National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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	JUL 1 3 2012	591
NAT	REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	

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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property		
historic name Ben Lomond Hotel Ga	rage	
other names/site number Hotel Bigel	ow Garage	
2. Location		
street & number 455 25th Street		N/A not for publication
city or town Ogden		N/A vicinity
state UT code U	UT county Weber code 057	zip code 84401
3. State/Federal Agency Certification		
set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the propertymeets_ be considered significant at the followin 	x focal 7/11/2012 Preservation	I recommend that this property
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

I hereby certify that this property is:				
ventered in the National Register		determined eligit	ole for the National Regi	ster
determined not eligible for the Na	ational Register	removed from the National Register		
other (explain:)				
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or Caloan H.	Bentle	8.	28.12	
Signature of the Keeper		V	of Action	
/				
. Classification				(Jane 1
	Check only one box.)		ources within Prop iously listed resources in	
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
x private	x building(s)	1	0	buildings
public - Local	district	0	0	sites
public - State	site	0	0	structures
public - Federal	structure	0	0	objects
	object	1	0	Total
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7. Description	
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE 19 TH CENTURY AND 20 TH CENTURY	
REVIVALS: Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival	foundation: CONCRETE
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style	walls: CONCRETE
	BRICK
	roof: ASPHALT
	other: WOOD: Framed Roof Monitors

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Ben Lomond Hotel Garage, constructed in 1929, is a concrete and brick commercial building located within one-half block of the center of Ogden City, across the street east from its namesake the Ben Lomond Hotel (originally known as the Hotel Bigelow). The Bigelow-Ben Lomond Hotel is listed on the National Register of Historical Places (NRIS #90000637) and is book-ended to the west by the Lower 25th Street Historic District (NRIS #83003200) and to the east by the Jefferson Avenue Historic District (NRIS #98000406). An article in the Ogden *Standard Examiner*, March 29, 1929, describes the building as 'hav(ing) a frontage of 148 feet on Twenty-fifth street and a frontage of 264 feet on Ogden avenue, ... and will have an alley entrance to the east, on Adams avenue.'.

The primary (north) 25th Street facade and a small portion of the west facade are a single story, designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. These elevations are highly ornamented and constructed of cast-in-place concrete with flat roofs. The remainder of the west elevation along Ogden Avenue is divided into sections two and three stories in height and designed in the Commercial style. The walls are multi-wythe brick masonry with an ornamented cast-in-place concrete beam and a combination of flat-and bow-shaped roofs. There is a distinct vertical line separating the cast concrete of the Spanish Colonial Revival from the multi-wythe brick of the Commercial style, giving the impression of two separate buildings.

In its urban/commercial setting, the Ben Lomond Hotel Garage covers, for the most part, the entire lot from edge of sidewalk north and west to property lines on the south and east. The Garage is located on a steep slope and has prominent building elevations to the north, west, and south. The east is partially set into the hillside at the top of the slope. It has three vertical levels of parking all accessed by vehicle ramps. It is also subdivided into three separate horizontal sections: east, center, and west, accessed independently from each other. Accessed from 25th Street, the east section is one story in height and the center section is two stories in height. The west section, accessed from Ogden Avenue, is a split-level with a ramp between levels and one story in height below the center section. The building design makes excellent use of approximately 20 feet of elevation change from the southwest corner to the northeast corner. The neighborhood is commercial to the west and residential to the east. There are vacant lots directly to the east and northeast across 25th Street. Except for a few street trees on the Ogden Avenue side there is no other landscaping on the site.

Narrative Description

Exterior

Primary North Façade

The exterior elevations of the north, angled northwest and approximately 40 feet of the west facade are constructed of concrete, likely reinforced given its unblemished appearance. There are two large closed-in bays at the east end of the north façade that would seem to have been glazed at an earlier time thus matching the existing large glazed openings on the remainder of the north façade. These openings are framed infill walls with one arched window in one bay and one arched window and door in the second bay. The balance is asymmetrical and does not fit with the remainder of the north façade.

Along the north façade there are seven large openings adorned with vertical, non-structural, highly fanciful concrete roll moldings resembling columns with a faux serpent head resting on an acanthus-like flower. The top of the openings are formed with concrete lintels of highly detailed repeated motifs resembling a coat of arms. At the midpoint of each lintel is what appears to be a grotesque presiding over a different, more delineated coat of arms. Approximately 40 feet from the east street edge of the north elevation is a major opening into the center portion of the parking garage. The lintel over this opening is less ornamental than the others however between the top of the lintel and a Spanish Colonial Revival arch are two large ornate faux coiled serpents supporting each end of the arch. The ornamentation has an eastern influence. This lintel appears, from the interior of the building, to be of pre-cast concrete that was set to be cast in place with the concrete walls. All of the ornamentation along with the parapet is painted a dark brown. All of the walls of these facades are plastered and painted a light mustard color. The top 8" or so of the parapets appear to be finished with small square tiles that have been painted. The parapet cap is galvanized metal.

At a point approximately 60 feet to the south from 25th Street there is a single remaining wall of an original four-sided tower, or pavilion, and two walls at right angles to each other remain of a larger four-sided tower/pavilion fronting 25th Street, approximately 60 feet east of Ogden Avenue. The pavilions and roofing can be seen in photos from an earlier date and were Spanish clay-tiled hipped roofs. It is not clear if these were true pavilions with walls or columns passing to floor level. It is not known if the roofs of the tower/pavilions were removed during a more-recent re-roofing or at an earlier date. The remaining facade walls of the tower/pavilions have arched openings above with trefoil arched openings below.

West Façade

Starting about 60 feet from 25th Street moving south the Ogden Avenue frontage forms a two-story section angling into a three-story section about midpoint along the Ogden Avenue elevation. The second story of the two-story section of frontage is multi-wythe brick supported on a concrete beam structure. Below the beam is multi-wythe infill brick wall. There is evidence from the interior the original construction provided for an open story at street level for about 30 feet into the interior of the building from the north at the vertical line between architectural styles and running south to a point where the building changes from two to three stories. The time of this change is unknown. The lower wall of the in-filled portion of the two-story section is plastered and painted mustard yellow. The infill wall has arched false openings that have been painted a dark brown. The second story of the two-story section has a large brick arch with brick indented below the arch and above a rectangular glazed steel widow. The remaining openings in this section are large glazed steel grid windows. The brick of the second-story section is painted. The two-story section has a cornice of corbelled brick soldiers with a galvanized steel cap.

The three--story section is multi-wythe brick that is painted. The openings are large glazed steel grid windows matching the size, grid, and fenestration of the two story section. The first-story windows are tall rectangular openings; the second-story openings are shorter rectangles and the third-story openings are square. The three-story section is capped with clay tile.

South Façade

This façade is split with a three-story section starting at the Ogden Avenue dropping to a single-story section about 70 feet from Ogden Avenue.

The three-story section is multi-wythe brick with a concrete beam at the top of the second row of windows. The fenestration of the windows is similar to the west three-story sections. The window size and materials also match the three-story section to the west. The prominent barrel-shaped roof is best observed from the street on this elevation. The parapet walls are capped in clay tile.

The single-story section is multi-wythe brick with similar window fenestration. The bow-shaped roof is again prominent with a clay tile cap.

East Façade

A portion of this elevation is set back approximately 70 feet from 25th street and partially buried below grade with multiwythe brick on concrete foundations. The setback provides a drive to an overhead door entering the parking area. From the overhead door to 25th Street the wall is constructed of multi-wythe brick. There are not any distinct architectural features except for the barrel shape of the roof structure and roof monitors at the rear, which can be seen from 25th Street. The walls are capped with clay tile.

Interior

East Horizontal Section

The east section of the building is accessed from 25th Street at the northeast corner of the building. The *Standard Examiner* article referred to above makes reference to an alley entrance from Adams Avenue but this does not appear to have been provided for, possibly because of an additional change in elevation from Adams Avenue to this section. This upper section appears to be separated from the other sections of the building by a continuous concrete and clay brick wall. This section is where the Ben Lomond Hotel automobile parking storage was located. There aren't any connections from this section to the others.

Center Horizontal Section

The center section of the building is accessed from 25th Street and historically housed an automobile dealership. A large overhead opening spanning two lanes provides access through the building to a two-level automobile parking area at the rear. The upper level of this section is accessed from a ramp wide enough and with moderate slope to accommodate one lane of automobile circulation. There is what appears to have been an automobile showroom fronting 25th Street, which also utilizes a ramp wide enough to accommodate one lane of automobile circulation and enters the lower level of this section of the building.

West Horizontal Section

At the corner of and on a bisecting angle to 25th Street and Ogden Avenue there was another showroom but automobile access is not apparent and may not have existed. There is stair access from the lower section fronting Ogden Avenue but it is not clear when this access was provided. A photo from the *Standard Examiner* dated March 15, 1940, shows an arrangement of three doors within the glazed storefront that could have provided automobile access to a showroom from 25th Street. This photo also depicts the towers/pavilions in what appears to be the original intent with clay-tile hipped roofs.

The lower section of the building is accessed from Ogden Avenue and housed one automobile dealership historically. The lower section is split between two half levels and makes use of a ramp wide enough to accommodate one lane of automobile circulation. The upper level of this section is where the open story at the Ogden Avenue Street level was located.

Alterations to Building

A fairly recent renovation made some changes to the existing structure of the building. From site observations of the exterior and interior of the building it is clear the entire roof structure was removed from the north (commercial) end of the building amounting to approximately 50% of the total building roof. A new roof structure was constructed and reroofed. The new roof structure and roofing was completed fairly recently—likely within the past ten years, given the fresh appearance of the new materials. It is relatively certain the bow truss system remains in the original configuration though minor re-roofing may have been completed over time.

There is what appears to be a large rigid steel moment frame located at the north/south mid-point of the building on the west side running approximately 20 feet in an east/west direction. This frame is two-stories in height. There is also a wood- sheathed shear wall running north approximately 60 feet on the west wall of the 25th Street drive-through to the center section. Date of the work is unknown, but from appearance of materials was, again, likely within the last ten years.

For the most part the exterior appears to be in original condition except for minor cosmetic changes and some minor infill walls. As described earlier, a portion of the lower level that provided an open story under the second floor for approximately 100 feet at the midpoint of the west façade was closed-in with a brick masonry infill wall. From the appearance of the construction this work appears to have been completed during the early historic period.

Also at an unknown time, the west brick façade was painted to the vertical delineation between the brick and concrete section of the west exterior. The concrete walls and ornamentation from this vertical delineation to the north and the north façade have been plastered and painted. The plaster and paint color do not appear to be original though it is difficult to be certain.

At mid-point (north/south) of the lower level at the west end, running for approximately 20 feet (east/west), there is a new large rigid steel moment frame. This frame is two-stories in height.

At the north entry to the center section the west wall is a sheathed wall on wood furring attached to the existing multiwythe brick masonry. This wall has the characteristics of a shear wall but the actual function is unknown. The date of the work is unknown, but from the newer appearance of the materials it was likely completed at the same time as the roof restructure.

On the east side, approximately 40 feet into the north entry drive-through of the center section, are the remains of a large brick pier that likely supported a brick arch or concrete beam carrying the previous roof structure. Because of the furred sheathed wall it is not clear there was a brick pier on the west wall of the entry though this would have been expected.

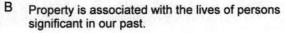
The building has seen many uses over the years more recently a number of restaurants and drinking establishments. Currently, all interior non-historic aspects of the various uses have been removed from the interior, leaving it, to a degree, in the state it may have been when first constructed. In spite of these minor cosmetic and structural changes over the past several decades, the overall appearance of the Ben Lomond Hotel Garage retains the primary architectural and characterdefining features. It continues to be a contributing building in Ogden City.

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.)

 X
 A
 Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.



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.

Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

TRANSPORTATION

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1929-1966

Significant Dates

1929, 1933, 1951

Significant Person

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

N/A

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

D

X

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.

Architect/Builder

Architects: Hodgson, Leslie & Myrl McClenahan Builders: Whitmeyer, George & Sons

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance of the Ben Lomond Hotel Garage is from 1929, the year that it was constructed, to 1966, the year that it ceased serving the Ben Lomond Hotel.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Ben Lomond Hotel Garage, built in 1929, and located in Ogden, Utah, is locally significant under both Criterion A and C, with a period of significance dating from 1929-1966. It is historically significant under Criterion A in the areas of transportation and commerce for its association with the twentieth-century growth and expansion of Ogden City and the development of the automobile industry during that time. The Ben Lomond Hotel Garage was developed by one of the leading entrepreneurs of early Ogden, A.P. Bigelow, and was originally built, in part, to house vehicles for guests of the Ben Lomond Hotel (originally known as the Hotel Bigelow), the largest and most luxurious hotel in the city at the time. Along with the parking storage it also contained street-front commercial retail space that housed a variety of automobile-related businesses, as well as other business not automobile-related. These businesses kept the building occupied through the Great Depression and beyond.

The Ben Lomond Hotel Garage is also architecturally significant under Criterion C as the largest early parking garage constructed in Ogden. The building was the largest and most advertised structure for automobile storage and service in Ogden. Prior to its construction, there were two other garages used for public automobile storage and service in the city, the Mack-Robinson Garage, and the Utah-Idaho Motor Company. The larger of the two, the Mack-Robinson had a capacity of 190 automobiles. In contrast, the Ben Lomond Hotel Garage was built with the capacity for over 200 automobiles, housed several ramps to move automobiles to different parking levels and advertised such amenities as "Ogden's only fireproof garage,"¹ "Steam Heated,"² and "Fully Insured."³

The building is also architecturally significant under Criterion C. Designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, it is a unique example of the versatility of design by the noted architectural firm, Hodgson and McClenahan, which was the most ubiquitous firm in Ogden at the time.⁴ The north and northwest facades incorporate the classic characteristics of the Spanish Colonial Revival style: smooth plaster walls and cast concrete ornaments that surround the large windows. The west façade is primarily designed in a nondescript Commercial style. Furthermore, the Ben Lomond Hotel Garage is significant as the only extant example of an enclosed parking structure typical of the time in Ogden City. Early automobiles were not very weather resistant and it was best for them to be completely protected from the weather. Early enclosed garages commonly had facades adorned with architectural ornamentation, and design in the Spanish Colonial Revival style supported this unique appearance.⁵ However, by mid-century, open-air garages became more common and the era of completely enclosed structures ended. Lastly, the interior of the building contains several ramps to transfer cars to different levels of the structure, which was a new concept at the time. To date, in spite of some minor renovation, the Ben Lomond Hotel Garage retains its architectural integrity and is the only large automobile storage and service garage from the early Depression era in Ogden City.

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

Historical Background

Ogden was settled in 1847 by Mormon settlers sent by Brigham Young. The town remained mostly rural until the completion of the transcontinental railroad at Promontory, Utah, in 1869, just northwest of Ogden. From the 1870s Ogden, nicknamed the "Junction City," was a major railroad town, with nine rail systems eventually having terminals in the city. The growth of the railroad spurred the growth of commercial life in Ogden and business exploded around the train station as well as residential areas across the valley.

¹ The Ogden Standard (Ogden, Utah), January, 1932, Classifieds, retrieved April 21, 2012 from newspaperarchive.com.

² The Ogden Standard (Ogden, Utah), January, 1935, Classifieds, retrieved April 21, 2012 from newspaperarchive.com.

³ The Ogden Standard (Ogden, Utah), January, 1932, Classifieds, retrieved April 21, 2012 from newspaperarchive.com.

⁴ Most of the work produced by the firm was either in the Art Deco or Prairie School styles.

⁵ Swope, C. (December 2009), The fascinating history of parking: it's the untold chapter of America's love affair with its cars, retrieved April 21, 2012 from http://www.governing.com/columns/urban-notebook/The-Fascinating-History-of.html.

Also fueling growth in downtown Ogden was the introduction of the automobile, which were introduced in Ogden in 1900. That year, L.H. Becraft drove the first gasoline powered automobile through Ogden.⁶ Shortly after, Becraft established the first garage that primarily provided gasoline services and automotive repairs on the corner of Grant and 24th Street.⁷ In 1909, Utah's 370,000 residents owned only 873 automobiles.⁸ By 1927, however, one-in-five Americans owned an automobile and Ogden's residents knew the automobile was there to stay.⁹

Extensive use of cars naturally created demand for parking and other automobile services. In 1911, the Ogden City Directory lists "Garages" for the first time. In subsequent years and with the further growth of the industry, the category was further broken down into various sub-categories including: Auto Dealers, Auto Fenders and Body Repairers, Auto Garages and Auto Parts and Supplies. The first time that an advertisement for automobile storage appears in the city directory was in 1930: the Mack-Robinson Garage Co. at 2448 Grant Avenue.¹⁰ In addition to storage, large garages often included full-service gas stations, repair services and automobile showrooms. The demand for parking was an issue that all large cities encountered. A 1930 *Salt Lake Tribune* article noted, "Space which not so many years ago was considered far too costly for automobile housing is now in demand for such buildings with little argument about prices. Eventually these costs are borne by the automobile owner and little difficulty is experienced by those that venture into the automobile storage business in a large city in renting space."¹¹

Historical Significance of the Ben Lomond Hotel Garage

The history of the Ben Lomond Hotel Garage begins with the arrival of H.C. Bigelow and his son, A.P., to Ogden in 1889 from Hehron, Nebraska.¹² A.P. visited Salt Lake City but "liked Ogden best" and decided to stay.¹³ Upon their arrival, they founded the Ogden State Bank, and both became very involved in the growth of the Ogden community.¹⁴ A.P. became a prominent local businessman and entrepreneur and was president of his own bank. He was also president of major industrial, business, and conservation groups in the area.¹⁵ During the 1920s, when Ogden was at its zenith commercially, he and his wife, Leota Pearl Hendershot Bigelow, were liberally mentioned in the society pages of the local newspaper.

In 1916, the Ogden State Bank acquired the Reed Hotel, considered to be one of the finest hotels in the West at that time.¹⁶ In 1926, A.P. razed the Reed Hotel and replaced it with a modern, fireproof, first-class hotel.¹⁷ Completed in 1927, the Hotel Bigelow was later renamed the Ben Lomond Hotel, and is still in business and also listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

On Friday, March 29, 1929, the announcement of a new parking garage made front page news of the *Ogden Standard Examiner*. The headline read, "Announce \$100,000 Garage for Ogden."¹⁸ The garage was to be located directly east of Ben Lomond Hotel with "a frontage of 148 feet on Twenty-Fifth Street and a frontage of 264 feet on Ogden Avenue," an

¹⁶ Ibid. ¹⁷ Ibid.

⁶ The Ogden Standard (Ogden, Utah), December 4, 1932, Gasoline Sales to Begin Tuesday at Grant and Twenty-fourth, retrieved April 24, 2012 from newspaperarchive.com.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Reeve, W.P. (October 1996), The First Cars in Two Small Towns retrieved April 24, 2012 from

http://historytogo.utah.gov/utah_chapters/statehood_and_the_progressive_era/thefirstcarsintwosmalltowns.html

⁹ Economy in the 1920's. Retrieved March 9, 2012 from, <u>http://www.shmoop.com/1920s/economy.html</u>.

¹⁰ R. L. Polk and Company (1930) Ogden City, Utah Directory. This garage occupies the same address as the L.H. Becraft garage established in the early 1900s.

¹¹ The Salt Lake Tribune (Salt Lake City, Utah), Oct. 9, 1930, Costs of Parking Spaces Run Higher retrieved April 20, 2012 from newspaperarchive.com.

¹² The Ogden Standard Examiner (Ogden, Utah), July 28, 1889, Another Bank, retrieved March 13, 2012 from newspaperarchive.com.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ National Register of Historic Places Registration Form," Bigelow/Ben Lomond Hotel", submitted November 14, 1989.

¹⁸ The Ogden Standard Examiner (Ogden, Utah), March 29, 1929, Announce \$100,000 Garage for Ogden: Orders Given to Clear Site for Large Structure, retrieved March 13, 2012 from newspaperarchive.com.

enormous building for its time.¹⁹ The structures that occupied the sight were razed, and included a laundry company, a locksmith shop and the Columbia Cigar Co. cigar plant²⁰, which had been located at the site since 1906.²¹ The estimated construction expense of the building was originally \$100,000²², and was increased to \$125,000 near completion, a sizeable sum for that time.²³

The building was placed in service on Monday, November 4, 1929, and was planned to have three distinct business spaces.²⁴ Dating from the announcement of the garage, the easternmost portion of the structure was intended to "store automobiles in connection with the Ben Lomond Hotel,"²⁵ but was later leased to a car rental business, Drive-it-Yourself, Co. ²⁶ On the day prior to the opening of the garage, the Gateway-Chevrolet Company announced it had leased the center and largest portion of the garage.²⁷ The leased area encompassed 31,000 square feet of the total 58,000 square feet of the structure.²⁸ The company was one of the largest automobile houses of Northern Utah at the time,²⁹ and leased the area for its "offices, sales room. . . paint units, used car reconditioning department, upholstery and auto trimming department, top building department, wash and grease rack, battery and electric shop, together with a unit for overnight storage of the cars."³⁰ The offices and sales departments were located in the front unit of the building facing 25th Street with the parts department to the South.³¹ The covered drive-in area led to the main garage with the upper floor reached by the ramp.³² The westernmost portion of the building was leased by the Strong Motor Company upon opening of the new garage.

The fact that the new structure could house three automobile companies is confirmation of its considerable size at a time when much of Ogden was comprised of single homes and storefronts. Upon completion, the Ben Lomond Hotel Garage was the largest automobile sales, storage and repair facility in the city. The variety of automobile-related uses is also significant. Not only did the garage contain space to store vehicles, but also office space, sales rooms and a full service gas station which fronted Ogden Avenue. The garage also contained several ramps that moved cars between the different levels. This feature may seem typical in modern garages but it was a developing technology at the time. In addition to the available space and modern engineering of the garage, it also boasted such amenities as "Ogden's only fireproof garage,"³³ "Steam Heated,"³⁴ and "Fully Insured."³⁵ Although such amenities may have been representative of enclosed garages of the period, the Ben Lomond Hotel Garage is the only surviving example in Ogden. The development of enclosed garages stopped shortly after World War II when ventilation became an increasing concern and, as a result, parking structures became more open.

The Gateway-Chevrolet Company occupied the space from 1929 to 1933.³⁶ During its time there and after its move, various motor companies and service garages cycled through the space. The Ogden City Directory lists over 20 different automobile related businesses that rotated in and out of the structure until the garage was ultimately abandoned in 1993. Over the years companies unrelated to automobiles also located their businesses in the building. The commercial spaces

²⁶ R. L. Polk and Company (1930) Ogden City, Utah Directory.

28 Ibid.

29 Ibid.

30 Ibid.

³² Ibid. ³³ The

¹⁹ The Ogden Standard Examiner (Ogden, Utah), March 29, 1929, Announce \$100,000 Garage for Ogden, op. cit.
²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ R. L. Polk and Company (1906) Ogden City, Utah Directory.

²² Ibid.

²³ The Ogden Standard Examiner (Ogden, Utah), August 21, 1929, Three Major Projects to be completed in Few Weeks, retrieved March 3, 2012 from newspaperarchive.com.

²⁴ The Ogden Standard Examiner (Ogden, Utah), November 3, 1929, Chevrolet to Move its Home, retrieved March 7, 2012 from newspaperarchive.com.

²⁵ The Ogden Standard Examiner (Ogden, Utah), March 29, 1929, Announce \$100,000 Garage for Ogden: Orders Given to Clear Site for Large Structure, retrieved March 13, 2012 from newspaperarchive.com.

²⁷ The Ogden Standard Examiner (Ogden, Utah), November 3, 1929, Chevrolet to Move its Home, op. cit.

³¹ Ibid.

³³ The Ogden Standard (Ogden, Utah), January, 1932, Classifieds, retrieved April 21, 2012 from newspaperarchive.com.

³⁴ The Ogden Standard (Ogden, Utah), January, 1935, Classifieds, retrieved April 21, 2012 from newspaperarchive.com.

³⁵ The Ogden Standard (Ogden, Utah), January, 1932, Classifieds, retrieved April 21, 2012 from newspaperarchive.com.

³⁶ R. L. Polk and Company (1929-1933) Ogden City, Utah Directory.

(what were originally the Gateway-Chevrolet Company's sales office and parts shop fronting 25th Street) were popular and were leased through the decades by various businesses since the garage opened in 1929. Examples of such businesses are: barber shops, beauty salons, floral shops, drapery stores, print shops, financial consultant offices, kitchen centers and even Marquardt Aircraft Co., an aeronautical engineering firm. The most recent tenants consisted of a Mexican restaurant and a nightclub. Although reference to these businesses demonstrates that use of the property was diverse, the building has been primarily used for automobile sales and service since it was first constructed.

In 1933, Hotel Bigelow was acquired by Marriner S. Eccles, a member of the prominent Utah Eccles family, and renamed the Ben Lomond Hotel, which it is known by today. As stated above, A.P. Bigelow intended the easternmost portion of the garage to provide automobile services for hotel patrons but ended up renting the space upon completion of construction. However, the garage was used for automobile parking and storage for the hotel between 1951 and 1966 when it was aptly named the "Ben Lomond Hotel Garage."³⁷ The hotel garage was located at the westernmost portion of the building, fronting Ogden Avenue.³⁸ Under this designation, the garage provided valet and auto care services, such as washing, detailing and fuel services for wealthy hotel patrons.³⁹

Therefore, the Ben Lomond Hotel Garage is historically significant in the area of transportation because it was constructed in direct response to the increasing number of automobiles and demand for automobile related services in Ogden during the Roaring Twenties. The garage is also significant in the area of commerce because it was rented to one of the largest automobile houses in northern Utah, as well as various other automobile and commercial businesses for more than sixty years. It also directly served patrons of the Ben Lomond Hotel until 1966.

Architectural Significance of the Ben Lomond Hotel Garage

The Ben Lomond Hotel Garage is located on the corner of Twenty-Fifth Street and Ogden Avenue. Up to the time of construction, the block consisted of what was then the Hotel Bigelow, a small cigar factory, a locksmith shop, a steamlaundry company and residential homes. The cigar factory, locksmith shop and a laundry company were razed to make way for the garage but the houses and hotel remained. Today, the garage is bookended by the hotel on the west and residences to the east and the sense of the area remains relatively unchanged.

In addition to significance as the only surviving example of an enclosed garage from the early depression era, it is also significant as a local example of the Spanish Colonial Revival movement. This Period Revival style was not common in Utah, although a handful of examples are found throughout the state—typically on smaller commercial buildings. The style is characterized by the use of smooth plaster walls, flat roofs, cast concrete ornamentation and often small porches or balconies. The Ben Lomond Hotel Garage is one of the more ornate examples in the state, and exhibited all of these characteristics, specifically on the primary north and northwest facades. The most noticeable of these are the exterior walls that are finished in smooth plaster and the large windows fronting 25th Street and the corner of Ogden Avenue that are extensively decorated with pre-cast concrete ornamentation, which required extensive formwork, and is very rare in examples in the state. The westernmost façade of the building is mostly constructed in the Commercial style, lacking in any architectural detail.

Although the garage is located directly east of Ben Lomond Hotel, and both structures were commissioned by the same person and designed by the same architectural firm, the contrast between the architecture of the hotel and garage is particularly striking as it rejects any contextual association in favor of making its own statement. The architectural firm of Hodgson and McClenahan was responsible for the design of the garage. The firm was the premier architectural firm in Ogden during the early decades of the twentieth century and was prominent on a statewide and regional basis as well.⁴⁰

³⁷ R. L. Polk and Company (1951-1966) Ogden City, Utah Directory.

³⁸ L. Sexton, (Interview, March 9, 2012).

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Bigelow/Ben Lomond Hotel, op. cit.

Leslie Hodgson was born in Salt Lake City in 1879 and was the son of an architect.⁴¹ He received his own architect's license in 1904.⁴² He moved to Ogden in 1906 and his first major projects in the city were residences in what is now the Eccles Avenue Historic District (NRIS # 76001840), a National Register-listed historic district of mostly Prairie School style residences.⁴³ In 1920, Mr. Hodgson formed a partnership with Myrl A. McClenahan.⁴⁴ The most notable works that the partners produced include: the Egyptian Theatre, the Ogden Municipal Building, Ogden High School, the U.S. Forest Service Building, Ben Lomond Hotel, (aka The Ben Lomond Hotel), and the buildings of the Union Stockyard (Coliseum, Exchange Building, Sheep Barn).⁴⁵ Most of these are now listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In short, much of the early appearance of Ogden may be attributed to the firm of Hodgson and McClenahan. McClenahan died in 1940, followed by Hodgson in 1947.⁴⁶

As a local example of Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style, a model of a large enclosed parking structure, a representation of modern ramp engineering, and being associated with the general history of automobile transportation and commerce in Ogden, Utah, the Ben Lomond Hotel Garage is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Bigelow-Ben Lomond Hotel, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Prepared by Alan Roberts, 1989. Copy available at the Utah Division of State History.

Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940: A Guide. Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Press, 1988.

Eccles Avenue Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Prepared by Alan Roberts & Kent Powell, Utah State Historic Preservation Office, 1976. Copy available at the Utah Division of State History.

Ogden Standard Examiner, retrieved from newspaperarchive.com.

R. L. Polk and Company (1906) Ogden City, Utah Directory.

Title Abstract, Weber County Recorder's Office, Page 35, tax sale.

U.S. Census Bureau, retrieved from http://www.census.gov/population/cencounts/ut190090.txt.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division. National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1991.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division. *National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form.* Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

 ⁴¹ "Eccles Avenue Historic District", National Register of Historic Places registration form, pg. 32. File located at Utah State Preservation Office.
 ⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

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 #____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.20 (Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

Latitude 41.220488° Longitude -111.968779°

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

PART OF LOTS 7 & 8 BLOCK 17, PLAT A, OGDEN CITY SURVEY, WEBERCOUNTY, UTAH: BEGINNING AT A POINT WHICH IS NORTH 89D02'00"WEST 100.00 FEET FROM THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF SAID LOT 7, AND RUNNING THENCE SOUTH 00D58'00" WEST 100.00 FEET, THENCE NORTH89D02'00" WEST 25.00 FEET, THENCE SOUTH 00D58'00" WEST 165.36 FEET TO THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID LOT 8, THENCE NORTH 89D02'00"WEST 177.22 FEET TO THE EAST LINE OF THE BACK OF SIDEWALK ON OGDEN AVENUE AND RUNNING THENCE ALONG THE EXISTING BACK OF THE SIDEWALK THE FOLLOWING 5 COURSES: (1) NORTH 02D19'34" EAST5.81 FEET, (2) NORTH 00D55'10" EAST 110.10 FEET (3) NORTH03D24'00" WEST 8.84 FEET, (4) NORTH 10D27'54" WEST 30.14 FEET,(5) NORTH 14D50'00" WEST 115.45 FEET TO THE NORTH LINE OF SAIDLOT 7, THENCE SOUTH 89D02'00" EAST ALONG SAID NORTH LINE240.25 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING. CONTAINS 52104 SQUARE FEET OR 1.20 ACRES.

Primary location of additional data:

Other State agency

Federal agency

University

Name of repository:

Other

Local government

State Historic Preservation Office

Tax # 01-015-0062

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is the current legal description of the property that has historically been associated with the building.

11. Form Pr	repared By	
name/title	Chelsey Phippen and Bill Salerno	
organization		date _June 7, 2012
street & nun	nber 83 South 800 East	telephone 801.564.3346
city or town	Bountiful	state Utah zip code 84010
e-mail	Chelsey.phippen@gmail.com	

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- Continuation Sheets
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Ben Lomond Hotel Garage

City or Vicinity: Ogden

County: Weber State: Utah

Photographer: Brad M. Lindley

Date Photographed: March 20, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photograph 1 of 10 North elevation of building. Camera facing southeast.

Photograph 2 of 10 West elevation of building. Camera facing southeast.

Photograph 3 of 10 West elevation of building. Camera facing northeast.

Photograph 4 of 10 South elevation of building. Camera facing north.

- Photograph 5 of 10 East and partial north elevation of building. Camera facing southwest.
- Photograph 6 of 10 East and partial north elevation of building (closer view). Camera facing southwest.
- Photograph 7 of 10 East elevation of building showing driveway to rear parking. Camera facing southwest.

Photograph 8 of 10

Partial north & east elevations showing driveway. Camera facing south.

Photograph 9 of 10

Interior of central drive-through to rear interior parking. Camera facing south.

Photograph 10 of 10

Close-up of rear interior parking and ramp to second level parking. Camera facing south.

Property Owner			30,00	March 199	100
(Complete this item at	the request of the SHPO or FPO.)		and the	and the second second	100
name 45	5 25 th St., LLC, Thaine Fischer: Managing Member				
street & number	2444 Washington Blvd.	telephone			_
city or town Og	den	state Ut	tah	zip code 84401	

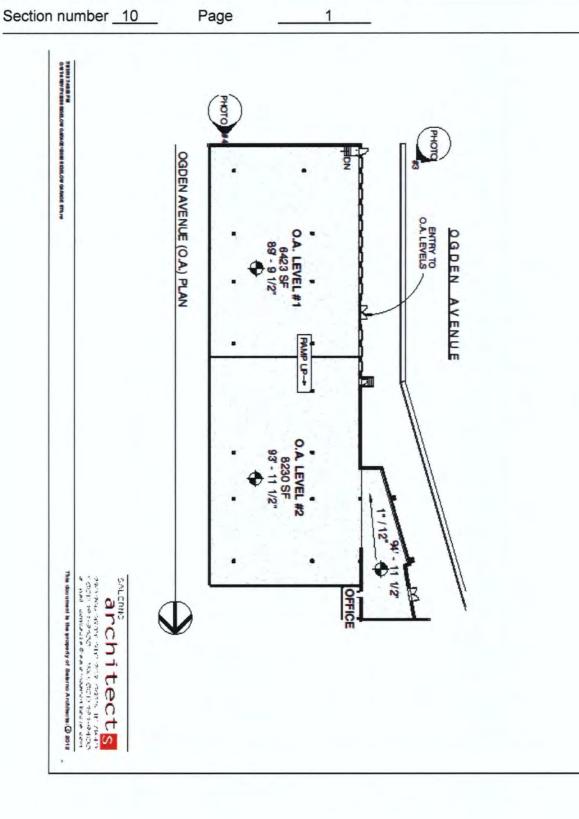
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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 18 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.

(Expires 5-31-2012)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

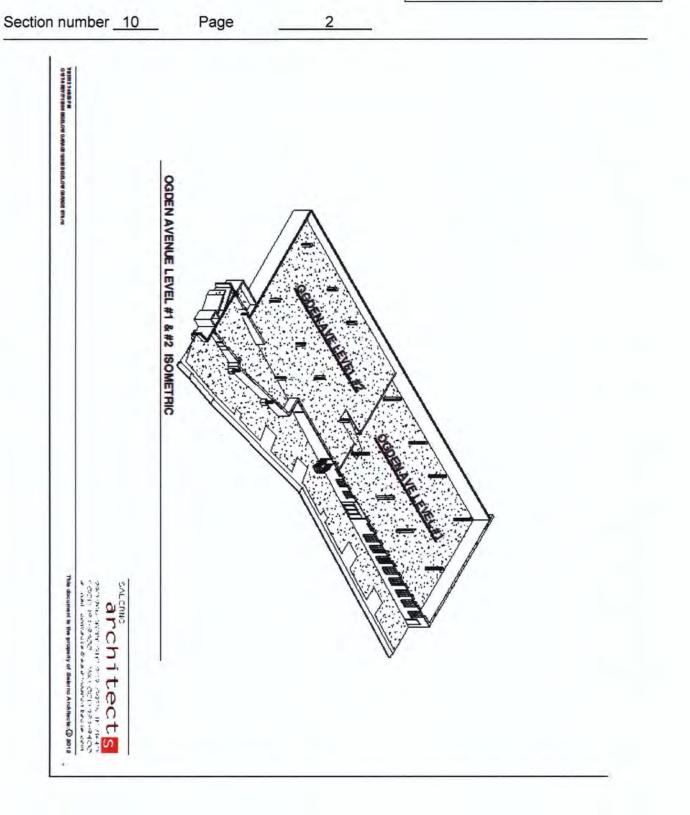


(Expires 5-31-2012)

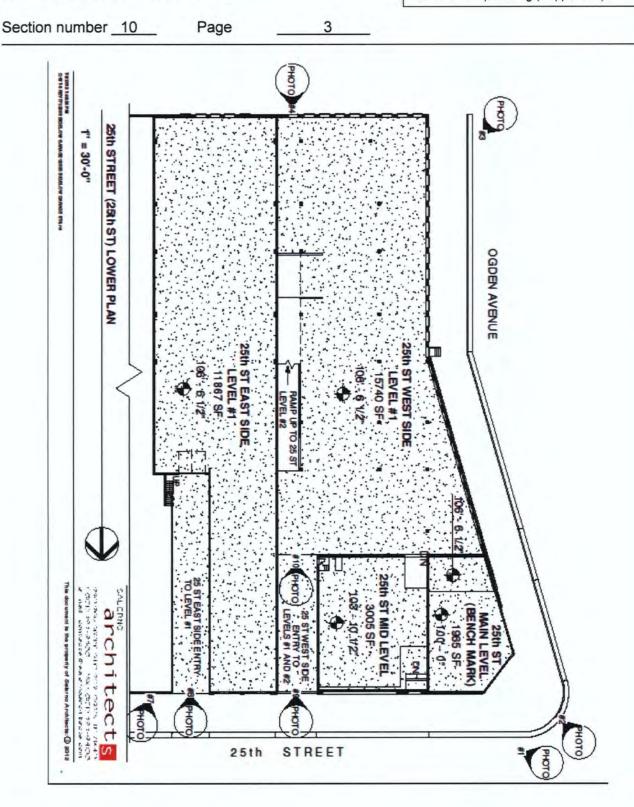
 United States Department of the Interior

 National Park Service
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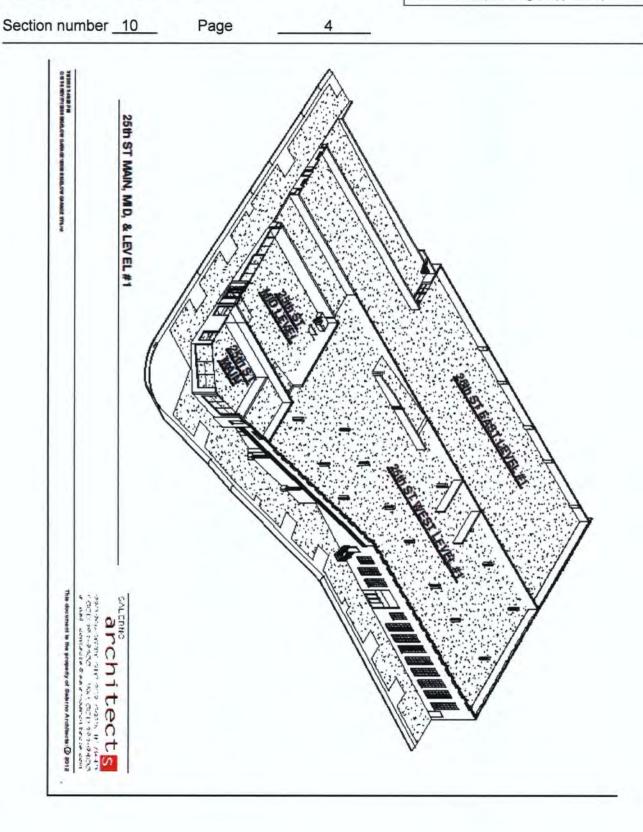
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet



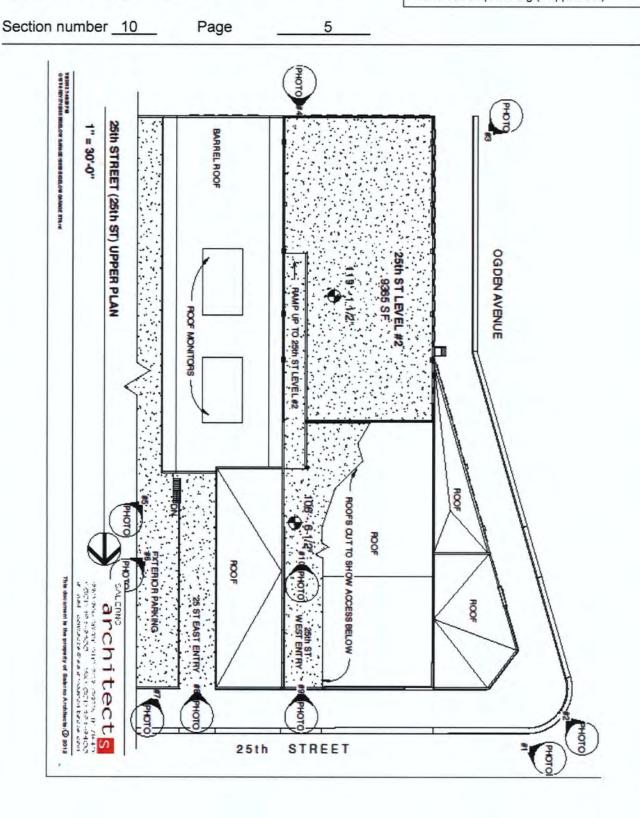
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet



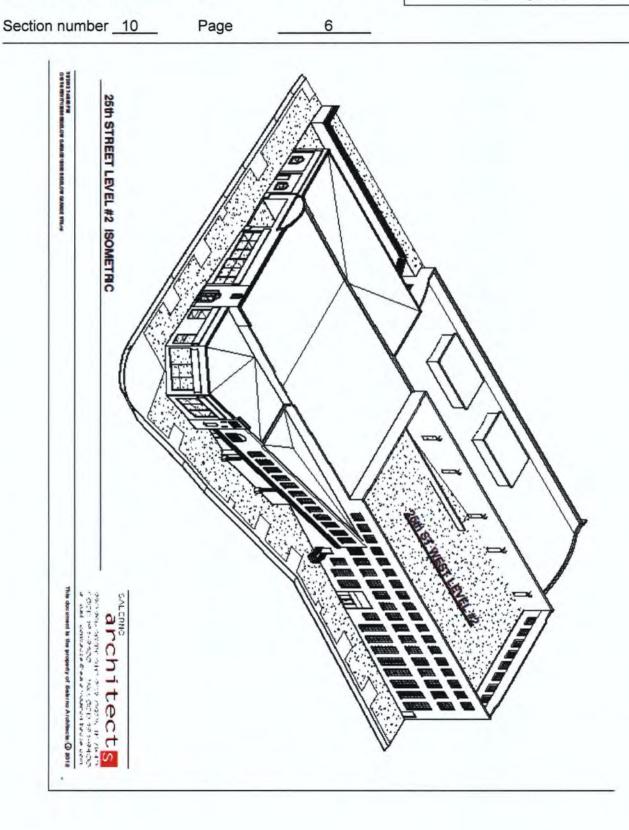
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet



(Expires 5-31-2012)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet



(Expires 5-31-2012)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 7

Ben Lomond Hotel Garage
Name of Property
Weber Co., Utah
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



NPS Form 10-900-a (Rev. 8/2002)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number <u>Photos</u> Page

Ben Lomond Hotel Garage Name of Property Weber Co., Utah

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



1

Partial façade. Photo taken 1934

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number <u>Photos</u> Page

Ben Lomond Hotel Garage Name of Property Weber Co., Utah

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



2

Partial façade, c.1960s

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

(Expires 5-31-2012)

Ben Lomond Hotel Garage Name of Property Weber Co., Utah

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number <u>Photos</u> Page <u>3</u>



Ogden Standard Examiner, March 15, 1940

NPS Form 10-900-a (Rev. 8/2002)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number <u>Photos</u> Page

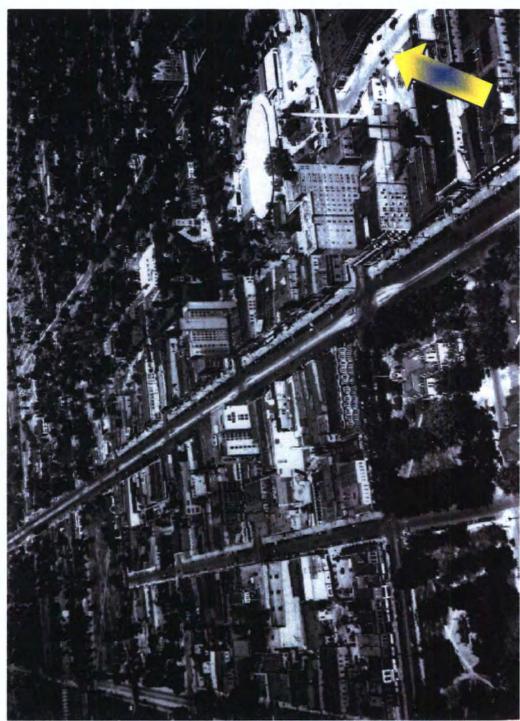
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ond	Hotel	Garage	

(Expires 5-31-2012)

Ben Lomond Hotel Garage Name of Property Weber Co., Utah

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Δ

Aerial photo, c. late 1930s (west elevation visible mid-lower right corner)



0 Feet

600 Feet



Ben Lomond Hotel Garage

Ogden, Weber County, Utah

Latitude 41.220488° Longitude -111.968779°

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Lomond, Ben, Hotel Garage

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: UTAH, Weber

DATE RECEIVED:7/13/12DATE OF PENDING LIST:8/10/12DATE OF 16TH DAY:8/27/12DATE OF 45TH DAY:8/29/12DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000591

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:NDATA PROBLEM:NLANDSCAPE:NLESS THAN 50 YEARS:NOTHER:NPDIL:NPERIOD:NPROGRAM UNAPPROVED:NREQUEST:NSAMPLE:NSLR DRAFT:NNATIONAL:N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETU

RETURN REJECT 8.28.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in The National Register of Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA

REVIEWER

DISCIPLINE

TELEPHONE

DATE

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



VI_ weber county_Ben Lomond Hotel Garage_0001.



UT_ Weber County_Ben Lomonel Hotel Garage_ 0002.



VT. Weber County_ Ron Lonnand Hotel Garage - Daces



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UT_ Weber County-Ben Lomand Hotel Gavage_0005



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VI-weber Compy-Ben Lomond Hotel Garago _ 0010

Missing Core Documentation

Property Name Ben Lomond Hotel Garage County, State Weber, Utah Reference Number 12000591

The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

Nomination Form

____ Photographs (#:)

X USGS Map



State of Utah

GARY R. HERBERT Governor

GREG BELL Lieutenant Governor

Department of Community and Culture

JULIE FISHER Executive Director

State History WILSON G. MARTIN Acting Director

RECEIVED 2280 JUL 1 3 2012 NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

July 11, 2012

CAROL SHULL KEEPER NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES 1201 "I" (EYE) STREET, NW, 8th FLOOR (MS 2280) WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the registration form and documentation for the following National Register nomination that has been approved by the State Historic Preservation Review Board and the Utah State Historic Preservation Officer for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places:

Ben Lomond Hotel Garage

Ogden, Weber Co.

Thank you for your assistance with this nomination.

Also, please find enclosed a new latitude/longitude coordinate map to replace the one originally submitted with Belvedere Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County (NRIS #12000271).

Please contact me at 801/533-3559, or at coryjensen@utah.gov if you have any questions.

Sincerely, J. Cory Jensen

Architectural Historian National Register Coordinator Office of Historic Preservation

Enclosures



UTAH STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY ANTIQUITIES HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESEARCH CENTER & COLLECTIONS



State of Utah

GARY R. HERBERT Governor GREG BELL Lieutenant Governor

Department of Community and Culture

JULIE FISHER Executive Director

State History

WILSON G. MARTIN Acting Director

TO:	Carol Shull, Keeper,
	National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Cory Jensen, National Register Coordinator Utah State Historic Preservation Office

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials ar	e submitted on this	It day of_	July	, 2012,
for the nomination of the	Ben Lomond Hote	l Garage	1	_

to the National Register of Historic Places:

<u>1</u> Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form

- Multiple Property Documentation form
- 10 Photographic Prints
- 4 Supplemental Photographs (prints, photocopies, or image files on CD
- 1 Gold Archival CD-R w/Image Files & Nomination PDF
- _____1 Original USGS Map(s) or Google/Bing Maps Lat/Long printout
- 6 Sketch Map(s)/Figure(s)
- _____ Pieces of Correspondence

____ Other___

COMMENTS: Please review

gnestions please contact Cory Jensen at 801/533-3559, or coryjensen@utah.gov

UTAH STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY ANTIQUITIES HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESEARCH CENTER & COLLECTIONS