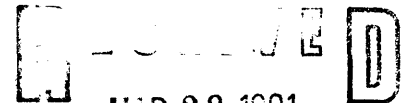


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

**NATIONAL
REGISTER**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name The German Bank Building of Walnut, Iowa
other names/site number Walnut State Bank Building

2. Location

street & number NW Corner Highland and Central Sts. not for publication
city, towns/site number Walnut vicinity
state Iowa code IA county Pottawattamie code 155 zip code 51577

3. Classification

| | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Ownership of Property | Category of Property | Number of Resources within Property | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | Contributing | Noncontributing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input type="checkbox"/> district | <u>1</u> | <u> </u> buildings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site | <u> </u> | <u> </u> sites |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <u> </u> | <u> </u> structures |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object | <u> </u> | <u> </u> objects |
| | | <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> Total |

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

[Signature] 3/21/91
Signature of certifying official Date

State Historical Society of Iowa
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed for the National Register.
 other, (explain:)

[Signature] 5/1/91
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Entered in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

Commerce/financial institution

Current Functions

Commerce/financial institution

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Mission Style

Classical Revival

Materials

foundation stucco

walls stucco

roof asphalt

other terra cotta

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Period of Significance

1916

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

St. Louis Bank Equipment Company

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

- Primary location of additional data:
- State historic preservation office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency

 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one acre

UTM References

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Zone Easting Northing

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property occupies the east 2/3 of lots 6, 7, 8 in Block 9, Original Town of Walnut, Iowa.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes that portion of three city lots that have historically been associated with the banking function of the building. The west end of the building has been razed and was never associated with the bank.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Barbara Beving Long, consultant
organization Four Mile Research Company
street & number 315 North Elm telephone 319-547-4344
city or town Cresco state Iowa zip code 52136

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Known as the German Bank of Walnut at the Date of Significance, the Walnut State Bank Building is a distinctive product of the design work of the St. Louis Bank Equipment Company. The company was an innovator in the field of bank remodeling, and the bank in Walnut is an early example of their work. In a major remodeling project in 1916 (and further work in 1920), German Bank officials remodeled a 19th century commercial building, using Mission and Classical Revival stylistic features. The project reflected the prosperity Walnut and the bank enjoyed in the early years of the 20th century.

Identifying Mission stylistic features include the shaped parapet, visor roof topped with red tile, heavy brackets, and use of stucco and red tile. More traditional features often displayed on early small town banks include the corner entrance, large windows, two stories, (limited) rustication, corner location, and classical motifs at the entrances. The essentially unaltered building is unique in Walnut and anchors the north end of its commercial street.

Mission stylistic elements dominate, especially the roofline. Concrete orbs at the corners focus attention on the distinctive curvilinear parapets. Three recessed slits (with the taller in the center) at the center of the shaped parapets provide further interest. The distinctive visor roof has three rows of grooved clay tile and extends along both the primary facades (on the south and east), making it another important upper level feature. Heavy wood brackets are regularly spaced along the visor roof between the many double-hung windows.

The 73x36' building has a flat roof and is two stories and essentially rectangular. Vault space and the rear club room are 36' wide, the main banking lobby at the front, 27' across. (See floorplan.)

A number of materials and finishes provide important textural interest: red clay tile, wood brackets, rough stucco wall surface, and smooth stucco for courses, sills, foundation, and entry details. Specifications for the bank called for the exterior to be "plastered in a pebble, troweled finish not less than 7/8" thick."

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The rear or north facade has no Mission or other stylistic details but is faced with the stucco. Painted brick is the wall surface for the west facade, where the section that originally housed a blacksmith shop stood until 1950.

Two entrances at the southeast corner open into a small vestibule for the bank lobby. The entrance at the north end of the east facade provided access to the club room on the first floor and offices or flats on the second floor. (Bank operations now occupy these spaces.) Matching door surrounds at all three entries have a small tile pediment with a delicate bas relief wreath in the tympanum and simple decorative panels with guttae at the panel displaying the bank name. Smooth round engaged columns support the pediment. These features and the fan lights above the three doors provide the principal classical motifs.

A broad moulded course separates the first and second stories. The course acts as a lintel for first story windows and as a sill for those above. It and the visor roof provide notable horizontal lines to the design.

The main or south facade consists of a single unit. Vertical rusticated courses rise to the parapet orbs and are also used to separate the east or side facade into three bays. At the second story, south and first two east facade bays have four double-hung windows, two of which are paired in the center of the bay. The north bay of the east facade has three regularly spaced windows. These upper story windows have a smooth decorative flush panel above them. First floor windows continue the spacing from above, but with large double-hung plate glass windows rather than the paired windows. First story sills (and also the vertical slits at the parapet center) are smooth stucco and have small end blocks.

Blueprints prepared by the St. Louis Bank Equipment Company show that the modernized bank was intended to be essentially one large banking room with partitioned offices and other uses (50x27' plus the vault space) and a "club room" to the rear (22x36'). Running along the single front or south bay was a "private room," which now has two offices rather than just one. The "public lobby" provided access to the tellers and cashier's office space. The "directors

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room" for board meetings was at the north end and opened into the club room behind it. Also as part of the 1916 renovation, stairs that had been on the west side at the front of the bank were removed, and the present stairs were installed at the north end off the club room. On the second floor nine offices of varying size were created. Three (the present board room) were located in the 27' wide front section, the remainder located off a central hallway.

Interior features, many of them original to the 1916 and 1920 renovations, are of fine materials and relatively straightforward design. Notable in the public lobby are the wood vestibule door with side lights, plaster beams with mouldings, pinkish grey marble floors, black and tan marble wainscoting and sills on the east wall, two vaults, ten wood chairs, and teller's cages with both black and tan marble and wood detailing. The latter is a particularly fine feature. Also original is a customer's wood "check desk," which has twin brass light fixtures with simple glass drop globes. An attractive partition having colored glass panels was once in the lobby but is now in storage.

The two vaults have distinctive patterned metal doors. Old safes are located within the vaults, one from the York Safe & Lock Company of York, Pennsylvania. The other one, which is larger and was described as a cannonball safe, is from the Manganese Steel Safe Company of New York via the J.J. Deright & Company of Omaha. "The German Bank, Walnut, Iowa" is painted on the safe along with the manufacturer's and distributor's names.

Exterior and interior alterations are minor and do not detract from the original features of the bank: metal storm windows over the original wood frame second story windows and replacement doors. Also, one window at the north end of the east side has been enclosed with matching stucco to provide a night deposit box. An historic black-and-white photo appears to show window and door frames and the brackets painted in a darker color than the walls. It may also be that the principal wall surface was slightly darker than the lighter door surrounds, rusticated piers, and parapet orbs.

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Lobby alterations include rearranging the teller's cage space slightly (using the original materials), new oak framing for two small offices, and a new staircase with turned oak spindles. The former club room, which was of modest detail, has been broken into smaller spaces for bank use. The second floor has also been converted from small offices or apartment space to bank use; the original central corridor remains and one room used for storage is unchanged and exhibits the original modest details. A new boardroom, which overlooks downtown Walnut, was created out of three small offices. These changes took place between 1985 and 1989. The owner is committed to retaining the historic fabric of the building. He has recently refinished the original window frames and repaired deteriorating stucco and chipped paint.

Walnut State Bank is located at the north end of Walnut's commercial street. As such, it is the first prominent building visitors encounter when arriving from the north. The building is equally evident to south arrivals, for the main street slopes upward to the bank site. Immediately north of the bank is the Masonic Lodge built in 1911. The bank's west neighbor is Walnut Telephone Company which was located on the second story of the bank building until 1947. This modern one-story building replaced the blacksmith portion of the bank building in 1950.

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GERMAN BANK OF WALNUT, IOWA, 1916



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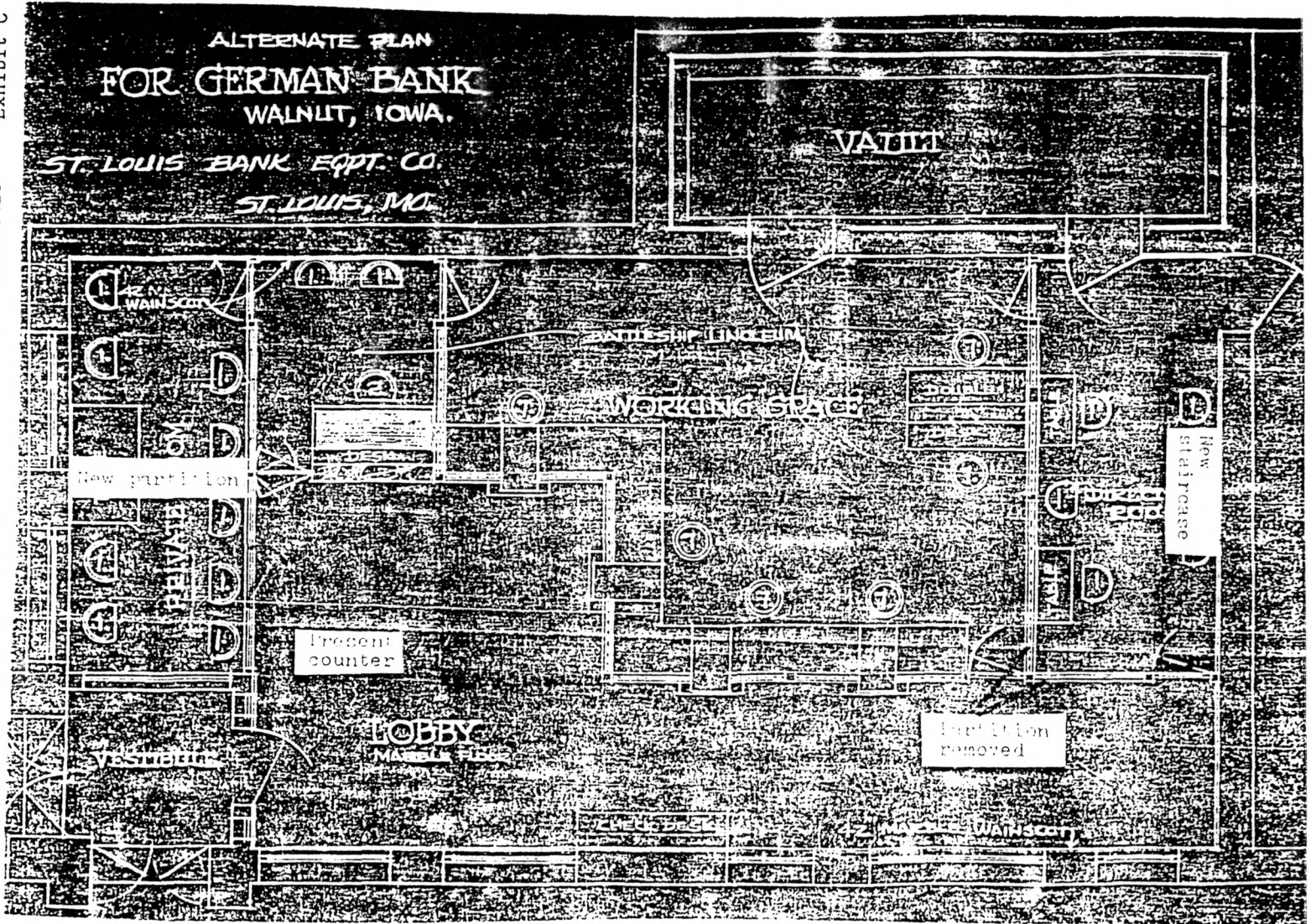
GERMAN BANK OF WALNUT, IOWA

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Exhibit C
No scale



GERMAN BANK OF WALNUT, IOWA, FLOOR PLANS

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

Originally known as the German Bank of Walnut, the Walnut State Bank is a distinctive product of the design work of the St. Louis Bank Equipment Company. The company was an innovator in the field of bank remodeling, and the bank in Walnut is an early example of their work. In a major remodeling project, Mission stylistic features were applied to a 19th century commercial building. The project reflected the prosperity Walnut enjoyed in the early years of the 20th century and reveals insights into how major bank remodeling projects were accomplished. The two-story building was originally constructed in 1884. In 1916 the east end was transformed to highlight the modernity and prosperity of the bank through the application of stucco and using classical and Mission stylistic elements; interior remodeling was completed in 1920.

The building, which continues to house the Walnut State Bank, is the most prominent commercial building in downtown Walnut and the town's oldest bank building in continuous use. Essentially unaltered, it is significant under Criterion C, for it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a period (Mission and Classical Revival styles) and method of construction (how these stylistic features were applied to transform and modernize a 19th century commercial building by a specialist in the field).

The community of Walnut is located in Layton Township in the northeast corner of Pottawattamie County in western Iowa. It was not settled in earnest until the 1870s when the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad came line through the township. The town of Walnut was established by the railroad's land company as a rail stop by 1869. By 1883 the community claimed a population of 1,000 and contained three elevators, a flour mill, one bank, and seven saloons.¹

¹History of Pottawattamie County, Iowa (Chicago: O.L. Baskin & Co., 1883), pp. 252-55; Roma Arndt, Walnut Memoirs. A History of Walnut, Iowa (Iowa Falls: General Publishing & Binding, 1966), p. 17.

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Among the early residents of Walnut were J.B. Johannsen and Peter Carstensen, although little information has come to light about them. In 1884 Carstensen built a two story red brick building on the present bank site to house Carstensen Brothers, a blacksmith shop. In 1887 J.B. Johannsen paid \$2700 to Carstensen, and they jointly owned the building.²

The bank building was thus used for financial dealings as early as 1887. Its prominent corner location at one end of the main street seemed ideally suited for a bank site. Walnut residents operated a financial institution in the building in 1887-94 and 1898-the present.

Johannsen operated a land and loan business, a private bank, in the east end of the building. Peter C. Carstensen and J.B. Johannsen dissolved their partnership on January 2, 1891 and "close[d] up the business of said firm," according to the abstract. As part of the dissolution they agreed to divide ownership of the property as well as the two story brick building on the site. J.B. Johannsen's interest in the property was placed at \$4,500 and included his "present office," the furnishings and "the stairway and all of the north store room except the Elevator...all of which are situated in the East end of said building." He also retained the "6 dwelling rooms" in the east end of the second floor. The Johannsen share constitutes the nominated property now housing Walnut State Bank. His portion represented 9/16 of the property. Carstensen's share was set at \$3,500 for the blacksmith shop and second story storeroom, representing 7/16 of the property.³

Johannsen may have remodeled the east end of the building following this change in ownership in 1891. Several undated historic photographs show the original portion (the blacksmith shop) with modest Italianate brackets and simple segmentally arched windows.

²Union Abstract and Trust Co., Abstract of Title to E 2/3 of Lots 6-7-8 in Block 9, Walnut Iowa. Compiled February 15, 1895; Arndt, p. 130.

³Abstract for property.

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Two undated historic photographs show a slightly more recent east facade (the present bank building). (See Historic Photographs 1 and 2 and Exhibit A.)⁴

In 1893 the German Savings Bank opened in the building, and J.B. Johannsen and Peter C. Carstensen individually assigned their interests in the building to the German Bank. The German Savings Bank of Walnut was organized in the spring of 1893. Articles of incorporation listed Julius Hector and J.F. Ronna as the principal owners in addition to five small investors. The highly unsettled national financial conditions, the Panic of 1893, undoubtedly hindered the German Bank in Walnut, and the bank formally dissolved the fall of 1894.⁵

The bank was soon revived, probably in 1898 as a private bank; the Secretary of State's office has no record of its incorporation. Carstensen was among the owners in 1898. According to the abstract's description of a special warranty deed filed June 13, 1898, the following were co-partners in the German Bank of Walnut: J.B. Johannsen, C.L. Lebeck, A Lebeck, J.L. Bunker, and Nicolaus Petersen.

In 1901 the German Bank was sold to Jurgen F. Ronna and his son Otto. The Ronna bank was also known as J.F. & Otto Ronna, and the venture made loans and acted as land and insurance agents. Jurgen Ronna was a German immigrant who came to Pottawattamie County in

⁴"Let's Tour Central Street," Walnut Bureau, December 15, 1988. Undated 19th century photo of the building showing two different facade treatments (Exhibit A); undated (1916) photo showing renovation project (Historic Photo 1); undated (after 1923) photo (Historic Photo 2).

⁵Abstract for property; Homer Field and Joseph Reed, History of Pottawattamie County, Iowa, 2 vols. (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1907), 1:487; "Articles of Incorporation of the German Savings Bank of Walnut, Iowa," April 10, 1893. State Archives; "Dissolution of German Savings Bank, Walnut, Iowa." Filed October 3, 1894. State Archives.

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1874. At first he farmed, then ran a store in partnership with J.B. Johannsen between 1879 and 1881. Then Ronna bought out his partner. (Johannsen likely provided the capital to assist Ronna.) Ronna was active in the community, serving as mayor, on the school board, as school treasurer, and on the town council. He first became involved in Walnut banking in 1891 when the Exchange State Bank was reorganized and he served on the board of directors. In 1893 he was one of the incorporators of the first German Savings Bank. Son Otto also worked for a time at the Exchange State Bank and was the cashier for the German Bank.⁶

The Ronna-held German Bank stood poised to participate in Walnut area development in the early decades of the 20th century when the community enjoyed a period of notable prosperity. It was a time of high demand for agricultural products and high productivity on the farm; farmers and merchants alike reaped the profits. By 1907 Walnut had three banks and two real estate offices, a reflection of the flourishing times. Merchants were sufficiently optimistic to organize the Walnut Community Development Club in 1912, and reportedly had 101 members. New and remodeled buildings graced main street. For example, in 1911 the Masonic Lodge was built directly north of the German Bank building, in 1913 a new brick school was built, and three new commercial buildings went up between 1916 and 1918. The Exchange State Bank (extant) at the south end of main street was thoroughly remodeled in 1915.⁷

Not to be outdone, the German Bank undertook the present extensive remodeling the year after the Exchange Bank was modernized. Undated bank records show the costs involved in remodeling the 19th century building. The project "as per contract with St. Louis Bank Equipment Co" came to \$12,140, and 1920 interior remodeling of "Insurance Rooms, Club Rooms, & Directors Room" was \$854.92. The St. Louis company was also responsible for the 1920 project, which totaled \$5,600. The work primarily involved the addition of furniture, including ten mahogany chairs at \$352.50. Blueprints

⁶Field and Reed, pp. 486-87, 540-41; Arndt, pp. 72-74.

⁷Field and Reed, p. 215; Arndt, pp. 134 and 148.

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Section number 8 Page 5

and plans for the project show the floorplan, elevations, and sketches of furnishings and other interior details; the specifications provide some information on materials.⁸

The St. Louis Bank Equipment Company was established in St. Louis in 1913 when four men bought the defunct St. Louis Bank Fixture Company. The venture, as the name implied, offered custom wood furnishings for banks: counters, furniture, check desks. To gain a competitive edge, the company expanded to include construction and architectural services.⁹

According to company literature, they were the "first design/build firm servicing the financial industry." The company addressed such issues as bank security, customer use of the building, and meeting the individual needs of the bank. The German Bank in Walnut was one of their earliest projects. In 1990 the St. Louis Bank Equipment Company remains a design-build firm known as Bank Building Corporation and continues to specialize in bank designs nationally and internationally.¹⁰

Sanborn fire insurance maps for 1901, 1909, and 1914 (the only ones available) show uses of the building before its 1916 remodeling. In 1901 the Carstensen "black smith and machine shop" was shown with the bank occupying the corner, and a small millinery shop to the north of it. In 1909 the blacksmith shop (now with a gasoline engine shop installed) and bank remained in place, but the millinery shop was vacant.

In 1913 C.W. Souder and F.J. Smith converted the blacksmith shop

⁸Undated (1916) photo showing renovation project. (Historic Photograph 1); "Bank Building, Bank Furniture & Fixtures," typewritten list from bank records (quoted); St. Louis Bank Equipment Co., Proposed Alterations and Equipment for German Bank of Walnut, Iowa. April 1915.

⁹"A brief history of Bank Building Corporation," p. 1.

¹⁰"Bank Building Corporation. 75 years of innovation."

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into a garage. They confidently advertised that it "will be one of the best equipped repair shops for automobiles and stationary gas engines between Omaha and Des Moines."¹¹ Despite this pronouncement, the 1914 Sanborn map still shows the space as a blacksmith and machine shop. In addition, a "club room" was by 1914 located in the old hat shop space and a small one story shed had been added to the north. The club room was not discussed in any historical accounts but it is likely that it functioned as a community meeting room for such groups as the Walnut Community Development Club. The one story shed is shown on an historic photo of the 1916 remodeling and it was incorporated into the 1916 changes and a second story added.

One of the major tenants in the German Bank building was the Walnut Telephone Company, which began operation on the second floor in 1919. The company was organized in March of 1915 when area farmers decided they wanted a locally owned telephone company. Offices were rented over the German Bank, and equipment was installed and lines purchased from a competing company (in Atlantic) in 1919. The utility remained in the bank building until 1947 when they moved to the former blacksmith shop, the divided west end of the building. In 1950 that part of the building was razed and a new one story replacement constructed.¹²

Walnut and the German Bank thrived during the period before World War I. But strong anti-German sentiment dating from the war probably prompted the bank to change its name. The less foreign-sounding name of American State Bank was therefore selected and Articles of Incorporation filed April 13, 1920 with the Secretary of State's Office in Des Moines. German immigrants remained in control, however, and Otto Ronna, H.P. Koll and others continued to

¹¹Arndt, p. 149, quoting 1913 advertisement.

¹²Pottawattamie County, Iowa (Dallas: Taylor Publishing Co., 1978), p. 85; Arndt, pp. 136, 164-67.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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operate the American State Bank.¹³

In 1923 the American State Bank was re-organized (sold), and Articles of Incorporation for the Walnut State Bank were filed September 17, 1923 with the Secretary of State. The Ronnas and Koll were no longer involved: Jurgen Ronna died in 1922, and Koll would have been 77 years old. The unsettled economic period of the 1920s when Iowa experienced a major agricultural financial depression may have been a factor in the re-organization. German names remained in evidence: J.A. Schuttloffel, Jr. was the new bank president, August Ketelsen was a vice president as was Alfred Stoltenberg, and Otto Brehmer served as cashier. The other directors were John Schmitt, Henry Goettsch, Julius Beyer, J.W. Nichols and A.G. Kistle. By 1926 John C. Schmitt, who also served as Walnut mayor, had assumed the presidency of the bank.¹⁴

The Walnut State Bank weathered the difficult years of the 1920s and 1930s but survived, unlike other Walnut banks. In 1929 Farmers' State Savings Bank closed and in 1931 Exchange State Bank, which dated from 1875 and was the first bank in town, also closed its doors. (Both buildings are extant.)¹⁵ In 1940 Otto Brehmer, the former cashier, was the president of Walnut State Bank, and he presided over its sale to W.J. Otto, Emil Peters and J.W. Bowman. In 1958 the bank was again sold, to Arthur Mertz and Herbert Mertz. The Mertz family retained ownership unto the 1980s when the present owner, Lawrence R. James, bought the bank.¹⁶

Through a series of owners and names from the late 19th century to the present, the Walnut State Bank building has retained its architectural integrity and prominent place on the main street of

¹³Abstract for property; 1978 county history, p. 87; Arndt, p. 151; Secretary of State's records.

¹⁴Ibid.; 1978 county history, p. 87; Arndt, pp. 152-53.

¹⁵Arndt, pp. 259, 154.

¹⁶Arndt, p. 160; 1978 county history, p. 87.

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Walnut, and the bank has continued to serve the financial needs of the community.

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Section number 9 Page 1

Arndt, Roma L. Walnut Memoirs. A History of Walnut, Iowa.
Iowa Falls: General Publishing & Binding, 1966.

Field, Homer and Joseph Reed. History of Pottawattamie
County, Iowa, 2 vols. Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1907.

History of Pottawattamie County, Iowa. Chicago: O.L. Baskin
& Co., 1883.

Pottawattamie County, Iowa. Dallas: Taylor Publishing Co.,
1978.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. Maps of Walnut, Iowa. 1901,
1909, 1914.

Union Abstract and Trust Company. Abstract of Title to E 2/3
of Lots 6-7-8 in Block 9, Walnut Iowa. Compiled February 15, 1895.

"Let's Tour Central Street," Walnut Bureau, December 15, 1988.
Photocopy of undated 19th century photo of the building showing two
different facade treatments. (Exhibit A.)

"History." Journal-Herald. March 30, 1989. Photocopy of
undated (post-1916) postcard showing Walnut State Bank and Walnut
main street. (Exhibit B.)

Undated (1916) photo showing renovation project. Walnut
Historical Museum. (Historic Photograph 1.)

Undated (after 1923) photo. Walnut State Bank, blacksmith
shop, Masonic lodge, automobiles. Files of Walnut Bureau.
(Historic Photograph 2.)

Undated (after 1923) photo. Close-up of Walnut State Bank,
portion of blacksmith shop, Masonic lodge. Files of Walnut Bureau.
(Historic Photograph 3.)

"Articles of Incorporation of the German Savings Bank of
Walnut, Iowa," April 10, 1893. State Archives

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"Dissolution of German Savings Bank, Walnut, Iowa." Filed October 3, 1894. State Archives.

"Bank Building, Bank Furniture & Fixtures," typewritten list from bank records.

St. Louis Bank Equipment Company. Proposed Alterations and Equipment for German Bank of Walnut, Iowa. April 1915.

St. Louis Bank Equipment Company. Specifications. German Bank of Walnut, Iowa. (Exhibit C.)

"Bank Building Corporation. 75 Years of Innovation." 12-page brochure. c. 1988.

"A Brief History of Bank Building Corporation." 4-page typed report. [1971.]

Conversation with Carolyn Toft, Landmarks Association of St. Louis, July 25, 1990.

Conversation with secretary of chief architect, Bank Building Corporation, July 25, 1990.

Conversation with Lynn Shay, Missouri Division of Historic Preservation, July 24, 1990.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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PHOTO LOG

Walnut Bank

Photo #1
German Bank of Walnut, Iowa
Walnut, Iowa
by BJB Long
1990
negative: Four Mile Research Co.
view to NW - south and east facades

Photo #2
German Bank of Walnut, Iowa
Walnut, Iowa
by BJB Long
1990
negative: Four Mile Research Co.
view to NE - south and west facades

Photo #3
German Bank of Walnut, Iowa
Walnut, Iowa
by BJB Long
1990
negative: Four Mile Research Co.
view to west - east facade