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

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



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See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms* Type all entries—complete applicable sections

## 1. Name

historic ć	People's State Ban	k	(JF02-3)		
and/or common	NA				
2. Loca	ation				
street & number	NA NE 103			$\underline{NA}$ not for publication	
city, town	Diller	NA vicinity of			
state C	Nebraska code	031 county	Jefferson	<b>code</b> 095	
3. Clas	sification				
Category district X building(s) structure site object	Ownership _X_ public private both Public Acquisition _NA in process being considered	Status occupied _X unoccupied work in progress Accessible _X_ yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation _X_ other: vacant	
4. Own	er of Proper	ty	and the second second		
name	Diller Historical :	Society, Todd Braud	ch, President		
street & number	NA				
city, town	Diller	<u>NA</u> vicinity of	stat	<b>e</b> Nebraska	
5. Loca	ation of Lega	I Description	on		
courthouse, regi	stry of deeds, etc. Regist	ter of Deeds, Jeffe	erson County Cour	thouse	
street & number	Northwest corner 4				
city, town	Fairbury		stat	e Nebraska	
6. Repi	resentation i	in Existing	Surveys		
ti <b>tle</b> Nebraska	Historic Buildings S	Survey has this pro	perty been determined	eligible? yesX no	
date	On-going		federal _X_ s	tate county loca	
depository for su		State Historical S	Society		
city, town	Lincoln		•	<b>e</b> Nebraska	

## 7. Description

Condition			Check one
excellent	n i a di t <del></del>	deteriorated	unaltered
good	49 <u>4</u>	ruins	_X_ altered
_ <u>X_</u> fair	د اد میک د 	unexposed	

Check one <u>X</u> original site moved date <u>NA</u>

#### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The People's State Bank is located in Diller (1983 population 311), Jefferson County, Nebraska. The two-story brick building was constructed in 1892-93 and incorporates Renaissance Revival details in its architectural design. The bank is currently owned by the Diller Historical Society which has plans to utilize the building for a local museum. Historical integrity has been preserved. Structurally, the building suffers from leakage problems in the roof, and falling brickwork in a rear corner of the bank. Plans to stabilize the building have been made by the owner.

The People's State Bank is located in Diller, Nebraska, a small town in southeastern Jefferson County. Constructed in 1892-93 as the People's State Bank, it later became known as the First National Bank in 1904 and finally the Citizen's State Bank in 1914. The building is situated on the northwest corner of the main intersection in town and stands as a landmark in the small village due to its size and architectural design. The Anna C. Diller Opera House, located one block south of the bank, is the town's other major building in the business district and is pending as a National Register nomination. The two-story brick building represents a vernacular interpretation of the Renaissance Revival style of architecture. The rectangular-shaped structure measures 25' x 70' and has a rusticated stone foundation and a flat roof. A parapet wall on the south and east facades supports the prominent pressed metal cornice which displays engaged spires interspaced with recessed panels. Small rows of brick corbelling are found directly below the metal cornice. The raised corner entry, on the southeast, is faced with smooth ashlar and is crowned with a wall cornice. The door unit shows a transom window above and is flanked by two decorative engaged columns with crocketed capitals visually supporting the entablature which is inscribed with "People's State Bank." A stone water table and stone stringcourses further articulate the wall surface. The stringcourses divide the building into distinct horizontal divisions giving the appearance of the piano nobile (first floor) and attic story (top floor) found in the design layout of Renaissance palaces (Nuttgens, 1980, p. 113). Fenestration consists of rectangular shaped window openings with one-over-one pane arrangement, with the second story windows trabeated and linked with the stringcourse. The first story window openings have linteled hoods, and all have stone lugsills. The major window, located on the east facade, consists of a large round-arched opening surrounded by smooth stone voussoirs. Additional entries are found on the south and west facades. The two major facades of the building face east and south with the north and west facades devoid of ornamentation.

The bank building underwent extensive remodelling in 1910 under the supervision of L. M. Cavett, with Elmo Hadley performing the brick and cement work. Alterations included:

"cutting a large hole through the floor for the new vault which is to be larger than the old one and two stories high, one on first floor and one below it. A basement will be excavated under the building sufficiently large to admit of the installation of a heating plant, and an area will also be excavated underneath the sidewalk on the

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Continuation sheet Description Item number 7

south side of the building the width of the walk, and about 21 feet long, for fuel rooms and passage way, which will be covered with iron doors. The old banking counter is to be replaced with a new and up-to-date one...and the cashier's room will be located in the front part of the building instead in the rear as formerly, and a new tile floor will be put in." ("New Bank Fixtures.", The Diller Record, July 29, 1910, p. 5, c. 1).

The Interior of the bank still retains many of the 1910 furnishings, including the banking counter, cashiers room, security vault, tile floor and wood and marbelized trim (see photo #7, 8). The vault opening displays pedastals with fluted colonettes and stylized capitals; a dentilled cornice; and a broken pediment with ornamental urn. Additional office space is situated to the rear (west) of the main banking room and originally provided facilities for telephone operators and later an insurance company. The second level was used as a meeting hall for the masonic lodge.

The Diller Historical Society has recently acquired the bank building and has plans to utilize the structure for a local museum. Priority work includes stabilization of the building (roof and foundation) with rehabilitation of the interior as monies become available.



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# 8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art X commerce communications		<pre> landscape architectur  law  literature  military  music t philosophy  politics/government</pre>	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1892-93	Builder/Architect Uni	known	

#### **Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

Architecturally significant, the People's State Bank is a fine example of vernacular commercial architecture, incorporating Renaissance Revival details in its design. On a local level, the bank has played an important role in the commercial interests of Diller, serving as a financial institution and lending agency for the people in the community. On a state level, the bank stands as an intact example of one of Nebraska's late 19th century banking houses, retaining its original exterior appearance. In many towns, these banks occupied prominent "corners" and served as symbols of progress and solidarity in a growing community. Their building design, scale and material needed to reflect these qualities and thus, these buildings were many times a key component in the architectural environs of downtown business districts.

The People's State Bank represents a good example of commercial architecture, more specifically, that of late 19th century banking institutions in Nebraska.

The building is similar in plan and overall shape to other known examples of this type recorded thus far in the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey. These bank buildings are of brick construction with stone trim, two stories in height and have flat roofs with parapet walls, corner entries and prominent cornices. In addition, these properties will generally occupy a corner lot, in which the building will have two major street facades and two secondary facades. Banks of this design are found in numerous towns including Tobias, Western, Blue Springs, Loup City, Orleans, Madison, Cook, and Utica, Nebraska. The People's State Bank is also somewhat modest in its ornamentation as compared to some other late 19th century banking institutions. Stylistically, the building represents a vernacular product of commercial architecture; in this instance, the building does not fit into a specific design category, but may well be a product of the architect's or builder's own design intentions, integrated with the popular building style of that period. With the use of the prominent cornice, stringcourse linking the windows, engaged columns, raised entry and rusticated foundation, the building exists as a simplified version of the Renaissance Revival style which was popular in the United States during the 1840's-1890's. As a result, the building is quite handsome in its design and is a notable structure for a community the size of Diller.

Significant in the area of commerce, the People's State Bank, established 1884, played an important role in the banking interests of Diller serving the people for many years. On August 8, 1904, the bank became known as the First National Bank and then in July, 1914, it was converted back to a state bank, known as the Citizens State Bank. Mr. A. H. Colman (see Colman House, entered National Register of Historic Places, June 25, 1982) served as president of the bank, with Thomas P. Price, acting as cashier.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10.	Geograp	hical Data			
Acreage	e of nominated proper	ty less than one	acre		
- est (1997)	ngle name <u>Diller</u> ,	-	·····		Quadrangle scale <u>1:24,000</u>
	ferences				
A 14			BI		
Zone	6 7 15 9 18 0 Easting	4  4  4  1  7  5  0 Northing	Zo	ne Eastin	g Northing
c			D		
E		Lilij	F		
G			н		
Verbal	boundary descript	ion and justification		,	
T	he property is 1	ocated on lots 11			
J	efferson County,	Nebraska includi:	ng all histo	rically a	ssociated real estate.
List all	states and counti	es for properties over	lapping state (	or county b	oundaries
state	NA	code	county		code
state	NA	code	county		code
14	Form Dre	epared By	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
organiza		ate Historical So			October 1984
Street a	number 1500 "R"	Street, P.O. Box	82554	telephone	402/471-4767
city or to	own Lincoln		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	state	Nebraska
12.	State His	storic Pres	ervatio	n Offi	cer Certification
The eva	luated significance of	this property within the	state is:		
	national	_X_ state			
665), I h	ereby nominate this p		he National Regi	ster and cer	ervation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89– tify that it has been evaluated
State Hi	storic Preservation O	fficer signature	ann	10 Ju	M 10/30/84
title D	irector, Nebrask	a State Historical	l Society		date
Contraction of the second	NPS use only hereby certify that this		he National Regi Entered in t National Reg	her	date 12/13/84
Atte	er of the National Re st: f of Registration				date

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For NPS use only received date entered DEC 1.3 198

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"Citizens State Bank Building," <u>The Diller Record</u>, Special Edition, "Diller, The Village Beautiful", Sept. 17, 1915. Diller, Nebraska.

"Diller Bank Changes", The Diller Record, July 31, 1914, Diller, Nebraska.

"New Bank Fixtures", The Diller Record, July 29, 1910, Diller, Nebraska.

Nuttgens, Pattuck, <u>The Pocket Guide to Architecture</u>, Simon and Schuster, New York, copyright 1980.

Panek, R. T. <u>American Architectural Styles 1600-1940</u>, Architectural Styles, Dover, Ma, copyright 1976.

The Jefferson County Record, various articles dating from June 25, 1892 to April 28, 1893. Diller, Nebraska.