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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

AUG 22 2005

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: U.S. Post Office, Ely, Nevada  
other names/site number: Ely Post Office

2. Location

street & number 415 Fifth Street not for publication N/A  
city or town Ely vicinity N/A  
state Nevada code NV county White Pine code 033 zip code 89301

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets      does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant      nationally      statewide X locally. (      See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Ronald M. Jones, SHPO  
Signature of certifying official/Title

8-24-05  
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property      meets      does not meet the National Register criteria. (      See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

[Signature]  
Signature of Keeper

10-7-05  
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

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) U.S. Post Offices in Nevada MPS

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: GOVERNMENT Sub: Post Office

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Work in Progress Sub: \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> Century REVIVALS/Classical Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE  
roof UNKNOWN  
walls BRICK and CONCRETE  
other N/A

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) See continuation sheets.

**8. Statement of Significance**

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

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

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT  
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1937-1938

Significant Dates 1937, 1938

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Louis A. Simon, Supervising Architect/Neal A. Melick, Supervising Engineer/ E. and E.J. Pfozter, Builders

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) See continuation sheets.

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography** (Cite books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

**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 #

**Primary location of additional data**

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

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of Property 0.91 acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	11	681900	4346130	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Mella Rothwell Harmon  
organization State Historic Preservation Office date February 15, 2005  
street & number 100 N. Stewart Street telephone 775-684-3447  
city or town Carson City state NV zip code 89701

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**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.

**Photographs**  
 Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Hotel Nevada  
street & number 601 Aultman Street telephone 775-289-6665  
city or town Ely state NV zip code 89301

**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. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

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United States Post Office, Ely, Nevada, Ely, White Pine County, Nevada

## 7. Description

### Exterior

The 1937 United States Post Office in Ely, Nevada is located on the southwest corner of Fifth and Clark Streets. The building is situated at the front half of the parcel, with the front façade facing east. The main part of the building is rectangular in plan, one story in height, and encompasses roughly 3,800 square feet. A loading dock with staff rooms above is attached to the rear of the building. This section is about thirty-three feet wide by eighteen feet deep. It is two stories high, but since the loading dock is sub-grade, the roof line is even with the main building. Both roofs are flat. The post office sits on a reinforced concrete foundation, which forms a base three feet nine inches in height about sidewalk level. Structurally, the building is unreinforced masonry laid in common bond with a header at every sixth course of brick.

The main façade is symmetrical and is composed of a central pavilion flanked by end bays. The bays project a distance of six inches, creating visual relief from the long façade. The wall area of the building is exposed red brick, with pilasters, coping, cornice, frieze, panels, and window sills finished in a gray cast stone (likely concrete with a cement finish). The ornament of this building is classical in derivation, and the symmetrical composition is an important feature of the design. Two earlier reports on the Ely Post Office have identified its architectural style as “starved classicism.” Despite the fact the building was constructed during the Great Depression, which may have misled earlier writers, the building’s style is derived from Classical Revival rather than modern. The stylized formalism of the entrance elevation and the use of pilasters are prominent classical features. Unfortunately, the most tell-tale classical feature was removed in 1977. The original entrance consisted of a pediment over double doors, flanked by the two pilasters. Despite the simplicity of the features, the building does not suggest Art Deco or International-style connections one would expect in “starved classicism,” which is also referred to as WPA Moderne or Federal Deco.

Cast stone is used in a number of the decorative elements. A coping stretches across the top of the building on all sides. A few feet below is a flat cornice that also wraps around the building. The cornice in the central pavilion is molded and in it are etched the words UNITED STATES POST OFFICE ELY NEVADA. An attenuated order with pilasters, minimalist capitals, and an entablature frame the entrance. Pilasters flank the large windows on the east, south, and north façades, with blank panels below. Sills are located beneath the smaller windows in the loading dock. The cornerstone is set into the concrete base of the building at the north end of the main façade. It is inscribed with the date of construction (1937), and the names of the Secretary of the Interior (Henry Morganthau, Jr.), the Postmaster General (James A. Farley), the Supervising Architect (Louis A. Simon), and the Supervising Engineer (Neal A. Melick).

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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Section 7 Page 2

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United States Post Office, Ely, Nevada, Ely, White Pine County, Nevada

## 7. Description, continued

All windows are original and of wood sash mounted in wood frames, and divided by wooden muntins into many lights. The two largest windows in the central pavilion of the main façade are divided by wooden muntins into a tripartite composition. Storm windows were placed over the large windows in 1977, but they do not obscure the appearance of the historic window.

A two-story wing projects from the center of the rear façade. Part of the ground floor of this wing was the loading dock. It has a concrete floor and is protected by a projecting flat, wooden roof suspended from iron rods attached to the building. Doors, both single and paired, lead from the dock to the interior of the wing. The doors are made of wood and are glazed with wire glass. Windows in the wing are double-hung, with six-over-six wood sash. They have flat arches of brick and cast-stone sills. A brick chimney is located on the south side where the wing and the main part of the building meet.

### Interior

The building's interior is divided into a public lobby, which occupies approximately one-third of the front part of the building, and the work area, which occupies the remaining two-thirds. The postmaster's office is located along the north wall. The lobby is entered through a wood-paneled and glazed vestibule. The lobby contains post office boxes, clerks' windows, and various lobby appointments. The lobby walls are plaster, and the floor and wainscoting are covered with four-inch-square clay tiles with a border of one-inch-square tiles.

The work room has utilitarian finishes and features typical post office elements, such as an observation box high on the west wall, and a mezzanine containing the staff area, restrooms and access to the observation box. Three doors—two paired and one a single door—with wire glazing, lead through the west wall to the loading dock. The basement is finished with concrete floors and plaster walls, containing the boiler room, and a coal room with coal chutes leading to the loading dock (the boiler was converted from coal to oil in 1969). Other rooms in the basement are devoted to storage.

### Integrity

The property retains integrity of location, materials, workmanship, and association. Despite some changes, it also retains integrity of design. The post office has somewhat lost integrity of setting due to changes to the surrounding area. The alterations made to the building since its period of significance include the removal of the original front doors, pediment, and surrounding lights from the entrance bay, and replacement with aluminum doors, transom, and sidelights in 1977. At the same time, a concrete

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United States Post Office, Ely, Nevada, Ely, White Pine County, Nevada

## 7. Description, continued

double ramp and new concrete steps for accessibility were built in the front of the building in keeping with ADA requirements, and these additions have compromised the property's integrity of feeling. Minor alterations include the removal of the original flagpole on the grounds, the mounting of small globe lamps on either side of the entrance, mounting of storm windows over the original windows (although the original windows are visible behind the glass), and landscaping changes in the front. Overall, however, the Ely Post Office retains sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance.

## 8. Significance

The Ely Post Office is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criteria A and C for the period 1937-1938. Under Criterion A (Government and Politics), the post office is a local manifestation of the federal presence in Ely, specifically, during the Great Depression. Such buildings represented the power and presence of the federal government in small cities and towns across the United States, and created construction jobs during the Depression. Under Criterion C, the post office is significant as an example of a building type that has recognized importance, a 1930s Classical Revival post office and as one of the finest institutional or commercial buildings in Ely. The Ely Post Office is recommended for inclusion under the Post Offices in Nevada Multiple Property Survey (MPS), which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on February 28, 1990. At the time the MPS was prepared, the Ely Post Office was barely 50 years of age.

### Ely, Nevada

Ely is the county seat of White Pine County in east central Nevada. The economy of the sparsely populated county has depended primarily on mining. Silver, lead, and copper were found in an area about 120 miles east of Austin in 1865. A mining district named White Pine was established and in 1869 White Pine County was created out of Lander County. Hamilton was the first county seat, but in 1887 Ely was awarded the distinction (Carlson 1974:245). Ely is reported to have been first located by George Lamb in 1869 or 1870 and called Murry Creek Station. The town was established on November 29, 1878. The name commemorates Smith Ely, who financed the construction of a copper furnace at the west end of town in the 1870s (Carlson 1974:107).

Gold was found in several areas surrounding Ely, but they were largely unprofitable due to a high percentage of low-grade copper in the ore. The copper complicated the extraction of gold, and was difficult to process in its own right. By 1900, technology for refining low-grade copper had been improved to the point that mining entrepreneurs turned their attention to Ely. That year, two men

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United States Post Office, Ely, Nevada, Ely, White Pine County, Nevada

## 8. Significance, continued

purchased an option on a copper mine in Ruth, a few miles west of Ely. In 1902, they sold out to Mark L. Requa, a mining engineer from Oakland, California, whose father had been an important figure in Nevada's famous Comstock Lode in Virginia City forty years prior. Requa was well-financed, and he began to develop the copper mines on a large scale (Kostura 2003).

Setting himself up as manager, Requa formed the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company (NCC) at Ruth and Copper Flat. To facilitate his mining operation, he built the Nevada Northern Railway to connect the Southern Pacific Railroad mainline to Ely and Ruth. The railroad was completed in 1906. Its terminus was the town of East Ely, which was laid out by the NCC in 1904. Here the company built a passenger depot, shops, and an engine house.<sup>1</sup> In 1906-1908, the company laid out another new town, McGill, 14 miles north of Ely, and built a concentrator, smelter, and employee housing.<sup>2</sup> Once all of this work was completed, the NCC began to produce pure copper (Kostura 2003).

Not long after the completion of the railroad, Mark Requa's involvement with the NCC ended. A mining engineer named Daniel Jackling gained control of the copper mines at Ruth with the financial backing of the Guggenheim Trust. Jackling was the engineer who developed methods for processing low-grade copper ore. He also became an owner and manager of some of the largest copper mines in the world, primarily in Utah and Colorado. By the time of his death in the mid-1950s, more than 60 percent of the copper mined in the world was extracted by his methods. When the success of the Ely copper mines was publicized, a number of others were founded in the region. By 1907, 60 mines were at some stage of development. Most of these mines were joined with NCC and the other major mining company in the area, the Consolidated Copper Mines Company (CCM). The CCM was also located at Ruth. While NCC excavated a large open pit with steam shovels, CCM's mining efforts were mostly underground (Kostura 2003).

Despite the fact that Ely was several miles from the mines at Ruth and the smelter at McGill, it was located between them and was the county seat. With the opening of the mines and the completion of the railroad to East Ely, real estate values in Ely increased substantially. The town's population rose from 525

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1 The Nevada Northern Railway Yards and Shops were listed in the National Register of Historic Places on July 29, 1993. The historic district is the subject of a National Historic Landmark nomination, under preparation by the National Park Service. The East Ely Depot, which will be included in the NHL nomination, was listed individually in the National Register on April 12, 1984.

2 The Nevada Northern Railway depot at McGill is being included in the NHL nomination mentioned above. McGill was a company town and in addition to company housing, the community had stores, restaurants, social clubs, churches, and a hospital provided by NCC. The McGill Drug Store was listed in the National Register on August 17, 1998.

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United States Post Office, Ely, Nevada, Ely, White Pine County, Nevada

## 8. Significance, continued

in 1900 to 2,600 in 1906. Buildings to serve the growing populace were built, including hotels, churches, schools, and a new county courthouse in 1908.<sup>3</sup> The NCC produced steadily until 1933, when it was taken over by the huge Kennicott Mining Company. The Kennicott mine at Ruth was especially productive during World War II. The copper boom persisted until 1978, when production ceased and workers were laid off. Ten years later, mining resumed using a new technique to remove gold and silver from the copper tailings. When the price of copper rose in the 1990s, copper mining recommenced. The cost to extract low-grade copper is sensitive to the market price, and as a result, copper mining ended again in 1999 (Kostura 2003).

Ely is located in a long, narrow valley surrounded by low hills. The town's main commercial thoroughfare is Aultman, which also serves as U.S. Highway 50 (the route of the Lincoln Highway). Commercial buildings are located along the street for many blocks, with a few blocks of residential streets can be found on either side of it. Significant buildings such as the county courthouse, the county library, the fire house, and the post office are located a short distance from Aultman Street. The oldest buildings in town were built in the early 1900s, and examples of every decade since can be found. The Ely Post Office is one of the finest institutional or commercial buildings in Ely (Kostura 2003).

### Post Offices in Nevada

The U.S. Post Offices in Nevada MPS, which included six post offices, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on February 28, 1990. At the time, the Ely Post Office was just barely 50 years of age and was not included with the initial listings under the MPS. The MPS outlines the history of federal post office construction in Nevada for the period 1891 to 1941. The background information contained in the MPS will not be repeated in this nomination.

### Criterion A

The U.S. Post Office in Ely is eligible for listing in the National Register at the local level as the principle manifestation of the presence of the federal government in Ely, reflecting the government's approach to Depression relief in the 1930s. In 1926, the federal government passed the Public Buildings Act, which sought to provide federal buildings and post offices to communities with gross postal receipts of \$10,000 or more. The stock market crash of 1929 and the depression that followed it delayed implementation of the building program. In 1930, Congress authorized increased funding for the Act, which established a

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<sup>3</sup> The 1908 White Pine County Courthouse was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on September 11, 1986.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

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United States Post Office, Ely, Nevada, Ely, White Pine County, Nevada

### 8. Significance, continued

trend in public works projects that arose in direct response to the Depression. It served as a precedent for subsequent policies and acts that would attempt to reduce unemployment and stabilize the economy. Small towns like Ely and Lovelock, Nevada benefited from this federal building program, which gave the towns elevated stature as important economic centers in the state by demonstrating that the federal government recognized that the community had achieved stability and permanence.

The federal appropriations bill for the Ely, Elko, Las Vegas, and Reno post offices was passed in June 1932. The search for a site for the Ely Post Office was hampered by a dispute between the owner of the preferred site and the federal government over the price of the land. The matter went to court and was settled in July 1933, at which time the \$86,575 construction project was set to begin. However, a jurisdictional battle between the state and federal governments developed before ground could be broken.

Nevada did not feel the effects of the Great Depression until 1932, when mining and agriculture collapsed. By 1936, however, with the help of silver price supports and increased copper production, mineral yields were back within \$6 million of the 1929 yield. Ely hoped that its role in the copper industry would help solve the delaying of the federal building. The Ely Lion's Club was heading a campaign to get the state legislature to support the solution to the jurisdictional dispute.<sup>4</sup> Success finally came on April 30, 1937, with news that a \$65,800 contract had been let for the construction of the Ely federal building. Less than thirty days later, Lovelock received similar news. By July, construction on the Ely post office was well underway. In his dedication address at the Lovelock Post Office in November, Nevada governor Scrugham observed that the new federal buildings indicated the federal government's confidence in Nevada's mining and farming industries.

The Ely Post Office was dedicated on January 29, 1938. The local newspaper reported that Senator Patrick McCarran would deliver the principal address, and the White Pine High School Band, the Boy Scouts, and the American Legion would take part. Grant "Swede" Anderson, former Ely resident and United Airlines pilot, flew Nevada's U.S. Senator McCarran and other dignitaries safely to the event. This was appropriate, as the topic of Senator McCarran's address was the safety of U.S. air service and legislation relative to it, which the Senator was sponsoring. On his return flight to Salt Lake City, Anderson took airmail letters postmarked at the new post office.

By 1940, the depression was effectively over and Ely had grown to a population of 4,140 and the distinction of being Nevada's fourth largest city. Between 1933 and 1941, seven post offices were constructed in Nevada.

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<sup>4</sup> Ely was not the only community waiting for the state and federal government to solve their problems. Lovelock and Yerington were in the situation.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

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United States Post Office, Ely, Nevada, Ely, White Pine County, Nevada

## 8. Significance, continued

### Criterion C

The U.S. Treasury had established standardized building designs for its various categories of post offices, which were based on population, postal receipts, and local need. The functional categories included small, single-purpose post offices in small towns; small, combined post office and federal buildings in small isolated communities; and combined post office, federal building, and federal court constructed in regional centers. Although plans were standardized, some attempt was made to individualize buildings of different towns, usually through minor interior arrangements, the use of finishing materials, and façade treatments. Architecturally, through the use of traditional design forms and quality materials, the buildings were intended to convey the appropriate image of the federal government.

The MPS provides a glossary of stylistic terms used in the document, but the author acknowledged that there was a general lack of consensus among architectural historians, or even the architects themselves, as to what to call various styles. The MPS cover document identifies Nevada's post offices as generally belonging to the following styles: Beaux-Arts Classicism; Neo-Classicism; Second Renaissance Revival; Starved Classicism, and Mediterranean Revival. Because the Ely Post Office is such a simple design (but not to the extent that it could fall under the rubric of Starved Classicism), for the purposes of this nomination it will be identified as Classical Revival. Classical Revival, as it is generally understood, incorporates the basic design elements employed on the Ely Post Office. Further, as a small post office in a small town, the design elements were no doubt intended to be basic, while fulfilling the goal to convey the appropriate image of the federal government.

The typical post office was a rectangular box, ranging from one to three stories in height with the first floor set on a raised platform (basement) three to five feet above grade. The façades were flat with nominal articulation, and were symmetrical and well-proportioned with the principal entry centered on the long axis in most cases. Post office buildings constructed during the Great Depression represent the transition of design and construction programs in response to the national economic emergency, and those built during the mid-to late-1930s stand as monuments to the massive building programs of the Depression.

The design of the Ely Post Office did not discernibly affect the designs of subsequent buildings in town. The post office was a unique type, and although it played an essentially commercial role in terms of land use, the post office's design did not follow the design practices for commercial development in the community, nor did subsequent development imitate the style of the post office. There is a good reason for this: post offices were designed to look like post offices; that is, certain symbols were

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United States Post Office, Ely, Nevada, Ely, White Pine County, Nevada

### 8. Significance, continued

included as subliminal messages of the building's function. Therefore, the Ely Post Office represents a rare example of federal design that was intended to complement the size and character of the town, while reflecting its status and function. To that end, the Ely Post Office embodies distinctive characteristics of its type and reflects the range of styles and functional categories employed by the Postal Service during the Great Depression.

### 9. Bibliography

Kolva, Jim, and Steve Franks

1989 *National Register MPS Nomination Historic U.S. Post Offices in Nevada, 1891-1941*. On file, State Historic Preservation Office, Carson City.

Kostura, William

2003 *National Register of Historic Places Evaluation for the United States Post Office, Ely, Nevada*. On file, State Historic Preservation Office, Carson City.

Schaffer, Michelle

1983 *U.S. Postal Service Historic, Architectural and Archeological Significance Survey for the Ely Main Post Office*. On file, State Historic Preservation Office, Carson City.

### 10. Geographical Data

#### Boundary Description

The National Register boundaries of the Ely Post Office include the 0.91-acre parcel identified as Assessor's Parcel Number 001-291-05, White Pine County, Nevada.

#### Boundary Justification

Resource boundaries include all land commonly associated with the lot identified as White Pine County, Nevada APN 001-291-05.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 9

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United States Post Office, Ely, Nevada, Ely, White Pine County, Nevada

**Attachment : Photo Log (black and white 35-mm negatives at Nevada State Historic Preservation Office)**

- 1) Frontal view, facing west. Mark Bassett, photographer. May 2005.
- 2) Front (east) façade, angle view (facing W/NW). Mark Bassett, photographer. May 2005.
- 3) Front (east) and south façades, facing northwest. Mark Bassett, photographer. May 2005.
- 4) South side, facing north. Mark Bassett, photographer. May 2005.
- 5) Southwest corner, facing northeast. Mark Bassett, photographer. May 2005.
- 6) Rear (west) side, facing east. Mark Bassett, photographer. May 2005.
- 7) Northwest corner of building, facing southeast. Mark Bassett, photographer. May 2005.
- 8) North façade, facing south. Mark Bassett, photographer. May 2005.
- 9) Street view, showing northeast corner and environs, facing southwest. Mark Bassett, photographer. May 2005.
- 10) Angled street view, showing front and north façades, facing southwest. Mark Bassett, photographer. May 2005.
- 11) Street view of front (east) façade, facing west. Mark Bassett, photographer. May 2005.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

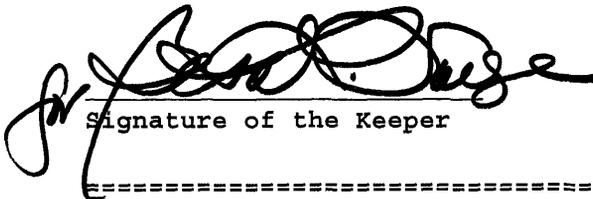
SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 05001122 Date Listed: 10/7/05

<u>US Post Office, Ely, Nevada</u>	<u>White Pine</u>	<u>NE</u>
Property Name	County	State

US Post Offices in Nevada MPS  
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

10-7-05  
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

**5. Classification: Ownership**

Private is now the correct ownership category, not public-Federal, as the USPS has sold the property to a private entity.

This information was confirmed with Terri McBride, National Register Coordinator, NESHPO.

**DISTRIBUTION:**

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY US Post Office, Ely, Nevada  
NAME:

MULTIPLE US Post Offices in Nevada MPS  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEVADA, White Pine

DATE RECEIVED: 8/26/05 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/13/05  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/28/05 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/09/05  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 05001122

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: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

\_\_\_ACCEPT \_\_\_RETURN \_\_\_REJECT \_\_\_\_\_DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Well preserved locally significant  
example of Depression-era Colonial  
Revival post office construction.*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept AVC

REVIEWER *Garze* DISCIPLINE Architectural History

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE 10/7/05

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR YN

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