

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



FEB 06 2012

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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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Woodbine Savings Bank

other names/site number Columbia Hotel, Haight Real Estate and Insurance, Swain Realty

## 2. Location

street & number 424 Walker Street

N/A

not for publication

city or town Woodbine

N/A

vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Harrison code 085 zip code 51579

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

**STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA**

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

Woodbine Savings Bank  
Name of Property

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## 5. Classification

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	<b>Total</b>

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

## 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Financial Institution

DOMESTIC: Hotel

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Office Building

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: brick

walls: brick

roof: synthetic

other:

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### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

#### Summary Paragraph

The Woodbine Savings Bank is a brick, two-story, Romanesque, two-part commercial block. The bank sits on the southeast corner of the intersection of Walker and Fifth Streets in downtown Woodbine, surrounded by streets paved with bricks and lined with additional two-story commercial buildings constructed before 1910 in a variety of architectural styles. A fire in June 1997 claimed the building that once stood on the lot to the bank's south.

Constructed in 1891 with a footprint of 25'x50', the Woodbine Savings Bank cost \$7,500 to erect.<sup>1</sup> Soon following its construction, a large addition was completed to the south and east as illustrated on the 1898 Bennett Fire Insurance map of Woodbine. The building's footprint remained largely unchanged in the early 1900's, but sometime after 1930, a smaller one-story addition was constructed, filling in the northeast corner of the North lot. Overall, the building is in good condition and has retained a significant portion of its historic materials.

### Narrative Description

#### Exterior

The west (primary) façade of the building is notable for its broad expanse of historic masonry with minimal decorative detailing. The original portion of the building consists of two uneven bays separated by a central entrance to the upper floor. This central entrance is highlighted on the second floor by pilasters and a parapet embellished with a corbel table. This parapet is a step higher than the adjacent parapet and gives the illusion of a central tower. The word "Bank" is emblazoned on this section of the façade. Pilasters also extend from the second floor to the parapet at the corners of the original building. Two historic chimneys adorn the front façade to either side of the raised parapet just above the parapet line. The north bay is slightly larger and features a diagonally recessed entrance tucked under the corner of the second floor. This is similar to many buildings of this age across the United States with corner lot positions in commercial districts. A third bay was constructed to the south as part of the first addition and maintains the detailing, proportions, massing and scale of the original building design. There is an inset entrance in this bay that provides access to the commercial bay in the addition and a windowless residential unit in the center of the building. All first floor entrances are marked by round arched openings resting on piers. All window openings have square heads and are laid out based on the building's interior use rather than to create a rhythm along the exterior façade. Three bands of decorative brickwork adorn the flat window heads at both floor levels. At the first floor level these are corbeled bands placed tightly together, while at the second floor level the bands are spaced one row apart and vary with the lowest row consisting of alternating outset bull headers, its center course an outset running bond, and its top course a series of square bricks with a medallion motif. During the recent rehabilitation, at the first floor level, the entry doors and storefront systems have been replaced with a wooden storefront system that matches the historic details that were extant; restoring the transom windows, display windows and wooden kneewalls. The second floor windows have been repaired, reglazed and repainted in the recent rehabilitation. The building was previously painted and was repainted during the recent rehabilitation. The main body of the building has been painted a deep red to mimic the historic brick color. White and black paint have been used to accent the parapet caps, pilasters, window surrounds and brick detailing.

The north (secondary) façade of the original building is one bay wide. The recessed diagonal first floor entrance is also seen on this façade tucked under the corner of the second floor. The original bay is similar in size to the north bay on the west façade. A second bay was constructed on the north façade as part of the first addition to the building. It is immediately east (behind) the original building and is slightly wider than the first bay. Pilasters line the original building and addition's corners from the second floor to the roof. In addition, another pilaster on the addition was constructed east of the original building's northeast corner pilaster in order to mimic the pilaster sequence seen on the west façade above the first floor entrance to the second floor. Detailing around masonry openings on the façade is less consistent than those on the primary façade. At the first floor level, one window opening and one door opening have square headers that match the tri-level detailing seen on the second floor windows. The window within the east opening has been replaced during the recent rehabilitation with a fixed window that matches the historic detailing found on the west (primary) façade windows.

<sup>1</sup> Charles W. Hunt and Will L. Clark, *History of Harrison County, Iowa: Its People, Industries and Institutions*, Indianapolis, Indiana: B.F. Bowen and Company, Inc. 1915, "Banks at Woodbine", p. 171.



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The door in the other opening was replaced in the recent rehabilitation with a wooden door matching the historic details seen in historic pictures of the west (primary) facade. The remainder of the first floor openings have masonry arched headers which rest on piers and mimic those seen on the front facade. Three of these were originally windows and have retained their stone sills. The fourth was historically a door opening. In the recent rehabilitation, the non-historic materials were removed and new wooden windows and doors were installed in a configuration similar to that seen in historic photos; and constructed with details matching those found on the west (primary) facade. The second floor windows on this facade have square heads with the same decorative brickwork as seen on the primary facade. The windows themselves have been repaired, reglazed and repainted in the recent rehabilitation. Again, like the primary facade, the main body of this facade was previously painted and was repainted during the recent rehabilitation. The main body of the building has been painted a deep red to mimic the historic brick color. White and black paint have been used to accent the parapet caps, pilasters, window surrounds and brick detailing.

A secondary element on the north facade is a modern stud wall infill at the lot's northeast corner built sometime after 1930. The addition infills the area between the sidewalk and the early second story addition and light court area. The small, single story addition was recently resided in stucco. A modern pedestrian door and wood, sliding casement windows were installed in the recent rehabilitation. A small concrete masonry unit and brick garage with a vinyl garage door is attached to this addition in the furthest northeast corner of this lot.

The stucco system on the blank facade on the south side of the building had been recently re-finished and repainted. The wall was originally constructed as the north wall of the building on the lot to the south and served as a demising wall after the first addition was constructed until 1997 when the adjacent south building collapsed due to fire. In the recent rehabilitation, new double-hung window units were installed one structural bay in from each end.

The rear facade on the east side of the building is a collection of four different sections, which vary in depth across the lot, as well as construction material and detailing. A concrete dock extends from the middle of the second section from the south to the south edge of the concrete masonry unit garage in the northeast corner. The first section of the building at the south end is a two-story brick facade with first and second floor windows. The second section is a one-story brick facade with a stud wall infill at the second floor level. A wood stair rises from the concrete dock to a second floor door at this area. There are building entrances at both the first and second floor levels. Where the first two sections are in alignment, the third section projects further east. This section contains several windows at both levels. A chimneystack extends above the parapet near the northwest corner of this section. The northernmost portion of the east facade is one-story tall. It is flush with the third section and consists of the concrete masonry unit garage. All of the masonry on this facade has been painted a deep red to mimic the color of the historic brick body. In the recent rehabilitation the first section and second sections were reconstructed due to structural concerns. The reconstruction maintained the forms and finishes of the original construction. New double-hung, wooden window units were installed and the entire facade was painted to match the historic finish of the building.

The roof over the original building and first addition is flat and slopes from west to east. It is covered in synthetic (spray-foam) roofing material. Chimney penetrations are seen at the front west elevation, at the east elevation, and at the center portion above the original bank areas. The roof over the second addition is covered in sprayed foam polyurethane and slopes west to east. A portion of this roof, near the light court, is several feet above the main roof.

### Interior

The basement area is primarily a crawl space under the entire building. A small basement with limited head height is located on the building's east side. A wood storm door mounted in the concrete dock and concrete steps provide access to the space.

The first floor has both commercial and residential spaces and additional storage rooms. The original building housed two commercial bays, one at either side of the entrance stair to the second floor. The first large addition expanded these areas to the east (rear) and south (side). Two passages connect the northwest commercial space to the expanded area. Behind the stair to the east (rear), an historic walk-in bank vault with historic door and barrel-vaulted concrete ceiling is extant. To the east (rear) of the north and middle commercial bays are two wheelchair accessible residential units. The north unit is accessible from an exterior entrance off of 5<sup>th</sup> street while the middle unit is accessed from a center hallway. The middle unit utilized the now-enclosed light court as a bedroom. A storage room is located in the center of the building, while the garage remains a garage space. The third, southern-most bay houses a small commercial space to the west (front of the building) and two residential units to the east (rear). The entire bay has a pressed-metal ceiling, which was re-



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exposed in the recent rehabilitation. All other ceilings were recently finished in a layer of drywall to mimic the historic plaster ceilings. All flooring is either carpet or vinyl composition tile.

The second floor contains seven one-bedroom apartments. A corridor jogs from the top of historic wood stairs rising from an arched entrance at the west primary façade to a second floor exit on the east (rear) facade. All units are accessed off this central corridor. Carpet or vinyl composition tile exists as flooring on the second floor. The original tin ceiling over the central corridor was re-exposed in the recent rehabilitation. The remaining ceilings were recently finished in a layer of drywall to mimic the historic plaster ceilings. The interior of the units vary to fit the individual spatial constraints of their individual locations. Each includes a combination kitchen / living / dining area, bedroom, a walk-in closet and a bathroom.

### **Alterations**

Constructed in 1891, the original two-story Woodbine Savings Bank building sits on the first 25' of lots 1 & 2 along Walker Street. The two-story structure had a central stair leading to the second floor from an entry off Walker Street. Sometime before 1898, as indicated on the Bennett fire insurance map, the first large addition was in place. This addition consisted of four main parts. It is unclear as to the exact timing or possible phasing for construction; but it is believed the addition was constructed as one, due to the consistency of materials used.

The first part of the addition is a large two-story brick structure connected to the east side of the original building. The addition extends from that east wall to the center of lots 1 & 2. The first part also includes a corridor along the original building's south wall to fill in the remaining land of lot 2. The corridor provides access to the new space from Walker Street. The second part of the addition was a two-story brick commercial bay filling more than three quarters of lot 3. A masonry wall running west to east separates these two parts on the first floor only, but does not exist on the second floor.

The third part of the addition is a two-story building on the north side of the eastern half of the lot 2. Even though the building is two-stories, no internal stair appears to have ever existed. The Sanborn maps, however, show the building connected to the body of the main addition by two links, the fourth part of the addition. Located between parts one and three, the fourth part was constructed primarily as one-story links with masonry exterior walls. The interesting section of this area is an interior light court that was once open to the elements. To the south of the light court, a two-story corridor-wide structure connected the first part to the third part.

Sometime after 1913 and before 1930, a second story was added to the southern portion of the link. The exterior wall at the second floor is currently a stud wall with wood paneling. The light court appears to have remained open during this phase. A new one-story small addition was also added at this time on lot 1 along the east masonry wall.

Sometime after 1930, the garage in the northeast corner of lot 1 was constructed. Modern concrete masonry units are seen at three walls forming the garage, but an older brick wall extending beyond the current roof plane creates the west wall of the garage. The space between the garage and east masonry wall in lot 1 was also constructed sometime after 1930. The small one-story addition on lot 1 was apparently removed for the larger one-story wood stud wall addition. At this time, the light court seems to have also been enclosed by the same roofing structure covering the infill addition.

During the mid-century, the interior was remodeled for offices and apartments. On the exterior, on the first floor, entrances, transoms and selected windows were modified to accommodate lowered ceilings and wider doors. On the interior, the spaces were sub-divided with modern studs and dry-wall partitions. The ceilings were lowered and generally finished in 2x4 lay-in ceiling tiles. The floors were covered in carpet. (See Additional Documentation for Pre-Renovation Floor Plans.)

In 2011, the building underwent a certified historic tax credit project, taking advantage of both the Federal and Iowa State Historic Tax Credit programs. Following the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation, the building was converted into affordable housing, tenant shared space, storage areas, and commercial space.

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### Integrity

The Woodbine Savings Bank is a survivor. In 1913, the path of the Easter Tornado stayed to the east of this building, demolishing the livery behind it, but sparing this building. On June 10<sup>th</sup>, 1997 a fire broke out in the center of this block, destroying three buildings and causing the collapse of a fourth later. The Woodbine Savings Bank however, has remained intact and is an historic mainstay on this side of the street, thus maintaining its location.

Despite the events mentioned above, the building remains surrounded by others constructed during its period of significance, thus maintaining setting. The intersection of 5<sup>th</sup> and Walker Streets is the current heart of Woodbine's Main Street. All four corners have buildings dating prior to 1910, from the days when Woodbine was a thriving train stop.

Through the tornado, fire and various additions, the building has held onto its historic materials and workmanship. On the primary and secondary facades, the building has preserved all of its historic masonry massing, detailing and openings. The scale, features and finishes of the original building and first addition are still those of their original design. The recent rehabilitation has reversed unsympathetic signage and awnings on the primary façade, as well as window modifications at the first floor level of the primary and secondary facades, restoring the building's historic appearance. Furthermore, the building has maintained its historic second floor windows on the primary and secondary façade. The stucco infill on the north (secondary) façade and the CMU garage are distinct, removed to the rear of the building and clearly subservient to the main body of the building. Thus they do little to detract from the features and finishes of the main body of the building. On the interior, key elements from its primary uses also remain intact, including the historic bank vault, tin ceiling material and central stair. Altogether then, historic design of the building continues to reflect well.

In conclusion, passing by the building today, a person experiences the feelings and associations of this building with its many historic uses and owners during its period of significance.

### Future Plans

With the recent rehabilitation complete, there are no plans to alter the building again in the near future.

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## 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.)

Property is:

- ☐ 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.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce

Architecture

### Period of Significance

1891-1961

### Significant Dates

1891

1899

### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

### Architect/Builder

Unknown

### Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins when the building was constructed for the Woodbine Savings Bank in 1891 and ends in 1961 at the 50 year cut-off.

### Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)



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The Woodbine Savings Bank is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of commerce for its association with many local businesses and services during their fledgling years, although it also served as the address for two local businesses for longer periods. Regardless of their longevity, many of these businesses and services played, and went on to play, significant roles in the development of Woodbine. The building is also significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a wonderful local example of Romanesque architecture.

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

The Woodbine Savings Bank housed six locally significant businesses and services over the years for various lengths of time, as well as a wide variety of other businesses. There were many short-lived businesses, such as the Columbia Hotel, which was present in the building for eight years. Other businesses and services, such as the town newspaper (the *Woodbine Twiner*), the Rural Electrical Cooperative and the local telephone exchange, moved on to separate buildings after developing in the building for various lengths of time. Two businesses had a presence in the building for more lengthy periods, including during their periods of significance. These include the Woodbine Savings Bank and Haight Real Estate and Insurance, which were each present in the building for 40 years and which served as anchors in the local business community. It is the fact that this building was associated with the formative years of so many businesses and was a long-time base for two others, that makes the Woodbine Savings Bank a very significant building, indeed, in the historical and continued growth of Woodbine, Iowa.

The Woodbine Savings Bank is one of the two most enduring businesses housed in this building. Founded in 1891, this financial institution lasted 40 years before folding. Located in the Northwest corner of the first floor of the building, this business served as an anchor in the building and the business community. In addition to doing business here, the Bank also owned the building and was responsible for its construction.

Towns of the Midwest that reached a certain level of commercial activity commonly developed banking institutions. Providing business loans for business expansion, capital improvements and bridge loans, many also offered other financial services such as savings and investing. During the economic depressions of the 1890s and 1930s many banks failed due to poor lending practices.

The Woodbine Savings Bank was organized in May 1891 with George H. Kibler as president and Lewis Haas as cashier. The bank originally occupied space in the VanScoy building, but later that first year they erected this corner building.<sup>2</sup> The 1898 Bennett Fire insurance map indicates that the bank had offices on the north half of the first floor of the original building.

The Woodbine Savings Bank offered a safe place for local residents to save their money. Due in large part to its directors' other business interests and their conservative financial planning, it was able to survive the financial panics of the 1890s, thus preventing the domino effect bank failures of the period often had on other businesses. One of the original directors of the bank was George Kibler, a local businessman who was involved with several long-standing local ventures.

With the Kibler interests behind it, and the careful management of Mr. Lewis Haas ever since its establishment,... this bank has always had the unlimited confidence of the community. During the various panics this bank has been able to keep open doors and honor paper when due or required at their hands.<sup>3</sup>

After 40 years in business, the bank closed during the Great Depression.<sup>4</sup>

There was one other bank in town when the Woodbine Savings Bank was formed. That was the Commercial Bank, organized in 1884 and run by Josiah Coe, C.F. Luce and H.M. Bostwick. In 1885 they constructed a brick two-story, two-bay wide, two-part commercial block on the west side of Walker and moved into the north half of the first floor. In 1892, this bank was reorganized as First National Bank of Woodbine. These owners ran a general banking business, including

<sup>2</sup> Charles W. Hunt and Will L. Clark, *History of Harrison County, Iowa: Its People, Industries and Institutions*, Indianapolis, Indiana: B.F. Bowen and Company, Inc. 1915, "Banks at Woodbine", p. 171.

<sup>3</sup> Charles W. Hunt and Will L. Clark, *History of Harrison County, Iowa: Its People, Industries and Institutions*, Indianapolis, Indiana: B.F. Bowen and Company, Inc. 1915, "Banks at Woodbine", p. 171-172.

<sup>4</sup> *The Woodbine Twiner*, May 11, 1933.

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real estate loans. In 1913, these bankers purchased the corner lot directly across Walker Street from the Woodbine Savings Bank and constructed a new facility, renting out the second floor as office space. Today, that building is used by Bank of the West, First National Bank's successor. With the exception of modern windows and the enclosure of the exterior access to the second floor, its exterior has maintained its historic integrity.

Concurrent with the Woodbine Savings Bank was the Columbia Hotel, the building's other founding tenant. The Columbia Hotel is typical of many of the building's past tenants. Started in this building, the business lasted only eight years before folding. Unlike other short-term tenants however, during that time the hotel played a significant role in Woodbine's development since it was one of only two hotel options in town between 1891 and 1899.

As the Midwest developed, most towns of any size and especially those with a railroad depot and a significant level of commercial activity developed a hotel. The hotel supported local commerce by providing travelers and those coming to town for business a place to stay. Hotels of the 1800s can be divided into two major types: those that had an open dormitory space and those that were divided into a multitude of small sleeping rooms. Both typically provided meals in a main dining room and common restrooms in the rear. Given the fenestration patterns, number of chimneys and historic interior trim and wall remnants, it appears likely that the Columbia Hotel fell into the separate sleeping room category.

In Woodbine, when the Columbia Hotel was constructed, it was one of two hotel options for travelers and is the only one extant today. Located in the heart of the commercial area, the Columbia Hotel was a short walk from the railroad depot and in the center of many shopping, banking and business opportunities. Constructed in 1891, the hotel was originally located in the south half of the first floor and on the second floor of the building.<sup>5</sup>

The Columbia Hotel was a popular place to stay and within a few years an addition was constructed which increased the hotel space significantly. On the first floor, the 1898 Bennett Fire insurance map illustrates that after the hotel expanded, the building owners rented out the south half of the original building to a millinery shop and the hotel moved into the larger addition that surrounded the original building to the south (side) and east (rear). On the second floor, physical remnants indicate that the hotel gained a large assembly room and additional sleeping rooms. After construction of the addition, the building was the largest building in town until the Rural Electric Cooperative (REC) offices were constructed in 1966.<sup>6</sup> The hotel closed in 1899.<sup>7</sup>

In contrast, the other hotel in Woodbine in the late 1800s was located at 204-207 Ames Street (4<sup>th</sup> Street) just behind the grain elevators and very close to the railroad tracks. A much smaller, likely wood-framed building, it was removed along with several other buildings when the Illinois Central Rail Road constructed a line through town in the late 1890s. A third hotel was built on Walker after the Columbia Hotel ceased operation. Known as the Hoffman Hotel, this two-story brick-veneered building was slightly smaller in size compared to the Columbia Hotel. It is non-extant, making the Woodbine Savings Bank the only representative of local hotels during the town's railroad era.

Like the Columbia Hotel, the local telephone company also had a short presence in the building. From 1899-1910, the front section of the second floor of this building served as the Woodbine telephone exchange.<sup>8</sup> During this period, which was locally significant for the company, the telephone company expanded from a single line out of town to multiple lines within the town as well.

The Boyer Valley Telephone Company was organized in 1896 by H.A. Kinney, M.A. Reed, F.A. Dean, S.L. Berkley and Perry Holdogle. The first exchange was set up in S.L. Berkley's drug store, then moved to the second floor of the Woodbine Savings Bank building in 1899 after the hotel closed. In 1903 the first telephones in the Woodbine area were installed. As the business expanded, it moved out of the building. In 1953 the Central Iowa Telephone Company of Cedar Rapids bought the Woodbine company. By 1966 the entire system had been changed to a dial system.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Charles W. Hunt and Will L. Clark, *History of Harrison County, Iowa: Its People, Industries and Institutions*, Indianapolis, Indiana: B.F. Bowen and Company, Inc. 1915, "Banks at Woodbine", p. 171.

<sup>6</sup> Charles W. Hunt and Will L. Clark, *History of Harrison County, Iowa: Its People, Industries and Institutions*, Indianapolis, Indiana: B.F. Bowen and Company, Inc. 1915, "Banks at Woodbine", p. 171.

<sup>7</sup> *The Woodbine Twiner* May 11, 1933.

<sup>8</sup> Charles W. Hunt and Will L. Clark, *History of Harrison County, Iowa: Its People, Industries and Institutions*, Indianapolis, Indiana: B.F. Bowen and Company, Inc. 1915, p. 321.

<sup>9</sup> The Centennial Committee, *Woodbine Centennial 1866-1966*, Woodbine, Iowa: (self-published), 1966, p. 11.



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Another example of the building's many short term tenants was the town newspaper. It utilized the area of the first floor in the first addition behind the original building. Not its first address in Woodbine, this was also not the newspaper's last nor most significant address in town.

The *Woodbine Twiner* is Woodbine's oldest and longest running newspaper. It was founded in 1879 by George Musgrave. The business moved into this building sometime between 1908 and 1913, when it was listed as one of the businesses that survived the 1913 Easter Sunday tornado, thanks in part to its solid location in this building. It appears to have moved out by 1930, when the 1930 Sanborn Map shows a building further down Walker Street as a printer. It was certainly out of the building in 1954 when the *Twiner* moved into the Heft furniture store at 509 Walker. The newspaper continues to track the growth and development of the town today, over 120 years later.<sup>10</sup>

In a final example of the building's association with the fledgling years of significant businesses in Woodbine, the building served as the first office for the Harrison County Rural Electric Cooperative (R.E.C.) from 1937 to 1938. On January 4<sup>th</sup>, 1935, President Franklin D. Roosevelt recommended adding rural electrification to the relief projects for the upcoming year. Congress responded by authorizing \$100 million dollars in 1935 and the Rural Electrification Act in 1936. By 1937, a board of directors had formed in Harrison County to spearhead the local cooperative. They had secured a loan from the federal government and had opened an office in conjunction with the Haight Insurance Company in the Woodbine Savings Bank building. That fall, construction began on lines in Harrison and Crawford counties serving to electrify 400 farms.

In 1938, the Harrison County REC moved into its own offices in the remainder of the first floor of the Woodbine Savings Bank building. By 1951, the REC was making enough money to pay for itself. Shortly thereafter, its offices moved to a storefront across the street. Then in 1966, they moved into their current building, which fills the southwest quarter of block 49. Today, the REC remains a vital business in Harrison County, providing electricity to a wide area of businesses and residences. Additionally, rural development financing options available through their office continues to spur local business growth and construction.

Equally significant, in a final example of the building's long-term tenants, the building's second major anchor tenant was the Haight Real Estate and Insurance Company. It took over the Bank's location in the Northwest corner of the first floor and provided a stable presence on the main corner of Woodbine's downtown commercial area for just over 40 years.

After working as a cashier at First National Bank from 1911-1935, Harold L. Haight leased the prime corner space in the Woodbine Savings Bank building and turned to a career in real estate and insurance.<sup>11</sup> He was very active locally, serving on the school board for 25 years and acting as the town clerk and treasurer at various times.<sup>12</sup> His son, Harold F. Haight became his partner in 1947. His son continued to run the business until 1976.

The business was generally more involved in the sale of insurance than real estate. The company sold a full line of insurance coverage, including crop, home, auto, and health insurance to residents all over Harrison County. The minor real estate they dealt with revolved around the sale of existing residential buildings. In 1976, underwriters determined that the company had too many losses and it was sold to A.J. Coe, the largest of the three insurance and real estate companies in town. A.J. Coe in turn hired Harold F. Haight to continue to manage those accounts.

Besides its significance in the area of commerce, the Woodbine Savings Bank is also significant as a local example of Romanesque Revival architecture. Popular between 1840 and 1900, the Romanesque Revival style often featured a broad, square tower, large chunky blocks, Norman or rounded arches, colonettes with elaborate capitals, and corbel tables under the eaves, and an overall feeling of heaviness.

The Woodbine Savings Bank was constructed in 1891, in the midst of the style's popularity and spread across the United States. Popularized by the influential architect Henry Hobson Richardson, this style was disseminated through the upper plains states by the newly formed architectural press, as well as a growing number of trained architects, some of whom worked for Richardson and others who mimicked his travels abroad and drew inspiration from the same Romanesque European sources.

<sup>10</sup> According to the "Ayer and Sons Newspaper Directory," the *Chronicle*, a rival town newspaper was founded in 1891 and folded sometime between 1909 and 1913. Its location was never clear and it was not discussed in any of the local histories, making its actual existence suspect.

<sup>11</sup> The Centennial Committee, *Woodbine Centennial 1866-1966*, Woodbine, Iowa: (self-published), 1966, p. 33.

<sup>12</sup> The Iowa Press Association, *Who's Who in Iowa, a Biographical Record of Iowa's Leaders in Business, Professional and Public Life*, Des Moines, Iowa: Iowa Press Association, 1940, p. 546.



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Throughout this period and shortly after his death, various Romanesque buildings designed by Richardson were taken as inspiration for diverse building types. His Marshall Field Wholesale Store (1885-1887) in Chicago in particular inspired many commercial buildings on the upper plains. It exhibited such Romanesque features as cubic massing, a minimally projecting cornice, a clean-cut silhouette, negligible ornamentation and the articulation of the larger forms.<sup>13</sup> This combined to produce a quiet, bold and solid effect. Its influence can be seen in other Romanesque buildings of the time, such as Burnham and Root's well published Rookery building (1885-1888) in Chicago, as well as such Omaha buildings as Isaac Hodgson Jr's U.S. National Bank building (1889) and S.S. Beman's Omaha Bee Building (1887-1888). Since many Woodbine businessmen did a fair amount of trade in Omaha and were occasionally members of social and trade clubs in Council Bluffs, and since many Omaha builders and architects worked in Western Iowa, these last buildings could well have provided inspiration for the selection of the Romanesque style in this instance and possibly led to the final composition of the Woodbine Savings Bank.

In Omaha and the surrounding area, the building's architect or builder would have also noted that many Romanesque buildings were finished with brick for the main building body, instead of stone. The lack of quarries in Nebraska made stonework expensive. Conversely, the local clay deposits were ideal for brickmaking and in fact Nebraska manufactured more brick per inhabitant than any other state in this region in 1890.<sup>14</sup> Similarly, in Iowa, the closest quarries were as far away as Des Moines, while large amounts of brick were manufactured in Iowa during this period to construct its expanding urban areas. Given the local precedents then, the brick used to construct the Woodbine Savings Bank would have appeared to be a natural material choice for the Romanesque style.

Although the Woodbine Savings Bank is the only commercial example of Romanesque architecture in Woodbine, the selection of the Romanesque style for the Woodbine Savings Bank was not unusual as illustrated in a review of the current list of properties on the National Register of Historic Places. This list reveals 234 individually listed Romanesque buildings across the United States significant in the area of Commerce and Architecture.<sup>15</sup> Of these, 46 were banks. A likely part of this style's appeal for buildings with this function was its ability to portray solidity and permanence. The Woodbine Savings Bank will be the sixth individually listed Romanesque building nominated to the NRHP from Iowa.<sup>16</sup>

Scholars Trachtenberg and Hyman have reflected that the renewed admiration of scholars for buildings with historically based styles constructed during the 1800s is surely justified by their "consistently high level of design, fine craftsmanship and responsiveness to human needs."<sup>17</sup> The Woodbine Savings Bank is aesthetically appealing for just these reasons. It was well designed and built to follow a particular style while also exhibiting enough flexibility to adapt to the various internal functions of its various tenants.

The Romanesque style was likely selected for this building for the same reasons that its use for the Marshall Field Warehouse inspired so many buildings across the upper plains. The "simplified mass quietly underscored the importance of work, and work was something these cities understood. ...its spirit and its message were replicated in banks and office buildings throughout the prairies...[and] embodied the dominant role of commerce in the midland cities."<sup>18</sup> Similar to the Marshall Field Warehouse and the other examples of Romanesque architecture listed above, the Woodbine Savings Bank's major characteristic is a feeling of heaviness to the design provided by broad expanses of masonry with little decorative relief and relatively small windows. This building exhibits other common features of this style as well, including round arched masonry openings supported by piers, a corbel table, a monochromatic brick finish and the implication of a square central tower with its raised center parapet.

<sup>13</sup> Thomas J. Schlereth, "H.H. Richardson's Influence in Chicago's Midwest, 1872-1914," in Paul Clifford Larson, Editor. *The Spirit of H.H. Richardson on the Midland Prairies: Transformations of an Architectural Style*. Minneapolis, Minnesota: University Art Museum, 1988, p. 53.

<sup>14</sup> John C. Hudson, "The Midland Prairies: Natural Resources and Urban Development," in Paul Clifford Larson, Editor. *The Spirit of H.H. Richardson on the Midland Prairies: Transformations of an Architectural Style*. Minneapolis, Minnesota: University Art Museum, 1988, p. 130.

<sup>15</sup> This research was conducted on May 17, 2011 through the National Register of Historic Places Focus web site found at <http://nrhp.focus.nps.gov>. Search criteria used included Architecture/Engineering (Applicable Criteria), Romanesque (Architectural Style), Commerce (Area of Significance), Building (Resource Type), and later Bank (Name). When the term bank was eliminated and search was narrowed to all counties in Iowa, the list was narrowed to five buildings: Donahue Building, Moeszinger-Marquis Hardware Company, J.H.C. Petersen's Sons Store, Quasdorf Blacksmith and Wagon Shop and Simmons Hardware Company Warehouse.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Marvin Trachtenberg and Isabelle Hyman, *Architecture from Prehistory to Post-Modernism/ The Western Tradition*, New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc. 1986, p. 434.

<sup>18</sup> Judith A. Martin, "The Prairie City Comes of Age: Ambitions and Expectations in the Richardsonian Era," in Paul Clifford Larson, Editor. *The Spirit of H.H. Richardson on the Midland Prairies: Transformations of an Architectural Style*. Minneapolis, Minnesota: University Art Museum, 1988, p. 120.

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In conclusion, the Woodbine Savings Bank is locally significant under criterion A for its association with local commerce and under criterion C for its representation of local Romanesque architecture. This stately building, with its round arches, corbel table and large expanses of brickwork provided space for two of the town's main anchor businesses over the years, the Woodbine Savings Bank and the Haight Real Estate and Insurance Company. Moreover, the building was associated with a number of important businesses and services for the town of Woodbine in their formative years. The town newspaper, telephone service and rural electric cooperative all took important steps in this building.

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)**

Through the years, the Woodbine Savings Bank building has served a number of other functions. For a variety of reasons however, these do not make compelling cases for historic significance, although they certainly add to the building's history and its association with a wide variety of businesses in Woodbine. Sanborn Maps, local histories and oral history document the variety of other uses for the building over the years, although the extent and duration of many of these functions is unclear. The building served as a general store, warehouse, barber shop, harness shop, grocery store, a restaurant and a bakery at various times on the first floor. The second floor was a lodge hall, rooms for rent, a variety of dentist's offices in the 1950s, attorney's offices in the 1970s and a doctor's office.

In 2010, the first floor consisted of the offices of Swain Realty, His, Hers and T'Hairs Beauty Shop and Peachy's Barbershop, as well as two small apartments at the northeast corner of the building and a windowless apartment accessed from the middle of the west facade. The second floor had approximately eight studio and one-bedroom apartments.

In 2011, the building underwent a certified rehabilitation. On the exterior, the building was restored. On the interior, the apartments and commercial spaces were reconfigured to meet code compliance, and the mechanical and electrical systems were upgraded. When completed, the 2010 commercial tenants were able to move back in and the apartments were quickly rented to new tenants.

No other building in town has likely housed such a wide variety of businesses or so much local entrepreneurial spirit.

Woodbine Savings Bank

Name of Property

Harrison County, Iowa

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Allen, C.R. *Illustrated Atlas of Harrison County, Iowa*. Logan, Iowa: C.R. Allen and Company. 1884

Bennett Fire Insurance Company, Map of Woodbine Iowa, 1898

Ehlert, Elaine, Zell Millard, Dean Stephany and Lou Waite, interview preserved in audiovisual form, May 2010.

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*History of Harrison County, Iowa : containing full-page portraits and biographical sketches of prominent and representative citizens of the county, together with portraits and biographies of all the governors of Iowa, and of the presidents of the United States*. Chicago: National Publishing Company, 1891.

Hunt, Charles W. and Will L. Clark. *History of Harrison County, Iowa: Its People, Industries and Institutions*. Indianapolis, Indiana: B.F. Bowen and Company, Inc. 1915.

Larson, Paul Clifford, Editor. *The Spirit of H.H. Richardson on the Midland Prairies: Transformations of an Architectural Style*. Minneapolis, Minnesota: University Art Museum, 1988.

N.W. Ayer and Sons Newspaper Directory, 1909 and 1913.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, Maps of Woodbine Iowa, 1908, 1913, 1930

Woodbine Lincoln Highway Committee. *Travel the Lincoln Highway*. Logan, Iowa: Perfection Press, Inc. 1999.

### Woodbine Twiner - Newspaper Clippings

"The Woodbine Savings Bank," Feb 11, 1898

"Woodbine is Wrecked by Tornado's Frenzy," March 28, 1913

White, L.H. "History of Woodbine: Our Banking Institutions," May 11, 1933

"Open House June 8 & 9 for R.E.C.," June 2 1966

"Large Crowds Enjoy Centennial Events," July 28, 1966

Waite, Loretta. "Looking Back - 1960-1970 - the Passing of a Decade," Feb 26, 1970

"Swain Realty Remodeling Incorporates Nostalgia Theme," Feb 12, 1981

"Fifth was once Crocket," Nov 23 1994

"First Harrison County R.E.C. Lines were Energized in August of 1938," 2006

### 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: Harrison County Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_



Woodbine Savings Bank  
Name of Property

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** Less than one acre  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	15	275291	4624022	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)  
Lots 1, 2 and 3 of Block 50 in the original plat of Woodbine, Harrison County, Iowa.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)  
This includes all of the property historically associated with the Woodbine Savings Bank / Columbia Hotel.

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jennifer Honebrink, AIA, LEED AP  
organization Alley Poyner Architecture, P.C. date December 28, 2011  
street & number 1516 Cuming Street telephone 402.341.1544  
city or town Omaha state NE zip code 68102  
e-mail jhonebrink@alleypoyner.com

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

### Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Woodbine Savings Bank / Columbia Hotel  
City or Vicinity: Woodbine  
County: Harrison State: Iowa  
Photographer: Martin Kluck and Jennifer Honebrink  
Date Photographed: (See Individual Photos for Dates)  
Location of Digital File: Alley Poyner Macchietto Architecture, P.C., 1516 Cuming St, Omaha, NE, 68102  
Type of Digital Ink and Paper Used: Commercially Printed Fujicolor Crystal Archive

Woodbine Savings Bank

Name of Property

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Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #1 (IA\_Harrison County\_Woodbine Savings Bank\_001) November 6, 2009

North and West Facades Looking Southeast from the Main Intersection of the Woodbine Commercial Area

Photo #2 (IA\_Harrison County\_Woodbine Savings Bank\_002) November 6, 2009

South Façade Looking Northeast from Walker Street

Photo #3 (IA\_Harrison County\_Woodbine Savings Bank\_003) November 6, 2009

East Façade of the South Bay of the Building Looking West from the Alley

Photo #4 (IA\_Harrison County\_Woodbine Savings Bank\_004) October 15, 2009

East Façade of the Center Bay of the Building Looking West from the Alley

Photo #5 (IA\_Harrison County\_Woodbine Savings Bank\_005) October 15, 2009

East and North Facades Looking Southwest from 5<sup>th</sup> Street

Photo #6 (IA\_Harrison County\_Woodbine Savings Bank\_006) October 15, 2009

First Floor - Detail of the Apartment Entry in the Center of the West Façade Looking up from the Bottom of the Stairs

Photo #7 (IA\_Harrison County\_Woodbine Savings Bank\_007) June 29, 2010

First Floor - Detail of the Original Bank Vault in the Northwest Corner of the Building Looking South

Photo #8 (IA\_Harrison County\_Woodbine Savings Bank\_008) June 29, 2010

First Floor - Detail of the Interior of the Storefront in the Northeast Corner of the Building Looking out to Walker Street

Photo #9 (IA\_Harrison County\_Woodbine Savings Bank\_009) June 29, 2010

First Floor - Detail of the Interior of the Light Court in the Center of the Building Looking South

Photo #10 (IA\_Harrison County\_Woodbine Savings Bank\_010) June 29, 2010

First Floor - South Bay of the Building Looking East from the Front of this Bay

Photo #11 (IA\_Harrison County\_Woodbine Savings Bank\_011) June 29, 2010

Second Floor - Main Stair to the Second Floor from the Entrance on Walker Street Looking West (down) from the Top of the Stair

Photo #12 (IA\_Harrison County\_Woodbine Savings Bank\_012) June 29, 2010

Second Floor - Central Lobby at the Top of the Main Stair

Photo #13 (IA\_Harrison County\_Woodbine Savings Bank\_013) June 29, 2010

Second Floor - Central Hall Looking East from the West End of the Hall

Photo #14 (IA\_Harrison County\_Woodbine Savings Bank\_014) June 29, 2010

Second Floor - Perimeter Wall of a Typical Second Floor Apartment Looking North

Photo #15 (IA\_Harrison County\_Woodbine Savings Bank\_015) June 29, 2010

Second Floor - Typical Second Floor Apartment Kitchen/Living Area Looking to Center of Building

Woodbine Savings Bank

Name of Property

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**Property Owner:**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Walker Corners, L.L.C.

street & number 428 Walker Street

telephone 712-592-1722

city or town Woodbine

state IA

zip code 51579

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



FEB 06 2012

(Expires 5-31-2012)

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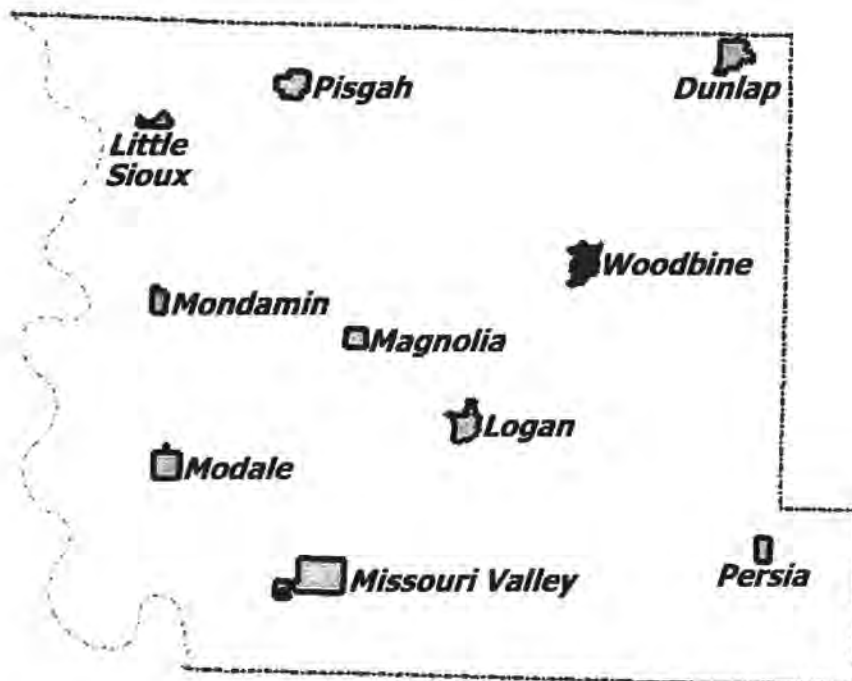
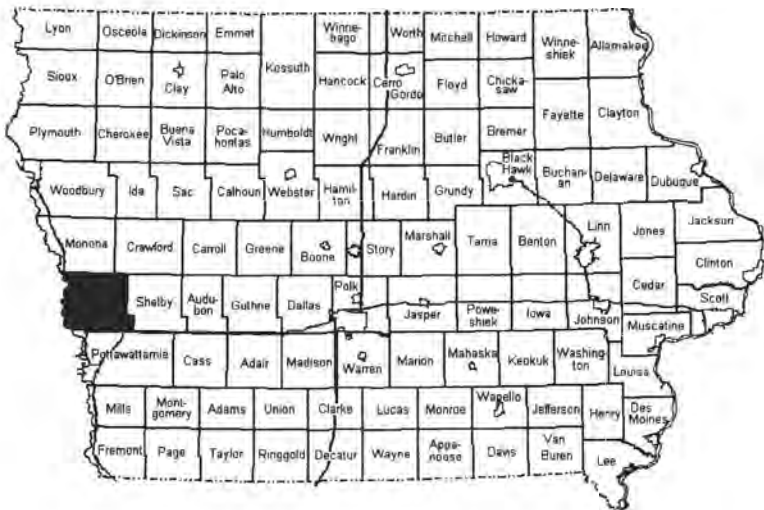
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**Maps**



**Figure 1:** Top – State of Iowa with Harrison County Highlighted – Not to Scale; Bottom Harrison County, Iowa with Woodbine Highlighted – Not to Scale. Map Obtained from Iowa DOT, Oct 16, 2010. Highlighting by APMA 2010

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**Figure 2:** Woodbine, Iowa. Aerial View – Not to Scale – Arrow indicates location of property  
Image Obtained from Google Maps March 1 2010.



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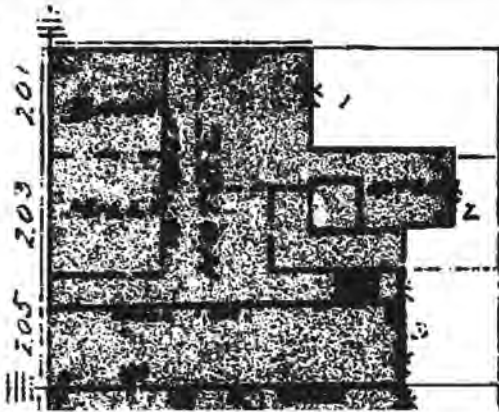


Figure 3: 1898 Bennett Fire Insurance Map - Not to Scale

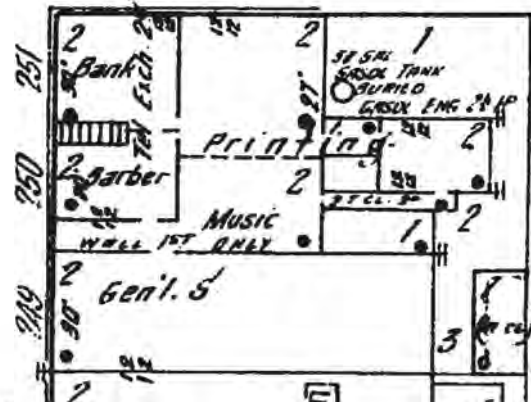


Figure 5: 1913 Sanborn Map, page 2 - Not to Scale



North

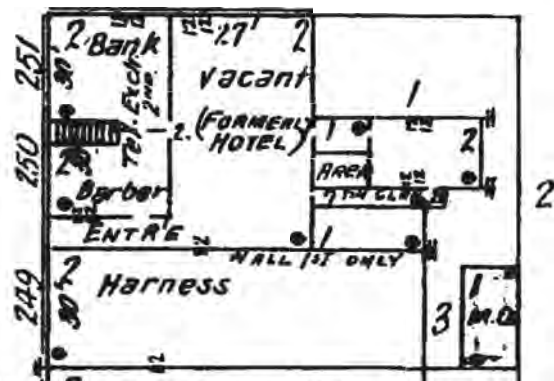


Figure 4: 1908 Sanborn Map, page 2 - Not to Scale

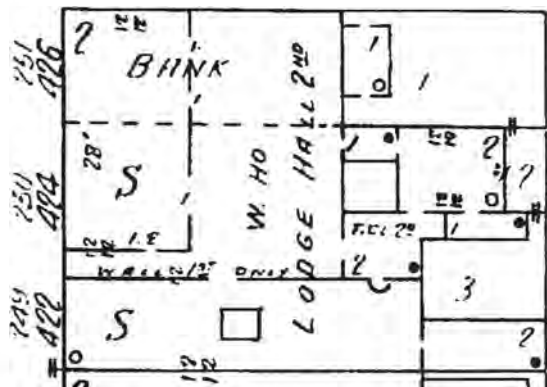


Figure 6: 1930 Sanborn Map, page 2 - Not to Scale

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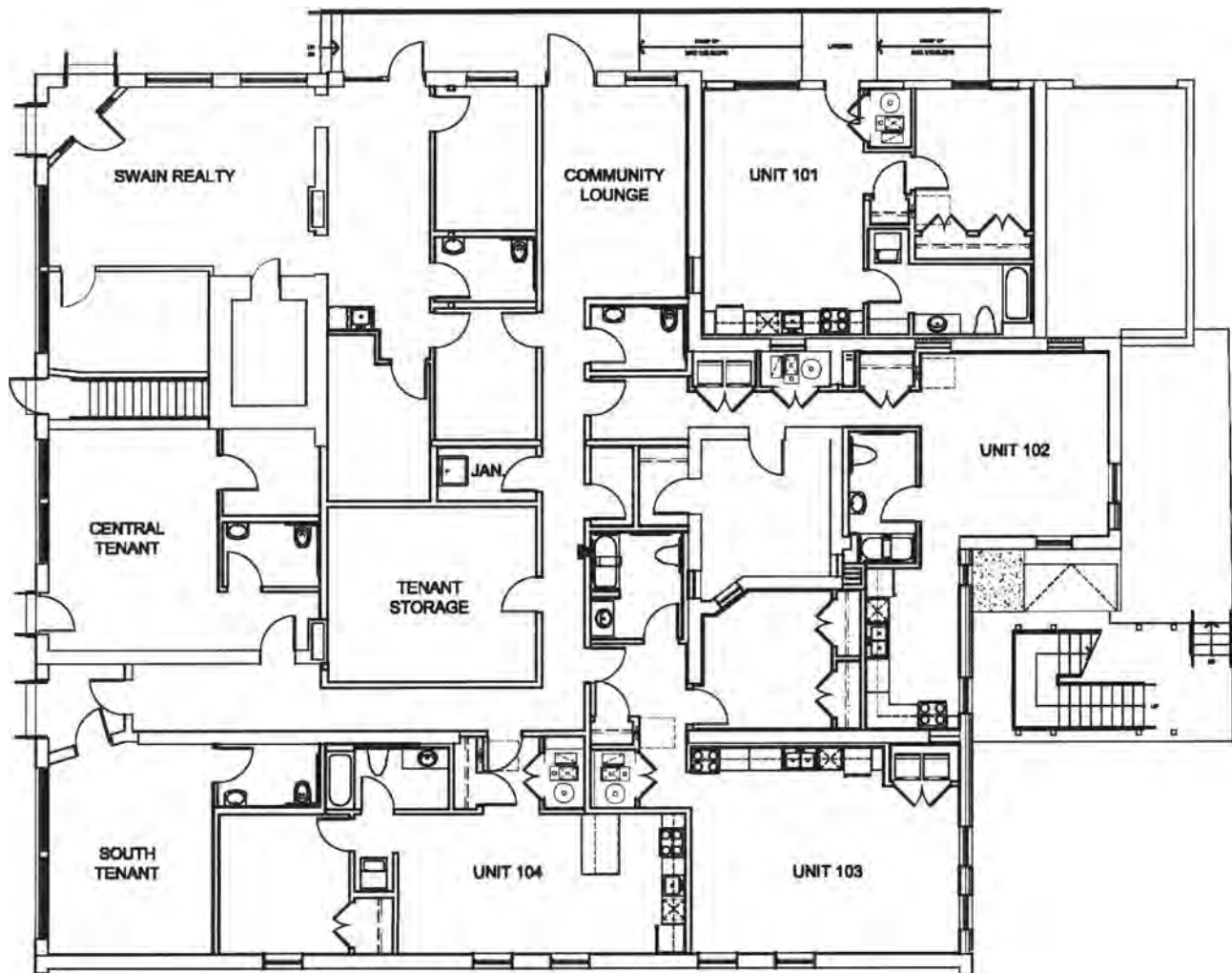
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**Figure 7:** Current First Floor Plan – Not to Scale – Drawing by APMA 2011



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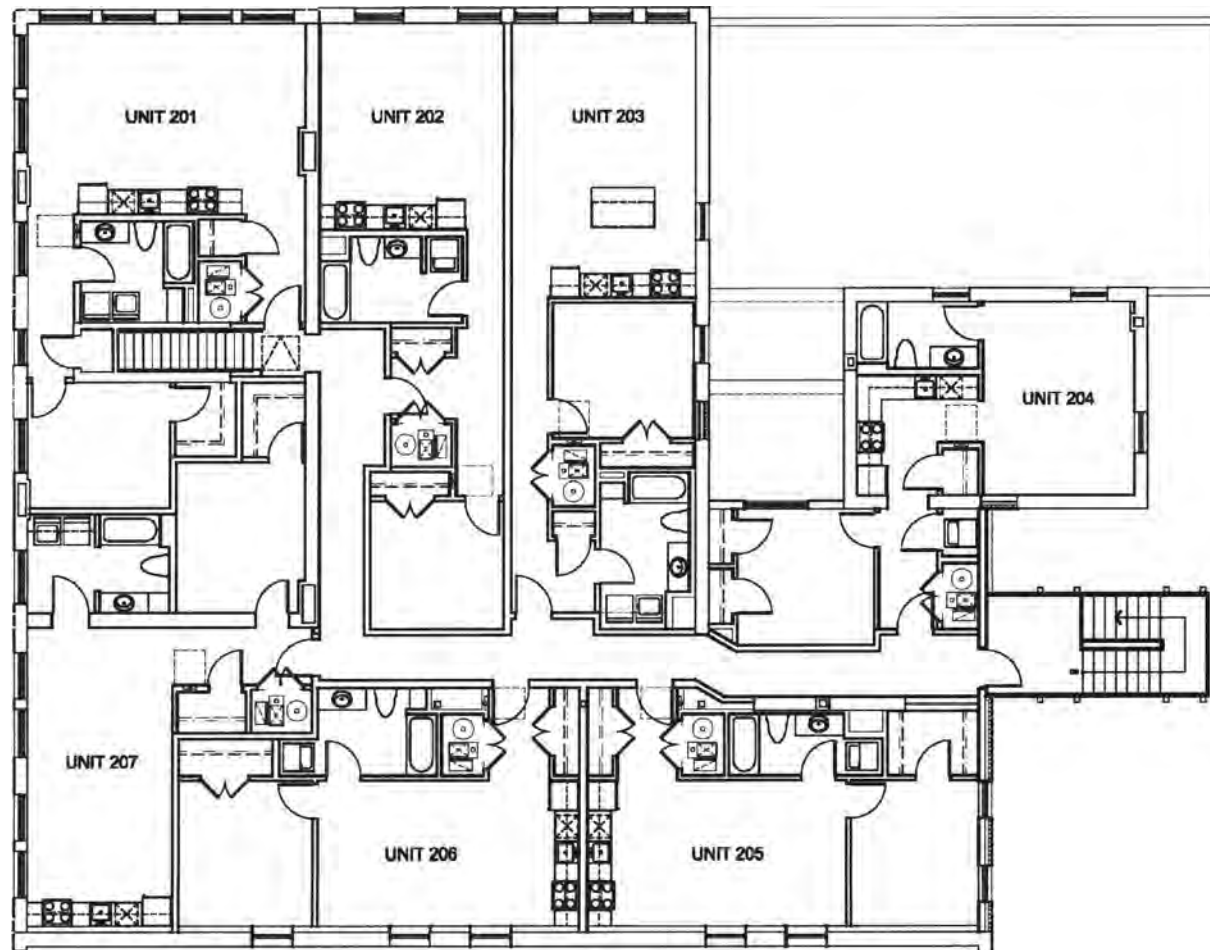
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**Figure 8:** Current Second Floor Plan – Not to Scale – Drawing by APMA 2011





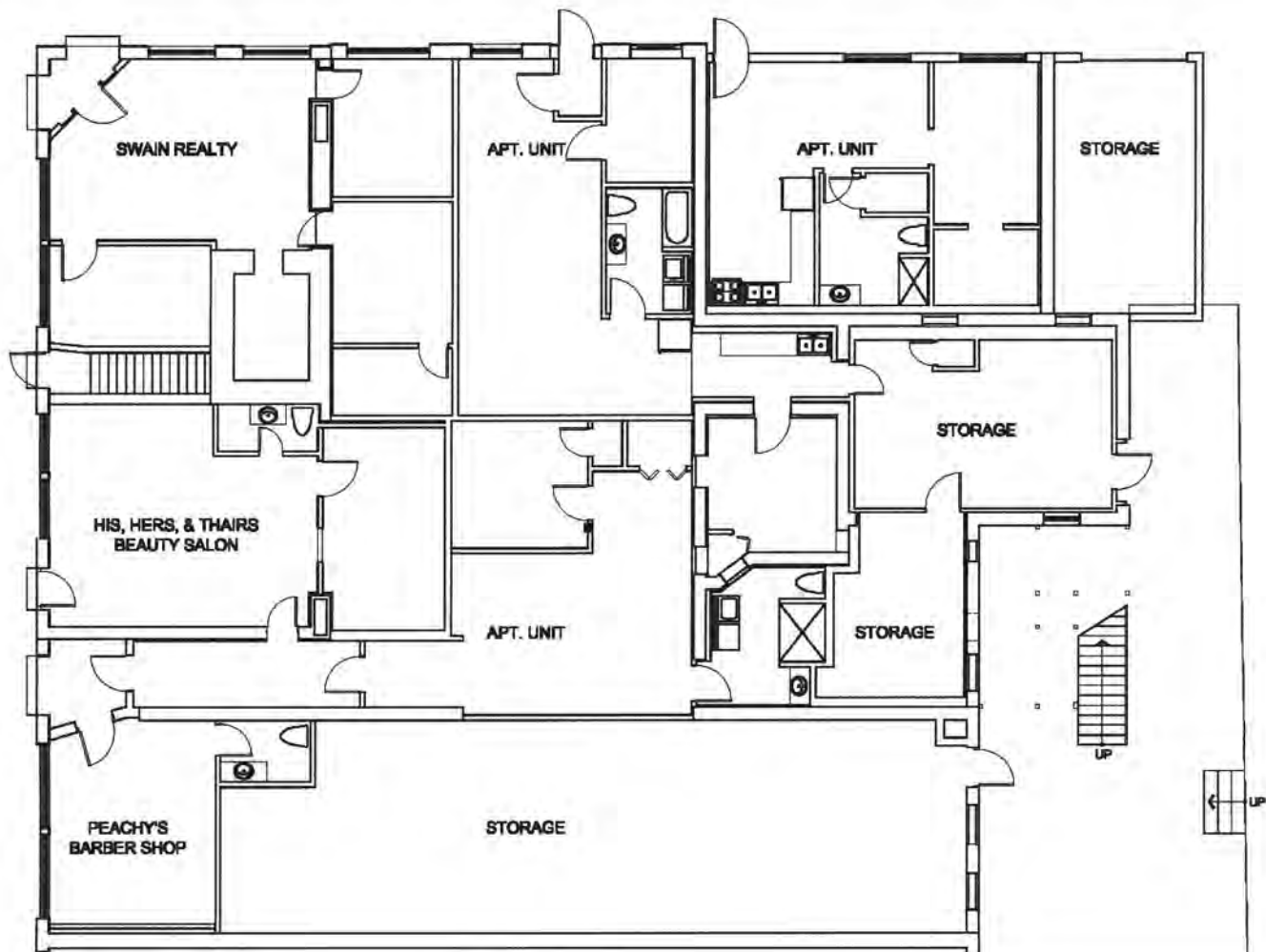
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**Figure 9:** Pre-Renovation First Floor Plan – Not to Scale – Drawing by APMA 2010



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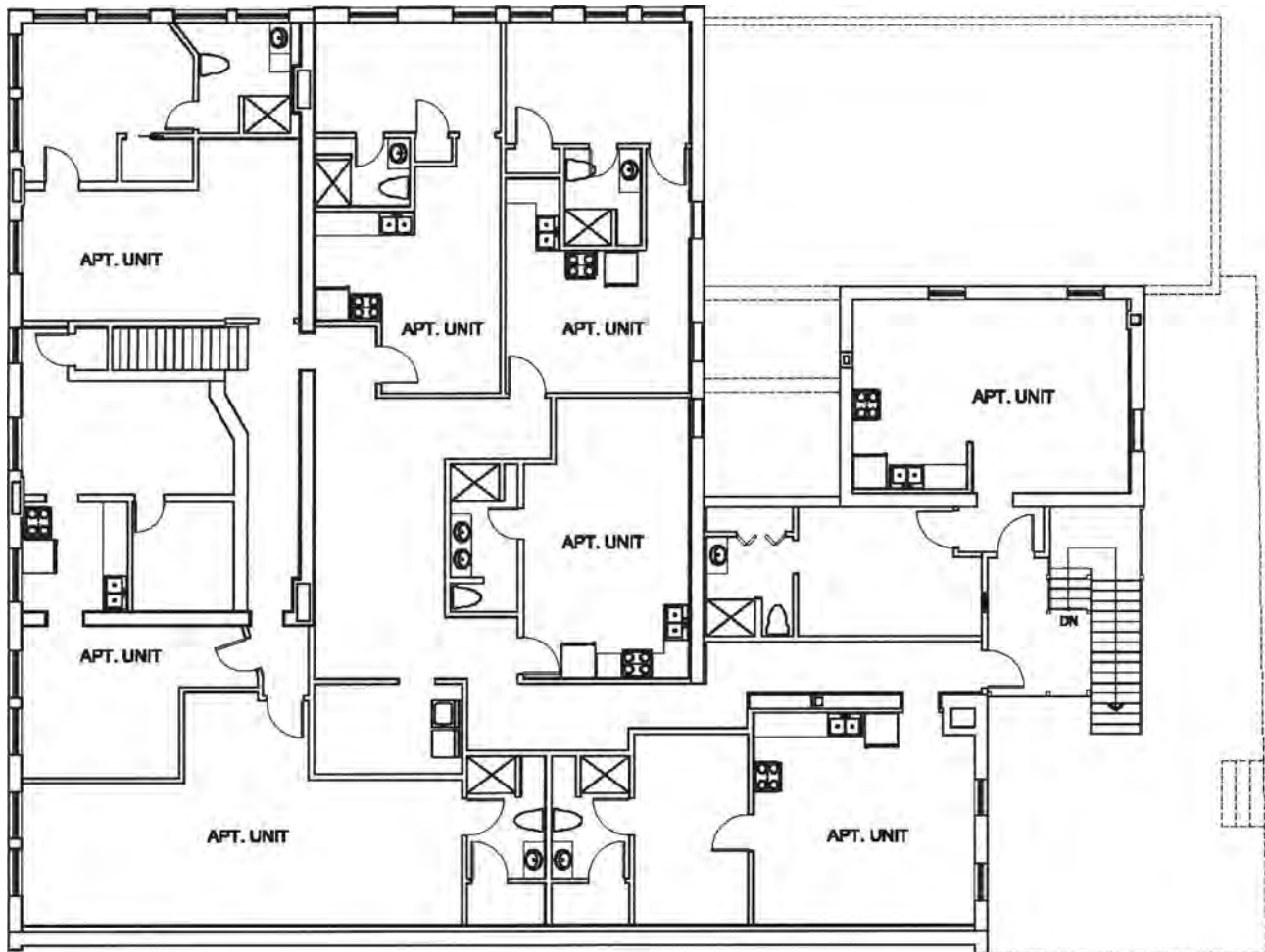
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**Figure 10: Pre-Renovation Second Floor Plan – Not to Scale – Drawing by APMA 2010**



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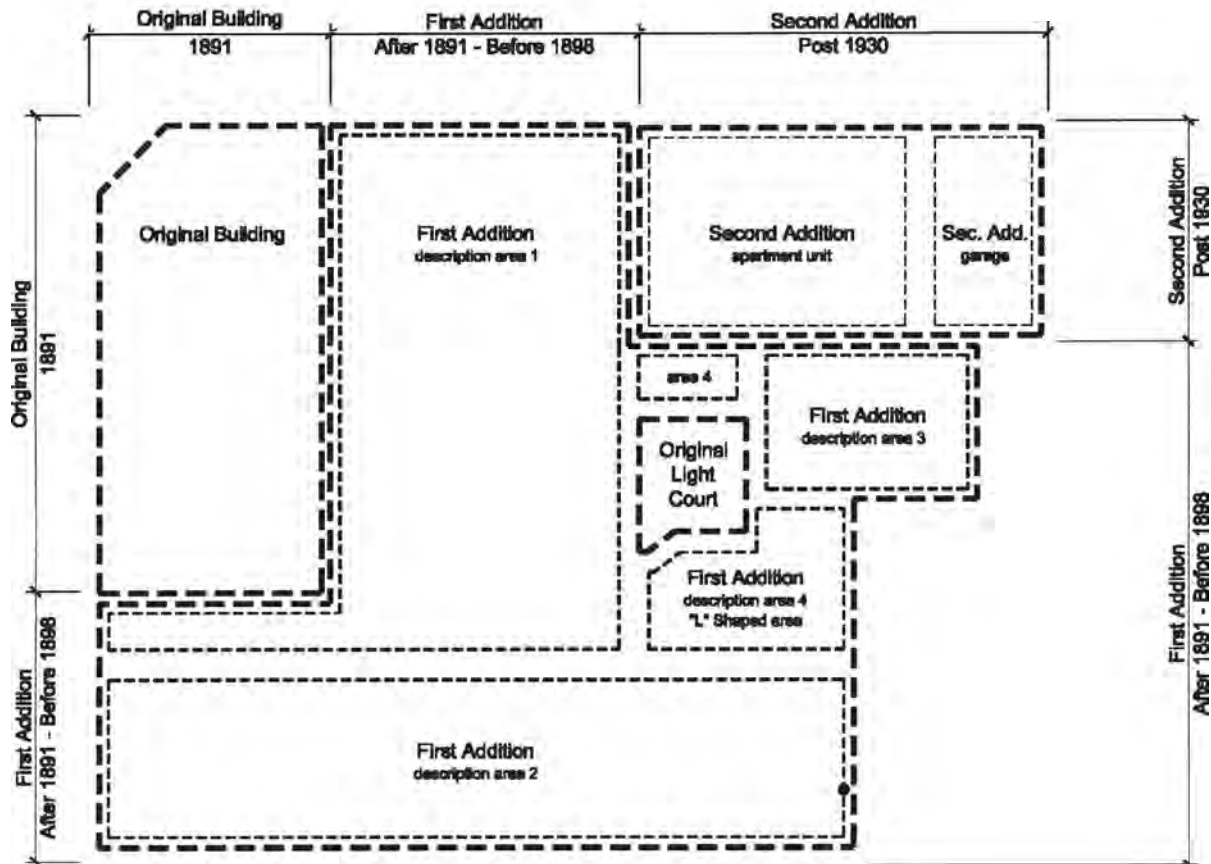
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**Figure 11:** Development Plan of the First Floor – Not to Scale – Drawing by APMA 2010



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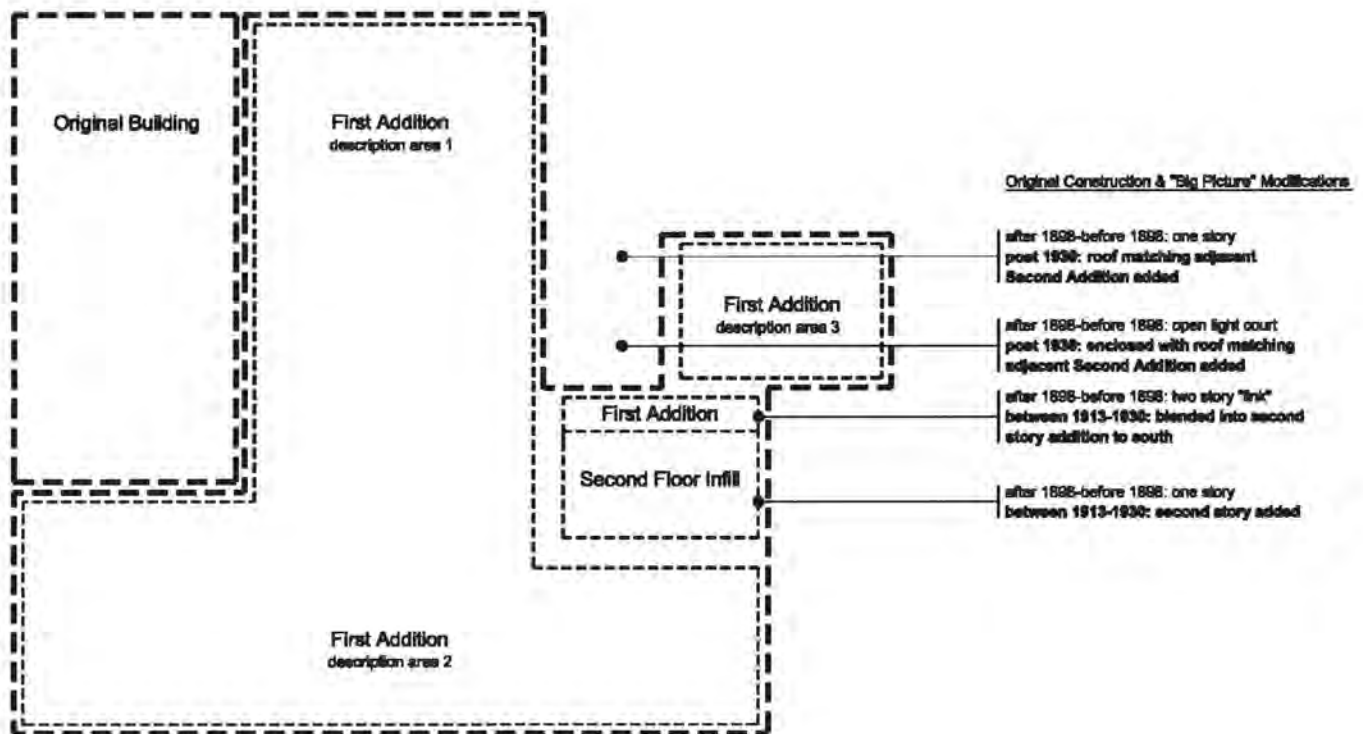
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**Figure 12:** Development Plan of the Second Floor – Not to Scale – Drawing by APMA 2010



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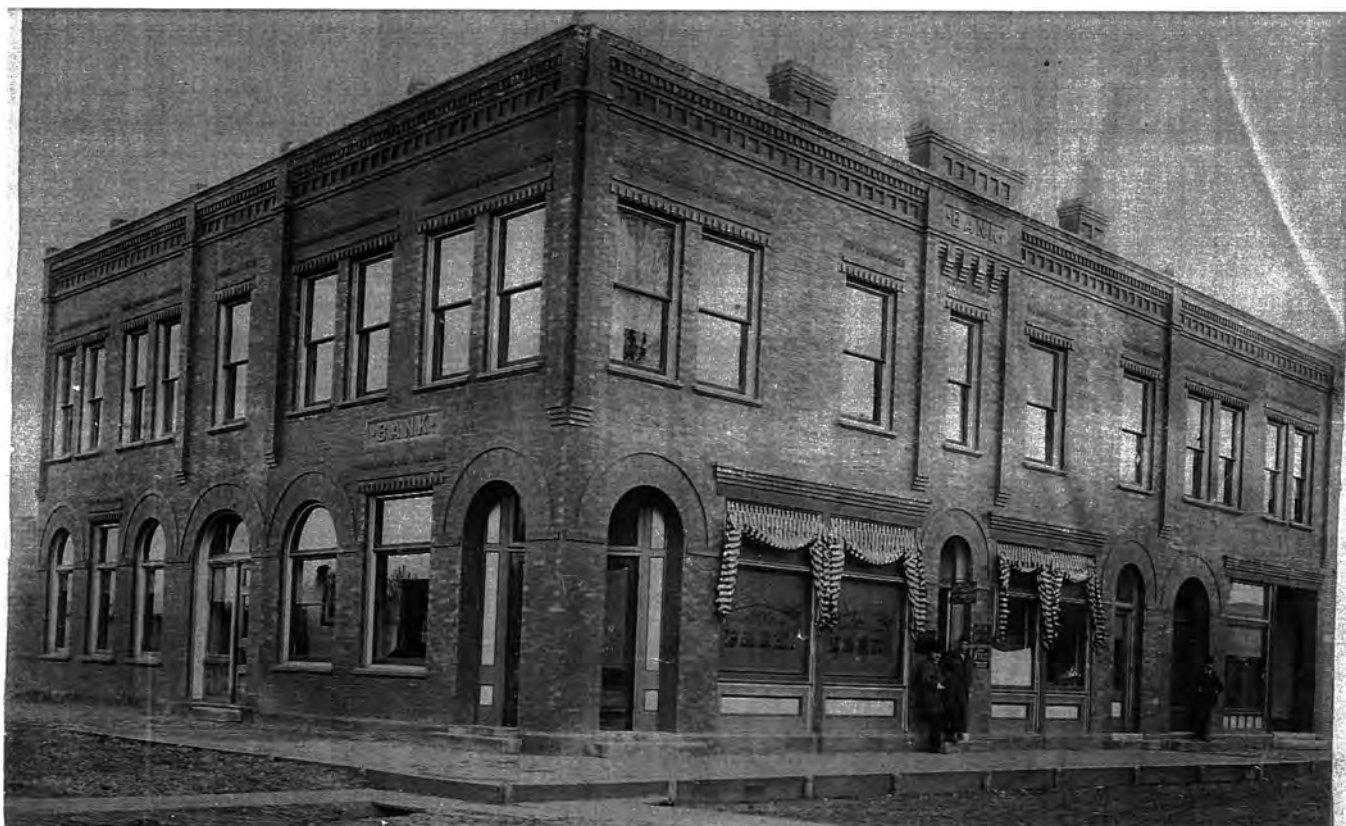
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**Figure 133:** Woodbine Savings Bank, circa 1900. Photo courtesy of Swain Realty.

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**Figure 144:** Woodbine Savings Bank – Date c. 1910. Image courtesy of the Harrison County Genealogical Society.



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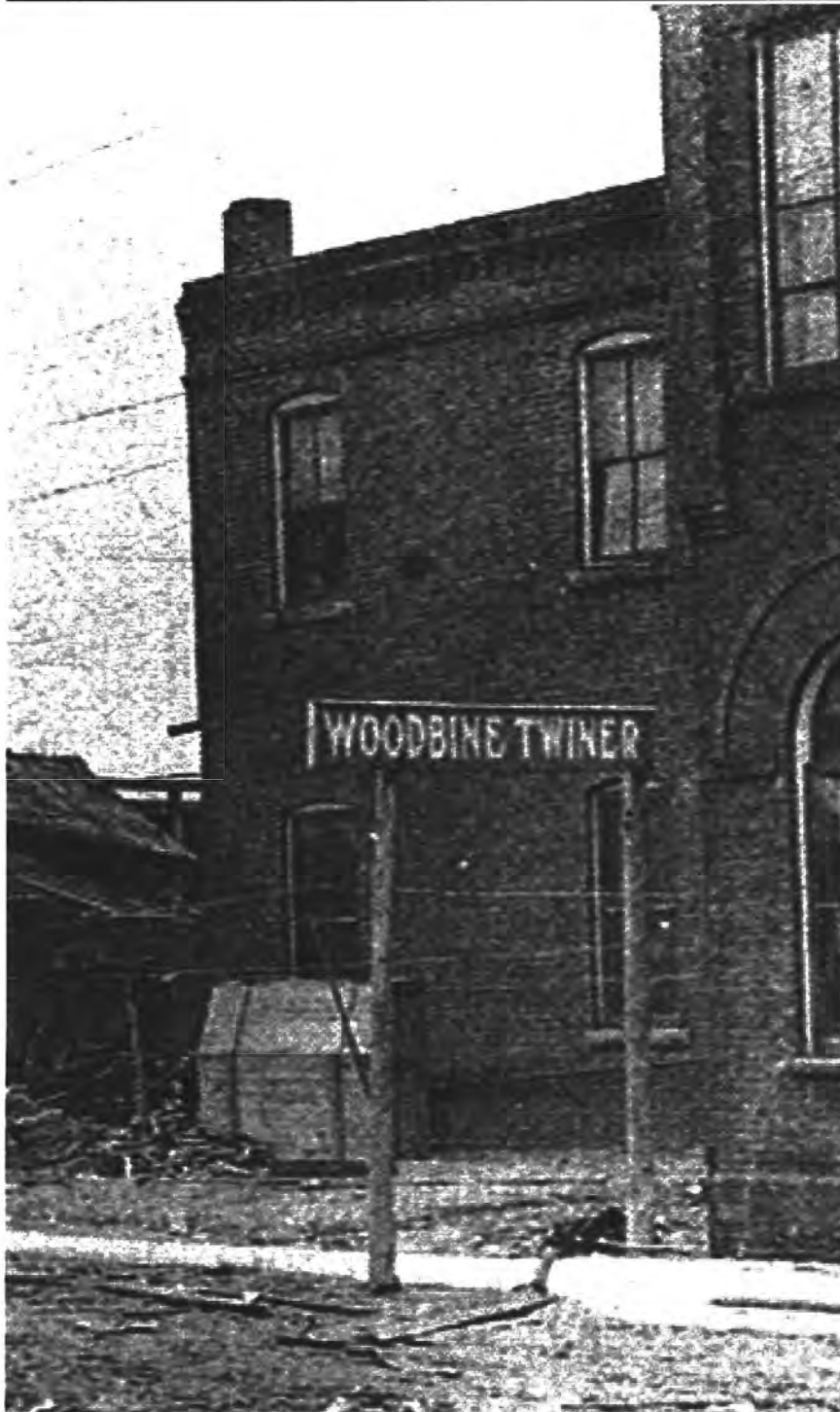
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**Figure 155:** Rear Corner of the Woodbine Savings Bank after the 1913 Tornado. Image reprinted from *A Pictorial History*, page 32.

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**Continuation Sheet**

Woodbine Savings Bank

Name of Property

Harrison County, Iowa

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 30



**Figure 166:** 1913 Chautauqua, Photo Courtesy of the University of Iowa Library Digital Collections

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

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Page 31



**Figure 17:** Front Façade of the Woodbine Savings Bank – October 1927. Image courtesy of the Harrison County Genealogical Society

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Woodbine Savings Bank  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: IOWA, Harrison

DATE RECEIVED: 2/17/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/09/12  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/26/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/04/12  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000167

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 3-27-12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.





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Watersens 04000 <> 02/07/12

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Carson - Clark  
Insurance & Investments

Waterrens 04088 < > 02/07/12

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Walgreens 04000 (<) 02/07/12



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<1a-harr.:015.jpg> 39/50

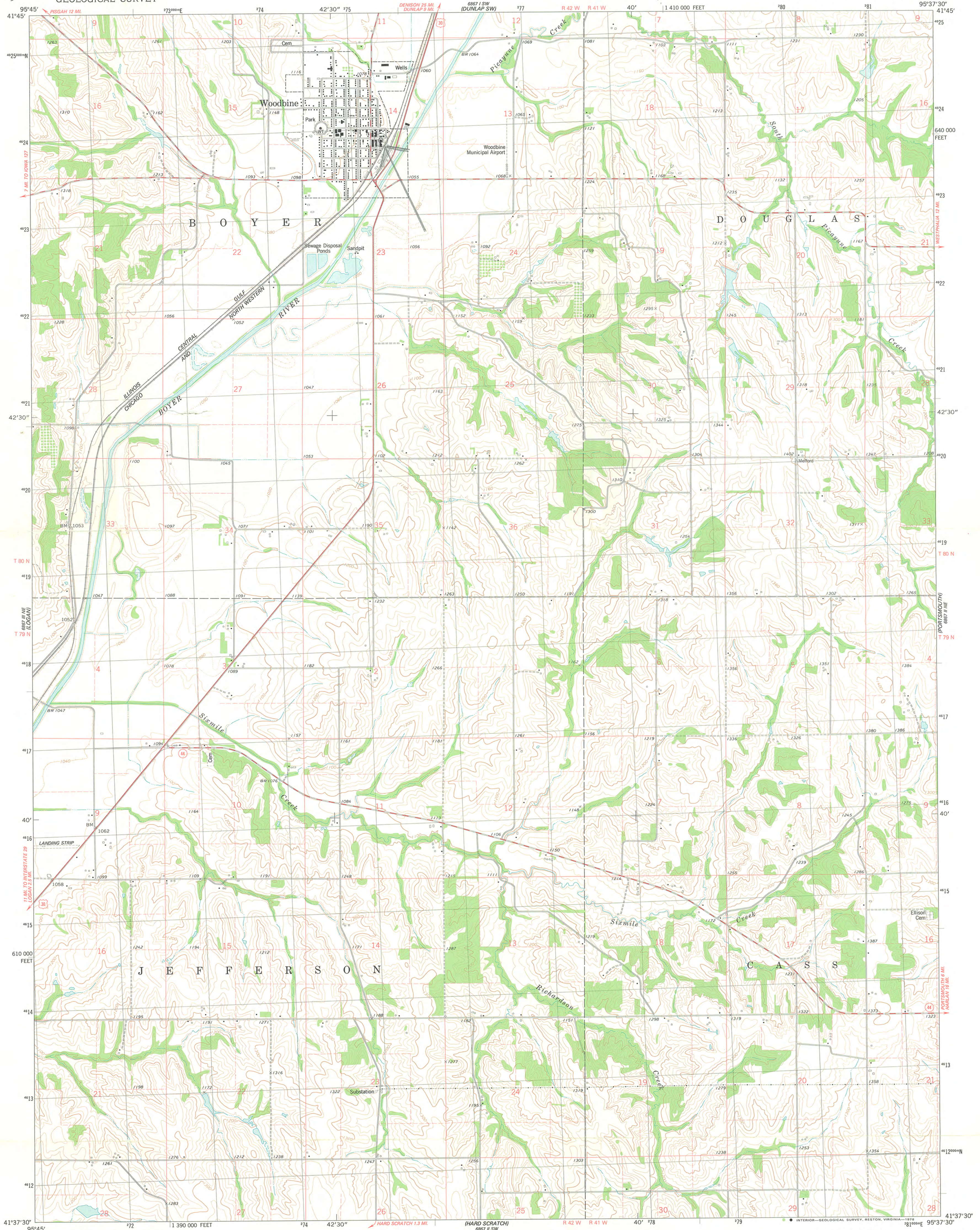
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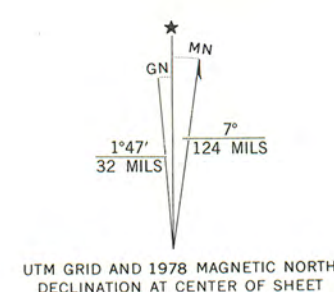


UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WOODBINE QUADRANGLE  
IOWA—HARRISON CO.  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs  
taken 1973. Field checked 1975. Map edited 1978  
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Iowa coordinate  
system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 15  
1927 North American datum  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



SCALE 1:24 000  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100  
1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET  
1 KILOMETER  
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET  
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 10-FOOT CONTOURS  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Primary highway, hard surface  
Secondary highway, hard surface  
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface  
Unimproved road  
Interstate Route  
U. S. Route  
State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
AND BY THE IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

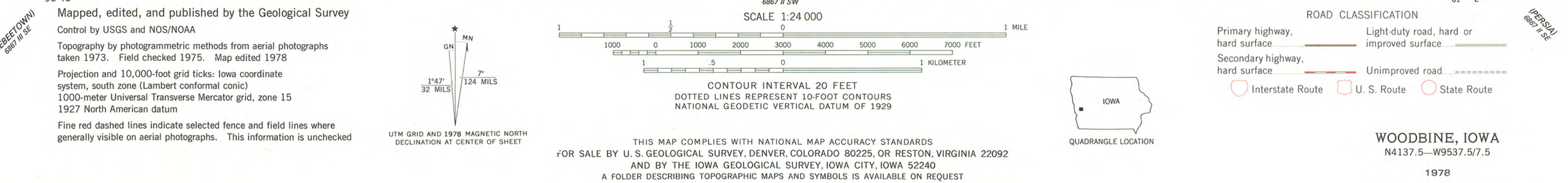
WOODBINE, IOWA  
N4137.5—W9537.5/7.5

1978

AMS 6867 II NW—SERIES V876



WOODBINE QUADRANGLE  
IOWA—HARRISON CO.  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)





IOWA DEPARTMENT OF

# CULTURAL AFFAIRS

MARY TIFFANY COWNIE, DIRECTOR



TERRY E. BRANSTAD, GOVERNOR  
KIM REYNOLDS, LT. GOVERNOR

STATE  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY of  
IOWA

JEROME THOMPSON  
ADMINISTRATOR



MATTHEW HARRIS  
ADMINISTRATOR

600 E. LOCUST  
DES MOINES, IOWA  
50319

T. (515) 281-5111  
F. (515) 282-0502

CULTURALAFFAIRS.ORG

February 16, 2012

Carol Shull, Chief  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 Eye Street, N.W.-- 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

The following National Register nomination(s) are enclosed for your review and listed if acceptable.

- Woodbine Savings Bank, 424 Walker Street, Woodbine, Harrison County, Iowa

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Foster Hill, Manager  
National Register and Tax Incentive Programs

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF

# CULTURAL AFFAIRS

MARY TIFFANY COWNIE, DIRECTOR



TERRY E. BRANSTAD, GOVERNOR  
KIM REYNOLDS, LT. GOVERNOR

STATE  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY of  
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MATTHEW HARRIS  
ADMINISTRATOR

600 E. LOCUST  
DES MOINES, IOWA  
50319

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CULTURALAFFAIRS.ORG

April 25, 2012

Carol Shull, Chief  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 Eye Street, N.W.-- 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

The following National Register nomination(s) are enclosed for your review and listed if acceptable.

- Sebels: Department Store/Boyer Valley Bank, 501-505 Walker Street, Woodbine, Harrison County, Iowa
- Manufacturing and Wholesale Historic District, roughly from 209 N. 3<sup>rd</sup> St to 231 S. 3<sup>rd</sup> St and from 219 to 425 Valley St, Burlington, Des Moines County, Iowa

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Foster Hill, Manager  
National Register and Tax Incentive Programs