United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

200

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Citizens State Bank

Other names/site number: PT03-003

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

2. Location

Street & Number: 204 Pine Street

City or town: Creston State: Nebraska County: Platte

Not for publication [] Vicinity []

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 [X] meets [] does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: [] national [] statewide [X] local

Applicable National Register Criteria: [X] A [] B [X] C [] D

Michael J. Smith — SHPO/Director — 03-02-2013

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Nebraska State Historical Society

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of Commenting Official **Date**

Title **State of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

[X] entered in the National Register.
[ ] determined eligible for the National Register.
[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[ ] removed from the National Register.
[ ] other, (explain):

Signature of Keeper — 4/24/2013

Signature of Keeper **Date of Action**

Citizens State Bank — **Name of Property**

Platte County, Nebraska — **County and State**

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- [X] Private
- [] Public-local
- [] Public-state
- [] Public-federal

Category of Property (Check only **one** box)

- [X] Building(s)
- [] District
- [] Site
- [] Structure
- [] Object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	Buildings
		Sites
		Structures
		Objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution
AGRICULTURE/processing
COMMERCE/TRADE/warehouse

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Beaux Arts

Materials (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Terra cotta, Brick

Description

Summary Paragraph (Briefly describe the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

The one-story Citizens State Bank building is located in Creston, Nebraska, on the north side of Pine Street between 2nd and 3rd Streets. Located in Platte County, Creston is approximately twenty miles north of Columbus, Nebraska, and ninety miles northwest of Omaha, Nebraska's largest city. The Citizens State Bank is part of several buildings that make up the original business district, or "Main Street," of Creston. Immediately to the east of the bank, and sharing a common wall, is the Lion's Club, a light brown brick one-story building built in the early 1900s. The remainder of the north side of the block between 2nd and 3rd Streets consists primarily of one-story brick buildings. With the exception of various storefront modifications, the block remains as a largely intact commercial block from the early 1900s. The south side of the block contains structures built during the late 1970s into the mid-1990s, and one period commercial building that has been extensively altered.

The most architecturally notable building on this block, and arguably within the village of Creston, is the Citizens State Bank. The 26' by 80' brick and clay tile Beaux Arts-style building is clad in terra cotta with several decorative pieces, such as lion's heads and colorful swags. The exterior of the bank looks relatively the same as it did historically, with the exception of a window on the west side that has been converted to a door. The interior retains its historic floor plan, but the majority of its finishings have been removed.

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable.)

EXTERIOR

Front (South Façade)

The primary (south) façade of this one-story bank is faced with glazed architectural terra cotta. The centrally placed main entrance is recessed and flanked on each side by one column and three pilasters. Within the grouping of the column and pilasters, an original ten-light window remains on both sides of the entrance. The entry door is no longer intact; the opening has been boarded up to fill the void. Although the door is no longer extant, a large, arched transom of leaded glass remains atop this entry. Original leaded sidelights, consisting of twelve lights each, remain intact on either side of the door opening. A large arch, supported by the columns and pilasters, extends over the entrance creating a Palladian effect. Plain medallions flank either side of the arch, and a multi-colored leaf and scroll adorn the keystone. The underside of the arch contains recessed blue-green panels: eight rectangular and one square, the latter of which held a light fixture. Original hexagonal mosaic tiles remain on the entry floor within the recess. The primary tile field is white with a black outline and red geometric border. "C.S.B." is spelled out in black tiles in the center of the white field.

The eastern and western sides of this façade each contain a small window with a flat pediment lintel. These windows appear to rest on the base of the building. Above each window is a yellow lion's head surrounded by a blue-green garland, in line with the bright keystone of the entry arch. Originally, a large clock was located underneath the lion's head on the western side. It was removed at an unknown time, likely sometime between the closing of the bank and the remodeling of the building into a meat locker in the late 1940s. Moving up the façade, the words "Citizens State Bank" are visible below the accentuated cornice with decorative brackets and dentils. Each bracket consists of stylized flowers and leaves. A parapet containing a centrally placed horizontal panel with low-relief overlapping blue, green and gold circles is flanked by colorful swags and caps the building.

Side (West Façade)

The west façade is also clad in white glazed architectural terra cotta, and the accentuated cornice adorned by decorative brackets and dentils from the main façade is continued. This façade is divided into three bays, with the middle bay projecting slightly and containing the more decorative elements: the multi-colored terra cotta. The majority of the windows are contained within this bay. Each window is covered with plywood, but an intact original double-hung, one-over-one window with operable transom is present in most openings. The middle three windows are arranged as a unit and are slightly recessed. The southernmost window of this bay was converted to a door in the early 1960s. The horizontal band of overlapping circles from the main façade is repeated on either side of the middle window, with the exception that the circles are now in a vertical band. A colorful horizontal panel with low-relief floral carving rests above each window. Swags and wreaths encircling a stylized branch mark the ends of the bay. A centrally-placed golden eagle resting on a green bundle of sticks adorns the parapet. As on the main façade, "Citizens State Bank" is carved under the accentuated cornice.

The converted door of the middle bay, which is the current useable entry, is composed of plywood. A small wooden deck with two stairs allows access to this door. The deck is not original to the building, but was constructed when this doorway was created, for use as a loading dock for the bags of feed stored in the building at the time.

The original entrance of this façade, which provided direct access to the community room, is located in the northern bay. The original door no longer remains, and the opening is filled with plywood; however, its decorative pediment remains. In balance to this doorway, the southern bay of the façade contains a double-hung one-over-one wooden window with an operable transom. A small cornice with dentils tops the window. Each end of these outer bays is decorated with alternating large and small quoins, which further distinguishes them from the central bay.

Rear (North Façade)

The rear of the building is not faced in terra cotta, with the exception of the western corner, which contains just a small portion wrapped around from the west façade. The stretcher-bond, common brown brick façade has virtually no decoration, with the exception of three evenly spaced windows. Window openings are arched with a lintel of three courses of rowlock brick. Each window has been partially in-filled on the bottom two-thirds by red brick laid in a quarter-bond pattern. When in-filled, each window received a new poured concrete sill. Original concrete sills (from the original, larger window openings) and historic window frames remain on two of the three windows; the portion of the building containing the third window opening (western side of the façade) is badly deteriorated. The brick infill and sill of this window have been removed, and a cut-to-fit piece of corrugated metal now fills the opening. No glass remains in any of the window openings of this facade.

INTERIOR

The interior layout is mainly true to its original bank configuration. The lobby remains just inside the main entrance, with the ladies' restroom to the east of the lobby and the gentlemen's restroom to the west, although both now empty of fixtures. Spaces occupied by the community room and daytime vault are located at the back of the building, along with a set of original wooden stairs that lead to the basement. Between the community room and daytime vault are another set of wooden stairs leading up to the banker's office on the mezzanine level. The office consists of two spaces, one on each the northern and southern halves of the mezzanine. Upon ascending the stairs, one enters the southern space. This room has a large opening that looks down onto the main bank floor and an intact skylight that adds natural light to this level of the building. This room also contains the northern-most window of the west façade. The northern space, which contains the three partially in-filled windows of the northern façade, is only accessible via a large opening in the northern wall of the southern room.

The basement contains a large area of open space and two rooms that originally had doors, one of which is believed to have held the more secure vault, though the vault door has been removed. The basement walls are brick, and the floor is poured concrete.

Unfortunately, the teller counters, ceiling, and light fixtures were removed sometime before the building's rehabilitation into a meat locker in the late 1940s. The interior of the building does, however, retain the original mahogany window trim and white marble hexagonal floor tile, although some of the tile has been covered with concrete that may or may not be possible to remove. Some of the original lathe and plaster remain on the walls, although its condition is poor. Period light switches and electrical outlets remain.

FUTURE PLANS

The Citizens State Bank is under new ownership, and the current owner plans to rehabilitate the structure. Rehabilitation plans are primarily focused on the retention and restoration of the terra cotta exterior.

Citizens State Bank
Name of Property

Platte County, Nebraska
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

X **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.

X **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

____ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

____ **A** Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

____ **B** Removed from its original location.

____ **C** A birthplace or 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.)
Commerce
Architecture

Period of Significance
1920-1931

Significant Dates
1920

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Frederick W. Clarke: Architect
Frank Bellows: Builder

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Citizens State Bank building is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion A for its association with Commerce and banking in Nebraska. The prosperity of the Citizens State Bank, as witnessed by the construction of the beautiful 1920 building, and its sudden failure in 1931, displays the continually changing atmosphere of banking in the early twentieth century. The bank is also eligible

under Criterion C as an excellent example of the Beaux Arts style and the utilization of glazed architectural terra cotta. Truly, a piece of art, the Citizens State Bank is the most architecturally prominent building in Creston.

The period of significance begins with the construction of the Citizens State Bank in 1920 and ends with the closing of the bank in 1931.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Background

Settlers began arriving in Platte County's Creston Township in the early 1880s. They established churches, schools, and cemeteries as the little community grew. Creston was officially named on August 28, 1886, with incorporation in 1890. The first census was conducted that same year with a count of 200 residents. The first train reached Creston late in 1886. Also in 1886, a drugstore opened, followed by hotels, grain elevators and a mill, meat markets, saloons, general stores, harness shops, a newspaper, a hospital, and even a swimming pool.[1] The first bank opened in 1887. A second, known as the Creston State Bank, opened in 1898. It was sold to new owners in 1901, and became the Citizens State Bank, the subject of this nomination. In 1931, the Citizens State Bank, along with many other banks across the country, closed due to financial unrest caused by the 1929 stock market crash.[2]

Criterion A: Commerce

The Banking System from 1889 to1940

Nebraska passed its first general regulatory banking law in 1889. This created the "dual system," whereby state and national banks operate side by side under state and federal regulation, which is used today. This law was expanded in 1895 to include more regulation, minimum reserves, and regular bank examinations. According to the Historic Context Report, *The Age of Main Street Banking: The Dual System in Nebraska (1889-1920)*, the 1890s "was a mixed period for Nebraska banking."[3] Financial panics, droughts, and low agricultural prices caused distress and failure to many state and national banks. However, by the late 1890s, a new optimism, enhanced by a revision in the national banking laws, resulted in the creation and reorganization of banks across the nation. The number of state banks almost doubled between 1909 and 1920.[4] Following the financial panic of 1907, reforms of the national monetary system were introduced and progress was made in state deposit guaranty. However, after World War I, agricultural prosperity and expansion would decline, leading to an agricultural depression in the 1920s. State banks where assets were tied up in real estate and crop mortgages were particularly hard hit during this period.[5] According to the Historic Context Report, *The Nebraska Banking System is Tried: Agriculture and Economic Distress (1920-1940)*, the 1920s and 1930s were "the two most difficult decades in Nebraska banking history."[6] The country had enjoyed the economic prosperity brought by World War I's agricultural demands. Farmers purchased additional land to meet the agricultural needs and reaped the high crop prices. However, when demand fell in the early 1920s, farmers were left with high mortgages. To try to pay the mortgage, they had to sell crops at reduced values. Without loan payments being made, many banks were forced to close. The situation only worsened when the stock market crashed in 1929, causing hundreds of banks to close nation-wide. The population's confidence in banks was lost until President

[1] Opened in 1919, Creston's swimming pool is believed to be the oldest operating outdoor pool in the state.
[2] Creston Centennial History, 1-88.
[3] Historic Context Report 15.05.03: pg 1-2.
[4] Ibid.
[5] Ibid. pg. 3.
[6] Historic Context Report 15.05.04: pg 1.

Franklin D. Roosevelt led the creation of the FDIC in 1933, which served as a guarantee to depositors that their money would be safe in banks.[7]

Banking in Creston

The Creston State Bank was established in November of 1898[8] by brothers C.F. and H.P. Buhmann.[9] While not the first bank in Creston, it was opened during a prime time in American banking, as discussed above. New reforms and restored faith in the economy allowed for such an economic venture. In 1901, just a few years later, the bank was sold to P.E. McKillip, O. E. Engler, and E. T. Graham. The new owners quickly renamed it "Citizens State Bank".[10] As an indication of the bank's success, in March of that year the owners purchased lot 15 in block 5 to build a new building, not yet the subject of this nomination. The bank changed hands again in November 1903, with Samuel T. Fleming, E. T. Graham, E. R. Gurney and other parties taking ownership. This new arrangement proved successful with deposits reaching $550,000 by 1918, increasing by $520,000 since 1903.[11] The Citizens State Bank was clearly thriving during this time.

As evidence of their commitment to the community, in June of 1916, the Citizens State Bank installed a two-sided "Town Clock" on the main facade of their building. According to the *Creston Centennial History*, the clock was installed "in appreciation to all patrons and people in town. The bank felt the clock would be a benefit to all, and an improvement to the town."[12] From then on, they were known as "the bank with the clock." In 1920, this clock would be transferred to the new building, which is the subject of this nomination.

Citizens State Bank: "The Most Modern and Up-to-Date Bank..."

In 1920, Citizens State Bank began building their second new building on lots 17 and 18 in block 5. The bank's growth was so great that plans for the new building were discussed before World War I, but due to the war, were postponed.[13] According to a news article in *The Columbus Telegram*, "The new building...is one of the most modern and up-to-date in the state."[14] To design the nearly $50,000 building, they hired Frederick W. Clarke of Omaha, with Frank Bellows from Walthill, Nebraska, serving as the contractor/builder.[15] In the afternoon and evening of Friday, February 11, 1921, a grand opening was held to welcome the community to the new building. The announcement in *The Creston Statesman* on Friday, February 4, 1921 states:

> "Among its special features are a community room in the rear of the bank, especially designed for the use of the general public, and a ladies' rest room in the front of the building, arranged for their comfort and use.... Owners of the building are believers in reciprocity, and feel that because they have prospered it is only right that they should do their part in the progress of the community by building a banking home which would be a credit to the village, and a real convenience to their patrons and the public generally...."[16]

According to the *Creston Centennial History*, the reason the ladies' restroom was stressed was "because this was the only business in town at that time that had separate rest rooms for the ladies and gentlemen."[17]

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[7] Nebraska Trailblazer, No. 13: Banking in Nebraska.
[8] *The Columbus Telegram*, February 4, 1921.
[9], *Omaha Daily Bee*, November 26, 1898, p. 3.
[10] Creston Centennial History, 45.
[11] Ibid., 46.
[12] Ibid., 57.
[13] *The Creston Statesman*, February 18, 1921, p.1.
[14] The *Columbus Telegram*, February 4, 1921.
[15] *The Creston Statesman*, February 18, 1921, p. 1.
[16] *The Columbus Telegram*, February 4, 1921.
[17] Creston Centennial History, 81.

On the day of the grand opening, guests were treated to gifts, refreshments, and entertainment. A Creston Statesman February 18, 1921 article states:

> "Those who called received a souvenir – to the men a cigar and a clever pocket pencil designed to represent a large caliber rifle shell, to the ladies a small mirror and to the children a wooden whistle. In the basement hot sandwiches and coffee were served. And up stairs (sic.) a large Victrola entertained visitors.... Not satisfied with the liberal entertainment during the afternoon, the officers invited the entire community to round out the day at the K.P. (Knights of Pythias) Hall for a big dance."[18]

The bank's efforts did not go unnoticed. As elaborated in the same newspaper article written after the grand opening:

> "The eagerness with which this institution tried to show the community a good time is only synonymous with the desire they have of serving the public in square and fair banking business and transactions. The interest they have in our town and surrounding territory is exemplified in the erection of their new home which is a monument of lasting and the pride of us all."[19]

Built during Creston's peak population of 381, the bank did very well in its new home, and even seemed to be growing, merging with Creston's Farmers State Bank in November 1923.[20] Although the bank continued to do well when other banks were buckling under the agricultural depression of the early 1920s, prosperity would not last. The bank closed just ten years after the opening of its new building. The Citizens State Bank, the only bank in Creston at the time, was not able to endure the 1929 stock market crash and Great Depression. On June 1, 1931, the bank announced its closing, with deposits totaling $185,000.[21]

Criterion C: Architecture

The Beaux Arts style, named after the French school of architecture, the *Ecole des Beaux-Arts*, emerged in the United States in the late 19th century. Buildings of this style have extensive exterior decorative details and lavish interiors to deliver a symbolic expression of wealth and civic pride. Formal symmetry, Italian Renaissance form, and classical Greek and Roman decorative elements are all utilized in the Beaux Arts style to create an impressive architectural declaration.[22] Typically, buildings of the Beaux Arts style were architect-designed and built as a mark of prosperity.[23] The Citizens State Bank is an excellent example. Features representing the Beaux Arts style include the symmetrical façade, arched entrance flanked by columns, the decorative cornice, and several colorful decorative swags and garlands. Truly, a beautiful, ornate building, the chosen style signifies a prominent time in the history of the bank.

Along with the opulent style, the use of glazed architectural terra cotta on two prominent façades of the Citizens State Bank creates a noteworthy building. Promoted as a water-proof, fire-proof, and economical building material, glazed architectural terra cotta was significant in the development of the Chicago School and the Beaux Arts styles in the United States. By using molds, terra cotta pieces allowed for faster and cheaper ornamental detailing than carved stone. Additionally, a variety of colors could be used on a single piece. Thus, with terra-cotta one could have the rich ornamental details of carved stonework, with considerable savings.

[18] *The Creston Statesman*, February 18, 1921, p. 1
[19] Ibid.
[20] *Omaha World Herald*, November 30, 1923, p. 20
[21] *Omaha World Herald*, June 2, 1931, p. 10
[22] "Beaux Arts Style 1885-1930," Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, online.
[23] A Field Guide to American Houses, 380.

Glazed architectural terra cotta was popular from the late 19th century to the 1930s. A shift in architectural tastes and rising production costs led to its decline.[24] The terra cotta used on the Citizens State Bank was produced by the American Terra Cotta and Ceramic Company out of Crystal Lake, Illinois.

The Beaux Arts style and an extensive use of glazed architectural terra cotta is not common in much of small-town Nebraska. According to a search of the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO) records, only a handful of Beaux Arts style buildings are recorded in the State, the majority of which are county courthouses. NeSHPO records indicate that only three other small towns have Beaux Arts style banks (Callaway, Comstock, and North Bend). The North Bend bank is also clad in glazed architectural terra cotta, and while an attractive building, it is not as elaborately adorned as the Citizens State Bank in Creston. Creston's bank is somewhat of an oddity for small towns across Nebraska; it is a very grand structure for such a small town.

The Architect:
The bank was designed by Frederick W. Clarke. He, at times in partnership with his brother Edwin, designed several buildings in Nebraska, particularly in Omaha. Clarke was largely known for his work with Omaha Public Schools. Two of the schools he designed in Omaha are listed as Omaha Landmarks and are on the National Register of Historic Places: Vinton School (1908, Tudor Revival) and Rosewater School (1910, Second Renaissance Revival). In addition to Vinton and Rosewater, he also designed Rose Hill School (1916, Collegiate Gothic), Clifton Hill School (1917, Late Gothic Revival), Technical High School (1921, Neo-Classical Revival), and Sherman School (1926, Eclectic). As witnessed by these school commissions, Clarke's designs utilized a multitude of styles. His use of the Beaux Arts style for the Citizens State Bank highlighted his talent as an architect as well as created a lasting impression upon the small town of Creston.

Additional Historic Information:
According to Platte County deed records, Citizens State Bank continued to own the building until 1940. At this time, due to a tax foreclosure, it was sold by public auction to the Village of Creston for $102.50. After the bank closed in 1931, the building was used as a grocery store, meat locker plant, and possibly a furniture store.[25] In 1946, Emil Motyeka and his wife bought the building. Emil then deeded the building to his son Emil T. and wife, Meta H. Motyeka, in 1950. According to local stories, the Motyekas used the building as a meat locker plant. In 1964, Farmers Co-operative Oil Company bought the building, and it continued to be owned by a co-op until 2005. The co-ops generally used the building for feed storage.

At the time of Creston's Centennial in 1990, the Co-op owned the building and used it as a feed-storage shed. Norman Osten, who worked at the Co-op at the time, along with his family and friends, painted and "spruced up" the entrance and a section of the interior, just a few yards inside the entrance, to recreate an old bank scene for a Centennial celebration exhibit. This is the last time improvements were made to the building, which has remained empty since the Co-op closed in 2005.

[24] "Preservation Brief 7: The Preservation of Historic Glazed Architectural Terra-Cotta," Technical Preservation Services, online.
[25] *Norfolk Daily News*; August 16, 1989.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography (Insert bibliography here – cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form.)

"Banks are Closed, Creston, Verdigre." *Omaha World Herald*. June 2, 1931; p. 10.

"Beaux Arts Style 1885-1930." *Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission.* Available at: http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/late_19th___early_20th_century_revival_period/2390/beaux_arts_style/294768. Accessed October 2012, last update unknown.

"Citizens' State Bank of Creston will open new $50,000 Building." *The Columbus Telegram*. February 4, 1921, p. 1.

Creston Centennial Committee. *Creston Centennial History: 1890-1990*. Midgard Press, 1990.

"Creston project: Workers save neo-classical 'feed-bin'." *Norfolk Daily News.* August 16, 1989. Page number unknown.

Deed Record. Platte County Courthouse, Nebraska.

Historic Context Report 15.05.03: The Age of Main Street Banking: the Dual System in Nebraska (1889-1920). Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office files.

Historic Context Report 15.05.04: The Nebraska Banking System is Tried: Agriculture and Economic Distress (1920-1940). Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office files.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2003.

Nebraska Trailblazer, No. 13: Banking in Nebraska. Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office files.

"New Bank Building Formally Opened." *The Creston Statesman.* February 18, 1921, p. 1 & 3.

Omaha Daily Bee. November 26, 1898; p. 3.

"Opening of Creston's New Modern Bank Building." *The Creston Statesman*. February 4, 1921; p. 1.

"Preservation Brief 7: The Preservation of Historic Glazed Architectural Terra-Cotta." *Technical Preservation Services*. Available online at: http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/tps/briefs/brief07.htm. Accessed October 2012, last update unknown.

Shop drawings (terra cotta elevations) and photo. American Terra Cotta Company Records (N5). Northwest Architectural Archives, University of Minnesota Libraries, Minneapolis, MN.

"Two Creston Banks Merged Yesterday." *Omaha World Herald*. November 30, 1923; p. 20.

Citizens State Bank — **Name of Property**

Platte County, Nebraska — **County and State**

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 #
___ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #

Primary location of additional data:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other (Name of repository)

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): PT03-003

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: Less than one

USGS Quadrangle: Creston Quadrangle

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:

1. Latitude: 41.706804 Longitude: -97.363721
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
204 Pine Street. Lot 17 and the east 8 feet of Lot 18, Block 5 of the original village plat of Creston, Platte County, Nebraska.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The selected boundaries are those that were historically associated with the Citizens State Bank.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Audrey Mohr
organization: Nebraska State Historical Society date: December 2012
street & number: 1500 R Street, PO Box 82554 telephone: 402-471-4775
city or town: Lincoln state: NE zip code: 68501
email: audrey.mohr@nebraska.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO for any additional items.)

Citizens State Bank | Platte County, Nebraska
Name of Property | **County and State**

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property Citizens State Bank

City or Vicinity Creston County Platte State Nebraska

Photographer Patrick Haynes, NSHS Date Photographed 9-28-2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera.

Photo 1 of 13 (NE_PlatteCounty_CitizensStateBank_001)
Citizens State Bank, main (south) and side (west) facades. Camera facing northeast.

Photo 2 of 13(NE_PlatteCounty_CitizensStateBank_002)
Mosaic tile on exterior entry. Camera facing north.

Photo 3 of 13 (NE_PlatteCounty_CitizensStateBank_003)
Detail of terra cotta decoration and cornice of main (south) facade. Camera facing northwest.

Photo 4 of 13 (NE_PlatteCounty_CitizensStateBank_004)
Side (west) facade. Camera facing northeast.

Photo 5 of 13 (NE_PlatteCounty_CitizensStateBank_005)
Detail of terra cotta decoration on west facade. Camera facing east.

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Rear (north) facade. Camera facing southwest.

Photo 7 of 13 (NE_PlatteCounty_CitizensStateBank_007)
From the mezzanine level looking down to the main bank floor and lobby. Camera facing south.

Photo 8 of 13 (NE_PlatteCounty_CitizensStateBank_008)
From the lobby area looking up to mezzanine level. Camera facing northeast.

Photo 9 of 13 (NE_PlatteCounty_CitizensStateBank_009)
Southwest corner interior. Camera facing southwest.

Photo 10 of 13 (NE_PlatteCounty_CitizensStateBank_010)
Hall to community room, stairs on right side of image. Camera facing north.

Photo 11 of 13 (NE_PlatteCounty_CitizensStateBank_011)
Northern space on mezzanine level. Camera facing north.

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Office on mezzanine level. Camera facing west.

Citizens State Bank
Name of Property

Platte County, Nebraska
County and State

Photo 13 of 13 (NE_PlatteCounty_CitizensStateBank_013)
Skylight in mezzanine. Camera facing east.

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.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Citizens State Bank
Name of Property
Platte County, Nebraska
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Figure 2: Map of Creston. The red rectangle marks Citizens State Bank. Map from Google.

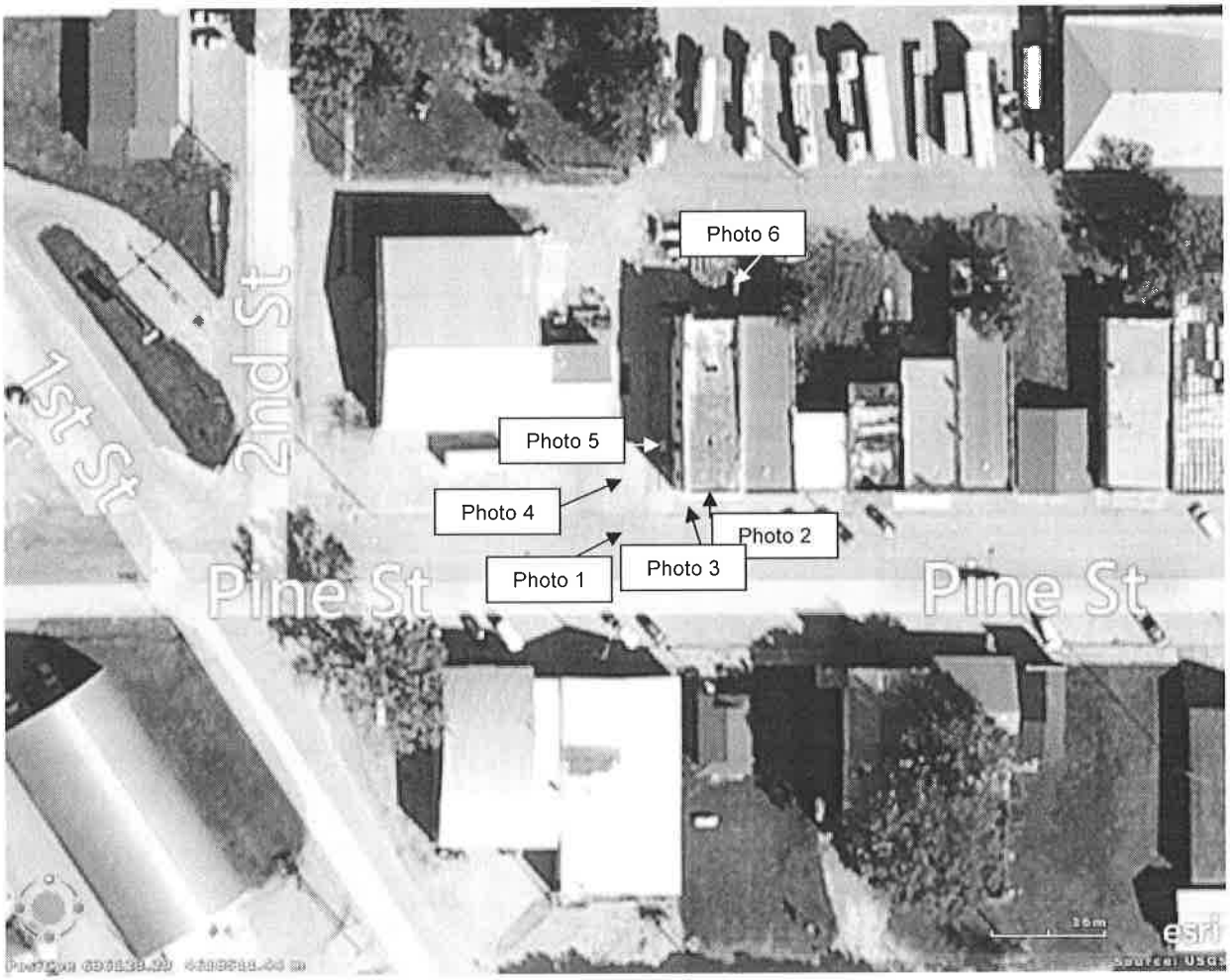

Figure 3: Exterior photo key, aerial view.

Figure 4: *The image provided is under copyright protection and has been purged from the nomination.*

Figure 5: *The image provided is under copyright protection and has been purged from the nomination.*

Figure 6: *The image provided is under copyright protection and has been purged from the nomination.*

Figure 7: *The image provided is under copyright protection and has been purged from the nomination.*

Figure 8:
Citizens State Bank
Plan and Photo Key
First Floor

Not Drawn to Scale

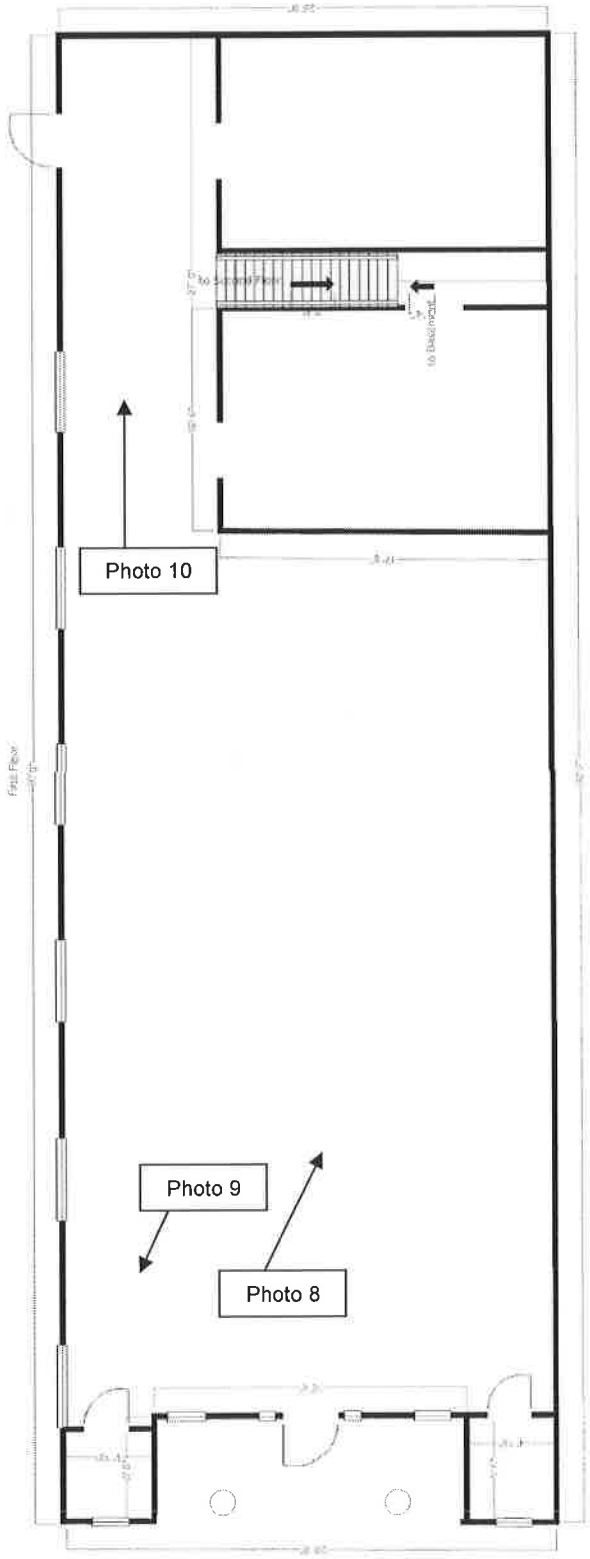

Figure 9:
Citizens State Bank
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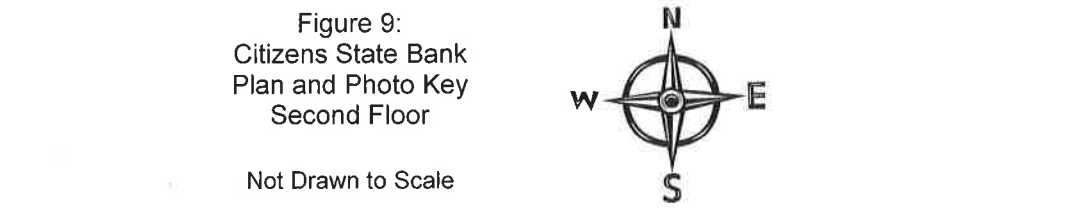
Second Floor

Not Drawn to Scale



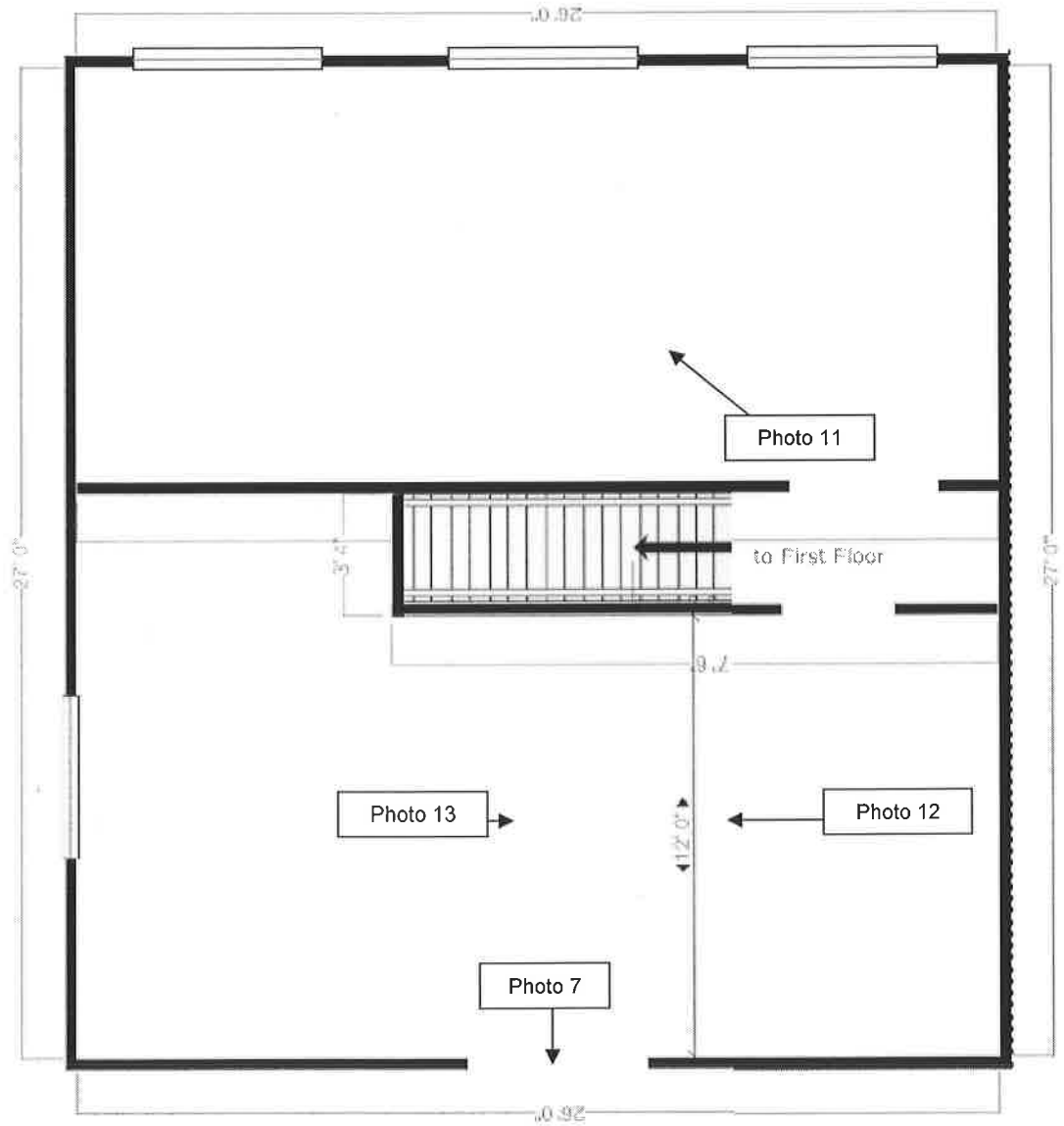
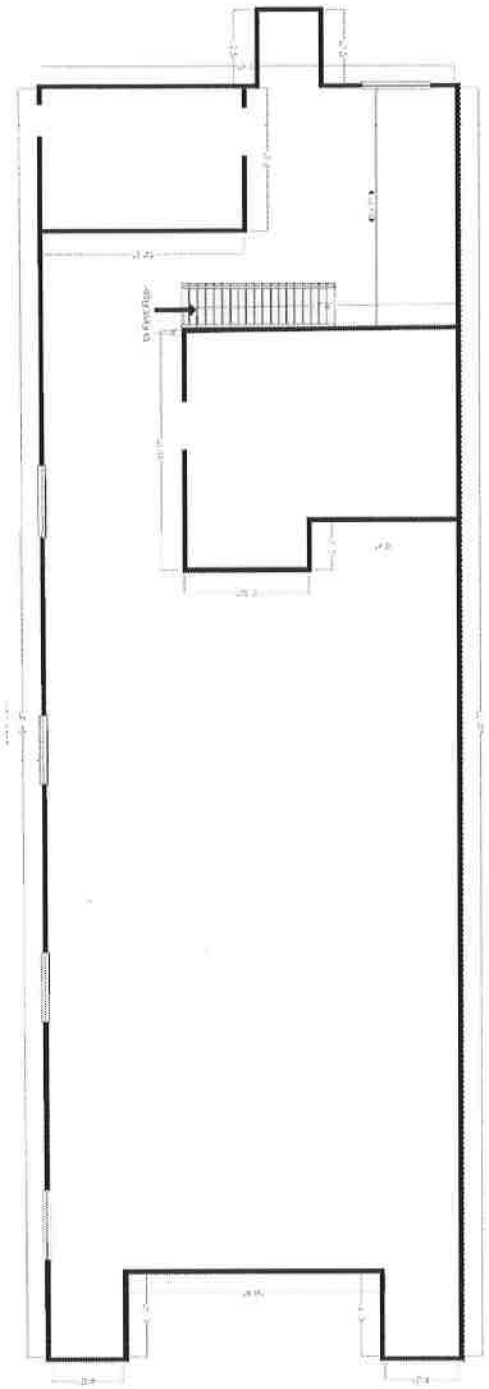


Figure 10:
Citizens State Bank
Plan
Basement

Not Drawn to Scale



Citizens State Bank
PT03-003
41.706804
-97.363721

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CRESTON QUADRANGLE
NEBRASKA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

6567 IV SW (MADISON) | 6567 IV SE (MADISON SE) | 6567 SW (STANTON SW)

97°22'30" | 97°15' | 41°45' | 41°37'30" | 42'30" | 40'

R. 1 W. | R. 1 E.

2 720 000 FEET (NORTH) | 2 610 000 FEET (SOUTH) | 2 590 000 FEET (SOUTH) | 2 750 000 FEET (NORTH)

160 000 FEET (NORTH) | 760 000 FEET (SOUTH) | 730 000 FEET (SOUTH) | 120 000 FEET (NORTH)

T. 21 N. | T. 20 N. | T. 19 N.

MADISON CO | STANTON CO | PLATTE CO | COLFAX CO

SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

D I M I C K

C R E S T O N

S H E R M A N

R E Y | H U M P H R E Y | G R A N D P R A I R I E | S T A N T O N | P L A T T E | C O L F A X

Creston | Fairview Cem | Creston Pioneer Cem | School No 43 | Modock Sch | Boheet Sch | St Paula Ch

Meridian Creek | Tracy Cr | Maple Cr | West Fork Maple Cr | Loseke Creek

OLD RAILROAD GRADE

6 MI. TO NEBR. 32 | ALBION 33 MI. 4 MI. TO U.S. 81 | 10 MI. TO NEBR. 15 SCRIBNER 32 MI.

COLUMBUS 13 MI. | (PLATTE CENTER) 6567 III SW | (HUMPHREY) 6567 III NW | (HUMPHREY SE) 6567 III SE | (LEIGH) 6567 II NW | (CLARKSON SW) 6567 I SW

BM 1582 | BM 1623 | BM 1602 | BM 1645 | BM 1675 | BM 1639 | BM 1559 | BM 1583

BR 1582 | BR 1644 | BR 1617 | BR 1637 | BR 1559 | BR 1524 | BR 1523 | BR 1554

Park

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey as part of the Department of the Interior program for the development of the Missouri River Basin

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1965. Field checked 1966

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Nebraska coordinate system, south and north zones
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 14, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

UTM GRID AND 1966 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

GN 1°07' 20 MILS | MN 9½° 169 MILS

SCALE 1:24 000

1 MILE | 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET | 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Medium-duty | Light-duty | Unimproved dirt | State Route

NEBRASKA
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—1968

CRESTON, NEBR.
N4137.5—W9715/7.5

1966

AMS 6567 III NE—SERIES V875

C. S. B.

CITIZENS STATE BANK

COOP

BEEF
HOG
CON
40
PIG
STARTER
10 CBD
215/75
235/75
205/75
225/75

VICE