

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Site No.: 39-CBD-51 Grandview State Bank
Site Name: Historic Grandview Investment
Common
Field Recorder: RA/AV
Date Recorded: 7/23/86
Owner's Name: Royal Womack
Street: P.O. Box 220
City/Town: Grandview
County: Yakima
Zip Code: 98930

LOCATION SECTION

Street Number 100 W. 2nd St.
City/Town Grandview Zip Code 98930
County Yakima Twp. 9N Range 23E Sect 23 ¼ Sect NE ¼ ¼ Sect _____
Tax No./Parcel No. 13444
UTM References Zone 11 Easting 276385 Northing 5126230

USGS map: Grandview, WA (7.5)

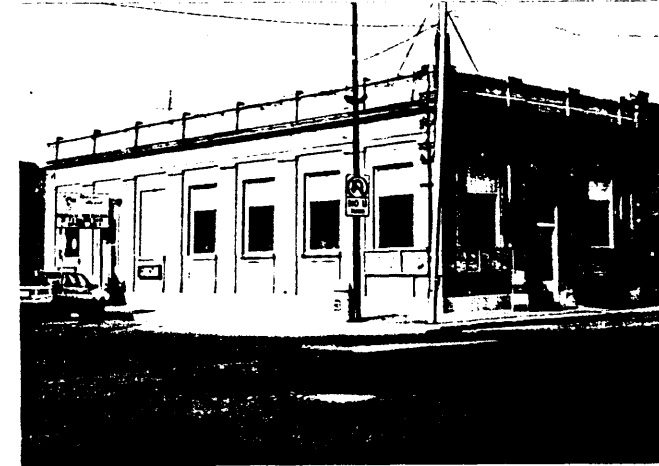
Scale: 1: 24,000

Status:
National Register
State Register
Survey/Inventory
Determined Eligible
Other (NHL, HABS, HAER) Indicate

Classification Date:
District
Site
Building
Structure
Object

PHOTOGRAPHY

Photography Neg. No.: 3-13
(Roll No. + Frame No.)
View: Northeast
Date: 7/23/86



DESCRIPTION SECTION

Materials & Features/Structural Types:

Roof Material: Wood Shingle
Asbestos/Asphalt Shingle
Slate
Tar
Metal (specify) _____
Other (specify) _____
Roof Type: Gable
Flat
Monitor
Gambrel
Shed
Foundation: Hip
Pyramid
Sawtooth
Other (specify) _____
Log
Post & Pier
Stone
Concrete
Block
Poured
Brick
Other (specify) _____

Cladding (Exterior Wall Surfaces):

Log
Horizontal Wood Siding { Rustic/Novelty
Clapboard
Wood Shingle { Split Shakes
Re-sawn
Machine Shingle
Asbestos/Asphalt Shingle
Brick Masonry
Stone Masonry
Stucco
Terra Cotta
Carrara Glass
Vinyl/Aluminum Siding
Other (specify) Sandstone

Height/No. of Stories:

One
One and one-half
Two
Two and one-half
Three
Other (specify) _____

Style/Form: (Check one or more of the following)

Pioneer/Homestead
Greek Revival
Gothic Revival
Italianate
Second Empire
Stick/Eastlake
Queen Anne
Shingle Style
Richardsonian Romanesque
Chicago School/
Sullivaneseque
Beau-Arts Classicism
Princess Anne
Neo-Colonial
Dutch Colonial
Spanish Colonial
English Revival
Bungalow
Craftsman
American Foursquare/
Classic Box
Prairie Style
Art Deco/Moderne
Commercial Vernacular
Vernacular
Other (specify) _____

Integrity: (include detailed description in 'Additional Description' section)

Additions to house plan
Changes to windows
Changes to roof shape
Changes to interior plan
Other (specify) _____

Intact	Slight	Moderate	Excessive
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

NARRATIVE SECTION

Area of Significance/Study Unit Themes: (check one or more of the following)

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture/Landscape Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Politics/Government/Law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment/Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Heritage (specify) _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Science & Engineering |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Health/Medicine | <input type="checkbox"/> Social Movements/Organizations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community Planning/Development | <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing/Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |

Statement of Significance: (Reference names, dates, events, areas of significance/study unit themes)

Date of Construction: 1918; period of significance: 1918-1936
 Architect/Builder: not known
 Historical Significance:

The Grandview State Bank building is the finest example of Neoclassical architecture in the city and is associated with an important institution in the community's commercial life. Construction of the bank in 1918 signalled a coming-of-age for a business that had its roots in Grandview's founding. In 1906, the first bank in Grandview opened under the management of the Prosser State Bank. The bank was located in a small frame building on A Street and cost \$400 to build. In 1908, the bank was purchased by A.W. Hahn of Grandview and became the private bank of Hahn and Company. Reorganized in 1910 as the Grandview State Bank, Hahn moved the facility to a new brick building at the corner of 2nd and Division streets. Eight years later, the bank built a new Neoclassical structure and remained at that location for the next six decades. Immediately, the new stone bank was

Additional Description of Physical Appearance & Significant Architectural Features:
 (Architectural significance; can include interior & site features; address integrity issues specifically)

The Grandview State Bank is a one story rectangular building with a sandstone veneer, located at the principal intersection in downtown Grandview. The Neoclassical exterior is divided into a series of bays divided by pilasters which support a full entablature. Both the main entry bay on the north facade and the side entry on the east are framed by pilasters and surmounted by a cornice. The single leaf metal doors are replacements. Windows across the building are double hung sash. Unlike other store fronts, the windows are placed well above the ground to bring light to the interior without exposing the banking floor to the street. Each window opening is ornamented with a keystone, a stone sill, and a recessed panel beneath the sill. The entablature of the building includes a plain frieze, an architrave with swags, and a projecting cornice with dentil course. The interior has been altered but the original terrazzo floor remains under the linoleum and the original safe is still in place.

Anonymous. History of Grandview, Vol. 1, 1927. Typescript in Ray E. Powell Museum, Grandview.

Fleming, Ralph. Interview, Grandview, 1986.

Womack, Royal. Interview, Grandview, 1986.

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

State of Washington
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
111 W. 21st Ave. KL-11
Olympia, WA 98504
(206) 753-5010

Site No.: 39-CBD-51

Site Name:

Historic
Common

Grandview State Bank building

Grandview Investment

Date: 9-10-1986

Legal Description: Grandview: East 30' lots 14 and 15, and 16, block 28.

Acreage: Less than one acre.

considered the most elaborate commercial structure in town, distinguished by a colonnade of pilasters and a full entablature suggesting the stability of the institution. The bank, by then known as the First National Bank, was temporarily closed by the Governor in the bank crisis of 1933. But it reopened a week later and has remained open until recent years. The bank structure also included the offices of a doctor, Dr. Brown, and a dentist, Gene King, whose offices were accessible through a rear entrance. Although somewhat impaired by obtrusive signage, the building remains the outstanding example of its type and period of construction.



Total number of contributing resources: 1 (bank)
noncontributing resources: 0

Neg. No. 3-14
View: North
Date: 7/23/86