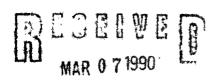
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



DIVISION OF NATIONAL REGISTER PROGRAMS NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

. Name of Property				
storic name Saline County Ba	ınk			
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Location				
reet & number na				t for publication
ty, town Western			n ∤a J vio	
ate Nebraska code NE	county	Saline	code 151	zip code 68464
		a ted e		
. Classification		A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR		
	ory of Property		Number of Resources	• •
	lding(s)		Contributing Nor	ncontributing
= ' , ==	trict		1	buildings
public-State site				sites
	ucture			structures
[] ODJ	ect	*		objects
				Total
ame of related multiple property listing:			Number of contributing	•
na .			listed in the National F	register
State/Federal Agency Certification				
Signature of certifying official Director, Nebraska State His State or Federal agency and bureau	torical Soc	iety	; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	02/20/90 Date
In my opinion, the property meets do	es not meet the	National Regi	ster criteria. 🔲 See continu	uation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Pate
State or Federal agency and bureau				
National Park Service Certification		3		
hereby, certify that this property is:	1.	*		te r
entered in the National Register.	XIII			
See continuation sheet.	Var	The state of the s	tyen	<u> </u>
determined eligible for the National	To the state of			4 1
Register. See continuation sheet.		1	<u>Contractors of the Contractors </u>	
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National Register.				
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removed from the National Register.				
other, (explain:)				
		Signature of th	e Keener	Date of Action
	Lou	Signature of th	o Noopoi	Date of Action

6. Function or Use			
Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions) Commerce/Financial/Institution	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions) Government/Post Office		
Commerce/Specialty Store	Commerce/Specialty Store		
Commerce/Professional	Vacant/Not in Use		
Government/Post Office			
40 C 100 Train (40 C)			
7. Description			
Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)		
1	foundation brick		
Italianate	wallsbrick		
	roof unknown		
	other pressed metal		
	otherpressed metal		

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Saline County Bank Building, located in Western, Nebraska, is a late nineteenth-century commercial building, employing mixed-use commercial and office space. Designed in the commercial Italianate style of architecture, the two-story brick building was erected by William Bench in 1887 as the Saline County Bank, with George F. Sawyer serving as its president. The original cast iron storefront at the southeast corner was remodeled around 1910. Occupying a prominent corner lot in town, the building stands as a key structure in the downtown business environs due to its size and architectural design. The bank now houses the Western post office. The interior banking space was remodeled in recent years to accommodate the post office facility.

The Saline County Bank is located at the main business intersection in Western (1988 population: 336), a small community in the Central Plains region of southeast Nebraska. Constructed in 1887 on a lot owned by William Bench, the building was leased to George F. Sawyer, owner and president of the Saline County Bank. Sawyer purchased the bank property in 1889 and sold it to the Saline County Bank in 1896. Sawyer served as president of the Saline County Bank until his death in 1933.

Designed in the commercial Italianate style of architecture, the two-story building, measuring approximately 25 feet by 62 feet, is rectangular and has a flat roof with parapet walls. The structure exhibits two primary facades (south and west) with the main entry located at the southwest corner. The prominent entry displays concrete pilasters and oversized pressed metal brackets, flanking the round-arched door opening, and supporting a pressed metal wall cornice. The frame building is faced with red brick. Additional entries are found on the west (front) and south (side) facades. Fenestration in the building consists of tall, narrow double-hung windows with one-over-one pane arrangement, and pressed metal window hoods, consisting of segmentally arched hoods on the first level and pedimented hoods on second. The structure features

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

		7	_	1
Section	number	,	Page	1
SECTION	Hamber		, ago	

a pressed metal bracketed cornice with a corner pedimented crown which, in relief, states: "1887." The structure has four internal chimneys. The building originally displayed a cast iron store front at the southeast corner. It was later filled in (ca. 1910), but done sympathetically, because the window and door openings and hood detail are identical to the design of the original building.

Bank buildings of this type are multi-story buildings of mixed-use commercial and office space. They are typically located on prominent corner lots in the central business district of urban areas (towns and cities), and are key components in the architectural environs of the "main street" area. Buildings employ masonry construction and display formalistic design. The banking space, usually located on the first level, included a banking room of monumental size and/or significant detailing. Bank buildings of this type are found in numerous Nebraska communities, but are commonly adapted to retail or office uses after the defunct bank's operation (Puschendorf, 1989, p. 5).

The Saline County Bank originally housed the banking facility in the front portion, with a retail business located in the rear space. In a 1909 view (see photo #3) a millinery shop is housed here. In a later view (see photo #4), after the storefront is filled in, the post office occupies the space. The second level housed office space, originally utilized by the telephone company. The original banking space is no longer intact. Many of the original bank fixtures were removed when the post office remodeled the first level in recent years. Only the bank vault survives. The rear commercial space, which retains its original tin ceiling, has also been remodeled. The second floor consists of a main hall leading into separate offices, each with its own entry. Access to the second level is provided via stairs through the west (front) entry. The integrity of the second level has been preserved.

The Saline County Bank has been an important visual and architectural landmark in Western since its opening in 1887. The building currently houses the post office in the front portion on the first floor, with a beauty salon in the rear space. The second level is vacant.

8. Statement of Significance		
Certifying official has considered the significance of this nationally	property in relation to other properties: statewide	
Applicable National Register Criteria A B	□c □ b	
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)	C D E F G	
Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions) _Architecture	Period of Significance \$ 1887-c.1910	Significant Dates
		c.1910
	Cultural Affiliation	
Significant Person na	Architect/Builder unknown	

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

County Bank is architecturally significant The Saline (Criterion C), on a local level, as a well-preserved example of a late nineteenth-century commercial building, employing mixed-usecommercial and office space. Stylistically, the bank represents an excellent example of this type as designed in the commercial Italianate style of architecture. In many towns, these banks occupied prominent corners and served as symbols of progress and Their building design, scale solidarity in a growing community. and material needed to reflect these qualities, and thus, these buildings were many times a key component in the architectural environs of central business districts. The period of significance is derived from the original construction date (1887) of the building, and significant later remodelings (ca. 1910).

Bank buildings of this type are located on prominent corner lots in the central business district of urban areas (towns and cities). They are found as multi-story buildings of mixed-use-commercial and office space. The banking space, usually located on the first level with a raised corner entry, often included a banking room of monumental size and/or significant detailing (Puschendorf, 1989, p. 5). Other commercial businesses typically occupied the remaining space on the first level (with separate entrances), with office space found on the upper floor. This type of bank building is important for its association with the context; The Age of Main Street Banking: The Dual System in Nebraska (1889-1920).

The Saline County Bank, one of only three multi-story commercial buildings in the downtown business district, has been an important landmark in the community of Western since its opening in 1887. The bank building is the only representative structure of its type in the town.

9. Major Bibliographical References	
Gillespie, Laurene; Saline County Bank, Nebraska l July, 1988 on File Nebraska State Historical	Historic Buildings Survey Form, Society, Lincoln, NE
Puschendorf, Robert, "The Age of Main Street Bank (1889-1920)" Historic Context Report 15.05.03 Historical Society, Lincoln, NE	ing: The Dual System in Nebraska 3, on File, Nebraska State
"Western Centennial Picture Gallery", <u>Fairbury Jou</u> Fairbury, NE	urnal News, April 14, 1972,
Western Wave, weekly newspaper, June, 1887 through	n January 1888, Western, NE
	Section 1900 and the section of the
	See continuation sheet
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	See continuation sneet
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)	Primary location of additional data:
has been requested	∑ State historic preservation office
previously listed in the National Register	Other State agency
previously determined eligible by the National Register	Federal agency
designated a National Historic Landmark	Local government
recorded by Historic American Buildings	University
Survey #	Other
recorded by Historic American Engineering	Specify repository:
Record #	From $f = f(x)$, we have $f(x) = f(x) + f(x)$
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of property Less than one acre	
Acroage or property	
UTM References	
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Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
$C \cup C \cup$	
	See continuation sheet
Verbal Boundary Description	
The property is described as Lot 13, Block 6, Orig	inal Town of Western. Saline
County, Nebraska.	
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The American Control of the Control	See continuation sheet
Boundary Justification	
and the first of the control of the	
The boundary includes that parcel of land that has with the property.	historically been associated
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11. Form Prepared By	
name/title Joni Gilkerson, Architectural Historian	
organization Nebraska State Historical Society	date November, 1989
street & number 1500 "R" Street	telephone (402) 471-4767

United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section	number	8	Page	1
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Within the Central Plains region, the Saline County Bank is similar in plan and massing to two other known examples of this type recorded thus far in the on-going Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey. They include: the People's State Bank in Diller (NEHBS #JF02-3), listed NRHP, and the bank building in Tobias (NEHBS #SA07-38). Two other similar examples, identified outside the Central Plains region, are noteworthy. The State Bank Block in Red Cloud (NEHBS #WT07-30), listed NRHP, and the bank building in Blue Springs (NEHBS #GA04-3), are located in adjacent regions, the Republican Valley and the Southeast, respectively. These regions, for the most part, comprise the southeast portion of the state.

The bank buildings listed above are characterized by brick construction, rectangular massing, two-stories, flat roofs with parapet walls, corner entries, and prominent cornices. They display two major street facades showing high quality materials and formal design characteristics, exhibit mixed-use, and were constructed in the 1880's-1890's.

Due to the pristine condition of the exterior, the Saline County Bank is significant as an excellent example of the commercial building type, and for its notable interpretation of the type in the commercial Italianate style of architecture. The Italianate style gained popularity in Nebraska from the 1860's through the 1880's. Characteristic features of the style as employed in commercial architecture include: rectangular massing, multiple stories, tall narrow windows, and pressed metal decorative features including crowning cornices with overscaled brackets and decorative window hoods. All of these features were employed in the design of the Saline County Bank.

Remarkably intact, the only alteration to the building's exterior is the remodeling of the original open storefront at the rear of the building's south facade. This early remodeling, itself over 50 years old, reflects the changing uses of the structure and as such, is significant to the building's architectural history.

Due to its high level of exterior integrity, the bank building becomes important as a visual record for future reference and comparison of this type as it relates to the banking contexts in Nebraska. Further developments of the property type will occur as the NESHPO continues its historic context research and historic buildings survey.