National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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 National Bank of America
Other names/site number ____________________________
Name of related Multiple Property Listing ____________________________

2. Location
Street & number 100 S. Santa Fe
City or town Salina
State Kansas
County Saline
Code KS
County Code 169
Zip code 67401

3. State/Federal Agency Certification
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
   national ___ statewide ___ local ___
Applicable National Register Criteria: x A ___ B ___ C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title  Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO                           Date
Kansas State Historical Society
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

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
5. Classification

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<td>Commerce/Trade: Office Building</td>
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7. Description

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Summary
Addressed at 100 South Santa Fe, the National Bank of America (now United Missouri Bank), is prominently positioned in
downtown Salina at the southwest corner of Santa Fe and Iron Avenues. The building is fifty feet wide and one hundred
and twenty feet long occupying the entire lot. The bank is a four-story concrete building with ashlar limestone sheathing
that reflects both its original 1923 Classical-Revival design and its 1966 Modern remodeling. Its massing is a three-part
composition of base, shaft and capital analogous to a Classical column. The front facade was altered and the windows
replaced in the 1960s. The existing facade reflects the 1966 design that removed the interior pilasters and added granite
spandrel panels replacing metal-clad panels between the windows simplifying the facade. The original bank entrance, a
classical stone surround with eagle on the pediment, was replaced by the existing front storefront entry with a wide metal
canopy capping the street-level entrance. A prominent cornice band with engraved frieze defining the top of the shaft
and the pilasters defining the seven bays on the Iron Avenue (north) facade all remain. Original steel 2/2 double-hung
windows are in place at upper windows on the south and west facades.

The interior of the bank too, reflects a combination of the 1923 Classical design and 1960s Modern remodeling. The two-
story banking room was modified with an expanded, enclosed mezzanine and marble-cladding added on walls and
columns but the ornate coffered ceiling remains, the detailing accentuated with contrasting paint colors. On the upper
floors, original features remain including terrazzo floors (covered), marble wainscot, some original wood trim and an open
stair between the third and fourth. Corridors combine Classic and Modern features including suspended ceilings with strip
florescent lighting and blond wood 1/1 doors with glass lights. Most offices on the upper floors have non-historic finishes.

The 1958 drive-through facility across the alley west of the bank is included in the nomination.

Elaboration
Setting
The bank is located in the heart of downtown Salina at the southeast corner of S. Santa Fe and E. Iron Avenues. Located
in a traditional downtown commercial district, the corner building spans to the rear alley on the west and abuts an adjacent
two-story building on the south. The front entrance is on the east off Santa Fe and a secondary entrance dating to the
1960s remodel, is located near the west end of the north facade on Iron Ave. Public sidewalks border the building along
the street facades on the north and east. Downtown Salina is in the midst of a major infrastructure project that will result
in new curb and gutters along Santa Fe Avenue in front of the building. Large concrete planters are located on the
sidewalks with small trees. As a part of their 1966 remodeling project, the bank installed large five-globe street lights
(similar to early street lights seen in the 1923 street view) along their north facade on Iron Avenue around the concrete
planters.

Across the alley to the west is the bank’s one-story drive-through bank constructed in 1958. A tunnel beneath the alley provides employee access from the main bank. The drive-through is an excellent example of the Modern Movement but is located on a separate parcel of land and is not included in the
 nominated property. In 1987 in conjunction with the city’s downtown renovation project, the National Bank of America
(NBA) expanded its parking lot off 7th Street from thirteen to thirty-two spaces adjoining a new municipal parking lot. The
parking lot is located southwest of the bank; a rear entrance at 104 S. Santa Fe (adjacent two-story building) provides
access for bank employees and customers from rear parking.

Exterior
The four-story building has ashlar limestone sheathing on the north and east facades; the west and south facades are
brick with a painted finish. A prominent cornice band spans the street facades above the third floor with a plain frieze that
is inscribed National Bank of America on the east. Pilasters originally defined three bays on the front facade and seven
on the north. Simple stone panels are located between windows on the fourth floor aligning with the pilasters. A stone
cornice band is located approximately eighteen inches from the parapet cap with no ornamentation.

The 1923 design included paired double-hung windows on the third and fourth floors with metal sheathed spandrel panels between three-part windows on the first and second floors on the front facade and end bays of the north facade. The central bays on the north facade had two-story multi-light windows. The primary entrance was located in the center of the front facade with a stone surround with brackets and entablature topped by a pediment with a stone eagle. Massive carved wood doors with brass ornament were a distinctive feature. A second front entry was adjacent to the bank entrance, providing street access to upper-floor offices. At the west end of the north facade, a pair of doors with transom panel above provided separate entrance into a two-story commercial space in the rear bay of the building.

The windows were replaced on the street facades in the 1966 remodel with paired metal units comprised of two vertical-pivoting lights, filling the original masonry openings. The metal-clad spandrel panels between the windows (vertically) were replaced with granite. The north facade retains the three-story stone pilasters defining the seven bays with no major changes in the stone facade. The granite base was retained as were the stone cornices and paneling at the top floor and parapet. The major change on the north was two-fold – spandrel panels were added between the first and second floors and new short first-floor windows were installed replacing the original two-story multi-light windows. Secondly, the north entrance was moved inward one bay from the west end. A flat metal canopy projecting over the aluminum-framed glass storefront system was installed matching the new front entrance.

The front/east facade is three bays wide framed by stone pilasters at the corners. The inner two pilasters were removed in the 1966 project and slightly wider flush stone panels were installed framing the windows. In addition to the modern windows and granite spandrels, the primary physical and functional change on the front facade occurred at the front entrance. A wide metal canopy was installed above a new aluminum-framed glass storefront replacing the two formerly separate bank and building entrances. Rather than entering the bank directly from the center door, a central vestibule was created to allow access to the stairway and elevator in the southeast corner outside of banking hours. The elevator was modified to open on the north into the bank and on the east into the vestibule. The bank is now accessed from the vestibule rather than directly from the street. There have been no major exterior changes since the 1966 remodel.

The rear/west facade originally had paired windows in the end bays with three single windows in the wider center bay. The brick facade has no other articulation beyond the masonry openings. The 2/2 double-hung steel windows remain on the fourth floor of the west and south facades but the openings have been infilled on the lower floors. The third floor windows have also been infilled on the south facade above the adjacent two-story building. A single door at the west end of the south facade provides access to an exterior metal fire escape. The elevator penthouse projects one story above the rooftop near the east end of the south facade.

**Interior**

The plan configuration varies significantly by floor; the primary changes reflecting former access between different banking departments. The main banking room occupies the majority of the ground floor and is accessed at the southeast corner from the building entry vestibule. A second ground-floor entrance occurs toward the west end of the north facade accessing an office in the northeast corner of the ground floor and provides a rear entrance to the main banking room at the northwest corner. The existing north building entrance dates to the 1960s remodeling project when the bank expanded into the rear bay and moved the original street entrance one bay to the east.

Teller counters are located along the north wall of the main banking room. Two original vaults remain on the first floor toward the rear. A row of three small private rooms were added during the 1960s remodel for safe deposit use, immediately east of the vaults. The main banking room is an open two-story space with an ornate coffered ceiling. Finishes and other detailing were simplified in the 1960s with marble sheathing on the two-story columns and a new wood and marble teller counter replacing the original caged teller windows. The existing first-floor plan reflects the expansion of the bank into the ground floor of the adjacent building on the south. The adjacent building at 104 S. Santa Fe houses the board room, a kitchenette break room and bathrooms as well as storage. The primary significance of this area in terms of the bank building is that it provides a bank entrance from the rear parking area via a corridor in the south building. The corridor accesses the main banking room in the center of the south side with restrooms opposite in the adjacent south building (104 S. Santa Fe).

The main building entrance on the east/front facade has a vestibule with an enclosed stairway in the southeast corner and an elevator. While the elevator serves all floors basement through fourth, the stair was extended to the basement and third floor in the 1960s remodel; it does not serve the fourth floor. Two secondary stairs now provide circulation from the mezzanine/second floor to the basement within the bank offices. The north stair in the main banking room provides direct basement access. Although no longer actively used by the bank, the basement was included in the 1960s remodeling to
house a directors’ room, small conference room, a dining room and kitchen. The west half of the basement houses a large records vault, the boiler room, mechanical room, storage, and access to the underground tunnel to the drive-in facility south of the bank.

The second floor is the mezzanine level, built as two separate unconnected spaces at the east and west ends of the bank. The rear/west mezzanine has long housed the bank’s bookkeeping/accounting department. It was expanded one bay to the east and enclosed on the east with windows overlooking the banking floor sometime prior to the 1960s remodeling. The front/east mezzanine was constructed with a separate enclosed stair that provided access from basement through second floors inside of the bank. Adjacent to the stair was a restroom and the director’s office was located in the northeast corner. The 1960s remodel removed the enclosed stair at the southeast corner of the mezzanine as well as the bathroom and built an expanded mezzanine floor one bay wide along the south wall connecting the east and west original mezzanines. With removal of the original southeast bank stair, the elevator and newly expanded stair in the southeast corner of the building (versus inside the banking room) provides access to the second floor mezzanine level bringing the mezzanine and circulation to its existing configuration. The original tenant space at the west end of the first and second floors became the bank’s computer room with an opening to the accounting department on the west mezzanine. The windows on the west facade were infilled as a result of the bank expanding into the rear bay. The existing restroom and south stair on the south wall of the west mezzanine date to the 1960s remodel. An enclosed frame wall with windows was added to the east and south mezzanines (replacing an open railing on the east).

The third and fourth floors were designed as rental office space accessed by the elevator and the existing interior open stair that serves these two floors only. This stairway was modified in the 1960s project with the addition of open grills on the landing that served the building’s new mechanical system but this stair is one of the few interior features that reflect the original 1923 configuration. The third and fourth floors have a shallow U-shaped footprint around a south window well. A U-shaped double-loaded corridor accessed office suites around the perimeter of the floors. The 1923 plans illustrate clusters of offices around a central reception room; the configuration duplicated around the perimeter of the upper floors. City directories illustrate a variety of office tenants including physicians, lawyers, insurance companies, etc. suggesting that office configurations were likely customized for tenants and were modified with changing tenants. The third and fourth floors offices were altered when the bank ultimately expanded into the upper floors in the 1970s and 1980s. The upper corridors retain both 1923 and 1960 features and finishes. Original features include plaster walls, gray marble wainscoting, and terrazzo floors with marble thresholds. The 1960s project also involved upgrading the building systems. Mechanical rooms were installed on each floor near the elevator behind the existing open stairway. The new mechanical system required large ducts throughout that in turn resulted in installation of suspended ceilings on the upper floors. The ceilings were functional – to hide ducts – but were also a design feature with integral strips of fluorescent lights. A concerted effort was made in the 1960s remodeling project to modernize these finishes and features. The marble wainscoting remains but stainless steel corners were added. The architectural drawings detail modification of the original single-panel stile and rail doors to a one-over-one configuration with glass upper lights and louvers in lower panels in select locations. The dark stain was removed and faux painting done to lighten the wood finish. Transoms were removed at most corridor doors but are extant in some offices (bisected or hidden by suspended ceilings). Office finishes generally date to contemporary remodeling projects and include carpeting, suspended ceilings, wood paneling, wood wainscoting, and textured wall paper. Original plaster walls and ceilings are extant and exposed in select locations. The fourth-floor corridor was widened opposite the stairway creating an open reception area that extends approximately half the length of the floor. The balance of the fourth floor and the entire third floor retain the corridor configuration that took form with the 1960s remodel. As noted in the exterior description, original steel double-hung windows remain on the south and west sides at the fourth floor. Some of the rear fourth-floor offices appear to have escaped former remodels and closely resemble the original floor plans. Bathrooms and janitor’s closet are located at the interior corner of the southwest stem of the corridor; Bathrooms have 1960s finishes and fixtures with 1” ceramic tile, colored metal partitions and Formica countertops.

Existing interior features, fixtures and finishes date primarily to the 1960s remodel and contemporary improvements since that time however, original 1923 features remain exposed in some areas. The following historic descriptions help to define the evolution of the interior configuration and finishes.

Drive-through
The bank purchased two buildings on W. Iron across the alley west of the bank in 1957 and demolished the building immediately west of the alley for a drive-through bank. Built in 1958, the drive-through facility was comprised of two manned drive-through lanes and an unmanned walk-up depository at the west end. Two individual teller booths have a flat roof that spans across the lanes forming a canopy. The booths are small rectangular boxes with a curved end on the
north sheathed in a narrow textured brick veneer and originally featuring a projecting angled-glass teller window on the east side. A basement tunnel provides access under the alley from the bank to the booths. Today the canopy has a membrane roof with a fascia of contemporary metal siding. In 2020, the bank transitioned to digital tellers, replacing the glass teller windows with ATM-like machines with digital screens manned by tellers inside the bank building. The drive-through booths are no longer manned.

**Integrity**
The design of financial institutions has always been intended to convey an image of stability and dependability. The Salina newspaper described the new bank building at its opening in 1923:

The first impression of elegance and financial dependability is gained by a visitor from the doors themselves. Two massive oak doors weigh 600 pounds each. They are ten feet high with four panels each, hand carved and decorated with pounded brass rods and plates. The lobby is noteworthy for beauty alone. Cream-colored Italian marble composes the counters and pillars. The floor is Tennessee marble with reddish-mottled Spanish marble for decoration. The top of the columns and ceilings are frescoed in ornate designs. A lighting system rather new in Salina will set off this ceiling. Incandescent globes are concealed in a trough around the top of the banking floor provide indirect lighting, and highlight the ceiling. The officers' spaces are at the right when one enters on a slightly raised platform. To the left are consultation rooms, waiting parlors and the safety deposit department. Finishes in the offices include black walnut wainscoting and leather-covered walls. Mezzanine floors are located at each end of the banking room finished in quarter-sawn oak. Under the west mezzanine are the two main vaults, the safety deposit vault with 660 boxes and the cash vault for bank deposits. The exterior of the building is Bedford limestone with granite from Rockville, Minnesota used for trim. The banking room windows are steel sashes with spandrels of copper, painted to look like bronze. The building cost $300,000.

Technological advancements in many industries dictate physical modifications and banking was no different. By the middle of the twentieth century, the change to computerized counting and accounting required accommodation of large new equipment that had to be temperature controlled. The drive-through facility built in 1958 was the first step to mobile banking of today. The bank's Trust Department was formed in 1964. NBA had the City's first Installment Loan Department with its own quarters at the rear of the bank with a separate entrance off Iron Avenue (in former rental space). The decade of the 1960s brought a variety of physical changes to the bank. In 1966, a special issue of the *Salina Journal* was dedicated to the National Bank of America, its history and physical plant; the opening line focusing on image.

“As a bank should, the remodeled National Bank of America presents a solid appearance...The building looks like a bank. It has the air of a careful, conservative, safe depository for the coil of the realm.”

The NBA remodeling – the climax of a 6-year renewal – is a classic combination of preservation and addition. The best of the old – those comforting stone walls – the neo-Grecian ceiling – have been kept and enhanced. To them has been added subtle but not monotonous decor – the best of the new, symbolic of banking’s surge into the machine age. There is contrast but not conflict between the classic ceiling, now decorated in muted tones of olive and turquoise, and the lower suspended ceilings of gold tubular aluminum over the teller windows and bank officer area. There is contrast too between the polished beige marble of the pillars and the teller desk and the warm solid walnut wainscoting. Dwight Putnam of Putnam Interiors explained, “We attempted to keep the best that was there and harmonize it with the new.” “There’s no reason to tear down a quality building simply because it’s old.” Painting of the ornate plaster ceiling called attention to its detailing. The heavy carved wood doors that have been a distinctive feature for years are now wall plaques inside the bank. The main vaults were refurbished by Mosler Safe Co. and their finish restored. Small private rooms were added to the safe deposit area for customers. All four floors and the basement were remodeled. Fittings are largely bronzed aluminum, an image set by the new canopy over the main entrance. Inside the entry a niche in the marbled walls holds the stone eagle that was above the old doors. Supporting columns inside the bank have been sheathed in beige Italian marble, the same used for the teller counter. The computer room, the heart of the bank’s sophisticated mechanization program, is windowed. Machine rooms are silenced by carpeting and acoustical tile.

Just as the above description of a space that combined the best of the old and new, today the bank building reflects its ninety-six year old history. Spanning the period from 1923 to 1966, existing historic features include the exterior stone

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6 Ibid.
facade and storefront entrances dating to the 1960s remodel that gave the building its classification under the Modern Movement. Original features that remain include portions of the exterior facades, the original steel 2/2 double-hung windows, and the overall massing of the building that has not been modified. Interior features dating to the building’s original design include the two-story banking room with ornate coffered ceiling (although modified with the 1960s mezzanine expansion), the elevator, the open stair between the third and fourth floors, and finishes including terrazzo floors (covered by carpet), gray marble wainscoting, and a few single-panel wood stile and rail doors with transoms extant above suspended ceilings in select locations at the rear of the upper floors. The general plan configuration and circulation with the entry vestibule, elevator and enclosed stair in the southeast corner dates to the 1960s remodel as does the existing mezzanine configuration and west/rear bay on the first and second floors. Distinctive 1960s features and finishes include the stainless bumpers, the suspended ceilings with integral lighting strips, and the modified 1/1 wood doors with glass lights in the upper-floor corridors. The 1958 drive-through facility is extant but no longer has manned teller windows. Retaining a high degree of historic and architectural integrity, the National Bank of America building reflects the evolution of the bank and conveys the physical changes made to meet the needs of an expanding financial institution.
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.)

- **X** 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.

- X 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**

- Commerce
- Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1923-1966

**Significant Dates**

1923

1966

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

Wight & Wight, Kansas City, MO architects 1923

Wilson and Co., Salina, KS architects 1966

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance spans from the building’s construction in 1923 to its modern renovation in 1966.

**Criteria Considerations (justification)**

NA
Historic Places under Criteria A for its local significance in the area of Commerce and Criteria C Architecture. Founded in 1887 by brothers Humphrey and James Taggart, the National Bank of America came into being as the American State Bank with a state charter. Three years later it received a national charter and in 1894 was rechristened National Bank of America (NBA). The bank rented space from W.W Watson, third president of the bank, for thirty years at the corner of Santa Fe and Iron Avenues. Prospering alongside Salina, the bank outgrew the space and in 1923 it constructed a new building across the street at 100 S. Santa Fe. The bank continued to grow and be an integral part of the community in part due to Frank Hageman who devoted sixty-five years to serving the bank and Salina. As President and later Chairman of the Board, Hageman’s personal integrity was reflected in bank policy, and led the bank to weather many storms including the Great Depression with the admiration of those who worked for the bank and its customers. During NBA’s 100th anniversary celebration in 1987 the bank noted its key to longevity was progressive changes mixed with conservative values. The bank was a leader in innovation with many “firsts” in banking in Salina including banking by mail, installment loan department, walk-up banking, drive-through and television auto-banker window. When the bank remodeled in the 1960s it modernized its systems with the most powerful and sophisticated computer in the state. The National Bank of America was purchased by the United Missouri Bank (UMB) in 1993. The history of the National Bank of America is intertwined in the history of Salina and its commercial and economic development.

The National Bank of America Building’s architectural significance originated with the work of Kansas City architects Wight & Wight’s 1923 original construction and is further represented by Wilson & Co. Architects and Engineers of Salina 1966 remodel. Spanning the period from 1923 to 1966, existing historic features remain including the exterior stone facade and storefront entrances dating to the 1960s remodel that gave the building its classification under the Modern Movement. The 1958 drive-through facility located across the rear alley from the bank is included in the nomination. Interior features of the bank building dating to the building’s original design include the two-story banking room with ornate coffered ceiling, the elevator, the open stair between the third and fourth floors, and finishes including terrazzo floors and gray marble wainscoting. The general plan configuration and circulation with the entry vestibule, elevator and enclosed stair in the southeast corner dates to the 1960s remodeling as does the existing mezzanine configuration and west/rear bay on the first and second floors. Distinctive 1960s features and finishes include stainless bumpers, the suspended ceilings with integral lighting strips, and the modified paneled wood doors with glass lights in upper-floor corridors. The building retains a high degree of historic and architectural integrity. The National Bank of America building reflects the evolution of the bank and conveys the physical changes made to meet the needs of an expanding financial institution. The building conveys the history of National Bank of America, a local financial institution established in Salina in 1887 that built the existing building in 1923, remodel in 1966, and celebrated their centennial in 1987 in the nominated building.

Elaboration
The Early Years – Salina and the National Bank of America
In April 1858 a group of Scottish immigrants led by William A. Philips founded the town beside the Smoky Hill River, an ideal location for agriculture and trade. As the westernmost town on the Smoky Hill Trail, Salina quickly established a burgeoning trade market; but growth was halted with the outbreak of the Civil War. Following the war they city resumed its position as a trade center. Salina was incorporated and began building flour mills to process the grain from the surrounding area. When the Kansas Pacific Railroad arrived in 1867, the community rapidly transitioned into an industrial town. The first building in Salina was located at the corner of Fifth Street and Iron Avenue. By 1871, Salina was one of the fastest growing towns in the State. In the 1880s H.E. Lee boosted the city’s burgeoning wholesale market that served much of the western United States. Salina’s economic diversity buffeted the city from some of the hardship that would crush others in the natural and economic disasters of the coming decades.

The first bank in Salina was founded in 1871 by John Geis, followed by the Salina State Bank in 1875 and the First National Bank in 1881. Originally organized as a private bank, the American State Bank began operations in a building
on the southeast corner of Santa Fe and Ash on January 5, 1887, becoming the fourth bank operating in the city. Three years later it became the American National Bank, having received its federal charter. Designation as a national bank prior to federal banking regulations allowed the bank to print national currency. In the more than forty years prior to banking reform laws in 1935, the bank printed $1,407,910 in national script.11 In 1894 the bank was renamed the National Bank of America (NBA).

Brothers Humphrey S. and James Taggart, founders of the bank that would become the National Bank of America, had been merchants and farmers. They were part of a large family who had emigrated from the Isle of Man to Atchison, Kansas in the 1860s.12 One brother, John Taggart was a prominent banker in White City, KS, having organized the White City State Bank in 1886. Brothers Humphrey and James applied for a state charter on November 17, 1886; with authorized capital of $150,000 the American State Bank of Salina was founded. The bank opened on January 5th of the following year. On January 29, 1887, the Salina Republican contained the bank’s first balance sheet of $113,648.73 in total resources.13

Humphrey Taggart, president of the bank; would soon move to Colorado due to his wife’s ill health leaving James in charge. A. M. Claflin became vice president, and a new man, Frank Hageman, was hired as cashier. James Taggart decided to follow his brother and in 1888 sold his interest in the bank to W.W. Watson, a successful local entrepreneur.14 In the following year the bank would be granted a federal charter with a board of directors that included a number of prominent local businessmen: Watson, Hageman and Claflin were joined by H.H.F. Sudendorf of Sudendorf Lumber Co & Western Star Mill, E.W. Ober, a general merchandise dealer, and farmer B.L. Wilson.15 The group represented a significant contingent in Salina’s ever-growing business community. W.W. Watson, had been a merchant in Osborne, KS, came to Salina in 1888. Ever the businessman, Watson’s private interests absorbed much of his time and after a few years he turned much of the daily bank operations over to Hageman. Watson saw the potential to capitalize on Salina’s growing rail network to broaden distribution of his business, Watson Wholesale Grocery. In 1902 he sold 150 of his shares in the bank to Frank Hageman and resigned the presidency; Hageman was then elected president.16 National Bank of America’s success continued and the institution quickly outgrew its location. In 1902 W.W. Watson constructed a modern three story brick building on the southeast corner of Santa Fe and Iron Avenues, which he leased to the NBA.17 Ever at the forefront of its industry, the NBA advertised novel features including its bank by mail services and free safety deposit boxes.18 In 1908 the bank merged with the Salina County Bank and the capital increased to $100,000.

The bank’s growth was paralleled by the city. As the new century began, Salina was a hub of four rail lines—the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Missouri Pacific, the Union Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, affording transport in all directions.19 This ease of transportation bolstered Salina’s economy that was largely comprised of the milling and lumber industries. By 1912, Salina business concerns included a $50,000 alfalfa mill, several flour mills, a vitrified brick plant, and factories manufacturing everything from gloves, sunbonnets, cigars, razor stoups, brooms to mattresses.20 Within the city streetcars were well established in the early decades of the twentieth century with the Salina Street and Interurban Railway operating nine motor trolleys.21

As the country worked to recover from the Great War, commercial growth began to outpace agricultural commodities in Salina’s economy, specifically with the help of the H.D. Lee Company’s success resulting from new endeavors to

13 Ibid, 7.
14 Ibid, 8.
15 Ibid, 8.
16 Ibid, 8.
20 Ibid, 634.
manufacture and sell its own clothing. In 1920 Salina became a city of first-class with over $3M in new construction and boasted twelve miles of paved roads. The population rose to 16,621 and the city’s flour mills ranked seventh in the nation. Salina built eight new schools between 1912 and 1926. By August 1922, building construction in the city for the year was over $4,000,000 including 150 new homes. Salina’s banks competed to provide the capital to support the city’s growth. The NBA was a leader in the community, continually reporting the largest volume of business with each passing year. In 1919 it was granted full trust powers. In 1922 the board of directors determined it was time to construct their own building after renting space for nearly thirty years.

National Bank of America Gets a Home of Its Own

The bank board turned to prominent Kansas City architects, Wight and Wight to design the new bank and Eberhart Construction Company of Salina to build it. Following the commercial center’s southern growth, the bank selected the corner of Santa Fe and Iron Avenues where ‘The Hub’ was located. Hageman and F.A. York had purchased half of the adjacent two-story commercial building (the Teague Nelson Building) at 104-106 S. Santa Fe in 1900 as a rental property. The bank purchased the property at 100 S. Santa Fe and demolished ‘The Hub,’ an existing two-story brick building. Construction began in May 1922 and the new bank building opened on October 11, 1923. Considered Salina’s most modern office building, the new facility cost $300,000. Invitations to the grand opening were signed by the assistant cashier, Theo P. Worsley, Jr., a young man who would rise to vice president and become son-in-law to NBA President Frank Hageman. Local news coverage of the bank’s opening remarked that the massive oak doors gave an “impression of elegance and financial dependability.” The public was invited to the grand opening event where an orchestra played and refreshments were served as citizens were asked to inspect the vaults with eleven-ton doors, double reinforced sides and multiple safety devices including electric wiring. By the end of 1923, NBA held $400,000 in capital and employed more than twenty people. Difficult times were ahead; however, Salina fared well during the Depression due in part to its established wholesale manufacturing and milling markets. Under Frank Hageman’s tutelage NBA was in sound condition when the stock market crashed in 1929 and remained so into the 1930s. When President Franklin Roosevelt announced a nationwide bank holiday to stabilize the financial situation, Hageman nearly refused to comply until other members on the board convinced him to do so. The National Reconstruction Finance Corp. was formed to lend money to banks in need. Given NBA’s conservative banking measures in the previous decade, NBA had no need of the loan guarantee and was allowed to open after the holiday without it. This stability was not forgotten by the community.

The bank had begun business on January 5, 1887, with just over $137,466; the NBA embarked on its fiftieth year in 1937 with over $3.2M in assets. In celebrating their golden anniversary NBA President Frank Hageman said that many of the bank’s earliest stockholders, customers and employees still maintained a relationship with the bank, paying testament to the integrity of the institution. Many employees worked decades of their lives at NBA including Wayne Dailey, Walter T. Lindblom, Fred F. Kelly, Eldon E. Oegerle and George E. Geiger; however, no one could match Frank Hageman. Frank Hageman (1858-1953) was born in Beardstown, IL and in 1859 moved with his family to Leavenworth, KS where his father worked in milling and wholesale grocery. After holding a few jobs in his early youth Frank moved to Lindsborg, KS to work in a store with his cousin. There he met and married Edith Bean. The couple moved to Salina around 1882. After working various jobs and investing in failed real estate, Frank Hageman took a job working for the Taggart brothers as an assistant cashier, bookkeeper and janitor for the American State Bank (early name of NBA) on May 6, 1888. Hageman swiftly moved up to vice president when Watson bought out James Taggert, then to president in 1902 when Mr.

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26 Ibid., 20.
29 Ibid.
30 Ibid.
Watson sold his shares. Hageman remained at the helm until 1942 when he retired as president, maintaining his position as chairman of the board.

Theo P. Worsley, one of Hageman's son-in-laws was the heir-apparent. Worsley began as a cashier in the 1920s and worked his way up to senior vice president in 1936 when Hageman was 78 years old. In early 1940 when Worsley was actively managing the bank, he died of a heart attack. Hageman returned to active control of the bank and looked for a new successor. Hageman chose Glenn Bramwell, president of First National Bank of Belleville, KS. Bramwell became bank president on August 3, 1942 and remained so until 1953. Simultaneous with retiring from his position as president, Hageman created the position of chairman of the board, a title he would keep until his death.

Frank Hageman’s career with NBA spanned more than sixty-five years. His leadership, according to bank history, was the personification of respectability, integrity and civic leadership and it was these characteristics that got the bank through the Great Depression and other challenging times. Hageman was strongly civic-minded. He helped organize Salina’s first public library and the Chamber of Commerce. Hageman, C.N. Hoffman and W.W. Watson were boosters of the earliest highway development. Hageman also believed that while he and his immediate family held the majority shares of the bank, other prominent business leaders should be part of the bank’s leadership and share responsibility for its welfare. The NBA Board of Directors throughout its history included generations of Salina’s leaders including retail & wholesale business owners (L.A. Will), bankers (E. Swinney), millers (E. Morgenstern, J. Smith), farmers/livestock owners (J. Reser, D. Bean, B. Duncan, R. McCormick, R. Sabin), engineers (M. Wilson), and lawyers (W. Millikin), to name but a few.

Hageman’s death left the chairman of the board position vacant while the family decided who to trust with the leadership role. Frank Hageman had hired C.N. “Chris” Hoffman as an assistant cashier in 1909. One year later Hoffman married Hageman’s daughter and continued at the bank until 1918 when he left to pursue other interests. He returned as a director of the bank 1949, but was not interested in the role of chairman in 1953 at age sixty-eight. His son C.N. “Nick” joined the bank in 1954, but did not yet have the experience necessary to instill confidence required in banking management. During this period Glenn Bramwell offered to buy most of the family shares and take over the bank. When the family refused, he resigned as president on December 31, 1953. The board chose Wayne E. Daily, a longtime employee, to serve as interim President of the Bank and asked Earl C. Woodward, president & publisher of the Salina Journal, to serve as president of the bank, which he did from 1954 to 1961. In 1961 Nick Hoffman became chairman of the board, a role he served for twenty-five years (1961-1986). Two of C.N. Hoffman’s grandsons, C.N. and William, worked their way up in the bank, both as officers and directors. Just as Frank Hageman had led the bank through their expansion and construction of their first permanent home, Frank’s grandson Nick Hoffman would lead the bank into the modern age, a period of technological advancements in the banking industry that resulted in upgrades to NBA’s physical facilities.

Modernization
The fifties was a boom time for Salina. Crop production soared and construction grew to accommodate the building of new homes for returning servicemen and their expanding families. Smokey Hill Air Force Base had trained B-29 pilots during the war then closed at war’s end. The base was reopened in 1952 and renamed in 1956 as Schilling Air Force Base (AFB). By 1958 Schilling had contributed more than $370M to Salina’s economy. With its national charter, NBA opened a banking facility on the Smokey Hill Base during the war, and returned to the base when it was reopened providing financial services for military personnel.

By 1954 the bank had made only minimal changes to its facility since moving into the new building in 1923. Now NBA looked to expand services for the Salina community mandating physical changes at the bank. The bank took over the west end of the Directors, a two-story commercial space formerly leased. In 1957 NBA purchased two buildings on W. Iron across the alley west of the bank for a new drive-in and walk-up facility. Work began in April and concluded in October 1958 by Johnson Builders, Inc. The new facility offered a drive-in with two entrances providing access to two drive-in lanes and a walk-up window that featured a night depository. Next an Installment Loan Department was formed, the first of its kind in Salina and located in separate quarters at the west end of the main floor in formerly leased space.

35 Ibid. 41.
The entire bank building underwent an extensive remodel that was completed in July 1966. The updates included modern electronic data processing systems, television monitors, and heating and cooling systems underground that included the ability to keep ice from the sidewalks around the bank. The new computerized system could manage 20,000 accounts per day. A National Cash Register check sorter-reader was capable of reading magnetic characters on checks and sorting 750 checks per minute. The bank had seventy employees and eighty phones with a direct line to the police department. The Governor of Kansas and Miss Drive-In Teller USA cut the ribbon for the $500,000 project. The remodel was designed by Salina engineering and architectural firm Wilson and Co. and completed by local craftsmen including general contractor J.S. Frank Construction Co., Gage Heating and Plumbing and Merrill Electrical Co. A state of the art alarm system with cameras as well as sound and heat detection, was installed by Mosler Safe Co. The bank continued to update its systems to keep up with modern technology. By 1969 NBA claimed the first television auto-banker teller window in the area.

Subsequent physical improvements and expansions have occurred including the bank’s expansion into upper floor offices in the late 1970s and early 1980s. By 1986 the bank had eight-five employees and occupied the entire four-story building, including the basement. In five years’ time, they were expanding again, into the ground floor of the York Hageman Building adjacent on the south.

As the 1960s began the Salina Journal noted that in the previous decade Salina had added 12,000 new residents, 4,000 new homes and 200 new businesses with a total assessed valuation at $13M. Approximately thirty percent of Salina’s population and income was related to Schilling AFB and thus the city was stunned when the Air Force announced in late 1964 that the base would close in the following year. Salina’s leaders rallied, formed the Schilling Development Council and bought the airfield for a municipal airport and industrial development site. For NBA the decade had been a success with deposits doubling to $25M by the start of 1970, increasing shareholder profits by eighty percent.

While operational and physical modernization was a success for NBA, it was a challenging time as the Hoffman family fought off an attempted takeover. In staying true to their founding principles, the man who had attempted to wrest control of the bank from the family was offered a position as a director. L.A. Laybourn became a director and two additional directors were added to represent the weight of his shares. Even after Laybourn left Salina and sold his shares, the men who had been chosen to represent his interests remained integral directors through the bank’s centennial in 1987.

In 1971 NBA’s loan department hired a new employee named Richard Renfro, who had previous experience with Boeing and IBM. By 1976 Renfro was senior vice president overseeing the loan department; two years later he was made a director. Renfro was known for his outreach to the community including marketing campaigns for individual retirement accounts and civic-minded efforts including the “Star-Spangled Bankers.” In 1987 as the bank began to celebrate its centennial year, Renfro became president of the bank shepherding the firm into the next era. Changes in federal banking laws would soon impact banks in smaller cities and towns across the nation.

Kansas interstate banking laws were passed in July 1992, allowing United Missouri Bank (UMB) to become the first Missouri bank to announce merger agreements in Kansas. UMB acquired several Kansas banks along the I-70 corridor including the National Bank of America in Salina in April 1993. The Salina bank became a charter bank within the UMB system overseeing several satellite locations in Kansas. However in recent years, UMB has downsized tremendously. UMB National Bank of America is now a branch of the Kansas City bank and many functions housed in Salina have been transferred to Kansas City. Today the Salina branch of UMB Financial Corporation maintains ten employees and in the coming year, the bank will consolidate their offices to the first floor of the bank building. Other commercial enterprises will occupy rental space on the second through fourth floors as well as the adjacent York-Hageman Building.

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41 Ibid.
46 UMB was established in 1913 and R. Crosby Kemper became president in 1919; the Kemper family remains involved in the bank today.
continues to serve the banking needs of local residents. The history of the National Bank of America is intertwined in the history of Salina and its commercial and economic development.

**The National Bank of America Building**

The National Bank of America building is nominated to the National Register under Criteria C Architecture as a representative of the work of renowned Kansas City, Missouri architects Wight and Wight and the work of Salina Engineering and Architectural firm Wilson & Company.

Designed by Wight and Wight Architects, the new bank was built in 1923 by Salina general contractor Eberhart Construction Company. The team included Richards Paint & Paper Co. R.A. Cassell Electric, City Heating & Plumbing, Salina Tile & Mantel Co., and Metal Products Co.\(^49\) The National Bank of America is an excellent representative of Wight and Wight’s Classical designs.

Thomas (1874-1949) and William Drewin (1882-1947) Wight were born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Robert Adam and Emmaline MacLean Wight. In 1891, Thomas Wight began work as an office boy with McKim, Mead, and White. Within a year he became a draftsman, working on the construction of the Boston Library. Following the library’s completion, Thomas moved to the firm’s New York office where he worked for the next ten years. In 1904, Thomas established a partnership with Edward T. Wilder in Kansas City, Missouri. In 1911 Thomas’ brother William joined the firm of Wilder and Wight. Five years later the firm changed its name to Wight and Wight. Over the course of thirty years, the two brothers forged a successful and distinguished architectural career in Kansas City and the surrounding area. They were known for their neoclassical design style, their exceptional command of mass and proportion, as well as their exquisite attention to detail.\(^50\)

The brothers designed many prominent buildings in the Kansas City Missouri metropolitan area including the Kansas City Life Insurance Company Building, the Pickwick Hotel, the Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art, the Thomas Swope Memorial in Swope Park, the Jackson County Courthouse, the Kansas City, Missouri City Hall and Police Headquarters, Kansas City, Missouri; the Clay Country Courthouse in Liberty, Missouri, and the Wyandotte County Courthouse (NR, 2002). In Kansas, they built a French-Norman style house in Topeka named Cedar Crest that became the residence of the Kansas governor in 1962 (NR, 1982) as well as the John C. Harmon House, Topeka (NR 2012), W.P Brown Mansion, Coffeyville (NR 1976) and the Central National Bank, Topeka (NR 1976). William Wight died on October 29, 1947 and his brother Thomas followed him on October 6, 1949.

The leadership of NBA prided itself on actively supporting Salina’s business community and therefore it is no surprise that they turned to Salina-based craftsmen and designers to remodel the bank in the 1960s. Salina Engineering and Architectural firm Wilson & Co. designed the Modern renovation with Dwight Putnam Interiors playing a prominent role in the interior design. J.S. Frank Construction was the general contractor; Gage Plumbing & Heating and Merrill Electric were responsible for the system upgrades. The new lighting system included one mile of locally-manufactured Westinghouse fluorescent lights in addition to thirty 200-watt globes for the north side of the bank.\(^51\) The air conditioning system was the most modern available to cool not only the customers and employees but also the computer that was the “most powerful and sophisticated of any bank in Kansas.”\(^52\) Wilson and Company’s influence on the Modern landscape is visible today throughout central Kansas.

In 1932, Robert J. Paulette (1886-1941), a city engineer for Salina, and Murray A. Wilson (1894-1969), a civil engineer for the Kansas State Fish & Game Commission, formed Paulette & Wilson in Salina, Kansas. Murray Wilson also was a NBA director in the 1960s. The majority of the firm’s early work focused on civil engineering for municipalities. At Bob Paulette’s death in 1941, the firm’s name was changed to Wilson & Company, Engineers & Architects. The firm is known for its design of airports, highways, bridges, industrial processes and mechanical systems.\(^53\) In the 1950s the firm was responsible for hundreds of miles of highway in Kansas. Wilson & Co. designed structures for the Air Force at McConnell and Schilling Air Force Bases as well as buildings for Lockheed, Boeing, Grumman, General Dynamics and McDonnell Douglas. Architectural work in Salina included

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49 *Salina Journal.* 1 Sep 1923.


52 Ibid.

the post office and the Kansas Gas Service Buildings. One reason NBA may have chosen Wilson is the stability and longevity of its employees closely resembled that of NBA; five of the eight partners who were employed in 1985 had been with the firm since the 1940s.54 The firm also was an early adopter of technology purchasing its first computer in 1958.

In addition to its ongoing banking function, the National Bank of America building was designed from the start to provide rental income for the bank. A separate two-story commercial space was located at the west/rear bay accessed off Iron Avenue and the third and fourth floors housed a variety of office tenants. The names of the businesses located at the address have a familiar ring because many were themselves stockholders or directors or had a close family member who worked at NBA; this held true for generations. All types of businesses were included: physicians, dentists, lawyers, insurance, architects, real estate, clothing, boots, jewelry and drug stores. Commercial businesses including newsstands, cigar shop, barber shop, and Don’s Serve-Yourself Confectionary were located at times in the bank lobby and mezzanine. It was not until the 1980s that the bank occupied the entire building; other office tenants remained on the upper floors until that time.

The period of significance for the bank spans from its 1923 construction to 1966 to incorporate the remodeling during which the bank took its current exterior appearance and general interior configuration. The National Bank of America building conveys its 1966 Modern remodeling juxtaposed with the original 1923 Classical Revival Design. The building retains a high degree of integrity of location, setting, design, materials and workmanship interpreting the 1923 and 1966 designs. Designed, constructed and remodeled for the National Bank of America, the building maintains integrity of feeling and association conveying the bank designs that emanate strength and stability.

54 Ibid.
9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
Polk, R.L. City Directories, City of Salina. Multiple years available at City of Salina Public Library.

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:
X State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other
Name of repository:
10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property  Less than one

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.
(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:__________
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1  38.840333  -97.609295  

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)
Lot 110 Santa Fe Avenue and the drive-through facility in the northeast corner of the parcel defined as the East 71.83' of Lots 109 & 111 and the East 71.83' of the North 20' of Lot 113, SEVENTH ST. Original Town of Salina

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)
The legal description above reflects the current parcels where the bank building and associated drive-through facility are located and with which it is historically associated.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title  Brenda & Michelle Spencer
organization  Spencer Preservation
date  08/16/2019
street & number  10150 Onaga Road
telephone  785-446-9857

City or town  Wamego  state  KS  zip code  66547-9584
e-mail  brenda@spencerpreservation.com

Property Owner: (complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name  Blue Beacon International, Inc.
street & number  500 Graves Blvd.
telephone  785-825-2221

City or town  Salina  state  KS  Zip 67401

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 100 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.
Addendum Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Photographs
Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each digital image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to a sketch map or aerial map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn’t need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photograph Log

Name of Property: National Bank of America
City or Vicinity: Salina
County: Saline
State: KS
Photographer: Brenda R. Spencer
Date Photographed: 5 August 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 23 W Front/east facade fronting S. Santa Fe Avenue
2 of 23 SE North facade fronting Iron Avenue
3 of 23 S Rear entry near west end of north facade off Iron Avenue
4 of 23 NE Rear view of building from rear parking with drive-through west of alley behind building
5 of 23 SW Column at NE corner of building with plaque and inscription
6 of 23 SW Storefront on Santa Fe, looking SW from NE corner
7 of 23 SW Vestibule inside front entry with elevator and stair to left
8 of 23 NW Storefront entry from vestibule; interior bank entry to left
9 of 23 W Looking west inside first-floor main banking room
10 of 23 NW Detail of original coffered ceiling and rear mezzanine at NW corner of first floor of open area of bank with rear entry down corridor to the left
11 of 23 E View into first floor of bank from rear entry near west end of north facade
12 of 23 SW View of two primary bank vaults on first floor toward rear/west end of open space (vaults remain on basement and second floor as well)
13 of 23 E Looking E in open area of first floor of bank with enclosed mezzanine on east end and added mezzanine along south side connecting east and west original mezzanines
14 of 23 N Looking N from SE corner of second floor at offices along east mezzanine
15 of 23 NW Looking through glass enclosure at east mezzanine down on main floor of bank
16 of 23 SE Office with original enclosure on west mezzanine (2nd floor) with 1966 south bay connecting east and west mezzanines visible in background
17 of 23 E Looking E from rear of third-floor corridor with original marble wainscot and 1966 suspended ceiling with integral lighting strips
18 of 23 NW Office in NE corner of third floor
19 of 23 S Looking W from east end of fourth floor
20 of 23 W Rear office on fourth floor with original double-hung steel windows
21 of 23 SW Blond wood doors with single-light glass typical on upper floors; transoms above doors were removed/infilled with lowering of ceilings in 1966 remodel
22 of 23 S Looking down secondary stair from fourth floor; stair is located at east end of floor connecting third and fourth floors only
23 of 23 SW Drive-through facility located across rear alley west of bank, from 7th Street
The National Bank of America Building, 100 S. Santa Fe, Salina, Saline County, KS
Latitude 38.840333  Longitude -97.609295, Datum WGS 84
Figure 2 – National Bank of America Building is seen in its existing configuration on the 1931 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Excerpt Sheet 5)

Figure 3 – ca. 1915 photo of corner of Santa Fe and Iron that would become new home to NBA by Dale Weis. ‘The Hub’ was demolished in 1922 for construction of bank. *The National Bank of America 1887-1987 The First Hundred Years*, Published by The National Bank of America, 1987.
Figure 4 – 1922 Front Elevation and first floor plan, Wight and Wight Architects, Kansas City, MO, 1922. Provided by bank.
National Bank of America
Name of Property
Saline, KS
County and State

Figure 5 – 1923 View of building at grant opening of new building. Source: *The National Bank of America 1887-1987 The First Hundred Years*, Published by The National Bank of America, 1987.

Figure 7 – ca. 1925 view of bank building shortly after construction. Source: UMB.

Figure 8 (Right) – The ornate carved doors and eagle are original features that remain in the bank today, used here on 1966 bank report. Campbell Room Collection, Salina Public Library.
National Bank of America

Name of Property

Saline, KS

County and State

Figure 9 – 1964 Floor Plan by Wilson and Co., Architects and Engineers, Salina. Provided by UMB.

Figure 10 – 1969 Bank Pamphlet showing bank history and newly remodeled building. Source: Campbell Room Collection, Salina Public Library.
United States Department of the Interior
NPS Form 10-900

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
OMB No. 1024-0018

National Bank of America

Name of Property

Saline, KS

County and State

Figure 11 – National Bank of America Special Section, *Salina Journal*, 8 July, 1966, following remodeling. Source: Campbell Room Collection, Salina Public Library.
National Bank of America


Figure 13 – Recent photo of bank building (without current street construction). UMB website.