

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service

DEC 27 1988

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

NATIONAL REGISTER

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

1. Name of Property

historic name First National Bank
other names/site number Citizen's National Bank

2. Location

street & number S.E. Corner 8th and Story Streets | | not for publication
city, town Boone | | vicinity
state Iowa code 19 county Story code 015 zip code 50036

3. Classification

Ownership of Property		Category of Property		Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> buildings		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures		
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> objects		
		<u>2</u>	<u> </u> Total		

Name of Related multiple property listing: Archectural Legacy of Proudfoot and Bird in Iowa, 1882-1940
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

David Cross
Signature of certifying official Date 12/20/88

Iowa Historical Society, Bureau of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet, section ___ page ___
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet, section ___ page ___
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Beth Boland 6/28/89

Signature of the Keeper Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce, Trade
Financial Institution
Business

Same
Same
Same

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival
Commercial Style

foundation Granite
walls Limestone
roof Ceramic Tile
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

See continuation sheet, section 7 page 1

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Architecture

1915-16

1915-16

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

Arch: Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above. See continuation sheet, section 8 page 1

9. Major Bibliographical References

Boone News Republican, Undated Clipping 1915

Boone County Pioneer, August 14, 1922

Community Magazine, September 1927, - pp. 4-6, 20.

|__| See continuation sheet, section _____ page _____

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

|XX| State historic preservation office
 |__| Other State agency
 |__| Federal agency
 |__| Local government
 |__| University
 |__| Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical DataAcreage of property Less than one.

UTM References

A |1|5| |4|2|7|2|2|0| |4|6|5|7|0|0|0|
 Zone Easting Northing
 C |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__|

B |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__|
 Zone Easting Northing
 D |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__|

|__| See continuation sheet, section _____ page _____

Verbal Boundary Description |XX| See continuation sheet, section 10 page 1Boundary Justification |XX| See continuation sheet, section 10 page 111. Form Prepared By

author/title Ralph J. Christian, Architectural Historian
 preparer Same as above
 organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date _____
 street & number Historic Bldg. Capital Complex telephone 281-8697
 city or town Des Moines state Iowa zip code 50319

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Situated on a prominent corner location in Boone's downtown commercial district, the eight-story First National Bank Building has been that city's primary visual landmark since its completion in 1916. The edifice is typical of Proudfoot & Bird's tall buildings in its tripartite division into base, shaft, and capital and use of materials. In this instance, sawed rusticated ashlar is utilized on the pilasters of the two-story base to achieve a feeling of solidity; the five-story shaft is dressed in smooth-faced stone; and the one-story crown or capital, with its fine detailing and highly decorative overhanging cornice is an unusually fine example of the airy cornice treatment employed by the firm. In terms of stylistic influences, the basic form of the building and the construction technology employed in its erection is Chicago Commercial, but the ornament applied to the skin of the edifice is Classical Revival and typifies Proudfoot and Bird's somewhat conservative approach to architectural design. Although the building has been altered somewhat, especially by a large addition on the east side, the edifice retains sufficient integrity to meet the integrity requirements for commercial buildings outlined in the Multiple Property Documentation Form.

The First National Bank Building is a five-bay by five-bay, 50 foot square, eight-story building with a frame of structural steel beams, girders, and columns, which are encased in concrete for fireproofing. At foundation level, the base of the building is sheathed in Georgia granite while Bedford limestone covers the building on its west and north sides. The east and south elevations feature Twin City vitrified brick of a greyish ecru color to match the Bedford stone. Windows are generally of the one-over-one sash variety and are set in rectangular stone-trimmed surrounds and are placed singly on the corner bays and paired on the inner ones. Floors are all of concrete and tile construction, as is the flat roof, which is finished with a tile surface. The southwest corner of the roof features a penthouse, which is capped with neon signage displaying the current bank name. At the northwest corner is a steel flagpole, especially designed for the building by the construction superintendent at the request of the bank's president.

The decorative vocabulary of this building, like many Proudfoot and Bird Buildings, is Classical Revival although the basic form and construction technology is drawn from the Chicago Commercial School, which in turn drew on classical inspiration for its organizational format. Especially noteworthy and typical of the classical revival is the use of Bedford stone and brick of similar hue to create the proper color motifs for the style; the utilization of rusticated, sawed ashlar for the base and smooth, dressed stone for the shaft and crown; the application of architrave trim to windows above the third story; the pedimented window hoods on third story corner windows; the entablature hoods over the other third story windows; the architrave belt course at the base of the crown; and the crown itself with its attic windows, decorative frieze with festoons, and wide overhanging dentilled cornice. Another noteworthy classical revival element is the freestanding clock located near the northwest corner of the building and adjacent to the intersection of Story and Eighth Streets. This bronze clock, manufactured by the Howard Company of New York, is eighteen feet high and has four 3-foot dials.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Originally, this building featured a rather elaborate two-story banking room on the interior, but this and other significant interior features were obliterated by remodeling in the late 1970's. At the same time, a two-story high addition, intended to be sympathetic, was added to the east side of the building, and a beltcourse of brown aggregate material was placed over the beltcourse at the top of the base to tie them together visually. Windows and doors in the base section were removed and redesigned, but the stonework was retained. Windows on the upper floors were removed as well, but the original configuration was retained. Although these changes have impacted integrity, such changes are not to be unexpected for commercial buildings, especially prominent ones. In this instance, the addition is on a tertiary facade, and alterations to the ground floor area do not impair appreciation of the quality of design and meet the integrity requirements for this subtype outlined in the integrity requirements section of the Multiple Property Documentation Form.

- *1. "Proudfoot & Bird" refers to the combination of architectural firms that embody Proudfoot & Bird design in Iowa: Proudfoot & Bird; Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson; Proudfoot, Rawson & Souers; Proudfoot, Rawson, Souers & Thomas; and Proudfoot, Rawson, Brooks & borg.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

The First National Bank Building directly calls attention to the significant role the Des Moines architectural firm of Proudfoot & Bird*1 played in designing Iowa's architectural heritage. The property is significant under Criterion C: properties that represent the work of a master architectural firm and date from its presence in the state, 1882-1940. Significance relates to themes discussed in the Context section of the Multiple Property Documentation Form, "The Architectural Legacy of Proudfoot & Bird in Iowa, 1882-1940," especially the sections entitled Commercial and Industrial Buildings and Airy Cornice Treatment.

Commercial buildings were one of Proudfoot and Bird's specialties, and the First National Bank Building is an excellent example of this important subtype. It is typical of the firm's tall buildings (over four stories) because of its base-shaft-capital composition, its rather conservative approach to design, and its utilization of neoclassical detailing, one of the firm's major stylistic motifs. Despite the fact the firm was not on the cutting edge in terms of stylistic experimentation, the fact that they employed the basic compositional form and technology of the Chicago Commercial School for this building demonstrates their ability to provide well-designed and constructed buildings within the limitations imposed by client demands and accepted architectural styles for the period in Iowa.

The First National Bank Building is one of only four known tall buildings (over four stories) designed by Proudfoot & Bird*1 that meet the integrity requirements for this subtype as defined in the integrity requirements sections of the Multiple Property Documentation Form. These alterations are described in more detail in the Description section of this nomination. Because of the placement of an addition on a tertiary facade and a somewhat lesser loss of original material than might be expected at the street level for such a prominent building, it was determined that appreciation of the quality of the original design was not impaired.

This building is one of nine known commissions the firm had in Boone, eight of which are extant, and only commercial type believed to be National Register eligible. The First National Bank, which was established in 1884, hired Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson in 1915 to design this building after fire destroyed their old edifice in this same location. Because of that experience, the bank insisted on fireproof construction, and T.C. Wardell of Chicago, said to be a specialist in that type of building, was hired as superintendent of construction. Construction started in 1915 and was completed early in 1916 at a cost of \$115,000.00. That project was part of a larger building boom in Boone that year that saw the completion of modern business blocks on four prominent corners in the downtown. This project also appears to have led to residential commissions for Proudfoot and Bird as well. In 1919 John H. Herman, the bank's Vice President, hired the firm to design his residence at 711 Story Street (also being nominated to the National Register).

Because of its location on what soon became part of the Lincoln Highway and in the heart of the downtown business district, the building quickly became the city's most prominent landmark, not only for local people but the motoring public. In 1935, the bank was acquired by Citizen's National Bank, and the name was changed to reflect the new ownership. Although the Lincoln Highway (U.S. 30) has been relocated outside town, and the bank has been modified somewhat, it continues to visually dominate Boone and provide a locational reference point.

DEC 27 1988

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property coincides with block 94, parcels, 23 and 24 of the original town of Boone.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the original building and the new motor bank attached to its east side.