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 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 National Bank____________________________
   Other names/site number: ___Berkeley County Courthouse Annex__________
   Name of related multiple property listing:
_____________________________________________________________________
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location
   Street & number: ___110 West King Street______________________________
   City or town: ___Martinsburg___ State: ___WV___ County: ___Berkeley_____
   Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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  ___local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
___A  ___B  ___C  ___D

__________________________
Signature of certifying official/Title: ________________________ Date

West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office____________________
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 or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government
4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ 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 the Keeper        Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:                   
Public – Local              X
Public – State              
Public – Federal            

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

Building(s)             X
District                  
Site                      
Structure                 
Object                    

Citizens National Bank
Name of Property

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Resources within Property</th>
<th>Contributing</th>
<th>Noncontributing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/financial
- GOVERNMENT/courthouse

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- VACANT/not in use
7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Modern Movement/ International Style

___________________
___________________
___________________
___________________
___________________

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, Concrete, Glass, Steel__________

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes 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.)

Summary Paragraph

The Citizens National Bank building is located along West King Street immediately adjacent to the Berkeley County Courthouse. It is set back from the road and fronted by a small grassy lawn with trees, flag poles, and streetlights. The visually distinct, three-story concrete, glass, steel, and brick structure provides a sharp contrast to the many older buildings in the neighborhood, which comprises part of the Downtown Martinsburg Historic District. Constructed in 1970, the building’s design most closely adheres to the International Style. Notable features of the style present in the structure include reinforced concrete, a generous amount of glass and steel, and a largely unadorned rectilinear form. While the interior has undergone significant alterations to accommodate courthouse offices, the exterior remains largely unchanged, except for the removal of the original bank sign on the front and the drive-thru ATM.
Narrative Description

Location and Setting

The Citizens National Bank building sits on the north side of West King Street (also U.S. 11) in Martinsburg, Berkeley County, West Virginia. The building is situated on a .72-acre lot designated as tax parcel number 429 (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

Fronting West King Street to the south, the building is located within the Downtown Martinsburg Historic District, a historically mixed residential and commercial district, and is within view of the public square, which was among the first areas to develop in Martinsburg, the county seat.

A cement sidewalk borders the southern property edge along West King Street and additional cement sidewalk leads to the principal entryway, bisecting two square grass lawns. A flagpole is centered in each grass area, which are bordered by cement sidewalk that runs between narrow rectangular landscaping beds at the base of the building and the lawns.

Located to the east of the building is the historic Berkeley County Courthouse. To the west of the Citizens National Bank once stood a white, three-story (with partial basement) annex for the bank. The former annex was demolished in 2022 for future off-street museum parking. The Citizens National Bank drive-thru also was removed from the bank building to provide for future access to off-street parking for the museum (Figure 7).

A parking lot for the Citizens National Bank building runs along the northern boundary of the lot. The lot was formerly the location of the Hotel Berkeley (originally the Grand Central Hotel) building, which was demolished for the construction of the present building. The Citizens National Bank began within the hotel building, which it owned at the time of demolition.

Building Description

The Citizens National Bank building is modern in appearance, constructed of brick, concrete, glass and composite steel frame and is designed in International Style. The building’s tall design reflects an emphasis on the vertical, featuring bronze aluminum twin-window glass that presents a warm and pleasant effect. Character-defining exterior features of the Citizens National Bank include brick masonry and reinforced concrete construction in rectilinear form with symmetrical columns extending above the structure’s flat rubber roof, providing a defining roofline.

Exterior

The façade (south elevation; Photos #1 and #2) features an expanse of glass, framed vertically by reinforced concrete, brick and metal trim in varying rectilinear size and placement. The façade is composed of four movements. The first (from left to right), is comprised of brick extending from the first to the second floor capped by vertical brick corbelling. Rectangular window glass
framed by reinforced concrete columns and panels anchor the flat brick surface. The columns on the first floor rest upon brick corbelling, providing separation from a first-floor service door.

In the second movement, the central entry door on the first floor is part of an inset panel of metal trimmed glass. The “Citizens National Bank” name was removed when the bank’s name changed (Figure 7). Above the entryway, is an indented band of reinforced concrete in which four vertical reinforced concrete columns that extend equally above the roofline are placed. The columns divide an expansive glass panel and flat band of reinforced concrete that caps the second floor.

The third movement is a rectangular brick tower with a recessed channel surface, capped by brick corbeling at the roofline and at the bottom of the first floor.

The final movement, like the second, also features bands of reinforced concrete and vertical reinforced concrete columns that extend equally above the roofline on the second floor, dividing an expanse of glass. On the first floor, metal-trim divides a multi-panel, recessed glass curtain wall and a curved concrete column post anchors the building end.

The east elevation (Photos #3) features two groups of vertical reinforced concrete columns and panels that divide window glass and brick corbelling that caps the roofline. The columns extend equally above the roofline on the second floor, similar to the façade. Each group of recessed columns rest upon brick corbelling. The drive-thru canopy and drive-thru banking service island providing for a second drive-thru service lane, were removed in 2022 for off-street vehicle access. The teller station, featuring four panels of window glass, remains intact. A service door exits to a sidewalk along the drive-thru lane.

The south (rear) elevation (Photos #4 and #5) features three groups of vertical reinforced concrete columns that extend equally above the brick corbelling of the roofline on the second floor. Five equally spaced columns with a flat brick surface between them on the second floor rest upon brick corbelling positioned above a first-floor, metal-trimmed glass back door entryway that leads to off-street parking. Additional reinforced concrete columns and panels frame three panels of rectangular window glass. A service door exits to a sidewalk along the building.

The west elevation (Photos #6 and #7) also incorporates elements of the façade design at the corners of the building while expanding the scale of building elements in between. At the rear building corner, two building-length reinforced concrete column frames containing window glass, separated by a flat brick surface at the rear building corner. Adjoining the column-window feature are first metal trim-divided window panels beneath an indented band of reinforced concrete design in which four vertical reinforced concrete columns are placed. Like the façade, the columns extend above the roof, dividing expansive window glass into five panels and divide a flat band of reinforced concrete at the roofline of the second floor. At the front corner of the west elevation, bands of reinforced concrete and vertical reinforced concrete columns extend equally above the roofline on the second floor, dividing an expanse of glass, continuing a congruent form. On the first floor, metal-trim divides the multi-panel, recessed glass curtain wall that continues from the façade on to the west elevation. Centered between these repeated features
Citizens National Bank
Name of Property
is a dimensional interplay of glass paneling framed by brick and reinforced concrete columns resting upon brick corbelling.

Interior

The interior of Citizens National Bank does not retain its original floor plan, which featured a total of 13 teller windows composed of slate and teakwood panels and architectural brick wall behind them (Figure 8). Certain elements of design and function remain, including the teller station for drive-thru banking services, bank vault and teakwood paneling in the lobby. Current floor plans for the first, second and third floors reflect now former use by the county government of Berkeley County as a Courthouse annex. Purchased in 1994 by the Berkeley County Commission, active county government use continued through the first half of 2019.¹

County government use led to building modifications for a courtroom and related support space and offices for the Berkeley County Circuit Clerk, Berkeley County Sheriff – Tax Division; Berkeley County Assessor and Voter Registration/Election and Finance divisions of the Berkeley County Clerk’s Office.

Alterations

Exterior alterations are minimal and do not compromise the integrity of the building. They include removal of the drive-thru canopy and drive-thru service island in 2022 that provided for two lines of customer service through use of a remote-controlled deposit box, which carried money and papers to the drive-in control station, which remains in place.

Original signage for the bank, including an exterior clock sign was removed after the bank’s name changed in 1987.² Three original rectangular pod streetlights remain on the grounds of an “open mall” landscaped design. There were at least five streetlights, with two removed from the front of the building. Some shades are missing from each of the remaining lights.

The interior of the building underwent considerable alterations during and after bank ownership. Slate teller counters have been removed and architectural brick in the lobby is not visible. County government use led to building modifications for a courtroom and related support space and offices for the Berkeley County Circuit Clerk, Berkeley County Sheriff – Tax Division; Berkeley County Assessor and Voter Registration/Election and Finance divisions of the Berkeley County Clerk.

The current building survives today as a remarkable example of International Style design, leaving a strong imprint of 20th century architecture in the Downtown Martinsburg Historic District.

¹ Berkeley County Clerk’s Office.
8. Statement of Significance

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

A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

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

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

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

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

B. Removed from its original location

C. A birthplace or grave

D. A cemetery

E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure

F. A commemorative property

G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years
Citizens National Bank
Name of Property

Berkeley County, WV
County and State

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance
1970

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Willard F. Wurzburg, Jr.
Citizens National Bank
Name of Property

Berkeley County, WV
County and State

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.)

Completed in 1970, Citizens National Bank is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places on a local level of significance under Criterion C: Architecture for its distinct interpretation of an International Style building in the Martinsburg community. Designed by local architect Willard F. Wurzburg Jr., the building exemplifies the banking industry’s recognition of modernity and importance of customer experience. Citizens National Bank is located in the Downtown Martinsburg Historic District but is considered a non-contributing resource to the district because at the time of its nomination in 1980 the building had not yet met the standard 50-year benchmark for National Register eligibility.

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

Developmental History

Present-day Martinsburg, was first settled in the 1740s, with natural resources, notably water, playing an important role in development and early settlement of the town, which was selected as the county seat of Berkeley County after the county’s formation on May 15, 1772. Created by an Act of the Virginia General Assembly that was passed by lawmakers in December 1778, Martinsburg was laid out on 130 acres with 269 lots along Tuscarora Creek by Adam Stephen. Stephen established three mills along the creek and waves of commercial and industrial activity has propelled development of the town, which is situated at a prominent transportation crossroads at the northern gateway to the Shenandoah Valley.

The arrival of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1842 fueled the development of multiple railroad-related operations, including maintenance shops and roundhouses, in addition to a train station/hotel. The railroad itself was a point of conflict during the Civil War with Confederate troops seeking to disrupt movement of Union troops and supplies via rail.

After the Civil War, the railroad and railroad-related industries began to boom and total population growth grew by 19 percent between 1860 and 1870. Developments included the arrival of Hannis Distillery and Bishop Mill and further expansion of limestone quarry mining and cement manufacturing. The arrival of a second railroad, the Martinsburg & Potomac Railroad in 1873, led to further economic development and business activity in the decades that followed with

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3 Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1770-1772
4 Library of Virginia
5 Journal of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Virginia, begun on October 5, 1778
6 U.S. Census Bureau
the arrival of the Middlesex Knitting Co. and the Martinsburg, Mining Manufacturing Co. in 1890; Shenandoah Pants Co. and Crawford Woolen Co. in 1891 and the Interwoven Mill and Southern Merchant Tailoring Co. With a handful of exceptions, Berkeley County has continued to see double-digit percentage growth in decades since, with the population growing to 18,702 by 1890. Amid this economic boom, Citizens National Bank of Martinsburg was established in 1892 in rented space in the Continental Hotel and then in the Grand Central Hotel, where it remained for more than 70 years. \(^8\)

The Grand Central Hotel opened in 1877 next to the county courthouse on a plot of land along West King Street and in what is now identified as the 100 block of West King Street. College Street, also formerly referred to as College Alley, is the side street to the property. \(^9\) The original bank, then the youngest bank in Berkeley County, operated in the east end of the hotel building, next to the courthouse. In June 1895, the bank purchased the building outright for $18,000, but leased out space for continued use as a hotel.

Berkeley County continued to grow and, by 1970, the population had reached 36,356. Much new economic development in the county was attributed to the opening of Interstate 81. The new 26-mile transportation corridor was completed in 1966. \(^10\) General Motors became one of the first major employers to take advantage of the proximity to the interstate, opening a 2-million square foot general warehouse and automotive parts facility along highway in 1968. \(^11\)

That same year, the hotel on West King Street, now known as Hotel Berkeley, closed for good. In an October 1968 public sale announcement published in the newspaper, hotel owner and operator William C. Irving announced that he lost his lease and had to vacate the premises of the 70-room hotel building. Items for sale at the auction included five oil paintings over 100-years-old and various other furnishings, as well as luggage racks, hall trees, smoking stands, 21-inch television and other items. \(^12\)

Not long after the hotel’s closure, Citizens National Bank demolished the building to make way for a new facility. The company’s intentions were to create a modern banking center to reflect its growth and the growth of Martinsburg as a whole. During construction, an image depicting Snoopy sitting on his doghouse looked down toward where construction crews worked, was placed on boards that barricaded the work site. Artistic representations of diphtheria, measles, polio, smallpox, whooping cough and tetanus germs were later added by elementary school children in cooperation with the Berkeley County Health Department as part of an effort to remind pre-school age children to be immunized. \(^13\) Six months before opening, thieves cut a three-foot hole in a bank vault, which was being stored outside after the hotel building was razed.

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\(^8\) “The Newest Bank …,” *Martinsburg Independent*, June 4, 1892.

\(^9\) *The Shepherdstown Register*, September 15, 1877

\(^10\) *The Morning Herald*, October 20, 1966

\(^11\) *The Morning Herald*, September 06, 1968

\(^12\) *The Morning Herald*, October 8, 1968

\(^13\) *The Morning Herald*, April 26, 1969
Citizens National Bank

Berkeley County, WV

Name of Property County and State

and stole approximately $85,000. Construction was completed in 1970 at a reported cost of $500,000.

The new bank opened in June 1970 with a much-publicized public ceremony and open house. As part of its festivities, the bank promoted chances to win a 23-inch color TV console, electric dishwasher and portable typewriter in a grand drawing and welcomed tours of the new building. The new facility offered a variety of modern banking services, including double, drive-in banking windows with a remote-control teller, and 4,500 safety deposit boxes along with three private cubicles for box holders to inspect their property. Other building features touted at the grand opening were elevator access to all three floors of the new building, as well as an electronic monitoring device-controlled waste-heat transfer heating and ventilation system involving the trapping of warm air from high-intensity ceiling light outlets, which was designed to be filtered, purified and recirculated throughout the building.

In 1987, after nearly a century of operation in Martinsburg, the Citizens National Bank was reorganized into One Valley Bank of Martinsburg. The bank name changed again in 1994 to One Valley Bank-East and left its building on West King Street. Berkeley County soon acquired the facility and adjoining annex in November 1994 for courthouse use, including office and operation space for the Berkeley County Circuit Clerk, Berkeley County Sheriff – Tax Division; Berkeley County Assessor and Voter Registration/Election and Finance divisions of the Berkeley County Clerk.

Criterion C: Architecture

Architect Willard F. Wurzburg Jr., described the bank building he designed as “a beginning for future development of downtown Martinsburg” and speculated that the 16,000-square-foot bank building might blend with any of numerous architectural concepts if other new structures were placed beside it.

Striking in its modern appearance embodied by International Style architecture, the Citizens National Bank building is distinguished from the many older structures in the Downtown Martinsburg Historic District and is one of only a few International Style structures in the city. The property demonstrates several aspects of International Style, including incorporation of reinforced concrete, glass and steel on the exterior in rectilinear form, absence of ornamentation and open interior spaces.

Developed in Europe and the United States in the 1920s and ’30s, International Style and became the dominant tendency in Western architecture during the middle decades of the 20th century. The most common characteristics of International Style buildings are rectilinear forms; light, taut

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14 The Morning Herald, January 28, 1970
15 The Martinsburg Journal, June 20, 1970
17 The Martinsburg Journal, June 20, 1970
plane surfaces that have been completely stripped of applied ornamentation and decoration; open interior spaces; and a visually weightless quality engendered by the use of cantilever construction. Glass and steel, in combination with usually less visible reinforced concrete, are the characteristic materials of construction. The term International Style was first used in 1932 by Henry-Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson in their essay titled “The International Style: Architecture Since 1922,” which served as a catalog for an architectural exhibition held at the Museum of Modern Art.18

The International Style grew out of architects’ increasing dissatisfaction with the continued use in stylistically eclectic buildings of a mix of decorative elements from different architectural periods and styles that bore little or no relation to the building’s functions, economical creation of large numbers of office buildings and other structures that served a rapidly industrializing society, and the development of new building technologies centering on the use of iron and steel, reinforced concrete, and glass. The new use of steel-reinforced concrete as secondary support elements (floors, etc.) and of glass as sheathing for the exteriors of buildings completed the technology needed for modern building, and architects set about incorporating that technology into an architecture that openly recognized its new technical foundation. The International Style was thus formed under the dictates that modern buildings’ form and appearance should naturally grow out of and express the potentialities of their materials and structural engineering. By the 1970s, some architects and critics had begun to chafe at the constraints and limitations inherent in the International Style. The bare and denuded quality of the steel-and-glass “boxes” that embodied the style by then appeared stultifying and formulaic to some.

The bank building’s design is further complimented in the “open mall” design of the ground surrounding the structure, a feature that the architect had hoped would encourage similar spatial development between downtown buildings. The Citizens National Bank is perhaps the most prominent of an array of private and public sector projects in Berkeley County, and beyond, that were designed by architect Willard F. Wurzburg Jr. (1931-1985) in his career.

The Berkeley County native’s work spanned more than two decades and included an array of projects, including; modernization for the circuit courtroom of the Berkeley County Courthouse; City of Martinsburg police station, new school and school addition projects in Berkeley County, including Martinsburg and Musselman high schools and Rosemont Elementary Schools, and the Martinsburg High School Field House; regional mental health center, juvenile center and public housing facilities in Martinsburg.19 In 1966, Wurzburg was named as the architect to complete plans for a civil defense emergency operations center in the West Virginia state capitol building basement and was selected architect for a kitchen and food storage building for the Colin Anderson Center in St. Marys, West Virginia in 1973.20

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19 Travis Hill, interview by author, Sept. 10, 2022
Aside from Citizens National Bank, Wurzburg’s other private sector work included design of a Petersburg, West Virginia location for Shenandoah Federal Bank and plans for the restoration of the General Adam Stephen House in Martinsburg. Wurzburg also was the designer of Greywind, a single-story residential home featured in the 65th Shenandoah-Potomac House and Garden Tour in the Eastern Panhandle.  

Summary

Designed by a local architect to symbolize modernity and progress, the Citizens National Bank building is an architecturally significant resource in the Martinsburg community. Constructed in 1970, the Citizens National Bank touted its new facility as an indicator of its financial prosperity and a desire to provide new levels of customer service. The visually distinct glass and concrete structure serves as an anomaly among the older architectural styles represented in the Downtown Martinsburg Historic District. With few alterations to the exterior, the bank possesses a strong degree of historic integrity and is a prime example of International Style architecture adapted on the local level.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)


Aler’s History of Martinsburg and Berkeley Co., W.Va.


Berkeley County Tax Assessor Office, Berkeley County, Plat Maps and Tax Parcel Maps, Berkeley County Courthouse Administration Office Annex, Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Berkeley County Clerk’s Office, Berkeley County, 1994, Deed Book 535, Page 366.


Hill, Travis, Interview by author. September 10, 2022.


“The Newest Bank …,” Martinsburg Independent, June 4, 1892.


U.S. Census Bureau.
Citizens National Bank
Name of Property

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:
___ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
    Name of repository: ____________________________

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): __________

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property  Less than an acre____________

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84: __________
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)
1. Latitude: 39.45694  Longitude: 77.96442

2. Latitude:  Longitude:

3. Latitude:  Longitude:

4. Latitude:  Longitude:
Citizens National Bank
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Or

UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting: Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The subject property is contained, in part, if not whole, within Parcels 429, 430 and 431 as described on Page 366 of Deed Book 535.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These boundaries fully encompass the nominated resource and the plot of land upon which it exists.
11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Matthew Umstead, Director of Strategic Planning & Communications
organization: Berkeley County Council
street & number: 400 West Stephen Street, Suite 201
city or town: Martinsburg state: West Virginia zip code: 25401
e-mail: mumstead@berkeleywv.org
telephone: 304-264-1923 ext. 8131
date: ________________

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 this map.
- **Additional items**: (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)
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 National Bank
City or Vicinity: Martinsburg
County: Berkeley
State: WV
Photographer: Matthew Umstead
Date Photographed: August 8, 2022; November 15, 2022; December 2, 2022.
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 31: (WV_BerkeleyCounty_CitizensNationalBank_001) South Façade (right), camera facing north.

2 of 31: (WV_BerkeleyCounty_CitizensNationalBank_002) Southwest oblique, camera facing northeast.

3 of 31: (WV_BerkeleyCounty_CitizensNationalBank_003) Northwest oblique, camera facing southeast.

4 of 31: (WV_BerkeleyCounty_CitizensNationalBank_004) Rear (north) elevation, camera facing south.

5 of 31: (WV_BerkeleyCounty_CitizensNationalBank_005) Northwest oblique, camera facing southeast.

6 of 31: (WV_BerkeleyCounty_CitizensNationalBank_006) West elevation, camera facing east.

7 of 31: (WV_BerkeleyCounty_CitizensNationalBank_007) Northeast oblique, camera facing southeast.

8 of 31: (WV_BerkeleyCounty_CitizensNationalBank_008) Interior, main lobby area, camera facing south.

9 of 31: (WV_BerkeleyCounty_CitizensNationalBank_009)
Citizens National Bank

Interior, main lobby area, camera facing east.

10 of 31: (WV_BerkeleyCounty_CitizensNationalBank_010)
Interior, Main Lobby area, teller station, camera facing west.

11 of 31: (WV_BerkeleyCounty_CitizensNationalBank_011)
Interior, main lobby area, Customer Station, camera facing northeast.

12 of 31: (WV_BerkeleyCounty_CitizensNationalBank_012)
Interior, main lobby area, camera facing southwest.

13 of 31: (WV_BerkeleyCounty_CitizensNationalBank_013)
Interior, main lobby area, camera facing north.

14 of 31: (WV_BerkeleyCounty_CitizensNationalBank_014)
Interior stairwell, camera facing east.

15 of 31: (WV_BerkeleyCounty_CitizensNationalBank_015)
Interior, second floor hallway, camera facing southeast.

16 of 31: (WV_BerkeleyCounty_CitizensNationalBank_016)
Interior, second floor circuit judge office, camera facing southeast.

17 of 31: (WV_BerkeleyCounty_CitizensNationalBank_017)
Interior, second floor courtroom, camera facing west.

18 of 31: (WV_BerkeleyCounty_CitizensNationalBank_018)
Interior, second floor courtroom, camera facing southeast.

19 of 31: (WV_BerkeleyCounty_CitizensNationalBank_019)
Interior, second floor courtroom, camera facing east.

20 of 31: (WV_BerkeleyCounty_CitizensNationalBank_020)
Interior, second floor jury room, camera facing east.

21 of 31: (WV_BerkeleyCounty_CitizensNationalBank_021)
Interior, second floor jury room, camera facing west.

22 of 31: (WV_BerkeleyCounty_CitizensNationalBank_022)
Interior, second floor stairwell, camera facing east.

23 of 31: (WV_BerkeleyCounty_CitizensNationalBank_023)
Interior, second floor stairwell, camera facing north.

24 of 31: (WV_BerkeleyCounty_CitizensNationalBank_024)
Interior, second floor hallway, camera facing northwest.
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25 of 31: (WV_BerkeleyCounty_CitizensNationalBank_025)
Interior, second floor hallway, camera facing south.

26 of 31: (WV_BerkeleyCounty_CitizensNationalBank_026)
Interior, second floor hallway, camera facing north.

27 of 31: (WV_BerkeleyCounty_CitizensNationalBank_027)
Interior, second floor hallway, camera facing west.

28 of 31: (WV_BerkeleyCounty_CitizensNationalBank_028)
Interior, first floor vault, camera facing northwest.

29 of 31: (WV_BerkeleyCounty_CitizensNationalBank_029)
Interior, first floor, camera facing west.

30 of 31: (WV_BerkeleyCounty_CitizensNationalBank_030)
Interior, first floor, camera facing east.

31 of 31: (WV_BerkeleyCounty_CitizensNationalBank_031)
Interior, first floor, camera facing north.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.
Figure 1. Berkeley County Tax Map

Berkeley County GIS Mapping

Parcel 0429
Figure 2. Berkeley County Tax Map
Courtesy of Berkeley County Assessor’s Office

Not to Scale

Sections 9-11 page 23
Figure 3. Site Plan and Photograph Locations
Drawn by Matt Umstead, Berkeley County Council

Not to Scale
Figure 4. Floor Plan (First Floor) and Photograph Locations
Drawn by Matt Umstead, Berkeley County Council

Not to Scale
Figure 5. Floor Plan (Second Floor) and Photograph Locations
Drawn by Matt Umstead, Berkeley County Council

Not to Scale
Figure 6. Floor Plan (Third Floor) and Photograph Locations
Drawn by Matt Umstead, Berkeley County Council

Not to Scale
Citizens National Bank
Berkeley County, WV

Figure 7. Image of Citizens National Bank as it Appeared in 1970
Taken by: Willard F. Wurzburg Jr.
Courtesy of Travis Hill
Figure 8. Image of Interior of Citizens National Bank as it Appeared in 1970

Taken by: Willard F. Wurzburg Jr.
Courtesy of Travis Hill
Figure 9. USGS Map

Martinsburg Quadrangle
7.5-Minute Series, 1997
Citizens National Bank  Berkeley County, WV
Name of Property  County and State

Photo 1: South Façade (right), camera facing north.

Photo 2: Southwest oblique, camera facing northeast.
Citizens National Bank
Name of Property

Photo 3: Northwest oblique, camera facing southeast.
Citizens National Bank
Name of Property

Photo 4: Rear (north) elevation, camera facing south.
Citizens National Bank  
Berkeley County, WV 

Photo 5: Northwest oblique, camera facing southeast.

Photo 6: West elevation, camera facing east.
Citizens National Bank
Name of Property

Berkeley County, WV
County and State

Photo 7: Northeast oblique, camera facing southeast.

Photo 8: Interior, main lobby area, camera facing south.

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Citizens National Bank
Name of Property

Berkeley County, WV
County and State

Photo 9: Interior, main lobby area, camera facing east.

Photo 10: Interior, Main Lobby area, Teller station, camera facing west.
Citizens National Bank
Name of Property

Berkeley County, WV
County and State

Photo 11: Interior, main lobby area, customer station, camera facing northeast.

Photo 12: Interior, main lobby area, camera facing southwest.
Citizens National Bank  
Name of Property

Berkeley County, WV  
County and State

Photo 13: Interior, main lobby area, camera facing north.

Photo 14: Interior stairwell, camera facing east.
Citizens National Bank

Berkeley County, WV

Name of Property

County and State

Photo 15: Interior, second floor hallway, camera facing southeast.

Photo 16: Interior, second floor circuit judge office, camera facing southeast
Citizens National Bank

Name of Property

Berkeley County, WV

County and State

Photo 17: Interior, second floor courtroom, camera facing west.

Photo 18: Interior, second floor courtroom, camera facing southeast.
Citizens National Bank
Name of Property

Berkeley County, WV
County and State

Photo 19: Interior, second floor courtroom, camera facing east.

Photo 20: Interior, second floor jury room, camera facing east.
Citizens National Bank
Name of Property

Berkeley County, WV
County and State

Photo 21: Interior, second floor jury room, camera facing west.

Photo 22: Interior, second floor stairwell, camera facing east.
Citizens National Bank
Name of Property

Photo 23: Interior, second floor stairwell, camera facing north.

Photo 24: Interior, second floor hallway, camera facing northwest.
Citizens National Bank  
Name of Property  

Berkeley County, WV  
County and State  

Photo 25: Interior, second floor hallway, camera facing south.

Photo 26: Interior, second floor hallway, camera facing north.
Citizens National Bank

County and State

Berkeley County, WV

Name of Property

Photo 27: Interior, second floor hallway, camera facing west.
Citizens National Bank
Name of Property

Berkeley County, WV
County and State

Photo 28: Interior, basement (first floor) vault, camera facing northwest
Citizens National Bank
Name of Property

Berkeley County, WV
County and State

Photo 29: Interior, basement (first floor), camera facing west.

Photo 30: Interior, basement (first floor), camera facing east.
Citizens National Bank
Name of Property

Berkeley County, WV
County and State

Photo 31: Interior, basement (first floor), camera facing north.