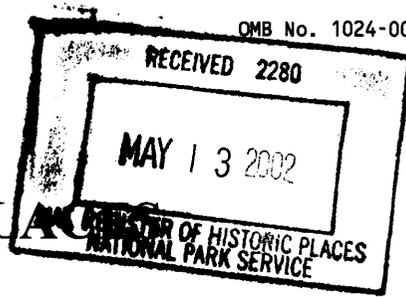


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: First National Bank of Glasgow
other name/site number: Langen Building, Irving Building

2. Location

street & number: 110 Fifth Street South
city/town: Glasgow
state: Montana code: MT county: Valley code: 105 zip code: 59230
not for publication: n/a
vicinity: n/a

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.

Mark F. Gammeter / SHPO
Signature of certifying official/Title

MAY 10, 2002
Date

Montana State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency or bureau

(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

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

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
 see continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register
 see continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register
 see continuation sheet
- removed from the National Register
 see continuation sheet
- other (explain): _____

Beal
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6/27/02

5. Classification

Ownership of Property:	Private	Number of Resources within Property	
Category of Property:	Building	Contributing	Noncontributing
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:	n/a	<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
Name of related multiple property listing:	n/a	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions: COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution
 COMMERCE/TRADE/business
 COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

Current Functions: COMMERCE/financial institution
 COMMERCE/TRADE/business
 COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification:
 LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Beaux Arts

Materials:
 foundation: CONCRETE
 walls: BRICK; STONE/sandstone; CONCRETE
 roof: ASPHALT
 other: BRICK

Narrative Description

The city of Glasgow is located in northeastern Montana, on the banks of the Milk River. The small city is situated amid the rolling grasslands of the High Line, and the agricultural fields irrigated with water from Fort Peck Lake, approximate 12 miles to the south. The First National Bank of Glasgow Building, now known as the Irving Building, is located at the corner of 5th Street and 1st Avenue, in the heart of the downtown business district. The building is a largely unaltered example of early twentieth century commercial architecture, known generically as the "Business Block." This type of architecture combined a primary commercial space, often a bank, with a number of shops, retail spaces, and offices or apartments on the upper floors. The building is an excellent example of the Beaux Arts style of architecture.

Building Description:

The First National Bank of Glasgow is an "L" shaped, two-story, flat-roofed masonry building with a full basement. The foundation, basement walls, and floors are reinforced concrete, and the exterior walls are brick, with sandstone water table and terra cotta sills, lintels, and cornice. Across the first story level of the primary elevations, the windows are all large, wood-frame, and fixed with one large light below divided two-light transoms. Windows across the second story level are also wood-frame, set in pairs of one-over-one light double-hungs. Terra-cotta trim surrounds the window space, as well as brick panels below. The roof is surrounded by an elaborate, terra cotta cornice with decorative dentils and uncarved frieze that extends to the top of the windows. A large square ventilation chimney protrudes from the center of the roof at the west half of the north wing.

The façade (east elevation) contains an arched, wood-frame doorway off-center to the south. The door is metal, with two lights, and surrounded by one-light sidelights and a two-light fanlight above. Graceful terra cotta Corinthian columns set on sandstone kneewalls support an extended terra cotta cornice with elaborate entablature. The cornice supports a second story balcony above. Two sandstone steps lead to the entry. The arch is trimmed with terra cotta panels and keystone. A small, circular terra cotta tile is located on either side of the arch, just below the extended cornice. Fenestration across the façade is divided by brick pilasters, which extend only slightly from the plane of the elevation. Each pilaster is topped with a stepped, rectangular terra cotta capital and a rectangular sandstone base. There are five window openings across the north side at the first story level, and ten window openings across the entire elevation at the second story level. To the south side of the main entry, at the first story level, is a recessed entry to a retail space. Three tall, fixed, wood-frame windows, with a single large light below a smaller light are located on either side of the recessed doors. The entry contains a pair of multi-light wooden doors with a fixed three light transom above. A broad sandstone cornice stretches across the storefront between the first and second story levels.

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The north elevation contains a main entrance like that on the façade, located off-center to the east. At the first story level, there are three window openings to the east of the entry and two to the west. A recessed storefront is located at the west end of the elevation. The storefront features a large picture window immediately west of a single pedestrian door. Decorative wood trim fills the interior walls of the recessed area. A broad sandstone cornice stretches across the storefront and the two window openings on the west half of the elevation. There are eight window openings across the second story level of the north elevation.

The east half of the south elevation is immediately adjacent to a narrow alley. Its whitewashed brick wall contains no fenestration. The west half of the south elevation has a one-story flat-roofed extension that is original to the building. To the east side of the extension are two fixed, multi-light, wood-frame windows. A metal louvered vent is located above the westernmost of the two. The west side of the extension contains a single wood pedestrian door cut out of a window opening. The space above the door to the brick flat arch above is infilled. Large one-over-one light double hung windows, with the same brick flat arch design are located on either side of the door. The westernmost window is covered with metal bars. A corbelled brick chimney, topped with a capped metal ventilation pipe is located at the southwest corner of the extension. At the second story level of the west half of the south elevation, there are two window openings, and each is slightly recessed and with a flat arch above. The opening each contains a pair of one-over-one light wood-frame double-hung windows.

The brick wall of the west (rear) elevation is stuccoed across the north wing of the "L" and the one-story extension. The stuccoed areas contain no fenestration. Two modern pedestrian doors provide access to the south half of the elevation at the first story level. The doors are separated by a small, flat-roofed extension that houses an interior stairwell. The extension contains no fenestration. Three air conditioning units project from the wall between the first and second story levels. There are six window openings, identical to those on the south elevation across the second story level. The southernmost contains a single one-over-one light wood-frame double hung window. The others contain pairs identical to those on the south elevation. A brick chimney protrudes slightly from the elevation plane located off-center to the north. Two other brick chimneys are flush with the wall. Their corbelled brick top extends from the roofline at the southwest corner of the east wing and just north of that corner.

Interior:

Although there have been several phases of remodeling over the years, the interior of the building retains many architectural features and details that date to the historic period. Originally, the first floor of the building housed the bank space at the northeast corner, two retail spaces in the west half of the north wing and three smaller retail spaces in the south half of the east wing. In 1955, the bank expanded to the west, taking out its west interior wall to encompass the central retail space. The public spaces and work areas of the bank were also reconfigured at that time. Between 1998 and 2002, interior walls were placed to reconfigure the public and workspaces in the bank area, and a few interior walls were added across the retail spaces. Despite these changes, the interior of the main floor still displays the mahogany and black walnut trim work and carefully assembled beamwork of the original design. Historic light fixtures, designed and constructed specifically for the building, continue to illuminate the interior space. The original maple flooring covers the concrete below, and the marble wainscoting along the exterior walls is exposed. Elements from the historic 1955 remodel have been retained as well, including the aluminum rails separating the public area from the staff areas. Minimal changes have occurred at the second story level, and the offices display the original wood windows, trim and doors. The basement storage spaces have been subdivided over time, but continue their original function and display original building materials.

Integrity

The First National Bank of Glasgow building retains an extremely high degree of integrity. The exterior is essentially unchanged since its construction in 1914. Only the doors and detailing of the retail storefronts have been altered, and these changes occurred during the period of significance. Although the interior of the building has been reconfigured, many of these changes are historic, and a majority of the historic materials remain in place. Indeed, the interior displays elements and materials that date to both the original design and the historic 1955 "face-lift." The building retains its integrity of location, setting, association and feeling, and its design, workmanship, and materials are largely intact.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, C

Areas of Significance: COMMERCE; ARCHITECTURE

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

Period(s) of Significance: 1914-1956

Significant Person(s):

Significant Dates: 1914, 1943

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Buechner and Orth, Architects

Narrative Statement of Significance

The First National Bank of Glasgow Building is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level for its association with the development of commerce and trade of the city of Glasgow and Valley County. The building is also one of the most substantial and elegant business blocks in Glasgow. An excellent example of the commercial two-part business block, it displays architectural features associated with the Beaux Arts style, and is eligible for listing under Criterion C.

Historic Context

In July of 1887, Jim Hill, the builder of the Manitoba Railroad, which became the Great Northern in 1889, passed by siding 45 in Northeast Montana Territory. Siding 45 was named simply because it was the 45th siding West of Minot, ND. Just two miles west of siding 45, 1888 Glasgow was colorfully described as “a mushroom western city”. At that time it consisted mostly of a series of tent saloon’s and two or three sod covered log cabins alongside the Manitoba Railroad.

The arrival of the railroad in 1887 and the opening of 18 million acres of the Western Indian reservation land to settlement in 1888 had much to do with the expansion and economic growth of northeastern Montana territory, especially Glasgow. In addition to the economics provided by the railroad, this area was to become home to agriculture, cattle and sheep ranches.

John Lewis arrived in Glasgow in 1889 and his brother Robert Lewis in 1891, both from the Minneapolis area. They worked in what was then known as the Campbell-Lewis store. Following a pattern of development common in Montana at that time, the Lewis brothers and their uncle founded “The Banking House” in a corner of the store in early 1891. Between 1887 and 1893, many banks were founded in towns that sprang up along the railroad lines. Most often, they were formed by businessmen who had space in their business establishments or happened to own a safe.¹ Robert Lewis reflected on the bank inception in 1919:

To start with, there was no real excuse for a bank. Glasgow was located in Dawson County and there was a bank at the county seat in Glendive. True, Dawson County was a fair sized county as counties went in Montana in 1891, having 26,000 miles of territory, and Glendive was 211 miles distant from Glasgow by the traveled route.²

Indeed, this was the only bank within 200 to 300 miles in any direction, and to the Lewis’ “it seemed as though there might be room for a bank.”³ Upon its founding, it was also the only bank located along the rail line for a distance exceeding 1000 miles. The area covered by this bank was estimated to be in excess of 100,000 square miles. . The brothers freely admitted that they know nothing about banking when they opened in 1891, but recognized the opportunity to serve the needs of the growing community. It also served to bring customers into their store. The bank consisted of an eight-foot desk, a stool and a safe. As the bank prospered and grew it was then moved to the front of the Campbell-Lewis store.

¹ Bill Skidmore, Montana Bankers Association, *Treasure State Treasury: Montana Banks, Bankers, and Banking, 18640-1984* (Helena: Thurber Printing Company, 1985), p. 44.

² “‘No Real Excuse’ for Bank, Said Founder,” *Glasgow Courier*, August 5, 1971 Dedication Edition.

³ Ibid.

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The Lewis Brothers proved their commitment to the success of the bank and their dedication to its customers during a robbery in 1895. They had invested in a time-locked vault that protected the deposits, and risked their own safety to keep the robbers from getting their customer's money: The *Glasgow Record* recounted the events of the day:

[One of the robbers] at the point of his gun marched John Lewis behind the counter into the bank, and drawing the window blinds, ordered him to hand over what money was on hand...He motioned to John first to open the cashier's drawer, which revealed a large wallet in which was the loose change kept to do ordinary business with...the robber then turned his attention to the safe...Mr. Lewis informed [the robber] that the safe was under a time lock and it was impossible to open it. After putting his ear to the safe and satisfying himself that such was the case, the robber turned again to the wallet...Robert [Lewis] now realized that the bank was being robbed."⁴

Although the robbers only had \$145, Robert leapt through the large plate glass window facing the street to raise the alarm. The robbers took off, but were eventually apprehended, then released due to lack of evidence.⁵

In 1900, the bank was moved next door to an all brick building where it was to remain for the next 14 years. By 1901 it was reported that over 3,000 settlers had arrived in this area and that 100,000 acres had been converted to farmland. The bank name was changed to the Bank of Valley County in 1902. After obtaining a national charter in 1905, the name was changed to the First National Bank (FNB).

Fort Peck Indian Reservation was opened to settlement in 1913. The Great Northern railroad put extra passenger trains in service in order to induce easterners to immigrate to Montana. This westward immigration gave an additional boost to the economy in eastern Montana. The *Glasgow Courier* reported that during the period between February 15, 1913 and February 15, 1914, 2,965 homestead entries had been made at the Glasgow office. The office handled fees totaling \$91,443. This immigration was to continue through 1924, the land office being closed in Glasgow in May 1925.

Always mindful of opportunity, the Lewis brothers recognized that settlement in the area would greatly increase once the reservation lands were opened. In anticipation of impending economic boom, they purchased 5 lots on the corner of 5th Street South and 1st Avenue South in 1913. This location was not only just a few blocks north of the county courthouse, but also across 1st Avenue from the railroad depot. This had been the site of one of the first buildings erected in 1888, in what was to become the city of Glasgow. The log building, with sod-covered roof, originally housed a saloon. A two-story frame addition was later built on the rear of the building and was used as a lodge room by several different fraternal organizations. In 1890 the front of the building was rented and used as a restaurant. This building was torn down to make way for a new building that would house the First National Bank from 1915 through July 1971.⁶ Located on one of the most prominent corners of downtown Glasgow, across from the railroad depot and close to the courthouse, the new building housed not only the First National Bank, but also retail stores, business offices, and even a second-floor apartment for Robert Lewis.

Another economic boom to Glasgow occurred beginning in 1933 after President Roosevelt announced that work would begin on the building of Fort Peck dam on the Missouri river just about 20 miles from Glasgow. The building of this dam would continue for about the next 10 years, providing thousands of jobs. Construction employment at the dam reached in excess of 10,000 individuals by June 1936. Besides providing workers with jobs during the depression, the dam would supply flood control for downstream areas, recreation and water supply for the local area. By 1938 it was decided that it was possible to utilize the dam for production of electricity and "power plant number 1" was constructed. In 1957 the electrical capacity of the dam was expanded and a contract was let for the construction of a second powerhouse.

⁴ "First National Bank 100th Anniversary, Bank Robbers find deposits protected," *Glasgow Courier*, July 18, 1991.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Valley County News*, March 6, 1914; *Glasgow Courier*, August 5, 1971.

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John and Robert Lewis either owned outright or controlled the majority of shares from the inception of the Banking House until 1943 when they sold their interest in the FNB to a group of shareholders. In terms of local history they were prominent. They were both part of the earliest settlers and businesspersons in Northeast Montana. Together, they ran a successful mercantile, made more profitable but eventually eclipsed by the success of their community bank. Their ability to predict and take advantage of economic trends allowed the bank to succeed when many others of its kind failed. When the Lewis brothers retired in 1943, they headed the last institution under original ownership of its size and kind in the Northwest. Until that time the bank had only one president, John Lewis.

Although the Lewis brothers were quiet, unassuming men, they had a tremendous influence on the economy of Valley County during the first half of the twentieth century. Residents described the two men as “‘dapper’ dressers, always friendly, and just the finest of gentlemen...they were benefactors to the poor, and the community, always giving, and were thought of as generous people.”⁷ Although not described as “joiners” their influence went beyond the financial community. Both men were very active in church services. Amanda Mullens, who worked at John Lewis’ home during her youth, remembers setting up “chairs so the Lewis’ could have a church service in their home.”⁸ Robert Lewis, who always wore light blue suits, went to back to Minneapolis each Christmas. Perhaps it is this strong connection to the Minneapolis/St. Paul area that inspired the Lewis Brothers to hire the prominent St. Paul Architecture firm, Buechner and Orth, to design their bank building.

A.B. Friedlund was born in Osage, Iowa in 1890, and lived there until he moved to Cedar Rapids to attend school. He moved back to Osage and there began his banking career. At the age of 24, Friedlund was hired by the First National Bank of Glasgow to work as Assistant Cashier. He remained in the employ of the bank for the rest of his life. Upon the Lewis’ Brother’s retirement in 1943, he was named President by the Board of Directors. During his tenure, he guided the bank to new heights of success. Indeed, the institutional asset tripled from \$2,000,000 to \$6,000,000 between 1943 and 1956. Friedlund was one of the most influential citizens of Glasgow, and in addition to his work at the bank, he was recognized for his “tireless civic work,” and devotion to “the growth of the economic, cultural, educational, and religious life of the community.”⁹

Local economics were boosted in 1955 when it was decided to build a fighter interceptor base just 16 miles North of Glasgow. By 1957 the focus was changed from fighters to bombers. Construction of the airbase was continued and expanded to house Strategic Air Command (SAC) B-52 bombers and KC 135 air tankers. The SAC base became operational in 1961. Approximately 9,000 persons either lived or worked on the base, with an annual payroll of around 8 million dollars per year. Several other millions were spent annually for other local goods and services. .

In 1955, in response to the rejuvenated economy and recognizing the prosperity to come, the Directors of the bank chose to give the building an interior “facelift.” A.B. Friedlund, president of the bank from 1943 until his death in 1956, was exceptionally proud of the new design, and invited “every man, woman and child in Valley County and our wide trade territory to visit and inspect the ‘new bank’...there will be favors for all.” They expanded the lobby area, created a more open floorplan, and brought in new furniture. They also chose to cover the original mosaic tile floors with linoleum, install acoustic tiles on the ceiling, and cover over much of the milled trimwork. Indeed, “of the old bank, the only material re-used was the marble.” The result was a sleek, modern, “classic 50s” interior design. Reporters at the dedication noted a change to the exterior as well: “On entering the building, one was first impressed by the warmth of the vestibule, brought about by attractive flower boxes, aluminum doors, and glass sidelights.”¹⁰ The First National Bank continued to be successful and worked out of the modernized space for the next sixteen years. A.B. Friedlund, however, passed away in 1956, less than a year after the transformation.

⁷ Maurice “Maury” K. Graham, interview with Jerry Jacobson, April 9, 2002.

⁸ Amanda Mullens, interview with Jerry Jacobson, April 9, 2002.

⁹ “The Name ‘Friedlund’ Meant First National,” *Glasgow Courier*, August 5, 1971 Dedication Edition.

¹⁰ “‘55 Face-Lifting Highlight,” *Glasgow Courier*, August 5, 1971 Dedication Edition.

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Of course, over the period of time from 1889 to 1971, there were many persons serving on the board of directors for FNB (see newspaper articles; Directors). Directors were chosen from residents, or former residents of the Glasgow area. Many of these directors were distinguished in their own right. They included early Glasgow settlers, successful businessmen, ranchers, attorneys, a State Senator, and their descendants.

In July 1971, the First National Bank moved out of the building. The new location is one block west into a new and larger building on 4th Street South and 2nd Avenue South. At a later date the name would be changed from the First National Bank to First Community Bank. In 1975, Leonard H. Langen bought the former First National Bank Building, where his law office had been established in the 1950's. He was the son of Ione and Bertram ('Bert') Langen, and early day sheep rancher in the area. Leonard served 12 years as a Federal Bureau of Investigation, Special Agent, after which he returned to Glasgow. He practiced law for 24 years with his wife Kitty Lou, and his son, John, until he became the district judge for the Seventeenth Judicial district, a position he held for 17 years. Langen became very well known and well respected in his profession.

Leonard Langen had a special kinship with the building, as his uncle, James Wedum, was one of the bank's founders in 1902. Langens father, Bert, was an officer in the bank when the new building was constructed in 1914 and served as a director until 1920 when he entered the sheep ranching business. Bert had started as a teller at the bank.

Following the Judge's retirement, the Langens sold the building to the Irving family. The Irvings and the Langens share a long history together. Kenneth Irving was a friend of Bert Langen, with whom he used to hunt and fish as a young man when he came to work on the Fort Peck Dam during its construction in the 30's. Shortly before the outbreak of World War II, Kenneth left the area to serve as a pilot in the U.S. Navy. He returned to Glasgow with his wife, Mildred whom he married in Texas. He retired after 46 years with the railroad. His son, David Irving, who had become a lawyer in 1982, established his law practice in the building where he became acquainted with the Judge and his son, John. After purchasing the building in 1998, the Irving family began working to restore the historic structure. Their efforts have revealed and restored much of the original fabric of the interior, including the ceiling. The floorplan of the bank area, with a centralized teller area, is also reminiscent of the historic design. The 1914 building has been referred to as the old First National Bank Building, then as the Langen Building, and now, the Irving Building.

Architectural Significance

The First National Bank building was designed by St. Paul, Minnesota architects Buechner and Orth. Buechner & Orth was formed in 1902 by the partnership of Charles Buechner and Henry Orth. Buechner was born in Darmstadt, Germany, on April 27, 1859. He was educated in Switzerland, France, and Germany, ending his training at Solothurn, Switzerland. He came to St. Paul in 1874 and became a surveyor with the St. Paul, Minneapolis, & Manitoba Railway and later with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. In the latter he was employed in the Tracks, Bridges, and Buildings Department until 1883. He worked and studied architecture in the office of Clarence H. Johnston, a prominent St. Paul architect, until 1892, when he entered into a partnership with John H. Jacobsen, which was terminated with the latter's death in 1902. Buechner then became a partner of Henry Orth until his own death in St. Paul in 1924.¹¹

Henry Orth was born in Norway on April 14, 1866. He came to the U.S. at an unknown date and was educated in a business college. He became a partner of Frank W. Kinney in Austin, Minnesota, in 1895, and in 1902 joined Charles Buechner in partnership in St. Paul. The firm specialized in designing courthouses and theaters throughout the Midwest and was one of the most successful architectural practices of its day in the area. Orth died in St. Paul on March 5, 1946.¹²

¹¹ Buechner and Orth Papers, 1895-1930, Northwest Architectural Archives, University of Minnesota.

¹² Ibid.

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Prominent buildings designed by Buechner and Orth are located throughout the Midwest and Plains states, including: Cleveland High School (St. Paul), 1909; the Empress Theatre (St. Paul), 1910; the Grand Theatre (Grand Forks, ND), 1919; Labor Temple (St. Paul), 1922; Lagoon Theatre (Minneapolis), 1915; several buildings for Luther Seminary (St. Paul), 1921, 1923; Masonic Temple (St. Paul); the Shubert Theatre and Office Building (St. Paul), 1909 & 1910; Henry Orth residence (St. Paul), 1915; Palace Theatre (St. Paul), 1916; St. Alexius Hospital (Bismarck, ND), 1914; Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children (Minneapolis), 1922; the State Theatre (Sioux Falls, SD), 1925; drawings for 19 courthouses in Minnesota, and North and South Dakota, 1907-1926; and plans of nearly 100 residences, most of them in Minneapolis and St. Paul.¹³ Buechner and Orth used terra cotta detailing in many of their designs, including the New Astor Theatre, the Emporium department store in St. Paul, and the First National Bank of Glasgow.¹⁴

The First National Bank of Glasgow is a largely unaltered example of early twentieth century commercial architecture, known generically as the Business Block. The building can be further described as a two-part commercial block. Though the stylistic influences on the architecture of the building are uniform, subtle differences indicate a separate function between the first and second story. The large picture windows across the first story are clearly associated with the retail space, and create an inviting atmosphere for the public. The second story windows, though similar in scale to those at the first story, are double hung and not only provide ample light to the space, but also can be opened to create a more pleasant working atmosphere.

At the turn of the century, many architect-designed prominent public buildings displayed elements taken from the Greek and Roman tradition. The Beaux Arts falls into this category, but departs from the Neoclassical and Greek Revival styles in that it displays an "exuberant surface ornamentation."¹⁵ Characteristics of the Beaux Arts style of architecture include entry porches with roofs supported by classical columns, cornice lines accented by elaborate moldings, dentils, and modillions, as well as elaborated window crowns and surrounds, and pilasters. Beaux Arts buildings are commonly masonry, have flat roofs, use terra-cotta elements in their detailing, and demonstrate symmetrical fenestration. Each of these characteristics is applied in the design of the First National Bank of Glasgow Building.

Clearly, the First National Bank of Glasgow Building is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The institution was intrinsic to the economic development of the community of Glasgow, and is emblematic of the broad patterns of development in Glasgow and Valley County. Its architecture is an example of Beaux Arts style and representative of the work of Buechner and Orth.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ American Terra Cotta Company Papers, 1905-1964, Northwest Architectural Archives, University of Minnesota.

¹⁵ Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A Knopf, 2000), p. 379.

9. Major Bibliographic References

(see continuation sheet)

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
Specify Repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: less than one

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
	13	378470	5338989

Legal Location (Township, Range & Section(s)): SE ¼ NW ¼ SW ¼ of Section 12, Township 28 North, Range 39 East

Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 1-5, Block 6, Original Townsite of Glasgow, MT.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries are drawn according to legal boundaries to include the property historically associated with the First National Bank of Glasgow building.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jerry L. Jacobson date: February, 2002
street & number: c/o David L. Irving, Drawer B, 110 5th St. South telephone: (406) 228-2554
city or town: Glasgow state: MT zip code: 59230

name/title: Kate Hampton, Historian
organization: . MT SHPO date: February 2002
street & number: 1410 8th Ave telephone: (406) 444-7715
city or town: Helena state: MT zip code: 59620-1202

Property Owner

name/title: Irving, LLC.
street & number: Drawer B, 110 5th St. South telephone: (406) 228-2554
city or town: Glasgow state: MT zip code: 59230

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First National Bank of Glasgow
Valley County, MT

Orthophoto Quadrangle Detail



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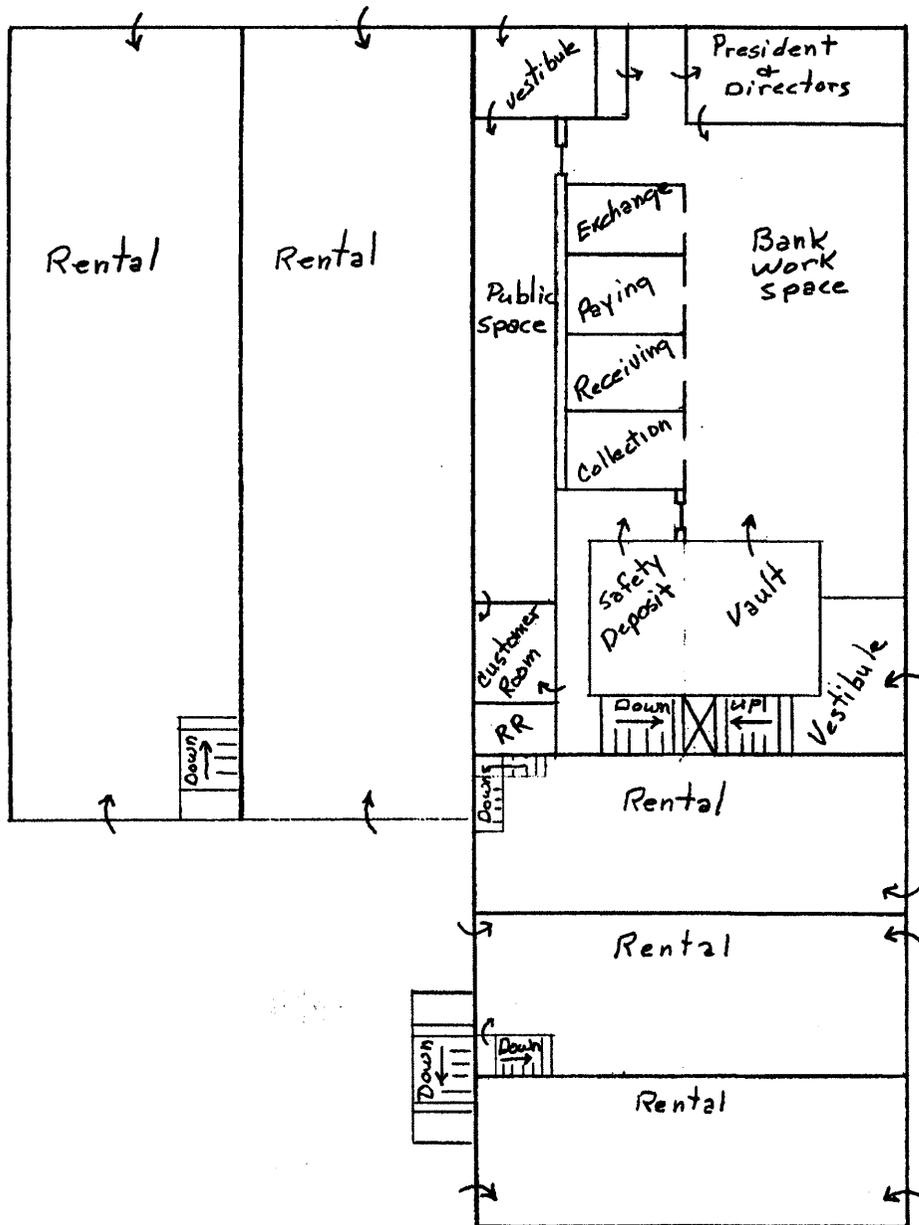
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First National Bank of Glasgow
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First floor plans - 1914



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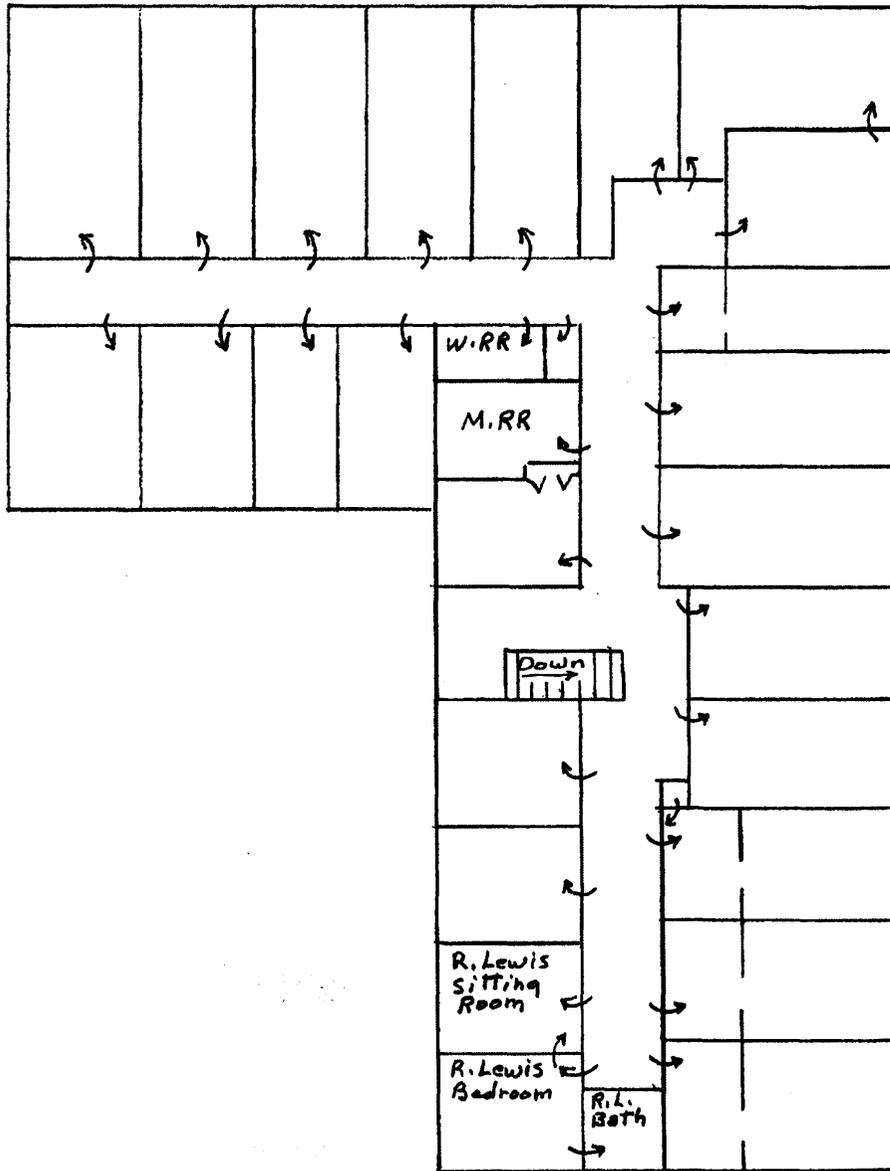
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First National Bank of Glasgow
Valley County, MT

Second floor plan - 1914



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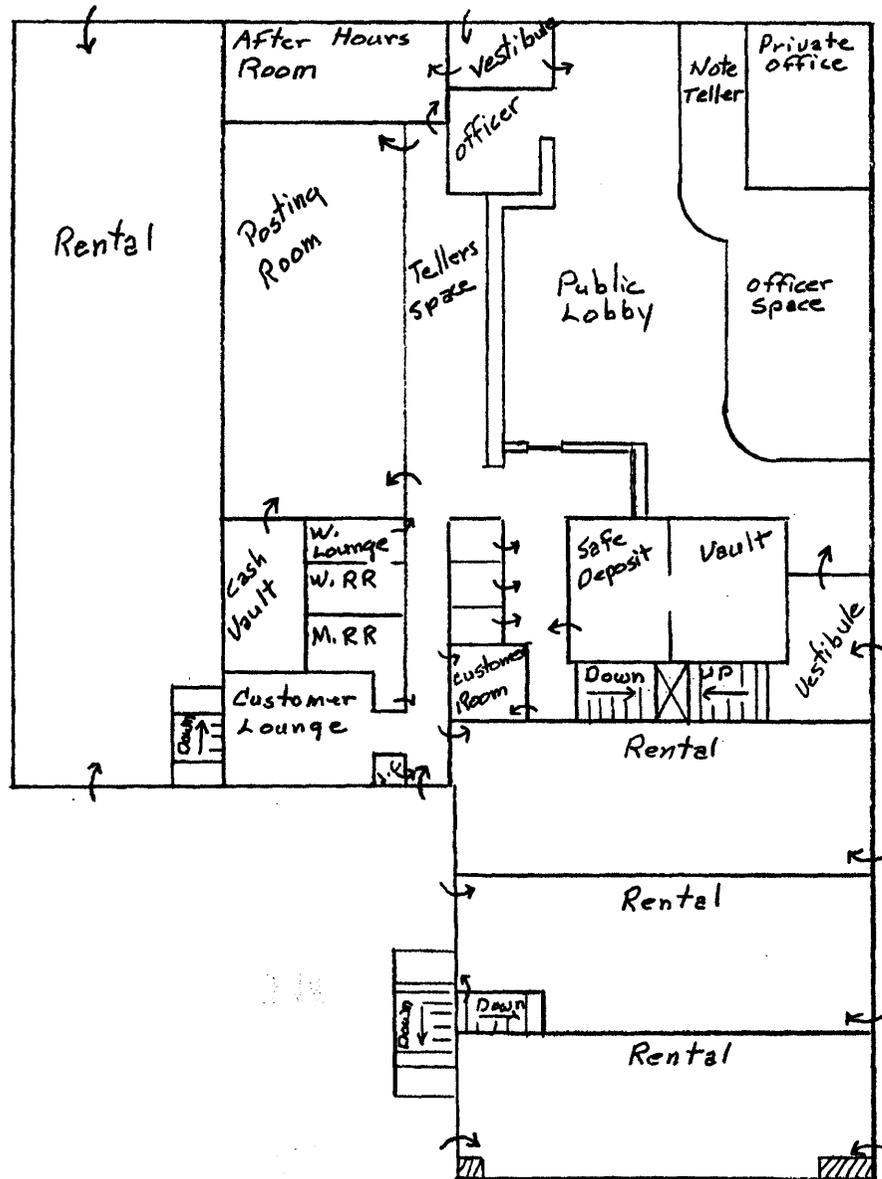
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First floor plan - 1955



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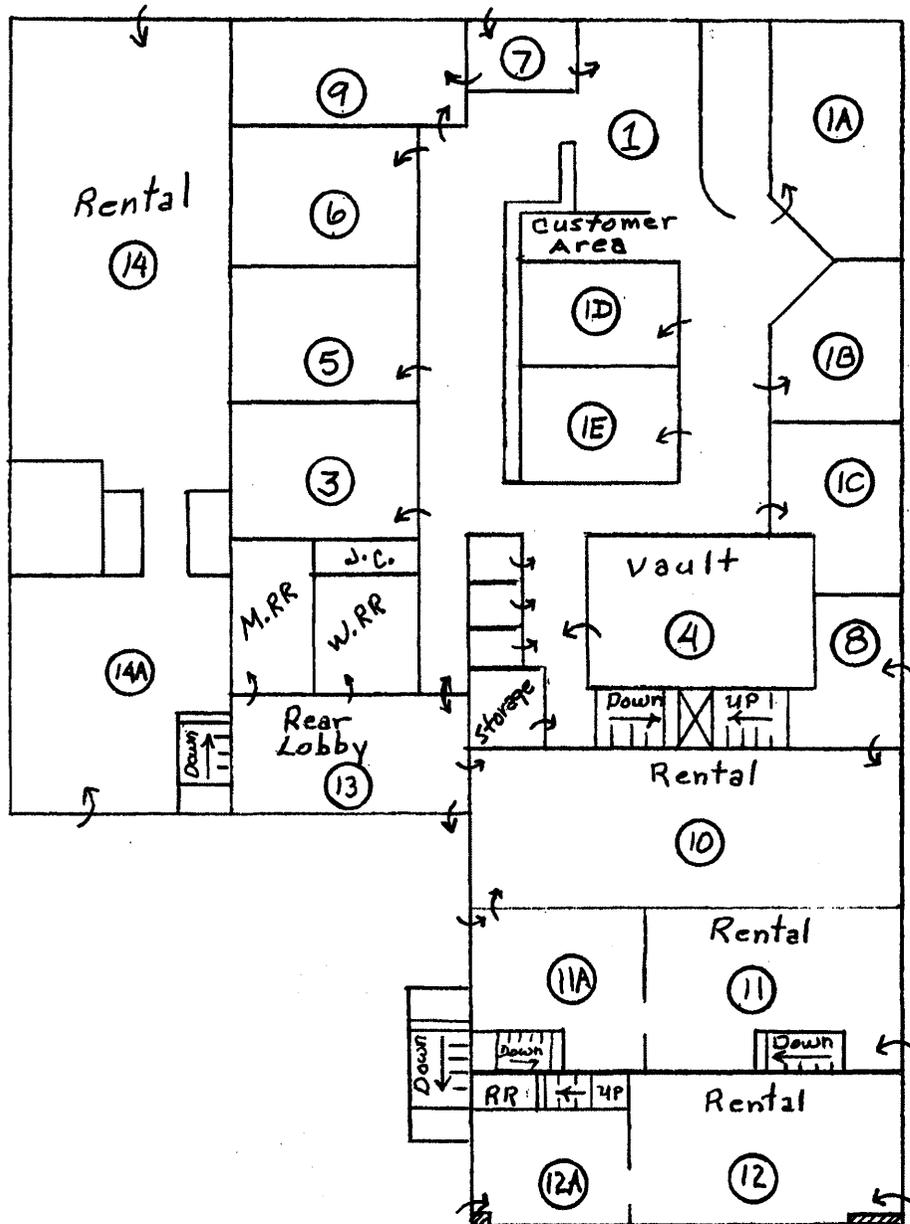
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First floor plan - August, 2001



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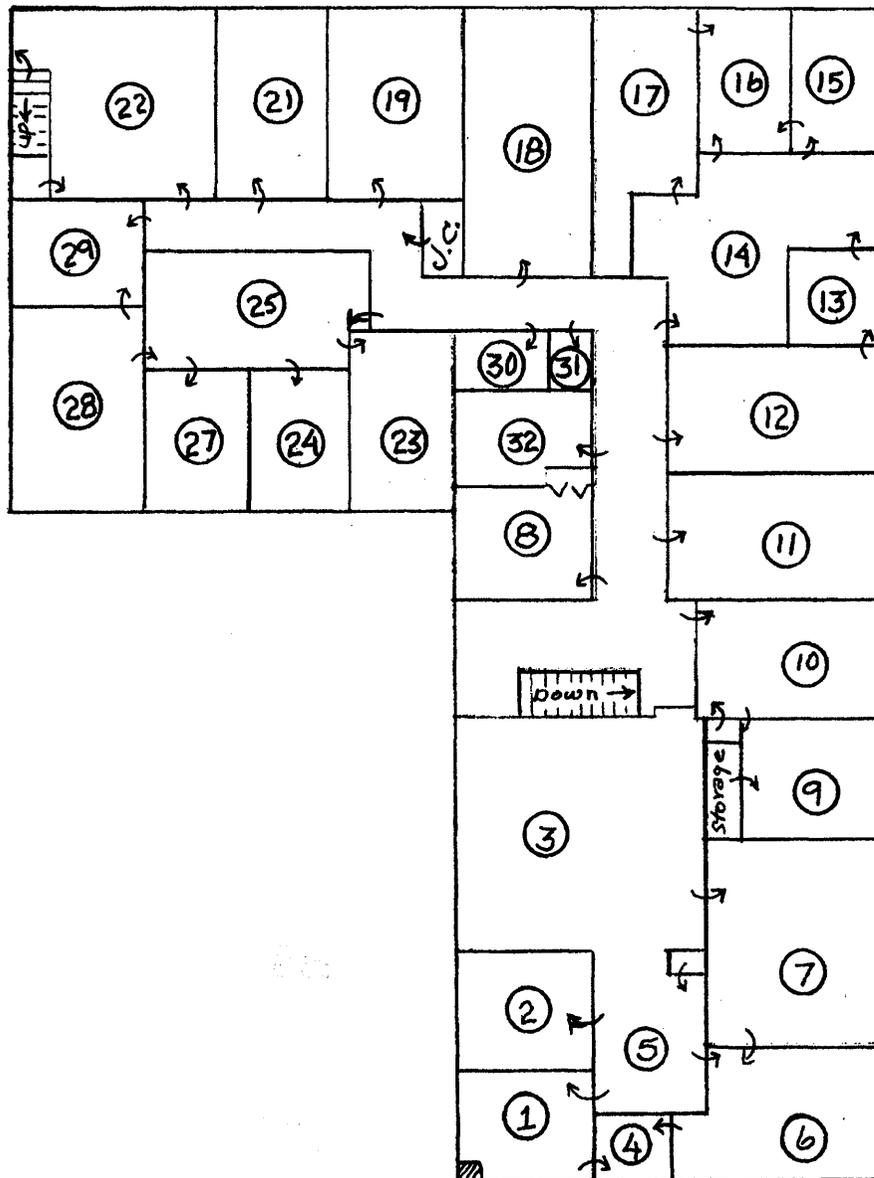
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Second floor plan - August, 2001 and July, 1998



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Historic Photograph

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John and Robert Lewis, 1920