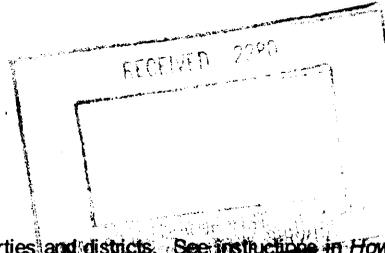


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Property Valley National Bank Building

historic name Consolidated National Bank Building; Valley National Bank Building

other name/site number Bank One Building; Inventory No. 123

2. Location

street & number: 27 S. Stone Avenue _____ not for publication
city/town: Tucson _____ vicinity
state: Arizona code: AZ county: Pima code: 019 zip code: 85701

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

James W. Gamini ARIZONA STATE PARKS 24 JULY 2003
Signature of certifying official Date

ARIZONA STATE PARKS
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other (explain): _____

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action
SEP 12 2003

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing Noncontributing

One _____ buildings
 _____ sites
 _____ structures
 _____ objects
 One _____ Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing).

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL
RESOURCES OF DOWNTOWN TUCSON
ARIZONA

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;
business

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE / financial institution;
business

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Late 19th & Early 20th Century Revivals; Italian
Renaissance Revival-Influence; Three-Part Vertical
Block

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
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.)

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)

- √ 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.
√ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
□ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
□ B removed from its original location.
□ C a birthplace or a grave.
□ D a cemetery.
□ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
□ F a commemorative property.
□ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Development/Planning

Architecture

Period of Significance

1929-1953

Significant Dates

1929

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Walker & Eisen (architect)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State historic preservation office
□ Other state agency
□ Federal agency
√ Local government
√ University
√ Other

Name of Repository:

UA Arizona Architectural Archives; Arizona Historical Society/Tucson; Assessor's Office; University of California, Los Angeles Special Collections; Bank One Archives

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>12</u>	<u>502730</u>	<u>3565020</u>	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Melissa Rees and Janet Parkhurst / Janet H. Stritmatter, Inc

organization University of Arizona Preservation Studies Class date May 10, 2002

street & number College of Architecture, Planning and Landscape Architecture,
University of Arizona, P.O. Box 210075

city or town Tucson state: AZ zip code 85721-0075

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative Black and White photographs of the property.

Additional Items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name Valley National Bank of Arizona; Attn: ICG-ORE

street & number P.O. Box 1919 telephone _____

city or town Wichita Falls state TX zip code 76307

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Ionic 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 in-between. 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

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National Park Service

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 lavatory 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. McCaully 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

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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.

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National Park Service

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).

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National Park Service

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Section Number 9 Page 5

Valley National Bank Building
Pima County, Arizona

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anthony B. Heinsbergen Photographs and Abstracts. Online. Los Angeles Public Library. Internet. 2 July 2002. Available: www.lapl.org.

Cloutier, Carol J. Personal Interview. 15 March 2002.

"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.

---. The Tricennial of the Consolidated National Bank of Tucson 1890-1920. 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." Tucson Daily Citizen 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.

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National Park Service

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 south 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.

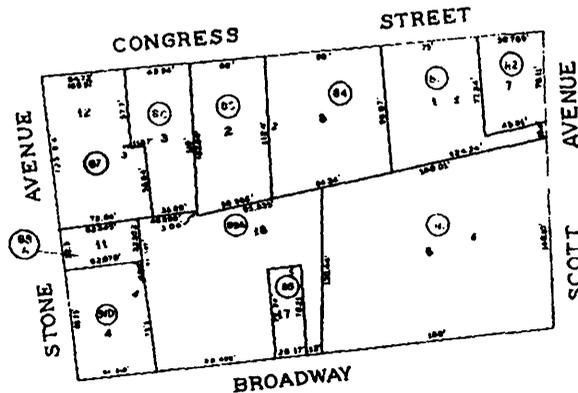
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

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

117-12
12/17

Block 208, City of Tucson



SCALE - 1" = 50'

SEE BOOK 3, PAGE 704 & P.

1972

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

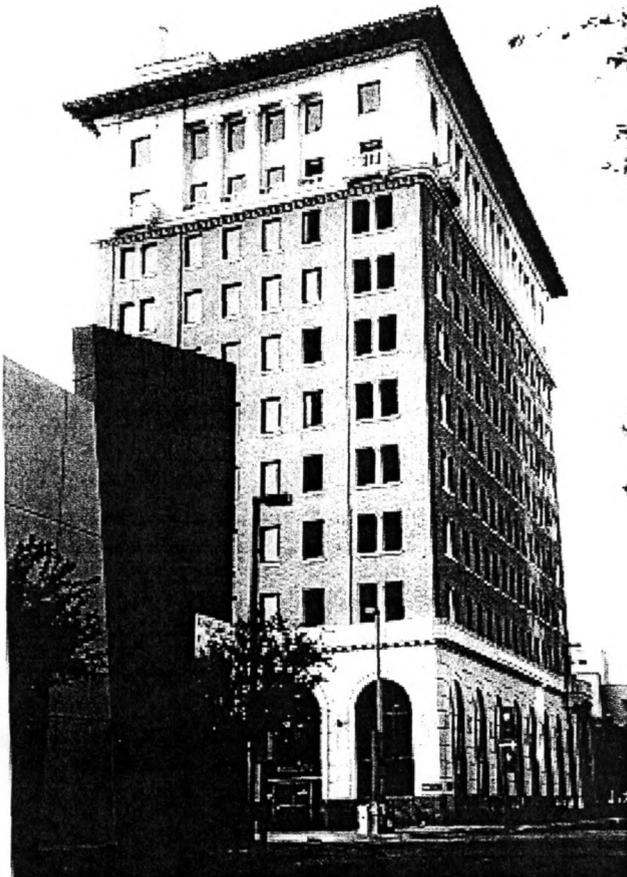
Section Number PHOTOS Page 7

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 College of Architecture Planning and Landscape Architecture P.O. Box 210075 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.



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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page 8

Valley National Bank Building
Pima County, Arizona

PHOTOGRAPHER: Janet H. Parkhurst
DATE: July 15, 2002
NEGATIVE NUMBER: DTT-6-29A
LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVES: Arizona Architectural Archives
College of Architecture Planning and Landscape Architecture
P.O. Box 210075
The University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721-0075

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



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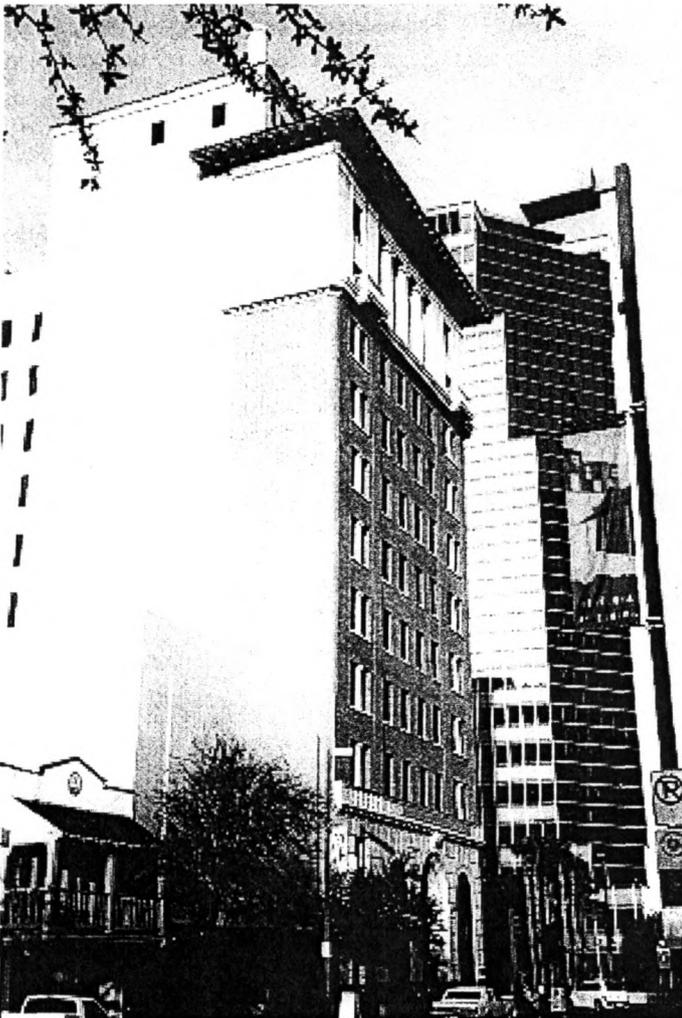
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Valley National Bank Building
Pima County, Arizona

Section Number PHOTOS Page 9

PHOTOGRAPHER:	Janet H. Parkhurst
DATE:	July 15, 2002
NEGATIVE NUMBER:	DTT-6-9A
LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVES:	Arizona Architectural Archives College of Architecture Planning and Landscape Architecture P.O. Box 210075 The University of Arizona Tucson, Arizona 85721-0075

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



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Section Number PHOTOS Page 10

Valley National Bank Building
Pima County, Arizona

PHOTOGRAPHER: Janet H. Parkhurst
DATE: July 15, 2002
NEGATIVE NUMBER: DTT-6-13A
LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVES: Arizona Architectural Archives
College of Architecture Planning and Landscape Architecture
P.O. Box 210075
The University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721-0075

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



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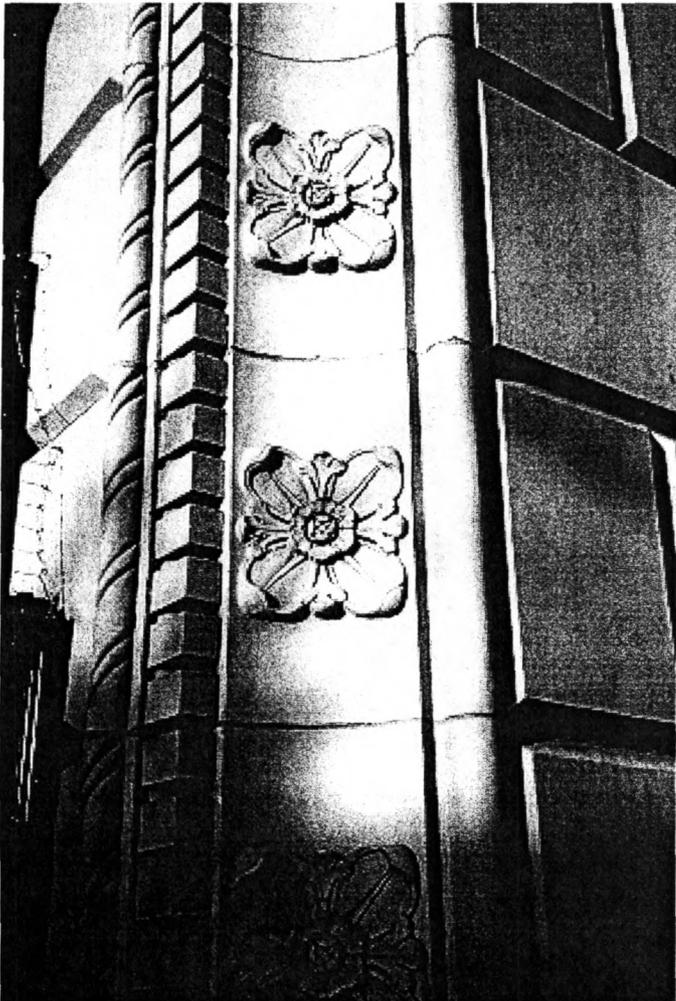
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Valley National Bank Building
Pima County, Arizona

Section Number PHOTOS Page 11

PHOTOGRAPHER:	Janet H. Parkhurst
DATE:	July 15, 2002
NEGATIVE NUMBER:	DTT-6-14A
LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVES:	Arizona Architectural Archives College of Architecture Planning and Landscape Architecture P.O. Box 210075 The University of Arizona Tucson, Arizona 85721-0075

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



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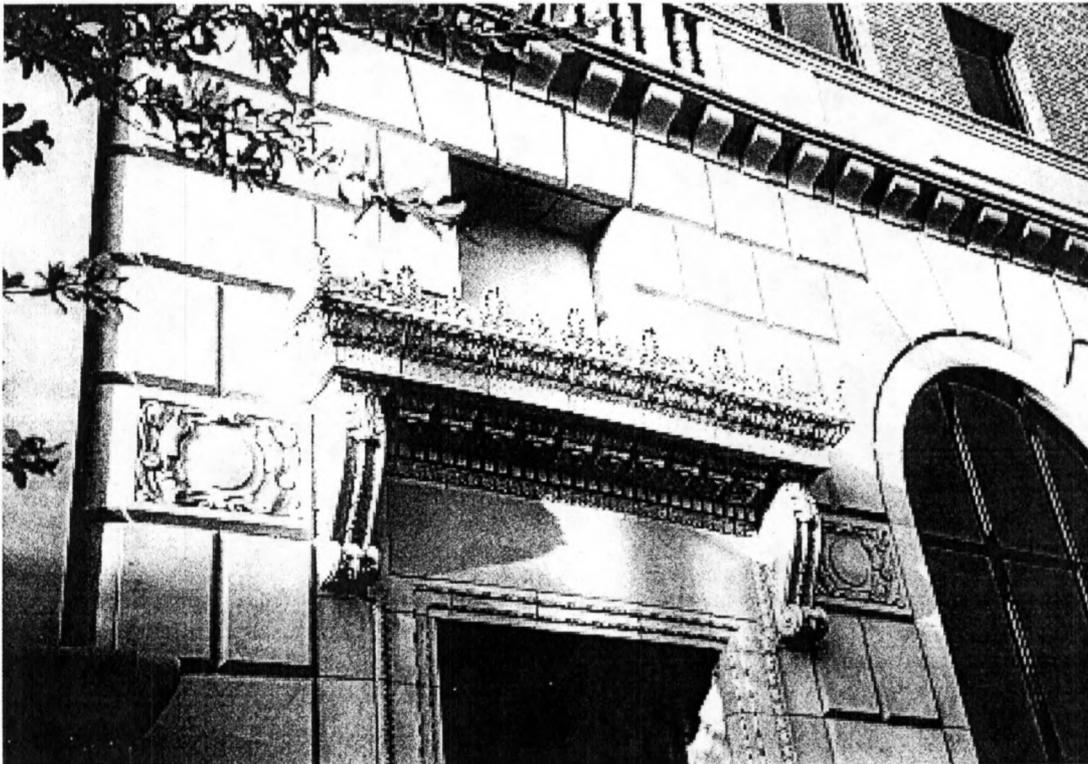
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page 12

Valley National Bank Building
Pima County, Arizona

PHOTOGRAPHER: Janet H. Parkhurst
DATE: July 15, 2002
NEGATIVE NUMBER: DTT-6-16A
LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVES: Arizona Architectural Archives
College of Architecture Planning and Landscape Architecture
P.O. Box 210075
The University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721-0075

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



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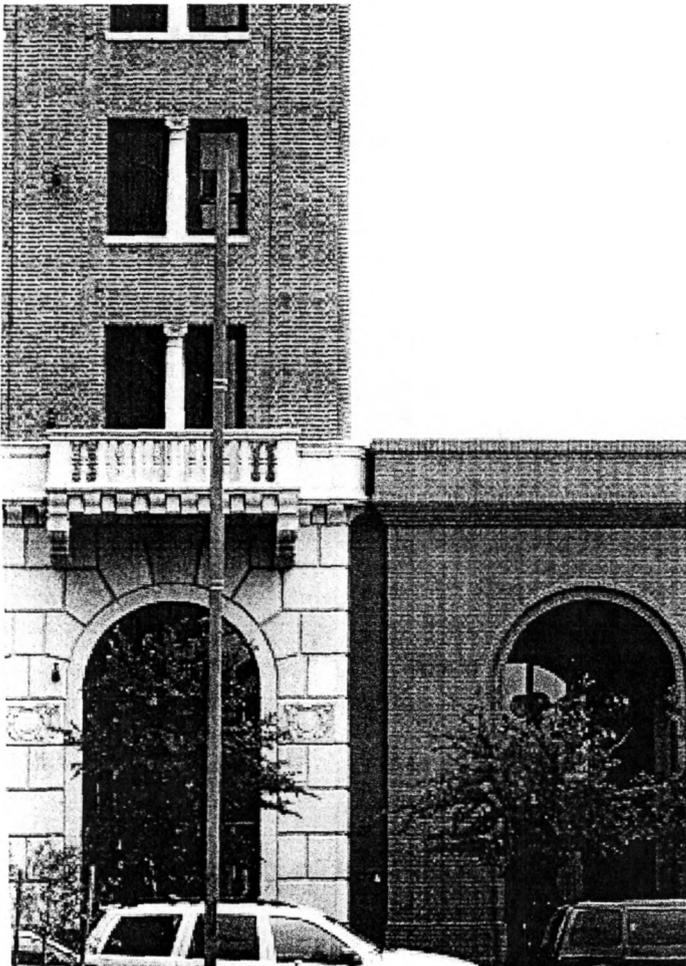
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page 13

Valley National Bank Building
Pima County, Arizona

PHOTOGRAPHER: Janet H. Parkhurst
DATE: July 15, 2002
NEGATIVE NUMBER: DTT-6-31A
LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVES: Arizona Architectural Archives
College of Architecture Planning and Landscape Architecture
P.O. Box 210075
The University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721-0075

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



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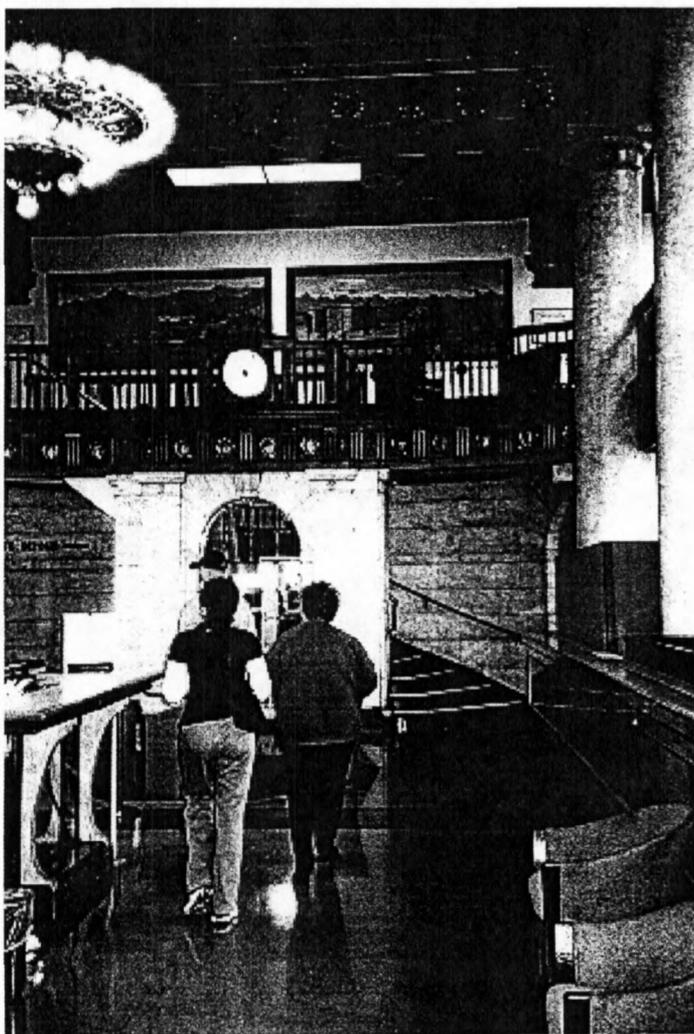
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page 14

Valley National Bank Building
Pima County, Arizona

PHOTOGRAPHER:	Goran Radovanovich
DATE:	April 13, 2002
NEGATIVE NUMBER:	DTT-2-24A
LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVES:	Arizona Architectural Archives College of Architecture Planning and Landscape Architecture P.O. Box 210075 The University of Arizona Tucson, Arizona 85721-0075

PHOTO #8: Interior view of lobby looking south.



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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page 15

Valley National Bank Building
Pima County, Arizona

PHOTOGRAPHER: Goran Radovanovich
DATE: April 13, 2002
NEGATIVE NUMBER: DTT-4-2A
LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVES: Arizona Architectural Archives
College of Architecture Planning and Landscape Architecture
P.O. Box 210075
The University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721-0075

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



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National Park Service

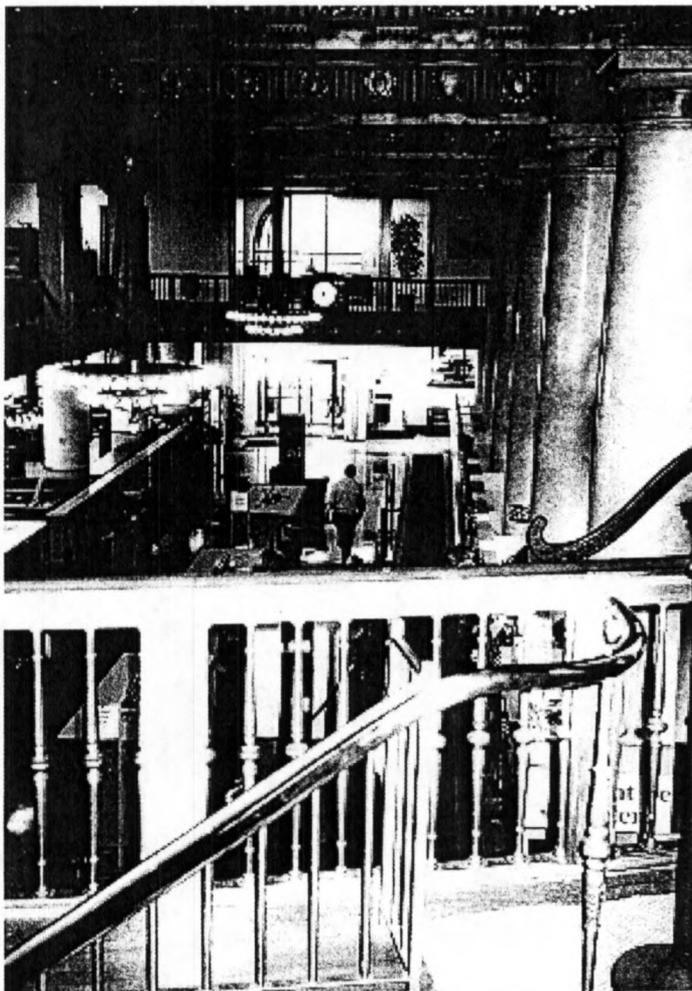
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page 16

Valley National Bank Building
Pima County, Arizona

PHOTOGRAPHER: Goran Radovanovich
DATE: April 13, 2002
NEGATIVE NUMBER: DTT-4-15A
LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVES: Arizona Architectural Archives
College of Architecture Planning and Landscape Architecture
P.O. Box 210075
The University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721-0075

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



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Valley National Bank Building
Pima County, Arizona

Section Number PHOTOS Page 17

PHOTOGRAPHER:	Goran Radovanovich
DATE:	April 13, 2002
NEGATIVE NUMBER:	DTT-4-0A
LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVES:	Arizona Architectural Archives College of Architecture Planning and Landscape Architecture P.O. Box 210075 The University of Arizona Tucson, Arizona 85721-0075

PHOTO #11: Interior view of lobby ceiling.



United States Department of the Interior
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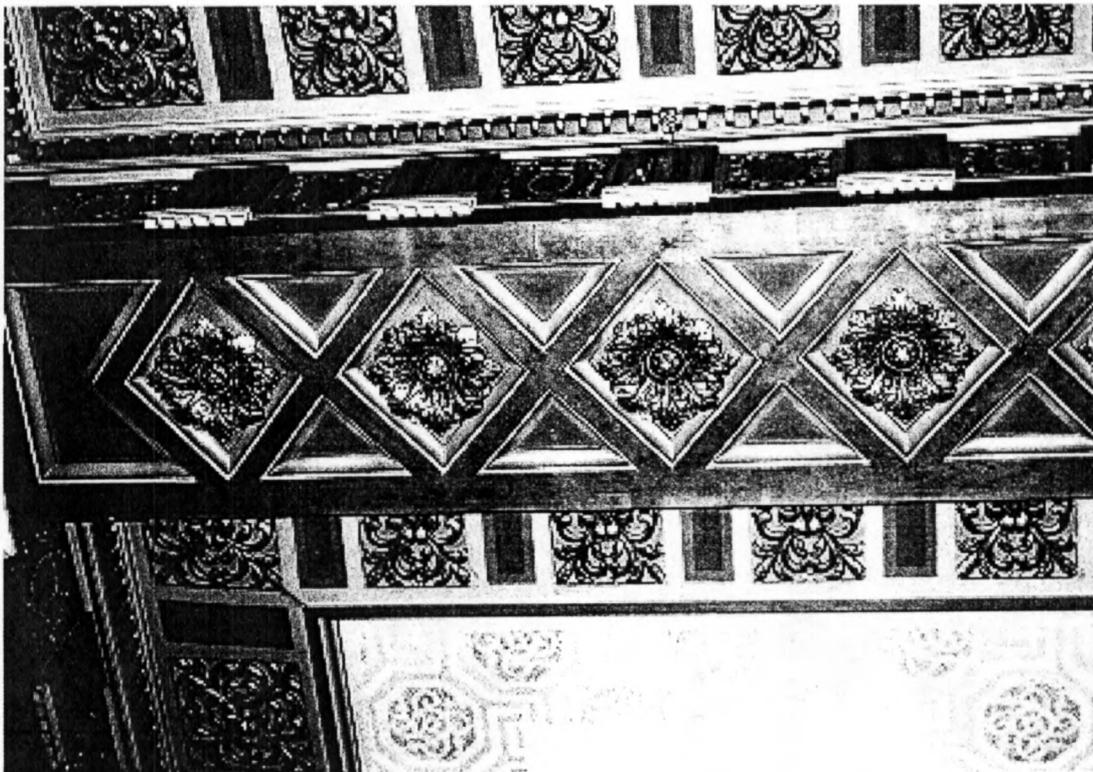
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page 18

Valley National Bank Building
Pima County, Arizona

PHOTOGRAPHER: Goran Radovanovich
DATE: April 13, 2002
NEGATIVE NUMBER: DTT-4-5A
LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVES: Arizona Architectural Archives
College of Architecture Planning and Landscape Architecture
P.O. Box 210075
The University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721-0075

PHOTO #12: Detail view of decorative lobby ceiling.



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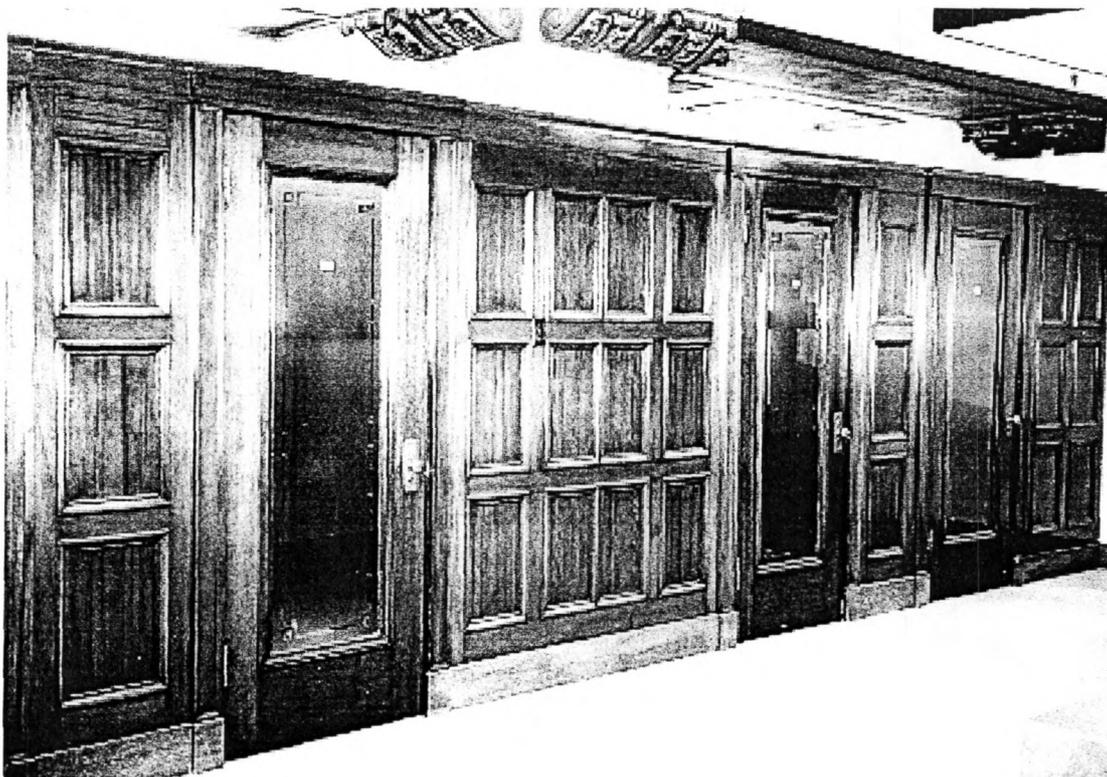
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page 19

Valley National Bank Building
Pima County, Arizona

PHOTOGRAPHER: Goran Radovanovich
DATE: April 13, 2002
NEGATIVE NUMBER: DTT-4-12A
LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVES: Arizona Architectural Archives
College of Architecture Planning and Landscape Architecture
P.O. Box 210075
The University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721-0075

PHOTO #13: Interior view of basement conference rooms.



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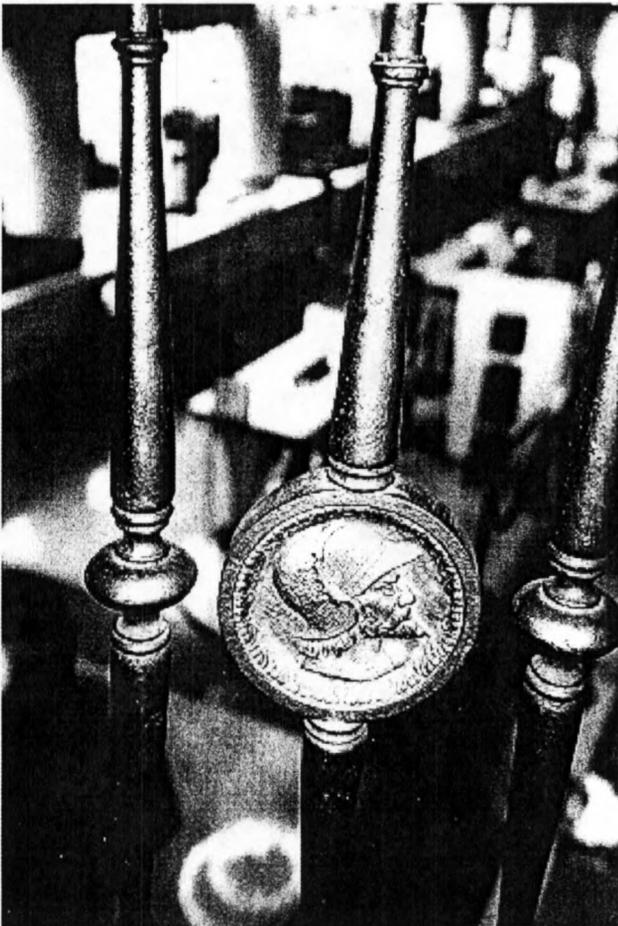
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Valley National Bank Building
Pima County, Arizona

PHOTOGRAPHER:	Goran Radovanovich
DATE:	April 13, 2002
NEGATIVE NUMBER:	DTT-4-16A
LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVES:	Arizona Architectural Archives College of Architecture Planning and Landscape Architecture P.O. Box 210075 The University of Arizona Tucson, Arizona 85721-0075

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



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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Valley National Bank Building
Pima County, Arizona

PHOTOGRAPHER: Goran Radovanovich
DATE: April 13, 2002
NEGATIVE NUMBER: DTT-4-24A
LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVES: Arizona Architectural Archives
College of Architecture Planning and Landscape Architecture
P.O. Box 210075
The University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721-0075

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



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Valley National Bank
Pima County, Arizona

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



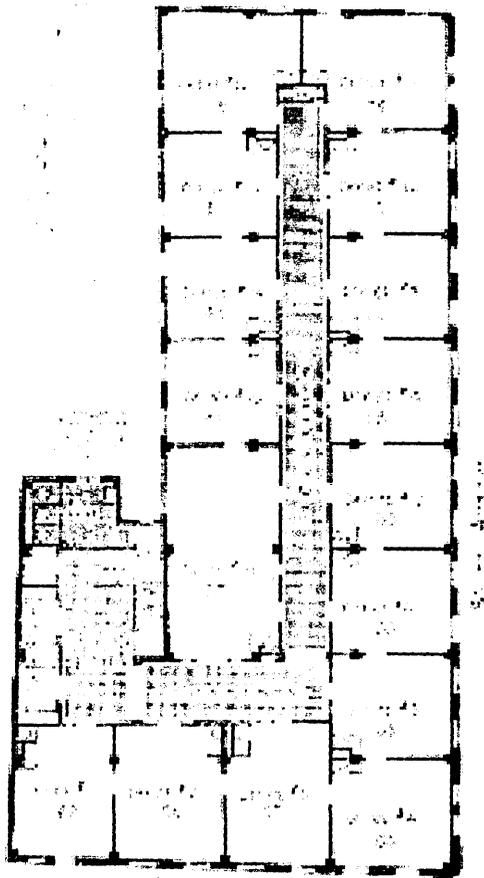
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Valley National Bank
Pima County, Arizona

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



ROOM DESIGNATIONS

1	RECEPTION
2	RECEPTION
3	RECEPTION
4	RECEPTION
5	RECEPTION
6	RECEPTION
7	RECEPTION
8	RECEPTION
9	RECEPTION
10	RECEPTION
11	RECEPTION
12	RECEPTION
13	RECEPTION
14	RECEPTION
15	RECEPTION
16	RECEPTION
17	RECEPTION
18	RECEPTION

Alterations may be made
by removal of groups of
rooms or an entire floor to
satisfy individual needs

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Other projects in the main building may NOT be revised
at the Commercial National Bank