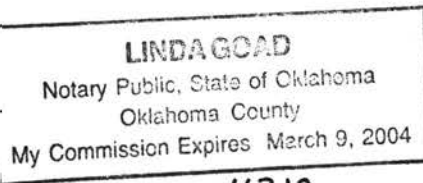
I hereby waive my right to object to the proposed listing and notify you that I request my property be listed in the National Register at the earliest possible date.

Sincerely,

Shrene H. Lam-Belardo.

5-27-03

Linda Goad  
Notary Public





The City of  
**OKLAHOMA CITY**  
KIRK HUMPHREYS, Mayor

May 29, 2003

Eva Osborne, AIA, Secretary  
Historic Preservation Commission  
420 W Main St Ste 900  
Oklahoma City OK 73102-4435

Subject: Citizens State Bank / Gold Dome Bank  
National Register of Historic Places Nomination

Dear Ms. Osborne:


This will confirm that I am fully aware of the effects of listing a property in the National Register of Historic Places. I recognize that, under the National Historic Preservation Act, I am entitled to comment on the proposed listing of the property within my jurisdiction.


Following is the proposed listing:

Citizens State Bank / Gold Dome Bank  
1112 NW 23rd St  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

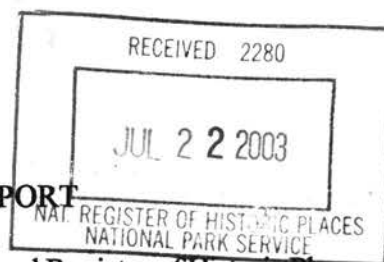
I hereby waive my right to comment on the proposed listing.

Sincerely,

  
Kirk Humphreys, Mayor

  
Frances M. Cony  
Notary Public #02007252  
Commission Expires May 31, 2006

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION REPORT



(Note: This report shall be completed for each nomination to the National Register of Historic Places submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office. Each item must be completed. The report form shall be attached to the complete National Register nomination. All comments received from the owner and others must also accompany the report.)

1. Name of Nominated Property: Citizens State Bank / Gold Dome Bank  
Location: (street address) 1112 Northwest 23rd  
(city) Oklahoma City (state) Oklahoma (county) Oklahoma

2. Certified Local Government Reporting: Oklahoma City  
Contact Person: Wiley Rice  
Title: Planner IV  
Address: 420 W Main St Ste 900  
Oklahoma City OK 73102-4435 Telephone: 405/297-2245

3. a. Date CLG received the nomination: May 16, 2003  
b. Date Property Owner(s) notified: May 26, 2003  
c. Date of Public Hearing (if appropriate): n/a  
d. Date nomination considered by local review commission: June 4, 2003  
e. Date nomination submitted to SHPO: June 12, 2003

4. Recommendations of the CLG (check appropriate item):

The chief elected local official and the local review commission agree that the property is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

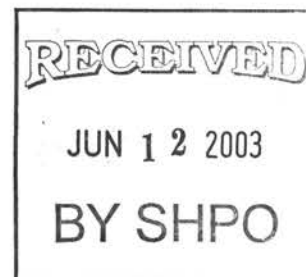
The chief elected local official and the local review commission agree that the property is not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The chief elected local official considers the property eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, but the local review commission disagrees.

The local review commission considers the property eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, but the chief elected local official disagrees.

5. Owner(s) Response (check appropriate item):

The owner (majority of owners) consents to listing of the nominated property in the National Register of Historic Places.



\_\_\_\_\_ The owner (majority of owners) objects to listing of the nominated property in the National Register of Historic Places.

(Additional comments should appear in this area)

On May 27, 2003, an authorized representative of the sole owner of the property signed an Owner Waiver (attached).



6. Local Review Commission's Statement of Opinion:

The local review commission considers the property   x   eligible        not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the following reasons:

The Citizens State Bank / Gold Dome Bank meets the criteria for nomination to the Register.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Chairman

\_\_\_\_\_  
Thomas J. Daniel IV  
Name  
\_\_\_\_\_  
June 4, 2003  
Date


(Comments continue on the reverse side of this page.

\_\_\_\_\_  
  x   Yes  
No

7. Chief Elected Local Official's Statement of Opinion:

The chief elected local official considers the nominated property   x   eligible        not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the following reasons:

The Citizens State Bank / Gold Dome Bank meets the criteria for nomination to the Register.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Chief Elected Local Official

Kirk Humphreys  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Name

June 11, 2003  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

(Comments continue on the reverse side of this page.

\_\_\_\_\_  
  x   Yes  
No)

Certified Local Government  
National Register Nomination Report  
Citizens State Bank / Gold Dome Bank, Oklahoma City

Attachment

In the Checklist for Owner Notification and Consent (National Register Nominations), procedure H. was used for this nomination. A thirty-day notice was not possible to schedule this nomination for presentation to the local review commission.

The signed and notarized Owner Waiver and Local Official's Waiver are attached.

The CLG received the nomination on May 16, 2003. If the thirty-day notice requirement were observed, the first available meeting of the local Historic Preservation Commission would be July 2, 2003, and the next available state Historic Preservation Review Committee meeting would be in October, 2003. By waiving the thirty-day notice prior to the local review commission hearing, a hearing at the scheduled Historic Preservation Commission meeting could be held on June 4, 2003. There would remain time for a thirty-day notice of the July 17, 2003, meeting of the state Historic Preservation Review Committee.