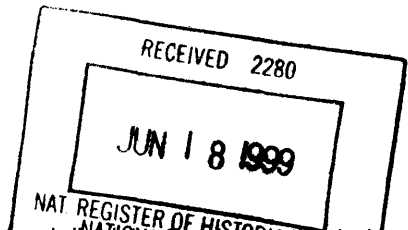


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

other names/site number NEW CITIZENS BUILDING; 5GF1022

2. Location

street & number 801 GRAND AVE. [N/A] not for publication

city or town GLENWOOD SPRINGS [N/A] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county GARFIELD code 045 zip code 81601

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Giuseppina Centuripe State Historic Preservation Officer 6/14/99
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register
- other, explain

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

7-15-99
Date of Action

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
Name of Property

GARFIELD COUNTY, COLORADO
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	1	0
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		
		1	0
			Total

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

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>COMMERCE / business</u>	<u>COMMERCE / business</u>
<u>COMMERCE / financial institution</u>	<u>COMMERCE / specialty store</u>
<u>COMMERCE / specialty store</u>	
<u>DOMESTIC / hotel</u>	

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS /</u>	foundation <u>CONCRETE</u>
<u>Classical Revival</u>	walls <u>BRICK</u>
	roof <u>ASPHALT</u>
	other <u>TERRA COTTA</u>

Narrative Description

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

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
Name of Property

GARFIELD COUNTY, COLORADO
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more locations 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- COMMERCE
- ARCHITECTURE
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

1913 - 1933

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all locations that apply.)

Property is

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or 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.

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

ROBERTSON, GUY B.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository:

Denver Public Library, Western History
Frontier Historical Society Museum

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
Name of Property

GARFIELD COUNTY, COLORADO
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property LESS THAN ONE ACRE

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>13</u>	<u>300280</u>	<u>4379800</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </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 RON SLADEK, PRESIDENT WILLA SONCARTY, RESEARCHER
 organization TATANKA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATES, INC. date 5 MARCH 1999
 street & number P.O. BOX 1909 telephone 970/229-9704
 city or town FORT COLLINS state CO zip code 80522

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name APRIL & STEVEN CARVER, ALICE & KERRY SUNDEEN, WENDY & STEVEN VANDERHOOF
 street and number P.O. BOX 2021 telephone 970/945-6565
 city or town GLENWOOD SPRINGS state CO zip code 81602

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Property CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

GARFIELD COUNTY, COLORADO

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

The 1913 Citizens National Bank Building occupies a 50' x 100' site in downtown Glenwood Springs. Oriented lengthwise on an east to west axis with the main entrance facing to the east and a secondary entrance along the north elevation, the three-story 15,000-square-foot building is prominently located on the southwest corner of Grand Ave. and 8th St. The Citizens National Bank Building occupies the entire site, and is surrounded by a sidewalk and 8th St. to the north, a small parking lot to the south, a sidewalk and Grand Ave. to the east, and an alleyway to the west. Three stories tall, it is one of the most prominent buildings in downtown Glenwood Springs (all but a few of the downtown commercial buildings are one or two stories in height). The building is currently occupied by a camera shop and a crafts shop on the first floor, while the upper two floors house various offices.

Stylistically, the structure falls into the category of Classical Revival architecture due to the extensive classical ornamentation found on its exterior walls. However, it also exhibits strong secondary elements of the 20th Century Commercial Style in the form of its size (which is large within the context of its surroundings), flat roof and projecting cornice, Chicago-style windows on the upper floors, and its history of use as an office building. The building may also be classified as a two-part commercial block due to its separation into distinct lower and upper sections. Overall, the Citizens National Bank Building is in excellent condition and exhibits a high degree of historic integrity.

Rising from a heavy concrete foundation, the tan brick walls of the Citizens National Bank Building are laid in stretcher bond coursing, with granite base plates and richly-applied terra cotta and brick ornamentation highlighting the primary north and east elevations. The roof is flat and finished on the east and north elevations with a brick parapet wall. One brick chimney, heavily stained with soot, is present on the southwest corner of the building. Inset into the sidewalk along Grand Ave. is a set of old metal doors that provide access to a freight elevator to the basement. Along 8th St. are three sets of sidewalk lights with blue smoked glass and a bronze plaque identifying them as "Berger's Raydiant Sidewalk Lights." A set of concrete stairs also drops into the same sidewalk, providing access to the basement through a slab door with a single light.

NORTH ELEVATION DESCRIPTION

The north elevation of the building is heavily ornamented with Classical Revival details. The entry near the northwest corner has a modern pair of metal frame doors with single lights and a transom. Ornamenting the doorway are a granite step and baseplates, terra cotta surrounds,

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Property CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

GARFIELD COUNTY, COLORADO

and richly-applied terra cotta brackets, dentils, ropes, a cornice, and a small pediment. Centered above the doors is a cartouche with scrollwork and floral ornamentation, at the center of which is an oval containing the interlocked letters CNB (Citizens National Bank).

The first floor has two large fixed single-light windows with wood frames and terra cotta slip sills, one near each of the northwest and northeast corners of the building. Between these two windows are an additional five large window spaces that have been filled with tan brick and are ornamented with simple square and rectangular brick panels. Below the first floor windows are horizontal terra cotta tile panels with inset decorative metal grates. The large window spaces are separated by one-story rusticated brick pilasters with Doric capitals, above which is a terra cotta cornice that visually separates the main floor from the upper stories of the building. Above the two window spaces closest to the northeast corner of the building is a deep modern canvas awning supported by a metal frame.

The second and third floors each have eight operable Chicago-style double hung sash windows (the central window is also double hung rather than fixed), with terra cotta mullions, surrounds and slip sills. Separating the windows horizontally are two-story brick pilasters with terra cotta bases and Ionic capitals. Vertically, the second and third floor windows are separated by terra cotta tile panels with projecting decorative horizontal rectangular panels. Above the pilasters is a full terra cotta tile entablature, terminating in a projecting cornice ornamented with dentil bands of two different sizes. Above this is the brick parapet wall, which is capped with a terra cotta block band.

EAST ELEVATION DESCRIPTION

The east elevation is also heavily ornamented with Classical Revival details on the upper two floors. The main floor was remodeled in 1985, with the remaining historic fabric limited to rusticated brick pilasters on the corners of the building, along with a pressed tin ceiling featuring urns and garlands in the recessed entryway. The storefront entries consist of two modern metal-framed doors with single lights, along with transoms and sidelights. Seven large modern showroom windows set in metal frames are present above a low wall finished with granite baseplates. The granite facing projects from the primary walls of the building, extending into the off-center recessed entryway and forming low angled flanking walls capped by planters. Projecting over the first floor of the facade is a deep modern canvas awning supported by metal framework. The upper stories of the building retain their original detailing, with four Chicago-style windows on each floor and brick and terra cotta ornamentation that is identical to that found on the north elevation.

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Property CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

GARFIELD COUNTY, COLORADO

SOUTH ELEVATION DESCRIPTION

The south elevation of the building was in large part obscured by an adjacent structure that burned down a number of years ago. Now exposed, it exhibits the rough brick and mortar work expected to be found on a wall not intended to be seen. The first floor wall is featureless, except for the presence of a single 2/2 double hung sash window with wired glass, a wood frame, and a stone lug sill near the southwest corner of the building.

The second and third stories contain a small number of windows, most of them concentrated in a former light court area near the center of the structure. On the second floor are three 3/3 and two 2/2 double hung sash windows, all with wired glass, wood frames, and stone lug sills. The third story has three 3/3, a pair of 3/1, and three 2/2 double hung sash windows, all with wired glass, wood frames, and stone lug sills.

WEST ELEVATION DESCRIPTION

The west elevation overlooks the rear alley and is characterized by its unornamented brick walls, broken only by windows, doors, and an old metal fire escape. The first floor has an old metal slab door in a wood frame, along with two 3/3 double hung sash windows with wood frames, wired glass, and stone lug sills. On the second floor is an old wood panel door with a single light, along with a transom and a metal screen door. Windows are limited to three 2/2 double hung sash windows with wood frames, wired glass, and stone lug sills. The third floor also has a wood panel door with a single light, along with a transom and a metal screen door. Windows on this floor include two 3/3 and one 2/2 double hung sash windows with wood frames, wired glass, and stone lug sills. Above each of the doors on the upper two floors is an old rolled security grate in a metal case, with metal tracks that flank each door. The metal fire escape is only present on the upper floors, and is characterized by a metal balconet at each doorway, along with an adjacent fixed metal ladder that both extends to the roof and terminates above the first floor windows.

DESCRIPTION OF INTERIOR FEATURES

The interior of the Citizens National Bank Building has been moderately altered over the decades (with most remodeling limited to the ground floor retail spaces) and retains a good degree of historic integrity, especially inside the 8th St. lobby and on the upper two floors. Characteristics of note on the first floor include partially-intact ceiling ornamentation from the original bank

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GARFIELD COUNTY, COLORADO

lobby above the dropped ceiling in the camera shop in the north half of the building. The south retail space has pressed tin ceilings, and partially-intact early ceiling ornamentation and marble wall paneling are present in the rear hallway. The 8th St. entry and lobby retain their original mosaic tile floors, natural birch doors, and extensive natural birch trimwork (baseboards, corner trim and door frames). Highlighting the lobby is the original natural birch staircase, which features a square carved newel post, handrail, turned balustrade, and wall and outer string paneling.

The second and third floors, still occupied by numerous offices, also exhibit a good deal of the original finishes. Still present are the natural birch trimwork (window and door trim, as well as baseboards), natural birch panel doors with etched glass (some of which have metal mail slots), original door and window hardware, and steam radiators. The office unit at the east end of the third floor is more extensively finished than most of the other spaces, with its original natural birch built-in cabinets (with stained glass doors), baseboard steam radiators, and what appear to be circa 1940s or 1950s kitchen cabinets.

Also present in the building is the original metal elevator, installed in 1913, which is accessed from the 8th St. lobby and is still used on a daily basis. The elevator is very small and has solid black metal outer doors with a single light and decorative superimposed letters CNB, along with an interior metal gate. The motorized equipment for the elevator is located in the basement, and dates from the late 1940s.

The unfinished basement of the Citizens National Bank Building, which is separated into two distinct halves with separate entrances, has concrete floors and thick concrete walls. In the southern half is the original sidewalk freight elevator, as well as an early ribbed tin ceiling. The north half of the basement, originally used by the Citizens National Bank, contains several features of note. Among these are the boiler room and coal bins (the chute from the rear alley is still present), along with projections under the sidewalk lights along 8th St. The bank vault is intact, with painted labeling on the heavy door identifying its manufacturers as Hall's Safe Company of Cincinnati and George J. Charpiot & Company of Denver.

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GARFIELD COUNTY, COLORADO

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The 1913 Citizens National Bank Building meets National Register Criterion A for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. It is significant on the local level as an important component of the commercial development and history of this mountain resort town. The building was a product of the early 20th century economic growth and increasing importance of Glenwood Springs, which by 1900 had become the center of regional government and commerce, as well as a tourist destination. One of the most prominent commercial structures ever erected in Glenwood Springs, the Citizens National Bank Building had a tremendous and immediate impact upon the town. The building was much larger, far more ornate, and offered a combination of more luxurious commercial, office and rental apartment accommodations than any other structure in the town. One of Glenwood's two prominent banks, a drug store, and a printing shop were located on its main floor for many years, the second story was occupied by many of Glenwood's professional offices, and the third floor offered first-class rental apartments. Its purpose was identical to early skyscrapers of diverse use found in larger downtowns of the day, however its scale was better suited to the size of Glenwood Springs. The building's completion in 1913 disrupted Glenwood Springs as many of the town's doctors, dentists, architects, engineers and attorneys scrambled to occupy the structure as soon as it opened. The Citizens National Bank Building's period of significance begins in 1913 when the structure was erected, and ends in 1933 when the bank failed as a result of the Depression, ultimately resulting in the sale of the property two years later.

The Citizens National Bank Building is also eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of an architectural style and period. In particular, the building is an excellent representative example of Classical Revival architectural detailing applied to an early 20th century commercial structure in a small Colorado mountain resort town. Most prominent among its Classical Revival details are the numerous brick pilasters with terra cotta bases and Doric or Ionic capitals, a secondary terra cotta cornice above the first floor windows, a full terra cotta entablature with a cornice featuring dentil bands of two sizes above the third floor windows, and rich ornamentation surrounding the 8th St. entrance that features carved terra cotta brackets, dentils, ropes, a cornice and a pediment. The building is also ornamented with numerous terra cotta, brick and metal panels. Well-conceived and executed, the structure included modern technological conveniences, finely applied interior finishes, and artful Classical Revival exterior elements on a scale that fit well with the surroundings. The Citizens National Bank Building is one of only two prominent Classical Revival structures in the town, the other being the smaller 1917 Federal Building located one block to the south. Although the storefront has been modified to allow the building to adapt to changing uses (particularly along the Grand Ave. elevation), these alterations have not seriously impacted the overall integrity of the structure.

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HISTORY OF THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

The origins of the Citizens National Bank Building date to 1903, with the founding of the bank by prominent Glenwood Springs businessmen Barnette T. Napier and George H. Bell, along with local stockholders and officers Edward E. Drach, George Edinger, Charles D. Barnes, and George Yule, all of whom provided the initial capitalization of \$30,000. One of Glenwood's most notable early residents, Napier was a dry goods merchant with stores throughout western Colorado. In addition to his mercantile success, he also served two terms as mayor of Glenwood Springs, sat on the board of education for eight years, and served as a state senator representing Eagle, Garfield and Rio Blanco Counties from 1906 through his death in 1919. In addition to serving as the first cashier and later president of the bank, George Bell was at various times Garfield County assessor and president of the school board. These two men invested their finances, energy, and business acumen in the founding of the Citizens National Bank at a time when Glenwood Springs was enjoying tremendous growth and prosperity.

The initial stockholders and officers of the Citizens National Bank were also a group of highly regarded men who represented the town's economic and social elite, many of whom also served the community by holding various public offices. Edward Drach was elected county treasurer in 1899 and then served as Glenwood Springs mayor from 1908 through 1912. George Edinger was successful as a one-man show, investing in area real estate, offering loans, getting involved in banking enterprises, selling insurance, operating a securities brokerage firm, and buying tax title lands. In numerous cases, he single-handedly underwrote city, county and school district public works projects with his purchases of bonds, and by the early 1900s was known as the largest individual taxpayer in Garfield County. Charles Barnes owned the City Drug Store, which was already present on the southwest corner of Grand Ave. and 8th St. and then occupied half of the main floor of the Citizens National Bank Building after it was erected. George Yule acquired his wealth in the mining industry, served as a commissioner and the first sheriff of Gunnison County, and then established a large ranch near New Castle during his later years, where he raised crops and cattle. While prospecting in 1874, he noted the presence of marble deposits in the Crystal River Valley, naming the creek that runs through the area Yule Creek, hence the later designation of the area's primary quarried product as "Yule marble." As one of Glenwood's wealthiest residents (having settled in the town in 1908), he became a major stockholder in the bank and served as one of its early vice-presidents.

Already present in Glenwood Springs around the turn of the century was one other successful pioneer financial institution, the First National Bank, which was founded in 1887 and occupied the southeast corner of Grand Ave. and 8th St. When the Citizens National Bank opened for business in 1903, it therefore became one of only two banks that dominated the financial services industry for area residents. Throughout its first decade of operation, the Citizens

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National Bank occupied a small commercial building in the block of Grand Ave. just north of 8th St. Glenwood Springs was experiencing tremendous growth during the first decade of the new century. Area mining operations were active, the resort business was booming, more than 1000 workers toiled nearby in Glenwood Canyon to construct the Shoshone electric power plant and its related water diversion projects, and Glenwood Springs was firmly established as the governmental and market center of Garfield County. This local economic boom caused the bank to grow quickly, aided by the stabilization of the banking industry resulting from the enactment of state banking regulations in 1907. The institution soon outgrew its original location and the directors of the bank began to search for a larger home and an opportunity to invest the firm's profits in a building of its own.

By 1909, a decision had been made to erect a sizable new bank and office building at a prominent downtown location. The Citizens Building & Improvement Co. of Glenwood Springs was incorporated in January 1910 for general development purposes by Barnette Napier, Edward Drach, and George Bell. As stated in the incorporation documents, the objective of the company was to "build, erect, construct, lease or otherwise acquire, manage, occupy, maintain and operate buildings for banking purposes, hotel purposes, mercantile purposes, restaurant purposes, apartment houses, dwelling houses, office buildings and other structures." Operating with a capital stock of \$50,000, the company immediately purchased two adjoining lots on the southwest corner of Grand Ave. and 8th St., overlooking the most prominent intersection in the downtown district. The real estate transaction was reported in the local press as the largest to have occurred in Glenwood Springs in many years.

In October of 1912, Denver architect Guy B. Robertson submitted his plans for the Citizens National Bank Building, detailing his concept for an elegant three-story modern commercial structure with Classical Revival detailing and Chicago-style windows. In addition to its elegant design, Robertson planned to incorporate modern technological features into the structure. For example, the building would be erected with hot and cold running water along with electrical outlets in each room on the upper floors, a central steam heating plant in the basement, and a small but modern elevator. The only other structure in Glenwood Springs known to contain an elevator at the time was the much larger Hotel Colorado, a fact that underscored the planned modernity of the Citizens National Bank Building. This 1913 elevator, with updated power and switching equipment from the 1940s, remains in operation today in its original condition and is the oldest passenger elevator in Glenwood Springs. According to the *Daily Avalanche* (Glenwood Springs, 13 September 1912), "competition among the architects of the state for this work was quite brisk and it is said that the plans offered by Mr. Robertson was (sic) so far ahead of any of the competitors that the stockholders had no difficulty in making a choice."

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Little is known about Robertson, who in 1905 was working as a carpenter for the Newton Lumber Co. in Pueblo. The following year, he was employed as a draftsman in the Pueblo architectural offices of Francis W. Cooper. One of only four architects in Pueblo at the time, Cooper had gained notoriety for his design of many notable pre-1900 downtown structures, among them the Mechanics and Masonic Hall (1890) and the Bowen Mansion (1892). After completing his apprenticeship in Cooper's office, Robertson formed a short-lived partnership (Robertson and Gaymon) in 1909 with DeWitt P. Gaymon, a Pueblo civil engineer. The following year he returned to the Cooper firm as a partner, at which time the practice was renamed Cooper and Robertson. The only known building attributed to Guy B. Robertson (and Francis Cooper) from this time period was Taylor Hall, a 1910 Neoclassical structure that was the first building erected on the campus of Western State College in Gunnison. Guy Robertson remained in Pueblo for a short time longer, however he moved to Denver in 1912 and joined the established architectural practice of Thielman Robert Wieger. Robertson did not last long in the firm of Wieger and Robertson, and by 1913 had established his own practice in downtown Denver, first in the Mack Building at 16th and California and later in the Majestic Building. He continued to work as a Denver-based architect through 1919, after which Guy B. Robertson disappeared from all local public records.

Work commenced on the Citizens National Bank Building in January of 1913 with the removal of several existing structures from the site. During the spring and summer months, the corner property was the locus of concentrated activity as workers erected and prepared the building for its completion by the end of September. The interior was far more lavish than any of the other commercial structures in the town, except for the Hotel Colorado. The bank, with its large fixed windows facing onto 8th St., featured mosaic tile floors, Yule marble paneling, wood-framed teller stations, and decorative ceilings. The main entrances along Grand Ave. and 8th St. also featured similarly-finished lobbies. Extensive natural birch trim was found throughout all three floors in the building, with a graceful baluster and newel post ornamenting the stairway in the 8th St. lobby. Natural birch was generously applied to the baseboards, window frames, and door frames on all floors. The numerous interior birch doors on the upper floors featured etched glass and metal mail slots, and the northeast corner apartment on the third floor was more ornately finished with built-in wood cabinets with leaded glass doors.

On the exterior, the Citizens National Bank Building was dressed with Classical Revival detailing that included brick pilasters with terra cotta capitals, richly applied terra cotta entry surrounds, and a full entablature with dentils forming the prominent cornice. The exterior was also ornamented with granite base plates, inset decorative metal grates, and numerous terra cotta panels, mullions and sills on the upper floors. The upper two-thirds of the building were finished with large Chicago-style double hung sash windows with operable center lights. In all respects, the Citizens National Bank Building was a well-conceived and executed early 20th century

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Property CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

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commercial structure that included modern technological conveniences, finely applied interior finishes, and artful Classical Revival exterior elements on a scale that fit well with the building and its surroundings. At a final cost of \$50,000, the building was the first of its kind in Glenwood Springs.

On 1 October 1913, the building was ready to be occupied and was immediately besieged by numerous new tenants. The north half of the first floor was occupied by the bank, the south half was occupied by the City Drug Store, and a printing shop moved into the western space adjacent to the 8th St. lobby. Activity was brisk on the second floor, where the professional offices were occupied by many of the town's most prominent physicians, dentists, architects, engineers, and attorneys. The first-class rental apartments on the third floor, offering two- and four-room accommodations filled with mahogany furnishings, were also quickly occupied. According to the *Avalanche Echo* (Glenwood Springs, 2 October 1913), the long-anticipated opening of the building was the catalyst for a domino-effect of thirty-one business and professional office moves in the town, and more were expected. Throughout the night of October 1, the building was said to be a beehive of activity, and the elevator was "doing a land office business." The humor in all this commotion was not lost on the editor of the *Avalanche Echo*, who wrote that the bank's employees were up so late moving in during the night that "they used up all the juice at the power plant," and that "when our friends come to town again they will not be able to find us."

The completion of the Citizens National Bank Building was hailed in the local press, where the "strictly modern" building was declared a source of community pride equal to the erection of the state bridge over the Colorado River and the construction of the Hotel Colorado during the early 1890s. To celebrate the opening of its new facility, the Citizens National Bank attempted to have on hand newly-minted coins for the first day of business. However, their efforts were stymied when they were unable to obtain silver dollars (which had reportedly not been minted in five years) and the customers refused to accept the fresh one dollar bills being offered. Justice of the Peace C.P. Rice christened the new building by officiating at a wedding ceremony in his offices there on the first day of occupancy. The city council moved in before long, using the basement for its monthly meetings throughout the mid-1910s, and the local Western Union Telegraph office was also located in the structure.

The bank and the City Drug Store remained in the Citizens National Bank Building through the mid-1930s. In 1933, during the depths of the Depression, the Citizens National Bank folded. Two years later, the Citizens Building & Improvement Co. sold the property to George W. Summers, a New York stockbroker and part-time Glenwood resident and property investor, after which the corporation that erected and managed the Citizens National Bank Building was

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dissolved. During the late 1930s and 1940s, the building was occupied by two retail stores on the main floor and the Hotel Citizens on the upper floors. During the 1950s, the upper portion of the building housed the Hotel Shamrock. Today the structure retains a high degree of its original appearance, and continues to be occupied by retail stores on the ground floor and professional offices upstairs.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Citizens National Bank Building is located on Lots 31 and 32, Block 38, in the Original Townsite of the City of Glenwood Springs, Garfield County, Colorado.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the lots historically associated with the property.

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PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information applies to all photographs submitted with this registration form:

Name of property: Citizens National Bank Building
City, county and state: Glenwood Springs, Garfield County, Colorado
Photographer: Ron Sladek
Date of photograph: 21 January 1999
Location of negative: Tatanka Historical Associates, Inc.
P.O. Box 1909, Fort Collins, CO 80522

- Photograph #1: View of the north and east elevations of the Citizens National Bank Building from the intersection of Grand Ave. and 8th St. View to the southwest.
- Photograph #2: View of the north and west elevations of the Citizens National Bank Building from across 8th St. View to the southeast.
- Photograph #3: View of the east and south elevations of the Citizens National Bank Building from across Grand Ave. View to the northwest.
- Photograph #4: View of the 8th St. facade and lobby entrance. View to the south.
- Photograph #5: Detail of the ornamental surrounds on the 8th St. entrance.
- Photograph #6: View of the finishes inside the 8th St. lobby.
- Photograph #7: Detail of the newel post, balustrade, and mosaic tile floor inside the 8th St. lobby.
- Photograph #8: View of the elevator and woodwork found on the second floor.
- Photograph #9: View of the built-in cabinets found in the northeast office unit (formerly a first class furnished rental apartment) on the third floor.

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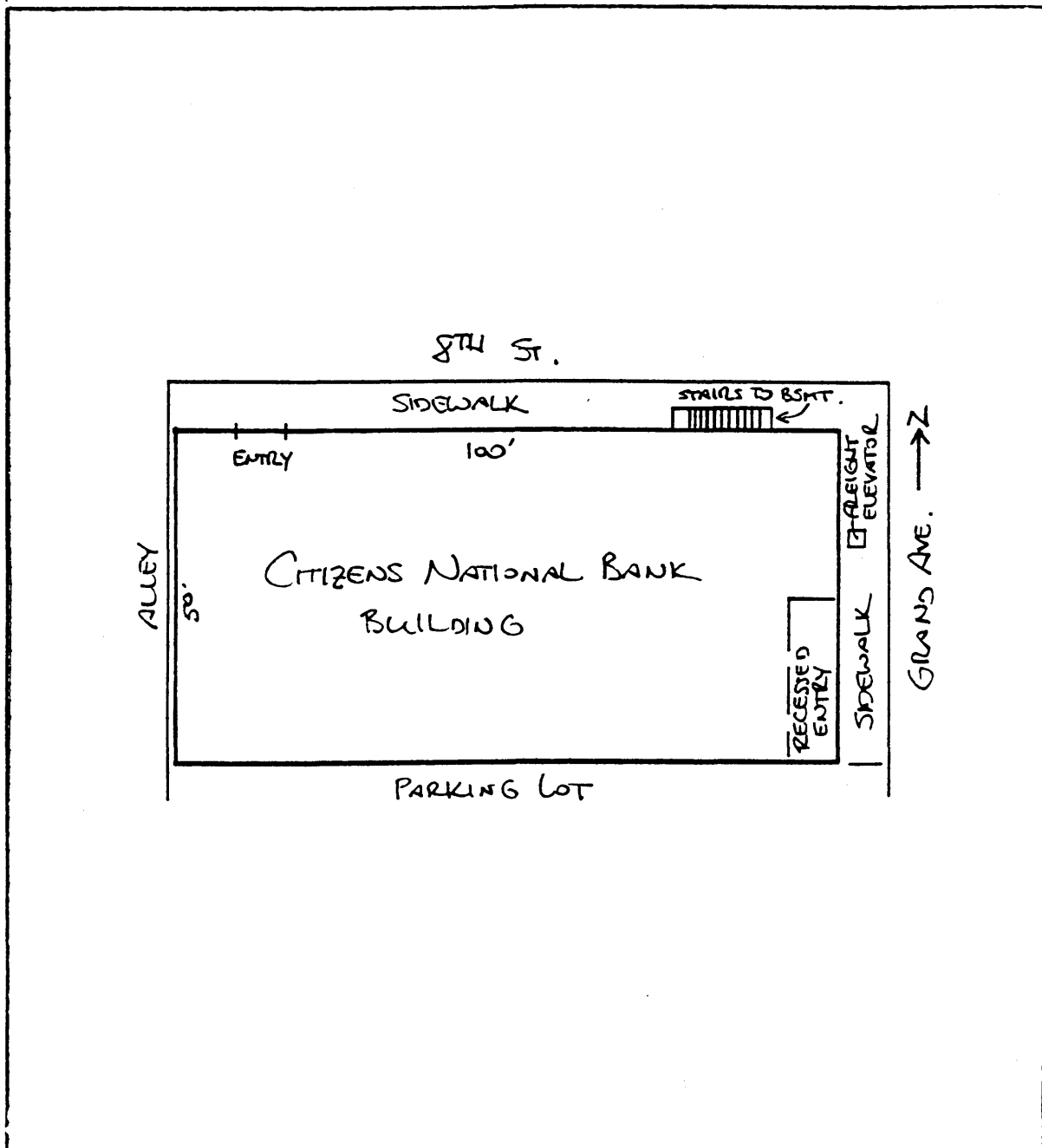
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CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

(not to scale)



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USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COLORADO
7.5 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
1961, PHOTOREVISED 1987

