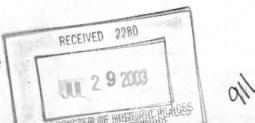
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being nominated, 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Propert	y Valley Natio	nal Bank Building			
historic name_Cons	olidated National I	Bank Building; Valley Na	ational Bank Buildi	ng	
- 4b /oit	shaa Baali Oo a Bui	letono lovontono No. 401			
otnername/site num	nber Bank One Bui	Iding; Inventory No. 123			
2. Location	Section 1		Access to the second of the se		
street & number: 27	7 S. Stone Avenue			n	ot for publication
city/town: <u>Tucson</u>	anda: A7	county Dime	ands: 010		vicinity
state: Arizona	_code: <u>AZ</u>	county: Pima	code: <u>019</u>	zip code: 85701 _	
3. State/Federal Ag	gency Certification			16.0 200	
In my opinion, th	agency and bureau	A TSUPO 24 Date E PARKS es not meet the National Register cri		sheet for additional commen	ts).
State or Federal	agency and bureau	- CAS			
4. National Park Se	rvice Certification	/mu	$ \Omega$		
hereby certify that this prop	perty is:	(Signeture of	f the Keeper		ate of Action
	National Register e continuation sheet	20	eal	SEP	1 2 2003
	igible for the National Regi e continuation sheet	ster			
☐ determined no	ot eligible for the National F	Register.			
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□ other (explain)	1	The state of the s			

5. Classification	298			
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply) √ private □ public-local □ public-State □ public-Federal □ object Category of Property (Check only one box) √ building (s) □ district □ site □ structure □ object		Number of Resources wi (Do not include previously listed res Contributing Noncontrib One One	buting buildings sites structures objects	
Name of related multiple pre (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a m HISTORIC AN RESOURCES OF	ultiple property listing).	Number of contributing resources previously listed i the National Register		
ARIZONA	garage facella.			
6. Function or Use	Constant of the second			
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions) COMMERCE/TRADE / finance business	ial institution;	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions) COMMERCE/TRADE / financial institution; business		
	- TVOT 72.78	1 Jama A ESBPE 2	A SOURCE A	
7. Description		LA CHAR BANK.	- Holy	
Architectural Classification Late 19 th & Early 20 th C		Materials (Enter categories from instructions) foundation Concrete		
Renaissance Revival-Influe		walls Brick, Terra-cotta, Marble roof Unknown other		

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 1

Valley National Bank Pima County, Arizona

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The bank building at 2 West Congress Street was designed by the Los Angeles architectural and engineering firm of Walker and Eisen in 1929 and is defined by a rectilinear plan. The bank now known as Bank One extends 123 feet along Stone Avenue plus 65 feet along Congress Street in the heart of downtown Tucson. The Bank One building is a ten-story, three-part vertical block with basement, with a high first story banking room which includes a mezzanine and offices above. The skeleton of the building is fireproof steel frame and poured concrete megaliths which form its exterior. The Bank's design and decoration were very late examples of the influence of the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago which showcased many examples of eclectic revival styles that stressed correct historical interpretations of European styles such as the Italian Renaissance Revival style this building exhibits. The interior decoration and mural paintings further testify to the influence of the 1893 Columbian Exposition in which American art became "international" and images of "manifest destiny" in nineteenth century American art were revived. After all, the Columbian Exposition celebrated the four hundredth anniversary of Columbus' supposed discovery of America which was the beginning of westward expansion in the United States.

The north and west side of the exterior of the building are faced with brick and terra cotta of a light cream shade. The base up to the sill line is brown marble while the top two stories are faced with cream colored terra cotta, made to resemble large pieces of cut stone with rusticated joints. The terra-cotta top tier of the building is capped by a classic cornice with dentils, and then by an Italianate hatched overhang painted brown with red tile roofing running back to the parapet. The individual sections on the roof overhang are painted with a repeating black-on red geometric pattern of Southwest Native American design. The pattern repeats after six sections.

The front façade, which faces Congress Street, is broken into three horizontal tiers making a top, middle, and bottom tier. The top tier is noted by a false balcony on brackets that extends across the ninth floor. Below the false balcony is a projecting hatched base. Both the ninth and the tenth floor are interrupted by an arcade of eleven superimposed lonic columns on the west side and three on the north side that terminate at both the east and west office suites. The effect was probably intended to resemble an open loggia (colonnaded space within the lobby of a building but open to the air on one side). The corner office suites on the ninth floor are marked by their extended balconies. The top nine floors once held steel double-hung windows which were later replaced by single fixed panes in black metal frames.

The bottom tier of the front façade is marked by high arched windows along the street level; the main entrance to the lobby from Congress Street is through a recessed terra cotta archway, in which is a bronze grille surmounting two large bronze doors topped by a hatchet-shaped keystone. The secondary entrance on the west side of the building has a hatched canopy making a balcony for the mezzanine.

The middle tier of the building, which contains floors two through eight, is covered in a veneer of reddish brick laid in Flemish bond with cream-colored mortar. The windows in the middle tier of this building are evenly spaced, except that the last two windows at the east and west corner bays are coupled with a terra cotta Corinthian column inbetween. The brick veneer has very shallow vertical reveals on each side of these windows. The brick corners are made with quarter-circle brick so that the corner is rounded to an eight inch radius. These vertical reveals and rounded corners are also found on the top two stories.

Abutting the building to the east on Congress Street is a three-story building built in 1912, and now an annex, which underwent some remodeling in 1953 by Marie J. Schiff Construction and a complete remodeling and a new front

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 2

Valley National Bank Pima County, Arizona

façade and entrance in 1960 by F. Knipe, Architect. The front façade of the annex is an eight inch thick wall of reinforced concrete with a painted finish. There are raised concrete panels divided into fifteen sections with a large metal Thunderbird logo at the center and a concrete canopy. Nine foot tall granite veneer from the canopy extends to the ground level. There is terrazzo tile paving in front of the recessed entryway and raised metal signage at eye level. Abutting the west façade on the south is an entry portico designed by the Tucson firm of Cain Nelson Wares & Cook. It is a brick interpretation of the arcaded bottom tier of the main building. A corbel extends across the wall below the flat parapet. Directly south are a series of rectangular brick planters linking a walkway. To the southeast is a parking lot.

The interior spaces of the building have nine floors dedicated to offices each with mahogany doors and trim. All nine floors originally had sixteen offices to each floor but after some remodeling the number of offices on each floor has changed and varies from floor to floor. Every office has a separate wardrobe and layatory and each office was originally served with a cooling system and a steam radiator. The bank has always occupied the basement, main floor, and mezzanine floor. On the mezzanine floor, across the Congress Street side, are three rooms, the extreme western one being a tower room which T. N. McCauly used as his office. The walls of this room are in polished Bataan mahogany. The directors' room centers the mezzanine and opens out of the western tower room. Also found on the mezzanine floor is a room that was "especially designed and equipped for the serving of women patrons of the bank, where they may take their financial problems to a woman... in this charming place, which is feminine in all its appointments from the sparkling crystal chandelier to the smartness of its wicker furnishings, and the other touches that all women love," (Hughston, 1929). There are two original chandeliers each one costing one thousand dollars in 1929. Parallel to the tellers are the original tables. The interior of the banking floor was well appointed with fourteen scagliola (faux marble) columns supporting the mezzanine floors and surrounding the public lobby space. These columns are behind the counters that have a facing of rose tavernelle marble and a base of cedar Tennessee marble, blending artistically with the rose-tinted scagliola and pink Tennessee marble floor with a Tennessee marble border. At the end of the banking room is a Venetian mirror with a clock above with its dials illuminated. Two superimposed piers flank either side of this mirror that is fitted into an arch all of which is sheathed in rose tavernelle veneer. Behind this mirror is a grand staircase that leads to the mezzanine and to the basement where the vaults can be found. A solid bronze grill makes up the railing surrounding the mezzanine that is pierced by bronze roundels containing a low relief of the side profile of Columbus, which alludes to the Columbian exposition. Bronze also outlines the tellers' cages.

The walls of the bank were originally painted a gray-green color. The ceiling throughout the bank level is coffered and the ceiling beams are carved with a floral motif, which might be interpreted as symbolic of America's abundance; a popular nineteenth century notion that America was the "new Eden" and reaping the benefits of the natural resources was the right and responsibility of its citizens. This belief would seem appropriate for a bank in a frontier town in which profits were made through the exploitation of local natural resources such as silver, copper, and cotton. This floral motif runs throughout the rest of the bank level and exterior as well where it is carved into the intrados (concave underside of the entrance arch). Throughout the bank level is a geometric neoclassical motif found in the ceiling murals and dentil work along the ceiling beams. The colors that make up the patterns on the ceiling and decorative work are red, rose, blue, green and solid gold leaf in bronze tones. In the lobby there are two elevators serving all floors and there is a stairway adjacent to the elevator shaft running from the roof down to the floor. The lobby is lined with rose tavernelle and the elevator doors are bronze.

The various sections of the lobby ceiling are adorned with miniature murals alluding to visions of "manifest destiny," a

8. Sta	tement of Significance				
(Mark "	cable National Register Criteria x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for I Register listing)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions) Community Development/Planning			
√A	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.	Architecture			
□В	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.				
√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.	Period of Significance			
□ D	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.	Significant Dates 1929			
	ia Considerations x* in all the boxes that apply.)				
Prope	erty is: owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A			
B C D D E G G	removed from its original location. a birthplace or a grave. a cemetery. a reconstructed building, object, or structure. a commemorative property. less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.	Cultural Affiliation N/A			
		Architect/Builder Walker & Eisen (architect)			
	tive Statement of Significance the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)				
9. Ma	jor Bibliographical References				
(Cite t	bgraphy he books, artides, and other sources used in preparing ous documentation on file (NPS): preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.	this form on one or more continuation sheets.) Primary Location of Additional Data: State historic preservation office Other state agency			
	previously listed in the National Register previously determined eligible by the National Register	☐ Federal agency √ Local government √ University			
	designated a National Historic Landmark recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #	√ Other Name of Repository: <u>UA Arizona Architectural Archives; Arizona Historical</u>			
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #		Society/Tucson; Assessor's Office; University of California, Los Angeles Special Collections; Bank			
		One Archives			

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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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instruction, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 3

Valley National Bank Pima County, Arizona

term which can be loosely defined as the belief of many Americans that this "new Eden" was given to them by God in order that they might 'civilize" the land and the Native Americans by imposing their beliefs on the natives and by utilizing the land. In short, it was seen as the duty of the American settlers to expand westward into areas like Arizona. These images were painted by the artist, Anthony Heinsbergen, on canvases that were attached to the ceiling. They include Columbus crossing the Atlantic, the Conquistadors, the Coming of the Mission Padres, the Mission of San Xavier del Bac, the Spanish Dons, Native Americans, the Discovery of Gold, Covered Wagons, American Settlers, Cattle Ranching, and Women Working. The murals make up a program that can be read as a history of Tucson. The images of Columbus and the Conquistadors depict the discovery and exploration of the America and the southwest. The painting of the Mission and the Padres represents the first attempts of the Europeans to "civilize" the Native Americans and the Discovery of Gold marks the arrival of the American settlers who traveled through Tucson on their way to California. As the American settlers expanded westward many remained behind in Tucson and took up mining, farming, and cattle ranching. The image of the woman washing cloths also relates to this program because she is shown working as to say that progress and profit comes at the price of hard labor.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 4

Valley National Bank Pima County, Arizona

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Valley National Bank building is eligible under both Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, the building is significant as an extant example of the three-part vertical block related to the context of Planning and Development of Downtown Tucson. Under Criterion C, the building is significant as an extant example of the Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival architectural style and for its association with the prominent Los Angeles architectural firm, Walker & Eisen, related to the context of Architecture in Downtown Tucson. The period of the building's significance begins with the date of its construction, 1929, during the third period of Tucson's central business district development (1896-1935) and continues through the fourth period of downtown development (1935-1970) to the current time period.

Bank One, formerly Valley National Bank and Consolidated National Bank, was one of the earliest and the most successful banks in Tucson. The success of this bank is owed to its founders who were among Tucson's most prominent businessmen. The art and architecture of the building expresses the taste and success of the building's patrons. Furthermore, the murals found in the interior space project images of the history of Tucson, and the history of business in Tucson. They were the work of the well-known Los Angeles artist Anthony B. Heinsbergen. Heinsbergen murals can be seen in many of Los Angeles' landmarks: Tower Theater, Wiltern Theater (formally the Warner Brother's Western Theater) located in the Pellissier Building, and the murals featuring Rudolph Valentino, Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford and Charlie Chaplin in the United Artists Theater (Heinsbergen, 2002).

In March of 1901, the present location of the bank and the properties adjoining on both sides were purchased from General Levi Howell Manning. The bank that had previously existed on this site, designed by Henry Trost, was demolished to make way for a new bank. The second bank was decidedly too small so in 1916 plans were underway to enlarge it and by 1917, the bank was enlarged, updated, and made more handsome for a cost of one hundred thousand dollars. The architectural style chosen for the remodeled 1917 bank was of a Corinthian type of architecture, typical of banks in that era. Then in 1928 Consolidated National Bank set out to build Tucson's first skyscraper at the staggering price of one million dollars. One year later the new bank was erected. The Consolidated National Bank skyscraper opened October 11, 1929. Its more than three thousand safety deposit boxes testifies to the lavish expense of the bank and the increasing wealth of Tucsonans. In 1935 Consolidated National Bank was sold to Valley National Bank and Trust Company ("The Ideal & the Bank", 1929; "Tricennial of CNB", n.d.). This bank served as the backdrop for several Hollywood productions including the 1956 Robert Wagner film "A Kiss Before Dying." The bank was purchased in 1993 by its current owner Bank One (Henry, 2000).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 9 Page 5

Valley National Bank Building Pima County, Arizona

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"Consolidated National Bank" Tucson Daily Citizen 10 October 1929.

Henry, Bonnie. "A Marble Palace Endures" Arizona Daily Star 14 April 2000.

Hughston, Caroline Mary. "Woman Writer Looks at Bank" Arizona Daily Star 13 October 1929.

---. <u>The Tricennial of the Consolidated National Bank of Tucson 1890-1920</u>. Produced by Consolidated National Bank.

"The Idea and the Bank" Tucson Daily Citizen 27 October 1929.

"Mose Drachman Tells of Early Days When Three Stores and Saloons Served as Banks; Then Came the Consolidated." <u>Tucson Daily Citizen</u> 27 October 1929.

Walker, Albert Raymond. Albert Raymond Walker Papers (Collection 199). Department of Special Collections, University Research Library, University of California, Los Angeles.

See also Section I: Major Bibliographic References of the Multiple Property Documentation Form for Historic and Architectural Resources of Downtown Tucson, Arizona.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 10 Page 6

Valley National Bank Pima County, Arizona

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Property currently comprises two parcels in Block 208, city of Tucson. Tax parcel no. 117-12-0870, the northwest portion of the block, is an irregular somewhat rectilinear corner lot, bordered by Congress Street and S. Stone Avenue. On this corner plot is the main skyscraper building. The complicated legal description defines a portion of Lot 3 measuring 64.73 feet long on the north, 123.04 feet long on the west and 72.94 feet long on the south boundaries. The east boundary, divided by an 11.57 foot-wide setback, is 57.7 feet long north of the setback and 58.64 feet south of the setback.

The second plot, tax parcel no. 117-12-088A, describes the Stone Avenue bank annex property soth of the principal building block. The legal description is the south 13.46 feet of the west 62.345 feet of Lot 3 and the north 19.04 feet of the west 62.078 feet of Lot 4, Block 208. The parcel is nearly rectangular trapezoid.

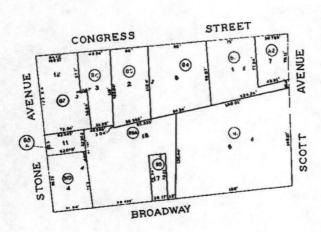
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the nominated property corresponds with the current ownership of the property and both parcels contain the building walls of the main body of the building and its annex to the south,

ASSESSOR'S RECORD MAP

BLOCK 208, CITY OF TUCSON

117-12



SCALE-1=50'
SEE BOOK 3 PAGE 70M & P.

8

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page 7

Valley National Bank Building Pima County, Arizona

NOTE: Archival pen was used to label all original photos.

PHOTOGRAPHER:

Janet H. Parkhurst

DATE:

July 15, 2002

NEGATIVE NUMBER:

DTT-6-11A

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVES:

Arizona Architectural Archives

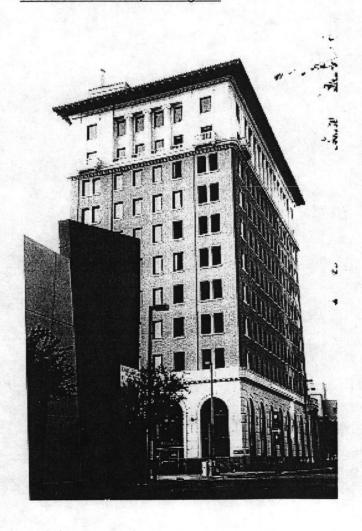
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The University of Arizona

Tucson, Arizona 85721-0075

PHOTO #1: Three-quarter view of north and west facades from N. Stone Avenue; Congress Street entrance obscured from view; looking SE.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page 8

Valley National Bank Building Pima County, Arizona

PHOTOGRAPHER:

DATE:

NEGATIVE NUMBER:

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVES:

Janet H. Parkhurst

July 15, 2002

DTT-6-29A

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PHOTO #2: West façade from opposite plaza; looking east.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page 9

Valley National Bank Building Pima County, Arizona

PHOTOGRAPHER:

DATE:

NEGATIVE NUMBER:

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVES:

Janet H. Parkhurst

July 15, 2002

DTT-6-9A

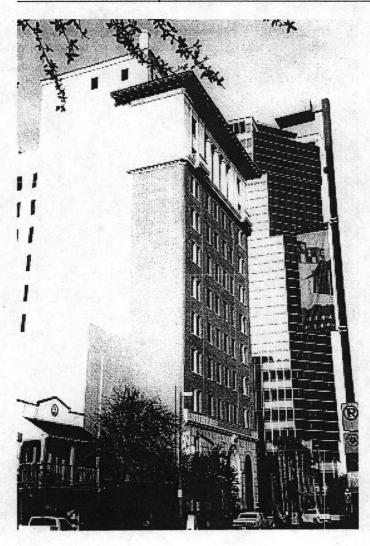
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PHOTO #3: Three-quarter view of east and north facades from E. Congress Street showing annex; looking SW.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page 10

Valley National Bank Building Pima County, Arizona

PHOTOGRAPHER:

DATE:

NEGATIVE NUMBER:

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVES:

Janet H. Parkhurst

July 15, 2002

DTT-6-13A

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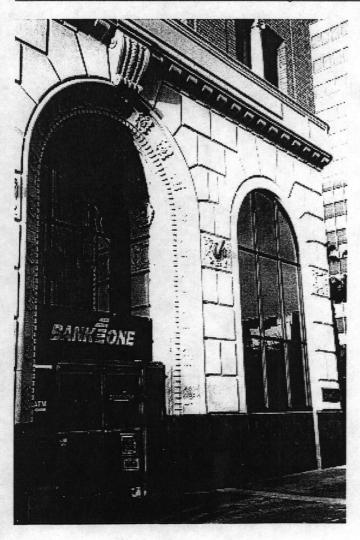
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PHOTO #4: Detail of main entrance, Congress Street; looking SW.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page 11

Valley National Bank Building Pima County, Arizona

PHOTOGRAPHER:

DATE:

NEGATIVE NUMBER:

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVES:

Janet H. Parkhurst

July 15, 2002

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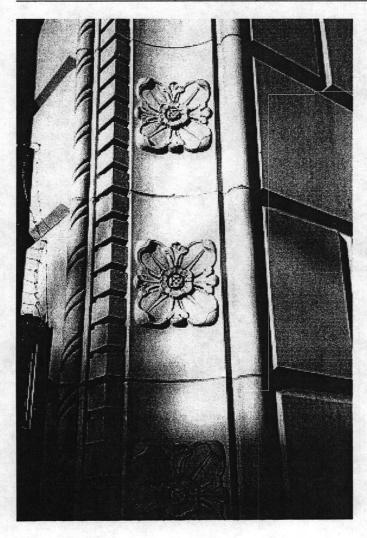
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PHOTO #5: Detail of ornamentation, main entrance archway on Congress Street; looking SW.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page 12

Valley National Bank Building Pima County, Arizona

PHOTOGRAPHER:

DATE:

NEGATIVE NUMBER:

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVES:

Janet H. Parkhurst

July 15, 2002

DTT-6-16A

Arizona Architectural Archives

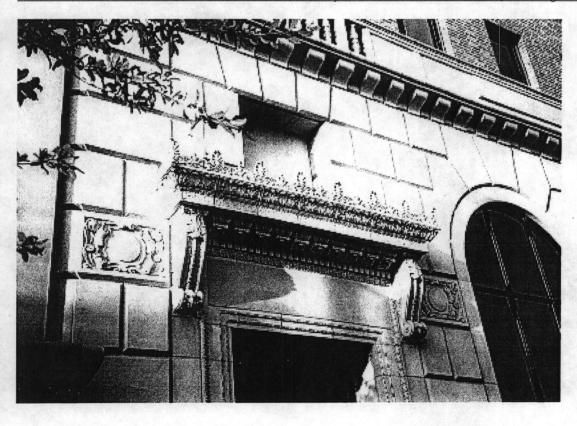
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PHOTO #6: Detail of ornamentation at secondary entrance on north facade; looking SW.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page 13

Valley National Bank Building Pima County, Arizona

PHOTOGRAPHER:

DATE:

NEGATIVE NUMBER:

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVES:

Janet H. Parkhurst

July 15, 2002

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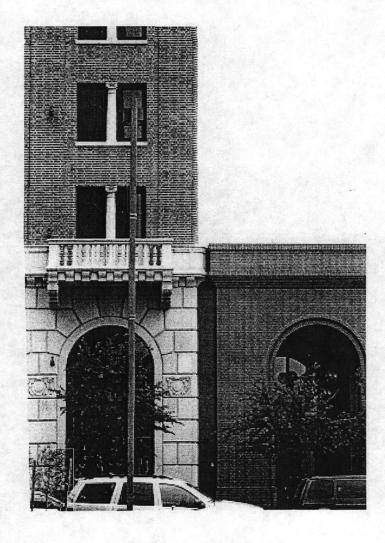
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PHOTO #7: West façade at annex showing stylistic treatment between historic and contemporary portions.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page 14

Valley National Bank Building Pima County, Arizona

PHOTOGRAPHER:

DATE:

NEGATIVE NUMBER:

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVES:

Goran Radovanovich

April 13, 2002

DTT-2-24A

Arizona Architectural Archives

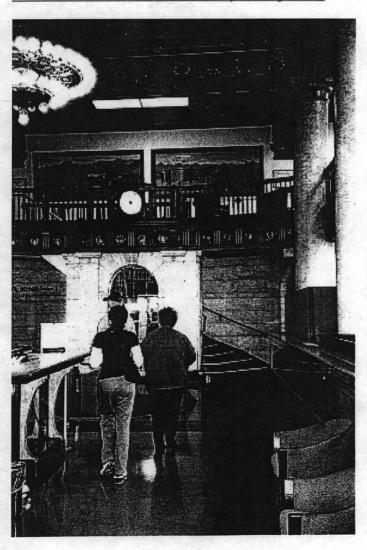
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PHOTO #8: Interior view of lobby looking south.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page 15

Valley National Bank Building Pima County, Arizona

PHOTOGRAPHER:

DATE:

NEGATIVE NUMBER:

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVES:

Goran Radovanovich

April 13, 2002

DTT-4-2A

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PHOTO #9: Interor view of lobby showing marble columns.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page 16

Valley National Bank Building Pima County, Arizona

PHOTOGRAPHER:

DATE:

NEGATIVE NUMBER:

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVES:

Goran Radovanovich

April 13, 2002

DTT-4-15A

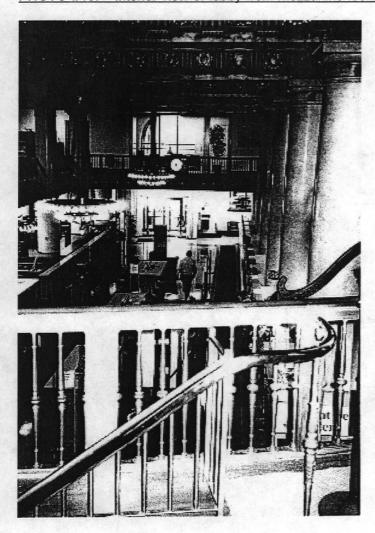
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PHOTO #10: Interior view of lobby from mezzanine looking north toward entry.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page 17

Valley National Bank Building Pima County, Arizona

PHOTOGRAPHER:

DATE:

NEGATIVE NUMBER:

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVES:

Goran Radovanovich

April 13, 2002

DTT-4-0A

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PHOTO #11: Interior view of lobby ceiling.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page 18

Valley National Bank Building Pima County, Arizona

PHOTOGRAPHER:

DATE:

NEGATIVE NUMBER:

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVES:

Goran Radovanovich

April 13, 2002

DTT-4-5A

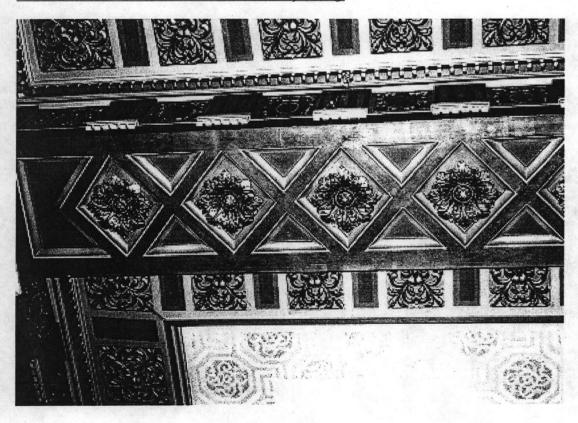
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PHOTO #12: Detail view of decorative lobby ceiling.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page 19

Valley National Bank Building Pima County, Arizona

PHOTOGRAPHER:

DATE:

NEGATIVE NUMBER:

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVES:

Goran Radovanovich

April 13, 2002

DTT-4-12A

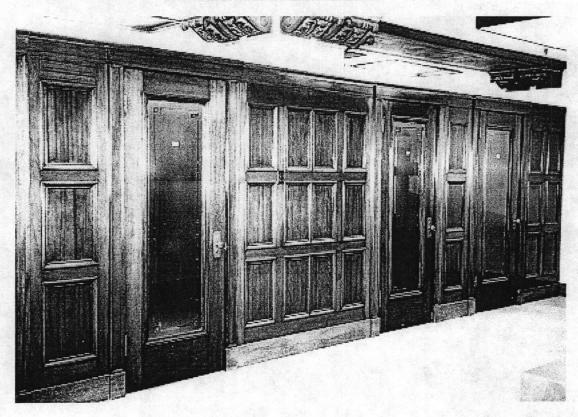
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PHOTO #13: Interior view of basement conference rooms.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page 20

Valley National Bank Building Pima County, Arizona

PHOTOGRAPHER:

DATE:

NEGATIVE NUMBER:

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVES:

Goran Radovanovich

April 13, 2002

DTT-4-16A

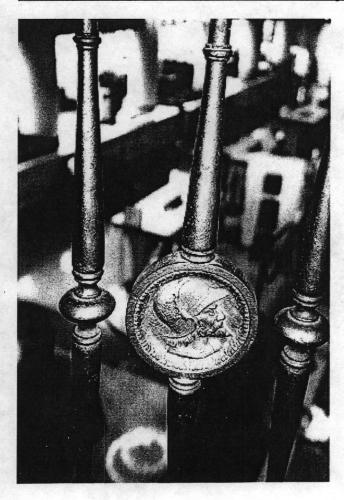
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PHOTO #14: Detail view of mezzanine hand railing with medallion of Christopher Columbus.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page 21

Valley National Bank Building Pima County, Arizona

PHOTOGRAPHER:

DATE:

NEGATIVE NUMBER:

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVES:

Goran Radovanovich

April 13, 2002

DTT-4-24A

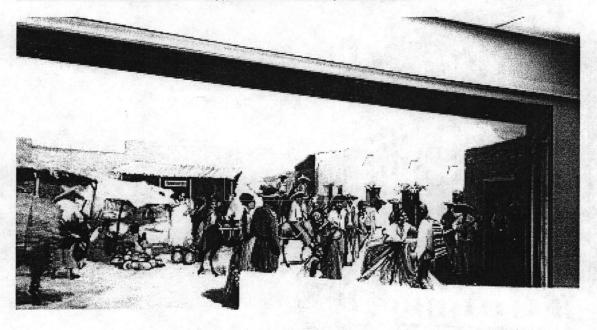
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PHOTO #15: Detail view of a typical mural in lobby mezzanine.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number ADD. INFO. Page 22

Valley National Bank Pima County, Arizona

HISTORIC PHOTO #1: Valley National Bank, c. 1940 (photography courtesy of Manley Photography)

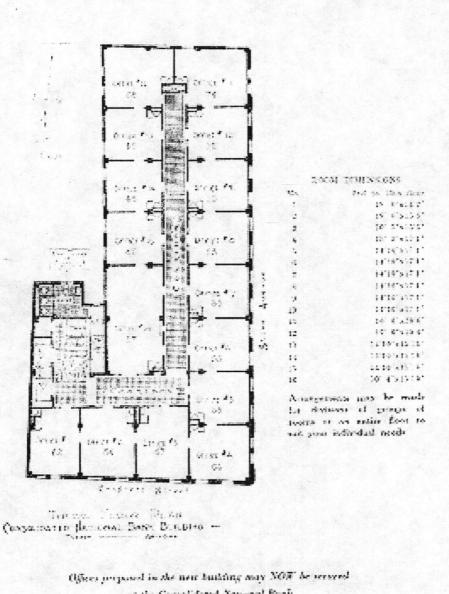


National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number ADD. INFO. Page 23

Valley National Bank Pima County, Arizona

HISTORIC PHOTO #2: Valley National Bank floor plan for office floors 3-8 (plan courtesy of Bank One)



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION				
PROPERTY Valley National Bank NAME:	Building			
MULTIPLE Downtown Tucson, Ariz NAME:	cona MPS			
STATE & COUNTY: ARIZONA, Pima				
DATE RECEIVED: 7/29/03 DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/13/03 DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:	DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/28/03 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/12/03			
REFERENCE NUMBER: 03000911				
REASONS FOR REVIEW:				
APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LAN OTHER: N PDIL: N PER REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLF	RIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N			
COMMENT WAIVER: N				
ACCEPT RETURN REJ	JECT SEP 1 2 2003 DATE			
ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:				
National Register				
RECOM./CRITERIA				
REVIEWER	DISCIPLINE			
TELEPHONE	DATE			
DOCUMENTATION see attached comme	ents Y/N see attached SLR Y/N			



Valley National Bank Building Downtown Tucson MPDF Pima County, Arizona Photo # 1



Valley National Bank Building Downtown Tucson, MPDF Pima County, Arizona Photo #2



Valley National Bank Building Downtown Tucson MPDF Pina County, Arizona Photo #3



Valley National Bank Building Downtown Tucson MPDF Pima County, Arizona Photo #5









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Missing Core Documentation

Property Name	County, State	Reference Number
Valley National Bank Building	Pima, AZ	03000911
The following Core Docum	entation is missin	g from this entry:
The following core bocam		ig irom this entry.
Nomination Form		
x Photographs (missing #	1 Δ)	
X Thotographs (missing /	· - /	
USGS Man		

Please refer to the map in the Multiple Property Cover Sheet for this property

Multiple Property Cover Sheet Reference Number: 645

64500860