

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

FINAL
JUNE 2011
FROM SHPO

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, wordprocessor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property Valley National Bank Building PART OF: Downtown Tucson, Arizona MPS

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street & number: 27 S. Stone Avenue not for publication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 National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

James N. 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 of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

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missing photo #4

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I hereby certify that this property is:

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Date of Action

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): _____

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

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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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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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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 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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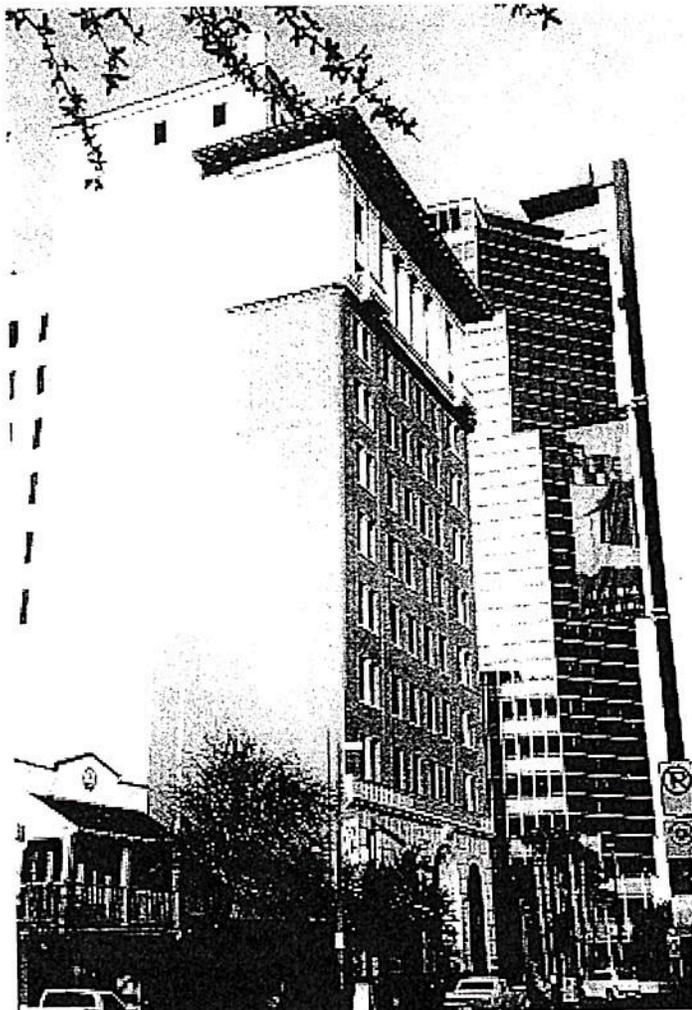
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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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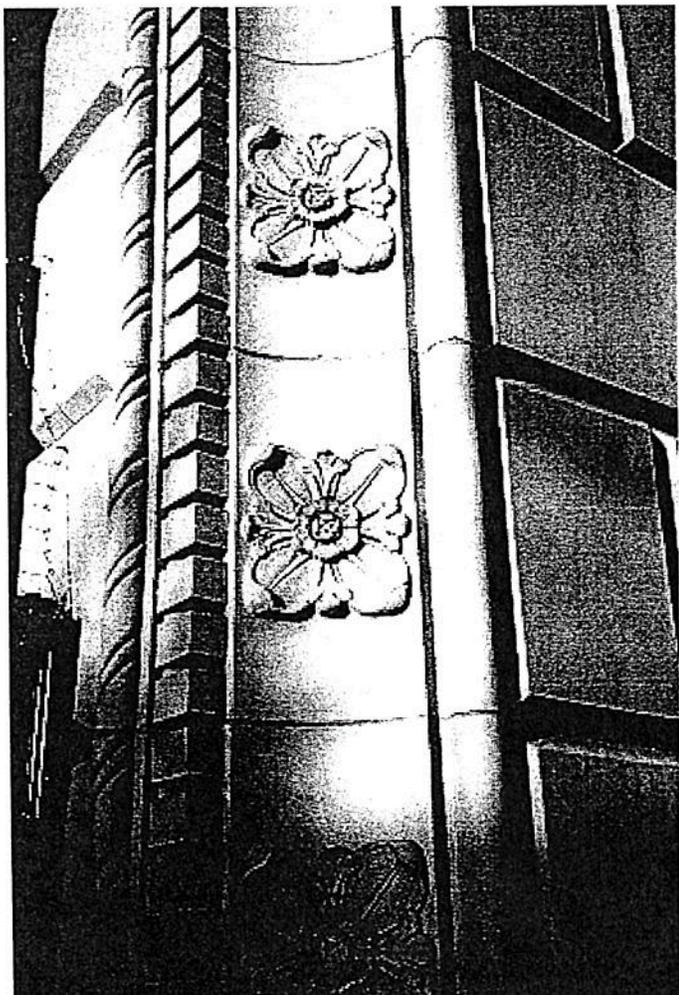
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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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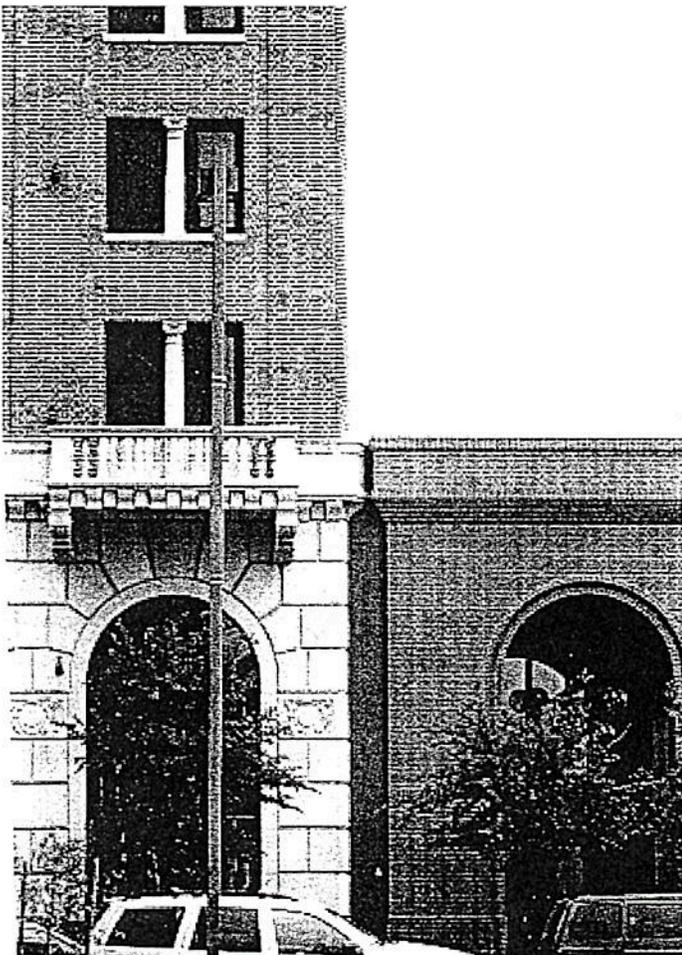
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Valley National Bank Building
Pima County, Arizona

Section Number PHOTOS Page 13

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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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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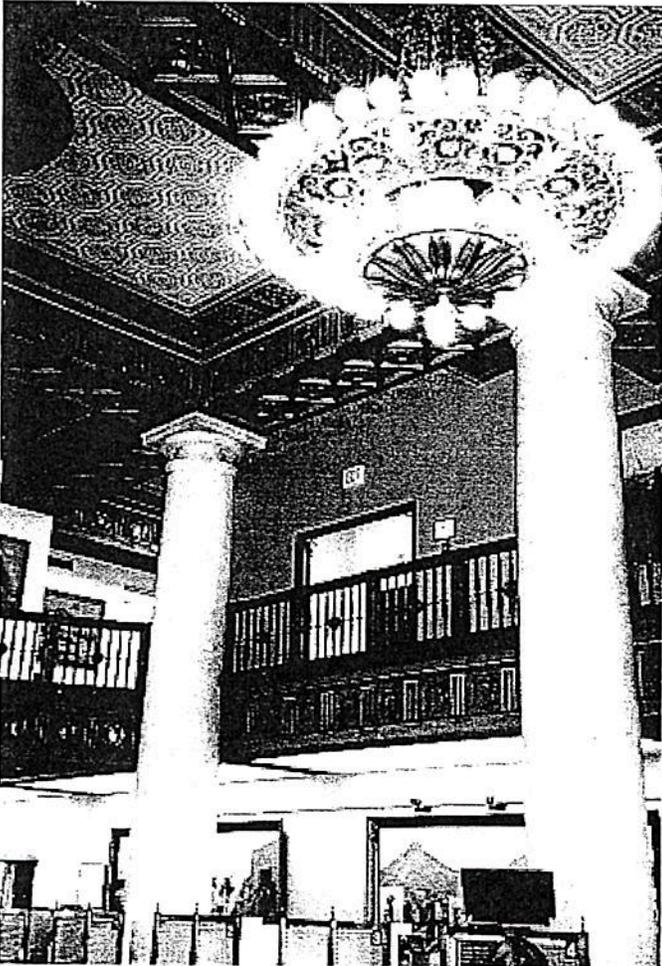
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Section Number PHOTOS Page 17

Valley National Bank Building
Pima County, Arizona

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.



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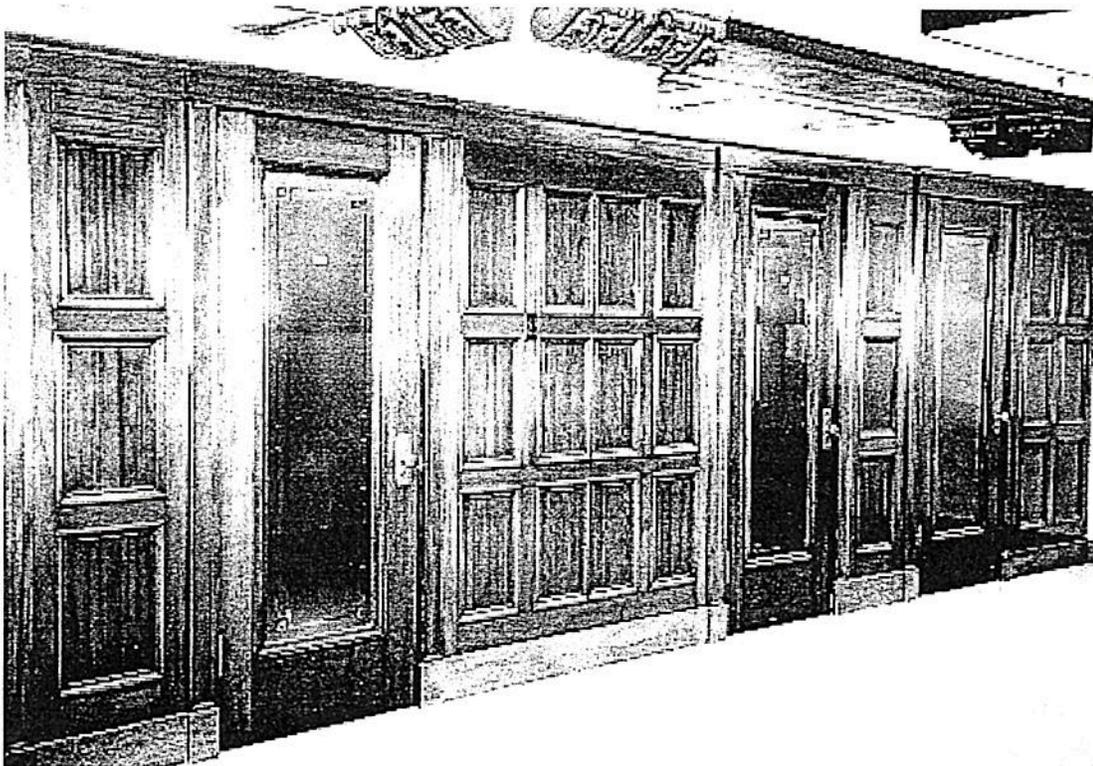
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Section Number PHOTOS Page 19

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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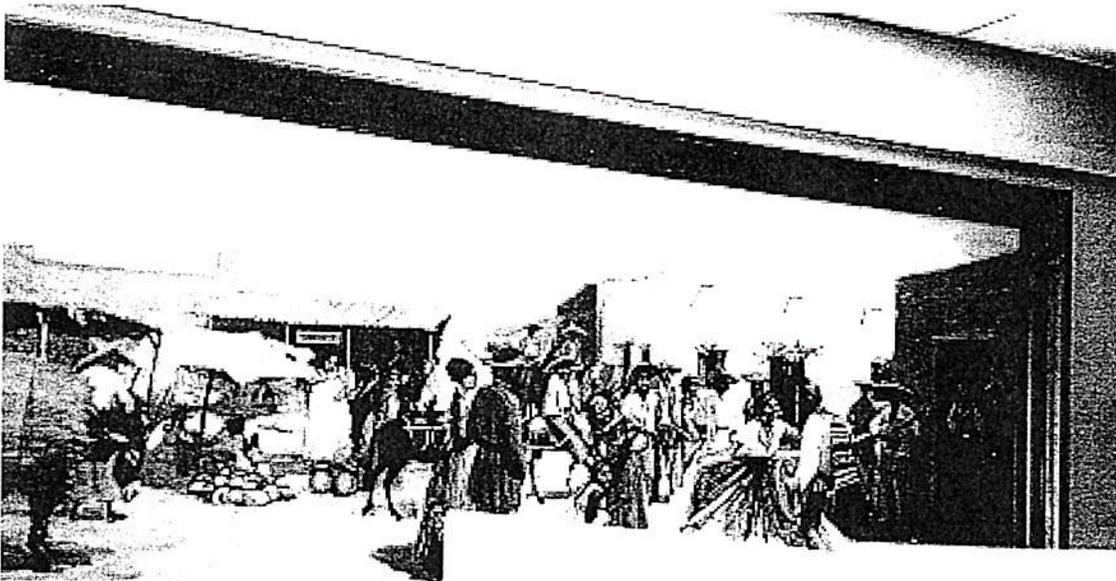
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Section Number PHOTOS Page 21

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.



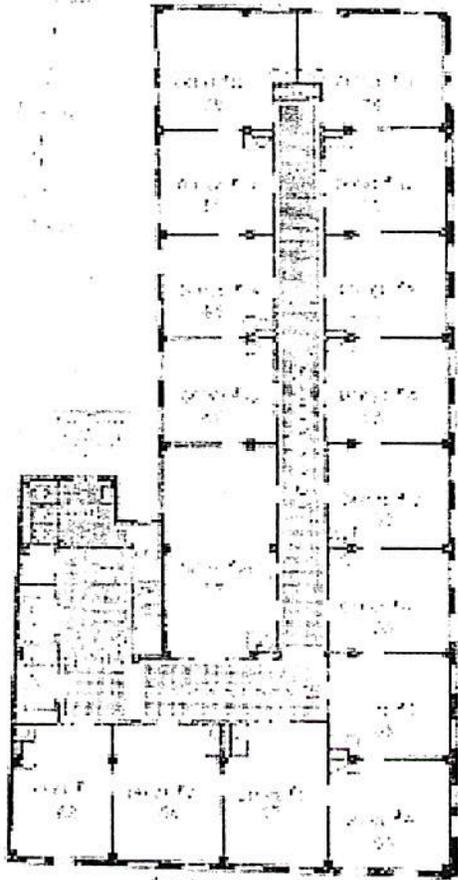
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Section Number ADD. INFO. Page 23

Valley National Bank
Pima County, Arizona

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



ROOM DIMENSIONS

NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	10' x 12' 6"
2	10' x 12' 6"
3	10' x 12' 6"
4	10' x 12' 6"
5	10' x 12' 6"
6	10' x 12' 6"
7	10' x 12' 6"
8	10' x 12' 6"
9	10' x 12' 6"
10	10' x 12' 6"
11	10' x 12' 6"
12	10' x 12' 6"
13	10' x 12' 6"
14	10' x 12' 6"
15	10' x 12' 6"
16	10' x 12' 6"
17	10' x 12' 6"
18	10' x 12' 6"

Measurements may be made by division of groups of rooms or as entire floor to suit present intended needs.

Valley National Bank
Commercial Building, 200 N. 1st St., Phoenix, Arizona

Office proposed is the new building way NOT be reserved
at the Consolidated National Bank