

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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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.

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: U. S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House
Other names/site number: Alexander Pirnie Federal Building
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)


2. Location

Street & number: 10 Broad Street
City or town: Utica State: New York County: Oneida
Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
 A B C D

	<u>8/5/2015</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Beth L. Savage, U.S. General Services Federal Preservation officer</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date <u>7/28/15</u>
<u>Russell A. Peepert</u>	
Title: <u>DSHPO</u>	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

U.S. Post Office, Court House and Custom
House

Oneida, New York

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

For Edson H. Beall

Signature of the Keeper

9-17-25

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Government/post office
- Government/courthouse
- Government/custom house
- Government/government office
- _____
- _____
- _____

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Government/courthouse
- Government/government office
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th Century and 20th Century Revivals

Neo-Classical Revival ("starved classicism")

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: CONCRETE; STONE: Slate, Limestone,
Granite; BRICK; METAL: Aluminum, Bronze

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The U. S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House (currently named the Alexander Pirnie Federal Building) was constructed between 1927 and 1929, and is located at 10 Broad Street, Utica, New York. A three-story, monumental structure with a square footprint, it is clad in limestone and buff colored brick. The building has an interior light court above the square-plan first floor. The second floor surrounds the light court on all sides, while the third floor is U-shaped and open to the rear. The building has a variety of sloped roof types clad in slate as well as a flat roofed area over the third floor courtroom. The north façade facing Broad Street is the primary elevation. It is composed of eleven bays with the center seven bays divided by colossal composite pilasters upholding an encircling entablature at the sill level of the third story windows. Twin projecting entrance bays flank the center range of pilastered bays. The building is in the Neo-Classical Revival style, but in a mode of restrained and sparse ornament characteristic of "starved classicism," a twentieth century architectural style favored by governments for official buildings, particularly in the 1920s and 1930s. The exterior is generally intact as it was originally designed and built, except for the removal of the south elevation postal truck loading bays and replacement of the original wood windows with aluminum. The interior is also generally intact with the primary public spaces, the former postal lobby and the third floor courtroom, still exhibiting the finishes and features of the original design. The major interior changes relate to the conversion of the former postal workroom into spaces to serve the courts and other agencies. In summary, the building retains a high level of integrity.

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Narrative Description

Site

The U. S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House, located at the northeastern edge of downtown Utica, is bounded by Broad Street on the north, Catherine Street on the south, John Street on the east and Franklin Street on the west. Directly south of the building is the office building for the *Utica Observer-Dispatch* newspaper. Across Broad Street is a triangular pocket park, with the entrance and exit ramps for John Street to North Genesee Street on the east side and the piers for the North Genesee Street arterial overpass on the west. North Genesee Street is elevated over Broad Street here, and begins its descent into the downtown area of Utica along the west or Franklin Street side of the building. A surface parking lot is located across Franklin Street alongside the elevated expressway. Many of the surrounding city blocks in the immediate area have scattered groups of buildings interspersed with surface parking lots.

The U. S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House fills nearly all of its one-acre lot. A narrow panel of grass surrounds the building on the north (front) and east and west sides. A surface parking lot located immediately behind the building and entered from Catherine Street occupies the south (rear) side of the lot. Concrete sidewalks surround the lot on all sides. A detached granite marker installed in 1985 on the northeast corner of the property reads:

ALEXANDER PIRNIE
FEDERAL BUILDING &
U.S. COURTHOUSE
10 BROAD STREET

A triangular landscaped area is located just beyond the sidewalk at the front of the building. This small parcel, leased by the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) from the city of Utica, was improved in 2010 in a joint effort to support the revitalization of the area and enhance the working environment of the federal employees at this location. This pocket park has groupings of trees, a circular fountain and planter, cobblestone and brick paving, curving low brick walls with integrated seating and metal benches.

Exterior

Constructed in 1927 and 1929, the three story building stands above a slightly raised basement. The building mass is a relatively low square block with a central void formed by the light court that opens and is visible with flanking wings at the south elevation third floor. The height of the building from first floor level to courtroom parapet is about 58 feet and its footprint is 166 by 161 feet. The basement, first floor, and second floor are approximately square in plan and the third floor is U-shaped. The walls of the building are clad with buff-colored brick, except for the base and center front which are clad in limestone. All of the windows are double hung. The original wood sashes have been replaced with bronze anodized aluminum units. Installed circa 1990, the replacement sash generally replicates the configuration and type of the original sash. All windows have limestone sills.

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The building has a variety of roof types. The U-shaped third story roof is a shallow-sloped gable over the front elevation that is joined by flanking truncated hipped roofs over the east and west wings. The south half of the west wing has a flat roof over the courtroom. Within the center light court the flat roof has two levels: first story height at the front of the building and second story height at the rear of the building. All the slopes are covered in grey slate. At the front of the building on the northeast and northwest corners of the roof are elevator penthouses. A freight elevator penthouse is located at the center of the rear or south elevation on the flat roof over the second story.

The Front (North) Façade

The Broad Street facade is 166 feet long divided into eleven bays and clad with limestone with brick at the east and west ends. The base course serves as a plinth for two-story stylized Corinthian pilasters which mark the bays and support an entablature which extends the full length of the facade. Inscribed in the center of the frieze above alternating bays are the words "Post Office," "Court House," and "Custom House." The second and tenth bays project slightly from the facade and contain the entrances. The two front entrances, at opposite ends of the facade, have granite steps bounded by limestone-clad cheek walls. Each cheek wall has a metal tripod fixture decorated with classical motifs and topped with a globe light. Around the doorway are fluted Tuscan pilasters and an entablature. Bronze door surrounds at the two main doors are simply ornamented with plain bronze medallions and are surmounted by bronze grilles with a geometric pattern. The facade is topped by a simple cornice and a pitched slate roof. Low, square plan, passenger elevator penthouses covered in slate roofing tiles rise from the pitched roof at each corner.

On the front façade the first floor windows within the center seven bays are paired 4/4 bronze anodized aluminum double hung with fixed four light transoms. The outermost bays each contain 6/6 double hung windows on each floor. Those on the first and second floors have limestone lintels with a stylized keystone at the center and a Greek key design at each end. The windows within the center bays on the second and third stories are 6/6 double hung.

At the northeast corner of the base on the front façade is a cornerstone inscribed with the following:

A W MELLON
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
JAMES A WETMORE
ACTING SUPERVISING ARCHITECT
1928

East and West Elevations

The east (John Street) facade and the west (Franklin Street) facade are each 161 feet long and divided into thirteen bays. The base is limestone and the first through third floors are buff brick. A simple limestone entablature continues around from the main (north) elevation and separates the second and third floors. The brick facade is accented by limestone quoins. The windows are wood frame with new bronze anodized aluminum sash. Typical windows of the first and second floors are 6/6 double hung. On the west facade, the courtroom windows are 8/8 bronze

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anodized aluminum double hung with fixed four light transoms. On the third floor, the third window opening from the south end is a recessed blind panel.

The roof of the east elevation is a pitched slate roof in the form of a truncated hip visible at the south end. The Franklin Street (Side) facade on the west is nearly identical to the east facade except that the rear six bays of the third floor extend up above the pitched roof to allow for the additional height of the courtroom which is topped by a flat roof behind a parapet. The cornice at the eave line extends across this facade, and at the top of this section is an attic wall to accommodate the courtroom's ceiling height. Recessed blind panels mark each of the six bays of the attic.

The South Elevation

The Catherine Street (rear) façade reflects the complexities of the building's floor plan and mass in that the ends of the U-shaped third floor face the rear. Across the rear at the base of the building was formerly a loading platform which served the postal workroom, and which was also covered by two flat overhanging canopies. The evidence of the postal loading platform and canopies has been entirely removed and infilled with brick walls with rectangular window openings that align with the windows of the second floor above with four bays to the left of the center blank bay and five bays to the right of the center blank bay. The center bay is the location for the freight elevator evidenced by the square elevator penthouse in the center of the open third story light court. The facade is 166 feet long divided into fifteen bays and is entirely clad with brick. Limestone quoins decorate each corner. The simple limestone entablature extends around the south elevation, as the other elevations, to separate the second and third floor levels.

The first and second floors are continuous along the south elevation. The third floor is U-shaped in plan with the ends of its east and west wings facing the rear elevation. The interior of the "U" forms the central light court which is rectangular with the south end open. At the north end of the third story portion of the light court, the second floor has a square center light court that extends down to the first floor roof which is flat and originally held six skylights to provide daylight to the postal workroom below. These skylights remain but have been covered in roofing material.

Windows at the second and third floor levels and within the light court are 6/6 double hung bronze anodized aluminum. At the first floor level, 8/8 double hung bronze anodized aluminum windows with eight light fixed transoms above, are in place where former loading dock doors were filled in. The courtroom windows on the south elevation and the east wall in the light court are 8/8 double hung anodized bronze aluminum with fixed four light transoms. The only handicapped entrance to the building is accessed from the parking lot and enters the rear door at this elevation.

Interior

The public lobby which extends across the front of the building on the first floor is one of the most elaborate spaces in the building. The other architecturally significant interior space is the third floor courtroom at the southwest corner. The courtroom is noteworthy as it retains the classically detailed wood paneled walls, and decorative plaster ceiling and original furnishings. In general, non-public areas were constructed with simple finishes and minimal ornament.

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Many of these areas, particularly office spaces, have been subject to reconfiguration and have had original finishes and features removed or covered. Formerly open postal service areas on the first and second floor were modified for office use after the postal service's departure in 1980. However, corridors and restrooms on the second and third floors remain largely as constructed.

Public Lobby

The public lobby which extends across the front on the north side of the building is one of the most elaborate spaces in the building. The floor to floor height of this and all first floor spaces is 18 feet. A terrazzo field with red and white marble border covers the lobby floor. Wainscots are a pinkish grey marble, specified as French Pink Tennessee. Along the inside (south) wall the wainscots are approximately six feet high, and along the outer wall they are approximately four feet high. The walls and ceiling are plaster. At the top of the wall is a plaster cornice in a fret motif. Modern half-globe pendant light fixtures hang from the ceiling. In the north wall, above the wainscots are the large front windows and between the windows are the original bulletin cases. At each of the entrances is a half-octagon vestibule of wood and glass. Inner doors are placed on the diagonals of these vestibules.

Along the inner (south) wall of the lobby above the marble wainscot were service bays with windows for postal patrons. Nearly all of these windows have been closed off, but two bays retain much of their original character. Above each service bay is a large clerestory window which brought additional light into the former postal workroom area. The glass within these windows has been obscured by the application of a metallic film. Between the service bays and clerestory is a transom bar ornamented with Greek anthemion motifs. The original plans indicate that the center two bays were inset for a parcel post lobby, which has been removed.

The elevators and staircases are at the east and west ends of the lobby. At each end, round arched openings on either side of the elevator lead to the stairways. The stairway to the basement has been closed-in; access is through a contemporary flush wood door. The main stairway to the second floor is cast iron with white marble risers and treads. The marble wainscot extends up the enclosed staircase walls. Although contemporary elevator doors have replaced the original, the elevators retain the original marble surrounds capped by simple marble entablatures with the word "elevator" in raised bronze letters flanked by bronze medallions.

First Floor

Two wide corridors directly opposite the entry vestibules formerly extended toward the rear from the lobby. Only the northeast corridor remains and serves as a foyer to various offices. The remainder of the first floor was allocated for the postal service offices and workroom which, following the departure of the post service from the building, have been partitioned off to provide internal corridors and various offices and support spaces. The finishes in these spaces are typical of commercial offices with dropped acoustical tile ceilings, drywall partitions and carpeted floors. However, some remaining areas of the workroom have their original finishes with the floor, bases, wainscots and trim wood and the walls and ceilings plaster.

Second and Third Floor Corridors and Restrooms

At the east and west ends of the building are the elevator lobbies and stair halls. A U-shaped corridor connects the two stair halls and extends to the rear, providing circulation for the second

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and third floors. The formerly open entrance ways to the corridors from the elevator lobbies have been closed-in with partition walls for fire safety; therefore, access to the corridors is provided by contemporary doors.

The main staircases at the east and west next to the elevators are cast iron structure with marble risers and treads. The staircase is finished with French Pink Tennessee marble wainscot. The same wainscot is on the walls of the elevator lobbies and is used for door surrounds. The elevators are topped by a marble entablature with the words "elevator" flanked by bronze medallions. The floors of the elevator lobbies are terrazzo with white marble borders. The ceilings are flat white painted plaster. Marble window sills are unique to the elevator lobbies.

Both second and third floor corridors are finished in a similar way. The floors are terrazzo with white marble border and marble baseboards. The original corridor doors are walnut with obscure glass panels, transoms and brass hardware; many of these remain. Ceilings on the second floor are full height painted plaster; third floor ceilings are dropped acoustical tile.

Original rest rooms off the corridors also have terrazzo floors. The walls are clad with white marble wainscot with marble cove molding at the base. The stall partitions are also white marble and are mounted on stainless steel rods. The stall doors are walnut four panel doors. Most of the fixtures have been changed but some original items remain such as the stainless steel toilet paper holders.

Third Floor Ceremonial Courtroom

The courtroom is located on the third floor at the south end of the west wing. Since the courtroom is 17 feet high and the rest of the third floor only 10 feet, the courtroom mass extends beyond the roof line at the south end of the west wing. The walls of the courtroom are paneled with walnut between fluted walnut pilasters. There is a walnut frieze with triglyphs at the top around the perimeter of the wall. Contemporary carpeting covers the floor which originally was covered with cork tiles. The main entry doors to the courtroom on the north wall are leather covered double doors. The double doors are surrounded by a decorative walnut frame with simple wood medallions, repeating the detailing of the bronze door surrounds at the main entry to the building. On the same wall at either end are wood panel and obscure glass doors leading to the corridor and to the judge's office. The ceiling is plaster with a polychrome plaster fretwork border.

The courtroom contains all original furnishings. The judge's bench is at the west wall. Curved steps lead to the judge's platform which sits on a marble base. The judge's bench and clerk's desk are of walnut with classical detailing. Original bronze lamps with opalescent shades sit on either end of the judge's bench. The courtroom rail and attorney's tables have the same triangular fret molding. Also original are the walnut spectator benches and the leather covered juror chairs. The chairs are mounted to the floor via a round metal plate. Of particular note is the witness box. It is an open platform with brass railings at the side and the original leather covered chair.

Modern half-globe pendant light fixtures hang from the ceiling. The original fixtures were 36 inches in diameter with a bronze band decorated with fifty five-point stars in two rows at the

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perimeter. Thus, the overhead light fixtures, carpeting, and the window draperies are the only non-original features in the courtroom.

Tenant Spaces and Secondary Features

Over the years the tenant spaces and office configurations have been modified to accommodate a variety of tenants. As noted above, the first floor was originally open space beyond the postal lobby. Today partitions have been installed to subdivide the space into corridors, offices and support spaces. The second floor also had a large open postal work area in the south end of the building. Permanent partitions have been installed in this area, to sub-divide it. Original offices are still intact in the east and west wings. Less spatial changes have been made on the third floor than on the other two. Typical office finishes include carpet or vinyl tile, painted walls, dropped acoustical ceilings and flush fluorescent fixtures. There is some original wood trim, including chair rail, door surrounds, baseboards, mainly found in the original offices of the second and third floors. The original flooring in the office spaces was wood; this flooring has been restored and can be seen in the northwest offices of the second floor.

A staircase runs from basement to second floor at the southeast corner of the building. These stairs connect the several levels of former postal work space. The service stairs have cast iron risers and treads with vinyl covering. The outside wall of the staircase has wood vertical board 6' high wainscoting typical of postal work areas of the period. Another staircase in the southwest corner connects the first floor to the basement. The original freight elevator served from first to second floors in the postal work area. Office space has been constructed around the freight elevator, in effect isolating it, although it is still operable.

Basement and Attic

The building has a full basement which is used for mechanical systems, storage and maintenance offices. The basement is of interest because the massive stone foundation walls of the 1882 Post Office building on the site were retained as foundation walls for the current building. These foundation walls are faced with brick and are characterized by brick arches and vaulted brick ceilings. According to GSA files, some of the 1882 building's iron posts and beams are incorporated into the structure, encased in concrete. Other basement finishes include painted concrete floors and walls, and exposed beam concrete ceilings. Some office walls have been covered with paneling and some floors carpeted. The original carrier's toilet room in the basement has slate wainscot and stall partitions. The attic area exhibits the steel frame and wood plank decking of the roof. The attic is used for maintenance storage.

Alterations

On the building's exterior, there have been few alterations. The original wooden sash windows were replaced with bronze anodized aluminum windows in the late 1980s or early 1990s. The flagpole was originally located on the roof, but was moved to small landscaped area facing Broad Street. The roofing slate was replaced in-kind before 1966. Non-original mechanical equipment is located on the roof. On the rear elevation, the postal truck loading bays were removed and the wall infilled after the U.S. Postal Service left in 1980.

On the interior, several important public spaces are relatively unchanged: the first floor lobby, the third floor courtroom and the office corridors. The elevator/stairway lobbies at the northeast and northwest corners of the building are intact on the upper floors except for new elevator cab

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doors and the insertion of partition walls with doors for fire safety purposes. The interior has gone through several different periods of alterations. For example, some walls were removed, moved or added on the second and third floors in 1939 and 1940 by the Federal Works Agency, Public Building Administration. At this time, terrazzo floors and wood wainscoting were both removed and added in different locations. While the 1939-1940 plans call for the new work to match the existing, subsequent additions have not always been as respectful. Over time, wood floors were covered with carpet or vinyl tile, the skylights were covered over, and offices were expanded or partitioned to accommodate the different agencies that occupied those spaces. More recently, the postal workroom was altered for office space when the Social Security Administration took over the space vacated by the U.S. Postal Service and security devices have been placed in the lobby at the northwest entrance including the addition of glazed walls with gate, X-ray machine, and guard's station. In recent decades, greater care has been taken, particularly in the ceremonial public spaces, to respect and restore original finishes and features.

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Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1929

Significant Dates

1929

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Wetmore, James A., Acting Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury

Simon, Louis A., Office of the Supervising Architect

General Contractor: N.P. Severin Company, Chicago, IL

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

The U.S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House constructed in Utica, New York, during the period of 1927-1929, now known as the Alexander Pirnie Federal Building, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture, as a representative example of Neo-Classical Revival style as applied to federal government buildings of the period. The building exhibits a restrained and generally undetailed mode of Neo-Classical Revival commonly known as "starved classicism." The monumental building is an architectural landmark in Utica where it is one of the few Neo-Classical Revival buildings and a unique example of starved classicism. The building's period of significance is 1929, the date of its completion. It is significant on the local level in Utica. The building's significant character defining features are intact on the exterior and in the major interior public spaces and thus it retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a local example of the federal architecture in the starved classicism mode of the Neo-Classical Revival style.

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

History of Utica

Utica is located in the Mohawk Valley area of central New York State, fifty-six miles east of Syracuse and ninety-five miles west of Albany. Utica is the county seat of Oneida County, which was established in 1798. Oneida County was formed from one of the several divisions of the older and larger Herkimer County, and was named after the Oneida tribe, one of the original six nations that comprised the Iroquois League of Nations. The Oneida occupied the area at the time of contact with the Europeans, and eventually sided with the colonists during the Revolutionary War.

Utica is located close to the site of "Old" Fort Schuyler, an outpost from the French and Indian War that was chosen to guard a natural ford of the Mohawk River. Near this ford were numerous Indian trails, originally used by the Oneida tribe. The existing trail system later became useful for military and commercial purposes. It was possible to move people and goods along these trails and rivers or creeks between the East Coast areas of the United States to Canada, via the Mohawk River, west to Oneida Lake. From there, one could follow the Oneida and Oswego Rivers to Lake Ontario and the other Great Lakes.

After the French and Indian War, the fort was eventually abandoned, but its prime location on established transportation routes made it an excellent spot for a trading post. A small community grew up around the site of the former defensive embankment beginning in the late 1780s, and eventually, a bridge was built across the Mohawk River in 1791. A hotel was

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constructed in 1797, which was claimed to have the largest tavern west of New York City.¹ A year later, the village of Utica was incorporated, with a population of 200.

In conjunction with its location along well-known travel routes, another reason for the growth in the area was the fertile lands along the alluvial plain of the Mohawk River and its many tributaries. This provided good land for agricultural uses, including but not limited to dairy farming. At one time, the Mohawk River Valley area was a well-known cheese-producing region. The Mohawk River was also important for the development of various industries; in the 1930s, Utica was the largest mill town in the Mohawk Valley.² One of the first cotton mills in the country was located in the Utica area, which became the leading cotton manufacturing center in the mid-nineteenth century³

As mentioned above, the increase in population was related to Utica's location as a major transportation hub, beginning as early as the 1780s, when a plank road was constructed between Albany and Rochester. It was superseded by the construction of the Seneca Turnpike after 1800, which was chartered by the New York state legislature. Stagecoaches began daily runs between Utica and Albany in 1810, with an extension from Utica to Buffalo, New York, the next year. Within two decades, there were twenty daily stagecoach runs leaving from Utica.⁴

In addition to the Mohawk River and the various roads and turnpikes, canals were developed next as a transportation alternative. Between 1817 and 1825 the Erie Canal was built, and it ran parallel to the Mohawk River in the Utica vicinity. In 1918, the New York State Barge Canal was completed, which enlarged and incorporated the former Erie Canal, and passed by Utica. The Chenango Canal opened in 1836, running north to south from the Erie Canal in Utica to the Susquehanna near Binghamton. Served by the canals, the roads and later the railroads, Utica was ideally situated for trade and commerce.

Numerous railroad companies were formed from the 1830s through the 1890s and the rail lines crisscrossed the state and connected Utica with points beyond. In 1832, the city of Utica was incorporated. A year later, the Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company was formed; by 1836 there was a railroad between Utica and Syracuse as well. Most lines traveled east to west, but in the 1850s, the Utica and Black River Railroad Company formed to construct a line north from Utica. A south line was constructed beginning in the late 1860s as part of the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad, which eventually connected to the railroads hauling coal from the mines in Pennsylvania. Subsequently, most of the existing railroads came to be merged under the New York Central Railroad System, which provided continuous service between New York City and Buffalo by 1869.⁵ Utica's freight yard was expanded in the first part of the 20th century and eventually was one of the largest freight and passenger yard east of the Mississippi.⁶

History of the U.S. Courthouse in Utica, New York

¹ Frank E. Pryzbycien, *Utica, A City Worth Saving* (Utica, NY: Dodge-Graphic Press, Inc., 1976), 27.

² Federal Writers Project, *The WPA Guide to the Empire State* (New York, NY: Oxford Press, 1940), 353.

³ "March's Question," *Utica Observer-Dispatch*, March 18, 1991.

⁴ Pryzbycien, *Utica, A City*, 39.

⁵ Pryzbycien, *Utica, A City*, 44.

⁶ Ibid.

U.S. Post Office, Court House and Custom
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Oneida, New York

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Utica has been the site of a federal building since 1882, when the first one was built on the northern half of the city block now occupied by the current facility. According to a short citation in the August 24, 1997 edition of the *Utica Observer-Dispatch*, beginning in 1853, Uticans had asked for a federal building on numerous occasions. With the population of Utica growing, the request for a federal building was answered. Construction began in 1881, and the U.S. Post Office was installed in the building on April 1, 1882. A pre-existing post office was closed when its operations moved to the new \$484,000 building.

The 1882 federal building also housed customs, courtrooms for the circuit and district courts, other federal offices. Although it seems unusual for an inland city, the federal building included space for customs officials because it was a hub for transportation routes along the roads, railroads and waterways. People and goods traveled through Utica on the way from New York City to Canadian cities. The first federal building was a three-story structure, designed in the Italianate style, and clad in red brick with light stone detailing. It was demolished in 1927 and 1928 to make way for the existing federal building, but certain components, including the original building's stone foundation walls, original vaults, and possibly some steel structural members, were incorporated into the north portion of the basement level of the 1929 structure.⁷

In the mid-1920s, Postmaster William M. Philleo⁸, who was responsible for the mail service in Utica at that time, became a moving force behind the construction of a new federal building. One of his main complaints was the general lack of space in the 1882 facility. The new postal service areas were to have the most up-to-date technologies, as well as additional space for "extra large supplies for businesses, houses and for the Christmas rush".⁹ The new federal building was also to provide space for other federal agencies operating in Utica, so that all offices would be under one roof. This included the U.S. Department of Internal Revenue (now the U.S. Internal Revenue Service), and the U.S. Prohibition Enforcement Office, as well as armed forces recruiting offices.¹⁰ The U.S. Marshalls, the Court Clerk, U.S. Customs Bureau, and U.S. Post Office all moved to the new federal building.

According to an article in the *Utica Daily Press*¹¹, Philleo credits James Schoolcraft Sherman, former Vice President under President William Howard Taft, as one the people behind the eventual approval of funds for the current building. Mr. Sherman had a strong connection to the area; he was born and raised in Utica, and graduated from Hamilton College, located nearby in Clinton, New York. In 1882 he was elected mayor of Utica, a post he retained for two years before he was elected to the United States House of Representatives.

The Federal Construction Program

The construction of a replacement for the 1882 federal building in Utica was authorized by the Public Buildings Act of 1926. This act, also known as the Keyes-Elliott Act, was a general enabling act that allotted \$100 million for federal buildings outside the District of Columbia. It reflected a national effort to construct government buildings which provided adequate facilities,

⁷ This was confirmed during a site visit to the building and from the 1927 blueprints, which note that "Old Footings In Place To Remain."

⁸ "Philleo 50 Years in Service as Federal Building is Opened," *Utica (NY) Free Press*, September 17, 1929, 9.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ "New Post Office Opens," *Utica (NY) Free Press*, September 16, 1929.

¹¹ "Service Resumed in Downtown Location," *Utica (NY) Free Press*, September 16, 1929, 11.

U.S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House

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with ample space, brought together scattered government departments and projected an image befitting the country's importance in the world. The Utica Post Office was one of the early buildings to be completed under this act and combined functions of post office, courthouse and custom house.

The Public Buildings Act of 1926 allowed the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General to select towns and cities and specific sites for new buildings. It was based in part on the 1913 Public Buildings Act, which sought to economize costs and led to the standardization of plans, specifications, and materials for different classes of federal buildings. The program of standardization was overseen by the Public Buildings Commission, which was established by the 1913 Act. William McAdoo, who was Secretary of the Treasury and Chairman of the Public Buildings Commission at the time, prepared a classification system for four classes of federal buildings. The system was based on the value of the postal receipts for each community as well as the value of metropolitan real estate adjoining the proposed site. The higher the class, the higher the quality of design and materials used, including exterior facing, windows and doors, interior finishes, and ornament in public spaces.¹² In this case, the new federal building in Utica would be considered a "Class B" structure, based solely on the interior and exterior design of the building.

Class	Definition	Exterior	Windows and doors	Interior Finishes	Public spaces
B	Include a first class post office with receipts between \$60,000 to \$800,000 with adjacent property improvements somewhat below the higher valuation of metropolitan real estate.	Limestone or sandstone facing; fireproof throughout.	Exterior frames and sash metal; interior frames, sash and doors wood	Exclude the more expensive woods and marbles. Ornamental metal to be used only where iron is suitable.	Restricted ornament in public spaces.

The Office of the Supervising Architect of the U.S. Department of the Treasury (herein referred to as the Supervising Architect) was responsible for the construction of federal buildings throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. From 1895 to 1933, the Office reported to the Treasury Department. In 1933, the Treasury Department was reorganized and the Supervising Architect's office was shifted to the Procurement Branch of the Division of Public Works of the Treasury. In July of 1939, the public buildings program was removed from the Treasury Department and merged into the Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration.¹⁴ In 1949, Congress established the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA), and the new agency assumed responsibility for public buildings.

In 1927, standardized plans were developed in the Office of the Supervising Architect, headed by the Acting Supervising Architect James A. Wetmore. Plans for the "Class B" buildings typically retained the basic Beaux Arts style, massing, and plan, but with less detail and more

¹² Emily Harris, *History of Post Office Construction, 1900-1940* (Washington, DC: U.S. Postal Service, 1982), 9-10.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Lois Craig, ed., and the Staff of the Federal Architecture Project, *The Federal Presence: Architecture, Politics, and Symbols in United States Government Building* (Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1979), 327.

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common materials on smaller buildings.¹⁵ In actuality, between 1913 and 1926, Congress authorized no new spending for public buildings.¹⁶ The plans for the new federal building in Utica commonly refer to the project as the “Enlargement, Extension, Remodeling, etc.” of the U.S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House, although in reality little would remain of the prior building beyond the foundation walls, the vaults and some structural members as noted earlier.

Louis A. Simon effectively directed the architectural design efforts of the Office of the Supervising Architect during James A. Wetmore’s tenure (1915-1933) as Acting Supervising Architect. Wetmore, trained as a lawyer, had no formal training in architecture and thus served as the office’s administrator.¹⁷ Simon was born in Baltimore in 1867 and educated at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After an extended tour throughout Europe, he opened an architectural office in Baltimore in 1894. Two years later, he joined the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury where he spent the rest of his career. He served as Chief of the Architectural Division from 1905 to 1933 and then as Supervising Architect from 1933 to 1941. After a brief retirement, he served as Contracting Architect from 1942 to 1944.

N.P. Severin Construction, based in Chicago, was the general contractor for the new building. N.P. Severin Construction was also responsible for a number of governmental projects during this period including among others the Federal Building and Post Office in Boston, Massachusetts (1931), the Alaska State Capitol in Juneau (1929-31), and the U.S. Custom House and Federal Building in Denver, Colorado (1931).

Starved Classicism

“Starved classicism,” also known as “simplified classical,” was a style common to many public and quasi-public buildings from the late 1920s into the 1940s, with its greatest prominence in the 1930s. The strong effect of mass achieved a sense of monumentality, presence, and permanence, while simplified detailing satisfied the burgeoning taste for sleekness and frugality, as witnessed by the subsequent growth of modern architecture. The starved classical style contains a symmetrical composure, with a repetitive rhythm of columns or column-like elements and a reliance on carefully considered proportions. Very simplified cornices and pilasters or square piers are common elements found on starved classical architecture.

The style was so named because the basic form and symmetry of Classicism was retained, but the ornamentation and motifs were reduced or removed. Particularly during the Great Depression era, the Office of the Supervising Architect embraced the concept of starved classicism because the form was still classical and dignified, which conveyed the stability of the federal government during an uncertain time. Simultaneously, the lack of ornamentation characteristic to the style appeared economical at a time when exuberant details would have been out of place.

U. S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House

¹⁵ Harris, *History*, 11.

¹⁶ Lois Craig, *The Federal Presence*, 281.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 328.

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The construction of the U.S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House, beginning in 1927, was authorized soon after the approval of building funds in the Public Buildings Act of 1926 under the presidency of Calvin Coolidge. Its completion in 1929 dates to the presidency of Herbert Hoover and the start of the Great Depression. Constructed during a time of transition, the U. S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House building evokes strong elements of the Neo-Classical Revival style and but also contains portents of changes that were to come to architecture with the increasing acceptance of the tenets of Modernism.

Neo-Classical Revival design became the dominant architectural style for federal buildings during the early decades of the twentieth century and was favored for its ability to convey, through its monumentality, sense of order and use of classical symbolism, the permanency and power of the U.S. government. The components of this style are found in this building's symmetry and monumental scale, its use of traditional classical ornament and motifs, seen in the primary façade and main public spaces, and the use of light colored limestone on the exterior and marble throughout public spaces on the interior. The Pirnie building also exhibits, to a degree, the variation on the architectural style called "starved classicism," which is revealed in the building's restrained and stylized ornamentation and the reliance on its flat planar surfaces.

When completed in 1929, the building housed the U.S. Post Office, the U.S. Courts, the U.S. Customs Bureau and other federal agency offices. After fifty years, the U.S. Post Office moved to a new location and ownership of the building transferred to GSA in 1980. In the mid-1980s, the former postal work areas on the first floor were altered to add an additional courtroom and office space. Today, GSA still owns the building and the tenants include the U.S. District Courts, U.S. Bankruptcy Courts, U.S. Attorneys, U.S. Probation, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and the Social Security Administration.

In 1984, the building was named the Alexander Pirnie Federal Building in honor of a prominent local citizen and former congressman. Alexander Pirnie was born in Pulaski, New York, and after graduating from Cornell Law School in 1926, practiced law in Utica. He became a U.S. Representative for the 31st and 32nd District, which covered Oneida, Hamilton, Fulton, Herkimer, Madison, and Lewis Counties, and served between 1959 and 1973. After leaving Congress, he practiced law again in Utica, where he was a member of the Utica Chamber of Commerce, Greater Utica Community Chest, and other civic and charitable organizations. He passed away in Utica in 1982. Representative Pirnie is known for having selected the first capsule for the Vietnam draft lottery in 1970.¹⁸

Neo-Classical Revival Architecture in Utica

The 1920s were a period of increased building activity, especially in Utica's downtown, when the city's textile and automobile-related industries were instrumental in reviving the post-World War I economy. New buildings were constructed for the public and private sectors of the community. Some examples of the building boom include the addition of four stories to the 1912 Hotel Utica (1926)¹⁹, the new First National Bank and Trust Building, (1926), the Roosevelt Apartments

¹⁸ H.R. 5402 (introduced 4/10/1984) "Bill to designate the United States Federal Building in Utica, New York, as the „Alexander Pirnie Federal Building“; Public Law 98-591.

¹⁹ T. Wood Clarke, *Utica For A Century And A Half* (Utica, NY: Widtman Press, 1952), 127.

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(1927), the Uptown Theater (1927), the Stanley Theater (1928), a new city court and police station (1927-1928), and a state of New York Department of Public Works building (1929-1930).

There are no other buildings in the immediate area of downtown Utica that bear a resemblance to the Neo-Classical Revival style of architecture as exhibited by the U.S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House. The downtown area has a mixture of commercial and industrial building stock from the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century, primarily Victorian in style. There are other high style Neo-Classical Revival buildings in Utica, such as the Oneida County Historical Society's building (1914)²⁰, but that building is located several miles south of the downtown area. In the Bagg's Square Historic District, numerous buildings merit attention, such as Union Station (Beaux-Arts, 1914), and commercial blocks with Greek Revival and Italianate elements, but none of these are Neo-Classical Revival.

Significance Statement²¹

The U. S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architectural style as a representative example of the Neo-Classical Revival style. The Pirnie building is significant for its contribution to the architecture of downtown Utica, which has few other Neo-Classical Revival buildings, and as a Utica's only representative of the "starved classicism" mode of that style. Today, it retains a high level of integrity. Although it no longer houses postal or customs functions, the building continues to serve the courts and other government agencies and to represent the federal presence in Utica, as it has for nearly ninety years. Due to its architectural style, size and location, the building stands as a visual landmark in Utica.

²⁰Przybycien, *Utica, A City*, 114.

²¹ The U.S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House in Utica, New York, was determined to be eligible for the National Register on June 10, 1982 by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places.

U.S. Post Office, Court House and Custom
House
Name of Property

Oneida, New York
County and State

8. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1994.

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U.S. Post Office, Court House and Custom
House

Oneida, New York

Name of Property

County and State

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Utica (NY) Daily Press, "Spirit of Pony Express Days Permeates Utica Postmen," September 16, 1929.

_____, "Service Resumed in Downtown Location," September 16, 1929.

_____, "New Post Office Opens," September 16, 1929.

_____, "Philleo. 50 Years in Service as Federal Building is Opened" September 17, 1929.

Utica (NY) Observer-Dispatch, "March's Question," March 18, 1991.

Walsh, John J. *Vignettes of Old Utica*. Utica, NY: Utica Public Library, 1982.

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Utica Public Library, Landmark Society of Greater Utica

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

U.S. Post Office, Court House and Custom
House
Name of Property

Oneida, New York
County and State

9. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 1.1

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 18 | Easting: 481672 | Northing: 4772280 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

U.S. Post Office, Court House and Custom
House

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

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

The property is bounded on the north by Broad Street, Catherine Street on the south, Franklin Street on the west and John Street on the east. Utica Dept. of Assessment&Taxation tax map: 318.43-3-1.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary was selected because it is consistent with the historical limits of the parcel.

10. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jessica B. Feldman, Architectural Historian; later edits by George Siekkinen, Architect, GSA

organization: ICF International (formerly Jones & Stokes Associates)

street & number: 601 W 5th Street, Suite 900

city or town: Los Angeles state: CA zip code: 90071

e-mail george.siekkinen@gsa.gov

telephone: (213) 312-1800

date: .08/10/2009; later edits 06/2/2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

U.S. Post Office, Court House and Custom
House

Name of Property

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Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: U.S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House

City or Vicinity: Utica

County: Oneida

State: New York

Photographer: Carol M. Highsmith, Carol M. Highsmith Photography, Inc.

Date Photographed: April 2010

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

- 1 of 10. U.S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House, West and North elevations, looking Southeast.
- 2 of 10. U.S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House, East and North elevations, looking Southwest.
- 3 of 10. U.S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House, North Elevation, looking Southwest.
- 4 of 10. North Elevation, Detail of East Entrance, looking South.
- 5 of 10. North Elevation, Detail of Entablature and Pilasters, looking South.
- 6 of 10. Interior, First Floor Lobby with Vestibule, Elevator and Stairway, looking East.
- 7 of 10. Interior, First Floor Lobby, South Wall with Postal Service Bays, looking Northeast.
- 8 of 10. Interior, Third Floor Courtroom, looking West.
- 9 of 10. Interior, Third Floor Courtroom, Detail of Wall and Ceiling, looking West.
- 10 of 10. Interior, Second Floor Corridor, looking West.

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

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

U.S. Post Office, Court House and Custom
House

Name of Property

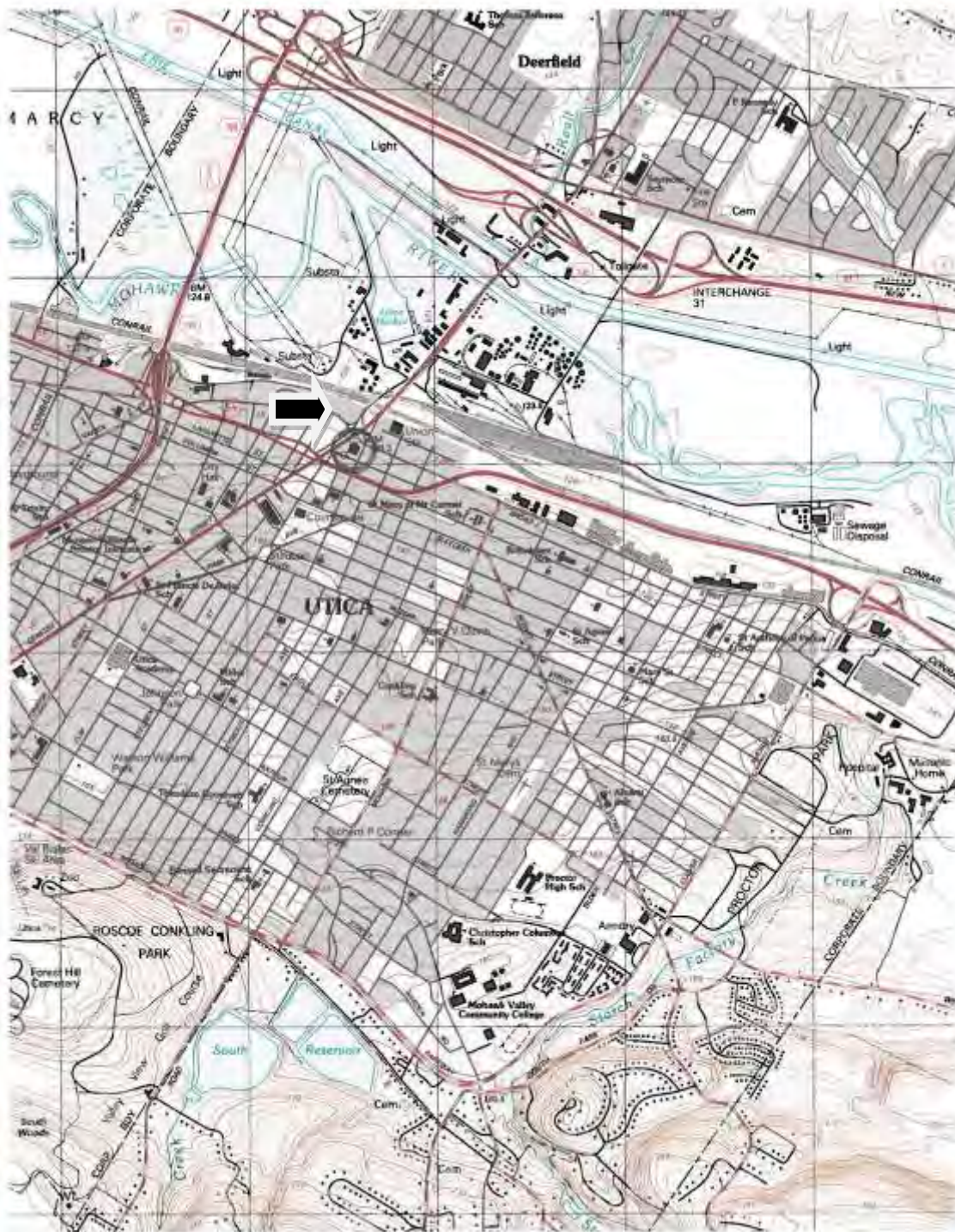
Oneida, New York

County and State

USGS Map, Utica East Quadrangle

UTM References: Zone: 18 Easting:

481672 Northing: 4772280







ALEXANDER SPENCER
LEGISLATIVE BUILDING
CORNER OF
[illegible]



CUSTOM HOUSE



CUSTOM HOUSE



EXIT

EMERGENCY EXIT ONLY

PUSH

OUT

ELEVATOR

CAMERA-RECORDING
EQUIPMENT
ARE NOT ALLOWED
ON THIS FLOOR

BEST ROOMS





WARNING
This area is reserved for the use of the...
Unauthorized access is strictly prohibited.
Violators will be subject to disciplinary action.

WARNING
This area is reserved for the use of the...
Unauthorized access is strictly prohibited.
Violators will be subject to disciplinary action.

1

ELEVATOR





STRICT ROOM
→



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY U.S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Oneida

DATE RECEIVED: 8/07/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/28/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/14/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/22/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000609

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9.17.15 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.



RECEIVED 2280

AUG - 7 2015

GSA Public Buildings Service

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

August 5, 2015

Mr. Paul Loether
Chief, NRHP & NHL Program
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280), 8th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether,

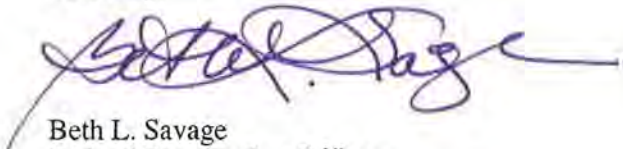
The U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) is pleased to nominate the U.S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House (Current name Alexander Pirnie Federal Building) located at 10 Broad Street, Utica, New York, for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The nomination is hereby submitted on disk in accordance with the May 6, 2013 guidance and includes the following:

- Signed original first page of the National Register of Historic Places nomination form;
- Disk 1 - The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the U.S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House, located in Utica, NY, to the National Register of Historic Places; and,
- Disk 2 - The enclosed disk contains the .tif image files for the above referenced nomination.

In accordance with 36 CFR Part 60.9(c), the appropriate local elected officials were notified of GSA's intent to nominate the above referenced property to the National Register of Historic Places by letters dated June 5, 2015. No comments have been received.

If for any reason any nomination package that GSA submits needs to be returned, please do so by a delivery service as items returned to our offices via regular mail are irradiated and the materials severely damaged. Should you have any questions or concerns regarding this nomination package, please contact Elizabeth Hannold at (202) 501-2863 or elizabeth.hannold@gsa.gov.

Sincerely,


Beth L. Savage
Federal Preservation Officer
Director, Center for Historic Buildings

Enclosures

Cc: Ruth L. Pierpont, New York Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
David Anthone, Regional Historic Preservation Officer

1800 F Street, NW
Washington, DC 20405-0002

www.gsa.gov