

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Pan American National Bank of East Los Angeles

Other names/site number: Pan American Bank

Name of related multiple property listing:
Latinos in Twentieth Century California

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

2. Location

Street & number: 3620-3626 East 1st Street

City or town: East Los Angeles State: California County: Los Angeles

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ national ___ statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT: New Formalism

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: brick, concrete, ceramic tile, stucco

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Pan American National Bank of East Los Angeles is located on the southwest corner of East 1st Street and South Townsend Avenue in East Los Angeles, an unincorporated community of Los Angeles County. The two-story, steel-reinforced masonry building was constructed as a financial institution in 1965 in the New Formalist style. In 1972, the bank expanded into the reinforced concrete and masonry building directly to the west (originally constructed c. 1942), forming an L-shaped plan. The eastern end of the north elevation features five narrow, round concrete arches that project above the roofline, which is otherwise flat. The repetitive arches frame the building's five-panel mosaic mural, as well as its glass and anodized aluminum storefront system. Aside from the arched entryway, the building is clad in stucco, which has been painted blue. The building is located in a commercial corridor and continues to operate as a bank. It is in overall good condition and retains all aspects of integrity.

Narrative Description

Pan American National Bank occupies the north and west portions of its legal lot, and the remaining quarter contains a surface parking lot. There are some landscaping elements in the parking lot and surrounding the south entrance to the building, including planters containing a

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variety of low shrubs and trees. The building faces East 1st Street, which is characterized by a mix of one- and two-story commercial buildings.

The building's rectangular massing is interrupted at the eastern end of the primary, north-facing elevation by a uniform row of smooth, round concrete arches. Together, the arches form five bays. The entrance to the bank is located within the central bay, flanked on either side by two additional bays containing aluminum-sashed glass windows. According to construction permits, the storefront system was altered in 1975 and 1989 and occupies the bottom half of the arching elements. A non-original automated teller machine (ATM) is located in the easternmost arch, which also contains a separate arched opening on its eastern side that allows secondary access to the ATM.

The building's most distinctive feature is its five-panel multicolored mosaic tile mural, installed in the upper portion of each of the concrete arches. Each panel illustrates a different scene, drawing on a vocabulary of Pre-Columbian motifs. From east to west, the first panel portrays an indigenous warrior engaged in battle with a Spanish *conquistador*, as both figures are engulfed in flames. The second panel depicts a western-facing man holding a lightning bolt and atomic symbol, positioned in front of an industrial skyline and atop Tlaloc, the Mesoamerican god of rain. A large golden eagle rests on his shoulders, and a white dove flies overhead. The central panel features the bank's original emblem, a stylized "PA" for "Pan American" surrounded by the image of Quetzalcoatl, the Mesoamerican deity whose name means "feathered serpent." The fourth panel portrays an eastern-facing woman holding a young girl. It mirrors the second panel, including the depiction of a golden eagle and white dove above the central figure and the inclusion of Tlaloc at the base. An industrial building and traditional basket are in the background. The fifth panel features a multi-limbed man, who faces away from the other figures and is positioned behind a stalk of maize, a Mesoamerican symbol of fertility and abundance. Surrounding the central figure are an array of astronomical images, including planets, fiery comets, a solar eclipse, and the moon.

The remaining elevations are largely utilitarian in design. With the exception of the entrance, the north, eastern, and southern elevations were originally clad in brick, featuring a combination of running and stacked bond. Paint and stucco were applied to the brick surfaces between 2012 and 2015. Rows of four and five narrow windows punctuate the north and eastern elevations, respectively. Smooth, unadorned stucco pilasters join the tops of the windows with the parapet. A teller window is located in the second bay of the eastern elevation, beneath a wall-mounted sign reading "Pan American Bank."

The south elevation features an additional entrance facing the parking lot. A corrugated metal awning is located over the doors. The secondary eastern façade, set back and separated from the street by the parking lot, is one of the visible elevations from the 1972 expansion into the adjacent property. Three shallow arches adorn the northernmost section of the elevation, where the original bank building meets the addition. A third entrance to the building is located on the south end, underneath a single arch.

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A pole sign reading “Pan American Bank” is located on the roof. The sign was originally installed in 1966 and re-faced in 1987. Additional wall mounted signage is located on the north, east, and south elevations.

The interior spaces are largely contemporary and utilitarian in design and feature open plans. Construction permits show that interior alterations took place in 1972 (when the bank expanded), 1975, and 1988, and the limited available documentation reveals that the work was largely cosmetic. An arched entry connects the original building to the 1972 addition, which divides the bank’s operations into distinct spaces. The addition functions as an office space for employees and bank executives, with glass partition walls and doors separating meeting rooms from scattered cubicles and desks. The primary public functions take place in the original building, which is largely open as well. The teller counter, constructed of wood and security glass, is located on the eastern side of the room. Photos show that the brickwork in the eastern wall was once exposed, and has since been covered. A glass partition encloses a single office on the south side. The ceiling features acoustic paneling, with large round recessed light fixtures. The southern third of the space has a dropped ceiling, which appears to have been added in 1975. Due to operational restrictions, photographs of the interior are unavailable.

Pan American Bank retains all seven aspects of integrity. The bank retains its integrity of location, as it has not been moved from its original construction location. The integrity of design is intact, as there have not been any substantial modifications to the building that would have impacted its overall form, plan, or style. The integrity of setting is intact, as the surrounding neighborhood reflects the same development patterns as it did during the period of significance. East 1st Street remains a low-rise commercial corridor, with residential properties located on the side streets. The integrity of materials and workmanship are largely intact. Though stucco has been applied to the brick elevations and some of the interior finishes have been altered, the mosaic mural and arched entry—the building’s most significant character defining features—have not been materially altered or modified and continue to demonstrate a high level of craftsmanship. The integrity of feeling is intact, as the bank continues to evoke the experience of a mid-twentieth century financial institution. Lastly, the integrity of association is intact, as the building continues to operate as a bank that primarily serves the Latino community in East Los Angeles.

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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.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ART

COMMERCE

ETHNIC HERITAGE: Hispanic

Period of Significance

1964-1966

Significant Dates

1964 Charter secured

1966 Mural installed

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Bañuelos, Romana Acosta

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Stockdale, Raymond

Meza, Jose Reyes (muralist)

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

Pan American National Bank of East Los Angeles is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the state level of significance under Criteria A and B in the areas of Art, Commerce, and Ethnic Heritage: Hispanic. It meets the registration requirements for commercial buildings, murals, and offices of prominent persons outlined in the *Latinos in Twentieth Century California* Multiple Property Submission. The oldest Latino-owned bank in California, Pan American Bank (1965) is emblematic of the economic growth of the Mexican American community in East Los Angeles after World War II. The building's five-panel mosaic tile mural, entitled "Our Past, Our Present, and Our Future," is one of the earliest examples of the art form in East Los Angeles and influenced the rise of the Chicano mural movement in the 1960s and 1970s. The bank is also representative of the career of co-founder Romana Acosta Bañuelos, a prominent Mexican American entrepreneur who later became the first Latina Treasurer of the United States. The period of significance begins in 1964 when Romana Acosta Bañuelos was instrumental in acquiring the bank's charter, and ends in 1966 when the murals were installed.

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

Economic Development in East Los Angeles

The Pan American Bank operation was established in 1964 as the Pan American National Bank of East Los Angeles, and construction began on a 7,500 square foot building at First Street and Townsend Street in August 1965. The bank initially opened for business in a trailer on the property while construction was underway.¹ Upon the bank's completion, the *Mexican American Sun* remarked, "While not the largest building in the Belvedere area, it is considered by many to be the most beautiful."² 12,000 people attended the grand opening celebration in April 1966.

Though the founding board of directors was fairly diverse, a reflection of the continued ethnic diversity of East Los Angeles in the 1960s, Pan American National Bank responded directly to the absence of community-based financial institutions for the rapidly growing Mexican and Mexican American population. Its primary purpose "was to serve the "under-represented and under-served consumers and small businesses of East Los Angeles."³ The founders believed that access to culturally sensitive financial services was the basis for increasing the community's political power, economic independence, and overall standard of living.

¹ Eloy Brown and Romana Acosta Bañuelos, interview with Virginia Espino, October 22 and 27, 2014, Los Angeles, California. CSRC Oral Histories Series. Los Angeles: UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center, 2014.

² "Community Invited to Attend Pan-Am Bank Opening" in *Eastside Sun* 14 April 1966. Courtesy of Los Angeles County Museum of Art.

³ California Office of Historic Preservation, *Latinos in Twentieth Century California* (Sacramento: California State Parks, 2015), 85. See also Wei Li, et al., "How Ethnic Banks Matter: Banking and Community/Economic Development in Los Angeles" in *Landscapes of the Ethnic Economy*, ed. David H. Kaplan and Wei Li (Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 2006).

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Following the end of World War II, Mexican Americans gradually became the largest ethnic group in East Los Angeles, a demographic shift that quickened in the 1960s.⁴ Though large numbers of Mexicans and Mexican Americans had lived in rural and agricultural communities prior during the first half of the century, many began to settle closer to cities as new job opportunities emerged and immigration accelerated after the war. Despite having a larger presence in the Los Angeles area, Mexican Americans continued to suffer from depressed wages, high rates of unemployment, and low rates of homeownership.⁵ Pan American National Bank itself encountered numerous challenges in securing its federal charter and establishing its credibility due to the assumption that a financial institution dedicated to the Mexican American community would fail.⁶

When Pan American National Bank opened its doors, it aimed to reverse exclusionary banking practices, including redlining (described below) and traditional methods of assigning credit ratings, which effectively barred most Mexican Americans from receiving home and small business loans.⁷ It was the first bank in California to provide full bilingual services in English and Spanish, and it emphasized financial literacy for its customers. As the bank grew, it became a critical commercial anchor within East Los Angeles and bolstered the economic power of its Mexican American patrons. Its location further underscored its role in the community, as 1st Street was one of the primary commercial corridors in East Los Angeles at the time.⁸

Pan American National Bank's founders were motivated by national trends in real estate, finance, and land use that excluded communities of color from applying for credit, purchasing homes, and opening businesses.⁹ Though efforts to restrict access to more desirable neighborhoods had taken root in the early twentieth century, the rapid expansion of the suburbs in the 1950s and 60s coincided with the acceleration of institutionalized racial discrimination. Throughout the country, banks and other lending institutions adopted a policy known as "redlining" that denied mortgages and other funds to homebuyers and entrepreneurs in neighborhoods that were deemed unfit due to the age of the building stock, density, and the presence of immigrants and other nonwhite residents.¹⁰ Other mechanisms—including federal

⁴ Ricardo Romo, *East Los Angeles: A History of a Barrio* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1983), 170.

⁵ John R. Chavez, *Eastside Landmark: A History of the East Los Angeles Community Union, 1968-1993* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1998), 15-16, 53.

⁶ Jane Applegate, "Women Entrepreneurs Report Discrimination Bias" in *Los Angeles Times* 11 July 1990. ProQuest Newsstand, last accessed October 19, 2015. See also Digby Diehl, "Q&A with Romana Bañuelos" in *Los Angeles Times* 7 May 1972. ProQuest Historical Newspapers, last accessed March 20, 2015.

⁷ Chavez, 114. See also Ernest A. Schonberger, "Poor Pay More in Mexican-American Area, Study Shows" in *Los Angeles Times* 28 August 1967. ProQuest Historical Newspapers, last accessed March 20, 2015.

⁸ *Latinos in Twentieth Century California*, 83.

⁹ For a discussion of general trends in banking in Latino communities, see Geraldo L. Cavada, "Entrepreneurs from the Beginning: Latino Business & Commerce since the 16th Century" in *American Latinos and the Making of the United States: A Theme Study* (Washington D.C.: National Park Service, 2013), 215-229. See also Eloy Brown and Romana Acosta Bañuelos, interview with Virginia Espino.

¹⁰ John M. Murrin, et al, *Liberty, Equality, Power: A History of the American People, Vol. 11*, (Wadsworth, MA: Cengage Learning, 2012), 772. See also Introduction to "The Tools of Exclusion" in *The Suburb Reader*, 225 and Abigail Rosas, "Banking on the Community: Mexican Immigrants' Experiences in a Historically African American

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housing guidelines, municipal ordinances and zoning practices, and the combined efforts of homeowners associations, builders, and real estate brokers—underscored these financial barriers and further contributed to the segregation of suburban neighborhoods.¹¹ As a result, Pan American National Bank and other financial institutions specifically geared towards communities of color filled a critical niche in the country's economic underpinnings. Similar examples of Los Angeles-area organizations included the Golden Gate Life Insurance Company (1925) and Broadway Federal Bank (1946) that primarily served and employed African Americans, and Cathay Bank (1962), the first Chinese American bank in California.

The success of Pan American National Bank inspired the creation of subsequent community-based financial institutions to serve Latinos. Locally, The East Los Angeles Community Union (TELACU), a prominent community development corporation established in 1968, spearheaded a broad economic development plan for East Los Angeles, which included the formation of the Community Thrift & Loan.¹² Similar banks opened throughout California, including in Santa Ana, and in other states with large Latino populations.

Romana Acosta Bañuelos

Central to Pan American National Bank's early achievements was the vision and leadership of co-founder Romana Acosta Bañuelos (b. 1925). The only woman to serve on the original twelve-member board of directors, Mrs. Bañuelos' entrepreneurial skills and accomplishments as the founder and chief executive of Ramona's Mexican Food Products, Inc. solidified her credibility within the business community and made her an asset to the bank. The company, which was established in 1949, had grown from a modest tortilla factory into the largest Mexican food wholesale firm in the country by the 1970s.¹³

Though she was not elected chair of the board until 1969, Mrs. Bañuelos played a leading role in securing Pan American National Bank's federal charter in 1964 and establishing policies aimed at making its services accessible to local residents and businesses.¹⁴ Once the bank was in operation, Mrs. Bañuelos was visibly associated with its growth, from soliciting investments from community members to traveling to other cities to guide the formation of new Latino financial institutions. She was unanimously reelected twice to the chairmanship of the board before her business and financial expertise led her into government service.

In September 1971, President Richard Nixon nominated Mrs. Bañuelos to be the 34th Treasurer of the United States. Her nomination generated some controversy after U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) agents raided Ramona's Mexican Food Products' processing plant

Bank in South Central Los Angeles, 1970-2007" in *Black and Brown in Los Angeles: Beyond Conflict and Coalition* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2014).

¹¹ Introduction to "Postwar Suburbs and the Construction of Race," in *The Suburb Reader*, 322.

¹² Chavez, 112-114.

¹³ Digby Diehl, "Q&A with Romana Bañuelos."

¹⁴ Ibid. See also Matt S. Meier, Conchita Franco Serri, and Richard A. Garcia, "Romana Acosta Bañuelos" in *The American Mosaic: The Latino American Experience*, 2015. ABC-CLIO, last accessed March 20, 2015.

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in Gardena, California in October and arrested thirty-six undocumented Mexican workers. The incident quickly became a national story and led several members of Congress and the INS to call for new laws to prevent employers from hiring undocumented immigrants.¹⁵ Several labor organizations also opposed her nomination, including the AFL-CIO and the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee. Nonetheless, President Nixon maintained his strong support for Mrs. Bañuelos, and the U.S. Senate upheld her nomination.

Upon her confirmation, Mrs. Bañuelos became the first Latina to hold the post, as well as the sixth woman.¹⁶ Her selection coincided with the Nixon administration's efforts to increase the visibility of Mexican Americans within the federal government.¹⁷ Mrs. Bañuelos' association with Pan American National Bank, as well as with Ramona's Mexican Food Products, contributed significantly to her nomination. She served as Treasurer from December 1971 until February 1974, during which she was the highest-ranking Mexican American in government service. She returned to the bank following her resignation, where she remained until the 1990s.

Mrs. Bañuelos continued to travel throughout California as an advocate for greater gender and racial equity in the financial industry after her service as Treasurer. She spearheaded the Pan American Bank Scholarship program to cover the tuition of Mexican American college students who majored in finance or accounting.¹⁸ In a speech before the Federation of Mexican Women of Orange County in 1977, she remarked:

We will not be afraid to organize our own financial institutions when we sincerely feel that our special needs are not being met by existing institutions... Discrimination is the barrier that makes it difficult for some of us to cash a check, to obtain a loan, to achieve equality of treatment in our financial affairs. Because we are women, we find ourselves at the bottom of the social and economic ladders... We discover that we are second class citizens.¹⁹

Over the course of her career, Mrs. Bañuelos received numerous awards and accolades, including Outstanding Businesswoman of the Year (City of Los Angeles, 1969), Woman Achievement Award (TELACU, 1977), Lifetime Achievement Award (Latino Business Chamber of Greater Los Angeles, 2011), and an honorary doctorate from the City University of Los Angeles.

Although the building is nominated under Criterion B for its association with Mrs. Bañuelos, it is important to note that the bank also helped launch the career of another prominent Mexican American woman. Katherine Dávalos Ortega (b. 1934) worked as a cashier at Pan American National Bank in the 1960s and was promoted to Vice President in 1971, the same year that Mrs,

¹⁵ Robert L. Jackson, "Knowledge of Alien Employment Denied by Mrs. Bañuelos" in *Los Angeles Times* 30 November 1971. ProQuest Historical Newspapers, last accessed April 8, 2016.

¹⁶ Richard West, "L.A. Woman Picked as U.S. Treasurer" in *Los Angeles Times* 21 September 1971. ProQuest Historical Newspapers, last accessed March 20, 2015.

¹⁷ Digby Diehl, "Q&A with Romana Bañuelos."

¹⁸ "Pan American Bank Scholarship Foundation, Overview." Undated. Ramona Bañuelos Papers. Chicano Studies Research Center, University of California, Los Angeles.

¹⁹ Romana Acosta Bañuelos, "Speech to the Federation of Mexican Women of Orange County," January 22, 1977. Ramona Bañuelos Papers. Chicano Studies Research Center, University of California, Los Angeles.

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Bañuelos assumed the position of U.S. Treasurer. Mrs. Ortega later became president of Santa Ana State Bank (formerly Banco del Pueblo Commercial), a likeminded institution founded in 1971 in Orange County, CA.²⁰ In 1983, President Ronald Reagan appointed her to be U.S. Treasurer. She served until 1989 and was the second Latina to hold the position.

Mural Movement in East Los Angeles

To mark the opening of Pan American National Bank, the board of directors commissioned Mexican master artist José Reyes Meza to design a mosaic mural for the primary façade of the bank building. Byzantine Studios of Cuernavaca, Mexico executed the design. Entitled “Our Past, Our Present, and Our Future” and completed in 1966, the five-panel ceramic tile mural is one of the oldest existing murals in East Los Angeles and reflected the tradition of incorporating artwork into the exterior and interior walls of small businesses. Banks, in particular, were known for commissioning murals in order to attract new customers, and Meza’s mural for Pan American Bank was illustrative of this trend within Latino communities.²¹

Like many Latino murals of its era, “Our Past, Our Present, and Our Future” functioned as a mechanism for rethinking or reclaiming Mexican history and cultural representations.²² It revealed a rising shift in the consciousness of Mexican American artists in the postwar era—particularly during the 1960s—as the visual arts came to explore the nature of Mexican identity in the United States and drew upon pre-Columbian imagery.²³ Its distinguished location and association with a well-respected Mexican artist also meant that it was highly visible within the local community.

As mural-making grew in connection to the Chicano movement in the late 1960s, a number of prominent local Chicano artists cited Meza and his work at Pan American National Bank as being a critical source of influence in the early stages of their careers.²⁴ John Bene, a Hungarian artist whose work in East Los Angeles nonetheless explored themes in Mexican history and culture, similarly designed a stately mosaic mural in 1969 for the nearby East Los Angeles Doctors Hospital (4060 Whittier Boulevard). Referencing European compositional techniques, both murals embraced historicism while demonstrating a connection to the monumental mural tradition of Diego Rivera, David Alfaro Siqueiros, and José Clemente Orozco (“*Los Tres Grandes*”) and foreshadowing the ethnic consciousness of the Chicano mural movement.²⁵

²⁰ John Gregory, “Mexican-American Bank Offers Hope, Aura of Pride” in *Los Angeles Times* 20 June 1971. ProQuest Historical Newspapers, last accessed March 20, 2015.

²¹ Cary Cordova, “The Heart of the Mission: Latino Art and Identity in San Francisco,” Ph.D. dissertation (University of Texas at Austin, 2005), 280.

²² *Latinos in Twentieth Century California*, 59.

²³ *Ibid.*, 58

²⁴ Alan W. Barnett, *Community Murals: The People’s Art* (Philadelphia: Art Alliance Press, 1984), 71-72.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

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Prominent Chicano artists who found inspiration in Meza's mural included Johnny/Don Juan González, David Botello, and Willie Herrón III.²⁶ Johnny González and David Botello, along with Robert Arenivar, designed and installed an eighteen-panel ceramic tile mural at the First Street Store in 1974, across the street from Pan American National Bank. Having met with Meza in Mexico City in 1970, González and Botello conceived their mural, "The Story of Our Struggle," to be an extension of "Our Past, Our Present, and Our Future," connected through imagery, storytelling, and artistic techniques.

Although the building is not nominated under Criterion C, it is important to note that José Reyes Meza (1924-2011) was a distinguished painter and costume and set designer in Mexico from the 1940s through the 1970s. He was a founding member of the *Salón de la Plástica Mexicana* ("Hall of Mexican Fine Art") in 1949, a prominent cultural institution in Mexico City dedicated to the celebration of Mexican contemporary art. His heraldic mural for Pan American Bank represents a rare commission in the United States. It exhibits Pre-Columbian and Art Deco influences and expresses mosaic techniques typically associated with the Byzantine Empire.²⁷

In addition, the building was designed by California architect Raymond Stockdale, AIA in the New Formalist style. Though little is known about the breadth of his career, one other known Stockdale-designed building has been listed at the local level. In 1988, the City of Los Angeles designated the 1938 Spanish Colonial Revival Brentwood Gas Station (110 S. Barrington Avenue) Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument #387.

Because of his experience with Pan American National Bank, Romana Bañuelos and her husband Alejandro later commissioned Mr. Stockdale in 1980 as the architect for the Santa Ana State Bank, for which they served as advisors. Pan American Bank formally acquired Santa Ana State Bank as its Orange County branch in 1981.

²⁶ Johnny Gonzalez and Irma Nuñez, interview with Karen Mary Davalos, October 28, November 4, 11, and 18, and December 17 and 20, 2007, Los Angeles, California. CSRC Oral Histories Series, no. 7. Los Angeles: UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center Press, 2013.

²⁷ Barnett, 29-30.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Romo, Ricardo. *East Los Angeles: A History of a Barrio*. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1983.

Rosas, Abigail. "Banking on the Community: Mexican Immigrants' Experiences in a Historically African American Bank in South Central Los Angeles, 1970-2007" in *Black and Brown in Los Angeles: Beyond Conflict and Coalition*. Ed. Josh Kun and Laura Pulido. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2014.

Schonberger, Ernest A. "Poor Pay More in Mexican-American Area, Study Shows." *Los Angeles Times*, August 28, 1967. ProQuest Historical Newspapers. Accessed March 20, 2015.

West, Richard. "L.A. Woman Picked as U.S. Treasurer." *Los Angeles Times*, September 21, 1971. ProQuest Historical Newspapers. Accessed March 20, 2015.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Pan American National Bank of East Los Angeles
Name of Property

Los Angeles, CA
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Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository: Chicano Studies Research Center at the University of California,
Los Angeles

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 34.035803 Longitude: -118.188257

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

Assessor Parcel Number 5232-017-004, 5232-017-005, 5232-017-006, and 5232-017-007
(corresponds to the attached sketch map).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the land area historically associated with the building.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Laura Dominguez/Preservation Coordinator
organization: Los Angeles Conservancy
street & number: 523 West 6th Street, Suite 826
city or town: Los Angeles state: CA zip code: 90014
e-mail ldominguez@laconservancy.org
telephone: (213) 430-4211
date: September 30, 2016

Pan American National Bank of East Los Angeles
Name of Property

Los Angeles, CA
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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Pan American National Bank of East Los Angeles
City or Vicinity: East Los Angeles
County: Los Angeles
State: California
Photographer: Adrian Scott Fine
Date Photographed: May 29, 2016

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

- 1 of 13 North elevation and surrounding streetscape, camera facing southwest
- 2 of 13 North elevation, camera facing south
- 3 of 13 Detail of mural on north elevation, camera facing south and toward the sky
- 4 of 13 Detail of mural on north elevation, camera facing south and toward the sky
- 5 of 13 Detail of mural on north elevation, camera facing south and toward the sky
- 6 of 13 Detail of mural on north elevation, camera facing south and toward the sky
- 7 of 13 East elevation, camera facing southwest

Pan American National Bank of East Los Angeles
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- 8 of 13 Northeast corner, camera facing southwest
- 9 of 13 South elevation, camera facing north
- 10 of 13 South and east elevations, camera facing northwest
- 11 of 13 South and east elevations, camera facing north
- 12 of 13 South and east elevations, camera facing northwest
- 13 of 13 North elevation, camera facing southeast

Due to operational restrictions, photographs of the interior are unavailable.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

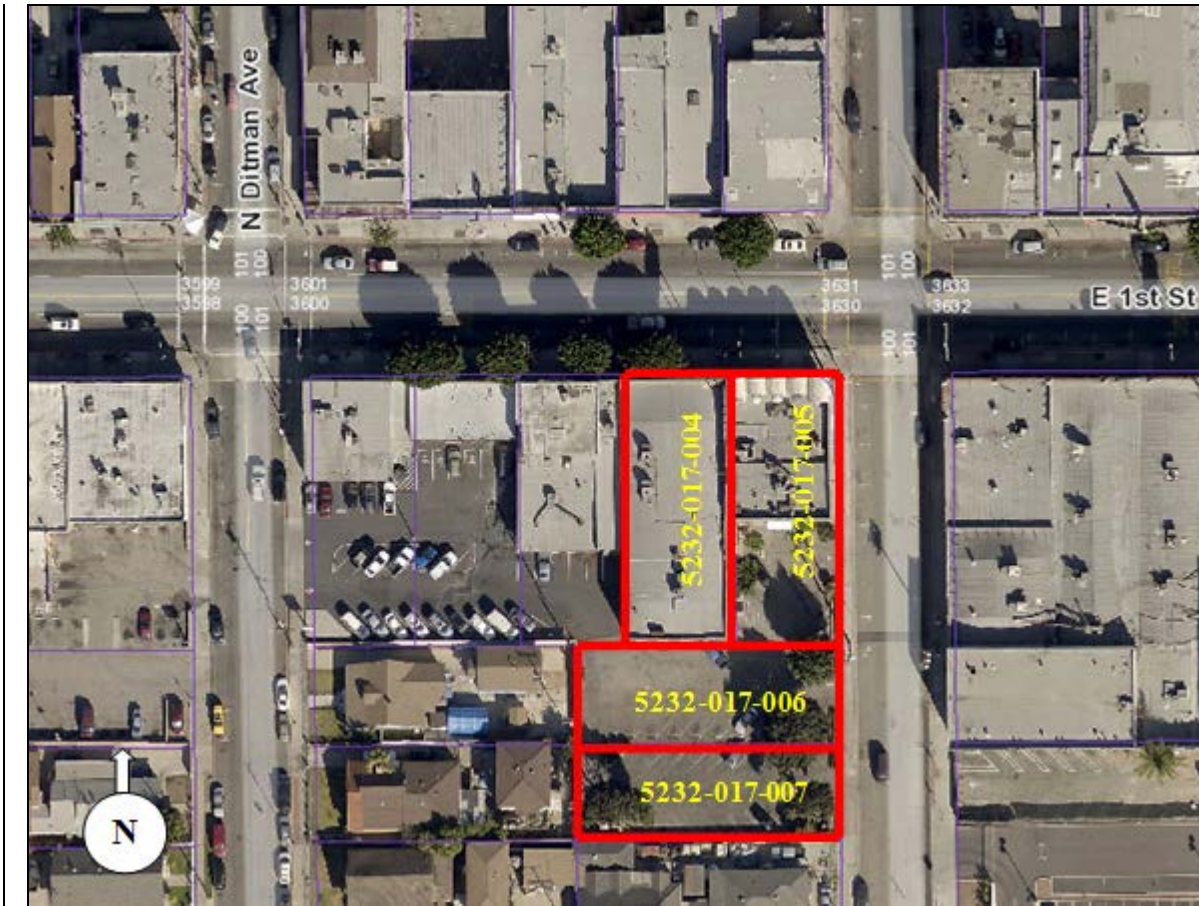
Pan American National Bank of East Los Angeles
Name of Property

Los Angeles, CA
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Location Map

Latitude: 34.035803

Longitude: -118.188257

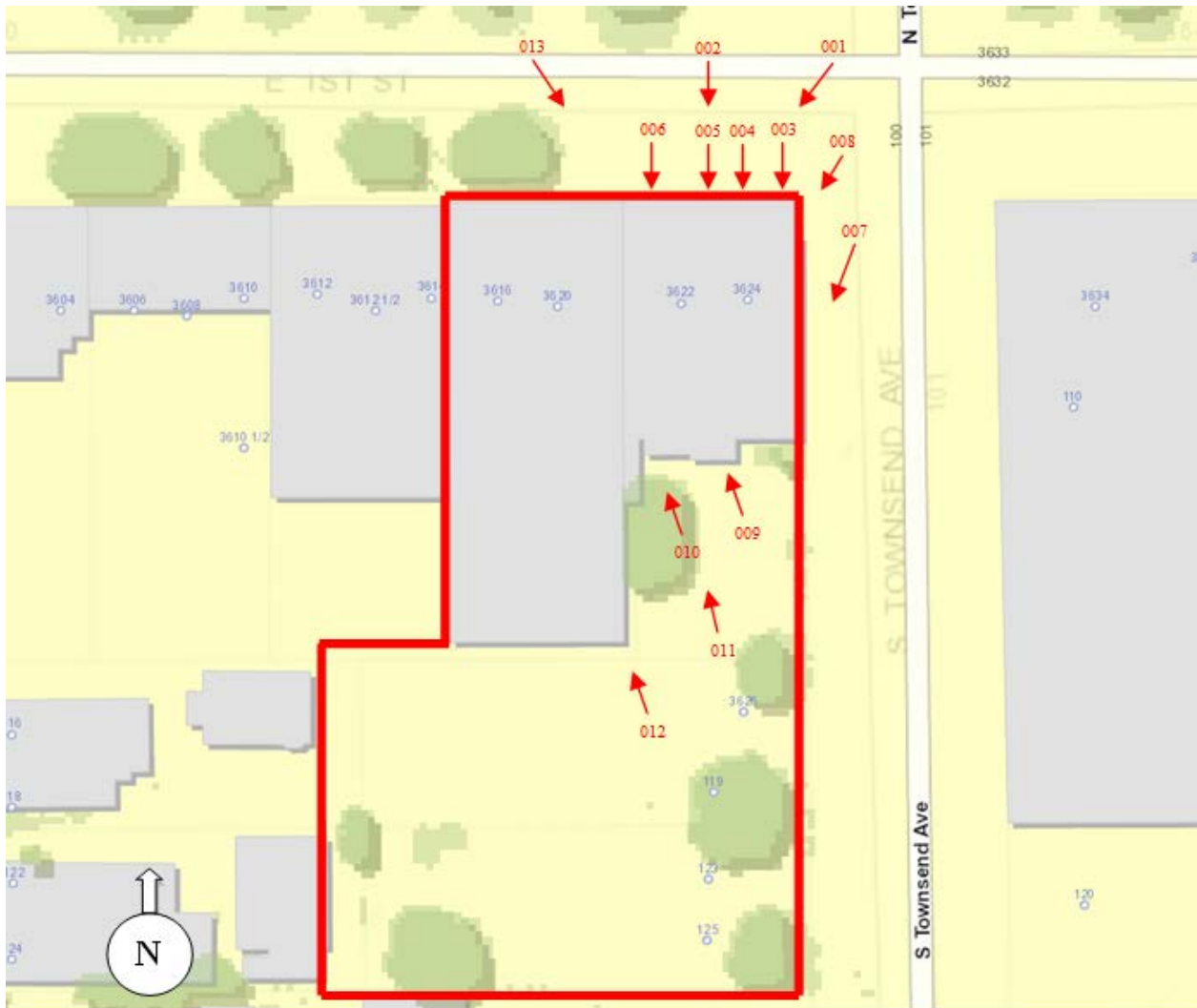


Base image courtesy of County of Los Angeles, Bureau of Land Management, Esri; Property boundary outlined in red.

Pan American National Bank of East Los Angeles
Name of Property

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Sketch Map/Photo Key



Base image courtesy of County of Los Angeles, Bureau of Land Management, Esri; Property boundary outlined in red.

Pan American National Bank of East Los Angeles
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Figure 1. Signed photograph of Romana Acosta Bañuelos (second from the left) and Katherine Dávalos Ortega (second from the right) with members of the Pan American Bank board. Undated. Courtesy Pan American Bank.



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Figure 2. "Meza to Paint Pan American Natl. Bank Murals." *Mexican American Sun*, October 14, 1965. Courtesy Los Angeles County Museum of Art.



Caption: OUR PAST, OUR PRESENT, AND OUR FUTURE depicted in Pan American National Bank of E.L.A. mural. As a result of a trip to Mexico by Pan American National Bank President Francisco Bravo, famous Mexican artist Jose Jesus Reyes Meza created the above mural, which he will paint for the front of the new Pan American National Bank building now being erected at E. First and Townsend. L. to R., Francisco Bravo, M.D., president; Raymond A. Stockdale, architect; Jose Reyes Meza, the artist; George L. Russell, vice president; Alonzo Bernal, the muralist Meza; Max Offenber, M.D., director of Pan American Bank.

Pan American National Bank of East Los Angeles
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Figure 3. "Community Invited to Attend Pan-Am Bank Opening." *Eastside Sun*, April 14, 1966. Courtesy Los Angeles County Museum of Art.



Pan American National Bank of East Los Angeles
Name of Property

Los Angeles, CA
County and State

Community Invited to Attend Pan-Am Bank Opening

First Mexican-American Bank Opens Tonight to the Public With a Grand Party Fiesta

When the Pan American National Bank of East Los Angeles opens its new building at 3626 East First St. tonight to the public for a party-fiesta from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., it will be apparent to all that they are seeing the first Mexican-American bank building to rise in the United States.

First of all, at the entrance are five mosaic murals which tell a story of the development of Mexican culture. These were created in the world-famous Byzantine Studios in Cuernavaca Mexico by Jose Reyes Meza, whose works are in collections in Mexico, U.S.A., Canada, Central and South America.

First view inside the new building is dominated by chandeliers, hand made in Aztec design. The bank's trade mark features the pyramids of the Mayan peoples of Yucatan.

While equipped with all the latest banking equipment, the Mexican theme is carried through with the onyx treatment at each teller's window, by the terrazzo floor, the Mexican hand-carved chairs, the seat coverings and tapestries which were imported from Mexico.

While not the largest building in the Belvedere area, it is considered by many to be the most beautiful. Its cost was approximately \$250,000.

In the Mexican American spirit, the grand opening crowds will be entertained by Ballet Folklorico..."

Leaders of the civic, religious, business, professional and theatrical Mexican American communities will be present.

Hosts will be headed by Dr. Francisco Bravo, president and chairman of the board of directors of the bank, and will include the 16 directors, all leaders in East Los Angeles business and professional circles.

Mistress of ceremonies will be television and radio star Lupita Moran..."

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Figure 4. “12,000 Attend Pan Am. Nat’l Bank Bldg. Opening.” *Mexican American Sun*, April 21, 1966. Courtesy Los Angeles County Museum of Art.



Pan American National Bank of East Los Angeles
Name of Property

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An Open Letter To The Community...
To The Entire East Los Angeles Community
Re: Open House to the Public – April 14, 1966

Dear Friends:

This is an open letter of thanks to all of you.

Never in the history of East Los Angeles has there been such an overwhelming, enthusiastic and beautiful display of good will and support. At our Open House friends present were estimated at more than 12,000 during the three hours allotted to the public to view their bank. Words fail us to express adequately our thanks and appreciation.

The business community participated by staying open until 9:30 that evening and joined with spot lights to celebrate the occasion. All of the news media promulgated our affair and the protective hand of the Sheriff's Department was ever present.

We trust that our friends and co-owners of this bank are equally happy with the facility, the interiors and unusual design, and as to the format of the event – which included the raffling of a color T.V. set, the winner to be announced on May 5th, Ballet Folklorico, balloons and live radio broadcasting.

Gratefully, we now settle down to the objectives of this bank, which are to establish a determined and firm leadership in the business and economic welfare of this area. Come to us for financial counseling and for all banking needs.

Serving you will be our greatest pleasure.

Respectfully,

Francisco Bravo, M.D.
President and Chairman of the Board

Caption: Above is an open letter from Dr. Francisco Bravo, President of the Pan American National Bank of E.L.A. which is self explanatory. At the right, top is a graphic picture of the enthusiastic crowd watching the entertainment in progress. Over 12,000 people attended the Grand Opening. Bottom photo shows famous Mexican artist Jose Reyes Meza (2nd from left) being congratulated during the grand opening of the Pan American National Bank building last week, by Dr. Francisco Bravo (left), president; Arnold Martinez (2nd from right), field deputy for Supervisor Ernest E. Debs, and George Russell (right) executive Vice President, member of the [na]tional bank. Meza did the bank's outside murals. To be commended are the devoted and unselfish dedication of the bank administration and staff to make the opening of the beautiful financial institution a time to be long remembered.

Pan American National Bank of East Los Angeles
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Figure 5. "OEO Deposits More Money in Minority Banks." *Los Angeles Sentinel*, June 1, 1972.
ProQuest Historical Newspapers.



Pan American National Bank of East Los Angeles
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OEO Deposits More Money in Minority Banks

The Bank of Finance, Los Angeles, and Pan American National Bank, East Los Angeles, were among the minority-owned banks across the country which received a part of \$17 million in additional deposits, according to an announcement on April 2 by OEO [Office of Economic Opportunity] national director, Philip V. Sanchez.

Of the nation's 37 minority-controlled banks, 29 are operated by blacks, and 8 by Spanish-American. Most of them are located in inner-city areas and play a large role in the economic development of minority-owned business enterprises.

Impetus

The President's national minority-owned bank deposit program began in October, 1970, and was given further impetus by the White House in mid-1971. The public sector – or government – and the private sector such as industry, business, unions, religious organizations, education and social welfare groups were at that time asked to set goals for increased deposits.

The Treasury Dept. headed the public sector effort and the Department of Commerce enlisted the support of the private sector.

By the end of 1971, these efforts had resulted in an increase in minority bank deposits of \$242.2 million over October 1970, the start of the program. This was a gain of 61 per cent.

Both the public and private sectors exceeded the goals during the final months of the drive. The deposit flow is continuing and the federal government is requesting a quarterly report from its sources in order to monitor the future progress of the plan.

Other Functions

In addition to expanding the lending functions of the minority banks, the increased deposits strengthen the bank generally and thereby add to their earnings and enable them to improve the services they can offer to their customers.

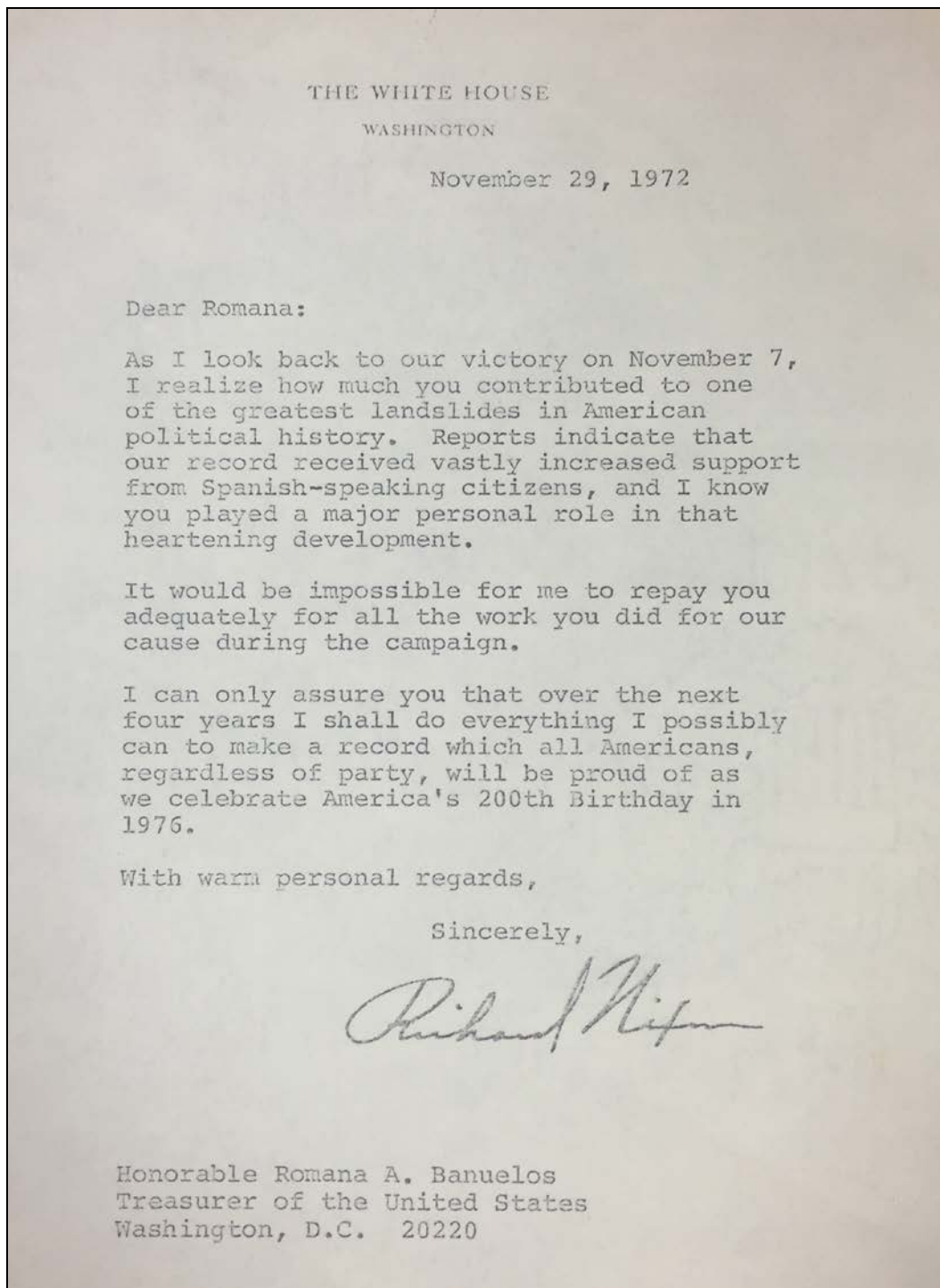
During the fiscal year starting July 1, 1972 the OEO has projected expenditures of \$30.7 million in grants for special impact economic development. A large amount of these funds will move through the minority-controlled financial institutions.

These funds support 39 community development corporations, many of them in urban areas.

Pan American National Bank of East Los Angeles
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Figure 6. Letter from President Richard Nixon to the Honorable Romana A. Bañuelos, November 29, 1972. Ramona Bañuelos Papers. Chicano Studies Research Center, University of California, Los Angeles.



Pan American National Bank of East Los Angeles
Name of Property

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Figure 7. "Postscript: Ex-U.S. Treasurer Keeps Busy Making Money – Not Signing It." Myrna Oliver, *Los Angeles Times*, August 24, 1979. Ramona Bañuelos Papers. Chicano Studies Research Center, University of California, Los Angeles.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
EDMUND G. BROWN JR. Governor

HEALTH and WELFARE AGENCY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 200
Sacramento, California 95814
(916) 445-6951

Mario G. Chedea
SECRETARY
James W. Cannon
DEPUTY SECRETARY

Los Angeles Times
Metro
LOCAL NEWS
EDITORIAL PAGES
CC+ PART II
FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1979

*Mrs. Bañuelos:
You have
many supporters -
Mario Chedea
8-24-79*

Postscript: Ex-U.S. Treasurer Keeps Busy Making Money—Not Signing It

Most Americans still carry her autograph in their wallets.

But Romana Acosta Bañuelos, now 53, of Los Feliz District, former treasurer of the United States, is busier these days making money than signing it.

"I am guilty of being involved in business only," she said proudly at her Gardena-based Ramona's Mexican Food Products, Inc., where she is president, her second husband, Alejandro Bañuelos, is secretary-treasurer, sons Martin Torres, 36, and Carlos Torres, 35, are vice presidents, and daughter Mona Bañuelos, 23, is acting vice president.

Mrs. Bañuelos, grandmother of two, also is director and former board chairman of Pan American National Bank in East Los Angeles and an adviser to Banco Santa Ana in Santa Ana.

"I don't ever want to retire," she said. "I am in love with the banking business . . . (and) I love the factory. The factory to me is like a child."

The Arizona-born Romana (named by her father for the Italian city he greatly admired) became the highest ranking Mexican-American in President Richard M. Nixon's Administration. But she has always been independent. Convinced she married too young and unhappily, she got divorced. Tired of working in a laundry and sewing factory, she bought into the Casa Blanca No. 2 tortilla factory in 1949—the base of her current company which markets tortillas and burritos from Hawaii to New York.

"Because I was a woman and because I was young and because I had children, it seemed like everybody wanted to help me," she said. "I believe that when you are young and ambitious and a hard-working person, people have a tendency to admire you and to help you get there even sooner."

She got to Washington in late 1971 and stayed until Feb. 14, 1974, when the department was reorganized, paring her employes from 1,161 to 150. She left, she said, because, "I had nothing to do."

As a presidential appointee, Mrs. Bañuelos received extensive publicity when immigration officials found illegal aliens working in her factory.

She still believes some unknown political enemy invited news media to accompany the inspectors who went at the time of her Senate confirmation hearings.

Every factory in Gardena is checked routinely, and hers about two or three times a year, she said recently, emphasizing that an employer has no legal duty or authority to police illegal aliens. The routine checks continue to net illegals.

"Sure you have to find people," she said. "I think it would be abnormal not to find any people."


As for legal Mexican residents, Mrs. Bañuelos believes she has set an example of achievement both as treasurer and in business.

"People say, 'What have you done for the Mexican-American?'" she commented, walking through her factory filled with German and Swiss machines and nestly uniformed Latino workers. "I say, 'I have 400 workers here, and 65 in the Pan American Bank and 22 in Santa Ana. How many do you have?'"

Business aside, Mrs. Bañuelos' eyes lighted when asked if she might ever seek elective or another appointive office.

"The only thing that I would like to become is a supervisor in the 3rd District," she said. "That's the one that represents the people of East Los Angeles."

—By Myrna Oliver



Romana Acosta Bañuelos

DEPARTMENTS OF THE

Pan American National Bank of East Los Angeles
Name of Property

Los Angeles, CA
County and State

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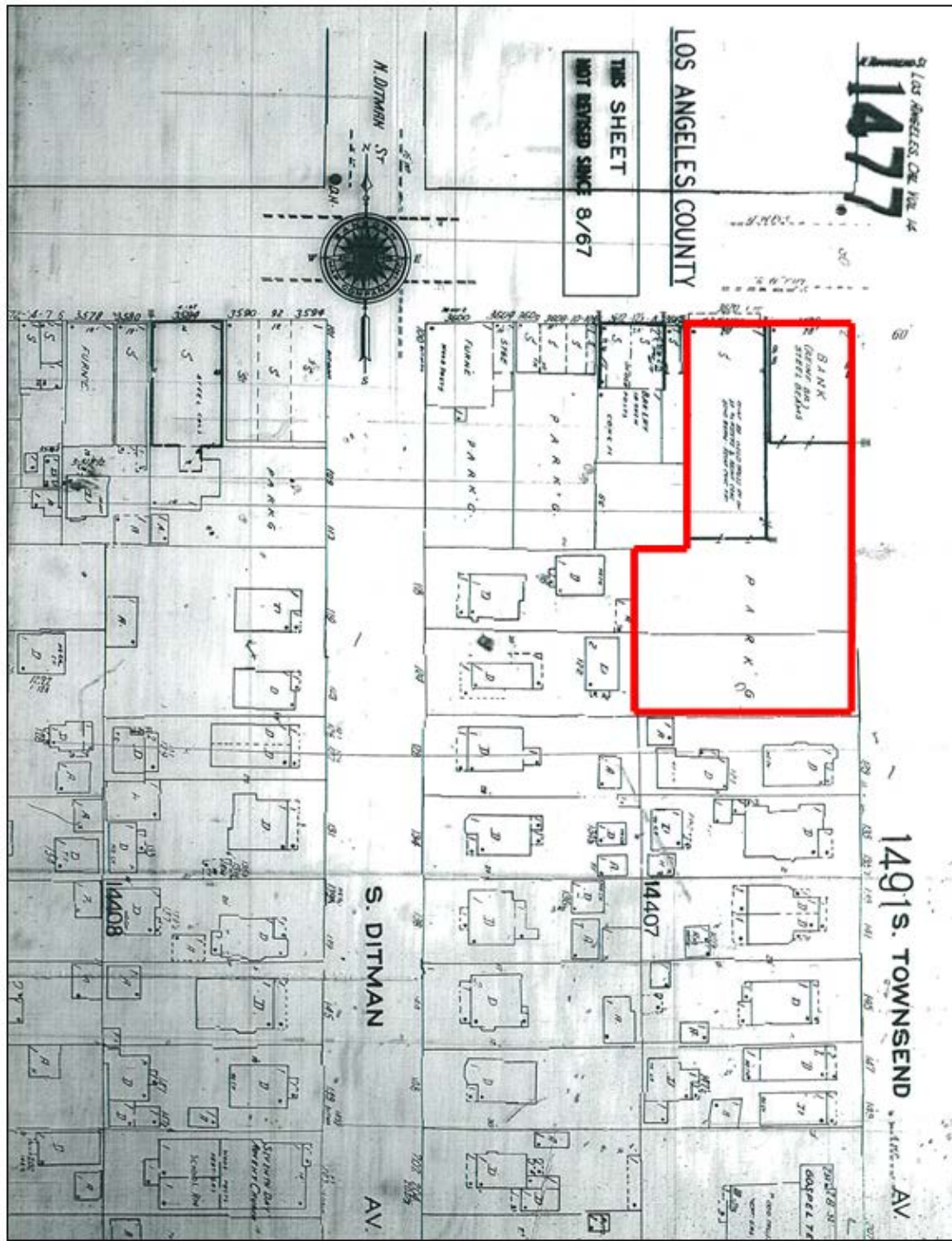
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Pan American National Bank of East Los Angeles
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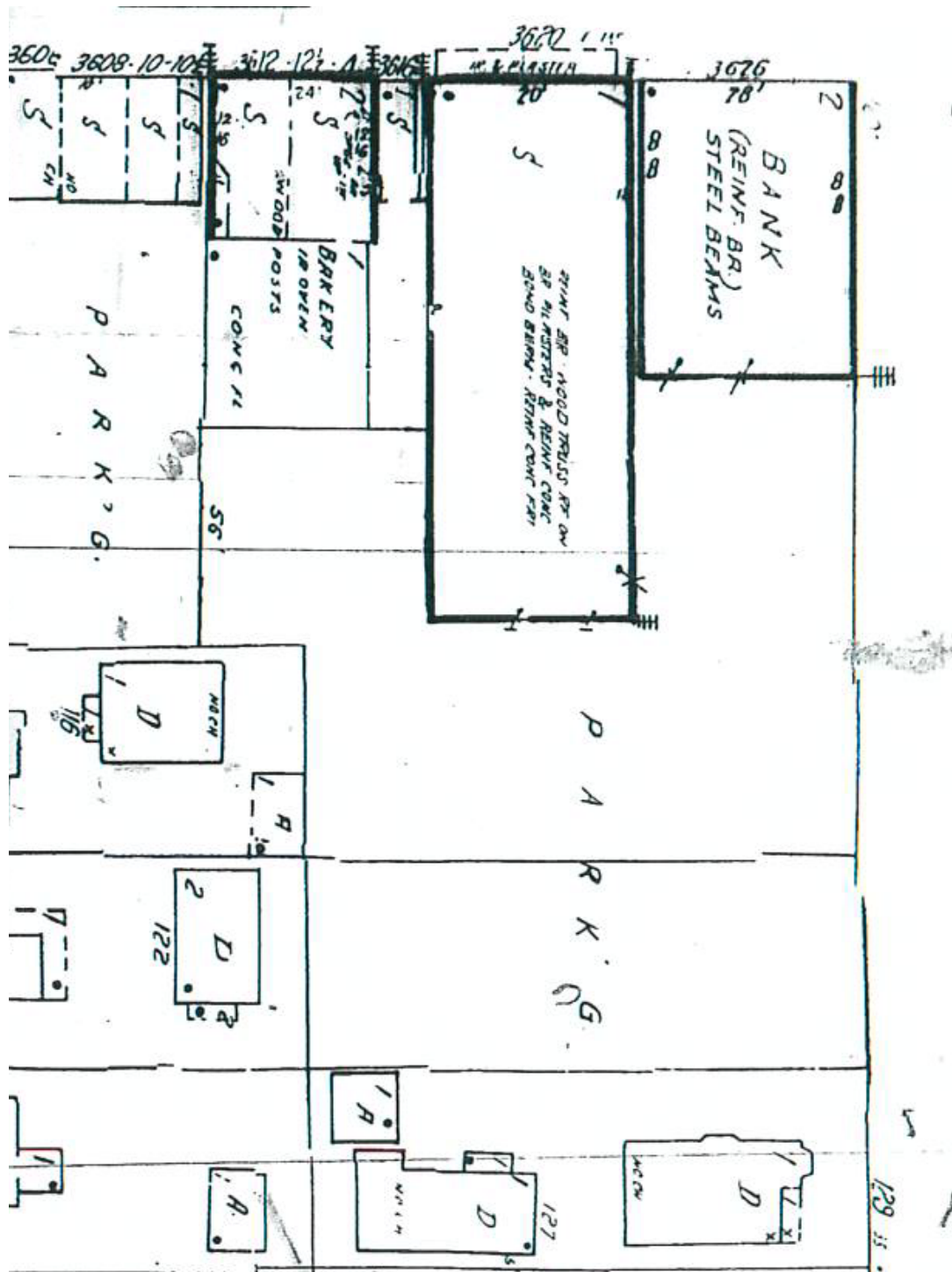
Figure 8. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1967. Los Angeles, Volume 14, page 1477.



Pan American National Bank of East Los Angeles
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Figure 9. Detail, Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1967. Los Angeles, Volume 14, page 1477.



Pan American National Bank of East Los Angeles
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Figure 10. Pan American Bank, Application for New Construction. May 24, 1966. County of Los Angeles, Department of County Engineer, Building and Safety Division.

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
 DEPARTMENT OF COUNTY ENGINEER
 BUILDING AND SAFETY DIVISION
 JOHN A. LAMBIE, COUNTY ENGINEER
 COLEMAN W. JENKINS, SUPT. OF BUILDING

FOR APPLICANT TO FILL IN

BUILDING ADDRESS: 3626 E. FIRST ST.
 LOT NO. 52, BLOCK 29
 TRACT 11, HAZARD EASTSIDE ADDITION
 SIZE OF LOT 53.7x134.0
 USE OF EXISTING BLDG. SHOPS
 OWNER 1st St. Store
 ADDRESS 3624 E. FIRST ST.
 CITY LA 63
 ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER Raymond Stockdale
 ADDRESS 3260 Hilllock Dr. Hollywood
 CONTRACTOR
 ADDRESS
 CITY

BUILDING ADDRESS: 3626 E. FIRST ST.
 LOCALITY L.A. 63
 NEAREST CROSS ST. DITMAN E. ROWAN
 DISTRICT NO. 6 GROUP F2 TYPE CONET. J
 STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION CLASS. NO. 15 DWELL UNITS
 USE ZONE MAP NO. 3213 SPECIAL CONDITIONS 2EC 5660(3)
 REVERSE MAP A-PG 5
 E-74
 P.P. 14109

TYPE OF HIGHWAY	EXISTING WIDTH	RETRACT FROM C.L.	HIGHWAY + YARD = TOTAL
LOCAL RD	40	10	0 + 0 = 0
TYPE OF HIGHWAY	EXISTING WIDTH	RETRACT FROM C.L.	HIGHWAY + YARD = TOTAL
LOCAL	40	30	0 + 0 = 0

RETRACT FROM FRONT PROP. LINE OF 1st ST (STREET)
 RETRACT FROM SIDE PROP. LINE OF TOWNSHIP (STREET)

17 CORNER CUT OFF YES NO

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR SPECIAL APPROVALS

DESCRIPTION OF WORK

NEW ADD ALTER REPAIR DEMOLISH
 SQ. FT. 16700 NO. OF STORIES 2 NO. OF LANES
 USE OF STRUCTURE BANK

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT Raymond Stockdale
 VALUATIONS 11/3000 P.M.T. FRS 28600

I HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE THAT I HAVE READ THIS APPLICATION AND STATE THAT THE ABOVE IS CORRECT AND ADVE TO COMPLY WITH ALL COUNTY ORDINANCES AND STATE LAWS REGULATING BUILDING CONSTRUCTION. I CERTIFY FURTHER, DOING THE WORK AUTHORIZED HEREIN, I WILL NOT EMPLOY ANY PERSON IN VIOLATION OF THE LABOR CODE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, RELATING TO WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE.

SIGNATURE OF PERMITTEE Raymond Stockdale
 ADDRESS

APPROVALS

FOUNDATION, LOCATION FORMS, MATERIALS	DATE	INSPECTOR'S SIGNATURE
FRAME, FIRE STOPS, BRACING BOLTS	1/21/66	[Signature]
FURNACE, LOCATION, DABVENT DUCTS		
LATH. INT.		
LATH. EXT.		
HOUSE NUMBER CORRECT AND POSTED		
FINAL		

JOIN FILE WITH PRINCIPAL STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
 PERMIT VALIDATION

PLAN CHECK VALIDATION (4920) M.D. CAM

INSPECTOR COPY

Pan American National Bank of East Los Angeles
 Name of Property

Los Angeles, CA
 County and State

Figure 11. Pan American Bank, Application for Addition. May 24, 1966. County of Los Angeles, Department of County Engineer, Building and Safety Division.

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT 1

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
 DEPARTMENT OF COUNTY ENGINEER
 BUILDING AND SAFETY DIVISION
 COLEMAN W. JENKINS, SUPT. OF BUILDING

FOR APPLICANT TO FILL IN <small>(Print or type only)</small>		ASSESSOR MAP/BOOK <u>24</u> PAGE <u>25-26</u> PARCEL	
BUILDING ADDRESS <u>3626 EAST FIRST ST.</u>		BUILDING ADDRESS <u>3626 E. 1ST ST.</u>	
LOT NO. <u>4 & 5</u> BLOCK <u>29</u>	LOCALITY <u>E. L. A.</u>		
TRACT <u>WARD'S EAST SIDE ADDITION TRACT</u>	NEAREST CROSS ST. <u>N. Vermont Ave</u>		
SIZE OF LOT <u>52' x 134' 8"</u> NO. OF BLDGS. NOW ON LOT <u>2</u>	DISTRICT NO. <u>99-6</u> GROUND TYPE CONST. <u>F</u>	APPROVED BY <u>Rollin</u>	
USE OF EXISTING BLDG. <u>BANK & LAUNDROMAT</u>	STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION CLASS NO. <u>22</u> DWELL. UNITS		SEWER MAP <u>DK A PG 5</u>
OWNER <u>PAN AMERICAN NAT. BANK</u> TEL. NO. <u>241-3310</u>	USE ZONE MAP NO. <u>3213</u>		
ADDRESS <u>3626 EAST FIRST ST.</u>	SPECIAL CONDITIONS <u>C3</u>		
CITY <u>E. AST LOS ANGELES</u>	BLDG. SETBACK FROM FRONT PROP. LINE OF <u>0' E. First St</u> STREET		
ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER <u>FERNANDO JUAREZ</u> TEL. NO. <u>385-8046</u>	TYPE OF EXISTING HIGHWAY WIDTH SETBACK FROM C.C. HIGHWAY + YARD = TOTAL		
ADDRESS <u>672 S. LAFAYETTE PK. PL. L.A.</u>	See <u>100' 50' 0' + 0' = 0'</u>		
CONTRACTOR <u>Nolan Court</u> TEL. NO. <u>799-3611</u>	BLDG. SETBACK FROM SIDE PROP. LINE OF STREET		
ADDRESS <u>15916 Hamlin Blvd</u> LIC. NO. <u>800</u>	TYPE OF EXISTING HIGHWAY WIDTH SETBACK FROM C.C. HIGHWAY + YARD = TOTAL		
CITY <u>Van Nuys</u> LIC. CLASS	CORNER CUTOFF YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		
CONSTRUCTION LENDER NAME AND BRANCH	SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR SPECIAL APPROVALS		
ADDRESS	APPROVALS DATE INSPECTOR'S SIGNATURE		
SO. FT. SIZE <u>3200</u> NO. OF STORIES <u>2</u> NO. OF FAMILIES	FOUNDATION LOCATION 5-1-72 Thompson		
USE OF STRUCTURE <u>REMODEL FOR OFFICES</u>	FRAME FIRE STOP, BRACING, BOLTS 6-2-72 Thompson		
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT <u>Rollin Stromm</u>	FURNACE LOCATION, GAS VENT, DUCTS		
VALUATION \$ <u>20,000.00</u>	LATH, INT. <u>Open</u> 6-7-72 Thompson		
P.C. FEES <u>71.55</u> P.M.T. FEES <u>119.25</u>	LATH, EXT. 6-2-72 Thompson		
I HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE THAT I HAVE READ THIS APPLICATION AND STATE THAT THE ABOVE IS CORRECT AND AGREE TO COMPLY WITH ALL ORDINANCES AND LAWS REGULATING BUILDING CONSTRUCTION. I CERTIFY THAT IN DOING THE WORK AUTHORIZED HEREBY I WILL NOT EMPLOY ANY PERSON IN VIOLATION OF THE LABOR CODE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN RELATION TO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE.			
SIGNATURE OF PERMITTEE <u>Rollin Stromm</u>			
ADDRESS			
PLAN CHECK VALIDATION <u>AC 47513 MAR 623A 7155-A</u>		PERMIT VALIDATION <u>AC 49693 MAR 20 1A 11925 B</u>	
<i>Kuge</i>		<i>White</i>	

INSPECTOR COPY