

The beveled corner has a plaque reading "A.T. Henry 1886" above a tall, narrow, segmental arched, double-hung sash window with brick hood mold and tooled stone sill. Secondary cornice has molding, brackets, and block dentils. Painted clerestory windows above corner entrance, which has door with large rectangular light, transom, sidelights, and fluted columns. Flanking entrance on south and east walls are plate glass display windows with painted clerestories and kickplates clad with white tile.

The east wall is divided into two bays by a two-story brick column/pilaster. The second story has two tall, narrow, double-hung sash, segmental arched windows with hood molds and tooled stone sills in the southern bay and three in the northern bay. The shopfront cornice is continued on the east wall. There is a storefront in the northern bay with a center, almost flush, entrance with door with large rectangular light, transom, and overdoor. There is a stone threshold. The entrance is flanked by large plate glass windows and painted clerestory windows. The kickplates are plywood. A brick column marks the division between storefronts.

The south wall is divided into two bays by a two-story brick pilaster. The upper story has two tall, narrow, double-hung sash, segmental arched windows with brick hood molds and tooled stone sills in each bay. The first story is stuccoed, and has a nonhistoric painted wall sign at the center. The corner storefront wraps around on the first story for half a bay, as does the secondary cornice. There is an entrance at the west end of the first story that has fluted metal columns supporting an entablature; a paneled and glazed door has a covered transom. East of this is a paneled and glazed door with segmental arched transom with hood mold (now filled with air conditioner unit).

22. **Architectural Style/Building Type:** Late Victorian/Italianate

23. **Landscaping or Special Setting Features:**

N/A

24. **Associated Buildings, Features, or Objects:**

None

IV. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

. **Date of Construction:** Estimate

Actual 1886

Source of Information: Salida Weekly Mail, 6 August 1886

26. **Architect:** Unknown

Source of Information:

27. **Builder/Contractor:** Unknown

Source of Information:

28. **Original Owner:** W.E. Robertson

Source of Information: Salida Weekly Mail, 6 August 1886

29. **Construction History (include description and dates of major additions, alterations, or demolitions):**

The 1883 Sanborn map showed different buildings on this parcel oriented toward West 1st Street. This building was erected in 1886 and appears on the 1886 Sanborn map. The building received a one-story addition to the rear between 1898 and 1904. The building was rehabilitated in the 1970s.

Note: A drawing of the building appearing in the 1889 "Salida News" shows the beveled corner and its associated storefront in a different design. The 1889 drawing showed the beveled corner having a brick wall on the first story with double paneled and glazed doors and an arched transom, while flanking bays had windows similar to those of the upper story.

30. **Original Location:** Yes

Date of Moves

V. HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

31. **Original Use(s):** Commerce and Trade/Financial Institution

Commerce and Trade/Specialty Store

Intermediate Use(s) Commerce and Trade/Restaurant/Bar

Commerce and Trade/Business

33. **Current Use(s):** Commerce and Trade/Specialty Store

34. Site Type(s): Commercial Building**Historical Background:**

On 6 August 1886, the "Salida Weekly Mail" wrote, "...we admire the push and pluck of Salida. She is coming up out of her ashes. She is building up the place made waste by the destructive fire of last spring, building fine substantial business blocks, of brick, where before there stood wooden rows to invite the fury and greed of devouring flames. Among these and almost completed is the bank block of Mr. W.E. Robertson. It occupies one of the most eligible sites in the town. It has a ground dimension of 40 X 50 feet and is two stories high. This is cut into fronts, the bank occupies the corner and is a high, light airy room 20 X 50 feet, provided by a fire proof vault, which encases a fire and burglar proof vault with time lock. The vault is opened into through massive double steel doors, manufactured by the Hall Safe & Lock company. The counters are manufactured in Salida and will be of solid walnut and other desirable hard wood, finished in oil. The second story is divided into suites of rooms for offices...The whole is artistic in design and finished in the highest art of skilled workmanship."

The original occupant of the corner storefront was the Chaffee County Bank, the first bank to locate in Salida. The bank had issued its first draft on 1 June 1880. William E. Robertson was the first president of the bank, and R.A. Bain was the cashier. The Hartzells, who were operating the Bank of South Arkansas, bought out Robertson in 1881. In September 1882 the Bank of Salida owned by the Hartzells had failed, costing residents of Salida about \$9,000. The bank reopened later in the same month, again as the Chaffee County Bank, under the management of W.E. Robertson. In 1889, a drawing of the bank building was printed in the "Salida News, Holiday Edition," together with a description of the Chaffee County Bank. A drawing of the residence of the bank's founder, W.E. Robertson, was also included in the newspaper. The institution was described as "one of the strongest and most popular financial institutions in Colorado." W.E. Robertson was cited as the cashier, and Elmer E. Williams was assistant cashier. "A general banking business is transacted, and the Chaffee County Bank's correspondents in other cities are among the soundest in the United States. Uniformly liberal methods have made this bank one of the most popular in the Arkansas Valley. Its business has grown so rapidly that it is intended to convert it into the Salida National Bank at an early date." The Chaffee County Bank failed on 1 July 1893 (during the Silver Panic), closing its doors. A run on the First National Bank also caused it to close its doors for a few days. Robertson was arrested, and convicted of defrauding depositors. He served a term in the penitentiary, but spent much of the time in the prison hospital due to ill health. Salida depositors lost \$75,000, and many people were ruined financially.

The 1886 Sanborn map shows a stationery and insurance office occupying the other storefront in the building. By 1890, a drugstore was operating in that storefront. In 1893, that space was occupied by a restaurant. The restaurant was replaced by a barber shop by 1898. The 1903-04 city directory indicates that the saloon of Milton S. Gilbert was located here. Gilbert advertised "a first-class gentlemen's resort" with club rooms in connection. Gilbert also offered wines, liquors, cigars, and was sole agent for Greenbrier whiskey and Anheuser & Budweiser beers. By 1905-06, the establishment was known as Gilbert & Rogers Saloon, operated by Edward Gilbert and J.A. Rogers. Also operating in this building was Erway & Company, a barber shop and baths run by George Erway, Charles B. Van Cleave, and Roland Closson.

By 1909, this building was identified as the A.T. Henry Block as well as the Robertson Block. Businesses operating here in that year included the saloon of Harry Putnam and the Phillips Pool Room. The 1914 Sanborn map also showed a saloon and a billiard hall. The 1922 city directory listed Ferraro Brothers and Leo Tailors at this address. The firm included Ralph and Samuel Ferraro and Alex Leo. In 1927-28, J.B. Demphy had a cigar store here (104 F) and H.D. Rosen had a clothing store (102). The 1929 Sanborn map shows a telegraph office (102) and a store here (104). The 1930-31 city directory listed the Western Union Telegraph Co., Virgil A. Harris, manager, in 102, and the Louis Schneider Clothing store in 104 N. F St. The 1945 Sanborn map indicates that 102 housed an office and 104 housed a store. The 1951 city directory lists Frankie & Johnnie's Main Liquor Store (102) and the Salida Cab Co. (William Drobnick, owner) in 104 N. F St.

36. Sources of Information:

Eleanor Fry, *Salida: The Early Years* (Salida: Arkansas Valley Publishing, 2001), 50, 54, 123-124; *Salida News, Holiday Edition*, 1889, 3 and 11; Denver Public Library, Western History Department, Clipping Files, Salida; Chaffee County Assessor records; *Salida City Directories*; Sanborn Insurance Maps; *Salida Walking Tours*; Survey Form, 102-04 N. F St.; *Salida Record*, 1 January 1904; *Salida Weekly Mail*, 6 August 1886.

vi. SIGNIFICANCE**37. Local Landmark Designation:** No**Date of Designation:**

Designating Authority:**38. Applicable National Register Criteria:**

- A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history;
 - B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
 - C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
 - D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory.
- Qualifies under Criteria Considerations A through G (See Manual).

X Does not meet any of the above National Register criteria.

39. Area(s) of Significance:**40. Period of Significance:****41. Level of Significance:****42. Statement of Significance:**

This 1886 building is significant as one of the earlier two-story corner brick commercial blocks erected in Salida following one of the pioneer settlement's devastating fires. The building housed the earliest bank in the city, the Chaffee County Bank. The building's architecture reflects Italianate style elements in its tall narrow windows with segmental arched hood molds, an ornate cornice with corner pediment with sunburst design, and elaborated storefronts with metal and brick columns.

43. Assessment of Historic Physical Integrity Related to Significance:

This building displays substantial historic physical integrity. Alterations include stuccoing of the first story of the south wall, painting of the clerestory windows, and white tile and plywood kickplates. The rear wall has also been stuccoed.

VII. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT**44. National Register Field Eligibility Assessment:** Not eligible

Is there National Register district potential? Discuss. N/A

This building is located in an existing National Register district, the Salida Downtown Historic District.

If there is NRHP district potential, indicate contributing status: N/A

46. If the building is in an existing NRHP district, indicate contributing status: Contributing**VIII. RECORDING INFORMATION****47. Photographic Reference(s):** 5: 3, 5; 6: 35.

Negatives Filed At: City of Salida

Photographer: Roger Whitacre

48. Report Title: Downtown Salida Historic Buildings Survey, 2001-02

49. Date(s): September 2002

50. Recorder(s): R.L. Simmons/T.H. Simmons

51. Organization: Front Range Research Associates, Inc.

52. Address: 3635 W. 46th Ave.

53. Phone Number(s): (303) 477-7597

NOTE: Please attach a sketch map, a photocopy of the USGS quad map indicating the resource's location, and photographs.

Colorado Historical Society-Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1300 Broadway, Denver, Colorado 80203 (303) 866-3395

Downtown Salida Historic Buildings Survey, 2001-02
Sketch Map

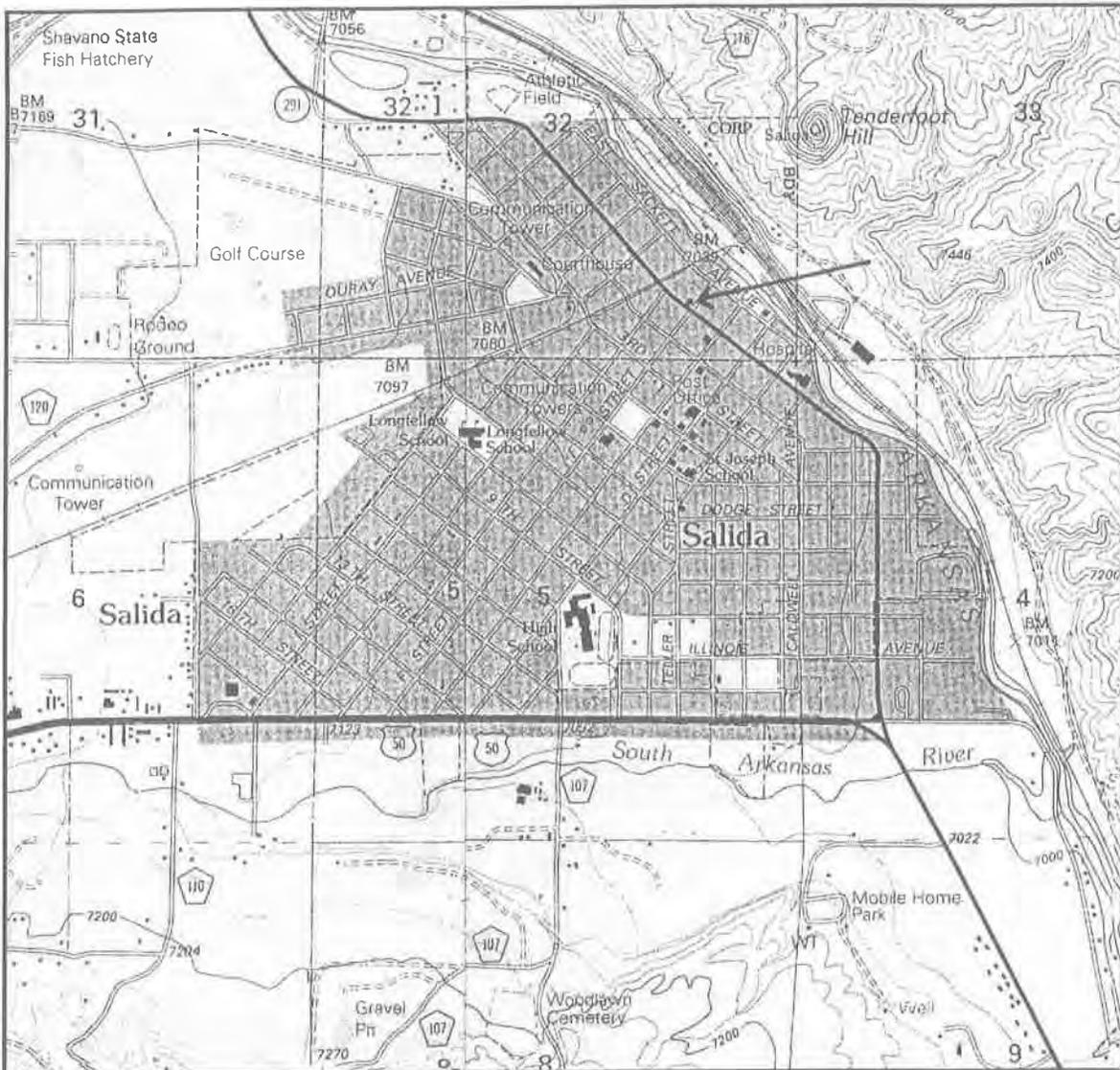


102-04 N. F Street, 5CF406.13



Downtown Salida Historic Buildings Survey, 2001-02
USGS Location Map

102-04 N F St, 5CF406.13



Mosaic of extracts from U.S. Geological Survey, "Salida East, Colo.," and "Salida West, Colo.," (Denver, Colo.: U.S. Geological Survey, 1994).

