UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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NAME	U. S. Pas	The second second	Mandatonia.	
HISTORIC	OGDEN UNITED STATES	S POST OFFICE AND CO	DURTHOUSE	
AND/OR COMMON				
LOCATION				
STREET & NUMBER	200 N -4 244 Chro-			
CITY, TOWN	298 West 24th Stree	et	NOT FOR PUBLICATION CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	ICT
3111, 137711	Ogden	. VICINITY OF	01	
STATE	Utah	CODE	COUNTY	CODE 057
CLASSIFIC		049	Weber	037
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENT USE
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
_XBUILDING(S)	XPRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURESITE	BOTH PUBLIC ACQUISITION	XWORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDEN
OBJECT		ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJEC1	IN PROCESS	XYES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED NO	INDUSTRIAL MILITARY	TRANSPORTATION X_OTHER:
OWNER OF	PROPERTY		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
NAME	THOI BALL			
TANE	Frank Johnson			/
STREET & NUMBER				
CITY, TOWN	3860 South 2300 Ea	st	STATE	
CITT, TOWN	Salt Lake City	VICINITY OF	Utah	
LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	RIPTION		
COURTHOUSE,	TC Recorder's Office,	Weber County		
STREET & NUMBER			٦ . 1	
CITY, TOWN	Municipal Building	, 2555 Washington B	oulevard	···
CITT, TOWN	Ogden		Utah	
REPRESEN	TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		
TÏTLE				
	Ogden Survey by Hi	storic Utah, Inc.		
DATE	January, 1978	FEDERAL	STATECOUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS	Utah State Histori	cal Society		
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
	Salt Lake City		Iltah	

CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

X_EXCELLENT __GOOD

__FAIR

__DETERIORATED

__UNEXPOSED

__RUINS

__UNALTERED

X_ORIGINAL SITE

__MOVED DATE_____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

A three-story sandstone building erected in 1905-1909, the Ogden Post Office and Federal Building is a very well-preserved example of the Federal government's use of the Classical Revival style. Originally a square, symmetrical building three stories high and five bays wide costing \$320,000.00, the Ogden Post Office was expanded in 1930 with the addition of four bays to the west and one to the north, doubling the original size. On the original building, the central pedimented three-bay projection on each facade was divided by attached Corinthian columns (square on the east facade, round on the south facade) to create a three-bay arch order. On the rusticated first floor, below, are the entrances: three pairs of doors on the south facade, a door flanked by two windows on the east. Although the addition to the north and west, done in the 1930s matches the style of the original (reproducing even the pedimented pavillion on the new west facade) the loss of symmetry represents a compromise with the need for more space.

The most important elements of the interior are the two-story courtrooms with original wood paneling, ands the original marble interior of the main floor lobby. The chandeliers have been removed from the courtrooms, though original fixtures remain in some of the hall and office areas.

The second, third and fourth floors are organized around light wells above first floor skylights. The mechanical equipment is in the east half of the basement floor. The three elevators in the building are very old; only one is working. The second floor office ceilings are thirteen feet high, the third floor eight and a half feet. The fourth floor on the east side is unfinished storage space with low ceilings, and only the southwest part may be usable for offices.

The Post Office was sold by the General Services Administration with deed restrictions requiring preservation of the facades and the significant interior spaces, and subject to review by the State Historic Preservastion Officer. The new owner plans a restoration as a mixed use commercial building.

PERIOD AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW __PREHISTORIC __ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC __COMMUNITY PLANNING __LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE RELIGION __1400-1499 __ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC __CONSERVATION __LAW SCIENCE __1500-1599 __AGRICULTURE __ECONOMICS __LITERATURE __SCULPTURE ARCHITECTURE __1600-1699 __EDUCATION __MILITARY __SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN .__ART __1700-1799 __ENGINEERING __MUSIC __THEATER __1800-1899 __COMMERCE __EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT __PHILOSOPHY __TRANSPORTATION -X1900-__COMMUNICATIONS __INDUSTRY __POLITICS/GOVERNMENT __OTHER (SPECIFY) __INVENTION

SPECIFIC DATES 1903, 1907, 1931

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Ogden Post Office and Federal Building is one of two fine Classical Revival federal buildings in Utah (the other is the Salt Lake City Federal building). Its significance is based on the rarity of usage of this particular style in Utah and because the building symbolizes federal presence in a city which owes its prosperity to extensive federal installations in the area.

With the establishment of Ogden as a major rail center in 1869, the city rapidly became the principal metropolis for Utah territory's non-Mormon population. In the years prior to the issuance of the 1890 Manifesto that ended the Mormon Church's practice of polygamy, federal authority in Utah was strongest in this "Gentile" stronghold. This long identification with the federal government was repaid when Ogden was chosen to be the site of a federal building and post office on a par with that planned for the much larger Salt Lake City. These two structures, incidentally, were the first federally owned structures (other than military) in Utah. Previously the federal government had made do with homes, rented buildings, and space in county courthouses. But the erection of these two buildings meant the inclusion of Utah into the national body politic was being marked by buildings that asserted the importance of the Union, and, of course, designed to impress citizens with the power of the federal government through the use of a style that underlines the political concepts of republicanism and democracy that derived from Rome and Greece.

The new federal building in Ogden marked the increasing importance of direct Federal superivsion over many aspects of the national life that had hitherto gone unregulated or had been dealt with by a distant authority. The federal government would, throughout the early years of this century, move into the Ogden area in even greater force, but its presence is still symbolized by this majestic building . . . still in use as late as 1975.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Ogden Federal Building and Post Office, (File) Utah State Historical Society, Preservation Office.

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November 1978 TELEPHONE
(801) 533-6017
state Utah
FICER CERTIFICATION
ROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:
local X
Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I and certify that it has been evaluated according to the
DATE April 20, 1979
NATIONAL REGISTER
DATE 7: 28.78
DATE July 25, 1979
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FHR-8-300A (11/78)

· UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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DATE ENTERED.

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10

PAGE 2

Ogden U.S. Post Office and Court House Verbal Building Description.

Beginning at the Southeast corner of Lot 1 in Block 33, Plat "A" of Ogden City Survey and running North 140 feet, then West 167.85 feet, then South 140 feet, then East 167.85 feet, to beginning.

Area less than one acre.