United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NR Listed
10/1/2026

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 Parma State Bank

other names/site number First National Bank of Parma; First National Bank of Idaho; Parma Library; Patricia Romanko Public Library; 27-014257

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

## 2. Location

street & number 121 N. 3rd Street ☐ not for publication

city or town Parma ☐ vicinity

state Idaho code ID county Canyon code 027 zip code 83660

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

Applicable National Register Criteria: _x_ **A** ___ **B** _x_ **C** ___ **D**

Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Idaho State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Parma State Bank
Name of Property

Canyon County, ID
County and State

## 5. Classification

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

| | |
|---|---|
| | private |
| x | public - Local |
| | public - State |
| | public - Federal |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| x | building(s) |
| | district |
| | site |
| | structure |
| | object |

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

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0 | buildings |
| | | site |
| | | structure |
| | | object |
| 1 | 0 | **Total** |

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

N/A

## 6. Function or Use

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

COMMERCE / TRADE: financial institution

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

EDUCATION: library

## 7. Description

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

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Classical Revival

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

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: STONE: sandstone
BRICK
roof: SYNTHETIC
other: STONE: granite (steps)

## Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

### Summary Paragraph

The former Parma State Bank building is located on a prominent corner parcel at 121 North 3rd Street in Parma, Canyon County, Idaho. Designed by James M. Fennell of Wayland and Fennell Architects, the Classical Revival-style bank building was completed in 1918 and is an exceptional example of the style for a small Idaho town. It is a sandstone and brick building situated on a raised granite base with many classically inspired details including doric fluted columns and an elaborate entrance with a cornice, scrolled brackets, and a decorative cartouche. It functioned as a bank for nearly 60 years until 1976 when the successor institution, the First National Bank of Idaho, moved to a new building across the street. The bank transferred the old building to the City of Parma for use as the Parma Public Library, which opened in 1978. It was renamed the Patricia Romanko Public Library in 1998.

### Narrative Description

*LOCATION & SETTING*

Parma (pop. 2,096 in 2020) is in west-central Idaho near the border with Oregon where the Snake and Boise Rivers in northwest Canyon County (figures 1 and 2). It is the fourth-largest city in the county behind Middleton, Caldwell, and Nampa, all located in eastern Canyon County, which comprises approximately 587 square miles. The area has a flat to gently rolling topography made ideal for agriculture by irrigation.

Parma is organized on a rectangular grid on either side of the Union Pacific Railroad (formerly the Oregon Short Line Railroad), which runs parallel to the nearby Boise River, at a northwesterly-southeasterly orientation (figures 2, 7, and 8). U.S. Highway 95 overlaps with the combined U.S. Highway 20/26 as it passes through downtown Parma along Grove Avenue. The former Parma State Bank building occupies a prominent corner parcel along this route in the heart of downtown, at the junction of East Grove Avenue and North 3rd Street (figures 3 and 4). The downtown consists of wide paved streets with curbing and sidewalks and one- and two-story commercial and institutional buildings that were constructed throughout the 20th century.

The former Parma State Bank building faces east toward North 3rd Street. A concrete public sidewalk passes along this primary east side and wraps around the corner to abut the building's north side, which fronts East Grove Avenue (photos 1 and 2). The south side of the building is obscured by the adjacent building at 115 North 3rd Street, an early 20th century structure that was remodeled in the 1960s to reflect its current Modern appearance. The rear west side overlooks a small, paved parking area. The adjacent property to the west at 208 East Grove Avenue features a free-standing, one-story, mid-century Modern retail building.

*BUILDING EXTERIOR*
*(Photos 1 through 9)*

The sandstone and brick building is situated on an elevated granite base with a rectangular plan that measures approximately 40' by 70'. It is topped by a tall parapet obscuring its low-angle pitched roof. The building features two street-facing elevations faced in smooth-finished sandstone with many classically inspired details including doric columns with fluted shafts, smooth-face pilasters, an elaborate entrance

framed by a cornice with scrolled brackets, a decorative cartouche, a dentilated cornice, and windows with bracketed sills. Main-level window sashes on the east and north facades are vinyl replacements.

*East (Primary) Elevation*
(Photos 1, 2, 8, and 9)

Former Parma State Bank, Parma, ID. 2026.

The east elevation overlooks North 3rd Street. Two granite steps lead from the public sidewalk to a recessed central entry situated between two doric columns. The entry bay consists of modern, clear-glass doors with a fixed transom window framed by a raised surround. Carved into the surround immediately above the transom are Roman numerals that read *MCMXVIII* (1918). Above this, the surround is topped by a small cornice supported by two scrolled brackets. Resting atop the cornice is an oval cartouche centered within a recessed rectangular panel. On either side of the fluted doric columns, on the same recessed plane as the entry, is a window with bracketed sills. A raised rectangular panel is situated above each window.

A full entablature rests on the columns and pilasters. The architrave has minimal ornamentation. The frieze is adorned with three triglyphs within each end bay flanking a recessed center portion with the words *First National Bank* carved into the stone. A dentilated cornice extends out above the entablature, which is capped by a tall parapet that mimics the pattern of recessed bays and columns below.

*North (Side) Elevation*
(Photos 2 through 7)

The north elevation overlooks East Grove Avenue. The formality of the east elevation continues through the north side of the building, which also includes an elevated base, smooth sandstone walls, an entablature, dentilated cornice, and a parapet. Three distinct sections comprise this side elevation: a slightly recessed center section with four tall, evenly spaced windows and two end bays with recessed panels that have smaller windows. The east end bay has a window on the main level with a raised rectangular panel above. The opposite end bay has two smaller windows, one above the other. All windows on this elevation include the same bracketed sills of the east elevation. The elevated base includes six original rectangular windows at sidewalk level, each protected by a decorative iron grate.

*West (Rear) Elevation*
(Photo 4)

The rear side of the building overlooks a small open area for parking and loading. The formal architecture of the east and north sides does not carry through to the west side. The northwest corner features sandstone quoining where the entablature terminates and the elevation transitions to brick cladding. Also at this corner, a square sandstone chimney rises above the parapet. A modern accessibility ramp with a concrete base and metal railings spans the width of the building and leads to a door added at the northwest corner to accommodate the ramp. Adjacent to this, a bricked-in doorway denotes the original placement of the rear door. There are three evenly spaced, double-hung wood windows, with a 3-over-3 configuration, each topped by a segmental arch lintel. Above each window, at the attic level, is a small, square attic vent with decorative cross bracing.

*South (Side) Elevation*
(Photos 2 and 4)
The south side of the building is completely obscured by the neighboring building.

*BUILDING INTERIOR*

The primary entry on the east elevation opens into a spacious **vestibule** with five marble steps, marble wainscoting, and smooth plaster walls (photos 10 and 11). A bank deposit box, installed in 1959, is set within the north wall of the vestibule at the top of the steps. A pair of metal-frame glass doors with a fixed transom window, also installed in 1959, opens into the primary space on the main level, which now functions as a library.

The **main level** includes a large open area that houses the library stacks and public reading and gathering spaces (photos 12 through 15). This area totals approximately 1,840 sq. ft., occupying the east three-quarters of the building. Overall, the main level reflects renovations completed in 1959 that removed the partitioned cashier areas and some enclosed offices as well as the Classical finishes noted on the architect's original drawings. It has a smooth-finished dropped ceiling with fluorescent strip lighting. A sunken ceiling at the center of the room recalls the former bank lobby space. The flooring is carpet, which likely covers the original marble and oak flooring and later vinyl tile. Metal heating registers line the outer walls. Tall windows along the east and north walls provide considerable natural light. There are two heavy vault doors along the west wall that access original **bank vaults** in the southwest corner of the building (photo 16). The corner vault interior measures approximately 10'6" by 7'9" and served as safety deposit storage. The other vault interior is larger and measures 10'6" by 11'5". The vaults are solidly built with reinforced concrete walls, cement floors, and a brick partition between them. A third door along the west wall of the main space accesses a straight-run staircase up to the former mezzanine level (photo 17). An opening in the wall at the northwest corner accesses a back hall to the restroom, basement steps, and rear entrance.

The **mezzanine level** is approximately 458 sq. ft. (photos 18 through 21). It is relatively intact but is now enclosed and used for storage. The top of the stairs terminate near the rear west wall of the building and access a former office and workspace on either side. Today, the mezzanine level retains some of the building's only remaining Classical Revival stylistic features and original finishes, including outer walls finished in enameled plaster, pilasters with plaster capitals, and a cornice with stylized egg-and-dart moulding. Original light fixtures hang from the ceiling noting where the bank's original "directors rm." was located, according to the architect's drawings. The oak strip flooring is intact. A metal railing once marked the east edge of the mezzanine that overlooked the bank space below, but it has been removed and replaced with wood framing that helps support ductwork and electrical conduits. Beyond the mezzanine to the east is the dropped ceiling framing that hangs from the original ceiling. An opening to the now-covered skylight is at the center of the original ceiling. Roof access is through an opening in the ceiling at the northwest corner.

Near the building's rear entrance is an enclosed L-shaped staircase to the **basement** (photos 22 through 24). The bottom of the staircase terminates in a central hall that accesses mechanical and coal storage rooms, two large storage rooms at the east end of the building, a kitchen, men's and women's restrooms, and a vault in the southwest corner. The restrooms and kitchen were installed in 1959 and have features and finishes from that period, as does the center hall. These spaces have vinyl tile flooring, vinyl strip baseboards, and fluorescent strip lighting. The remainder of the basement spaces are minimally finished with concrete floors, walls, and ceilings.

*CHANGE OVER TIME & INTEGRITY*

The property functioned as a bank between 1918 to 1976 and has served as a community library since 1978. Below is a list of known changes made within the period of significance (1918-1976):

- February 1920: A large clock was attached to the exterior corner of the building (figure 11). It was removed in 1939.
- Summer 1959: The building interior was remodeled rather extensively to include the following (photos 10, 12 through 14):[1]
    - Installation of night-deposit box in vestibule
    - New metal-frame glass entry doors
    - Main level: Removal and/or covering of Classical Revival ornamentation, such as around the primary entrance
    - Main level: Removal of partitioned areas and some enclosed spaces, such as the public waiting area and restrooms at the southeast corner and along the south wall
    - Main level: smooth-finished drop ceiling with fluorescent strip lighting installed, obscuring the Classical Revival ceiling above
    - Main level: vinyl tile flooring installed over oak and marble floors
    - Mezzanine level obscured by new dropped ceiling and used for storage and running ductwork
    - Basement: men's and women's restrooms installed; a kitchen/breakroom installed and some basement finishes changed, such as vinyl flooring and baseboards and fluorescent lights
    - Overall: new heating and air conditioning systems installed, resulting in old heating registers being removed and new ones installed

A local newspaper article about the grand re-opening said the following:

> The interior, which has been completely redone, is painted a soft shade of green and the new fixtures, new desks and chairs are all in black walnut. The vinyl floor is in blocks of beige and rust. The manager's office has been moved to the left side of the entrance where the directors office was formerly located. Beyond the manager's office, down the left side of the room is a secretary's desk and two Junior officers desks. Across the back and along half the right wall are the tellers booths. The bookkeeping department is in the rear right corner and the clearing and proof department is to the right of the entrance where the manager's office was formerly located. The new heating and air conditioning system has been installed in the basement, where new rest rooms and kitchen facilities and a coffee room have also been built. New equipment purchased also includes new typewriters."[2]

Below is a list of known changes made after period of significance, since 1976:

- A concrete accessibility ramp with metal railings was added at the rear of the building in 1976 or 1977 as the building use transitioned to a public library. To accommodate the ramp, a new door opening was cut into the west wall and the old door opening was bricked in.[3]
- A new accessible restroom on the main level was added in 1976 or 1977 as part of the renovations to transition to a public library.
- Water damage required the roof, ceiling, and light fixtures to be replaced in 2017.
- Partitions from the 1959 renovation in the areas on either side of the main entrance were removed over time to open the space to accommodate library uses, dates unknown.

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[1] "Idaho First National Bank to Have Open House Friday," *The Parma Review,* Sep. 17, 1959, p. 1.
[2] "Large Crowd Attended Bank's Open House Held Last Friday," *The Parma Review,* Sep. 24, 1959, p. 1.
[3] "General History of Parma through the 1900's," in *Our Yesterdays—1910-1980—A Historic Record from the Files of the Parma Review*, compiled by Lucile Peterson and Helen Lowell (Parma, ID: The Parma Review, Dec. 1980), 4.

- Main-level windows on the east and north facades are vinyl replacements, installed at an unknown date.

The Parma State Bank has good integrity and reflects much of its historic Classical Revival character, with clear influences from the early-20th century when it was constructed to serve as a community banking institution. It is located on its original site at the corner of North 3rd Street and East Grove Avenue, thus retaining integrity of location. The immediate setting retains its small-town commercial character, although some buildings have come and gone over time or been modernized. Despite the specific changes to the building noted above, it retains good design integrity reflected in its original massing and many Classical Revival features, and good integrity of materials and workmanship, especially in its sandstone exterior. It exhibits obvious signs of renewal over time, particularly on the interior, that reflect changes to the bank's business operations as it transitioned to a branch institution in the mid-20th century. Overall, the building has integrity of feeling and association as it clearly reflects its original function as a small-town community bank.

Parma State Bank
Name of Property

Canyon County, ID
County and State

## 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.

**Areas of Significance**
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE (Criterion A)
ARCHITECTURE (Criterion C)

**Period of Significance**

1918-1976

**Significant Dates**

1918 – Building completed
1959 – renovation

**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.

**Significant Person**
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation** (if applicable)

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Architect: James M. Fennell, Wayland & Fennell Architects
Builder: A. S. Whiteway & Co.

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins in 1918, when the building was completed and placed into service, and ends in 1976 when the First National Bank of Idaho vacated the building and transferred it to the City of Parma for use as the community's library. This period encompasses the years the building operated as a bank.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

N/A

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

The former Parma State Bank building is nominated for its local significance under Criterion A in the area of Commerce and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Designed by James M. Fennell of Wayland and Fennell Architects, the Classical Revival-style bank building was completed in 1918 and is distinguished by its temple front composition, smooth-finished sandstone exterior, and elaborate façade with its tall doric columns. The building is an exceptional example of Classical Revival architecture, especially for a town the size of Parma. It served as a financial institution for nearly 60 years until 1976 when the successor institution, the First National Bank of Idaho, moved to a new building across the street. The bank transferred the old building to the City of Parma for use as the Parma Public Library, later renamed the Patricia Romanko Public Library.

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

The former Parma State Bank building is locally significant under **Criterion A** in the area of COMMERCE for its association with local commerce as Parma developed into a local agricultural center along the Oregon Short Line Railroad. The bank and its successor institutions, the First National Bank of Parma and First National Bank of Idaho, weathered the highs and lows of the local economy, through the challenges of the Great Depression and wartime to the prosperity of the 1920s and post-WWII years.

The building is locally significant under **Criterion C** in the area of ARCHITECTURE as an excellent example of a small-town, purpose-built bank building in its design and craftsmanship, and because it embodies distinctive characteristics of a type and period of construction. With its prominent corner location and sophisticated Classical Revival style, the building reflects all the hallmarks of a World War I-era community bank, including its prominent corner location, smooth-finished sandstone exterior, elaborate entrance framed by a cornice with scrolled brackets, and tall doric columns with fluted shafts. The building is distinguished by its façade composition that is inspired by examples from ancient classical architecture. This temple front composition was popular in the early 20th century and was commonly used for banks.

*PARMA COMMUNITY CONTEXT*

Parma is in west-central Idaho a mile north of the Boise River just before it joins the Snake River at the Oregon border (figures 1 and 2). Seasonal migrations by bands of Indigenous groups in search of food, shelter, and trade defined the earliest human activity in what is now Canyon County. It occupies the ancestral lands of the Nez Perce, Northern Paiute, and Northern Shoshone people, who have called this region home for more than 14,000 years. These groups relied on the rich resources of the Boise and Snake River plains for survival and shelter. Beginning in 1855, a series of treaties between the Nez Perce Tribe and the U.S. government brought steady encroachment and reduction of tribal lands, a trend that continued into the 20th century. Discoveries of gold by trespassing miners at Pierce, in present-day Clearwater County, jumpstarted prospecting, and soon mining districts popped up in Idaho County to the north. This brought an influx of people to the region, as did the Homestead Act of 1862, which encouraged settlement in the American West. This continued encroachment and settlement prompted the formation of Idaho Territory in 1863.[4]

In 1834, the Hudson's Bay Company established Fort Boise near the confluence of the Snake and Boise Rivers, although it relocated at least once. This important post served traders and travelers, including Oregon Trail emigrants on their journey west in the mid-19th century. The U.S. government surveyed the area in 1868. The surveyor who produced a map of Township 5 North, Range 5 West where Parma later developed described the area north of the Boise River where Parma later developed as rolling agricultural land with "2nd

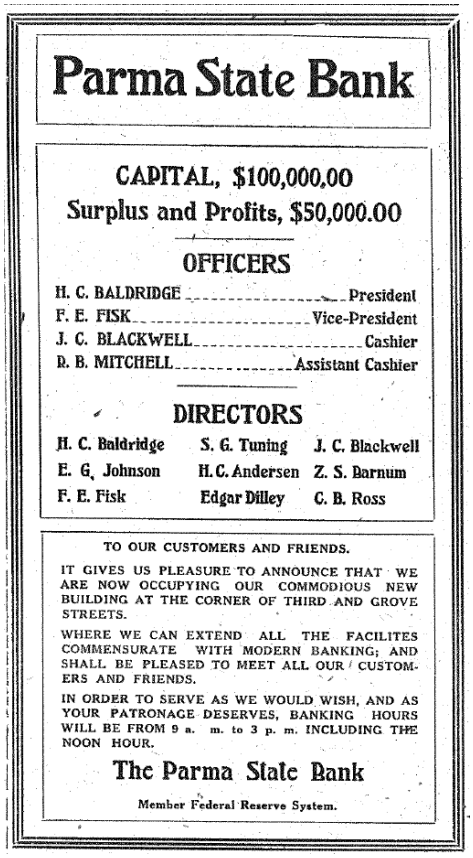
[4] Preservation Solutions, *Canyon County, Idaho Historic Preservation Plan* (Canyon County, 2018), 7.

rate" soil that was "covered with wild sage."[5] It was the development of the Oregon Short Line Railroad through southern and west-central Idaho in the 1880s that brought a wave of settlement and town building to Canyon County. With the passage of the Carey Act of 1894 and Reclamation Act of 1902, the federal government enabled irrigation infrastructure building, which jumpstarted the agricultural economy in the region. Several Canyon County towns, including Parma, were established as a direct result of access to irrigation.[6]

| ***Population (US Census)*** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Year** | **Idaho** | **Canyon Co.** | **Parma** |
| 1890 | 88,548 | --- | --- |
| 1900 | 161,772 | 7,497 | --- |
| 1910 | 325,594 | 25,323 | 338 |
| 1920 | 431,866 | 26,932 | 583 |
| 1930 | 445,032 | 30,930 | 750 |
| 1940 | 524,873 | 40,987 | 1,085 |
| 1950 | 588,637 | 53,597 | 1,369 |
| 1960 | 667,191 | 57,662 | 1,295 |
| 1970 | 712,567 | 61,288 | 1,228 |
| U.S. Census: Decennial Census Official Publications. | | | |

The formation of the Riverside Irrigation District in 1893 eventually brought one of its owners, Elbert M. Kirkpatrick, from Illinois to Parma in 1902. At the time, Parma was a small, unincorporated settlement with only a handful of buildings. Kirkpatrick became a leading entrepreneur in Parma, helping to incorporate the community in 1904 and establish businesses, financial institutions, and community organizations until his death in 1914. He helped form the community's first bank, the Parma State Bank, in 1903. It was located in his building at the corner of Main and North 3rd streets (extant, altered, IHSI No. 27-14246). Main Street faced south toward the railroad and was the primary commercial thoroughfare of the period. Vehicle traffic later concentrated along Grove Avenue which was designated U.S. Highway 95 and the combined U.S. Highway 20/26 as it passes through the downtown (figures 7 and 8).

Significant town-building activity took place during the first two decades of the 20th century. The first Sanborn Company fire insurance map issued for Parma was dated 1908 and noted a population of 300, but the surrounding rural areas developed as well, making Parma a rural center. With its economic base rooted in agriculture, Parma experienced a surge in economic activity during World War I, when worldwide demand for agricultural products elevated prices. At the same time, increasing demand for labor and materials slowed building projects across Idaho causing housing shortages in some places, including Parma where "every house and room [was] rented."[7] While the construction of a new bank building at 3rd and Grove was a direct result of the area's agricultural prosperity, the project was not without labor and pricing challenges.


Parma State Bank

CAPITAL, $100,000.00
Surplus and Profits, $50,000.00

OFFICERS

H. C. BALDRIDGE ..... President
F. E. FISK ..... Vice-President
J. C. BLACKWELL ..... Cashier
R. B. MITCHELL ..... Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS

H. C. Baldridge S. G. Tuning J. C. Blackwell
E. G. Johnson H. C. Andersen Z. S. Barnum
F. E. Fisk Edgar Dilley C. B. Ross

TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS.

IT GIVES US PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT WE ARE NOW OCCUPYING OUR COMMODIOUS NEW BUILDING AT THE CORNER OF THIRD AND GROVE STREETS.

WHERE WE CAN EXTEND ALL THE FACILITES COMMENSURATE WITH MODERN BANKING; AND SHALL BE PLEASED TO MEET ALL OUR CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS.

IN ORDER TO SERVE AS WE WOULD WISH, AND AS YOUR PATRONAGE DESERVES, BANKING HOURS WILL BE FROM 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. INCLUDING THE NOON HOUR.

The Parma State Bank

Member Federal Reserve System.

*The Parma Review, Nov. 28, 1918, p. 8.*

*PROPERTY HISTORY*

Leaders of the Parma State Bank contracted with Wayland and Fennell Architects of Boise in 1918 to design their new bank building (figures 17 through 22). Firm architect James M. Fennell was engaged in other business in the area as was C. L. Merrill of the Boise Stone Company, which ultimately would provide the sandstone to construct the building. The bank awarded the construction contract to A. S. Whiteway

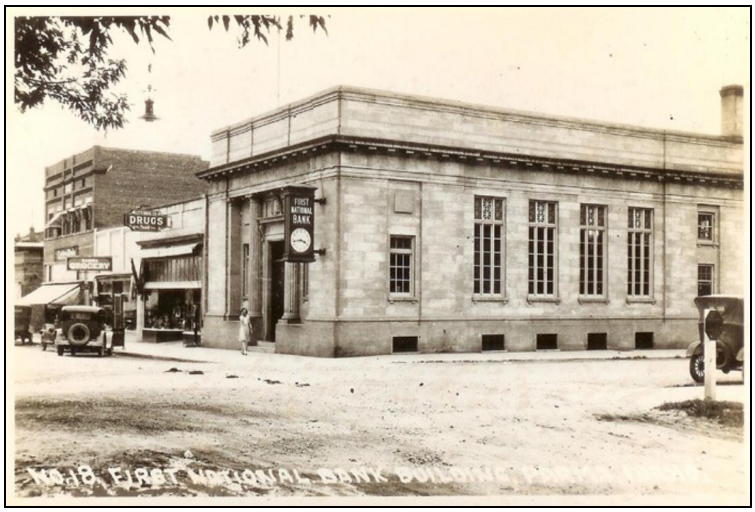
[5] General Land Office, Bureau of Land Management. Land Survey Map of Township 5N, Range 5W. Recorded 1868. Accessed Jan. 13, 2026. https://glorecords.blm.gov/search/default.aspx?searchTabIndex=0&searchByTypeIndex=1
[6] Ibid., 9-10.
[7] "Five Apply From Parma," *The Parma Review,* Oct. 17, 1918, p. 1.

and Company of Boise, who assigned J. P. Jensen to be the project foreman.[8]

A summary in *The Parma Review* described the planned building as a semi-fire-proof structure to be built with metal lath walls and steel roof trusses, with steel from Leavenworth, Kansas, sandstone from Boise, bricks from Payette, mahogany from St. Louis, marble from New Hampshire that was tooled in San Francisco, ornamental plaster from Chicago, and light fixtures from Salt Lake City. The construction was estimated to cost $42,000.[9]

Construction began in early May of 1918. *The Parma Review* reported that it had been "impossible to secure any labor in Parma,"[10] so the project foreman relied on labor from throughout the area. Three small teams of workmen from Caldwell excavated and prepared the site for construction. A crew from Payette completed the brick walls. Marble setters came from San Francisco to install marble that had been shipped through the Panama Canal. Plaster workers came from Chicago. An ornamental lighting expert, E.N. Maddox from the Inter-Mountain Electric Company, of Salt Lake, installed the "individually designed fixtures."[11] The building was completed in the fall, and the bank announced in *The Parma Review* that it had begun operations at the new location in late November, just as the nation celebrated the Armistice in Europe (figure 10).[12]

The following year, the bank changed its name to the First National Bank (FNB) of Parma.[13] Shortly thereafter, in February 1920, a large clock was installed at the corner of the building (figure 11). It would be the last significant addition to the building for many years as a long stretch of lean economic times soon took hold. Those who had prospered during the expansion of agriculture, mining, and timber during World War I, were hit by significant economic retraction in the early 1920s with drops in demand and prices. In 1922 and 1923, for example, the FNB of Parma paid no dividends to stockholders, reflecting how drastically economic conditions had slowed, a situation that was further complicated by a short water supply in 1924. The bank's financial picture and the local economy had improved by the late 1920s, on the eve of the Great Depression.[14]



First National Bank of Parma, ca. 1920. Source: *Idaho History 1800 to Present* Facebook group, posted by Skip Myers Oct. 13, 2025.

The effects of the Depression were felt nationwide. In Idaho, the income of average Idahoans dropped an astonishing 49.3 percent between 1929 and 1932.[15] In the Parma vicinity, 12 banks closed in early September 1930 including the FNB of Parma's primary competitor, the Parma National Bank. It had operated at 3rd and Main since 1920.[16] The FNB of Parma was the one bank to survive those particularly

[8] *"Building Plans Make Progress," The Parma Review,* Jan. 24, 1918, p. 1. *"Bank Builds on Grove and 3rd," The Parma Review*, May 2, 1918, p. 1. *"Construction Work Starts," The Parma Review*, May 9, 1918, p. 1.
[9] *"Bank Builds on Grove and 3rd," The Parma Review*, May 2, 1918, p. 1.
[10] *"Construction Work Starts," The Parma Review*, May 9, 1918, p. 1.
[11] *"Bank Marble from Frisco," The Parma Review,* Aug. 22, 1918, p. 1.
[12] [Ad], *The Parma Review,* Nov. 28, 1-918, p. 1.
[13] [Ad], *The Parma Review*, Nov. 6, 1919, p. 10.
[14] Clarence J. Kniefel, "Banking in Parma," in *Our Yesterdays—1910-1980—A Historic Record from the Files of the Parma Review*, compiled by Lucile Peterson and Helen Lowell (Parma, ID: The Parma Review, Dec. 1980), 12-13.
[15] Leonard J. Arrington, "Idaho and the Great Depression," *Idaho Yesterdays* 13 (Summer 1969): 3-4.
[16] Kniefel, 14.

dark years of the early 1930s. In order to prevent mass bank failures, Congress created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) in 1933, which stabilized the local banking system and slowly returned confidence to depositors.

In 1939, the Idaho First National Bank purchased the bank after the two largest stockholders—Mary E. Kirkpatrick and Jesse Hurtt—agreed to the sale. It became one of their eleven branch banks, and it was assigned bank number four. The remaining local bank staff was trained by managers from the bank's main offices. When it came to loans, for example, the local branch was given limits on the loans they could make and anything over the limit required an application to the head office. Additionally, recordkeeping was more rigorous, with multiple copies of many records made for the head office and sometimes other branches.[17]

The World War II years brought similar opportunities and challenges experienced during World War I. Agriculture and commodities prices increased and many locally experienced good profits. However, government limits on raw materials prevented the production of automobiles, farm machinery, and industrial, commercial, and residential construction, so spending was quite limited. Money was plentiful and interest rates were low. Demand for machinery, automobiles, new homes remained incredibly strong once materials became available after the war. Agriculture was aided by the rising commercial fertilizer industry, which helped produce higher yields.

In 1959, the bank interior was remodeled "to make it more functional and modern," (figures 12 though 14).[18] The interior was painted a "soft shade of green."[19] New vinyl block flooring featured beige and rust colors. The restrooms and breakroom along the south wall were removed and relocated to the renovated basement. Spaces on the main floor were reorganized: the manager's office was located in the southeast corner next to the front entrance, and the teller line and the bookkeepers were located along the north wall. A dropped ceiling with fluorescent lighting was installed, resulting in the closing off of the mezzanine level. A new heating and air conditioning system was installed. New fixtures, new desks and chairs made of black walnut, and new typewriters were purchased as part of the renovation. The bank hosted a public open house on Friday, September 18, at which Parma Mayor James F. Watson and bank officials participated in a ribbon cutting ceremony.[20]

In late 1974, the Idaho First National Bank announced plans to move the Parma branch to a new building and to donate their old building to the City of Parma as a gesture in thanking the community for its years of business. In his announcement, bank president Tom Frye said Parma and the surrounding area had been good to the bank and noted that "the Parma office has one of the better per capita deposit ratios in the Idaho First National system."[21] Mayor Patricia Romanko, who helped negotiate the deal, accepted the gift on behalf of the City (figure 15). She announced that the building would be used for the city hall. The announcement was made well in advance of the bank vacating the building to allow the City time to plan for any remodeling.

The new bank building was completed across the street in early 1976 and boasted more space, a drive-through window, and a parking lot. The bank hosted a ribbon-cutting ceremony and open house on May 24, 1976.[22] Not long after this, the City learned that remodeling the former bank to meet workplace standards and install an elevator to the basement would cost nearly $60,000. Mayor Romanko instead suggested to the city council that the building be remodeled at a lesser expense for use as a library, using only the main floor and not the basement.[23]

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[17] Kniefel, 16.
[18] Kniefel, 17.
[19] Ibid.
[20] "Large Crowd Attended Bank's Open House last Friday," *The Parma Review,* Sep. 24, 1959, p. 1.
[21] "I.F.N.B. Presents Office Building to City of Parma," *The Parma Review,* Jan. 2, 1975, p. 1.
[22] Kniefel, 18.
[23] "Remodeling Bank To Cost $60,000," *The Idaho Statesman,* Jun. 29, 1976, p. 39.

Mayor Romanko led the effort to find funding for the renovation of the bank building for use as the Parma Library. The improvements totaling approximately $25,000 included the installation of a restroom on the main level and a new wheelchair ramp behind the building. The Idaho State Library contributed $10,500, which was matched by the City of Parma. The Southwest Regional Library Service contributed $1,260.[24] The Parma Library celebrated its grand opening on Monday, January 23, 1978 (figure 16).[25] The building has since served as the Parma Library, serving residents of Parma and the surrounding area. In 1998, the library was renamed the Patricia Romanko Public Library in recognition of Romanko's 24 years of service as the Mayor of Parma.

Portrait of Patricia Romanko displayed in the Parma library, 2026.

*Patricia N. Romanko (1930-2000)*

Patricia (Quirk) Romanko was the first woman to serve as mayor of Parma. A native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, she moved to Parma with her husband, Richard R. Romanko, and children in 1957. Her political career began as a precinct committeeperson. She first ran for public office in 1971 as an appointed incumbent councilperson in Parma. She won the seat and two years later was elected as mayor, a post she held for 24 years (1974-1998).
According to her obituary, "She encouraged loyal performances from city employees, took advantage of available federal grants, added to city parks and water supplies, and put idle funds to work acquiring low-cost needed vehicles and equipment on surplus, or, as donations and gifts."[26] Under her leadership as mayor, Parma was the first city in Idaho—and one of only three—to pass an override levy for city services since such levies were permitted in 1979. As mayor, she met with then-President Jimmy Carter in 1978 to discuss problems of small cities.[27]

Romanko earned many accolades for her public service. She was honored by the local Jay-C-Ettes and received Beta Sigman Phi's Outstanding Women award. Twice she was recognized by the Idaho Commission on Women's Programs, and she received *The Idaho Statesman*'s Distinguished Citizen Award in 1985. The award recognized her service on more than 40 committees and boards, including the Caldwell Memorial Hospital board of trustees; Continental Telephone Co. advisory board; Governor's Library Conference; 3rd Judicial District Magistrate Commission; Western Idaho Community Action Program, Inc. advisory board.

Following her retirement from service as mayor in 1998, the community honored her by renaming the Parma Library the Patricia Romanko Public Library. She died in 2000 at age 70.[28]

## *CLASSICAL REVIVAL ARCHITECTURE*

The Parma State Bank building clearly conveys its association with the community's commercial history and Wayland and Fennell Architects through its sophisticated, classically inspired architecture and design

[24] "General History of Parma through the 1900's," in *Our Yesterdays—1910-1980—A Historic Record from the Files of the Parma Review*, compiled by Lucile Peterson and Helen Lowell (Parma, ID: The Parma Review, Dec. 1980), 4.
[25] [No title], *The News-Tribune* (Caldwell, Idaho), Feb. 4, 1978, p. 3.
[26] "Patricia N. Romanko," *The Idaho Statesman*, Nov 28, 2000, p. 15.
[27] "Patricia Romanko," *The Idaho Statesman*, May 5, 1985, p. 47.
[28] "Patricia N. Romanko," *The Idaho Statesman*, Nov 28, 2000, p. 15.

(figures 17 through 22). Banks built in the early 20th century often reflected traditional Classical Revival and Beaux Arts styles and were typically among the most architecturally significant buildings in a town.[29]

The 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago had revived interest in classical architecture as the nation grew and expanded. Cities and towns across the United States include commercial, civic, and residential buildings from the late 19th and early 20th centuries with Classical Revival styling. These styles draw on longstanding Western architectural tradition for inspiration and typically include classically inspired columns and pilasters and cornices or eaves with an entablature embellished with dentils and a wide frieze. The style was used in banks, churches, post offices, city halls, courthouses, and schools in towns and cities across Idaho, including Parma.

The Parma State Bank was built in 1918 during wartime and a period of local prosperity and growth, which is reflected in the building's design. Its Classical Revival architecture and its prominent corner location communicate stability and security. It is an example of a temple front building type inspired by ancient classical architecture and is distinguished by its façade composition, with the tall, fluted columns and elaborate entrance.[30] The building has excellent integrity, is an exceptional example of Classical Revival architecture for a small Idaho town, and is the only extant Classical Revival commercial building in Parma.

Idaho First National Bank, Boise, c.1991. Source: ICRIS.

Comparison with other World War I-era bank buildings reveals similar Classical Revival trends. Boise, Nampa, Paul, Shelley, Victor, and Wallace, for example, have extant bank buildings from the 1910s and 1920s that reflect this stylistic tradition. Comparison with these examples reveals just how architecturally ambitious the Parma State Bank was for a small town. Although slightly larger, Boise's **Idaho First National Bank** (extant; IHSI No. 01-1048) is comparable to Parma. Designed by Tourtellotte and Hummel Architects and completed in 1927, it reveals that Boise did not have a Classical Revival bank until nearly a decade later than Parma. Perhaps the best comparison to the Parma State Bank is Nampa's **Farmers & Merchants Bank** (extant; NR Ref. 76000670), also designed by Tourtellotte and Hummel Architects and completed in 1919. The corner building exhibits many similar stylistic features including an elaborate pedimented entry supported by ionic columns, a tall parapet wall obscuring a low-pitched roof, a dentilated cornice, and tall windows. It is worth nothing that Parma received its impressive corner bank a year before Nampa, a much larger community. Like the Parma bank, the one in Nampa was rehabilitated for use as a local library in 1966.

Farmers & Merchants Bank, Nampa, c.2025.
Source: ICRIS.

[29] Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular: Buildings and Interiors 1870-1960* (New York: W.W. Norton & Co., Inc., 2009), 238.

[30] Richard Longstreth, *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*, Updated (Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira Press, 2000), 100.

*ARCHITECT: JAMES M. FENNELL, WAYLAND & FENNELL ARCHITECTS*

Wayland and Fennell Architects emerged as a leading design firm in Idaho in the early 20th century. It began in 1889 with architect William S. Campbell (1857-1930) who studied at Scotland's University of Edinburgh before moving to Boise, where he practiced architecture until 1904. Buildings attributed to Campbell include Boise's iconic Telephone Building at 603 Main Street (built 1889, NR Ref. 77000448) and the Idanha Hotel at 928 Main Street (built 1900, NR Ref. 74000728).

Charles W. Wayland (1873-1953) joined Campbell as a draftsman in 1900 and as a partner in the firm Campbell and Wayland in 1902. A native of Boston, Wayland was educated in Duluth, Minnesota, and although he received some training in design, he had no formal architectural training. He worked with Campbell until 1904 when Campbell left the partnership and Boise. James A. Fennell (1874-1941), who had studied architecture in California and had worked as a draftsman there and in Montana, joined the firm in 1902. When Campbell left, Wayland and Fennell formed the successor firm Wayland and Fennell Architects. [31]

The Wayland and Fennell partnership quickly became known for its ambitious public and commercial commissions during a period of rapid growth in Boise and the surrounding region. They contributed significantly to the region's architectural landscape and were "chief competitors" to the area's other major firm Tourtellotte and Hummel.[32] Their firm's designs span four decades and include all types of buildings including business blocks, institutional buildings, banks, schools, residences, libraries, and churches.

A preference for classicism is evident in much of the firm's work during the first three decades of the 20th century. Examples include Campbell and Wayland's 1902 First National Bank of Idaho in Boise (demolished) as well as Wayland and Fennell's 1909 Fremont County Courthouse in St. Anthony (NR Ref. 79000789), 1915 Idaho Pavillion at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco (demolished), 1918 Parma State Bank, and 1924 Frazier Hall at Idaho State University (ISHI No. 05-17901).

Fennell died at age 67 in 1941 after falling ill while inspecting a building.[33] Wayland continued to work under the same firm name with his son, architect Charles V. Wayland. The senior Wayland died in 1951.[34] The junior Wayland later partnered with Glen Cline and Neil Smull to form Wayland, Cline and Smull, Architects. Today, the firm survives as CSHQA.

*BUILDER: AUGUSTUS S. WHITEWAY, A. S. WHITEWAY & CO.*

The builder Augustus S. Whiteway (1865-1922) was well into his career when he landed the contract to build the Parma State Bank in 1918. A native of Newfoundland, Canada, Whiteway arrived in Boise in late 1904. Within a few months, he was working as a building contractor in partnership with Warren Hicks, but their collaboration was apparently short lived. Whiteway worked independently from 1906 to 1911, when he partnered with Herbert Lee and Joseph Sullivan to form Whiteway-Lee Construction Company. After Lee's death in 1917, Whiteway again worked independently until his death in 1922.[35] It was during this last period working independently that he built the Parma State Bank.

Whiteway worked on building projects ranging from small to large, some of them partnered with Idaho's best known architecture firms of his era, including both Tourtellotte and Hummel as well as Wayland and Fennell.

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[31] Jennifer Eastman Attebery, *Building Idaho: An Architectural History* (Moscow: University of Idaho Press, 1991), p. 94.
[32] Ibid.
[33] "James Fennell Dies in Boise," *The Idaho Statesman,* Dec. 31, 1941, p. 1.
[34] "C.W. Wayland, Architect, Dies in Boise," *The Idaho Statesman,* Dec. 10, 1953, p. 16.
[35] Frederic L. Quivik, and Mark A. Hufstetler, "Reclamation Service Boise Project Office" National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (NR Ref. No. 10000546), (Boise: Idaho State Historical Society, 2010), p. 10.

His contracts included the 1907 administration building at the University of Idaho, the 1922 section of the Boise High School, the Oxford Hotel in Boise, and a bank in Nampa.[36] The 1911 Reclamation Service Boise Project Office (NR Ref. 10000546) is attributed to the Whiteway-Lee Construction Company.

In addition to the Parma State Bank, Whiteway worked with Wayland and Fennell Architects on at least one other project, in 1907, for real estate developer John E. Yates, a brick building at the corner of West Grove and 10th streets in downtown Boise.[37]

SUMMARY

The former Parma State Bank building is locally significant for its association with the community's architectural and commercial history. Designed by James M. Fennell of Wayland and Fennell Architects and completed in 1918, the bank building reflects all the hallmarks of a World War I-era financial institution and is an exceptional example of Classical Revival architecture for a small Idaho town. It functioned as a bank serving the Parma area for nearly 60 years until 1976 when the successor institution, the First National Bank of Idaho, moved to a new building across the street. The bank transferred the old building to the City of Parma, which has used it for the community's library ever since.

[36] "A.S. Whiteway Passes Away," *The Idaho Statesman,* Oct. 20, 1922, p. 3. "Idahoans Proud of the State University," *The Idaho Statesman,* Jan. 3, 1909, p. 30. "Original High School of Boise 'Passes On,'" *The Idaho Statesman,* Jul. 11, 1921, p. 3.
[37] "Contract Awarded," *The Idaho Statesman,* Mar. 15, 1907, p. 5.

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"A.S. Whiteway Passes Away." Oct. 20, 1922, p. 3.
"James Fennell Dies in Boise." Dec. 31, 1941, p. 1.
"C.W. Wayland, Architect, Dies in Boise." Dec. 10, 1953, p. 16.
"Remodeling Bank To Cost $60,000." Jun. 29, 1976, p. 39.
"Patricia Romanko." May 5, 1985, p. 47.
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*"Bank Builds on Grove and 3rd."* May 2, 1918, p. 1.
*"Construction Work Starts."* May 9, 1918, p. 1.
*"Bank Marble from Frisco."* Aug. 22, 1918, p. 1.
"Five Apply From Parma." Oct. 17, 1918, p. 1.
[Ad]. Nov. 6, 1919, p. 10.
[Ad]. Nov. 28, 1918, p. 1.
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**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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

Parma State Bank
Name of Property

Canyon County, ID
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** Less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

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

| | Latitude | Longitude | | Latitude | Longitude |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 43.785482° | -116.944267° | 3 | | |
| 2 | | | 4 | | |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The subject property is identified as Canyon County, Idaho, parcel number 19336000 0 and is described in the Assessor's parcel database as follows: 09-5N-5W NW PARMA ORIGINAL TX 3 LESS TX 3-A OF BLK 27. The total area is 0.09 acres.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property reflects both the historic and present-day property boundary and includes the former Parma State Bank building (today's Patricia Romanko Public Library).

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sarah J. Martin, historian date April 2026
organization SJM Cultural Resource Services, LLC telephone 785-342-1665
street & number 3901 2nd Ave NE #202 email sarahmartincrs@gmail.com
city or town Seattle state WA zip code 98105

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Regional Location Map (Figure 1)**
- **USGS Map (Figure 2)**
- **Tax Lot Map (Figure 3)**
- **Sketch Site Plan (Figure 4)**
- **Sketch Floor Plan (Figures 5a through 5c)**
- **Historical Clippings, Maps, and Images (Figures 6 thru 22)**
- **Recent Photographs (Photos 1 thru 24)**

Parma State Bank
Name of Property

Canyon County, ID
County and State

**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch 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.

**Photo Log**

**Name of Property:** Parma State Bank

**City or Vicinity:** Parma

**County:** Canyon County **State:** Idaho

**Photographer:** Sarah J. Martin

**Date Photographed:** Feb. 23, 2026

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Photo | #1 | View of primary east elevation, camera facing west |
| Photo | #2 | View of east (primary) and north (side) elevations, camera facing southwest |
| Photo | #3 | View of north elevation, camera facing south |
| Photo | #4 | View of north (side) and west (rear) elevations, camera facing southeast |
| Photo | #5 | View of roof overhang and windows on north elevation, camera facing south |
| Photo | #6 | View of window on north elevation, camera facing south |
| Photo | #7 | View of foundation level on north elevation, camera facing southwest |
| Photo | #8 | View of roofline detail on east (primary) elevation, camera facing west |
| Photo | #9 | View of primary entrance on east elevation, camera facing west |
| Photo | #10 | View of vestibule interior, camera facing west |
| Photo | #11 | View of vestibule interior and night deposit box, camera facing northeast |
| Photo | #12 | View of library stack space on main level, camera facing west |
| Photo | #13 | View of northeast corner space on main level, camera facing northeast |
| Photo | #14 | View of library stack space on main level, camera facing north |
| Photo | #15 | View of library stack space looking toward entrance, camera facing east |
| Photo | #16 | View of bank vault door on main level, camera facing southwest |
| Photo | #17 | View of staircase to mezzanine level, camera facing west |
| Photo | #18 | View of mezzanine-level space at west end of building, camera facing south |
| Photo | #19 | View of mezzanine level at the southwest corner, camera facing south |
| Photo | #20 | View of south wall above dropped ceiling, camera facing south |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Photo | #21 | View above dropped ceiling along the north wall, camera facing northeast |
| Photo | #22 | View of added restroom (left) and rear entrance (right) on the main level, camera facing west |
| Photo | #23 | View of center hall at the base of the stairs, with the kitchen and bathrooms at left, the vault to the left of the stairs, and the mechanical and coal rooms at right, camera facing west |
| Photo | #24 | View of basement vault, camera facing north |

**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

**Figure 1. Regional Location Map**
Map of State of Idaho showing counties and the location of Parma in Canyon County.

**Figure 2. USGS Quadrangle Map (Close-in)**
Parma Quadrangle, 2023, 7.5-minute series, Scale: 1:24,000 (North is at the top of the image.)

The arrow points to the approximate location of the Parma State Bank.
Lat: 43.785482° / Long: -116.944267°

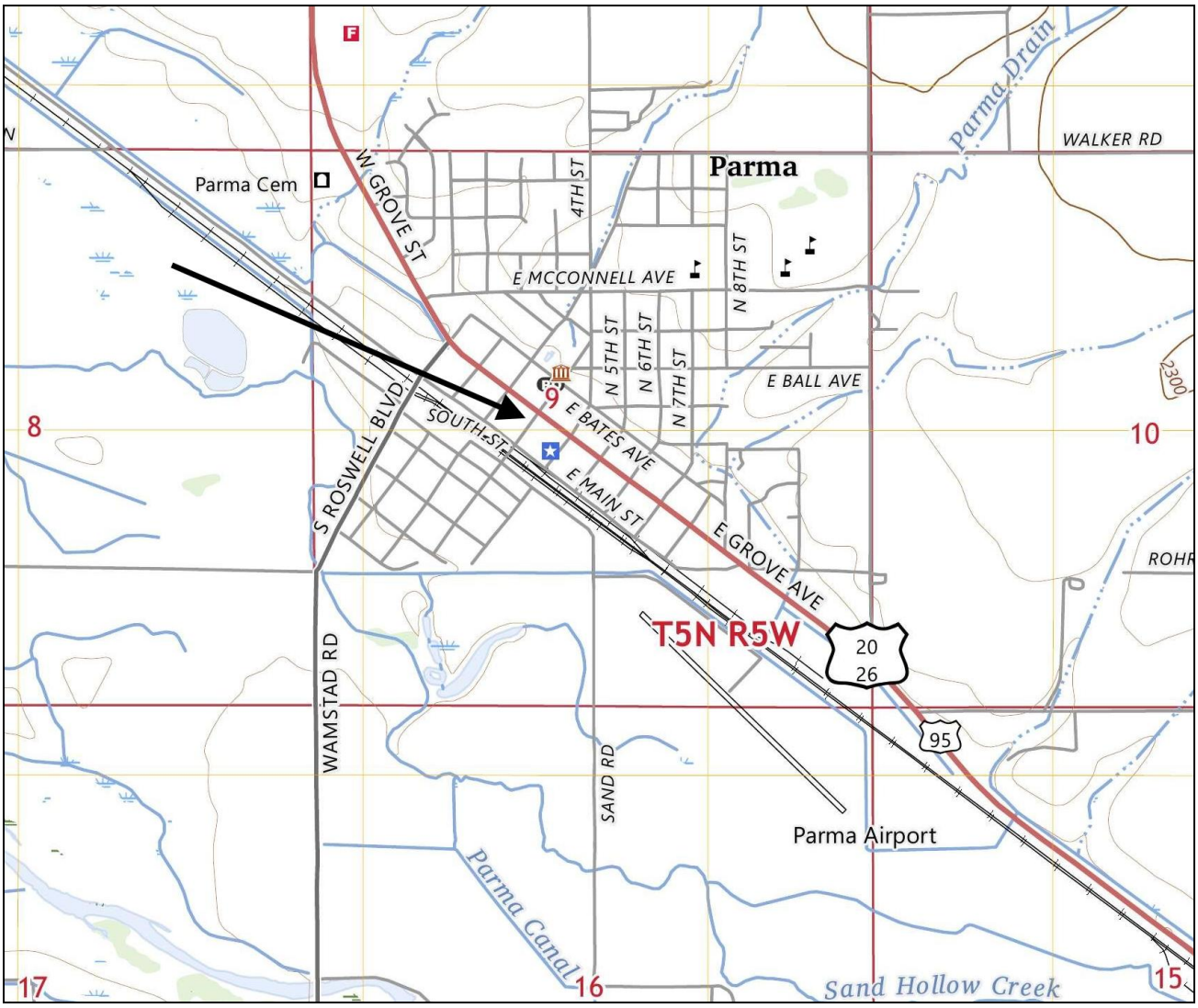


**Figure 3. Canyon County Parcel Map**
The arrow points to the nominated parcel. The parcel boundary is also the nomination boundary. North is at the top. Parcel ID: 19336000 0. Lat: 43.785482° / Long: -116.944267°

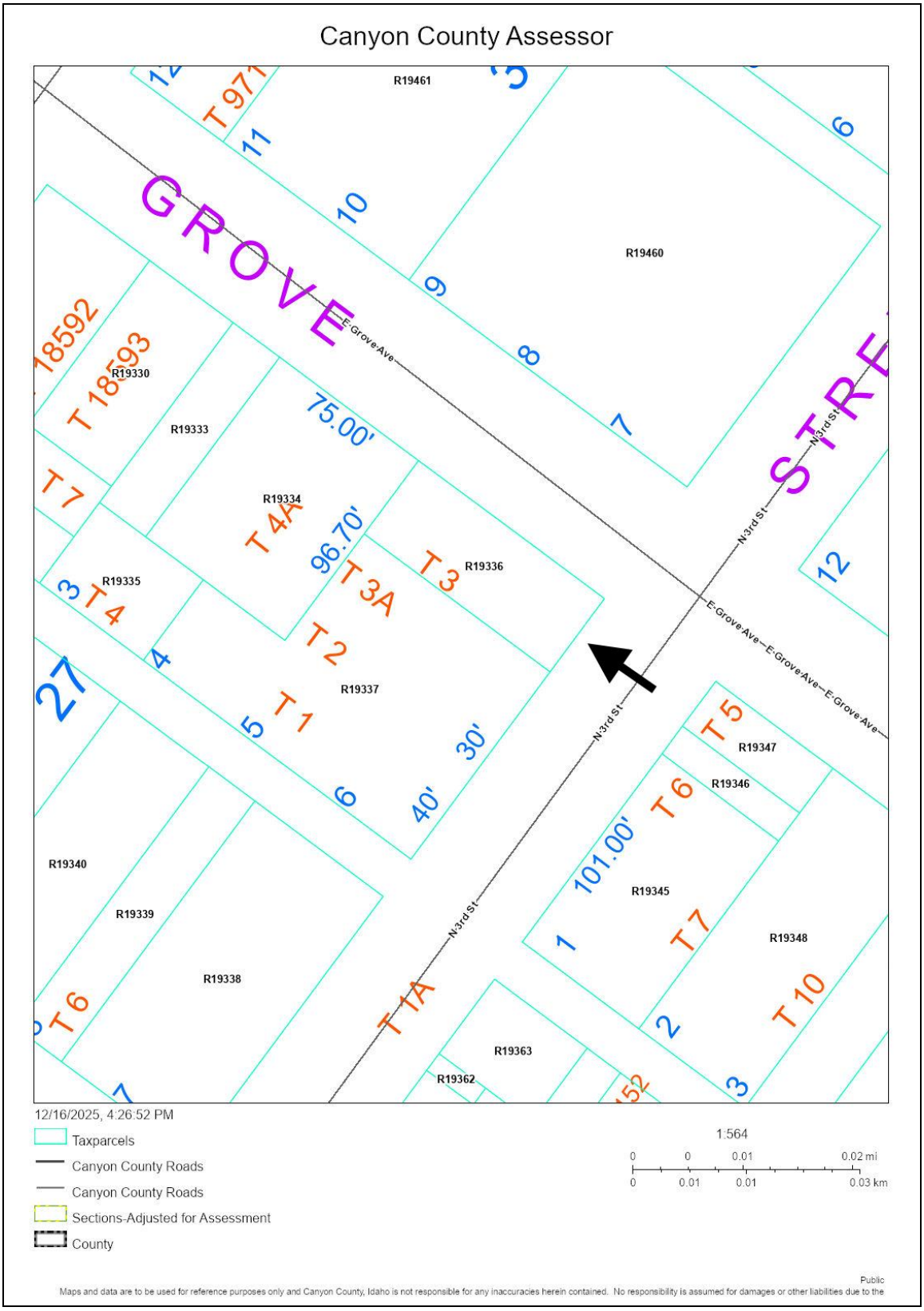


**Figure 4. Aerial Image of Site**
Base map source: Google Maps

**Figure 5 (a). Sketch Floor Plans – Existing Main Level**
Source: Trout Architects, 2026

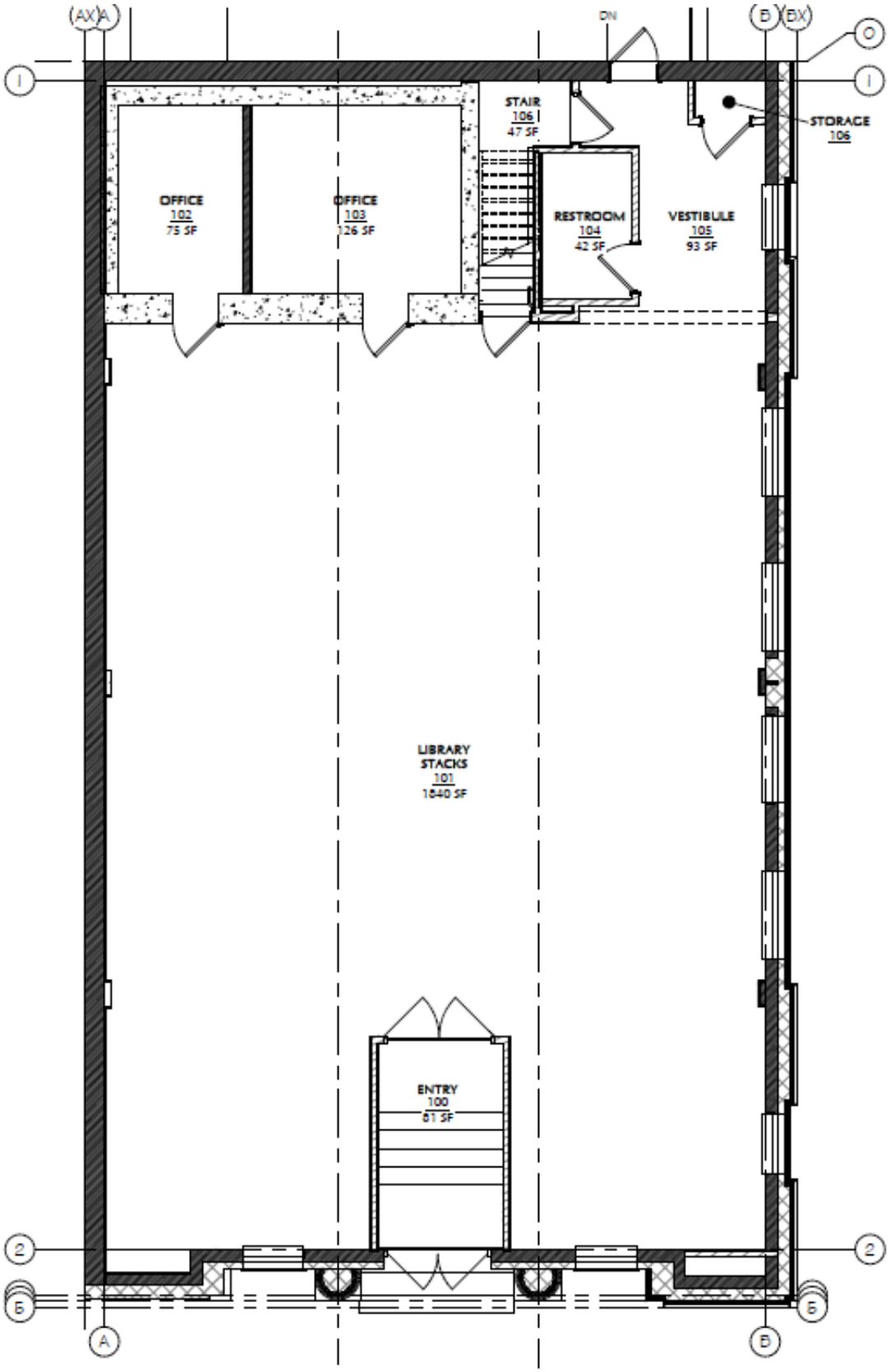


**Figure 5 (b). Sketch Floor Plans – Existing Mezzanine Level**
Source: Trout Architects, 2026

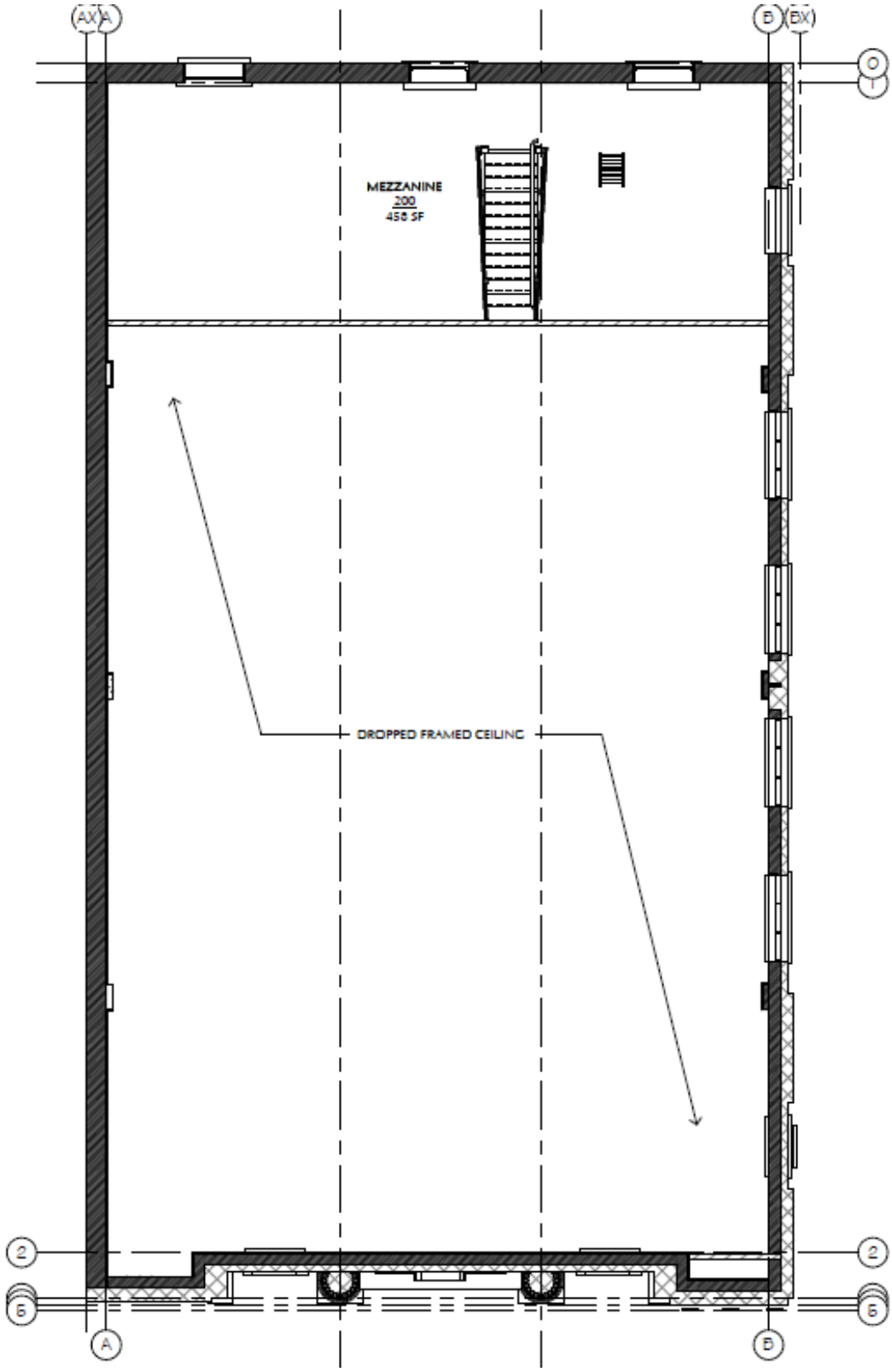


**Figure 5 (c). Sketch Floor Plans – Existing Basement Level**
Source: Trout Architects, 2026

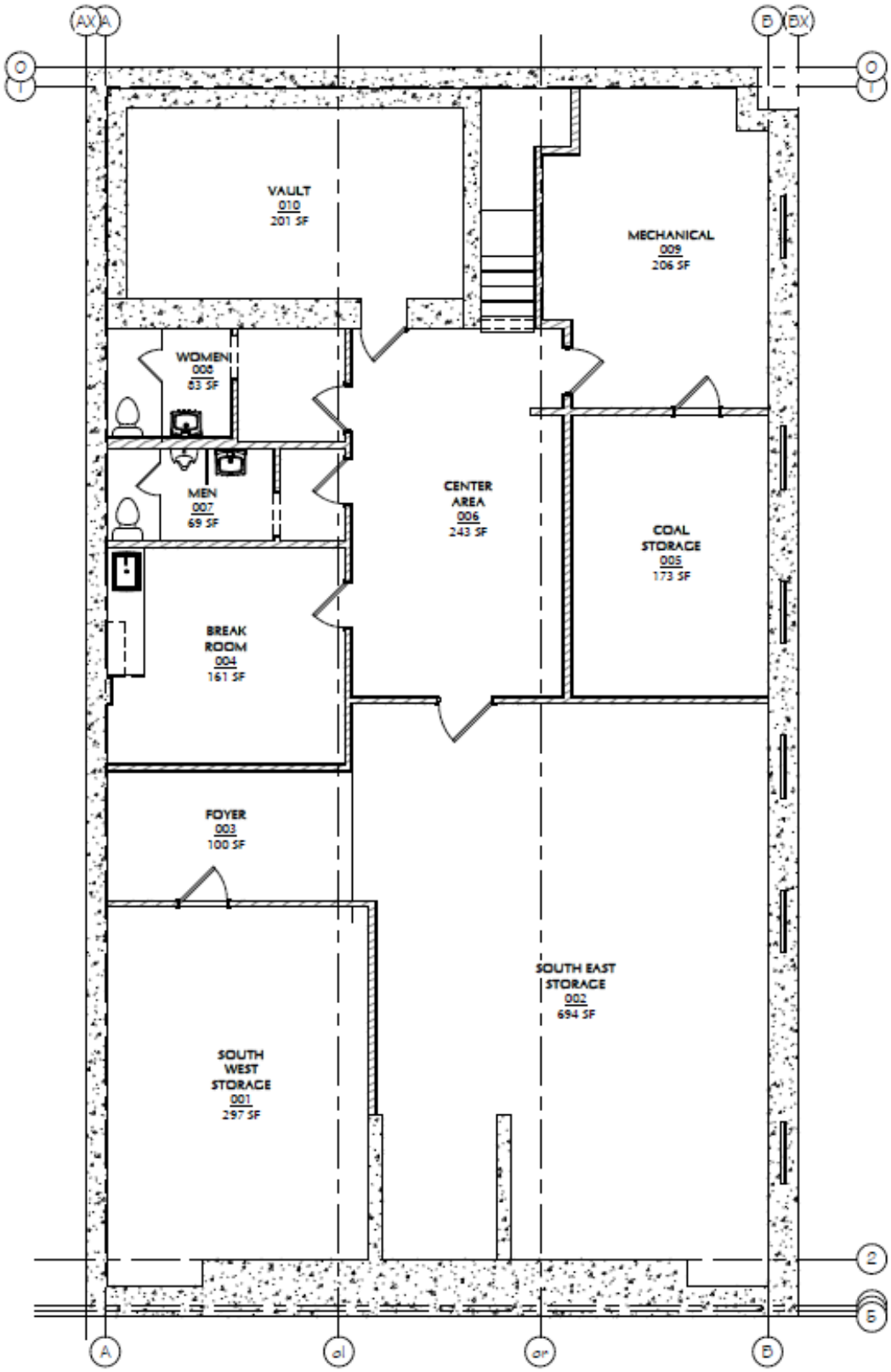


**Figure 6. Historical Image**
General Land Office, Land Survey Map of Township 5N, Range 5W, 1868. Parma would later develop in Section 9.

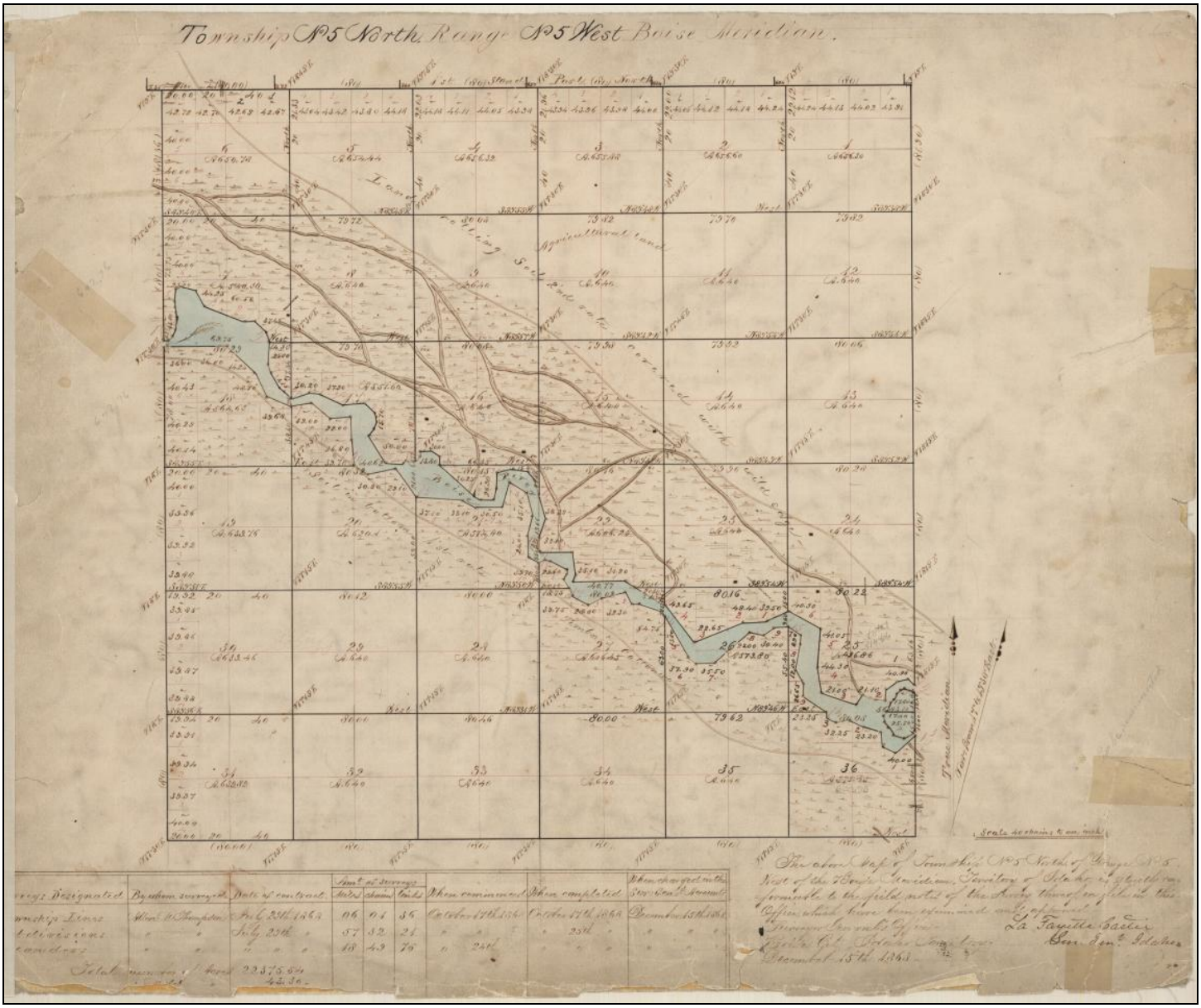


**Figure 7. Historical Image**
Township 5N, Range 5W. *Standard Atlas of Canyon County, Idaho.* Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1915, p. 45.
Parma is located in Section 9.

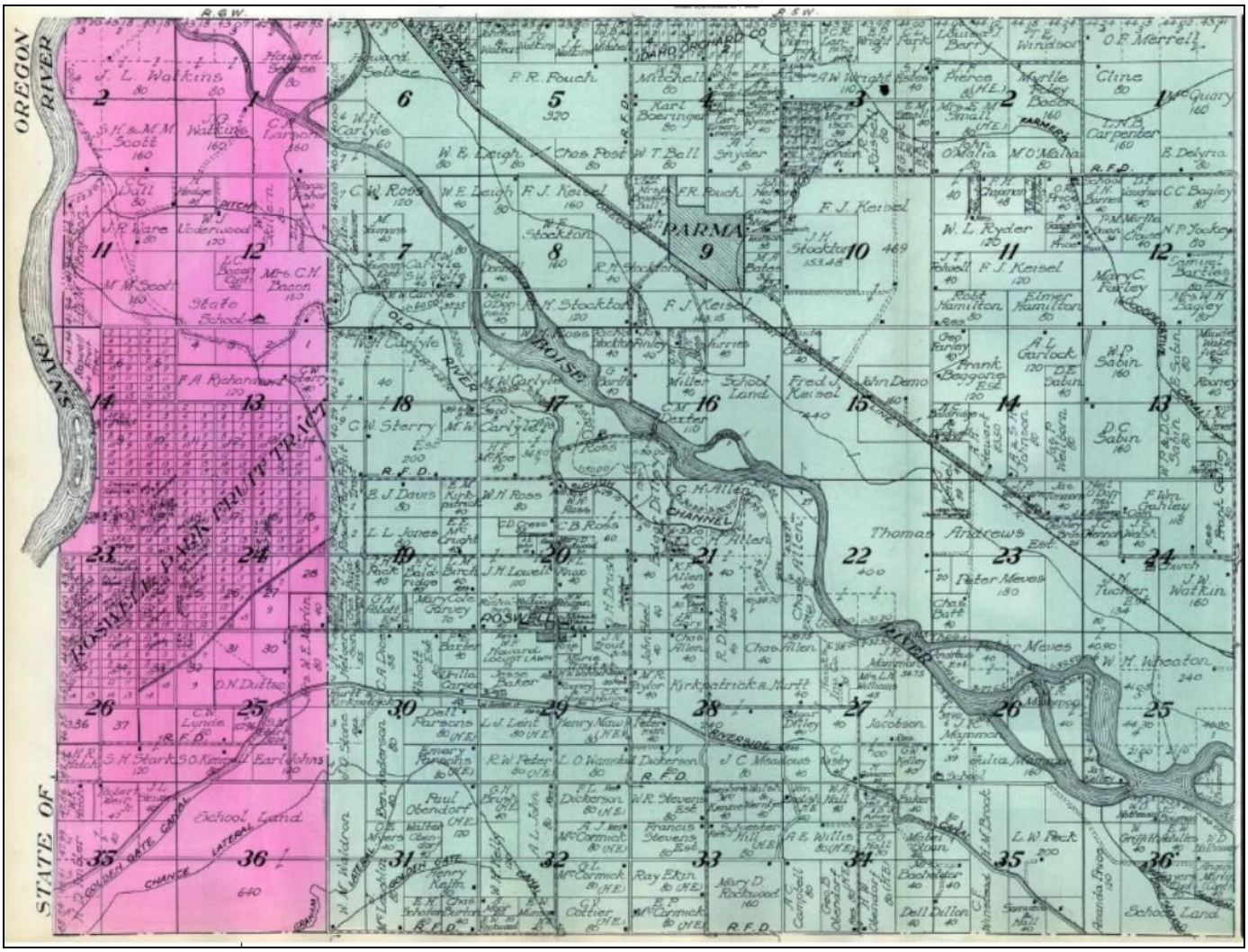


**Figure 8. Historical Image**
Parma, *Standard Atlas of Canyon County, Idaho.* Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1915, p. 33.

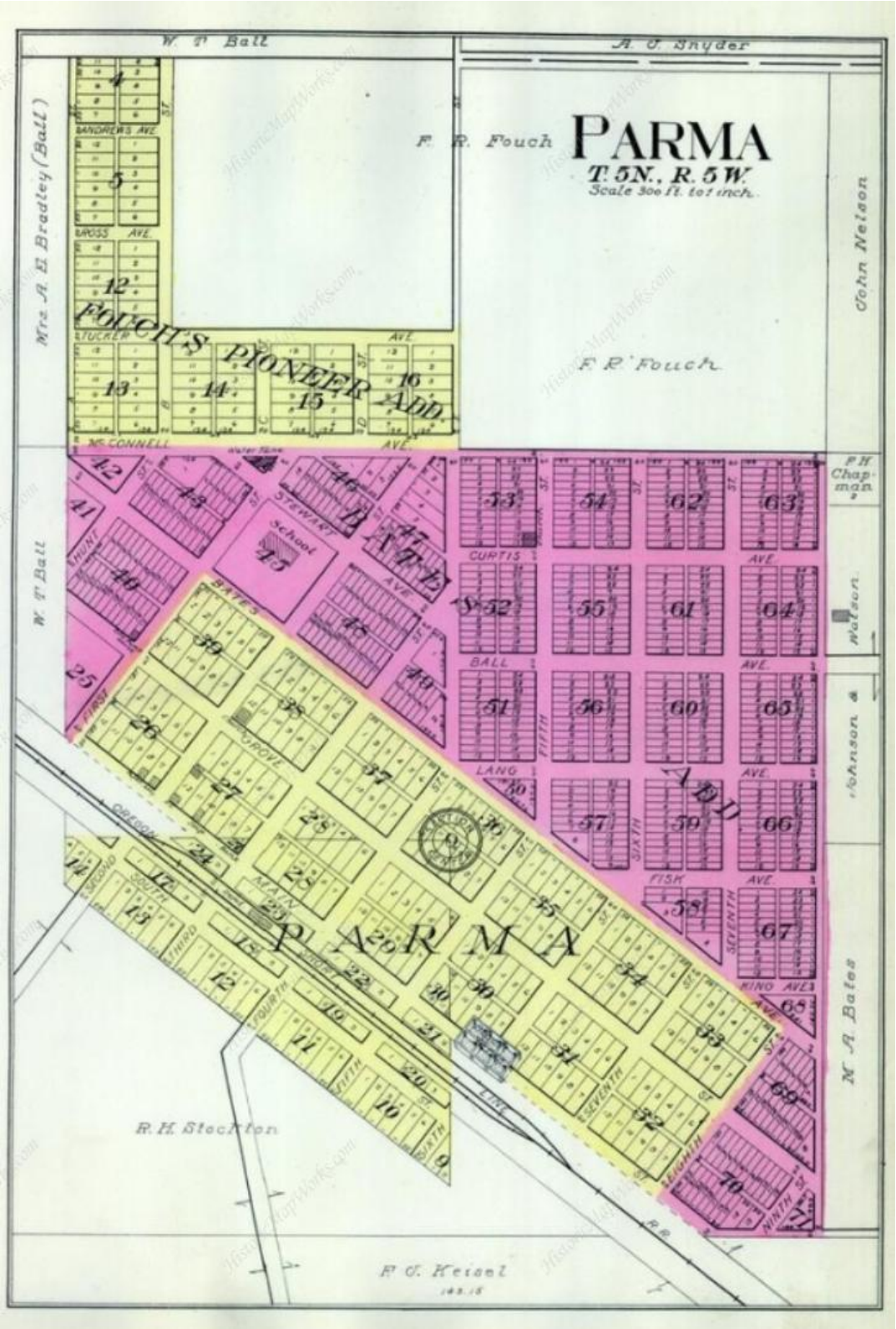
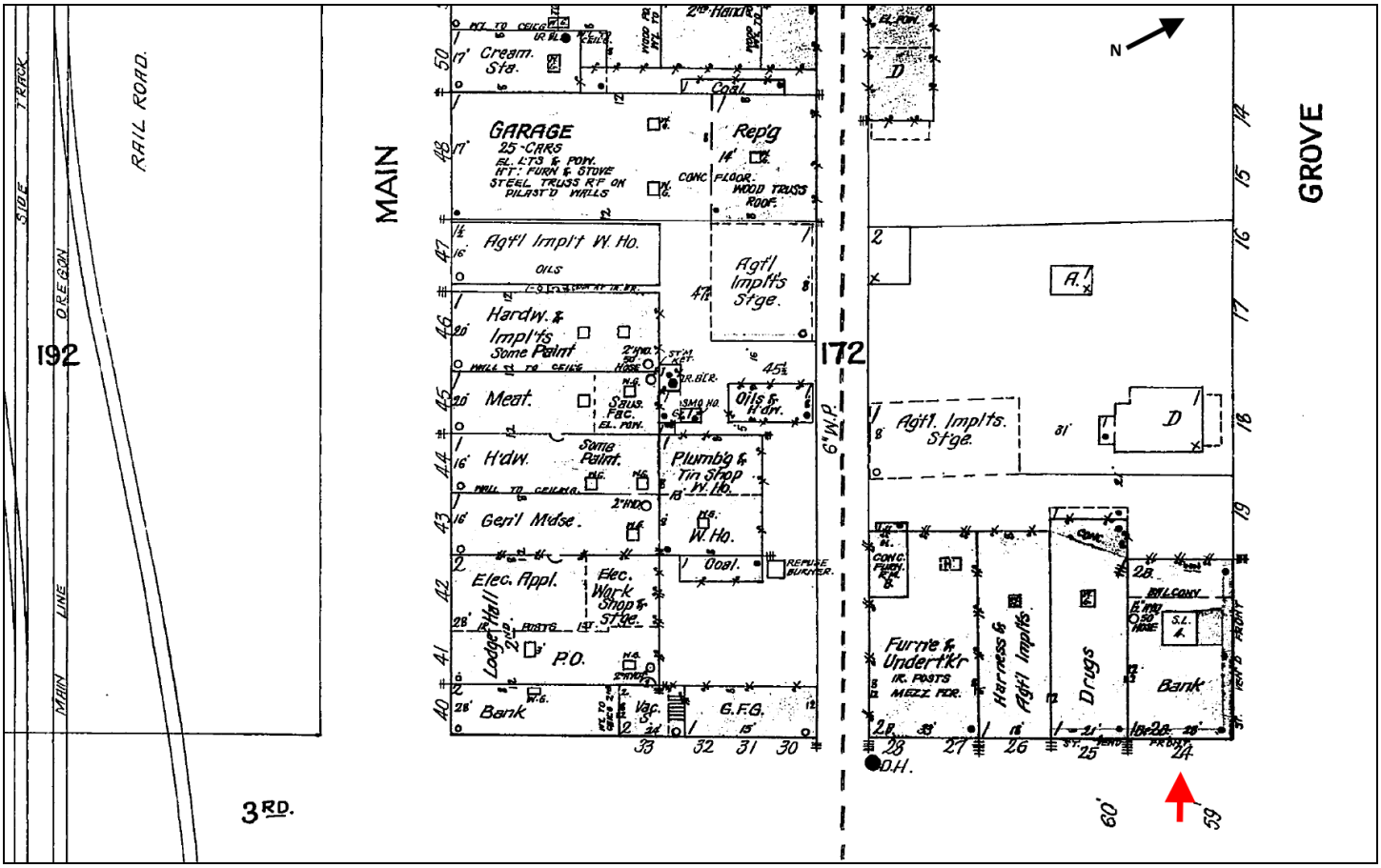


**Figure 9. Sanborn Company Fire Insurance Map (partial image, Parma, Idaho, July 1923, p. 5.**
This map shows the Parma State Bank (built 1918) at the corner of 3rd and Grove streets and a close-in image below. Its former location is occupied by another bank a block south at 3rd and Main.



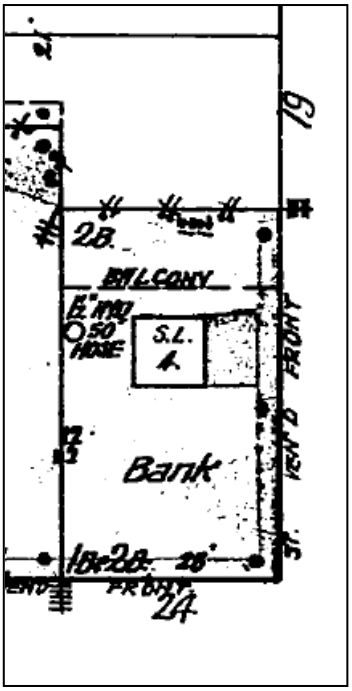



**Figure 10. Historical Image**
Parma State Bank, ca. 1918.
Source: Kniefel, Clarence J. "Banking in Parma," in *Our Yesterdays—1910-1980—A Historic Record from the Files of the Parma Review*, compiled by Lucile Peterson and Helen Lowell. Parma, ID: The Parma Review, Dec. 1980: p. 11.

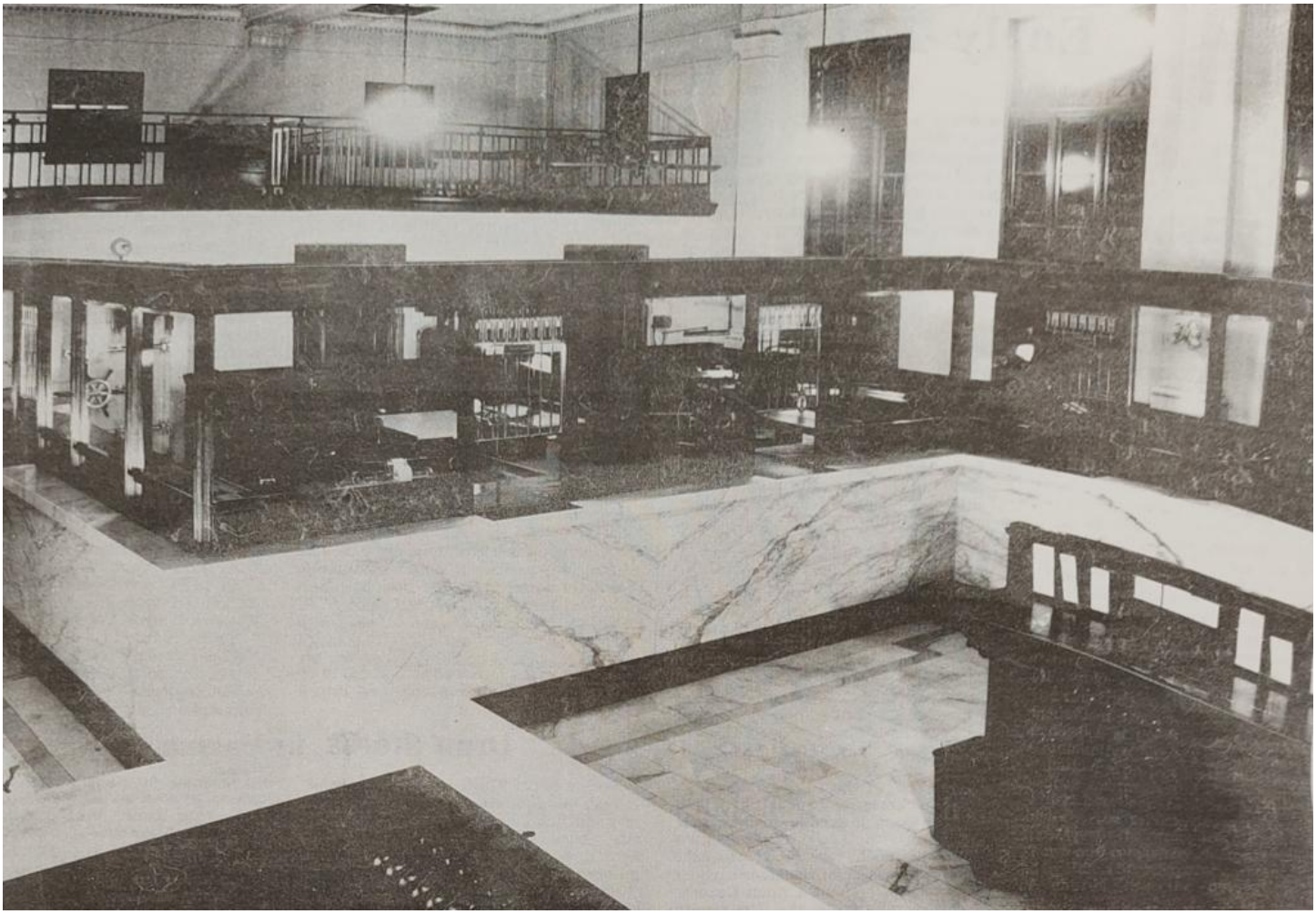
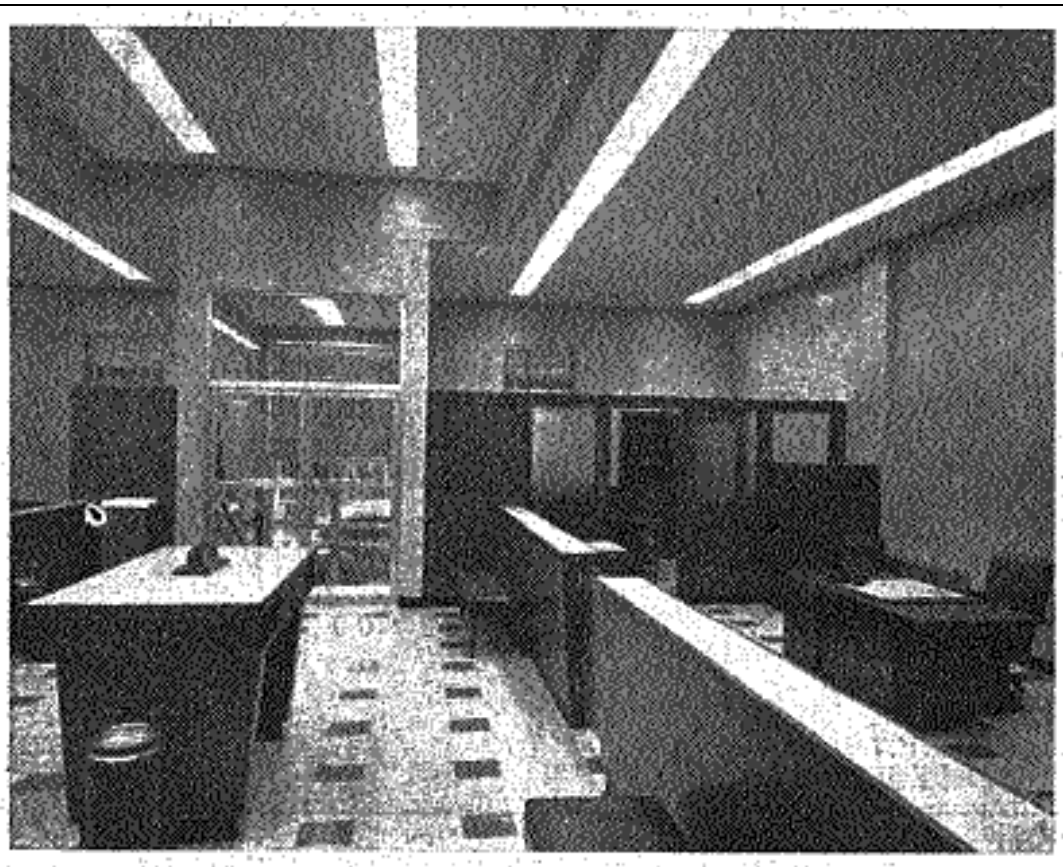


**Figure 11. Historical Image**
First National Bank, Parma, ca. 1920s.
Source: *Idaho History 1800 to Present* Facebook group, posted by Skip Myers Oct. 13, 2025.

**Figure 12. Historical Image**
First National Bank of Idaho, Parma, 1959
Source: *The Parma Review*, Sept. 24, 1959, p. 1.



Bottom picture shows an interior shot from the rear of the lobby toward the door inside the newly remodeled Idaho First National Bank building at Parma. To the right of the main door is shown the manager's new office beyond the assistant manager's desk.

**Photographs by Parker**

Parma Review, Sept. 24, 1959, p. 1.

**Figure 13. Historical Image**
First National Bank of Idaho, Parma, 1959
Source: Kniefel, Clarence J. "Banking in Parma," in *Our Yesterdays—1910-1980—A Historic Record from the Files of the Parma Review*, compiled by Lucile Peterson and Helen Lowell. Parma, ID: The Parma Review, Dec. 1980: p. 12.

**Figure 14: Historical Image**
First National Bank of Idaho, Parma, 1975
Source: *The Parma Review*, Jan. 2, 1975, p. 1.

**Figure 15: Historical Image**
Mayor Patricia Romanko received the gift of the bank building presented by bank president, Tom Frye, as bank officials Robert W. Allen and Gordon Colburn look on.
Source: *The Parma Review*, Jan. 2, 1975, p. 1.

**Figure 16: Historical Image**
Parma Public Library, 1978
Source: *The News-Tribune*, Feb. 4, 1978, p. 2.

The Parma Library celebrated its grand opening Jan. 23, in new headquarters located in the former Idaho First National Bank Building in downtown Parma. The 8,600 volume library was formerly located in a small portion of the Parma City Hall. But there's nothing small about the new library, which includes a reading room and a room especially designed for children. Pictured, left to right, are librarian Diana Rutledge, Parma Major Pat Romanko, and Jean Simpson, chairperson of the city's library board. Rutledge said the library's hours are Monday, 1-5 p.m., Tuesday through Friday, 10-12 noon, and 1-5 p.m., and Saturday, 1-4 p.m. She added that library cards are given free to Parma residents and that non-city residents are charged fifty cents a year per person for a library card. The new library was made possible, Romanko said, through state and federal grants totaling some $25,000. (Press-Tribune Photos)

**Figure 17.** Front (east) and rear (west) elevations, Wayland & Fennell Architects, Boise. 1918. Source: ISHS Archives.

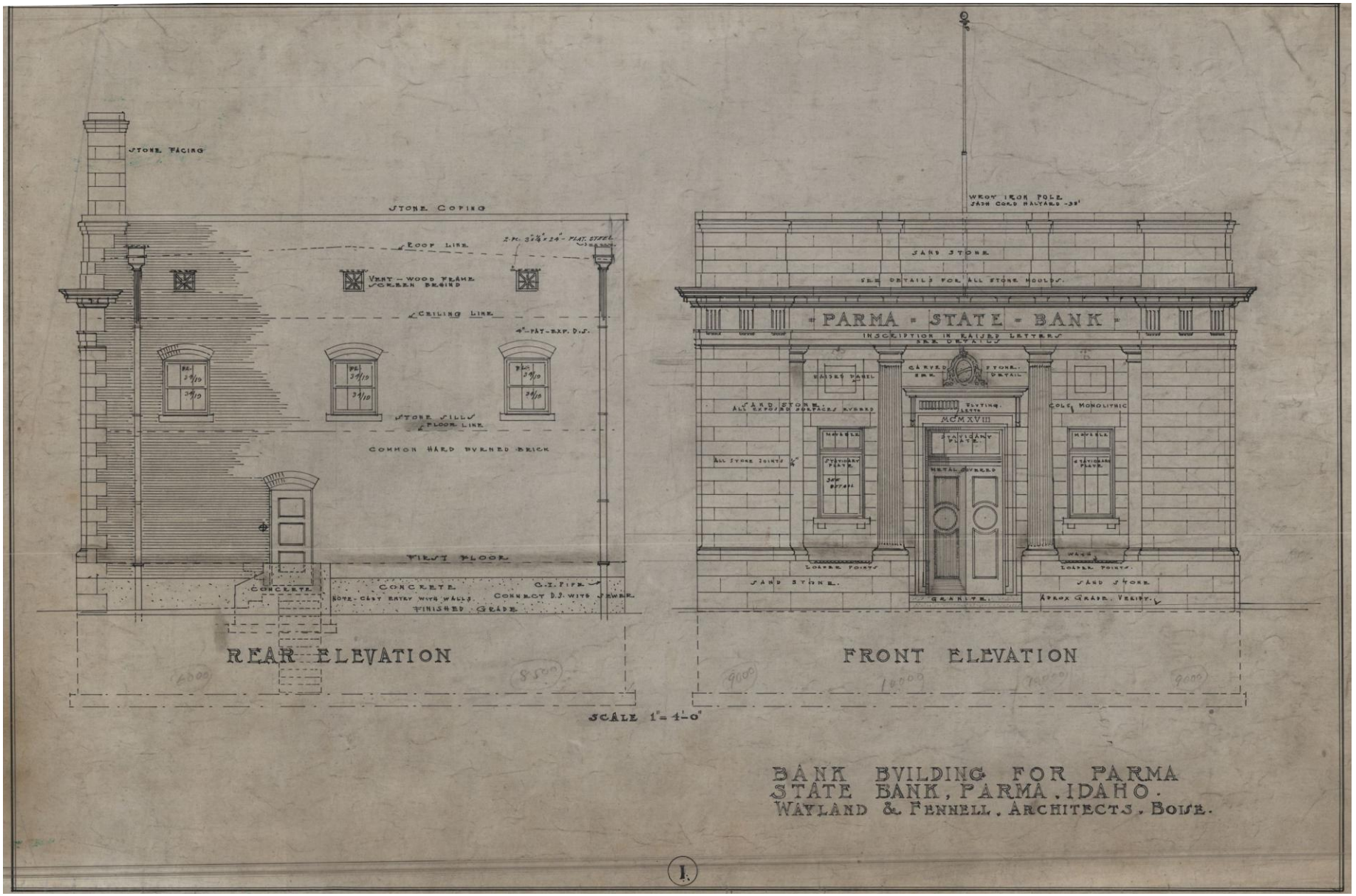


**Figure 18.** North side elevation, Wayland & Fennell Architects, Boise. 1918. Source: ISHS Archives.

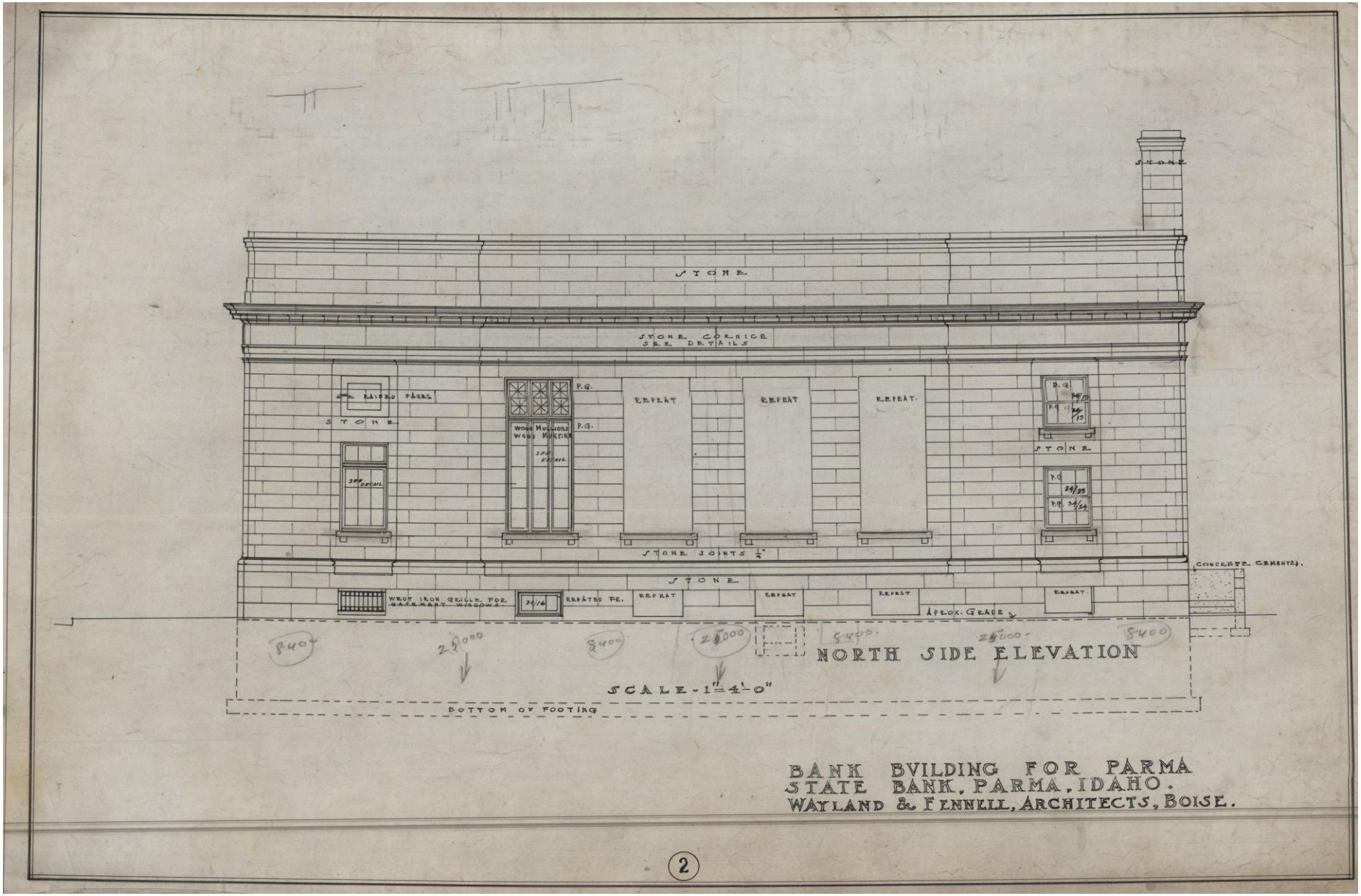


**Figure 19.** Transverse sections, Wayland & Fennell Architects, Boise. 1918. Source: ISHS Archives.

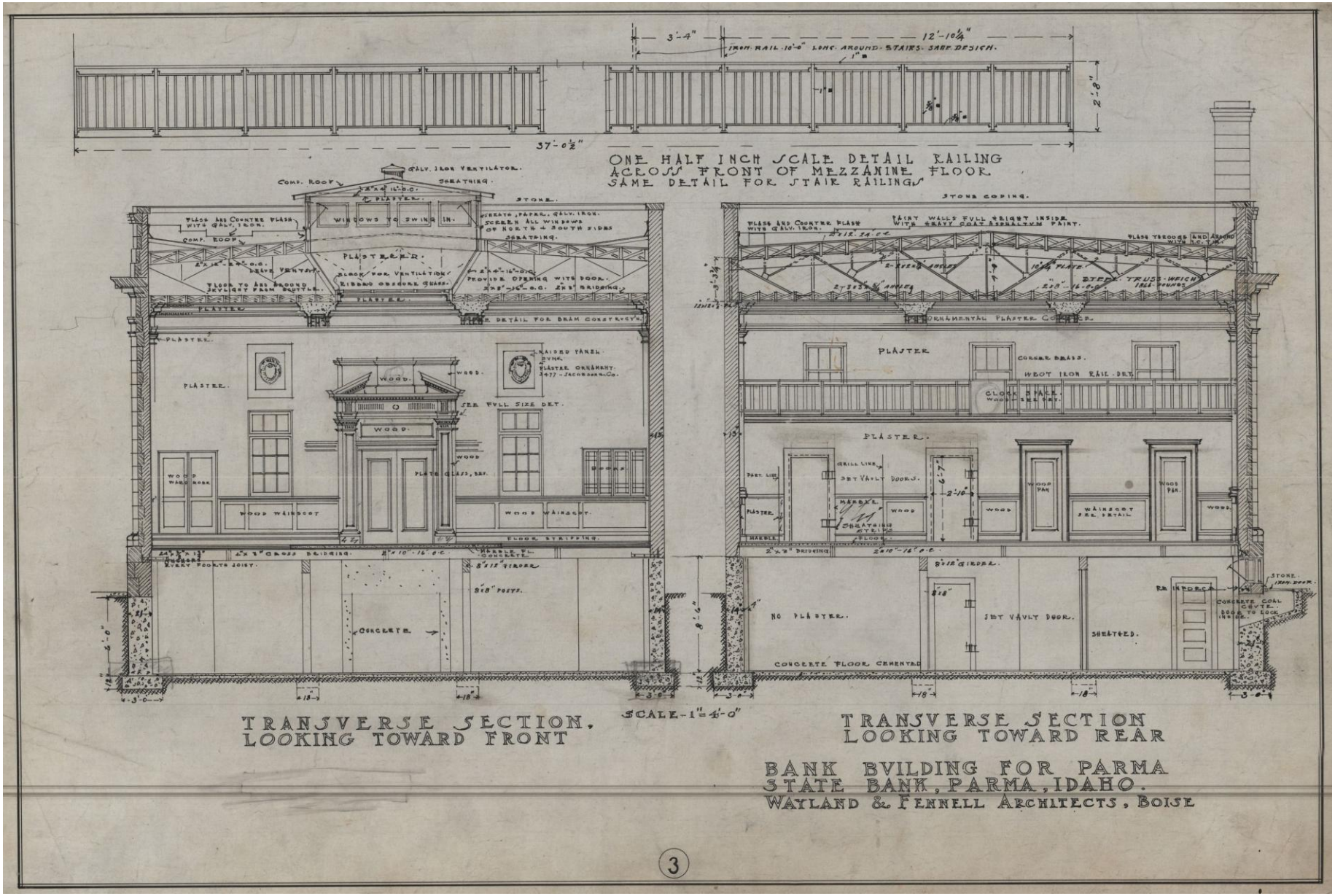


**Figure 20.** Basement Plan, Wayland & Fennell Architects, Boise. 1918. Source: ISHS Archives.

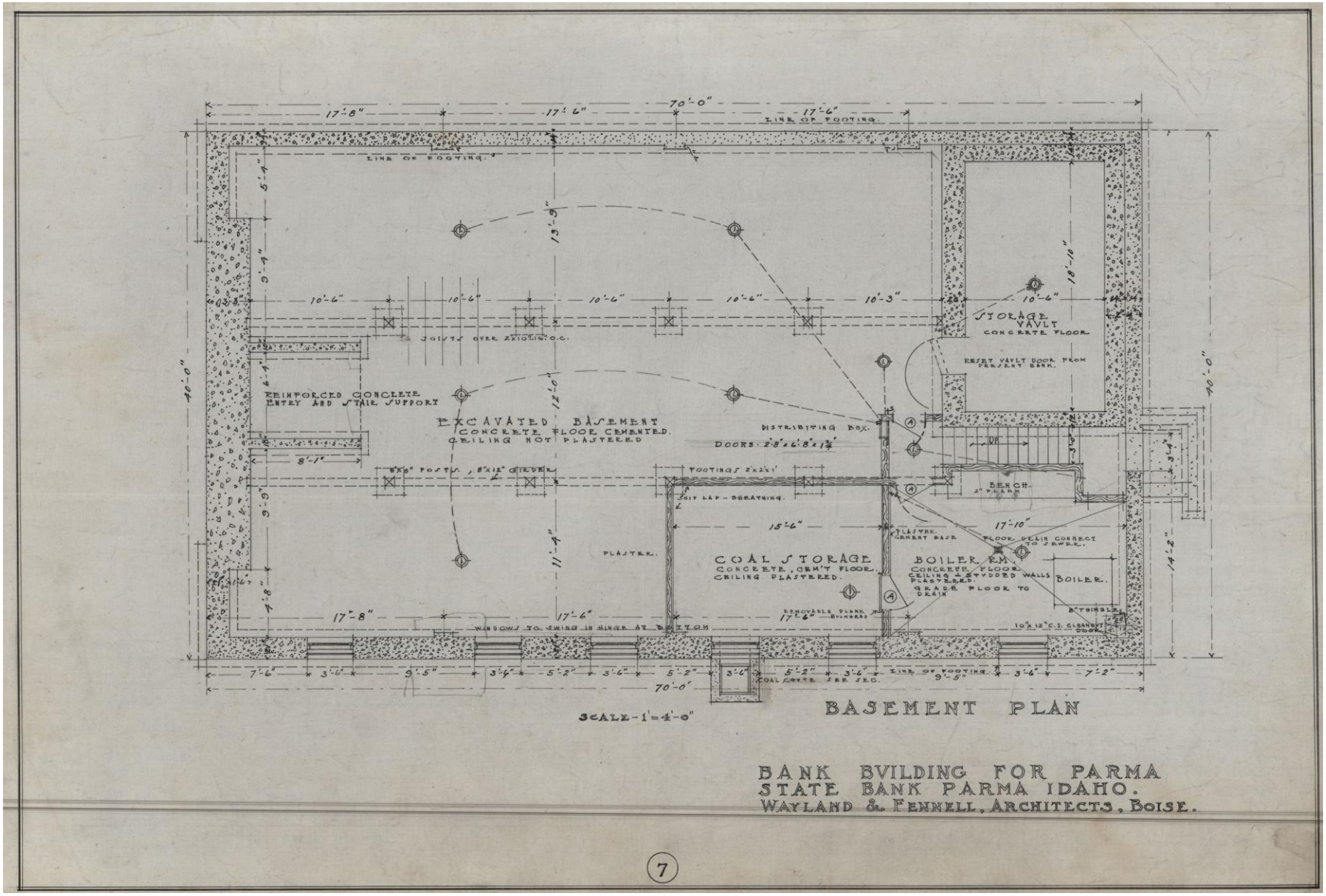


**Figure 21.** Main floor plan, Wayland & Fennell Architects, Boise. 1918. Source: ISHS Archives.

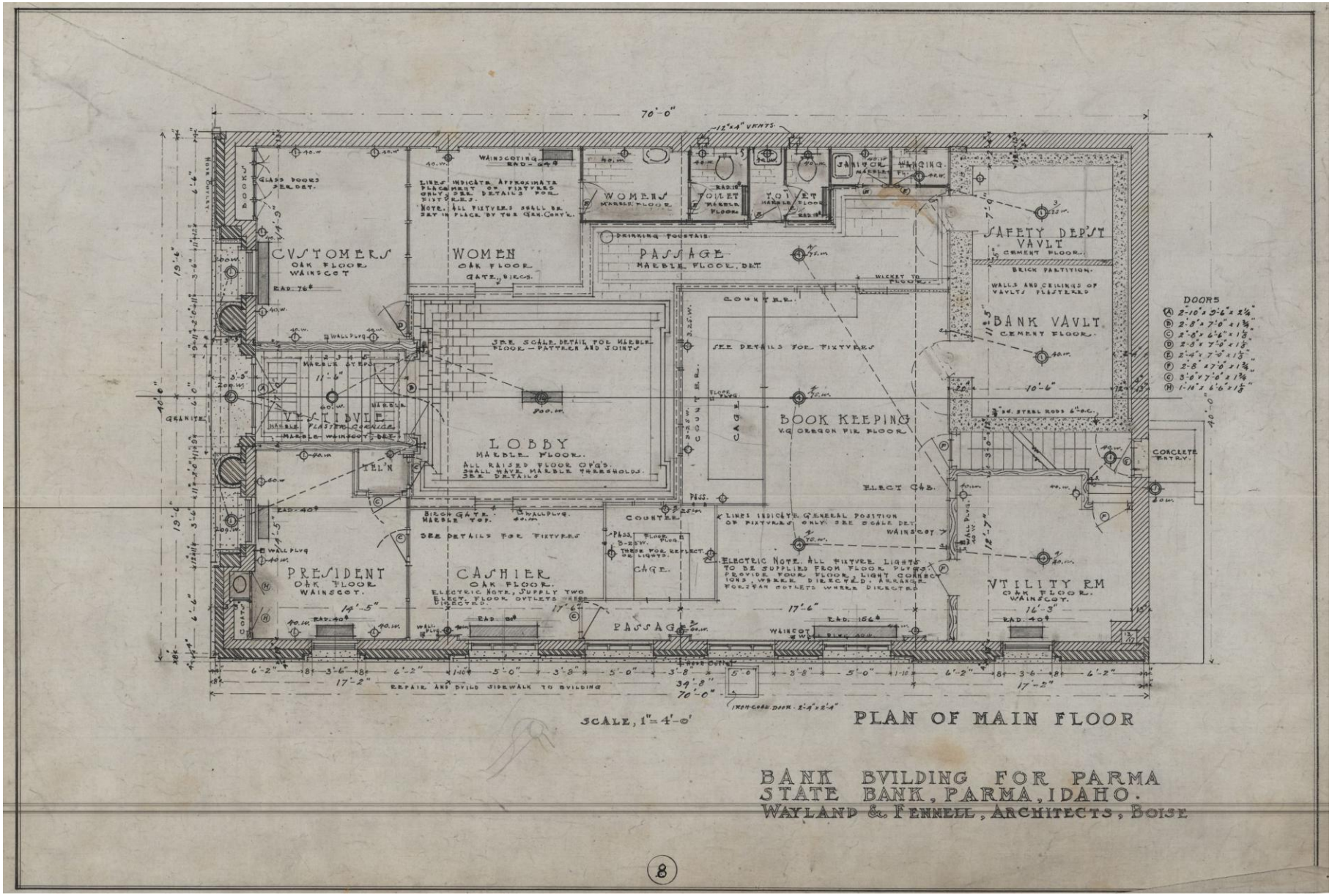


**Figure 22.** Ceiling and mezzanine floor plan, Wayland & Fennell Architects, Boise. 1918. Source: ISHS Archives.

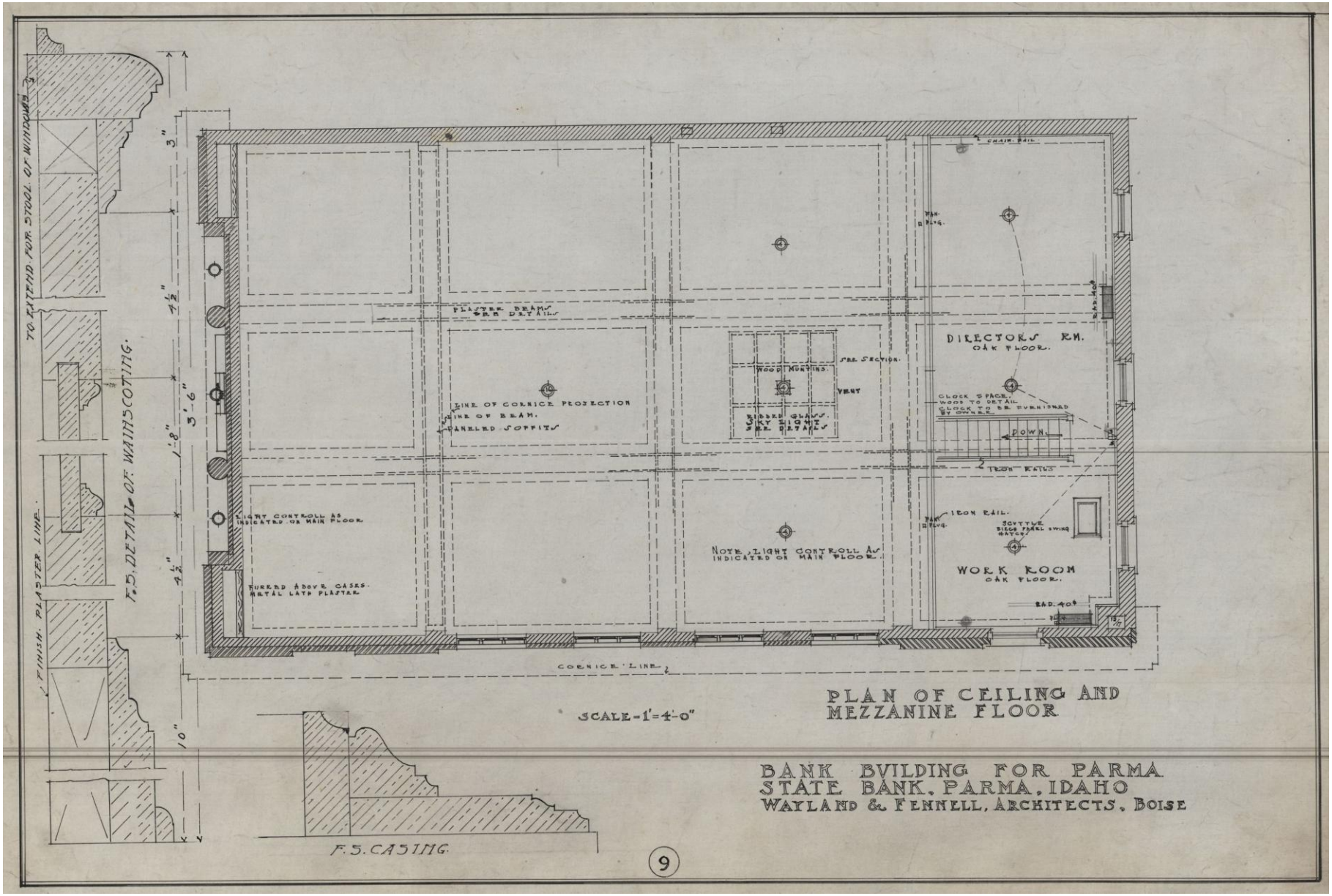


**Photo 1 of 24. ID_Canyon_ParmaStateBank_0001**
View of primary east elevation, camera facing west

**Photo 2 of 24. ID_Canyon_ParmaStateBank_0002**
View of east (primary) and north (side) elevations, camera facing southwest

**Photo 3 of 24. ID_Canyon_ParmaStateBank_0003**
View of north elevations, camera facing south

**Photo 4 of 24. ID_Canyon_ParmaStateBank_0004**
View of north (side) and west (rear) elevations, camera facing southeast

**Photo 5 of 24. ID_Canyon_ParmaStateBank_0005**
View of roof and windows on north elevation, camera facing south

**Photo 6 of 24. ID_Canyon_ParmaStateBank_0006**
View of window on north elevation, camera facing south

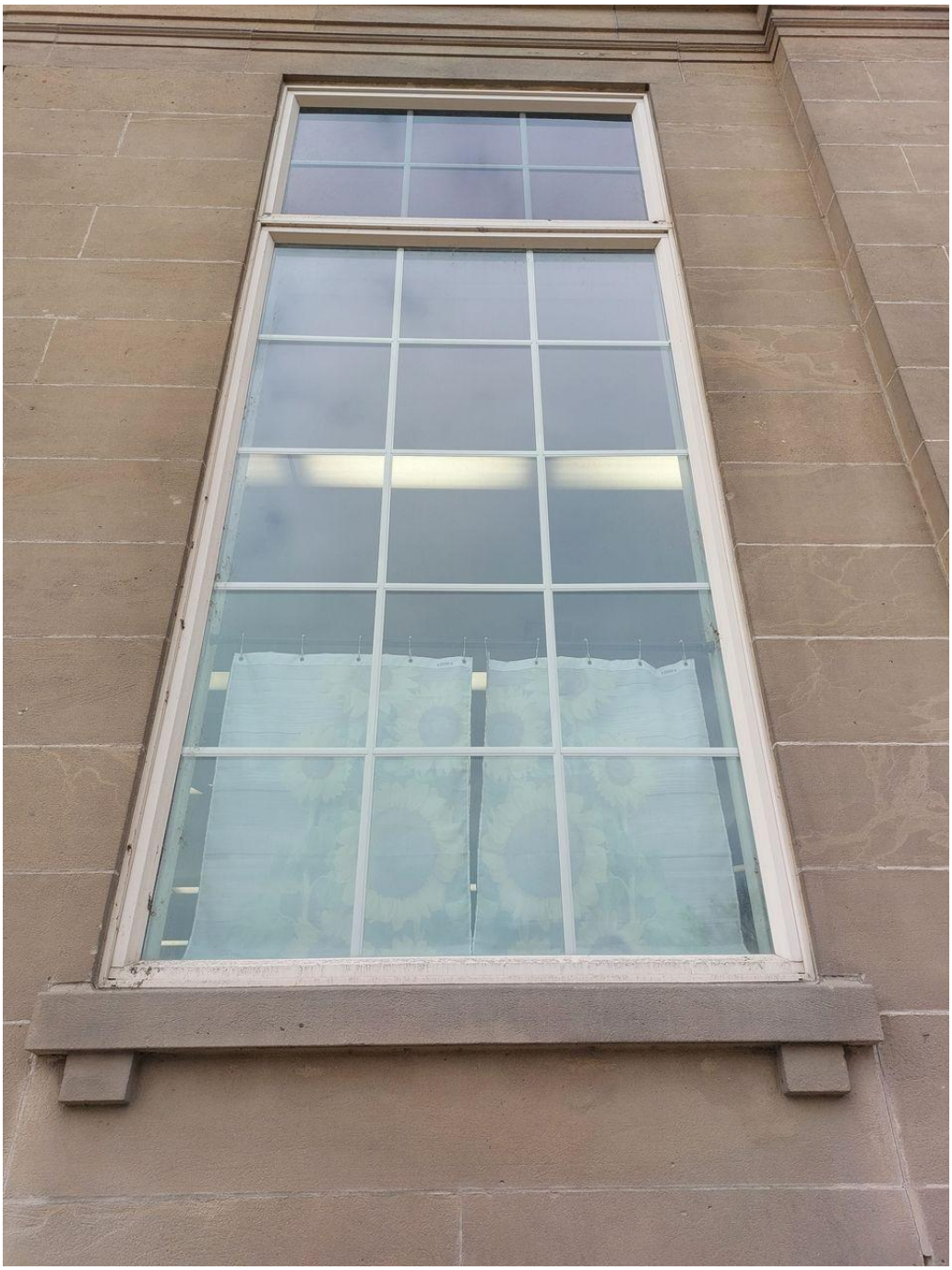


**Photo 7 of 24. ID_Canyon_ParmaStateBank_0007**
View of foundation level on north elevation, camera facing southwest

**Photo 8 of 24. ID_Canyon_ParmaStateBank_0008**
View of roofline detail on east (primary) elevation, camera facing west

**Photo 9 of 24. ID_Canyon_ParmaStateBank_0009**
View of primary entrance on east elevation, camera facing west

**Photo 10 of 24. ID_Canyon_ParmaStateBank_0010**
View of vestibule interior, camera facing west

**Photo 11 of 24. ID_Canyon_ParmaStateBank_0011**
View of vestibule interior and night deposit box, camera facing northeast

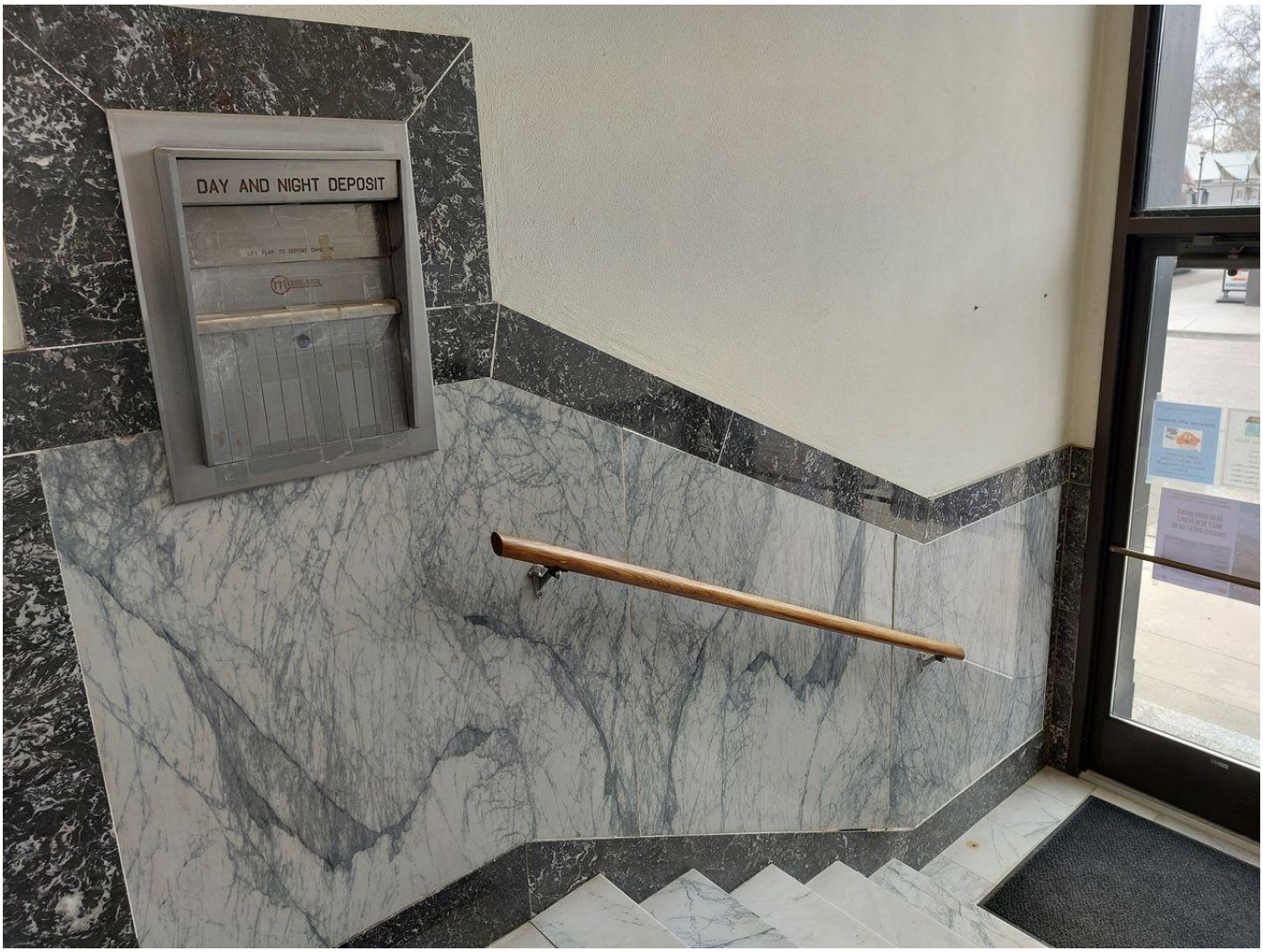


**Photo 12 of 24. ID_Canyon_ParmaStateBank_0012**
View of library stack space on main level, camera facing west

**Photo 13 of 24. ID_Canyon_ParmaStateBank_0013**
View of northeast corner space on main level, camera facing northeast

**Photo 14 of 24. ID_Canyon_ParmaStateBank_0014**
View of library stack space on main level, camera facing north

**Photo 15 of 24. ID_Canyon_ParmaStateBank_0015**
View of library stack space looking toward entrance, camera facing east

**Photo 16 of 24. ID_Canyon_ParmaStateBank_0016**
View of bank vault door on main level, camera facing southwest

**Photo 17 of 24. ID_Canyon_ParmaStateBank_0017**
View of staircase to mezzanine level, camera facing west

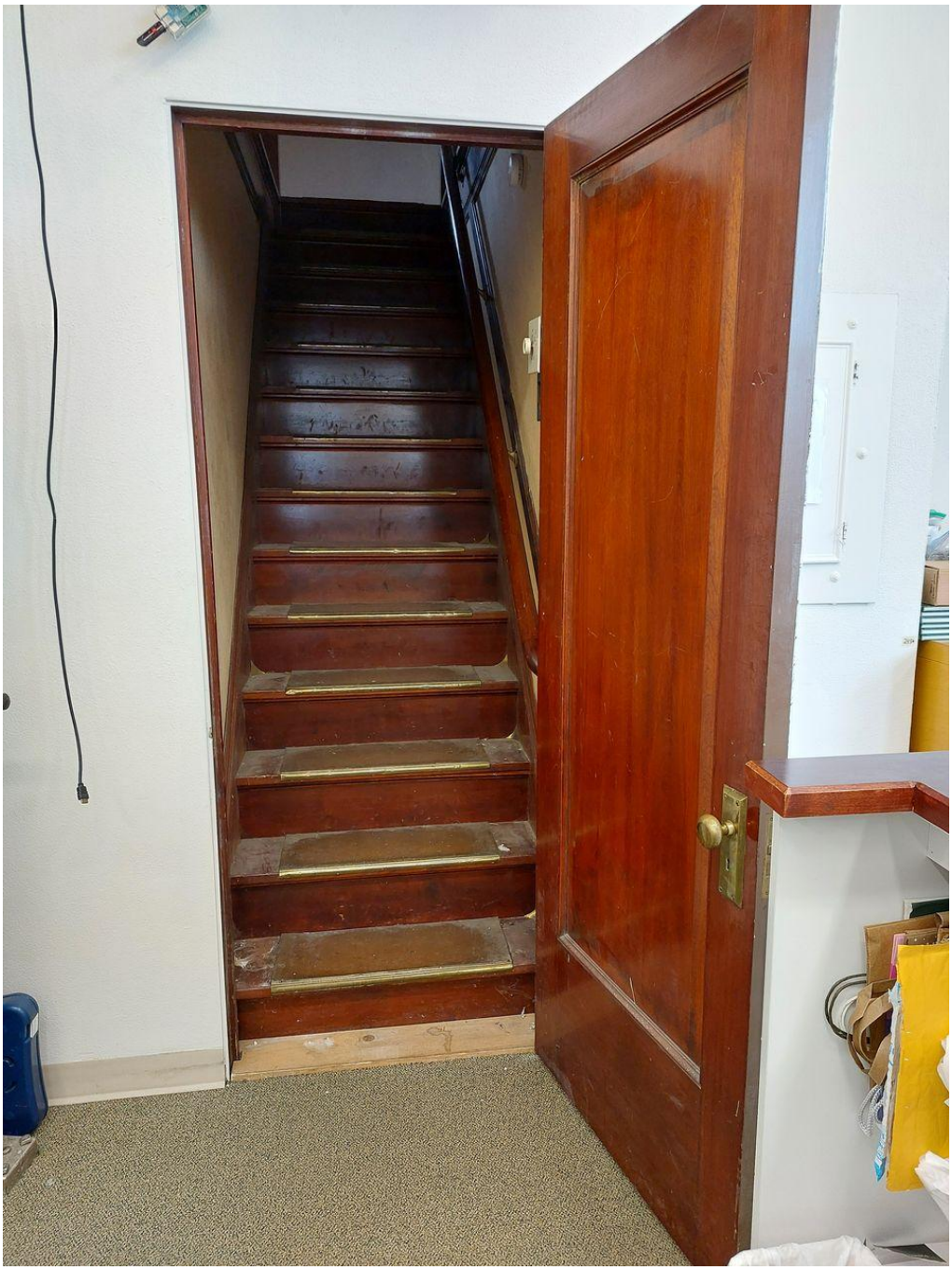


**Photo 18 of 24. ID_Canyon_ParmaStateBank_0018**
View of mezzanine-level space at west end of building, camera facing south

**Photo 19 of 24. ID_Canyon_ParmaStateBank_0019**
View of mezzanine level at the southwest corner, camera facing south

**Photo 20 of 24. ID_Canyon_ParmaStateBank_0020**
View of south wall above dropped ceiling, camera facing south

**Photo 21 of 24. ID_Canyon_ParmaStateBank_0021**
View above dropped ceiling along the north wall, camera facing northeast

**Photo 22 of 24. ID_Canyon_ParmaStateBank_0022**
View of added restroom (left) and rear entrance (right) on the main level, camera facing west

**Photo 23 of 24. ID_Canyon_ParmaStateBank_0023**
View of center hall at the base of the stairs, with the kitchen and bathrooms at left, the vault to the left of the stairs, and the mechanical and coal rooms at right, camera facing west

**Photo 24 of 24. ID_Canyon_ParmaStateBank_0024**
View of basement vault, camera facing north