

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED NOV 2 1977

DATE ENTERED JAN 31 1978

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

LOWER 25TH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 25th Street between Wall Avenue and Grant Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Ogden

__ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

01

__ VICINITY OF

STATE

Utah

CODE

049

COUNTY

Weber

CODE

057

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Several owners, see attached continuation sheet

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

__ VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Weber County Recorder's Office

STREET & NUMBER

Ogden Municipal Building, Washington Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Ogden

STATE

Utah

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Utah State Historic Sites Survey

DATE

January 12, 1977

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Utah State Historical Society

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Lower 25th Street Historic District comprises a grouping of forty-two architecturally or historically significant commercial and hotel buildings located along the western-most two blocks of 25th Street. Included in the district is the Union Depot, a National Register site which terminates 25th Street on the west. All but two of the buildings in the district were built between 1875 and 1915. Of the two later structures, one is a bus depot built in the 1940s, the other is the aforementioned depot, built in 1923-1924. There are no other non-conforming intrusions, although several of the facades of the older buildings have been badly altered and at least three structures have experienced major fire damage. Well over half of the buildings retain the major elements of their original appearance. The facades of the Windsor Hotel (1887-1888), Senate Saloon (1889), Congress House (1889-1890), Helena Hotel (1910), Rogerson Restaurant (1901), London Ice Cream Parlor (1885), Union Restaurant (1888), Chung Tom Restaurant (1898), Van Ness Hotel (1910), Western Bar (1908), Milner Hotel (1910), Watkins and Nicholas Grocery (1908), the Belmont (1908), are almost completely intact without changes on even the first floors. Many other facades have only first floor alterations.

Several architectural styles and influences are apparent, including Greek Revival, commercial vernacular, commercial Victorian, classical and renaissance revivals and the Prairie Style.

All of the buildings are of masonry construction, mostly brick or brick and stone, with load-bearing, post-and-beam structural systems using cast iron or heavy timber. The buildings range from one to three stories in height and exist as rectangular boxes arranged in contiguous rows, the buildings being built against each other or in some cases sharing party walls. The facades of the buildings are flush with those of adjoining structures.

Depth, relief and consequent shadow lines are created by splayed entries to recessed doors, and by projecting metal cornices, corbeled brickwork and other detailing. Window and door bays are either square, segmentally or round-arched and are arranged symmetrically on the upper floors and assymmetrically on the first floors. Overall, the facades reflect the eclectic and picturesque qualities of late 19th Century America. The facades are moderately ornamental, yet honestly express structure, anticipating the developing Commercial Style.

Windows are generally tall and stately, having wooden, double-hung sashes, and are set within masonry bays and decorative stone or metal sills and lintels. Fancy mullions and muntins are common. Door bays are generally recessed to provide shelter from rain and sun and feature fancy raised-panel wooden or glass doors.

Brick, stone, painted metal and wood provide a variety of colors and textures intended to create visual interest. Many buildings feature combinations of carved, rusticated or smooth stone; plain, patterned, or corbeled brickwork; and plain, stamped or extruded metalwork, all bringing richness and individuality to the facade designs. Awnings, leaded glass, signs and other graphics, and original lamp posts add to the ambiance of the street.

Distinctive decorative elements include classical motifs such as egg-and-dart bands, medallions, scallops, swags, foliated scrolls, fans, dentil bands, Roman and Greek ordered columns, capitals and mouldings. Fancy metal cornices, cast iron columns, carved stone art, leaded glass windows, false-front parapets, brackets, iron tie bars, inscription plaques, Wrightian motifs, pinnacles and other architectural features add to the historical theme of the street.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Lane 25th St West

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 2

- ✓ Ogdan Union Railway and Depot Co.
(jointly owned by UP and SP)
198 West 28th Street
Ogden, UT 84401
- ✓ Ogdan Lodge 716
BPO Elks
2527 Grant Avenue
Ogden, UT 84401
- ✓ Ms. Julia R. Wallace and
Lena Ward
2276 Westminster
Salt Lake City, UT 84108
- ✓ Mr. Giuseppina Prantil
2643 Madison Avenue
Ogden, UT 84401
- ✓ Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Webber
c/o Alfred Ray Covied
2038 Pierce Avenue
Ogden, UT 84401
- ✓ Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Lutz
2233 North Main
Sunset, UT 84015
- ✓ Mr. and Mrs. Milton Taylor
2894 South 2700 West
Ogden, UT 84401
- ✓ Mr. and Mrs. Tom T. Ryujin
P.O. Box 745
Ogden, UT 84402
- ✓ BPOE No. 719
2527 Grant Avenue
Ogden, UT 84401
- ✓ Ogden Lodge 719
BPO Elks
2527 Grant Avenue
Ogden, UT 84401
- ✓ Mr. and Mrs. Gus Toulatos
4886 South Harrison Boulevard
Ogden, UT 84403
- ✓ Salvation Army
253 25th Street
Ogden, UT 84401
- ✓ Ms. Nanette Noble and Susan Santistevan
540 Roosevelt Street
Midvale, UT 84047
- ✓ Mr. Frank Caleyory and Margaret B.
Caleyory
3944 South 3120 East
Salt Lake City, UT 84107
- ✓ Mr. Frank Caleyory
3944 South 3120 East
Salt Lake City, UT 84107
- ✓ Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Iverson
P.O. Box 4792
Huachuca City, AZ 85616
- ✓ Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. Gale
2820 Wheelock Avenue
Ogden, UT 84403
- ✓ Greyhound Lines Inc.
c/o J. D. Maalta
371 Market Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
- ✓ Mr. and Mrs. George L. Bell
2557 Jackson Avenue
Ogden, UT 84401
- ✓ Mr. Allen D. Roberts
670 North 200 West
Salt Lake City, UT 84103

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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Lower 25th St. Hist Dist.

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- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>✓ Ms. Harriet M. Fickinger
c/o C. J. Jones
184 25th Street
Ogden, UT 84401</p> <p>✓ Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Chambers
2605 Buchanan Avenue
Ogden, UT 84401</p> <p>✓ Berthana Investment Co.
c/o George Pappas Jr.
3480 Washington Boulevard
Ogden, UT 84401</p> <p>✓ Mr. and Mrs. Gus Chournos
3520 Kingston Circle
Ogden, UT 84403</p> <p>✓ Mr. Tom Pappas
4291 South 800 West
Ogden, UT 84403</p> <p>✓ Mr. George Pappas Jr. and
George A. Pappas Jr.
3480 Washington Boulevard
Ogden, UT 84401</p> <p>✓ Mr. Joe R. Villarruel
134 25th Street
Ogden, UT 84401</p> <p>✓ Bishop Realty Inc.
c/o American National Bank
2031 Hendricks Avenue
Jacksonville, FL 32207</p> <p>✓ Mr. Max D. Lamph, et.al.
2471 Grant Avenue
Ogden, UT 84401</p> | <p>Mr. George W. Nasfell and
George Richard Nasfell
278 25th Street
Ogden, UT 84401</p> <p>Mr. Bernard L. Rose
72 East 400 South
Salt Lake City, UT 84111</p> <p>Mr. Aldo DeCorso
c/o Ruben Villalobos
2911 Lincoln Avenue
Ogden, UT 84401</p> <p>Mr. Tom T. Kinomoto, et.al.
1446 36th Street
Ogden, UT 84403</p> <p>Mr. and Mrs. George H. Johnson
2305 Dallin Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84109</p> <p>Mr. Veral M. Ellis
P.O. Box 22
Ogden, UT 84402</p> <p>Mr. and Mrs. A. Booth
3036 Circle Way
Ogden, UT 84403</p> <p>Ms. Josephine M. Branz and
Bank of Utah Trustees
2641 Washington Boulevard
Ogden, UT 84401</p> <p>Mr. and Mrs. Lee W. Simone
2590 Buchanan Avenue
Ogden, UT 84401</p> |
|---|--|

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Lower 25th St. West Dist

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✓
Ms. Virginia N. Parry
c/o F. G. Nicholas
1456 27th Street
Ogden, UT 84403

✓
Mr. Francis G. Nicholas and
Rosina C. Nicholas
202 25th Street
Ogden, UT 84401

✓
Ms. Elsie Nicholas
c/o John L. Nicholas
146 West 1900 North
Sunset, UT 84015

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Due to the longterm poverty of the area, most of the buildings have not been maintained and are in poor condition. Some have been vacant for years and have been vandalized. A moratorium has been placed on demolitions, however, until the feasibility of restoration can be determined. Generally, the buildings are in good structural conditions but need updated mechanical systems and cosmetic refurbishing. No restoration has been undertaken on the street, except for the Union Depot.

ANALYSIS OF PERIODS REPRESENTED BY AGE

<u>DECADE BUILT</u>	<u>NUMBER OF BUILDING</u>	<u>PERCENT OF TOTAL</u>
1870-1879	1	2.4%
1880-1889	10	23.8%
1890-1899	15	35.7%
1900-1909	9	21.4%
1910-1919	5	11.9%
1920-1929	1	2.4%
After 1929	<u>1</u>	<u>2.4%</u>
	42	100.0%

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1875-1915 BUILDER/ARCHITECT several

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Lower 25th Street Historic District is significant for its documentation of four themes in Utah's history: the Mormon-Gentile conflict, ethnic development in Utah's primary railroad city, social deviancy in Ogden, and turn-of-the-century commercial architecture.

HISTORY:

The city of Ogden was permanently established in January, 1848, by Mormon pioneers who purchased an area settled in 1845 by Miles Goodyear and named by him Fort Buenaventure. Captain James Brown and his sons Alexander and Jesse were the ones sent by Mormon Church leader Brigham Young to colonize the area around Goodyear's fort and consequently such names as Brown's Settlement and Brownsville were applied to the new community. President Brigham Young personally visited the settlement in September 1849 and selected the exact site for laying out a city. Lorin Farr was chosen to preside over the new city and its satellite developments. In August 1850, President Young, Heber C. Kimball, Orson Hyde and other church leaders formally laid out a city between the forks of the Ogden and Weber Rivers on the site selected by Young's party the previous year. President young proposed that it be named Ogden City in honor of the Hudson's Bay trapper Peter Skene Ogden and of the river on which it was located. Early in 1851, under the direction of Lorin Farr, Henry G. Sherwood surveyed the Ogden townsite. The major east-to-west axis street was named Fifth Street. Fifth Street was renamed Twenty-fifth (25th) Street in about 1888. The main north-to-south thoroughfare was Washington Avenue. The crossing at a right angle of 25th Street and Washington Avenue was Ogden's primary intersection after 1851 and has remained the center of the downtown since that time.

Typical of all of the more than 350 early Mormon settlements, Ogden developed an economy based primarily on agriculture. Following concepts articulated in Joseph Smith's Plan for the City of Zion, Ogden's residents lived in the city while their farms were located outside of town. 25th Street's pioneer appearance, then, was not unlike that of many other main streets in pre-railroad Mormon towns. Before 1869 the street was lined with small one- and two-story adobe and frame residences interspersed among a few boom town false-front and Greek Revival style stores, and an occasional lumber yard. The Mormon Tithing Yard was on the south side of 25th Street between Washington and Young (now Grant) on what was known as Union Square. The City Hall and Office Building, the Ogden Junction Daily Office and the Globe Hotel were situated at the corner of 25th and Young (Grant) which is now the eastern boundary of the district. The Moulding and Planning Mills were located near the corner of 25th and Franklin (now Lincoln). As one travelled westward from Washington Avenue towards the Weber River, the density of buildings on the street decreased. The coming of the railroad to Utah in 1869, however, entirely changed the character of the street.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Milton R. Hunter (comp. and editor), Beneath Ben Lomond's Peak: A History of Weber County, 1824-1900, Deseret News Press, Salt Lake City: 1945.

Lyle J. Barnes, "Ogden's Notorious 'Two-Bit Street,' 1870-1954," Master's Thesis, Utah State University, 1969.

Sanborn Maps, Ogden City directories, building and sewer records, newspaper accounts, tax records, and other general historical references.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 16 acres.

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,2	4,1,8	5,0,0	4,5	6,3	6,2,0	B	1,2	4,1,8	4,9,0	4,5	6,3	4,2,0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			
C	1,2	4,1,7	9,2,0	4,5	6,3	4,2,0	D	1,2	4,1,7	9,3,0	4,5	6,3	6,3,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Allen D. Roberts, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Historic Utah, Incorporated

DATE

September 13, 1977

STREET & NUMBER

32 Exchange Place, Suite 105

TELEPHONE

(801) 533-5915

CITY OR TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

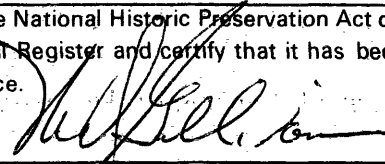
NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE



TITLE Michael D. Gallivan, State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE September 27, 1977

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

1/31/78

DATE

1/30/78

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After the connection of the transcontinental railroad at Promontory, Utah, in 1869, a line to Ogden was immediately built by the Union Pacific Railroad. In late 1869 a frame depot was constructed on Wall Avenue at the bottom or end of 25th Street. Though later replaced by larger depots in 1889 and 1924 (the present depot), the permanent location of what became the region's central train station at 25th and Wall in Ogden impacted not only the street but also the city, and to some extent, the state as well. The history of 25th Street, which obtained its greatest significance after 1869, may be summarized in the four broad categories outlined below:

Mormon-Gentile Conflict: The rapid influx of numerous Gentiles (non-Mormons) during and after 1869 caused immediate friction between the newcomers and the original Mormon inhabitants of 25th Street. The industrious, quiet, church-going people prided themselves in their orderly city of 1,500 and contrasted it with the Gentile railroad town of Corinne to the west, known as the "City of the Ungodly," the "Jumping-off Place," and the "Hell Hole of the Earth." The Mormon population was understandably concerned when the Corinne elements began to make inroads in Ogden in 1869. Mayor Lorin Farr's advice to his police force reflected the town's anxiety: "use kindness, be ready for emergencies, and see that guns and pistols are always loaded and powder dry."

As Ogden absorbed Corinne's "businesses" and populace, i.e., "gamblers, robbers, men and women of ill-repute," the Mormon moralists, having always made great efforts to maintain an isolationistic society, found themselves in a difficult dilemma. How was the city to deal with the ominous specter of outside influences which threatened to cause immediate moral decay? Students of 25th Street have concluded that the original community, ill-prepared to deal with the problem, soon began to ignore it, then tolerate it, and eventually, as the problem grew to overwhelming proportions, they accepted it and tried to confine it to Lower 25th Street where it could be watched and hopefully controlled. In effect, the people of Ogden gave up one of its major commercial streets in an effort to contain what they viewed as powerful adverse influences before they spread throughout the entire community. This conflict and the resulting years of underworld prosperity are treated fully in Lyle J. Barnes' thesis, Ogden's Notorious "Two-Bit Street," 1870-1954.

(SOCIAL DEVIANCY: After a brief struggle, Lower 25th Street was "given over" to the new "businesses" which had already taken over much of the street. While there have always been and still are many legitimate businesses on the street, it is impossible to ignore the significant concentration of social evils including gambling, prostitution, narcotics peddling, murder, robbery, rape, beatings, public corruption, etc. which characterized the street from 1870 to 1954 when a clean-up of government and the street itself occurred.

To chronologically describe the evolution and excesses of crime on the street is beyond the present scope of this history. Some factual data, however, may indicate certain trends on the street:

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The first murder--that of a Negress--occurred on April 20, 1870, and was committed by two teen-aged travelers from Missouri who had committed a similar crime in Omaha. Fanny Dawson and the Murder Company committed several murders of railroad travelers who were poisoned with arsenic and robbed. Other organized murder rings existed and individual murders were common. Organized prostitution was a big business on 25th Street and was actually licensed and in certain ways subsidized by corrupt city and police officials. At one time there were fifty-two houses of prostitution in the Lower 25th Street area. Typical of these was Gentile Kate's brothel at 150 25th. Kate was popular for faring her trade using Brigham Young's funeral carriage which she had purchased, furnished with special cushions, and paraded up and down the streets of Ogden. Belle London (Mrs. Thomas Tottom) next carried the scepter of "vice-royalty" from her base of operations in the Marion Hotel. Behind the hotel were "cribs" along "Electric Alley" where the poorer girls sold the services which made Belle London rich.

Following the construction of a brewery on 25th in 1873, numerous saloons and gambling casinos were opened. Chinese laborers imported by the Central Pacific Railroad brought their opium too and soon crime related to gambling, liquor and narcotics ran rampant on the street. The criminal records show almost daily busts of various establishment, most of which re-opened the next day.

Crime statistics show that 90 percent of the knifings, robberies and murders committed in Ogden during the World War II years occurred on its "Two-Bit Street."

The story of governmental corruption is as significant as the crimes themselves. The 1889 election gave the Gentile sector complete control of the city. Crime rose to such heights that vigilance committees were formed. As a result, vice was licensed and an "Open city" concept was adopted. Prostitutes were examined and licensed to control venereal disease. Gambling, narcotics peddling, bootlegging operations and other vice was also licensed. As justification, fees were used to finance governmental services. Various conspiracies involving kickbacks and even business partnerships tarnished mayors and police chiefs.

It was not until 1954 when, under the administration of Police Chief Mac Wade, crime was brought under control. As a result of Wade's "Clean Up," remaining crime moved to remote, secret places. 25th Street is now comparatively, in the words of an old-time resident, "like a Sunday School."

ETHNIC DEVELOPMENT: The earliest settlers on 25th Street were Mormon converts from England, Canada, the eastern United States and Scandinavia and other areas of Europe. These early Mormons were rapidly acculturated and became part of an homogeneous Mormon community which retained little evidence of the multi-ethnic makeup of its individual inhabitants.

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The wedding of the rails at Promontory, however, brought a large Gentile population to Ogden and opened the door to people of all religions and races. In one year after the Promontory Union, Ogden's population had doubled to 3,000, by 1880 it had doubled to 6,069 and by 1890 it had again doubled to 14,889.

Mormon converts, Gentile businessmen, Chinese and Japanese railroad workers all came to 25th Street via the rails. It has been estimated that of 100 people on the street in 1890 there would be two from England, seven from Canada, two from Denmark, one from Germany, one from Holland, one from Ireland, one from Scotland, one from Norway, two from Sweden, one in 300 from China, one in 400 from Italy, and the rest native-born. This ratio of ethnicity, however, was much different immediately after 1869 when, for example, hundreds of Chinese railroad laborers, after completing their work, migrated to Ogden and permanently settled on 25th Street, operating laundries, boarding houses and other small establishments. Numerous Jews, Italians, Germans, Spanish-Americans and Blacks and Japanese are now represented among the permanent residences of 25th Street who trace their beginnings directly or indirectly to the coming of the railroad. 25th Street, perhaps more than any other street in Utah, is known as an ethnic melting pot, and the multi-ethnic makeup of the street is reflected in the names of businesses and their proprietors (see accompanying list of historic names of sites).

TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY COMMERCIAL ARCHITECTURE: The buildings now existing on 25th Street document commercial design and craftsmanship during a three decade period from 1875 through 1915. Of the forty-two structures on the two-block length of street, all but the bus depot were constructed in the historic period (more than fifty years ago) and only the Ogden Depot (1923-1924) was built after 1915. Despite numerous intrusions to individual buildings which mask some of the historic fabric, 25th Street still displays an effective "time freeze" of late 19th and early 20th Century commercial architecture.

From its residential and small town commercial character prior to 1869, 25th Street developed into a unique commercial district which provided goods and services intended to cater particularly to the needs of the transient patrons of the railroad. The most common types of buildings erected on the street after 1869 were hotels, saloons and gambling parlors, restaurants, and small specialty retail shops. These buildings, unlike their predecessors, were all built of masonry construction in an attempt to reduce the devastating effects of downtown fires.

A wide variety of building materials and architectural styles are extant on the street, many of which remain in a reasonably good state of preservation.

TERIOR

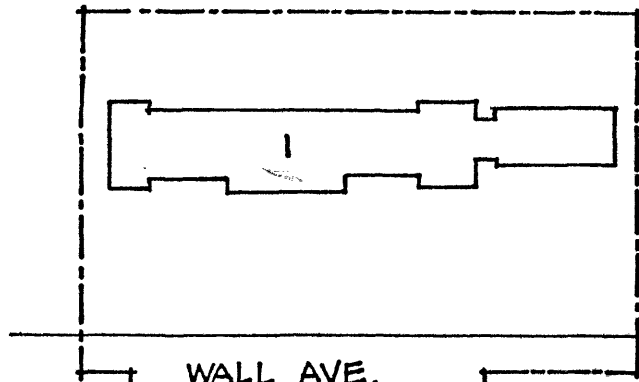
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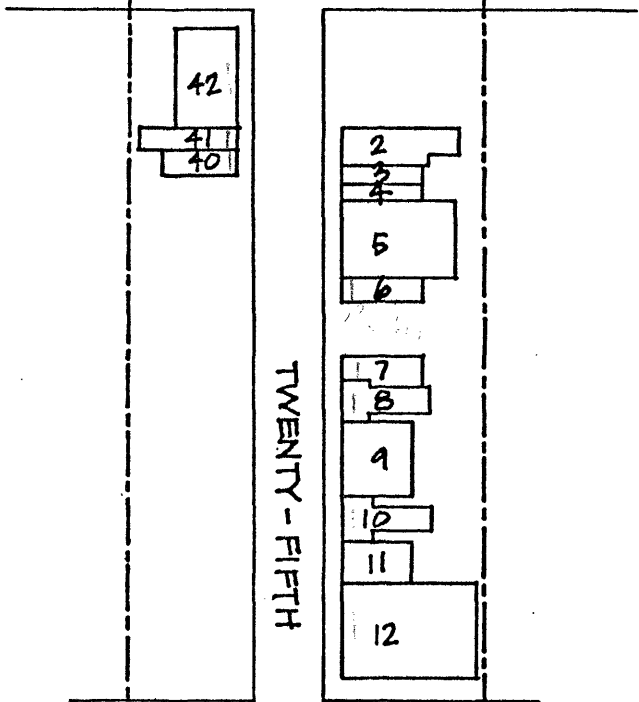
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WALL AVE.

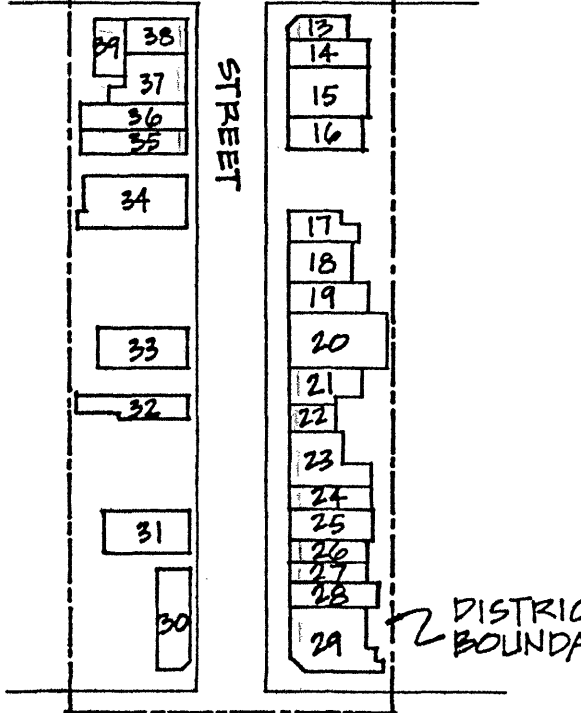


TWENTY - FIFTH STREET

LOWER 25TH STREET
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 OGDEN, UTAH

NORTH →

LINCOLN AVE.



STREET

DISTRICT BOUNDARY

GRANT AVE.

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LIST OF HISTORIC NAMES AND USES

NO. ON MAP	HISTORIC NAMES AND USES	ADDRESS	DATE(S) BUILT	STYLE, HEIGHT, BUILDING MATERIALS, FEATURES, INTRUSIONS
1	Ogden Union Depot	25th and Wall	1923- 1924	Spanish Colonial Revival, 2 stories, brick, stone and tile, in the process of being restored.
2	W.H. Watts (Baker) Isaac DeClark (Candy) Harry Gavros (Grocer)	112	1893	Non-historic facade, 1 story, brick, front facade covered with newer brick veneer
3	W.G. Kind (Bookseller) Low Brothers Curios Star Curio Store	114	1903	Non-historic facade, 1 story, brick, front facade covered with newer brick veneer, entry bay, storefront windows and transoms intact.
4	Lineham & McBride Saloon Pearl Saloon & Billard Parlor City Cafe	122- 124	1891	Non-historic facade, commercial vernacular, 1 story, brick, front facade covered with newer brick veneer.
5	T.G. Gaynor Meat Market Kate & Breiner Furnished Rooms The Bismark Hotel Brighton & North (Bakers)	126- 132	1895, 1900	Commercial vernacular, 2 stories, brick, built in two identical parts, square window bays, upper floor facade intact, lower floor facade covered with tile.
6	O.L. Luson Saloon The Grand (Hotel) The Alpine (Hotel) R.D. Lockwood Restaurant Colorado Coffee House	134- 136	1898	Commercial vernacular, 2 stories, brick, fancy corbeled cornice, inscription panel, entablatures, square window bays, metal first story facade covered with newer brick veneer.
7	Chung Tom Restaurant Louis Avondit Rooms Banquet Rooming House & Restaurant U.S. Cafe	146	1898	Commercial Victorian, 2 stories, brick, corbeled upper cornice, Metal first story cornice, cut stone pilasters, entire facade intact including fenestration.
8	Van Ness Hotel Charles Iverson (Saloon) Joseph Brody (Clothing)	148- 150	1910	Prairie style, 3 stories, brick, 2 story piers between square window bays, metal cornice below parapet wall, Wrightian inlaid mosaic detailing, facade entirely intact.

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NO. ON MAP	HISTORIC NAMES AND USES	ADDRESS	DATE(S) BUILT	STYLE, HEIGHT, BUILDING MATERIALS, FEATURES, INTRUSIONS
9	Montana House Stein Mercantile Company Prepares Brothers E.D. Bello Saloon Hansen and Rapp Employment	152- 162	1899	Commercial Victorian, only 1 of 3 stories exist after a fire, brick with stone veneer, carved stone pilasters in facade extant, newer brick veneer infill in bays.
10	Western Bar Weber Hotel Frank Okamura Restaurant	164- 168	1908	Commercial and Prairie style influences, 3 stories, brick, bracketed cornice, square bays, austere facade with no detailing, completely intact facade.
11	Major Drug Company Benowitz Brothers Ogden Beer Hall Star Restaurant	170- 174	1908	Commercial vernacular, 1 story, brick, corbeled cornice, non-historic infill in original bays.
12	Milner Hotel Marion Hotel G.F. Vaught (Jeweler) Ward Company Bakery F.L. Bradley Pool Hall Union Cigar Stores Co.	176- 186	1910	Prairie style influences, 3 stories, brick with stone trim, bracketed metal cornice and frieze, square bays, entire facade intact including original fenestration and arrangement of bays, interior also intact.
13	Board of Trade Saloon Zong Phe Brewing Co.	200	1900	Commercial Victorian, 2 stories, brick, pent corner, corbeled cornice, square bays with some trim, facade intact except for newer fenestration along first floor.
14	Watkins and Nicholas (Grocers) Kahn and Brody (Clothing) Empire Rooming House	202- 204	1908	Commercial Victorian, 3 stories, brick with stone trim, corbeled cornice, stone inscription plaque, rusticated stone pilasters along first floor, facade completely intact including leaded glass transoms.
15	Close and Jenkins Cigar Manufacturing The Belmont (Rooms) The Famous (Clothing) New Process Dry Cleaning	206- 210	1908	Commercial Victorian, 2 stories, brick with stone trim and first floor pilasters, square bays, intact facade including leaded glass windows, same style as buildings at 202-204.

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NO. ON MAP	HISTORIC NAMES AND USES	ADDRESS	DATE(S) BUILT	STYLE, HEIGHT, BUILDING MATERIALS, FEATURES, INTRUSIONS
16	City Lunch Room Nels Sorenson (Jewelers and Shooting Gallery)	214- 216	1912	Original style obscured by non- historic sheathing, 1 story, brick.
17	Sanders and Gysin (Bakers) C & S Migoaka Co. (Japanese goods)	228- 230	1888, 1898	Original style obscured by non- historic sheathing, 1 story, brick, thin cornice and partial transom remain.
18	S.L.Alkee (Confectionery) Owl Bar Wm.Fischer, C.B. McGaw, J.W.Skerry Co.	232- 234	1888, 1900	Original style obscured by non- historic sheathing, 1 story, brick.
19	C.F.Kranch (Retail Clothing) Anna Bolinger (Furnished Rm) The Carlyle Central Hotel Annex	236- 238	1885	Original style obscured by non- historic brick veneer from 1936.
20	European Hotel D.A.Smyth (Saloon) J.H.Crockwell (Bookseller)	240- 244	1894	Originally a 3 story hotel in Commercial Victorian, reduced to 1 story after a fire, remaining facade covered with brick veneer in 1936, original stone facade extant in underground story once exposed to street.
21	Joseph Rogerson Restaurant J.E. Davenport and Co. Saloon	246- 248- 250	1901	Classical Revival influences, 2 story, brick with metal trim, raised Greek pediment with 1901 inscription, 3 metal cornices, swags in pressed tin friezes, entire facade intact.
22	London Ice Cream Parlor Chicago Shoe Store Bon Ton Restaurant T.Ashby (Shoe Store)	252- 254	1885	Greek Revival, 2 stories, brick, moulded wooden cornice with paired brackets, triantular pediment and "London Ice CreamParlor" inscription, moulded trim and bracketed pediments over round-arched second floor windows. Entire facade intact and very picturesque. Interior largely intact.
23	Union Restaurant Ting Kee Company The Switch (Sample Room) European Lodgings Frazzini Brothers (Saloon)	256- 258- 260	1888	Commercial vernacular, 2 stories, brick, built in 2 identical parts, corbeled cornices, segmentally0arched window bays with stone keys, facade completely intact, interior mostly intact.

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NO. ON MAP	HISTORIC NAMES AND USES	ADDRESS	DATE(S) BUILT	STYLE, HEIGHT, BUILDING MATERIALS, FEATURES, INTRUSIONS
24	Porter Block William Kent (Baker) Lewis Weinberger (Tailor) Laurence Barsotti (Candy)	262- 264	1898	Commercial Victorian, 2 stories, brick with stamped metal facade, projecting cornice with urns, brackets, swags, dentils and "Porter Block" inscription, the Corinthian columns as mullions between square bays, first floor facade covered with tile.
25	Michael Wechselberger (Retail) Leander Moulding (Meats)	268- 270	1899	1 of 3 original stories remains after fire, brick, historic facade covered by non-original sheathing.
26	City Employment Office Palace Billiard Hall Yanari and Tomono Pool Hall	262	1888	Commercial Victorian, 2 stories, brick, fancy metal cornices and ornamental hoods over square window bays, upper facade intact, newer sheathing over first floor facade.
27	Joan W. Maddy (Fruit store) William Giddings (Photography) John Davis (Boarding House)	274	1888	Commercial vernacular, 2 stories, brick, fancy metal cornices and ornamental hoods over square window bays, upper facade intact, newer sheathing over first floor facade.
28	Chris Gasbery (Photography) Jcaob Kerty (Pawnbroker)	276- 278	1891	Commercial vernacular, 2 stories, brick, projecting upper cornice, square bays, most of facade covered with newer sheathing.
29	Haffeke and Co. Grand Pacific Restaurant George Nole Saloon Creston Hotel	280- 290	1895	Commercial vernacular, 2 stories, brick, corbeled cornice, square bays, pent corner, bottom floor facade altered, upper facade intact.
30	Bus Depot	279	1940s	Out of historic period, 1 story, brick, square, metal-framed window bays, pent corner.
31	State Liquor Depot Lyceum Theatre	269- 271	1905	Prairie style, 2½ stories, brick with stucco facade, Wrightian decorative motifs, historic fenestration altered.
32	Salvation Army Tai Yuen (Chinese goods and lodgings) Salvation Army Chapel	253	1896	Commercial vernacular, 2 stories, brick, square bays, no detailing, facade altered along first floor.

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33	Salvation Army (store and restaurant)	243- 245	1899	Non-historic tile veneer obscures original style, 1 story, brick, contains 2 stories.
34	Revier Theatre Rex Theatre Trout House	225- 227	1912	Non-historic tile veneer obscures original style, now 1 story, may have been 2 stories, brick structure.
35	Luke Crawshaw (Photo- grapher) Ohio House (Hotel)	219- 221	1905	Commercial vernacular, 2 stories, brick, segmented bays along upper floor, square bays and a garage door opening along first floor, facade intact.
36	Mrs. Vina Creamer (Rooms) A.R. Chapman (Rooms) F.R. Watkins (Groceries)	215- 217	1895	Commercial vernacular, 2 stories, brick, square bays, original facade intact, no detailing.
37	The Helena Hotel Senate Cafe	207- 213	1910	Prairie style and Renaissance revival influences, 3 stories, brick, bracketed cornice, horizontal brick banding, Classical cartouches and mosaic inlays, facade completely intact.
38	C.C. Keller (Rooms and Restaurant) Salt Lake and Ogden Railroad Co.	201- 205	1899	Commercial Vernacular, polychrome brick, segmented arches, brick beltcourses, first floor facade altered, upper facade intact.
39	Bamberger Depot Allen Hotel	2510- 2512 Lincoln	1875	Commercial Victorian with Richardsonian Romanesque influence, 3 stories, brick and stone, badly deteriorated facade although unchanged above first floor. Roman-arched bays in 3rd floor facade, otherwise square bays, large central arch contains basketweave pattern in polychrome stone, first floor piers and pilasters intact but bays filled with brick, carved stone faces with tongues protruding mockingly.

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NO. ON MAP	HISTORIC NAMES AND USES	ADDRESS	DATE(S) BUILT	STYLE, HEIGHT, BUILDING MATERIALS, FEATURES, INTRUSIONS
40	The Congress House (Hotel and Saloon) Arcade Hotel	115	1889	Commercial Victorian, 3 stories, brick and stone, completely intact facade, projecting stamped metal cornice, fine cut and rusticated stone alternating with red brick, carbed stone foliation, iron columns with Corinthian capitals, carved wooden panels below storefront windows. In poor condition although the interior is basically unchanged, retains all original Eastlake mouldings and room arrangements.
41	W.A. Scudder Saloon The Senate Saloon	111- 113	1888	Commercial Victorian, 2 stories, brick, completely intact facade, stamped metal pediment and cornices, inscription "established 1889," segmented bays with Queen Anne windows, original iron columns, paneled door, transom and storefront windows.
42	Windsor Hotel George W. Murphy (Groceries and Saloon) St. James Hotel	101- 109	1887- 1888	Commercial vernacular built in 3 similar sections, 2 stories, brick, corbeled brick cornice, completely intact facade including original fenestration, metal first story cornice, cast iron columns, transoms, upper windows are segmentally arched, windows in the bottom floor of the corner section of building are Roman arched. All other windows are square bayed. One of a group of 3 remarkably preserved facades.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

The back property lines of those properties which face on 25th Street from the middle of Grant Street west to the back property line of the Ogden Union Depot, including the Ogden Union Depot, plus the property lines of the Bamberger Depot or Allen Hotel at 2510-2512 Lincoln Street. (Back property lines even.)